

Commentary

As the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control is the relevant body to review the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules, it should also assist the above-mentioned bodies.

Procedure 13

Nothing in the present implementing procedures should be construed as precluding resort to any other means or remedies available under international law or set forth by other United Nations bodies and agencies for the redress of violations of human rights, including the procedure on consistent patterns of gross violations of human rights under Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) of 27 May 1970, the communication procedure under the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights¹¹² and the communication procedure under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.¹¹³

Commentary

Since the Standard Minimum Rules are only partly concerned with specific human rights issues, the present procedures should not exclude any avenue for redress of any violation of such rights, in accordance with existing international or regional standards and norms.

1984/48. Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in respect of crime trends, operations of criminal justice systems and crime prevention strategies in the context of social and economic change, and with respect to the different facets of development,¹¹⁴

Emphasizing the progress made towards the provision of assistance to Member States in improving national crime-related statistics, the establishment of a United Nations crime-related data base, and the long-term nature of such programmes of work,

1. *Takes note, with appreciation,* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the relationship between crime and specific socio-economic issues¹¹⁵ and on crime trends and crime prevention strategies;¹¹⁶

2. *Recommends* the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to give detailed consideration both to the further development of such studies, including specific questions such as the relationship between criminality and particular socio-economic factors, for example, the transmission of social values and changes in family functions, and to concrete problems of crime and criminal justice data, in the light of the Second United Nations Survey of Crime Trends, Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and Crime Prevention Strategies, and the proposed manual on the collection and analysis of crime statistics;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on crime prevention and criminal justice in

relation to socio-economic change and development to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its ninth session;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to maintain and develop the United Nations crime-related data base by continuing to conduct quinquennial surveys of crime trends, operations of criminal justice systems and crime prevention strategies, and to report periodically to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on the progress made;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to develop concrete projects of technical co-operation for assistance in the collection and analysis of criminal justice data to Member States requesting such assistance.

21st plenary meeting
25 May 1984

1984/49. Fair treatment of women by the criminal justice system

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the fair treatment of women by the criminal justice system,¹¹⁷

Taking into account resolution 9 of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,¹¹⁸ on the specific needs of women prisoners,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the fair treatment of women by the criminal justice system;

2. *Reaffirms* resolution 9 of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in particular paragraph 4 thereof, in which the Congress requested that, at future Congresses and their preparatory meetings, as well as in the work of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, time should be allotted for the study of women as offenders and victims;

3. *Decides* that the question of the fair treatment of women by the criminal justice system and the question of the situation of women as victims of crime should be included in the provisional agenda for the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders¹¹⁹ under the items entitled "Criminal justice processes and perspectives in a changing world" and "Victims of crime", respectively;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit reports on the two above-mentioned questions to the Seventh Congress.

21st plenary meeting
25 May 1984

¹¹² General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹¹³ General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

¹¹⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1984, Supplement No. 6 (E/1984/16)*, chap. V.

¹¹⁵ E/AC.57/1984/5.

¹¹⁶ E/AC.57/1984/11 and Corr.1.

¹¹⁷ E/AC.57/1984/15.

¹¹⁸ See *Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Caracas, 25 August-5 September 1980: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IV.4), chap. I, sect. B.

¹¹⁹ See Council resolution 1982/29, para. 1.