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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Fourteenth session
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Provisional agenda, annotations and proposed organization of work*

Provisional agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
4. Consideration of the conclusions and recommendations of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
5. Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century.
6. International cooperation in combating transnational crime:
 - (a) United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;
 - (b) Trafficking in persons;
 - (c) United Nations Convention against Corruption;
 - (d) Model agreement on sharing confiscated proceeds of crime;
 - (e) Fraud, the criminal misuse and falsification of identity and related crimes;
 - (f) Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna.

* The footnote required in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 53/208 B, by which the General Assembly decided that, if a report was submitted late to the conference services, the reason for this should be included in a footnote to the document, was not included in the original submission.



7. Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism.
8. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice:
 - (a) Capital punishment and safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty;
 - (b) Guidelines on justice for child victims and witnesses of crime;
 - (c) Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime.
9. Strategic management and programme questions:
 - (a) Functioning of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;
 - (b) Programme questions;
 - (c) Assistance to least developed countries to ensure their participation in the sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the sessions of conferences of States parties.
10. Provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the Commission.
11. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fourteenth session.

Annotations

1. Election of officers

In its resolution 2003/31, entitled “Functioning of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”, the Economic and Social Council decided that, with effect from the year 2004, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should, at the end of each session, elect its bureau for the subsequent session and encourage it to play an active role in the preparation of the regular session as well as the informal intersessional meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous and effective policy guidance to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme; and also decided that the Chairman should, whenever appropriate, invite the chairmen of the five regional groups, the chairman of the Group of 77 and China and the Presidency of the European Union to participate in the meetings of the bureau.

In accordance with Council resolution 2003/31 and rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission, at the end of its thirteenth session, on 20 May 2004, opened its fourteenth session for the sole purpose of electing a chairman, three vice-chairmen and a rapporteur.

In view of the rotation of offices based on regional distribution, the officers of the Commission for its fourteenth session will be from the following regional groups:

<i>Office</i>	<i>Regional group</i>	<i>Elected officer</i>
Chairman	Group of Latin American and Caribbean States	Oscar Cabello Sarubbi (Paraguay)
Vice-Chairmen	Group of Western European and other States	Angelo De Ceglie (Italy)
	Group of Asian States	(...) (Thailand)
	Group of African States	Taous Feroukhi (Algeria)
Rapporteur	Group of Eastern European States	Vesna Vuković (Croatia)

A group composed of the five chairmen of the regional groups, the Chairman of the Group of 77 and China and the Presidency of the European Union has been established to assist the Chairman and participate in the meetings of the bureau, as foreseen in resolution 2003/31.

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

Rule 7 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council provides that the Commission shall, at the beginning of each session, adopt the agenda for that session on the basis of the provisional agenda.

In its decision 1997/232, the Economic and Social Council decided that each session of the Commission, in addition to plenary meetings, should be provided with full interpretation services for a total of 12 meetings for informal consultations on draft proposals and for meetings of open-ended working groups, with the precise

allocation of time for the different types of meeting to be determined by the Commission, on the understanding that no more than two meetings would be held concurrently, in order to ensure maximum participation of delegations.

In its decision 2004/242, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on its thirteenth session and approved the provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the Commission, on the understanding that intersessional meetings would be held in Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements, as well as the duration, of the fourteenth session. At its intersessional meeting held on 26 January 2005, the Commission endorsed the provisional agenda and documentation for the fourteenth session and decided, on an exceptional and non-precedential basis, that the duration of the fourteenth session would be for five days, from 23 to 27 May 2005. The intersessional meeting also agreed that the provisional deadline for the submission of draft resolutions be set for noon on the first day of the session.

Following the adoption of the agenda, the Commission may wish to establish a timetable and agree on the organization of work for its fourteenth session. A proposed organization of work for consideration by the Commission is shown in the annex to the present document.

3. Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Technical cooperation

In its resolution 59/159, entitled “Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity”, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, in responding to the needs of the international community in the face of both national and transnational criminality and in assisting Member States in achieving the goals of preventing crime within and among States and improving the response to crime; reaffirmed also the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance, including in the areas of prevention and control of transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism, as well as in the area of reconstruction of national criminal justice systems; and stressed the need to enhance the operational activities of UNODC to assist, in particular, developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from conflict.

In its resolution 2004/33, on strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the crime prevention and criminal justice programme of UNODC, the Economic and Social Council recognized that important new instruments of international cooperation, including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annexes I-III, and Assembly resolution 55/255, annex) and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Assembly resolution 58/4, annex), required UNODC to respond to an increasing number of requests for technical assistance in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform; encouraged international, regional and national funding agencies, as well as international financial

institutions, to support the technical cooperation activities and interregional advisory services of UNODC; and reiterated the need to have adequate resources available to further operationalize the activities of UNODC, taking into account the recently adopted integrated approach to drugs and crime.

In its resolution 2004/25, entitled “The rule of law and development: strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, with emphasis on technical assistance, including in post-conflict reconstruction”, the Economic and Social Council encouraged UNODC to continue to provide technical assistance and advisory services to Member States upon request in support of criminal justice reform and to incorporate elements concerning the rule of law into such assistance, wherever possible, including in the framework of peacekeeping and post-conflict reconstruction, in coordination with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat and other relevant entities charged with providing assistance to countries in post-conflict situations, drawing on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto and the Convention against Corruption.

In its resolution 2004/32, entitled “Implementation of technical assistance projects in Africa by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime”, the Economic and Social Council welcomed the efforts of UNODC to improve the implementation of its projects in Africa and encouraged the Office to continue those efforts; requested UNODC to produce a concept paper to analyse the current situation with respect to major drug and crime issues affecting the African continent and to propose policy directives, strategies and priority focus to gain support for assistance to Africa; and also requested the Office, in coordination with the African Union and interested Member States and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to promote an exchange of views, based on the results of the concept paper, by organizing an appropriate special event of interested Member States, relevant agencies and institutes providing technical assistance to Africa, as well as those promoting South-South cooperation. Preparations are under way for the Round Table for Africa, to be held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 May 2005, in which policy and decision makers from Governments in the region, as well as regional and international organizations, will be involved.

Resource mobilization

In its resolution 59/159, the General Assembly welcomed the efforts undertaken by the Commission to exercise more vigorously its mandated function of resource mobilization, and called upon the Commission to strengthen further its activities in that direction; invited all States to support the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, through voluntary contributions; and urged States and funding agencies to review, as appropriate, their funding policies for development assistance and to include a crime prevention and criminal justice component in such assistance.

Furthermore, the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2004/33, encouraged recipient Member States that were in a position to do so to contribute to the activities of UNODC by providing the necessary infrastructure, as well as human and financial resources, for projects to be implemented in partnership with the Office; and requested the Secretary-General to make all possible efforts, including appeals to donors in the private sector, to increase extrabudgetary

resources, including general-purpose funds, bearing in mind the need to safeguard the independence and international character of UNODC.

Cooperation with United Nations and other entities

In its resolution 59/159, the General Assembly encouraged relevant programmes, funds and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and invited international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank and regional and national funding agencies, to support the operational activities of UNODC in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice; and invited relevant entities of the United Nations system, including UNDP and the World Bank, and other international funding agencies to increase their interaction with UNODC in order to benefit from synergies and avoid duplication of effort and to ensure that, as appropriate, activities on crime prevention and criminal justice, including activities related to the prevention of corruption and the promotion of the rule of law, were considered in their sustainable development agenda and that the expertise of the Office was fully utilized.

In April 2004, the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, which is comprised of the executive heads of specialized agencies, programmes and funds of the United Nations system and is chaired by the Secretary-General, endorsed a series of measures contained in a note prepared by UNODC, in consultation with relevant agencies, entitled “Organized crime and corruption are threats to security and development: the role of the United Nations system”, with the aim of forging a strategic system-wide response to transnational crime. That process has significantly raised the profile of the work of UNODC and its relevance to development and peacekeeping agencies and has produced some immediate results, such as the inclusion of organized crime in the guidelines for the preparation of common country assessments and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework by the United Nations teams at the country level. Working through the Chief Executives Board and its subsidiary bodies, the Office has taken the lead in collecting information on the impact of organized crime on the work of other organizations, including relevant organizations outside of the United Nations system, as well as on activities undertaken by them to counter organized crime, corruption, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, trafficking in persons and trafficking in illicit commodities. On the basis of that information, the planned strategic response is being formulated, determining system-wide priorities, building on synergies between organizations and identifying areas for joint activities. Activities implemented under that strategic approach will be the subject of regular reporting to the Chief Executives Board. Relevant information will be provided on a regular basis to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on development, security and justice for all (E/CN.7/2005/6-E/CN.15/2005/2)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of technical assistance projects in Africa by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.15/2005/3)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network (E/CN.15/2005/4)

Report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2005/4/Add.1)

4. Consideration of the conclusions and recommendations of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

At its ninth session, the Commission decided that it would decide each year on a prominent theme for its subsequent session, as that would provide it with flexibility in selecting the most appropriate theme. In its decision 2004/242, the Economic and Social Council decided that the prominent theme for the fourteenth session of the Commission should be “Conclusions and recommendations of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”.

In its resolution 59/151, the General Assembly called upon the Eleventh Congress to formulate concrete proposals for further follow-up and action, paying particular attention to practical arrangements relating to the effective implementation of the international legal instruments pertaining to transnational organized crime, terrorism and corruption and technical assistance activities relating thereto; and requested the Commission at its fourteenth session to give high priority to considering the conclusions and recommendations of the Eleventh Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the Assembly at its sixtieth session.

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2004/25, urged the Eleventh Congress to incorporate matters related to the rule of law into its programme of work, where relevant. In its resolution 2004/28, entitled “United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice”, the Council invited the Eleventh Congress, under the agenda item entitled “Making standards work: fifty years of standard-setting in crime prevention and criminal justice”, to address the issues raised in the resolution with a view to consolidating and making more effective the action of the United Nations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in that field. In its resolution 2004/27, the Council invited the Eleventh Congress to consider and discuss, under the substantive item entitled “Making standards work: fifty years of standard-setting in crime prevention and criminal justice”, during the Workshop on Enhancing Criminal Justice Reform, including Restorative Justice, as well as during the ancillary meetings of non-governmental and professional organizations, the issue of guidelines on justice for child victims and witnesses of crime.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/CN.15/2005/5)

5. Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

In its resolution 57/170, entitled “Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the

Challenges of the Twenty-first Century”, the General Assembly requested the Executive Director of UNODC to keep the Commission informed of the progress made in the follow-up to the plans of action; and invited the Commission, while formulating recommendations regarding the Eleventh Congress pursuant to Assembly resolution 56/119, to take into account the progress made in the follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and the plans of action.

In its resolution 59/151, the General Assembly reiterated its invitation to Governments and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to inform the Eleventh Congress about their activities aimed at putting into practice the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration, with a view to providing guidance in the formulation of legislation, policies and programmes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice at the national and international levels.

In its resolution 59/159, the General Assembly invited all States to support the operational activities of UNODC, through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or through voluntary contributions in direct support of such activities, including for the provision of technical assistance for the implementation of the commitments entered into at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, including the measures outlined in the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat on the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/CN.15/2005/5)

Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (E/CN.15/2005/12)

6. International cooperation in combating transnational crime

(a) United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

In its resolution 59/157, entitled “International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto”, the General Assembly welcomed the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and its Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; commended UNODC for its work in promoting the ratification of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto, including, in particular, the preparation of legislative guides designed to facilitate the ratification and subsequent implementation of those instruments, and invited the Office to finalize the guides and to disseminate them as widely as possible; requested UNODC to continue to assist States, upon request, with capacity-building in the area of international cooperation in criminal matters, in particular extradition and mutual legal assistance; urged all States and relevant

regional economic integration organizations that had not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition as soon as possible and to take all necessary measures to improve international cooperation in criminal matters, especially extradition and mutual legal assistance, in accordance with the Organized Crime Convention; and encouraged Member States to make sufficient voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, as well as contributions in direct support of activities and projects of UNODC, including through contributions to the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, for the provision of technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols.

(b) Trafficking in persons

In its resolution 58/137, entitled “Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking”, the General Assembly urged Member States to employ a comprehensive approach to combating trafficking in persons, incorporating law enforcement efforts and, where appropriate, the confiscation and seizure of the proceeds of trafficking, the protection of victims and preventive measures, including measures against activities that derive profit from the exploitation of victims of trafficking; urged Member States to take measures to ratify or accede to the Organized Crime Convention, the Trafficking in Persons Protocol and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Assembly resolution 54/263, annex II) and to implement those instruments by criminalizing trafficking in persons, by promoting cooperation among law enforcement authorities in combating trafficking in persons and by establishing the offence of trafficking in persons as a predicate offence for money-laundering offences; encouraged UNODC to continue its close cooperation and coordination with relevant international and regional organizations in that area; and encouraged Member States to make voluntary contributions to further strengthen and support UNODC in the area of technical assistance activities.

(c) United Nations Convention against Corruption

In its resolution 58/4, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention against Corruption, annexed to that resolution. The High-level Political Conference for the Purpose of Signing the United Nations Convention against Corruption was held in Merida, Mexico, from 9 to 11 December 2003.

In its resolution 59/155, the General Assembly urged Member States to consider signing and ratifying the United Nations Convention against Corruption as soon as possible, in order to allow its early entry into force and subsequent implementation; and encouraged States to make adequate voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund to provide developing countries and countries with economies in transition with the technical assistance they might require to implement the Convention, including assistance for the preparatory measures required for implementation, taking into account article 62 of the Convention.

In its resolution 59/242, entitled “Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin”, the General Assembly encouraged UNODC to give high priority to technical cooperation, upon request, inter alia, to promote and facilitate the signing and ratification, acceptance, approval or accession and the implementation of the Convention against Corruption, including the early finalization, in cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, of the legislative guide for the ratification and implementation of the Convention.

(d) Model agreement on sharing confiscated proceeds of crime

In its resolution 2004/24, entitled “Establishment of an intergovernmental expert group to prepare a draft model bilateral agreement on disposal of confiscated proceeds of crime covered by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988”, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to convene, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, the composition of which should reflect an equitable geographical representation and a diversity of legal systems, to prepare a draft model bilateral agreement on sharing confiscated proceeds of crime covered by the Organized Crime Convention and the 1988 Convention; and requested the open-ended intergovernmental expert group, in carrying out its work, to take into account, where appropriate, existing agreements on sharing confiscated proceeds of crime and other relevant instruments developed in multilateral forums. The meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group was held in Vienna from 26 to 28 January 2005.

(e) Fraud, the criminal misuse and falsification of identity and related crimes

In its resolution 2004/26, entitled “International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of fraud, the criminal misuse and falsification of identity and related crimes”, the Economic and Social Council encouraged Member States that had not already done so to prevent, detect, investigate, prosecute and punish fraud and the criminal misuse and falsification of identity through criminal law and other measures, to take into account the need to prevent and combat fraud and the criminal misuse and falsification of identity in the development and regulation of relevant domestic commercial, financial or other institutions and systems and to facilitate the identification, tracing, freezing, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of fraud and the criminal misuse and falsification of identity; also encouraged Member States to cooperate with one another in efforts to prevent and combat fraud and the criminal misuse and falsification of identity, including through the Organized Crime Convention and other appropriate international instruments, and to consider the review of domestic laws on fraud and the criminal misuse and falsification of identity, where necessary and appropriate, to facilitate such cooperation; requested the Secretary-General to convene, in consultation with regional groups and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, an intergovernmental expert group to prepare a study on fraud and the criminal misuse and falsification of identity, including (a) the nature and extent of fraud and the criminal misuse and falsification of identity, (b) domestic and transnational trends in fraud and the criminal misuse and falsification of identity, (c) the relationship between fraud, other forms of economic crime, the criminal

misuse and falsification of identity and other illicit activities, including organized crime, money-laundering and terrorism, (d) the prevention and control of fraud and the criminal misuse and falsification of identity using commercial and criminal law, criminal justice and other means, and how those could be harmonized and (e) the particular problems posed by fraud and the criminal misuse and falsification of identity for developing countries and countries with economies in transition; and requested the intergovernmental expert group to use the information gained by the study for the purpose of developing useful practices, guidelines or other materials in the prevention, investigation and prosecution of fraud and the criminal misuse and falsification of identity. The meeting of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Prepare a Study on Fraud and the Criminal Misuse and Falsification of Identity was held in Vienna on 17 and 18 March 2005.

(f) Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna

In its resolution 2003/27, entitled “Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna”, the Economic and Social Council urged all Member States to cooperate with the Secretary-General and competent entities of the United Nations system, in particular UNODC, the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, with a view to preventing, combating and eradicating trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna; urged Member States to adopt preventive measures, as well as to review their criminal legislation with a view to ensuring that offences relating to trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna were punishable by appropriate penalties that took into account the serious nature of those offences; encouraged Member States to undertake awareness-raising activities to improve understanding of the serious impact of trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna; and called upon Member States to promote international cooperation as well as the conclusion of mutual legal assistance arrangements, with a view to preventing, combating and eradicating such trafficking.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (E/CN.15/2005/6)

Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of an intergovernmental expert group to prepare a draft model bilateral agreement on disposal of confiscated proceeds of crime covered by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (E/CN.15/2005/7)

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking (E/CN.15/2005/8)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Convention against Corruption (E/CN.15/2005/9)

Report of the Secretary-General on illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna (E/CN.15/2005/10)

Report of the Secretary-General on progress made by the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Prepare a Study on Fraud, the Criminal Misuse and Falsification of Identity (E/CN.15/2005/11)

7. Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism

In its resolution 59/153, entitled “Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime”, the General Assembly called upon Member States that had not yet done so to become parties to and to implement the universal conventions and protocols relating to terrorism as soon as possible; invited Member States that were not yet parties to those instruments to make use of the *Legislative Guide to the Universal Anti-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols* in their efforts to incorporate the provisions of those instruments in their national legislation, and requested the Secretariat, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to develop the *Legislative Guide* further as a tool for the provision of technical assistance aimed at the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism; urged Member States to continue working together, including on a regional and bilateral basis and in close cooperation with the United Nations, to prevent and combat acts of terrorism by strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance; and expressed its appreciation to donor countries that had provided voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, and invited all Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Fund in order to allow UNODC to provide technical assistance to requesting Member States.

In its resolution 59/46, entitled “Measures to eliminate international terrorism”, the Assembly welcomed the continuing efforts of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC to enhance, through its mandate, the capabilities of the United Nations in the prevention of terrorism, and recognized, in the context of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), its role in assisting States in becoming parties to and implementing the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism.

In its resolution 1535 (2004), the Security Council recognized that visits by the Counter-Terrorism Committee to States to engage in a detailed discussion to monitor the implementation of its resolution 1373 (2001) should be conducted, when appropriate, in close cooperation with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and other United Nations bodies, including UNODC, in particular with its Terrorism Prevention Branch, taking special care of the assistance that might be available to address States’ needs.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.15/2005/13)

8. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

In section VII of its resolution 1992/22, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Commission should include in its agenda a standing item on existing United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including their use and application.

In its resolution 2003/30, the Economic and Social Council decided to group those United Nations standards and norms into categories for the purpose of targeted collection of information; requested UNODC, in collaboration with the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, (a) to provide support to Member States, requesting assistance with the use and application of those United Nations standards and norms, including by developing resource materials and organizing training courses and workshops, (b) to collaborate with other relevant entities to promote the dissemination of those standards and norms and to identify experts in that field to assist requesting Member States, and (c) to provide advisory services in relation to those standards and norms; and requested the Secretary-General to convene, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funds, an intergovernmental expert group meeting to prepare proposals to be considered by the Commission at its thirteenth session in relation to the design of information-gathering instruments and new ways for maximizing the effectiveness of technical assistance to Member States in specific areas of crime prevention and criminal justice. The Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting on United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was held in Vienna from 23 to 25 March 2004. The draft information-gathering instruments for the first category of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice—related primarily to persons in custody, non-custodial sanctions and juveniles and restorative justice—were revised and adopted during the Meeting and made available to the Commission at its thirteenth session as conference room papers.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/28, the Secretary-General forwarded the draft information-gathering instruments as revised by the Intergovernmental Expert Group, to Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other United Nations entities for their comments. The Secretary-General will review the information-gathering instruments on the basis of the comments received and, following that review, will present the revised instruments to an intersessional meeting of the Commission.

In its resolution 2004/28, the Council invited Member States to strengthen the human and financial resources available to UNODC in order to enable the Office to better assist States in conducting seminars, workshops, training programmes and other activities aimed at promoting the use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice; requested the Secretary-General to assist Member States, upon request and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, in the use and application of those United Nations standards and norms through the development and implementation of technical assistance projects aimed at criminal justice reform; also requested the Secretary-General to keep the development of legal, institutional and practical

arrangements for international cooperation under review, through appropriate mechanisms such as the revision of the manuals on extradition and mutual legal assistance and preparation of model laws, in order to make international cooperation and technical assistance more effective.

(a) Capital punishment and safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty

In its resolution 1745 (LIV), the Economic and Social Council invited the Secretary-General to submit to it, at five-year intervals starting from 1975, periodic updated and analytical reports on capital punishment. In its resolution 1995/57, the Council recommended that the quinquennial reports of the Secretary-General, like the report submitted to the Council in 1995, should continue to cover also the implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty. In accordance with Council resolutions 1745 (LIV) and 1990/51 and decision 2004/242, the seventh quinquennial report, containing a review of the use of and trends in capital punishment, including the implementation of the safeguards, during the period 1999-2003 will be before the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourteenth session and, in pursuance of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2004/67, will be before that Commission at its sixty-first session, to be held from 14 March to 22 April 2005.

(b) Guidelines on justice for child victims and witnesses of crime

In its resolution 2004/27, entitled “Guidelines on justice for child victims and witnesses of crime”, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to convene an intergovernmental expert group, with representation based on the regional composition of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and open to any Member State wishing to participate as an observer, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, in order to develop guidelines on justice in matters involving child victims and witnesses of crime; and requested the intergovernmental expert group to take into consideration any relevant material, including the guidelines on justice for child victims and witnesses of crime drawn up by the International Bureau for Children’s Rights, annexed to that resolution. The Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting to Develop Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime was held in Vienna on 15 and 16 March 2005.

(c) Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime

In its resolution 2002/13, the Economic and Social Council accepted the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, annexed to that resolution, with a view to providing elements for effective crime prevention; and invited Member States to draw upon the Guidelines in the development or strengthening of their policies in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

In its resolution 2003/26, entitled “Prevention of urban crime”, the Economic and Social Council requested UNODC, in consultation with Member States, the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other relevant entities of the United Nations system, to continue to assist Member States, upon request, to prepare proposals for the provision of technical assistance in the area of crime prevention, in accordance with

the Guidelines; encouraged Member States to draw upon the Guidelines when developing, implementing and evaluating urban crime prevention programmes and projects, and to share their experience gained in that regard.

In its resolution 2004/31, the Economic and Social Council welcomed the initiative of UNODC to establish, for developing countries, a database of good and promising practices in the area of urban crime prevention, in coordination with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the relevant institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network; encouraged UNODC to develop its knowledge and tools pertaining to the role of local authorities in the prevention of crime through the development of specific measures targeting groups at risk, in particular children and youth; and called once again upon all relevant United Nations organizations and bodies and international financial institutions to give appropriate consideration to the inclusion of urban crime prevention and law enforcement projects in their programmes of assistance.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2005/14)

Report of the Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting to Develop Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime, held in Vienna on 15 and 16 March 2005 (E/CN.15/2005/14/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on action to promote effective crime prevention (E/CN.15/2005/15)

Note by the Secretariat on capital punishment and safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty (E/CN.15/2005/16)

Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty (E/2005/3)

9. Strategic management and programme questions

(a) Functioning of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

In its resolution 2003/31, entitled “Functioning of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”, the Economic and Social Council encouraged States members of the Commission to submit their draft proposals to it in accordance with Commission resolution 5/3 and to include in such proposals the information required in accordance with the annex to Commission resolution 4/3; and endorsed the request of the Commission to its bureau to report on its intersessional work annually, including on the adherence of Member States to the procedural requirements for the submission of draft proposals.

In section I of its resolution 6/1, entitled “Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme”, the Commission requested its bureau to report on its intersessional work annually; and decided to establish a multi-year work plan, each year being devoted to a specific theme, in an effort to simplify the agenda of the Commission and to plan substantive discussions in advance.

The Commission may wish to consider reviewing and reaffirming its practice of recommending priority themes for its annual sessions and considering further modalities for strengthening the outcome of that discussion by linking them to concrete policy guidance. As noted in the report of the Secretary-General on the functioning of the Commission and the management of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund (E/CN.15/2004/14, para. 38 (a)), one possible way to do that would be to establish as a practice the holding of focused and interactive expert panel discussions or high-level round tables, as part of the consideration of priority themes; guidelines could also be formulated regarding their composition and other organizational details.

(b) Programme questions

The biennial programme plan for the period 2006-2007, which was reviewed, as appropriate, by the relevant intergovernmental bodies in 2004, was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/275, on the basis of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its forty-fourth session (A/59/16).

At its fourteenth session, the Commission may wish to consider and to comment on the consolidated budget outline for 2006-2007 for the crime programme of UNODC. For that purpose, the Commission will have before it the report of the Executive Director on the consolidated budget outline for 2006-2007 for UNODC (E/CN.7/2005/8), together with the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the consolidated outline for 2006-2007 for UNODC (E/CN.7/2005/9).

(c) Assistance to least developed countries to ensure their participation in the sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the sessions of conferences of States parties

In its resolution 59/152, the General Assembly emphasized the importance of the effective participation of all relevant stakeholders from the least developed countries, developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the sessions of the Commission and in the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption; called upon Member States, international organizations and funding institutions to redouble their efforts to increase their voluntary contributions to assist the Secretary-General in covering the costs of travel and daily subsistence allowance for the participation of representatives of least developed countries in those sessions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its fourteenth session on the implementation of that resolution.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on the consolidated budget outline for 2006-2007 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2005/8)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the consolidated budget outline for 2006-2007 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2005/9)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to least developed countries to ensure their participation in the sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the sessions of conferences of States parties (E/CN.15/2005/17)

Report of the Executive Director on the intersessional work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, management of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and financial status of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund (E/CN.15/2005/18)

Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed programme budget for the period 2006-2007 (E/CN.15/2005/19)

10. Provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the Commission

In accordance with rule 9 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission will have before it the provisional agenda for its fifteenth session, together with an indication of the documents to be submitted under each agenda item and the legislative authority for their preparation.

11. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fourteenth session

The Commission will adopt the report on its fourteenth session, prepared by the Rapporteur.

Annex

Proposed organization of work

1. In its decision 1997/232, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in addition to plenary meetings, should be provided with full interpretation services for a total of 12 meetings for informal consultations on draft proposals and for meetings of open-ended working groups, with the precise allocation of time for the different types of meeting to be determined by the Commission under the agenda item entitled "Adoption of the agenda and organization of work", on the understanding that no more than two meetings would be held concurrently, in order to ensure maximum participation of delegations.
2. The proposed organization of work has been prepared in accordance with the timetable agreed at the intersessional meeting of the Commission held on 26 January 2005, which provided for a five-day duration of the session on an exceptional and non-precedential basis, from 23 to 27 May 2005. As soon as discussion on an item or sub-item has been concluded, the Commission may wish to proceed to the following item or sub-item. Suggested meeting times are from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.
3. The proposed organization of work is presented below.

Proposed organization of work

<i>Date and time</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Plenary</i>	<i>Committee of the Whole</i>
Monday, 23 May		Opening	
10 a.m.-1 p.m.	2	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work	
	3	Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	
3-6 p.m.	3	Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (<i>continued</i>)	Informal consultations: consideration of draft resolutions
Tuesday, 24 May	4	Consideration of the conclusions and recommendations of the Eleventh Congress	Informal consultations: consideration of draft resolutions (<i>continued</i>)
10 a.m.-1 p.m.			
3-6 p.m.	4	Consideration of the conclusions and recommendations of the Eleventh Congress (<i>continued</i>)	Informal consultations: consideration of draft resolutions (<i>continued</i>)

<i>Date and time</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Plenary</i>	<i>Committee of the Whole</i>
Wednesday, 25 May 10 a.m.-1 p.m.	5	Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice	Informal consultations: consideration of draft resolutions (<i>continued</i>)
3-6 p.m.	6	International cooperation in combating transnational crime	Informal consultations: consideration of draft resolutions (<i>continued</i>)
Thursday, 26 May 10 a.m.-1 p.m.	7	Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism	Informal consultations: consideration of draft resolutions (<i>continued</i>)
3-6 p.m.	8	Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	Informal consultations: consideration of draft resolutions (<i>continued</i>)
Friday, 27 May 10 a.m.-1 p.m.	9	Strategic management and programme questions	Informal consultations: consideration of draft resolutions (<i>continued</i>)
3-6 p.m.	10	Provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the Commission	
	11	Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fourteenth session	