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REVIEW OF THE FUNCTIONING AND PROGRAMME OF WORK
OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Report of the Secretary-General

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders emphasized, in the Milan Plan of Action, 1/ the need to review the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in order to establish priorities and ensure the continuing relevance and responsiveness of the United Nations to emerging needs.

2. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/32, in which the General Assembly approved the Milan Plan of Action as a useful and effective means of strengthening international co-operation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its ninth session, considered the recommendations of the Seventh Congress and reviewed the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice.

3. In response to General Assembly resolution 40/32, paragraph 9, the Economic and Social Council considered, at its first regular session of 1986, the report of the Committee at its ninth session. 2/ In concluding its deliberations on the report, the Council adopted draft resolutions I (Council resolution 1986/10) on the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the Seventh Congress, II (Council resolution 1986/11) on the initial review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice and V (Council resolution 1986/12) on crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development. In particular, in its resolution 1986/11, the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Committee at its tenth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, taking into account the views of the Committee and containing specific proposals for implementation.

4. In its decision 1986/129, the Council deferred consideration of draft resolutions III and IV to its first regular session of 1987 so that the Council might take into account the report of the Secretary-General. In the same decision, the Council reaffirmed the importance of the activities of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice and the need to maintain the resources currently provided to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to enable it to continue to discharge its mandated responsibilities.

5. The General Assembly, at its forty-first session, considered a report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice (A/41/618) and, in concluding its deliberations on the subject, adopted resolution 41/107, in which it, inter alia, requested the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1987 to examine in depth the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice, taking into account the results of the review undertaken by the Secretary-General.

6. At its first regular session of 1987, the Council examined the report of the Secretary-General on the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (E/1987/43). That report, which is before the Committee as a background document, was prepared on the basis of the initial review, the guidance provided by the Committee at its ninth session and the decisions and resolutions of the Council at its first regular session of 1986. After considering the report, the Council adopted resolution 1987/53, in which it, inter alia, endorsed the recommendations contained in paragraph 2 of the report and requested the Secretary-General and the bodies concerned to implement them. It also requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the

optimal functioning of the Committee and to report to the Council at its first regular session of 1988 on the implementation of the resolution.

7. At its forty-second session, the General Assembly considered a note by the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice (A/42/453) and adopted resolution 42/59, in which it welcomed the results of the comprehensive review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in this field (E/1987/43) and requested the Secretary-General and other relevant bodies to take appropriate measures for their full and prompt implementation. The Secretary-General was further requested to report to the General Assembly, at its forty-third session, on the implementation of the resolution, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the Committee at its tenth session.

8. At its first regular session of 1988, the Council examined the report prepared by the Secretary-General (E/1988/31) in response to its resolution 1987/53. That report, which is also before the Committee as a background document, highlighted the initial steps taken to implement that resolution in the areas of research and policy development, technical co-operation, and resources and funding, and presented an overview of initial preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and other activities at the regional and international levels. After its consideration, the Council adopted resolution 1988/44, in which it, inter alia, noted with concern that the resources available to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch had decreased, while the commitments of the United Nations in that field had increased. In that resolution, the Council also acknowledged the work accomplished by the Secretariat in implementing its programme of work and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council, at its first regular session of 1989, on the implementation of the resolution, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee at its tenth session.

9. In the light of the above, it is evident that since the ninth session of the Committee, considerable steps have been taken by the Secretary-General and the policy-making bodies to give effect to the provisions of Council resolution 1986/11. In order to avoid repetition, the present report, prepared pursuant to paragraph 9 of that resolution, focuses on all those aspects that have not adequately been dealt with in the previous reports to the Council (E/1987/43 and E/1988/31), in particular, the debates at the sessions of the General Assembly and the Council during the last two years, as well as of the Special Commission on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields. The Committee should be aware that there are other reports that are directly relevant to the discussion of this agenda item, namely: the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations activities in crime prevention and control (E/AC.57/1988/2); the report of the Secretary-General on the continuation of preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (E/AC.57/1988/14); and 12 reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/10.

I. PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1986/11

A. Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1987

10. In considering the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime

prevention and criminal justice (E/1987/43), many representatives noted that in a period of rapid change both in the type and dimension of crime problems and in the means of dealing with them, the programme review had been well timed, since it provided a valuable opportunity to apply some of the recent lessons learned during the critical examination of the United Nations activities. For many countries the problem of crime and criminal justice had, in recent years, become increasingly complex and, more than ever, a matter of political and public concern. The United Nations had a distinguished record of achievement in this field. It was important for all Member States that the United Nations should continue its work and do so effectively and on the basis of the most up-to-date and reliable information, skills and techniques available.

11. Frequent and supportive references were made to the conclusions and recommendations contained in paragraph 2 of the report of the Secretary-General, especially to recommendation 3, in which emphasis was placed on action-oriented research and the formulation of guidelines and policy options for crime prevention and criminal justice, particularly in relation to crimes with international dimensions, early preventive and protective intervention for juveniles, the plight of victims of crime and strategies for integrating crime prevention policies in socio-economic development planning; and to recommendation 4, in which stress was laid on the need for strengthening technical co-operation and the inclusion by interested Governments of crime prevention and criminal justice projects in United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) country and regional programmes. Particular attention was also given to other parts of the report, particularly chapter III, which dealt with the identification of programme priorities so that future work could be carried out in a clearly defined manner.

12. In stressing the importance of the United Nations quinquennial congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, many delegations upheld the established practice and contractual obligation on the part of the United Nations to hold such congresses every five years and viewed them as being among the most successful of United Nations events. Past congresses had considered pressing questions facing the international community and had been able to formulate universal standards and landmark international instruments. Future congresses should focus as much as possible on priority themes to permit in-depth consideration of the issues under discussion and provide action-oriented results. It was equally important that adequate attention be paid to the follow-up of what had been adopted by the congresses. In this connection, the suggestions made by the Secretary-General in relation to the congresses, contained in chapter IV of the report of the Secretary-General, were welcomed.

13. The need for effective regional and international co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice was highlighted. Crime was a major problem of national and international dimensions that called for a rigorous response by the international community. The United Nations, through its network of interregional and regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, should play a crucial role in co-ordinating the efforts of States and in providing them with the necessary assistance to deal with crime problems.

14. All delegations envisaged a more active role for the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in helping Member States and the Secretariat to set priorities and to give more practical and relevant orientation to the crime programme. The independent expert character of the Committee was recognized, as well as its essential role in recommending the programme of action for future work and reviewing the follow-up of the implementation of the recommendations of the congresses and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations policy-making bodies.

15. In commenting on the human and financial resources currently available to the Secretariat, concern was voiced over the decline in resources and the consequences of any further delay in filling the existing vacancies. The programme review had brought to light the resource constraints afflicting the United Nations activities in the field; those were particularly incongruous in view of the high political priority given to crime prevention and criminal justice by Member States in all regions of the world. The United Nations programme had been one of the success stories of the Organization. But it was regrettable that its effectiveness and capacity to meet the needs of Member States were being affected by resource constraints.

16. In concluding its deliberations on the report of the Secretary-General, the Council adopted resolution 1987/53, which contained a number of recommendations related to the substantive and the organizational aspects of the United Nations programme in the field, including its work priorities and future directions. 3/ At the same session, the Council adopted resolution 1987/49, in which it approved the provisional agenda for the Eighth Congress and requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure the successful undertaking of the preparatory activities for the Eighth Congress, as well as the success of the Congress itself.

B. General Assembly at its forty-second session

17. The forty-second session of the General Assembly was marked by an expressed desire on the part of Member States to strengthen the United Nations programme in the field so that it could better serve the international community. In considering the action taken by the Economic and Social Council, representatives emphasized the need for the full implementation of the Council conclusions and recommendations on the programme review. 4/ In concluding its deliberations on the agenda item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice", the General Assembly, in its resolution 42/59, welcomed the results of the comprehensive review, approved the recommendations contained in Council's resolutions 1986/11 and 1987/53 and endorsed the recommendations related to the preparations for the Eighth Congress contained in Council resolution 1987/49.

18. The action taken by the General Assembly not only indicates approval of the results of the review and future direction of the programme, but also the confidence Member States have in the ability of the Organization to serve them efficiently, respond to their concerns and meet their priorities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. It is also an expression of satisfaction with the way the programme review was conducted in that it went beyond a simple inventory of the present situation. The review had examined new ways and means of effecting a better use of limited resources and making the role of the Organization more responsive to the changing realities of crime prevention and criminal justice. The General Assembly acknowledged that the serious constraints on the human and financial resources available to the Secretariat might jeopardize the progress achieved to date, as well as future activities, and requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures.

C. Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields

19. The Economic and Social Council, in its decision 1987/112, established the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the

Economic and Social Fields, requested all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly in the economic and social sectors and all subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council to submit to the Special Commission, within 30 days of the conclusion of their forthcoming sessions, their views and proposals on achieving the objectives envisaged in recommendation 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations 5/ regarding their functioning and that of their subsidiary machinery.

20. In view of the scheduling of the tenth session, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control would have been unable to meet and formally submit to the Special Commission its views and proposals. To avoid this, the Chairperson of the Committee, in consultation with all its members, finalized a note on the role and functions of the Committee and forwarded it to the Chairman of the Special Commission in February 1988. In view of the importance of the work of the Special Commission for the future of the Committee, as well as for the United Nations programme of work in this field, the Chairperson of the Committee attended the meetings of the Special Commission in New York on 14-16 March 1988 and contributed to its deliberations. The Secretariat prepared a note for the consideration of the Special Commission. Both notes will be made available to the Committee. A number of formal and informal position papers were also submitted by representatives of Governments and regional groups. The Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna explained the work programme of crime prevention and criminal justice and answered questions posed by members of the Commission.

21. The discussion of the Special Commission showed the importance and usefulness of the United Nations programme in crime prevention and criminal justice and the pivotal role of the Committee and the quinquennial congresses in this regard. The report of the Special Commission will be made available to the Committee. 6/

D. Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1988

22. In discussing the report of the Secretary-General, the representatives recognized the deleterious effect of crime on the quality of life. It was stated that development was hampered by the destructive activities of criminals, who were becoming more organized and more successful in their operations. At the international level, there was need for effective international co-operation in co-ordinating policies, setting guidelines and formulating viable policies and strategies to deal with crime problems.

23. Through the United Nations congresses, the international community had achieved a satisfactory level of multilateral co-operation in this field. The preparatory interregional meetings for the Eighth Congress were making concrete and practical policy recommendations, even in such sensitive areas as organized crime and international terrorism. It was recommended that priority attention should be paid to the preparations of the Eighth Congress and that the Secretariat should be given sufficient resources to undertake its tasks in a professional manner. Other United Nations bodies should take appropriate measures to ensure the availability of resources needed for the efficient preparation of the Congress.

24. Many representatives expressed satisfaction with the progress that had so far been achieved in the preparations for the Eighth Congress. Crime prevention and criminal justice remained an area of top priority for many Governments. Some of them offered to lend the Secretariat assistance by seconding staff on a short-term basis to help the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in the conceptualization and analysis of specific

crime areas. Although commendable work had been achieved by the Secretariat with extremely limited resources, it was suggested that a realistic assessment of the mandates *vis-à-vis* current resources was needed. Reference was made to the necessity of implementing the provisions of Council resolutions 1986/11 and 1987/63 and General Assembly resolution 42/59 on the programme review. The importance of establishing a global information network in collaboration with the regional and interregional institutes was also pointed out.

25. In concluding its debate, the Council adopted resolution 1988/44, in which it took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice (E/1988/31), acknowledged the work accomplished by the Secretariat in implementing its programme of work and requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to ensure that the United Nations programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice was supported by adequate resources. It also took note with satisfaction of the interest shown, and the support given, to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch by many Governments, as well as non-governmental organizations and the professional community, and invited them to continue to participate actively in the preparations for the Eighth Congress.

26. The Council, by the same resolution, urged the Secretary-General to pay particular attention to the operational aspects of the United Nations programme of work and encouraged Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to play an active role in the formulation and implementation of technical co-operation projects in crime prevention and criminal justice. It further requested the Secretary-General to continue to explore ways and means of ensuring the optimal functioning of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and invited the Committee at its tenth session to give priority attention to the review of the progress made in the preparations for the Eighth Congress and to make specific recommendations, including the staff resources to be provided for the preparation and duration of the Congress, to the Council at its first regular session of 1989.

II. RESPONSE OF THE SECRETARIAT TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1986/11

27. The recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/11, in so far as they relate to the functions of the Secretariat, fall into two broad categories: those relating to structural changes and additional resources (paragraph 4) and those relating to the substance of the programme (paragraph 5). A summary of the efforts made to implement the recommendations is provided below.

A. Structure and resources of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

28. In paragraph 4 of its resolution 1986/11, the Council urged the Secretary-General "to look critically at the existing structure and level of management of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, with a view to strengthening its capacity and status commensurate with its responsibilities, including the provision of additional expertise to respond more effectively to mandates given by the legislative bodies concerning new programme areas, taking into account current budgetary constraints and the need to redeploy resources, as necessary". Similar requests are contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/53, paragraph 4, and in General Assembly resolution 42/59, paragraph 5.

29. The Council recently reaffirmed this recommendation in its resolution 1988/44, paragraph 3, in which it reiterated the request to the Secretary-General "to

take appropriate measures to ensure that the United Nations programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice is supported by adequate resources through, inter alia, appropriate redeployment of staff and funds, including from relevant departments at Headquarters, and to ensure that the specialized and technical nature of the programme and the high priority attached by Member States to crime prevention and criminal justice are fully reflected in the future management and staffing of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch".

30. In accordance with these requests, and in addition to the information provided in the report of the Secretary-General contained in E/1987/43, paragraphs 58 and 59, the following steps have been taken or planned:

(a) The post of Chief of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, at the D-1 level, was filled in September 1987;

(b) The post of Deputy Chief, at the P-5 level, was filled in May 1988;

(c) As the incumbent of a P-3 post was transferred through the redeployment procedures to another office in February 1988, a new P-2 post will be added to the Branch in an effort to compensate for it;

(d) Recruitment is under way to fill two extrabudgetary positions: a temporary post at the P-4 level and another at the P-3 level, assigned to the Branch for Congress preparations.

31. Pending the developments on subparagraphs (c) and (d) of paragraph 46, the Branch now consists of the Acting Chief, the Acting Deputy Chief, four professionals at the P-4 level and one professional at the P-3 level. Although recently improved, this staffing situation is far below that prevailing during the preparations of the Seventh Congress.

32. The Secretariat has approached Governments to provide specialized staff on a non-reimbursable basis, thus far without success.

B. Priority activities in the programme of work

33. In paragraph 5 of its resolution 1986/11, the Council endorsed the recommendations in paragraph 82 of the report of the Secretary-General on the initial review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (E/AC.57/1986/4) and identified priority activities on which to focus future work recommendations. In pursuance of the combined recommendations, the Secretary-General was invited to make all efforts:

(a) To establish a global crime and criminal justice information network;

(b) To strengthen the critically needed interregional advisory services and the professional capacity of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to support, follow up and develop technical assistance projects;

(c) To ensure the full co-ordination of activities relating to crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations system;

(d) To strengthen public information activities to promote the dissemination of the international instruments and resolutions adopted by the Seventh Congress and the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

34. The Council, in its resolution 1986/11, also urged the Secretary-General and the entities concerned to initiate the implementation of the following recommendations:

- (a) Promotion of action-oriented research on major aspects of the relationship between crime and socio-economic aspects of development;
- (b) Elucidation of the new forms and dimensions of crime, especially transnational crimes posing a major threat, and promotion of concerted action for their prevention and control, including model agreements and practical arrangements at the international, regional, bilateral and national levels, with the co-operation of the United Nations institutes and offices concerned;
- (c) Development of implementation mechanisms and strategies for the standards and principles adopted by the Seventh Congress and General Assembly;
- (d) Strengthening technical co-operation, particularly at the regional and subregional levels, but also through the intensification of substantive backstopping for technical assistance activities and inter-institute/United Nations programme co-ordination;
- (e) Strengthening of the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence and formulation of projects for submission to prospective donors;
- (f) Mobilization of the full potential of non-governmental organizations and the professional community by establishing an international council of scholarly, scientific and professional organizations and academic institutions, to serve in an advisory and co-ordinating capacity.

1. Crime prevention and criminal justice information network

35. The importance of the establishment of such a network has been further stressed by the Council in its resolution 1987/53 and by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/59, with a view to meeting the pervasive need for the exchange of information and transfer of knowledge in this field. The sharing and dissemination of information regionally and world-wide is pivotal to the improvement of policy-making, programming and planning for crime prevention and criminal justice.
36. Considerable work has been carried out by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, in close collaboration with the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute and the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, with a view to outlining the available options, studying the most feasible approaches and methodologies, making an inventory of information sources upon which to draw and clarifying the most needed functions of the Branch.
37. The matter has been examined from three different perspectives:
- (a) The possibility of using information networks that already exist within the United Nations system, particularly UNINET; assessing how much and what type of information is considered valuable to Member States and can be placed on UNINET and how widely it can be disseminated to the interested constituencies in Member States;
 - (b) A survey of information systems that already exist at the national level for crime prevention and criminal justice policy matters, aimed at determining how the United Nations can either foster such a network on a much larger scale or assist in linking several such networks at the international level as a basis for a global network, in close co-operation with relevant non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions;
 - (c) The consideration of the content and type of information that will be most valuable to and most requested by Member States, the basic premise

being that the final system must be one in which the structure is governed by the content and the user requirements, and not the other way round.

38. The objectives of the network should be:

(a) To ensure a better use of the data-base emanating from world crime surveys and a gateway function, which would permit the harnessing of knowledge available elsewhere, including research results;

(b) To assist policy makers, planners, analysts, practitioners and experts;

(c) To facilitate information exchange and interlinkages;

(d) To support the establishment and expansion of national and local criminal justice information systems.

39. The provision and sharing of information remains a critical function that the United Nations must perform in a competent manner. Keeping in mind the possibilities of joint action involving the United Nations institutes, government agencies, scientific institutions, non-governmental organizations, scholars and experts, the use of new computer technology can provide information on the latest developments and research data with a limited investment of additional funds.

2. Strengthening advisory services and technical co-operation

40. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch is continuing its efforts to strengthen its operational activities and to accord technical co-operation the significance it deserves. ^{2/} In order to strengthen the technical co-operation capacity of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, a senior staff member from the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat who has extensive operational experience has been redeployed to the Branch. In the past two years, the Interregional Adviser has undertaken missions to Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Turkey and Uruguay and to bilateral and international funding agencies.

41. A number of projects have been identified in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention; computerization and the establishment of national information systems; community participation and alternatives to institutionalization; critical poverty, crime prevention and legal assistance to the poor; law reform and improvements in the administration of justice; and the training of criminal justice administration officials.

42. A major project of criminal law reform and juvenile delinquency prevention in Argentina has been funded by the World Bank; a similar project is now being considered for Brazil. Several projects are also being undertaken in collaboration with the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute and the Latin American Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD).

3. Co-ordination of activities

43. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch is continuing to collaborate with United Nations regional and interregional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, which are making commendable efforts in advancing technical co-operation activities at the regional and interregional levels. A number of activities have been under-

taken by the institutes, including the organization of training courses and seminars and the execution of pilot technical co-operation projects and research as a basis for policy development and formulation. The attention of the Committee is drawn to the progress report of the Secretary-General on United Nations activities in crime prevention and control (E/AC.57/1988/2), which provides an account of some of the achievements of the institutes.

44. Annual co-ordination meetings have been held at the Arab Security Studies and Training Center at Riyadh with the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, ILANUD, the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI), the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to examine possibilities of co-operation, co-ordination and mutual assistance. The annual meetings have proven useful for strengthening existing collaborative arrangements and for initiating a number of joint programmes. Attention has been given, particularly at the last meeting, to the comparability of crime-related data bases and to the format of a global criminal justice information network, as well as to joint planning and evaluation.

45. These co-ordination efforts, which have been made possible by the generosity of the Arab Security Studies and Training Center, require not only adequate time and human resources, but also the necessary funds to implement the decisions taken. This often creates problems, particularly for the regional institutes, whose activities depend entirely on voluntary contributions.

4. Public information activities

46. The Department of Public Information has co-operated in promoting the dissemination of the international instruments adopted by the Seventh Congress. Some of them, such as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules), and the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, were published immediately after approval by the General Assembly. Others, including the Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order, will be made available in three official languages during the tenth session of the Committee.

47. In addition, it should be noted that, owing to the numerous requests for criminal justice material, the channelling and dissemination of relevant information continues to be part of the function of the Branch with regard to fostering knowledge of United Nations initiatives.

5. Promotion of action-oriented research

48. In the time that has elapsed between the adoption of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/11 and the presentation of the present report, considerable progress has been made as regards both action-research already undertaken by the Secretariat and further research that is planned. ^{8/} Thus, the Secretariat has continued its research and policy development activities in specific areas related to crime and development. In this connection, the attention of the Committee is drawn to the progress report of the Secretary-General on United Nations activities in crime prevention and control (E/AC.57/1988/2).

49. Past research activities have focused on the relations between criminality and specific aspects of development, including population structure and growth,

urbanization, industrialization, migration and employment opportunities. There is also a strong need, however, for developing more effective strategies for the prevention of crime in the context of overall socio-economic developmental planning and in relation to structural adjustment programmes. Although the United Nations has undertaken pioneering work in such areas as crime prevention planning in the context of development, these remain schematic attempts that need to be expanded and further realized. Initiatives such as the development of crime prevention correspondence courses and joint projects for criminologists and planners were unfortunately abandoned. This development should be continued, especially since there is material that can be built upon.

6. New forms and dimensions of transnational crime

50. The report of the Secretary-General on proposals for concerted international action against forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action (E/AC.57/1988/16) recapitulates the work already done in this area with a view to identifying measures that would facilitate international co-operation and practical arrangements for collaborative law enforcement and mutual assistance. The report of the Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the Eighth Congress on Topic III (A/CONF.144/IPM.2) provides further insight and specific recommendations for action.

51. The United Nations regional and interregional institutes could provide invaluable help by making comparative analyses of, inter alia, existing bilateral extradition treaties, administrative procedures, national legislation and current practices in the tracing and seizure of assets. More effective law enforcement techniques making use of improved investigation and operational methods might be developed on the basis of information exchange and the sharing of practical experiences among law enforcement agencies.

52. In the future, new subjects should be tackled for in-depth study and research: for instance, crime and technology, with reference to the use of modern technology in the perpetration of offences and in prevention and counterstrategies; and the implications of recent work on bio-social behavioural modification techniques.

53. Other issues should be pursued in depth, such as economic crime, which was dealt with at the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders 9/ in connection with the abuse of economic power. But much more innovative work could be done, with regard to the protection of consumers, especially in developing countries, and in connection with the massive economic and environmental offences committed against the public. This would include situations and forms of criminal negligence, as well as fraud and semi-licit operations.

7. Implementation mechanisms for existing standards

54. Since its foundation, the United Nations has had a crucial role in the promotion of standard-setting in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. Increased attention is currently being given to the assessment of the impact of existing international instruments at the national level and to specific action programmes that may facilitate more effective application.

55. Through seminars, training courses and fellowships for practitioners and officials involved in criminal justice, improvements can be achieved in the implementation of United Nations instruments. The role of the regional institutes in this respect is of paramount importance. The various reports submitted to the Committee under item 4 of its agenda are a demonstration of the commitment of Member States to incorporate the international standards into national practice.

8. Development of technical assistance activities under the aegis of the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence

56. Experience has shown that technical assistance in crime prevention and criminal justice has proven particularly effective in fostering more viable strategies in this field. For many countries, the gravity of crime problems and the urgent need for new actions to cope with them has made it necessary for them to re-examine existing laws, regulations and approaches to justice, especially where the heritage of alien and ill-suited models has often exacerbated the situation. In fact, it is not sufficient to provide guidelines and standards. Interested Governments should be helped to translate them into practice and to assess the suitability of policy options for their respective national contexts. Since advisory assistance is a useful tool for adapting the international guidelines to local needs and priorities, technical co-operation efforts should be rigorously pursued.

57. The United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence is an excellent instrument for co-ordinating bilateral contributions with international actions. A note verbale has been sent to all member countries; thus far, only a limited number of contributions to the Trust Fund have been received. Efforts are now under way to solicit contributions for specific projects. It is hoped that this approach will achieve greater results.

9. Advisory council of scholars and scientific organizations

58. The Seventh Congress recommended the establishment of an international council of scholarly, scientific, research and professional organizations and academic institutions to strengthen international co-operation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice "by furthering the exchange of information and providing technical and scientific assistance to the United Nations and the world community which it serves". 10/ Subsequently, the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1986/11, invited the Secretary-General to make all efforts to establish a mechanism for the centralization of inputs from non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions. The Council, in its resolution 1987/53, requested the Secretary-General "to further the already valuable co-operation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including professional associations, taking particular advantage of their research, scientific, organizational and other resources".

59. The lack of financial resources has made any practical follow-up to the above-mentioned recommendations difficult. Work has been initiated, however, to explore the possibility of extrabudgetary funding.

60. Considering the important role played by the Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale at Milan during the Seventh Congress and the call made at the Congress for the development of a capacity, linked with the Centro, for the transfer of knowledge and the exchange and dissemination of information at the international level on new developments in crime prevention and criminal justice, drawing on the professional and scientific contribution of inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and other concerned national and international institutions, 11/ a proposal has been made to the Italian Government for funding such a capacity, in co-operation with the Secretariat of the Centro. In this connection, it should be recalled that the Centro already serves as the co-ordinating focal point of the International Society of Social Defence, which has its headquarters at the Centro, the International Society for Criminology, the International Association of Penal Law and the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation in their relations with the United Nations and that it is continuing to co-ordinate the research of scholars working in this field, as well as to initiate studies in support of the work programme of the Secretariat.

III. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

61. On numerous occasions the policy-making bodies, particularly the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations quinquennial congresses, have reaffirmed the leadership role of the Organization in this field. The review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice has covered all facets of the United Nations activities in this field. The results of the review not only reaffirm the relevance of the programme, but also show the strong commitment of Member States to the programme and their determination to make it more responsive to their emerging needs, concerns and priorities. In fact, the content of Council resolutions 1986/11, 1987/53 and 1988/44 and General Assembly resolution 42/59 on the programme review indicates strong political support on the part of Member States not only for the current United Nations work in this field, but also for new tasks expected to be discharged by the Secretariat. More remains to be done, however, if those resolutions are to be translated into reality.

62. The Committee on Crime Prevention and Control has a key role to play in this regard. In pursuance of paragraph 9 of Council resolution 1986/11, the Secretary-General is requested to submit a report to the Committee at its tenth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, taking into account the views of the Committee, and containing specific proposals on the implementation of the resolutions. It is therefore of paramount importance that the Committee examines the conclusions and the recommendations of the programme review, with a view to providing the General Assembly with concrete proposals. This would also ensure a proper follow-up and lead to practical action. The following issues deserve particular attention.

A. Optimal functioning of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

63. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1986/11, requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the optimal functioning of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, including more active inter-sessional involvement of the Committee members at the national, regional and interregional levels in considering priority questions and preparing recommendations thereon, without additional cost to the United Nations. Accordingly, the role of the Committee needs to be further strengthened; the Secretary-General has already proposed a number of measures in this respect (E/1987/43, paras. 53-57, and E/1988/31, paras. 26-28).

64. It may be recalled that, at its ninth session, the Committee discussed its role and the problems confronting it in the performance of its duties. It was stressed that the Committee, meeting every two years, could not effectively accomplish the work assigned to it. To date, no serious effort has been undertaken to rectify that situation. The establishment of a pragmatic system of work on a permanent basis is urgently needed. ^{12/} Some suggestions have already been made by the Committee itself at its sixth, seventh and eighth sessions, including the establishment of special working groups, inter-sessional meetings of the Bureau and the appointment of special rapporteurs for specific studies requiring broader conceptualization, analysis and synthesis of results (E/1988/31, paras. 26-28). In its examination of this issue, the Committee may wish to take into account the recommendations made by the Special Commission (see chapter I, section C, of the present report) as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/53 and 1988/44 and General Assembly resolution 42/59.

65. In view of the difficult and complex task assigned to the Committee for monitoring, evaluating and following up the implementation of the numerous existing United Nations standards and guidelines on crime prevention and

criminal justice, ^{13/} consideration might be given to the establishment of pre-sessional working groups of the Committee:

- (a) To prepare certain items for discussion by the Committee;
- (b) To monitor the elaboration of questionnaires to be used for the reporting system;
- (c) To analyse the replies and reports received from Governments and other relevant sources, including non-governmental organizations;
- (d) To identify general problems that may impinge on the effective implementation of standards and to recommend viable solutions with practical action proposals, based on the principles of international co-operation and solidarity.

66. Consideration of the above-mentioned measures presupposes that the Committee will have to rely not only on the co-operation of the reporting countries, but also on the professional services of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, if the measures are decided upon.

B. Technical co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice

67. The General Assembly and Economic and Social Council have consistently recognized the significance of technical co-operation activities in the field of crime prevention and control and called for their strengthening. ^{14/} The challenge is to secure the necessary funding for projects and to create a responsive mechanism that can formulate and backstop projects.

68. Presentations of the crime prevention and criminal justice programme have been made to senior officials of the United Nations Children's Fund, UNDP and the World Bank. A lengthy exchange of views has been held with the UNDP Assistant Administrator, Regional Bureau for Latin America, regarding the incorporation of criminal justice components into the regional critical poverty programme and the Special Plan for Central America. Consultations have also been held with the UNDP resident representatives in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kuwait, Uganda and Zimbabwe regarding the technical co-operation facilities available through the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch. A brochure has been prepared describing the services available through the Branch and has been given to officials of developing countries and UNDP resident representatives. The Branch has sought to implement joint projects with interested Governments and other funding agencies and regional institutes. Specific projects have also been discussed with participants from developing countries attending the inter-regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth Congress, as well as with participants from institutions that are able to offer relevant services. The Branch has already succeeded in arranging one such match. The Italian Government has agreed to send a computer systems expert to ILANUD and Jamaica with a view to developing a project. It is hoped that other countries will agree to contribute similar in-kind services or multilateral and bilateral financing.

69. It should be noted, however, that sustained action in this direction requires additional time and resources on the part of the Secretariat, which is at present fully engaged in the implementation of existing mandates, particularly the preparations for the Eighth Congress. Most recently, the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1988/44, urged the Secretary-General to give particular attention to the operational aspects of the United Nations programme of work in order to assist interested countries in creating

self-reliant capacities. It also encouraged Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to play an active role in the formulation and implementation of technical co-operation projects in crime prevention and criminal justice, by allocating adequate resources and expertise for technical assistance activities. In this connection, the Committee may wish to explore practical ways and means of strengthening such activities and provide the General Assembly and the Council with specific recommendations for action programmes.

C. Follow-up to the programme review

70. In pursuance of paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 42/59, the Committee is invited to ensure adequate follow-up of the review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention. That key responsibility assigned to the Committee entails a critical assessment of the progress achieved in the implementation of the results of the programme review and the identification of problems encountered, with the formulation of viable proposals for practical remedial measures. The tenth session would be an opportune occasion for the Committee to address the salient issues of the organizational and substantive aspects of the programme and design an appropriate course of action for the future, with clearly defined short-term and long-term objectives.

D. Resource constraints

71. Resource constraints have repeatedly been considered by the policy-making bodies. Strong concern has been voiced by Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and internationally recognized experts over the ability of the Organization to fulfil its programme obligations at a time when human and financial resources are shrinking and legislative mandates are increasing. The programme and its resources should be used in ways that make a real, positive impact on the pressing world crime situation, to which the Organization should respond in a vigorous manner; however, the resources that are currently available cannot be stretched further.

72. Efforts to implement fully the results of the review cannot prosper in an atmosphere of crisis management that consumes energies in devising short-term, ad hoc solutions. The identification of programme priorities without considering resource needs will not result in the achievement of the desired objective. In examining this issue, the attention of the Committee is drawn to paragraphs 43-48 of the present report; paragraphs 3(a) and 4 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/53; paragraphs 3 and 10 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/44; and paragraphs 4, 5 and 8 of General Assembly resolution 42/59.

73. The attention of the Committee is also drawn to the report of the Secretary-General on the continuation of preparations for the Eighth Congress (E/AC.57/1988/14), as well as to the recommendations of the Interregional Meetings of Experts (A/CONF.144/IPM.1, A/CONF.144/IPM.2, A/CONF.144/IPM.3, A/CONF.144/IPM.4 and A/CONF.144/IPM.5), which contain far-reaching implications in terms of the substantive work still to be accomplished.

E. Establishment of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

74. In response to paragraph 8 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/11, in which the Council urged the Secretary-General and all organizations and agencies involved in the establishment of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI) to take

further steps to ensure its prompt creation before the end of 1986, efforts have been undertaken for the full realization of the project. UNAFRI became operational in January 1987 under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), with the financial assistance of UNDP. During its initial phase two training courses were organized by UNAFRI in co-operation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the United Nations institutes: one on crime prevention planning in the context of development and the other on juvenile justice.

75. At the fourteenth session of the ECA Conference of Ministers, which was held at Niamey, Niger, in April 1988, Uganda was selected as the host country for UNAFRI. An agreement between the Secretariat and the Government of Uganda with respect to host facilities and other related matters is being finalized. At present, however, the most pressing issue is the continuation of financial assistance to be provided by UNDP that would enable the Institute to carry on its activities.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

76. A historical view of United Nations involvement in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice reveals that in the past there have been various evaluations of this programme, as well as assessments of the impact of its accomplishments.

77. It should be recalled, in this connection, that the formal assumption by the United Nations of the responsibility of assisting the international community in coping with crime-related problems and in promoting international co-operation in this field goes back to 1946, the period immediately following the foundation of the Organization, when the Temporary Social Commission made a recommendation in this respect. 15/

78. In 1948, the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 155 C (VII), decided that "in view of the importance of the study, on an international basis, of the problem of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, the United Nations should assume leadership in promoting this activity, having regard to international and national organizations which have interests and competence in this field, and making the fullest use of their knowledge and experience".

79. An impetus for the expansion of these activities was given by the General Assembly in 1950, when the United Nations took over the responsibilities of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (General Assembly resolution 415 (V)). Since then, the leadership role of the United Nations has been reaffirmed in numerous resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. 16/

80. In retrospect, however, the Secretariat structure placed at the disposal of the international community has proved to be effective in the accomplishment of certain tasks, such as the organization of the quinquennial congresses, and, at the same time, inadequate for the proper implementation of the work programme approved by the policy-making bodies and for responding to increasing world needs.

81. This inadequacy became a matter of great concern for national authorities responsible for criminal policy and for the international community in general, as evidenced in the records of the Social Commission 17/ and in the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in New York in May 1958. 18/

82. On that occasion, the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee, in considering the questions relating to the implementation of resolution 415 (V) of the General Assembly and the future programme and policy of the United Nations in the field of social defence, made a critical examination of the programme of practical action in the field, setting the foundation, in its conclusions, for the establishment of regional activities in the Asia and Pacific and the Latin America regions, and making specific recommendations for the implementation of existing mandates in the light of changed circumstances. 19/ Serious financial constraints, however, made it impossible to provide the necessary follow-up to those recommendations at that time.

83. An in-depth assessment of arrangements for carrying out United Nations responsibilities in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders was subsequently undertaken in the early 1960s by Torsten Eriksson, a consultant appointed by the Secretary-General for this purpose, who submitted his report to the Social Commission in 1964. 20/ The Secretary-General, in his accompanying note, endorsed Mr. Eriksson's findings that the organizational arrangements brought into being in September 1960 had not been satisfactory and that what was at issue was how the Organization, in view of its financial difficulties and overriding priorities, could best mobilize sufficient resources to meet the demands for more intensive activity appropriate to its leadership (E/CN.5/383, paras. 4 and 5).

84. The recommendations contained in Mr. Eriksson's report were subsequently endorsed by the Council in its resolution 1086 B (XXXIX), in which the Secretary-General was requested to proceed with the establishment of "a funds-in-trust account to be administered by the United Nations for the purpose of strengthening the capacity of the Organization to carry on its responsibilities in the social defence field". Almost three years later, in 1968, the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute was established at Rome to serve as an instrument in developing and sustaining the strengthened social defence programme envisaged in Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 B (XXXIX), not to replace any existing machinery but, on the contrary, to add a new dimension to the United Nations capacities (E/CN.5/408, para. 39). 21/

85. Ten years later, in 1978, the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice activities were extensively reviewed by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, as part of the evaluation of the programme on social development and humanitarian affairs for the period 1974-1977. On that occasion, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination "noted that the work on crime prevention and criminal justice was strictly a United Nations responsibility and that there was thus no duplication or overlapping of activities carried out under it". Further, "in the analysis of impact, the role of the subprogramme in alerting Member States to the importance of crime prevention and criminal justice planning was stressed, as was the need for indigenous solutions to crime problems ... A decrease in operational funds available to the subprogramme, in spite of its new additional mandates, was noted by several representatives, who hoped that that did not mean that lower priority would be accorded to it". In this connection, it was explained that "the apparent decrease in resources was a relative decline attributable to the expansion of other activities, which reduced the subprogramme's share of the total resources". 22/

86. The results of the above-mentioned evaluation coincided with the comprehensive review of the activities of United Nations bodies in the field of crime prevention and control requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/60, which was undertaken by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its fifth session, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council decision 1978/1. 23/ While some of the far-reaching recommendations of the

Committee were acted upon by the Council, giving rise to the new mandate and composition of the Committee, as reflected in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1979/19 and 1979/30, other proposals related to structural and organizational reforms were not given adequate follow-up. 24/

87. At its seventh session, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, in considering the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/19 on the functions and long-term programme of work of the Committee, discussed at length the problems encountered in discharging its tasks, its reporting system, United Nations planning procedures and the establishment of priorities, and made concrete proposals in those regards, 25/ which were endorsed by the Council in its resolutions 1982/30 and 1983/25. At its ninth session, 26/ after having considered the initial review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, the Committee made its recommendations on the subject, which were endorsed by the Council in its resolution 1986/11 and by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/107.

88. This brief description of similar experiences in the past serves to underline the importance of the review process as an opportunity for reflection and conceptual thinking preceding the identification of objectives, the setting of priorities and the design of appropriate strategies for action.

89. It might be useful to recall that the last review of the crime prevention and criminal justice programme was requested by the Seventh Congress, which unanimously adopted the Milan Plan of Action, and that, in accordance with the provisions of the Plan of Action, the aim of such a review was to ensure the continuing relevance and responsiveness of the United Nations to emerging needs and strengthen the subregional, regional and interregional programmes of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice with the concurrence of concerned Member States. Moreover, the capacity of the United Nations to extend technical co-operation to developing countries, upon their request, should be urgently reinforced. All those efforts required adequate resources. 27/ Member States were urged "to implement the Plan of Action as the collective endeavour of the international community to deal with a major problem whose disruptive and destabilizing impact on society is bound to increase unless concrete and constructive action is taken on an urgent and priority basis". 28/

90. Today, more than ever, the perpetrators of crime have far outpaced society's response to it. They are able to rely on new organizational forms and collaboration across national frontiers and on sophisticated strategies that many States cannot counteract alone. If action against crime is to become more effective, improved methods of international co-operation must be devised, particularly in view of the increasing demands and proposals from Member States to expand the activities of this programme. While this is a difficult and complex task, it is a task that can be accomplished only with the necessary commitment of all parties and with the provision of a minimum of resources. In the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of this programme, and in the context of conflicting priorities and pressures, the Committee is now faced with this new challenge of determining how the requirements and wishes of Member States, as expressed by the Council and the General Assembly, can be met.

Notes

1/ Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. A.

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 5 (E/1986/25).

3/ See "Crime prevention and criminal justice: note by the Secretary-General" (A/42/453), paras. 5-8.

4/ See "Review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice: report of the Secretary-General" (E/1988/31), paras. 5-8, in which some of the issues discussed by the General Assembly at its forty-second session are highlighted.

5/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49).

6/ See document E/1988/75.

7/ See E/1988/31, paras. 16-21.

8/ See "Crime prevention and criminal justice: report of the Secretary-General" (A/41/618), paras. 30-54, and E/1988/31, paras. 9-21.

9/ See Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Caracas, 25 August-5 September 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IV.4).

10/ Seventh United Nations Congress ..., chap. I, sect. B, annex, para. 46.

11/ Ibid., chap. VI, para. 337.

12/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 5 (E/1986/25), paras. 29-31.

13/ The Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order, the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, the Safeguards Guaranteeing Protection of the Rights of Those Facing the Death Penalty, the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice and the Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners and recommendations on the treatment of foreign prisoners.

14/ See, for example, General Assembly resolutions 41/107 and 42/59 and Council resolutions 1986/11 and 1987/53.

15/ See E/41 of 21 May 1946, para. 14.

16/ See Manuel Lopez-Rey, A Guide to United Nations Criminal Policy (London, Gawer, 1985).

17/ Reports of the Social Commission at its eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth sessions (E/3008, paras. 136-147; E/3265/Rev.1, paras. 76-93; and E/3489, paras. 58-68).

18/ See E/CN.5/329.

19/ See E/CN.5/329, especially chaps. II, III and V.

20/ See E/CN.5/383, annex. For a discussion of the report by the Social Commission at its fourteenth session, see E/CN.5/397.

21/ See also the Secretary-General's Bulletin of 8 August 1967 (ST/SGB/134) and Giuseppe di Gennaro, "A report on the re-organization and restructuring of the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute", report submitted to the Secretary-General, August 1979.

22/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/33/38), paras. 225 and 226.

23/ See "Report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its fifth session" (E/CN.5/558), chap. IV.

24/ For a summary of those proposals, see E/AC.57/1986/4, para. 53.

25/ See E/CN.5/1983/2, chap. III.

26/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 5 (E/1986/25), chapt. IV, particularly paras. 29 and 30.

27/ Seventh United Nations Congress ..., chap. I, sect. A, para. 5 (j) and (l).

28/ Ibid., para. 6.