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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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Item 2 of the provisional agenda*

Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

Provisional agenda, annotations and proposed organization of work

Provisional agenda

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* E/CN.15/2007/1.



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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 Economic and Social 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 fifteenth session, on 28 April 2006, opened its sixteenth session for the sole purpose of electing a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur. At that meeting, the Commission elected its Rapporteur. Subsequently, at its intersessional meeting held on 1 September 2006, the Commission was informed of the officers designated for the other posts in its bureau.

In view of the rotation of offices based on regional distribution, the elected and designated officers of the Commission for its sixteenth session would be from the following regional groups:

<i>Office</i>	<i>Regional group</i>	<i>Elected or designated officer</i>
Chairman	Group of Asian States	Shahbaz (Pakistan) (designate)
First Vice-Chairman	Group of African States	Olawale Maiyegun (Nigeria) (designate)
Second Vice-Chairman	Group of Eastern European States	Jivan Tabibian (Armenia) (designate)
Third Vice-Chairman	Group of Latin American and Caribbean States	Luis Alberto Padilla (Guatemala) (designate)
Rapporteur	Group of Western European and other States	Yves Beaulieu (Canada)

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 Economic and Social Council 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 2006/239, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on its fifteenth session and approved the provisional agenda for the sixteenth session of the Commission, on the understanding that at its intersessional meetings the Commission would examine and finalize the provisional agenda and documentation, taking into account a proposal contained in annex XIV to the report of the Commission on its fifteenth session entitled “Draft provisional agenda for the sixteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice: proposal of the United States of America”, as well as to decide on the duration of the sixteenth session.

The provisional deadline for submission of draft resolutions has been set for noon on 23 April 2007, the first day of the resumed sixteenth session.

The Commission established an informal, open-ended working group chaired by the designated First Vice-Chairman to make recommendations on the finalization of the provisional agenda. Further to the recommendations of the working group, the provisional agenda and documentation for the sixteenth session were endorsed by the Commission at its third intersessional meeting, on 28 November 2006.

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

Documentation

Provisional agenda, annotations and proposed organization of work (E/CN.15/2007/1)

3. Thematic discussions

In its decision 2006/239, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda for the sixteenth session of the Commission, on the understanding that at its intersessional meetings, the Commission would examine and finalize the provisional agenda and documentation. During the intersessional period, the Commission decided to establish an informal, open-ended working group to consider the structure and focus of the thematic discussion, as well as to make recommendations on the provisional agenda to be considered at an intersessional meeting. On 28 November 2006, an intersessional meeting of the Commission considered the recommendations of the informal working group and decided that the thematic discussion would be introduced by a small number of panellists, made arrangements for their selection and decided that the themes of the thematic discussion would be:

“Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to urban crime, including gang-related activities”; and “Effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses to combat sexual exploitation of children”.

- (a) **Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to urban crime, including gang-related activities**
- (i) **Preventive measures, including community-based responses**
- (ii) **Criminal justice responses, including international cooperation**

In its resolution 60/177, the General Assembly endorsed the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted at the high-level segment of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. In the Bangkok Declaration (resolution 60/177, annex, para. 34), Member States stressed the need to consider measures to prevent the expansion of urban crime, including by improving international cooperation and capacity-building for law enforcement and the judiciary in that area and by promoting the involvement of local authorities and civil society.

With reference to the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, the guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention (Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/9, annex), it is stated that urban crime is characterized by a multiplicity of factors and forms (para. 2). For an integrated crime prevention action plan to be effective, it should define, inter alia, the nature and types of crime problems to be tackled, such as theft, robbery, burglary, racial attacks, drug-related crimes, juvenile delinquency and illegal possession of firearms, taking into account all the factors that may directly or indirectly cause such problems or contribute to them (para. 3 (a)(i)).

From the criminal justice perspective, it is noted in the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime (Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex) that the enforcement of laws, sentences and corrections, while performing preventive functions, falls outside the scope of the Guidelines and is covered in a more comprehensive manner in other United Nations instruments (para. 3). Those and other United Nations instruments are listed in the Guidelines in section V, entitled "International cooperation" (para. 28). From the crime prevention perspective, it is noted in the Guidelines that the active participation of communities and other segments of civil society is an essential part of effective crime prevention (para. 16). Various forms of organized crime that should be prevented are listed in the Guidelines (para. 27). In section V of the Guidelines, entitled "International cooperation", it is stated that Member States should collaborate to analyse and address the links between transnational organized crime and national and local crime problems (para. 31).

In the period 1995-2005, during which both of the above-mentioned guidelines were developed and adopted, there were also workshops organized during the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice. During the Ninth Congress there were two workshops: one on urban policy and crime prevention and the other on the prevention of violent crime (A/CONF.169/16/Rev.1, paras. 298-354). During the Tenth Congress, there was a workshop on community involvement in crime prevention. During the Eleventh Congress, there was a workshop on strategies and best practices for crime prevention, in particular in relation to urban crime and youth at risk which considered an item on youth gangs and made several recommendations.

At the intersessional meeting held on 28 November 2006, the Secretariat was invited to prepare a non-paper outlining points for discussion on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to urban crime, including gang-related offences.

(b) Effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses to combat sexual exploitation of children;

sharing of successful practices to combat sexual exploitation of children through:

(i) Crime prevention responses

(ii) Criminal justice responses

(iii) International cooperation

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2006/27, entitled “Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking”, urged Member States that had not done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I), the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing that Convention (Assembly resolution 55/25, annex II) 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); invited Member States to adopt measures, in accordance with their domestic law, inter alia, to fight sexual exploitation with a view to abolishing it, by prosecuting and punishing those who engaged in that activity, not including the victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, and to raise awareness, especially through training, among criminal justice officials and others, as appropriate, of the needs of victims of trafficking and of the crucial role of victims in detecting and prosecuting that crime; and also invited Member States to adopt measures, in accordance with their domestic law, inter alia, to provide humane treatment for all victims of trafficking, taking into account their age, gender and particular needs, in accordance with the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, where applicable.

At the intersessional meeting held on 28 November 2006, the Secretariat was invited to prepare a non-paper for the thematic discussion on combating sexual exploitation of children, identifying existing international legal instruments dealing with the issue.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to urban crime, including addressing gang-related activities, and on effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses to combat sexual exploitation of children (E/CN.15/2007/CRP.3)

4. World crime trends and responses: integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

(a) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

In its resolution 61/181, the General Assembly urged States and relevant international organizations to develop national and regional strategies to complement the work of UNODC in addressing effectively transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons and related criminal activities such as kidnapping and the smuggling of migrants, as well as corruption and terrorism; reaffirmed the importance of UNODC and its regional offices in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking; and urged the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impact in the fight against transnational organized crime, in particular in developing countries, when deciding to close and allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective support level to national and regional efforts in those areas.

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2006/27, requested UNODC to continue to promote the ratification of, and to assist, upon request, Member States in the implementation of, the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources; also requested UNODC to organize a meeting on technical assistance for Member States in order to coordinate, with due regard to the work of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the work of agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental organizations, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of that resolution to the Commission at its seventeenth session and thereafter to share its report with the Conference of the Parties.

The Commission will have before it, for its information, the report of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its third session, held in Vienna from 9 to 18 October 2006 (CTOC/COP/2006/14). One of the highlights of the third session of the Conference of the Parties was the establishment of the open-ended interim working group on technical assistance, pursuant to decision 2/6 of the Conference of the Parties. The main function of the working group was to facilitate the process of matching the needs of potential recipients and resources available through active dialogue among stakeholders.

(b) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

The United Nations Convention against Corruption was adopted by the General Assembly on 31 October 2003 (resolution 58/4) and entered into force on 14 December 2005, pursuant to article 68 of the Convention. The entry into force of the Convention led to the establishment of article 63 of the Convention, which states that the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention should be convened no

later than one year following the entry into force, the first session of the Conference of the States Parties was held in Amman from 10 to 14 December 2006.

In its resolution 60/175, entitled “Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity”, the General Assembly reaffirmed the role of UNODC in providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including in the area of prevention and control of corruption; and encouraged States to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions for the implementation of the Convention.

In its resolution 60/207, entitled “Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption”, the General Assembly encouraged UNODC to give high priority to technical cooperation, upon request, inter alia, to promote and facilitate the ratification, acceptance, approval of or accession to and the implementation of the Convention.

In its resolution 61/209, entitled “Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption”, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-second session, completed within existing resources, a report on the implementation of previous resolutions that would elaborate further on the magnitude of corruption at all levels and of any scale, and on the scale of the transfer of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption and such transfers on economic growth and sustainable development, taking into account the outcome of, and also transmitting the report on, the first session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption; decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session, under the item entitled, “Globalization and interdependence”, the sub-item “Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption”; and welcomed the convening of the first session of the Conference of the States Parties in Jordan from 10 to 14 December 2006. The Commission will also have before it, for its information, the report of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (CAC/COSP/2006/12).

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2006/24, entitled “International cooperation in the fight against corruption”, welcomed the entry into force on 14 December 2005 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and urged all Member States and relevant economic integration organizations that had not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention as soon as possible; looked forward to the finalization and dissemination of the legislative guide designed to facilitate the ratification and subsequent implementation of the Convention; requested UNODC, building on the experience gained in the preparation of the legislative guide and work done by others, including by the members of the International Group for Anti-Corruption Coordination, to continue its collaboration with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research

Institute in its ongoing efforts to prepare a technical guide aimed specifically at supporting practitioners in the implementation of the Convention; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide UNODC with the resources necessary to enable it to promote, in an effective manner, the implementation of the Convention and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the Conference of the States Parties in accordance with its mandate; requested UNODC, within available extrabudgetary resources and in particular through its Global Programme against Corruption, to continue to assist States, upon request, with sustainable capacity-building focused on the promotion of the implementation of the Convention; welcomed the efforts made by UNODC to cooperate with others, within its mandate, in the field of preventing and combating corruption, and encouraged the Office to increase further such cooperation; requested the Secretary-General, if the Conference of the States Parties so decided, to make available to the Commission, for its information, the reports of the Conference; and also requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of that resolution to the Commission at its sixteenth session and thereafter to share its report with the Conference of the States Parties.

(c) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism

In the plan of action of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (General Assembly resolution 60/288, annex, sect. III), Member States expressed their resolve to encourage UNODC, including its Terrorism Prevention Branch, to enhance, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, its provision of technical assistance.

Furthermore, the General Assembly in its resolution 61/40 entitled, "Measures to eliminate international terrorism," requested the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch to continue its efforts to enhance, through its mandate, the capabilities of the United Nations in the prevention of terrorism, and recognized, in the context of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and 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, including the most recent among them, and in strengthening international cooperation mechanisms in criminal matters related to terrorism, including through national capacity-building

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on development, security and justice for all: opportunities and challenges (E/CN.7/2007/6–E/CN.15/2007/14)

Note by the Secretariat on world crime trends and responses: integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2007/2)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (E/CN.15/2007/4)

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime and corruption (E/CN.15/2007/7)

Report of the Secretary-General on the results of the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Prepare a Study on Fraud and the Criminal Misuse and Falsification of Identity (E/CN.15/2007/8)

Report of the Secretary-General on the results of the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Prepare a Study on Fraud and the Criminal Misuse and Falsification of Identity: economic fraud (E/CN.15/2007/8/Add.1 and 2)

Report of the Secretary-General on the results of the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Prepare a Study on Fraud and the Criminal Misuse and Falsification of Identity: identity-related crime (E/CN.15/2007/8/Add.3)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance in implementing the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism (E/CN.15/2007/9)

Achievements of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute in 2006 and key activities for 2007 (E/CN.15/2007/CRP.2)

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

Instruments for gathering information on 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 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, 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, 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 to provide advisory services in relation to those standards and norms.

In its resolution 2006/20 entitled, “United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention,” the Economic and Social Council approved the information-gathering instrument for United Nations standards and norms related primarily to crime prevention, contained in the annex to that resolution, for purposes of dissemination; requested the Secretary-General to forward the information-gathering instrument to Member States; invited Member States to reply to the information-gathering instrument and to include any comments or suggestions they might have in relation to the instrument; requested UNODC, within available extrabudgetary resources, to seek information from relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, within the mandate of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and from the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention

and Criminal Justice Programme network and other relevant United Nations entities with respect to their capacity to provide technical assistance in relation to areas outlined in the information-gathering instrument; requested the Secretary-General to convene, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources, an intergovernmental expert group meeting, based on equitable geographical representation and open to observers, in cooperation with the institutes of the Programme network, to design an information-gathering instrument in relation to United Nations standards and norms related primarily to victim issues and to study ways and means to promote their use and application, and to report on progress made in that connection to the Commission at its sixteenth session; also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its sixteenth session on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms related primarily to crime prevention, in particular as regards the following:

- (a) The difficulties encountered in the application of United Nations standards and norms related primarily to crime prevention;
- (b) Ways in which technical assistance can be provided to overcome those difficulties;
- (c) Useful practices in addressing existing and emerging challenges in that field;
- (d) Suggestions from Member States of ways to further improve the existing standards and norms.

Protection against trafficking in cultural property

In its resolution 2004/34 entitled, “Protection against trafficking in cultural property,” the Economic and Social Council reaffirmed its resolution 2003/29, entitled “Prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property”; recalled the model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property, adopted by the Eighth Congress; noted with appreciation the Cairo Declaration on the Protection of Cultural Property, made at the international conference celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, held in Cairo from 14 to 16 February 2004; and requested the Secretary-General to direct UNDOC, in close cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to convene an expert group meeting to submit recommendations to the Commission at its fifteenth session on protection against trafficking in cultural property, including ways of making more effective the model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property. At its fifteenth session, the Commission had for its consideration, ad interim, the report of the Secretary-General on protection against trafficking in cultural property (E/CN.15/2006/14). However, since no extrabudgetary resources became available, it has not been feasible to convene an expert group meeting.

Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct

In its resolution 2006/23, entitled “Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct”, the Economic and Social Council requested UNODC, within available

extrabudgetary resources and in particular through its Global Programme against Corruption, to continue to support the work of the Judicial Group on Strengthening Judicial Integrity; invited Member States to submit to the Secretary-General their views regarding the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct, annexed to that resolution, and to suggest revisions, as appropriate; and requested UNODC, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources, to convene an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, in cooperation with the Judicial Group and other international and regional judicial forums, to develop a technical guide to be used in providing technical assistance aimed at strengthening judicial integrity and capacity, as well as a commentary on the Bangalore Principles, taking into account the views expressed and the revisions suggested by Member States. A meeting of an intergovernmental expert group on the matter is to be held on 1st and 2nd March 2007. In the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its sixteenth session on the implementation of the resolution.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the results of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Develop an Information-Gathering Instrument on United Nations Standards and Norms Related Primarily to Victims Issues (E/CN.15/2007/3)

Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2007/11)

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct (E/CN.15/2007/12)

6. Policy directives for the crime programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

In its resolution 46/152, entitled "Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme", the General Assembly approved the statement of principles and programme of action, annexed to that resolution, recommending the establishment of a United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme; and requested the Economic and Social Council to establish a commission on crime prevention and criminal justice as a functional commission of the Council. The Council, in its resolution 1992/1, adopted the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/152; and decided to establish the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as one of its functional commissions, in accordance with the statement of principles and programme of action, paragraphs 23-26 of which contain the terms of reference of the Commission. In the statement of principles and programme of action, it is stated that the Commission shall have the following functions (para. 26): (a) to provide policy guidance to the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice; (b) to develop, monitor and review the implementation of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme on the basis of a system of medium-term planning in accordance with the priority principles provided in paragraph 21 of the statement of principles and programme of action; (c) to facilitate and help to coordinate the activities of the

United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders; (d) to mobilize the support of Member States for the programme; (e) to prepare for the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders (now called the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice) and to consider suggestions regarding possible subjects for the programme of work as submitted by the congresses.

In section IV of its resolution 1992/22, entitled “Implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/152 concerning operational activities and coordination in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice”, the Economic and Social Council recognized the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policy-making body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and requested it to coordinate, as appropriate, relevant activities in that field. In section V of that resolution, the Council reaffirmed the crucial role of the Commission in mobilizing the support of Member States for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme. In section VII of that resolution, the Council decided that the Commission should include in its agenda a standing item on technical assistance, which would deal with the most practical course of action to be followed to render the programme fully operational and enable it to respond to the specific needs of Governments, including financial needs, if possible.

According to the Secretary-General’s bulletin entitled “Organization of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime” (ST/SGB/2004/6, sects. 2 and 3), UNODC was established to implement the Organization’s drug programme and crime programme in an integrated manner, and the Executive Director is responsible for all the activities of the Office. Through its annual sessions and intersessional work, the Commission has provided policy guidance to the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2003/31, decided that the Commission should encourage its bureau to play an active role in the preparation of its regular as well as the informal intersessional meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous policy guidance to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, which is implemented by UNODC. As reflected in the report on each of its sessions, the Commission has addressed a broad spectrum of high-priority issues, has conducted an in-depth policy dialogue on those issues and has formulated policy and programme recommendations.

For its consideration of item 6, the Commission will have before it the report of the Executive Director on development, security and justice for all: opportunities and challenges (E/CN.7/2007/6 - E/CN.15/2007/14).

Selection of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

In accordance with article IV of the statute of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, annex), the Commission will select, from among candidates nominated by the Secretary-General, members of the Board of Trustees of the Institute, for endorsement by the Council.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on development, security and justice for all: opportunities and challenges (E/CN.7/2007/6–E/CN.15/2007/14).

Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2007/16)

7. Strengthening the crime programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body, including administrative, strategic management and budgetary questions

In its resolution 58/4, the General Assembly, decided that, until the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption decided otherwise, the account referred to in article 62 of the Convention would be operated within the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund. According to the Secretary-General's bulletin entitled "Organization of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime" (ST/SGB/2004/6), UNODC was established to implement the Organization's drug programme and crime programme in an integrated manner, and the Executive Director is responsible for all the activities of the Office, as well as its administration. Starting from the biennium 2004-2005, a consolidated budget for UNODC has been prepared, including budgets for its drug and crime programmes.

In the 2005 World Summit Outcome, adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 60/1, Heads of State and Governments expressed their resolve to strengthen the capacity of UNODC, within its existing mandates, to provide assistance to Member States.

In its resolution 61/252, section XI, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body", the General Assembly authorized the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal United Nations policymaking body on crime prevention and criminal justice issues, to approve, on the basis of the proposals of the Executive Director of UNODC, bearing in mind the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the budget of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, including its administrative and programme support costs budget; requested the Commission to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the ways in which it planned to carry out those administrative and financial functions; and requested the Secretary-General to promulgate financial rules for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund. Pursuant to Assembly resolution 61/252, the Commission at its sixteenth session will focus its attention on how it plans to carry out its new functions and adopt a methodology and budget cycle for its review and approval of the budget of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund.

For its consideration of item 17, the Commission will have before it the report of the Executive Director on the outline of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009 for UNODC (E/CN.7/2007/12–E/CN.15/2007/15), together with the

report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the outline of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009 for UNODC (E/CN.17/2007/13–E/CN.15/2007/13).

In its resolution 48/14, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs urged UNODC to continue to develop an overarching strategy and to ensure that the strategy, as approved by Member States, through the strategic framework, guided the formulation of clearly defined objectives, improved benchmarks and performance indicators that would measure both qualitatively and quantitatively the impact of the work of the Office in full compliance with relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on result-based budgeting. In the deliberations at the forty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, representatives suggested that an informal arrangement involving the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice would assist Member States in overseeing the development of a medium-term strategy for the Office, which the incoming Chairman of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs undertook to explore. During the intersessional period leading to the sixteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Office engaged in a process of consultation with Member States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders and made presentations and engaged in discussions at the intersessional meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the elaboration of a medium-term strategy for the Office. On that basis, the Chairman designate of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice discussed the matter at the first and second intersessional meetings of that Commission, while parallel discussions were held at the intersessional meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Following those discussions, at the intersessional meetings of each of the commissions held on 4 October 2006, the commissions agreed to establish an open-ended informal Group of Friends of the Chairmen of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to further consult on that matter. The Group of Friends of the Chairmen held its first meeting on 17 November 2006. At that meeting, the Chairmen were invited to prepare a revised version of the draft strategy for further consideration by the Group of Friends. On 14 December 2006, the Chairmen forwarded a revised draft strategy to the permanent missions to the United Nations (Vienna) as the basis for further consultations by the Group of Friends. The Group of Friends held further meetings in January 2007, and it was agreed that other meetings would be held, if required, to finalize the draft strategy and decide on the action to be taken by the commissions at their forthcoming sessions. The outcome of those consultations (E/CN.7/2007/14–E/CN.15/2007/5) will be made available to the commissions for their consideration.

The report of the High-level Panel on United Nations System-wide Coherence in the Areas of Development, Humanitarian Assistance and the Environment, entitled “Delivering as one”, attached to a note by the Secretary-General (A/61/583), contains recommendations that relate to United Nations system governance. Bearing that in mind, the Secretary-General requested the heads of the United Nations programmes and funds to transmit the report of the High-level Panel to the United Nations governing bodies for their consideration.

The report of the High-level Panel (A/61/583) will be transmitted to the Commission at its sixteenth session by a note by the Secretariat (E/CN.7/2007/15-E/CN.15/2007/10).

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on the outline of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2007/12-E/CN.15/2007/15)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the outline of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2007/13-E/CN.15/2007/13)

Note by the Secretariat on the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2007/14-E/CN.15/2007/5)

Note by the Secretariat on the report of the High-level Panel on United Nations System-wide Coherence in the Areas of Development, Humanitarian Assistance and the Environment (E/CN.7/2007/15-E/CN.15/2007/10)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the High-level Panel on United Nations System-wide Coherence in the Areas of Development, Humanitarian Assistance and the Environment (A/61/583)

8. Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

In its resolution 60/177, entitled “Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”, the General Assembly endorsed the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses, adopted by the Eleventh Congress; invited Member States to identify areas covered in the Bangkok Declaration in which further tools and training manuals based on international standards and best practices were needed, and to submit that information to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice so that it might take it into account when considering potential areas of future activity by UNODC; and requested the Secretary-General to seek proposals by Member States for ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Bangkok Declaration for consideration and action by the Commission at its fifteenth session.

In its resolution 2006/26, entitled “Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”, the Economic and Social Council requested UNODC, within available extrabudgetary resources, to convene an intergovernmental group of experts with equitable geographical representation to discuss the Eleventh Congress and previous congresses in order to accumulate and consider lessons learned from prior congresses with a view to developing a methodology for capturing lessons learned for future congresses, and to submit a report of its work to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixteenth session for its consideration; and welcomed the offer of the Government of Thailand to act as host to the intergovernmental group of experts. The meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was held in

Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006. The report of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Expert Group (E/CN.15/2007/6) will be before the Commission at its sixteenth session.

In its resolution 2006/26, the Economic and Social Council reiterated its request to UNODC, within available extrabudgetary resources, to engage in consultations with the Governments that had offered to host the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in 2010, and to report thereon to the Commission at its sixteenth session.

On 10 January 2007, the Secretary-General, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/26, sent notes verbales to the Governments that had offered to host the Twelfth Congress, drawing their attention to the need to provide to the Commission information that would be sufficient for that body to deliberate and make appropriate recommendations to the Council with a view to the Council reaching a decision on the venue of the Twelfth Congress and initiating preparations for the Congress. At its sixteenth session, the Commission will be informed of the status of those consultations.

Documentation

Report of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006 (E/CN.15/2007/6)

Reporting checklist developed by the Government of Thailand on the implementation of the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/CN.15/2007/CRP.1)

9. Provisional agenda for the seventeenth 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 seventeenth session, together with an indication of the documents to be submitted under each agenda item and the legislative authority for their preparation.

10. Other business

No issues that need to be raised under item 10 have come to the attention of the Secretariat and no documentation on the item is currently foreseen.

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

The Commission will adopt the report on its sixteenth session on the afternoon of Friday, 27 April 2007, the last day of the session.

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 agenda agreed at the intersessional meeting of the Commission held on 1 September 2006, which provided that the sixteenth session of the Commission would have a five-day duration, from 23 to 27 April 2007, and that it would be preceded by informal consultations on Friday, 20 April 2007. 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.

Informal pre-session consultations, 20 April 2007

Date and time

Friday, 20 April

10 a.m.-1 p.m.	Informal consultations
3-6 p.m.	Informal consultations

Sixteenth session, 23-27 April 2007

<i>Date and time</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Plenary</i>	<i>Committee of the Whole</i>
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Monday, 23 April

10 a.m.-11 a.m.		Opening	
	1	Election of officers	
	2	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work	

<i>Date and time</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Plenary</i>	<i>Committee of the Whole</i>
11 a.m.-1 p.m.	4 (a)-(c)	World crime trends and responses: integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice; work of UNODC in facilitating the ratification and the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism	
3-6 p.m.	4 (a)-(c)	World crime trends and responses (<i>continued</i>)	Workshop of the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network Informal consultations: consideration of draft resolutions
Tuesday, 24 April			
10 a.m.-1 p.m.	3 (a)	Thematic discussion on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to urban crime, including gang-related activities: preventive measures, including community-based responses; and criminal justice responses, including international cooperation	Informal consultations: consideration of draft resolutions (<i>continued</i>)
3-6 p.m.	3 (b)	Thematic discussion on effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses to combat sexual exploitation of children; sharing of successful practices to combat such exploitation through: crime prevention responses; criminal justice responses; and international cooperation	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 April			
10 a.m.-1 p.m.	4 (a)-(c)	World crime trends and responses (<i>continued</i>)	Informal consultations: consideration of draft resolutions (<i>continued</i>)
3-6 p.m.	5	Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	Informal consultations: consideration of draft resolutions (<i>continued</i>)
Thursday, 26 April			
10 a.m.-1 p.m.	6	Policy directives for the crime programme of UNODC	Informal consultations: consideration of draft resolutions (<i>continued</i>)
3-6 p.m.	7	Strengthening the crime programme of UNODC and the role of the Commission as its governing body, including administrative, strategic management and budgetary questions	Informal consultations: consideration of draft resolutions (<i>continued</i>)
Friday, 27 April			
10 a.m.-1 p.m.	8	Follow-up to the Eleventh Congress and preparations for the Twelfth Congress	Informal consultations: consideration of draft resolutions (<i>continued</i>)
	9	Provisional agenda for the seventeenth session	
3-6 p.m.	10	Other business	
	11	Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixteenth session	