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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Fifteenth session
Vienna, 24-28 April 2006

Provisional agenda, annotations and proposed organization of work

Provisional agenda

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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 fourteenth session, on 27 May 2005, opened its fifteenth 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 fifteenth session are from the following regional groups:

<i>Office</i>	<i>Regional group</i>	<i>Elected officer</i>
Chairman	Group of Western European and other States	Gabriele de Ceglie (Italy)
First Vice-Chairman	Group of Asian States	Ali Sarwar Naqvi (Pakistan) (<i>designate</i>)
Second Vice-Chairman	Group of African States	(<i>to be nominated</i>)
Third Vice-Chairman	Group of Eastern European States	Vasyl Pokotylo (Ukraine)
Rapporteur	Group of Latin American and Caribbean States	Carmen Lidia Richter Ribeiro Moura (Brazil) (<i>designate</i>)

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 1993/242, the Economic and Social Council decided that future sessions of the Commission should be held for a period of eight days.

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.

In its decision 2005/249, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on its fourteenth session and approved the provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the Commission, on the understanding that intersessional meetings would be held in Vienna to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements, as well as to decide on the duration of the fifteenth session. At its intersessional meeting held on 23 November 2005, the Commission decided that the fifteenth session would have a duration of five days, from 24 to 28 April 2006. It was agreed that the provisional deadline for the submission of draft resolutions be set for noon on the first day of the session. It was also agreed that the session would be preceded by informal consultations on Friday, 21 April 2006.

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

Documentation

Provisional agenda, annotations and proposed organization of work
(E/CN.15/2006/1)

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

Technical cooperation

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 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.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 60/1, entitled “2005 World Summit Outcome”, resolved to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), within its existing mandates, to provide assistance to Member States in tasks related to transnational crime upon request.

In its resolution 60/175, entitled “Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity”, the 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 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 areas of prevention and control of transnational organized crime, trafficking in human beings, in all its aspects, smuggling of migrants and corruption, as well as in the area of reconstruction of national criminal justice systems, and stressed the need to enhance, in accordance with its existing mandates, the operational activities of UNODC to assist, in particular, least developed countries, developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including in the context of post-conflict reconstruction; and recognized the progress made in the implementation of the global programmes addressing trafficking in human beings, corruption, organized crime, money-laundering and terrorism, and called upon the Secretary-General to enhance further the effectiveness of those programmes and to strengthen the focus of UNODC on those priority programmes in crime prevention and criminal justice.

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 requested UNODC, in coordination with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat and other relevant entities, to consider practical strategies to assist in promoting the rule of law, especially in countries emerging from conflict, paying particular attention to the most affected countries in Africa and taking an integrated approach to crime prevention and criminal justice reform, with particular emphasis on protecting vulnerable groups, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources; 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 and other relevant entities, drawing on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I) and the Protocols thereto (Assembly resolutions 55/25, annexes II and III, and 55/255, annex) and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Assembly resolution 58/4, annex); and invited UNODC to develop assessment tools for criminal justice reform, including in the framework of peacekeeping and post-conflict reconstruction.

In its resolution 2005/23, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the Secretary-General convene an open-ended expert group, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of UNODC, to consider ways and means of improving crime data collection, research and analyses with a view to enhancing the work of UNODC and other relevant entities, in particular the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, as appropriate. The meeting of the open-ended expert group will be held in Vienna from 8 to 10 February 2006.

Resource mobilization

In its resolution 60/175, 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 increase their support to the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme through voluntary contributions in direct support of such activities, including for the provision of technical assistance for the implementation of the plans of action (Assembly resolution 56/261, annex) for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (Assembly resolution 55/59, annex), as well as of the commitments undertaken at the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the measures outlined in the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/CONF.203/18, chap. I, resolution 1), and to support the activities carried out by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other relevant bodies; 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.

Cooperation with United Nations and other entities

In its resolution 60/175, the General Assembly encouraged relevant entities of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and invited the international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and regional and national funding agencies, to further increase their support and 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; and welcomed the outcome of the round-table meeting entitled “Crime and Drugs as Impediments to Security and Development in Africa”, hosted by the Government of Nigeria in Abuja in September 2005 pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/32, presented in the form of a comprehensive programme of action 2006-2010 to strengthen the rule of law and the criminal justice systems in Africa, which invited all African States, regional and subregional institutions, financial institutions and development partners to integrate the issues of crime and drugs into their development strategies and into official development assistance for Africa.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on development, security and justice for all: towards a safer world (E/CN.7/2006/5-E/CN.15/2006/2)

Report of the Secretary-General on the rule of law and development: strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction (E/CN.15/2006/3)

Note by the Secretary-General on the results of the meeting of the open-ended expert group on ways and means of improving crime data collection, research and analysis with a view to enhancing the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant international entities (E/CN.15/2006/4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network (E/CN.15/2006/5)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2006/6)

4. Thematic discussion on maximizing the effectiveness of technical assistance provided to Member States in crime prevention and criminal justice

In its decision 2005/249, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the Commission, on the understanding that intersessional meetings would be held in Vienna to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda.

At its intersessional meeting held on 23 November 2005, the Commission decided that the theme of the thematic discussion would be “Maximizing the effectiveness of technical assistance provided to Member States in crime prevention and criminal justice”. Following consultations, the Commission decided to establish an informal, open-ended working group to consider the structure and focus of the thematic discussion. The institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network will organize a workshop on the theme.

5. Follow-up to the Eleventh 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 at the

high-level segment of 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; 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 2005/15, the Economic and Social Council noted that the Governments of a number of States had offered to host the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in 2010, and requested UNODC to engage in consultations with the Governments concerned and to report thereon to the Commission.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/CN.15/2006/7)

6. International cooperation in combating transnational crime

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

In its resolution 60/175, the General Assembly expressed its grave concern at the negative effects on development, peace and security and human rights posed by transnational crime, including trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and trafficking in illicit drugs and the increasing vulnerability of States to such crime; urged all States and competent regional economic integration organizations that had not yet done so to sign, ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto; welcomed the voluntary contributions already made, and encouraged States to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions for the implementation of that Convention and the Protocols thereto, through the United Nations funding mechanism specifically designed for that purpose in the Convention and in direct support of implementation activities and initiatives.

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2005/17, entitled “International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime”, requested UNODC to consult with the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime concerning the preparation of manuals and other tools to facilitate the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto; also requested the Office, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from its regular budget, to continue to assist States, upon request, with capacity-building in the area of ratification and implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, in particular through international cooperation in criminal matters, including extradition and mutual legal assistance.

The Commission will also 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 second session, held in Vienna from 10 to 21 October 2005.

The recommendations of the Second World Summit of Attorneys General and General Prosecutors, Chief Prosecutors and Ministers of Justice, which was held in Doha from 14 to 16 November 2005 (E/CN.15/2006/17), are also brought to the attention of the Commission, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/30.

(b) United Nations Convention against Corruption

In its resolution 60/175, the General Assembly, welcoming the entry into force on 14 December 2005 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, opened for signature in Merida, Mexico, in December 2003, urged all States and competent regional economic integration organizations that had not yet done so to sign, ratify or accede to the Convention; and encouraged States to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions for the implementation of the Convention, through the Global Programme against Corruption of UNODC or in direct support of implementation activities and initiatives.

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 2005/18, entitled “Action against corruption: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the entry into force and subsequent implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption”, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the UNODC regular budget, to finalize the legislative guide for the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to consider preparing manuals and other tools to facilitate the implementation of the Convention.

(c) Preventing, combating and punishing trafficking in human organs

In its resolution 59/156, entitled “Preventing, combating and punishing trafficking in human organs”, the General Assembly, alarmed at the potential growth of exploitation by criminal groups of human needs, poverty and destitution for the purpose of trafficking in human organs and convinced of the need to strengthen local, regional and international cooperation in effective prevention and combating of such trafficking, wherever it occurred, urged Member States to adopt the necessary measures to prevent, combat and punish the illicit removal of and trafficking in human organs; encouraged Member States to exchange experience in and information on preventing, combating and punishing the illicit removal of and trafficking in human organs; and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the States and organizations concerned, to prepare a study on the extent of the

phenomenon of trafficking in human organs for submission to the Commission at its fifteenth session.

(d) 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 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; 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; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the work of the intergovernmental expert group and the plan of work for the study to the Commission at its fourteenth session and to submit, in a timely manner, a substantive report containing the results of the study to the Commission at its fifteenth session or, if necessary, at its sixteenth session, for its consideration.

A preliminary meeting of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Prepare a Study on Fraud, the Criminal Misuse and Falsification of Identity was held in Vienna on 17 and 18 March 2005. A progress report, summarizing the deliberations and recommendations made by the meeting with respect to the nature, scope and methodology of the study and the information that should be sought from Member States and other relevant entities, was submitted to the Commission at its fourteenth session (E/CN.15/2005/11).

The Commission at its fifteenth session will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on the study on fraud, the criminal misuse and falsification of identity and related crimes (E/CN.15/2006/11), an interim procedural report providing information on action taken in furtherance of the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Expert Group with a view to submitting the final substantive report on its work and the results of the study to the Commission at its sixteenth session.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (E/CN.15/2006/8)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Convention against Corruption (E/CN.15/2006/9)

Report of the Secretary-General on preventing, combating and punishing trafficking in human organs (E/CN.15/2006/10)

Report of the Secretary-General on the study on fraud, the criminal misuse and falsification of identity and related crimes (E/CN.15/2006/11)

Note by the Secretariat on the recommendations of the Second World Summit of Attorneys General and General Prosecutors, Chief Prosecutors and Ministers of Justice, held in Doha from 14 to 16 November 2005 (E/CN.15/2006/17)

Note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its second session, held in Vienna from 10 to 21 October 2005 (E/CN.15/2006/19)

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

In its resolution 60/175, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the work of UNODC in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including coordinating with and complementing the work of all relevant and competent United Nations bodies, including the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate; and requested UNODC to continue its efforts to provide Member States with technical assistance, upon request, to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and combating terrorism through the facilitation of the ratification and implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, including the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (Assembly resolution 59/290, annex), in particular through training in the judicial and prosecutorial fields in their proper implementation, taking into account, in its programmes, the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen fair and effective criminal justice systems and the rule of law as an integral component of any strategy to counter terrorism.

In its resolution 60/43, entitled “Measures to eliminate international terrorism”, the General Assembly requested the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC 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 Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), the role of the Office in assisting States in becoming parties to and implementing the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, including the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and in strengthening international cooperation mechanisms in criminal matters related to terrorism, including through national capacity-building.

In its resolution 2005/19, 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 Economic and Social Council took note of the legislative assistance tools developed by UNODC, and requested the Office, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of UNODC, to finalize the draft guide for legislative incorporation and implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism and to develop it further to serve as a training tool when providing assistance to States, upon request, in capacity-building for the implementation of the universal instruments related to terrorism.

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.15/2006/12)

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

(a) 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; 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 to maximize the effectiveness of technical assistance to Member States in specific areas of crime prevention and criminal justice.

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 at the Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting on United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Vienna from 23 to 25 March 2004, 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 and reviewed the information-gathering instruments on the basis of the comments received.

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2004/28, requested Member States to reply to the information-gathering instruments and to indicate their needs for technical assistance in the areas covered; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its fifteenth session on the use and application of the United Nations standards and norms concerned, in particular as regards (a) the difficulties encountered in their application, (b) ways in which technical assistance could be provided to overcome those difficulties and (c) useful practices in addressing persisting and emerging challenges in crime prevention and criminal justice. Pursuant to that resolution, the information-gathering instruments for the first category of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice were endorsed by the intersessional meeting of the Commission held on 4 October 2005 and were then transmitted to Member States for completion.

(b) Protection against trafficking in cultural property

In its resolution 2003/29, entitled “Prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property”, the Economic and Social Council encouraged Member States to consider, where appropriate and in accordance with national law, when concluding relevant agreements with other States, 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 United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Havana from 27 August to 7 September 1990; and called upon all Member States to continue to strengthen international cooperation and mutual assistance in the prevention and prosecution of crimes against movable property forming part of the cultural heritage of peoples.

In its resolution 2004/34, entitled “Protection against trafficking in cultural property”, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to direct UNODC, 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 relevant 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; encouraged Member States asserting state ownership of cultural property to consider means of issuing statements of such ownership with a view to facilitating the enforcement of property claims in other States; urged Member States to continue to strengthen international cooperation and mutual assistance in the prevention and prosecution of crime against movable property forming part of the cultural heritage of peoples, as well as to ratify and implement the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property and the other relevant conventions.

UNODC is consulting with interested Governments to secure funding to convene an expert group meeting. The Commission may renew its appeal to Member States to consider making voluntary contributions towards the organization of the meeting. The Commission at its fifteenth session will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on protection against trafficking in cultural property (E/CN.15/2006/14), a progress report containing information received from Member States on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/34.

(c) Combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in criminal justice pre-trial and correctional facilities

In its resolution 2004/35, entitled “Combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in criminal justice pre-trial and correctional facilities”, the Economic and Social Council expressed its deep concern about the potential role of pre-trial and correctional facilities as multipliers or “incubators” of the HIV/AIDS epidemic; requested UNODC, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to work in coordination with the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the World Health Organization (WHO) and other relevant United Nations entities to collect information and analyse the situation of HIV/AIDS in pre-trial and correctional facilities, with a view to providing Governments with programmatic and policy guidance, within its mandate in relation to standards and norms concerning such facilities, building on lessons learned and taking into account existing guidelines and recommendations from previous and ongoing activities in various regions of the world; and encouraged UNODC, within its mandate in relation to standards and norms concerning pre-trial and correctional facilities, to offer advice and expertise to UNAIDS, WHO and other relevant United Nations entities in order to ensure that the particular problems of HIV/AIDS in such facilities were adequately addressed; invited Member States to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, in direct support of UNODC activities and projects related to prevention of HIV/AIDS in pre-trial and correctional facilities; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its fifteenth session on the implementation of that resolution.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2006/13)

Report of the Secretary-General on protection against trafficking in cultural property (E/CN.15/2006/14)

Report of the Secretary-General on combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in criminal justice pre-trial and correctional facilities (E/CN.15/2006/15)

9. Strategic management and programme questions

(a) Functioning of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, including its revitalization

In its resolution 2003/31, 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 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.

During its intersessional meeting held on 23 November 2005, the Commission agreed to include as a sub-item on its agenda, under the item entitled “Strategic management and programme questions”, the issue of the revitalization of the Commission, which would cover aspects such as its agenda, duration, methods of work, its role in relation to the governance of the crime programme of UNODC and the budgetary oversight of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund.

The Commission will also have before it, for its information, the report of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime at its second session. The Conference of the Parties at its second session had on its agenda an item entitled “Relationship of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime with the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the future Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption”.

(b) Programme questions

Pursuant to paragraph 32 of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Implementation of the decisions from the 2005 World Summit Outcome for action by the Secretary-General” (A/60/430), the preparation of the proposed strategic framework for the biennium 2008-2009 will be initiated by the Secretary-General subsequent to the General Assembly’s approval of the review of all mandates older than five years, pursuant to paragraph 163 (b) of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (Assembly resolution 60/1). Consequently, the proposed strategic framework will be submitted to the Committee for Programme and Coordination in August/September 2006 so that its recommendations may be presented to the Assembly at its sixty-first session.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/CN.15/2006/16)

Note by the Secretariat on the nomination of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2006/18)

Note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its second session, held in Vienna from 10 to 21 October 2005 (E/CN.15/2006/19)

10. Provisional agenda for the sixteenth 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 sixteenth 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 fifteenth session

The Commission will adopt the report on its fifteenth 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 23 November 2005, which provided that the fifteenth session of the Commission would have a five-day duration, from 24 to 28 April 2006, and that it would be preceded by informal consultations on Friday, 21 April 2006. 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, 21 April 2006

Date and time

Friday, 21 April

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

Fifteenth session, 24-28 April 2006

<i>Date and time</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Plenary</i>	<i>Committee of the Whole</i>
Monday, 24 April			
10 a.m.-11 a.m.		Opening	
	2	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work	
11 a.m.-1 p.m.	3	Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	Workshop of the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network
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, 25 April			
10 a.m.-1 p.m.	4	Thematic discussion	Informal consultations: consideration of draft resolutions (<i>continued</i>)
3-6 p.m.	4	Thematic discussion (<i>continued</i>)	Informal consultations: consideration of draft resolutions (<i>continued</i>)
Wednesday, 26 April			
10 a.m.-1 p.m.	5	Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal 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, 27 April			
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>)

<i>Date and time</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Plenary</i>	<i>Committee of the Whole</i>
Friday, 28 April			
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 sixteenth session of the Commission	
	11	Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifteenth session	
