

2. Each Party may grant pardon, amnesty or commutation of the sentence in accordance with the provisions of its Constitution or other laws.

*Article 13*

INFORMATION

1. The Contracting Parties shall keep each other informed, in so far as it is necessary, of all circumstances likely to affect measures of supervision or enforcement in the administering State. To this end they shall transmit to each other copies of any relevant decisions in this respect.

2. After expiration of the period of supervision, the administering State shall provide to the sentencing State, at its request, a final report concerning the supervised person's conduct and compliance with the measures imposed.

*Article 14*

COSTS

Supervision and enforcement costs incurred in the administering State shall not be refunded, unless otherwise agreed by both the sentencing State and the administering State.

*Article 15*

FINAL PROVISIONS

1. The present Treaty is subject to [ratification, acceptance or approval]. The instruments of [ratification, acceptance or approval] shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

2. The present Treaty shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the day on which the instruments of [ratification, acceptance or approval] are exchanged.

3. The present Treaty shall apply to requests made after its entry into force, even if the relevant acts or omissions occurred prior to that date.

4. Either Contracting Party may denounce the present Treaty by giving notice in writing to the other Party. Such denunciation shall take effect six months following the date on which it is received by the other Party.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Treaty.

DONE at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ languages, [both/all] texts being equally authentic.

**45/120. Crime prevention and criminal justice: expression of appreciation to the Government and people of Cuba on the occasion of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders**

*The General Assembly,*

*Taking into account* the significance and the results of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Havana from 27 August to 7 September 1990,

*Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Government and people of Cuba for acting as host to the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

*68th plenary meeting  
14 December 1990*

**45/121. Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders**

*The General Assembly,*

*Deeply concerned* about the steady rise in crime in many parts of the world, particularly its dangerous new forms and transnational dimensions,

*Conscious* of the negative effects of crime on the quest for sustained development, a secure environment and a better quality of life,

*Recognizing* the importance to all countries of more effective crime prevention and criminal justice in furthering socio-economic development, political stability and a propitious climate for national growth and world peace,

*Recalling* its resolution 40/32 of 29 November 1985, in which it approved the Milan Plan of Action<sup>68</sup> as a useful and effective means of strengthening international co-operation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and invited Governments to be guided by it in the formulation of appropriate legislation and policy directives and to make continuous efforts to implement the principles contained in the Caracas Declaration<sup>67</sup> and other relevant resolutions and recommendations, in accordance with the economic, social, cultural and political circumstances of each country,

*Recalling also* its resolution 44/72 of 8 December 1989, in which it stressed the importance of the programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice and the necessity of strengthening it in order to make it more responsive to the needs and expectations of Member States, whose stability and social peace, as well as law enforcement and judicial structures, might be undermined by the growing level and impact of criminality, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the level of human and financial resources of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat is sufficient for it to carry out its multiple tasks mandated by United Nations policy-making bodies, including the promotion of collaborative action by Governments on problems of mutual concern, evaluation research, the collection and dissemination of information, the preparation of reports and studies and technical co-operation activities, and to ensure that the specialized nature of the programme of work of the Branch is fully reflected in its management and staffing,

*Recalling further* its resolution 42/59 of 30 November 1987, in which it invited the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to accord priority to preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and to ensure adequate follow-up to the review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice undertaken by the Economic and Social Council and its resolution 43/99 of 8 December 1988, in which it stressed the necessity for Member States to continue to make concerted and systematic efforts to strengthen international co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice,

*Emphasizing* the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in crime prevention under General As-