

in the context of its discussion on the question of organized transnational crime;

3. Requests the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 1994, to consider practical proposals to improve the coordination of efforts being made to deal with this matter by the various organs, specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Children's Fund and the Commission on Human Rights, and by other interested organs and bodies;

4. Invites the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and the other United Nations and affiliated institutes, to prepare a report on the world situation with regard to international traffic in minors, using information available to the United Nations system, for submission to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session;

5. Decides that the matter of international traffic in minors should be given priority consideration by the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, under items 2 and 4 of its provisional agenda;

6. Recommends that international traffic in minors should receive attention at the plenary meetings of the General Assembly dealing with the International Year of the Family with regard to the implementation of the relevant standards and procedures.

Resolution 3/3. Information management functions of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme\*

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 in which the Assembly decided that the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme should provide States with practical assistance, such as data collection, information and experience sharing, and training, to achieve the goals of preventing crime within and among States and of improving the response to crime,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 45/109 of 14 December 1990 on the computerization of criminal justice, and that computerization of criminal justice information is a means of improving clearing-house functions in criminal justice systems at the national and international levels, including the provision of statistical information that would benefit Governments and the international community by providing data on crime trends and the operation of criminal justice systems,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22 of 30 July 1992 and 1993/34, section IV, of 27 July 1993, in which the Council emphasized the need to strengthen the existing clearing-house facilities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in relation to

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\* For the discussion, see chap. III.

crime prevention and criminal justice issues, and to develop the infrastructural capacity to match the training needs of Member States with the opportunities available to meet them,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/34, section IV, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission, at its third session, on progress made in the improvement of computerization in criminal justice management, with emphasis on strengthening national capacities for the collection, collation, analysis and utilization of data,

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the progress of work on the periodical surveys of crime trends, 51/ and on improvement of computerization of criminal justice management; 52/

2. Expresses deep concern about the resource implications for the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat in the light of the transfer of functions of the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network, from the School of Criminal Justice of the State University of New York to the United Nations Office at Vienna;

3. Recommends changing the name of the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network to the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network;

4. Urges Member States to join and support the Network, both financially and by providing technical support, as a viable instrument to promote and enhance the dissemination and exchange of information and the transfer of knowledge;

5. Calls on Member States to invite criminal justice agencies to join the Network with a view to providing it with information which may be shared easily with other countries;

6. Also calls on Member States to provide promptly and accurately the statistical information to biennial United Nations crime trends surveys, with a view to enhancing the quality and timeliness of analyses and publications and to facilitate other international surveys sponsored by the United Nations on victims, offenders, criminal justice operations and crime prevention;

7. Further calls on Member States, interregional and non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to assist the Secretary-General in establishing an ad hoc group of experts on computerization of criminal justice information as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 45/109, paragraph 4, with a view to advising him in developing computerization projects dealing with training and funding, as well as the evaluation of such projects;

8. Requests Member States to give serious consideration to strengthening the information management functions of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including technical cooperation programmes on computerization, and to provide technical and financial assistance to the development of related projects, either through the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund and/or through secondment of staff, or other appropriate means;

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51/ E/CN.15/1994/2.

52/ E/CN.15/1994/3.

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit an interim report on the Fourth United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems to the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and to intensify the work on regular survey publications;

10. Also requests the Secretary-General to consider strengthening the servicing of the clearing-house projects, including the United Nations surveys on crime trends, operations of criminal justice systems and crime prevention strategies and computerization projects by allocating staff and other resources commensurate with the intensification of work on those projects, and to submit a statement to the Commission at its fourth session on the financial implications involved in improving the undertaking of such projects;

11. Encourages the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and regional affiliate and associate institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to intensify their work in the training of criminal justice statisticians in the framework of periodical United Nations crime trend projects;

12. Encourages those regional and other institutes to consider including in their draft programme budgets appropriate provisions to enable the regular issuance of regional reports on crime trends on the basis of the results of biennial United Nations surveys on crime trends and, as appropriate, reports of the international surveys sponsored by the United Nations on victims, offenders, criminal justice operations and crime prevention.

Resolution 3/4. Succession of States in respect of international treaties on combating various manifestations of crime\*

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Noting the considerable changes within the international community in connection with the dissolution of States and the emergence of successor States,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1993/23 of 5 March 1993 53/ and 1994/16 of 25 February 1994, 54/ in which the Commission, inter alia, encouraged successor States to confirm to appropriate depositories that they continued to be bound by obligations under international human rights treaties,

Considering that the widest possible adherence to international treaties in particular those on combating such dangerous crimes as illicit drug trafficking, the taking of hostages and hijacking, is one of the conditions for effective international cooperation in this field,

Emphasizing the special importance of the consistent and effective implementation of international instruments on combating crime,

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\* For the discussion, see chap. IV.

53/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 3 (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. A.

54/ Ibid., 1994, Supplement No. 4 (E/1994/24), chap. II, sect. A.