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and the Treatment of Offenders**

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**REPORT OF THE INTERREGIONAL PREPARATORY MEETING FOR THE SEVENTH
UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE
TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS ON TOPIC I: "NEW DIMENSIONS OF
CRIMINALITY AND CRIME PREVENTION IN THE CONTEXT OF
DEVELOPMENT: CHALLENGES FOR THE FUTURE"**

New Delhi, 22-26 April 1985

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NEW DELHI CONSENSUS ON THE NEW DIMENSIONS OF CRIMINALITY AND
CRIME PREVENTION IN THE CONTEXT OF DEVELOPMENT

The Panel of Eminent Persons.

After extensive discussions during the Interregional Preparatory Meeting at New Delhi, India, from 22 to 26 April 1985, submits to the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held at Milan, Italy from 26 August to 6 September 1985, for its consideration, the following:

New Delhi Consensus on the New Dimensions of Criminality and Crime
Prevention in the Context of Development

1. Crime is a major problem of national and international dimensions, with repercussions and ramifications that extend beyond national frontiers, hamper the political, economic, social and cultural development of peoples and threaten their enjoyment of human rights, fundamental freedoms, and peace, stability and security. There is a need to strengthen, on an urgent and priority basis, national, regional and international action to effectively deal with the problems of criminality.
2. The past years have witnessed rapid and far-reaching social and economic transformations in most countries. Development is not criminogenic per se; however, unbalanced or inadequately planned development contributes to increases of criminality. The proliferation of new forms of criminality and criminal behaviour needs to be dealt with through vigorous and innovative approaches.
3. Crime is a transnational phenomenon, cutting across national boundaries and demanding a concerted response from the community of nations.
4. It is essential to give full consideration to the constantly evolving character of society and of socio-economic requirements, and to make criminal law an instrument that effectively responds to economic and social change. The multisectoral and interdisciplinary nature of crime prevention and criminal justice, including their linkages to peace, demands the co-ordinated attention of various agencies and disciplines in an effort to enhance the quality of life.
5. The efforts to deal with problems of criminality should take into account the diversity of political, economic and social systems and cultural values and traditions. It is also essential to ensure the responsiveness of law and the legal system to national needs, and their effectiveness in dealing with changing requirements and circumstances.
6. Given the inadequacy of the efforts hitherto, it is urgently necessary to reinforce action to combat criminality at all levels: national, regional, interregional and international. In this context, the universal forum of the United Nations has a significant role to play and its contribution should be constantly strengthened.
7. In the light of these general considerations, the following recommendations are made as essential elements of an effective plan of action:

(a) Governments should undertake to accord high priority to the integration of crime prevention and criminal justice in national development planning, and to reflect this priority through, inter alia, the strengthening of national mechanisms and the allocation of adequate resources. Governments should co-operate bilaterally and multilaterally, to the fullest extent possible, to strengthen programmes and projects in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

(b) Since criminality and development are dynamic concepts, for which there are no universally accepted and standardized indicators, the United Nations should continue to strengthen its research capacity and to take action to develop the required data base. In particular, attention should be given to further study of and research on the possible interrelationships between criminality and specific aspects of development, such as population structure and growth, urbanization, industrialization, housing, migration and employment opportunities, using, inter alia, case studies at the national, regional and interregional levels. There is also a need for further study of crime and criminality in relation to human rights and fundamental freedoms and the impact of crime on disadvantaged sections of society, and to investigate the form and impact of organized criminality, including drug traffic and abuse, economic offences and terrorism;

(c) Priority consideration must be given to combating the increasing menace of terrorism in all its forms through co-ordinated and concerted action by the international community;

(d) It is imperative to launch a major effort to control and eventually eradicate the destructive phenomena of drug traffic and abuse and of organized crime, both of which disrupt and destabilize societies;

(e) Continued attention should be given, where necessary, to the establishment and further improvement of criminal justice systems to enhance their responsiveness to changing conditions and requirements in society and to the new dimension of crime and criminality. The United Nations should facilitate the exchange of information and experiences between Member States and undertake study and policy research drawing on available expertise. Similar efforts need to be undertaken in regard to all aspects of crime prevention and criminal justice, taking into account the need for their progressive humanization;

(f) Non-governmental organizations should be encouraged to participate more effectively in the work of the United Nations in this field and, in particular, to assist in its fuller implementation;

(g) The Secretary-General of the United Nations is requested to undertake a comprehensive review of the functioning of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including the United Nations regional institutes, in order to ensure the continuing relevance and responsiveness of the United Nations to emerging needs. In such a review, special attention should be given to improving the co-ordination of relevant activities within the United Nations in all related areas, including drug control and organized crime;

(h) In view of the increasing magnitude and gravity of the problems of crime, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is further requested to give urgent consideration to appropriate measures to draw the attention of Governments to the need to undertake effective measures in this regard;

(i) Given the diversity of economic, social and cultural situations, it is imperative to initiate and strengthen the subregional and regional programmes of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. The Seventh Congress should, therefore, give priority attention to this matter;

(j) The research institutes of the United Nations should be strengthened and their programmes reinforced to meet the requirements of their respective constituencies;

(k) The capacity of the United Nations to extend technical co-operation to developing countries, upon their request, should be urgently reinforced, particularly in the areas of training, planning, exchange of information and experiences, reappraisal of legal systems in relation to changing socio-economic conditions and appropriate measures to combat criminality in all forms. All of these efforts require adequate resources.

8. Above all, the most effective guarantee against criminality is the development of an educated and enlightened public opinion with the widest possible public participation in efforts to combat this problem. The entire spectrum of leadership including educators, business persons, the mass media and politicians must be in the forefront of this effort.

9. The Panel of Eminent Persons presents the New Delhi Consensus on the New Dimensions of Criminality and Crime Prevention in the Context of Development as its contribution to the "Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order", to be adopted by the Seventh Congress.

10. This Consensus should constitute an important turning point in the collective endeavour of the international community to deal with a major problem whose disruptive and destabilizing impact on society is bound to increase unless concrete and constructive action is taken on an urgent and priority basis.

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
NEW DELHI CONSENSUS ON THE NEW DIMENSIONS OF CRIMINALITY AND CRIME PREVENTION IN THE CONTEXT OF DEVELOPMENT		2

Chapter

I. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK	1-25	6
A. Date and venue	1	6
B. Attendance	2	6
C. In-session consultations	3	6
D. Opening of the Meeting	4-23	6
E. Election of officers	24	10
F. Adoption of the agenda	25	10
II. REPORT OF DISCUSSION	26-93	11
A. The world crime situation	33-39	12
B. Crime and development	40-55	13
C. Crime prevention and criminal justice and the quest for freedom, justice and peace	56-69	16
D. National responses to crime	70-81	19
E. Regional and international responses to crime; the role of the United Nations	82-93	21
III. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE MEETING	94-95	24

Annexes

I. List of participants	25
II. List of documents	26

I. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

A. Date and venue

1. The Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on topic I: "New dimensions of criminality and crime prevention in the context of development: challenges for the future" was the last of a series of interregional meetings, each convened to discuss one of the substantive topics of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to be held at Milan, Italy, from 26 August to 6 September 1985. The Meeting, hosted by the Government of India, was held at the Vigyan Bhavan, at New Delhi, from 22 to 26 April 1985.

B. Attendance

2. The Meeting was a pioneering event in that it brought together technical expertise and statesmanship in a common effort to deal with a complex and pressing issue, namely, criminality in its new dimensions. A list of participants is given in annex I.

C. In-session consultations

3. During the Meeting, a series of consultations was held with high level Indian authorities, including His Excellency Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, who received the participants and exchanged views with them on issues relating to crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development.

D. Opening of the Meeting

4. The Interregional Preparatory Meeting was opened by Minoru Shikita, Executive Secretary for the Seventh United Nations Congress. He expressed appreciation and gratitude to the Government of India for hosting the Meeting and commended its effective preparation and organization of the Meeting. The Executive Secretary stated that the purpose of the Meeting was to examine the worrisome characteristics that criminality had acquired in recent decades, which had become a source of major concern to the Governments of many countries and to their peoples. He noted that the prior United Nations Congresses on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders were not only the main internationally recognized forums for the exchange of experiences gained by Member States in their efforts to achieve a successful degree of crime control, but also the main opportunity for reaching world-wide consensus on norms, standards, and guidelines to be used by Member States in the conduct and implementation of their policies for crime control. In that connection, he emphasized that the adoption by the Seventh Congress of the Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order would represent a most important step towards the creation of internationally effective crime prevention policy.

5. The Executive Secretary noted that the recommendations emanating from the Meeting possessed enormous significance for the Seventh Congress, since they would substantially assist the Congress in reaching viable and constructive resolutions that would shape crime prevention programmes and criminal justice systems for years to come.

6. Finally he thanked the participants for their willingness to grant the United Nations the benefit of their valuable counsel on matters of the utmost importance for the future of humanity.

7. Srimati Maragatham Chandrasekhar, Minister for Social and Women's Welfare, welcomed the participants, who were experts, representatives of the diplomatic community and of the United Nations as well as top Indian administrators and experts in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

8. The Minister referred to the work of the United Nations in the field, which had its origin in the social policy concerns envisaged in Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, and recalled certain recommendations of previous United Nations Congresses concerning the relationship between crime and development and the need to consider crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of economic development, political systems, social and cultural values and social change, as well as in the context of the new international economic order.

9. The Minister stated that in India a constitution had been adopted in keeping with the ideals and traditions of freedom, and granting social and economic justice to all citizens. The Government was devoted to the economic betterment of all people, to raising their standard of living, to removing poverty and to promoting equality and social justice. Constant endeavours were being made to ensure that the goal of social justice for all would be achieved, so that social deprivation as a cause of criminality would be totally eliminated. She emphasized that a national approach in that regard should reach beyond the function of formal organizations such as the police, courts and correctional agencies. It had to bring within its ambit all sectors of society, not only the public structures of health, education and social welfare, the basic institutions of the family, religion and the community, but also the public at large. Such a goal would surely require a well-planned strategy to forestall conditions that generated social deviance and made individuals vulnerable to anti-social influences.

10. The Minister stressed that the problem of crime could not be solved in isolation from the wider socio-cultural, economic and political realities that endangered the well-being of the human race. As long as political situations, economic disparities and social imbalances continued to generate tensions and conflicts, and a large segment of humanity remained deprived of equal opportunities for growth and development, it was difficult to visualize the emergence of an effective global strategy towards crime prevention. Speaking on criminality today, the Minister stated that crime was no longer only a juridical or domestic issue; its dimensions often extended beyond national borders. As no country was wholly immune to outside influences, it was time that strategies for crime prevention and control were built into the wider framework of social and economic co-operation between Member States.

11. In conclusion, the Minister emphasized the significance of the Meeting, the issues to be discussed, and the deep commitment of India to the ideal of co-operation, through the United Nations, in matters of common interest to various countries in the wake of a world-wide trend of increasing violence, terrorism and technological crimes that, more often than not, evaded the reach of traditional law. The challenges for the future were bound to be grave, calling for much bigger efforts within the United Nations and between nations.

12. Ramaswamy Mani, the Director of the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, addressed the opening ceremony on behalf of the United Nations and stated that the results of the

Meeting would constitute a major contribution to the main subject to be addressed by the Seventh Congress. The Meeting, which had been convened to consider new dimensions of criminality and crime prevention in the context of development, was being held in the historic capital of a country that projected on a gigantic screen, as it were, the challenges of development and the success of the efforts to meet them. He thanked, on behalf of the United Nations, the Government and the people of India for their generosity and warm hospitality in hosting the Meeting.

13. In considering crime in the context of development, he stressed the fact that it was essential to take into account the constantly changing character of society and to make of criminal law an instrument that would anticipate rather than follow economic and social change. While the true nature of crime did not change with the passage of time, the circumstances in which it occurred, the opportunities that facilitated it, and the motives and pressures that led to it were continuously changing. Moreover, advances in science and technology were adding new dimensions of criminality. The relationship of crime to well-defined socio-economic indicators was, however, far from clear. To that extent, policy options to deal with those issues were still to be formulated. The impact of crime upon certain sectors of society that remained either disadvantaged or at the margin of the development process, such as women and youth, needed much greater attention. The whole area of victims of crime deserved careful consideration.

14. In highlighting the concerns that the participants might wish to consider, he referred to the need for a better and clearer definition of the correlation between crime and development, and guidance on the specified aspects that required further investigation and research; and the examination of the new dimensions of criminality, not only in regard to the new forms and categories of crime and criminal behaviour, but also with respect to innovative policy approaches that could be recommended for consideration by Governments. The examination of the new dimensions of criminality would need to take into account the diversity of cultural values and traditions and the resurgence of indigenous norms and systems in recent times. The responsiveness of law and the legal system to national needs and their flexibility in dealing with changing requirements and circumstances were essential, and determination of the scope and content of international action in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice were sensitive and complex issues and were seen, to a considerable extent, to be of national jurisdiction and concern. Quite often, critics had referred to the need for a more positive and stronger presence of the United Nations in that field.

15. In conclusion, he stressed that the participants could make an invaluable contribution not only to the success of the Seventh Congress but also, even more significantly, to enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in an area in which the increasing priority was evident.

16. Shri H.R. Bharadwaj, Minister of State for Law and Justice, Government of India, made a brief statement in which he said that the administration of criminal justice was essentially connected with human rights in society. The prevention of crime and treatment of offenders was, therefore, a task that society, the legal profession, judges and attorneys had to deal with essentially as a human problem. Commenting on the role of lawyers and judges, the Minister noted that they could play an important role in treating the offender as a human being, and could serve as a means to equalize society by formulating a set of rights to be accorded to all citizens. Minister Bharadwaj mentioned that the latest study showed that crime and its methodology had changed with changes in society. Where hunger prevailed, thieves thrived.

Where there was affluence, white-collar crimes were freely committed. But in the trial and treatment of the two types of offender, the white-collar type, which caused more damage to society, failed to get punished while the poor might not even get a fair trial.

17. On behalf of the United Nations Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, Dusan Cotic expressed appreciation and gratitude to the Government of India for hosting the Meeting and expressed warm thanks to the participants for their positive response to the request to collaborate with the United Nations in that important field.

18. He stressed the significance of the topic under discussion and emphasized that the recommendations and ideas emanating from the Meeting would make a valuable contribution to the future deliberations of the topic in the forthcoming Seventh Congress. In view of the seriousness of criminality, he called for more effective crime prevention policies and strategies. The aim of criminal justice was to guarantee the ultimate protection of the basic values and norms of society so as to ensure social justice, respect for human dignity, freedom, equality and security. In concluding, he assured the participants that the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control would take fully into account the recommendations and conclusions for future activities of the Committee.

19. Inaugurating the opening session of the Meeting, Shri A.K. Sen, Minister of Law and Justice, Government of India, stated that crime not only affected the equilibrium and growth of society, but also endangered the well-being of generations to come. The elimination of the causes of crime could surely eradicate crime. It did not spring from a vacuum, but had its roots in social and economic causes. It could only be combated if those unseen yet real causes were found and tackled. A variety of historical, socio-cultural and economic factors were relevant to the causation and forms of criminality. For instance, in developing countries, a large number of the economically deprived and exploited persons living below the poverty line became easily attracted to crimes due to frustration and hostility to a society from which those persons felt estranged. On the other hand, in affluent societies where the common man did not suffer from hunger or poverty, crime might proliferate in a more sophisticated manner and was supported in many cases by organized syndicates.

20. Shedding light on forms and dimensions of criminality, the Minister stated that the most alarming trend related to the abuse of power was that it might be more damaging than traditional crimes in its impact and its contempt for human rights. The traditionally evolved criminal law and criminal justice apparatuses were unable to cope with the wide range of criminal abuses of power. That was likely to undermine the stability of the community as a whole. The issue of abuse of power required new thinking and the evaluation of new processes to detect and punish the offenders. Furthermore, the political and economic structures of the State had to undergo changes to prevent the emergence and recurrence of crimes resulting from such abuses of power.

21. The Minister emphasized that a comprehensive strategy for the prevention of crime had to be based on both sectoral and intersectoral planning within the framework of national development planning, and while action in that respect had to come from within the country, the United Nations undoubtedly served the cause by providing forums for the exchange of knowledge, expertise and experience and for working out modalities for co-operation between Member States. In that respect, the Minister stressed the fact that the formulation

of guidelines, norms and standards at the international level was pre-eminently a task for the United Nations. That included the search for and the devising of effective ways and means to bridge the gap between accepted principles and practices obtaining in the world and to co-ordinate the activities of different States.

22. In conclusion, the Minister expressed confidence that the efforts of the participants would produce lasting results in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

23. On behalf of the participants, a vote of thanks to India was expressed by Adolfo Beria di Argentine, Secretary-General of the Italian Organizing Committee for the Seventh Congress. In stressing the seriousness of new dimensions of criminality, he called for a united front on the part of the international community to fight against the worst enemy threatening human rights, namely, organized crime that endangered every civilization of each nation of the United Nations. But recourse to repression alone did not suffice. The fundamental aim, as expressed by the Minister of Justice of Italy and Chairman of the Italian Inter-Ministerial Organizing Committee for the Seventh Congress, Hon. M. Martinazzoli, was to improve institutions, thereby contributing to the improvement of humanity. He expressed the wish, on behalf of the Government of Italy, that the forthcoming Congress in Milan be attended by the largest number possible of delegations.

E. Election of officers

24. The Meeting elected by acclamation the following officers:

Maragatham Chandrasekhar (India)	Chairman
Simon Dinitz (USA)	Rapporteur
Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria)	} Vice-Chairmen
Rafael Caldera (Venezuela)	
Svetla Daskalova (Bulgaria)	

F. Adoption of the agenda

25. The following agenda was adopted:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. The world crime situation
4. Crime prevention and criminal justice and the quest for freedom, justice, peace and development
5. National responses to crime
6. Regional and international responses to crime: the role of the United Nations
7. Adoption of the report of the Meeting

II. REPORT OF DISCUSSION

26. In his general introductory statement, the Executive Secretary of the Seventh Congress stated that topic I of the Seventh Congress was a comprehensive one that intended to emphasize the new perspectives of United Nations activities in crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development, stressing their direct relevance to the quest for a better "quality of life". The topic focused on matters relating to the dynamics, patterns, and dimensions of crime, which had changed considerably over the years and had assumed, in many parts of the world, dangerous facets. In addition to traditional or conventional criminality, many countries were confronted with new forms and more sophisticated types of criminality.

27. He emphasized that the levels and forms of criminal behaviour were linked to the economic, cultural and political circumstances of each country and were closely interrelated with all other aspects of socio-economic and political life. Economic imbalances, both national and international, social inequality and tensions, lack of opportunities preventing individuals or groups from egalitarian and democratic participation in the political, social and economic life of nations were among the factors affecting the growth of crime.

28. Speaking on the costs of criminality, he noted that those costs were becoming much too high, even for the more prosperous societies. To other countries, the human and material costs represented a real threat to a viable socio-economic development.

29. Stressing the theme of the Seventh Congress, namely, "Crime prevention for freedom, justice, peace and development", he stated that it underlined the significance of the interlinkages between crime and its impact on the enjoyment of the basic human rights and fundamental freedoms. Those rights were handicapped by rampant criminality. Consequently, the role of crime prevention and criminal justice served, on the one hand, as a guardian of society's values through the protection of human rights and liberties and, on the other, contributed to the translation of those values and rights into social and political realities, through which a meaningful socio-economic development could be achieved. Furthermore, in order to observe and develop human rights and to promote social and economic progress, peace must be secured on earth. Crime represented a threat to peace.

30. Referring to crime and development, he noted that while socio-economic development might not necessarily be accompanied by an increase in crime and delinquency, the interplay of various social and economic factors, such as industrialization, urbanization and unemployment, might create conditions and opportunities conducive to deviance and criminality. It was important to discuss how the world could promote development and improve economic performance in ways that would reduce the opportunities for crime. He asked what political initiatives were necessary to keep people sensitive to the economic significance of crime and the urgent need to reduce it. And what machinery was required, at the national and international levels, to streamline bureaucracies and to make them more accountable and therefore more efficient with less opportunity for corruption and abuse of power. Those were some issues that would deserve further attention.

31. As to the Guiding Principles, he stated that they provided a general framework for regional and international co-operation. Those Principles emphasized that co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice was already a legal duty under conventional and customary international law with respect to international crime, and was increasingly being recognized as a

responsibility with respect to transnational crime. The Principles also stressed the importance for the United Nations to continue and complete the codification of international criminal law with respect to international crime.

32. Finally, the Executive Secretary stressed that one of the important aspects of such co-operation was technical co-operation and technical assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. The introduction of effective and innovative crime prevention strategies, in a climate of competing and pressing economic and social priorities, and the implementation of United Nations standards, norms and guidelines in criminal justice required further mobilization of human and financial resources that were lacking in most developing countries.

A. The world crime situation

33. At the outset of the Meeting, concern was expressed about the world-wide phenomenon of increasing crime rates. Such an increase posed a major problem to the viable socio-economic and cultural development of nations. It was asserted that one of the most fundamental ingredients of the quality of life was the assurance that human beings could live as free from crime and the fear of crime as possible. Many countries suffered not only from a general expansion of adult criminality, but also from a rapid increase in juvenile delinquency, increased rates of female criminality and the victimization of women in crime. In some developed countries, crime in its new dimensions had become a major preoccupation of Governments, of specialists and of the public. The expectation that improved living standards and better social services would automatically reduce the level of crime had often been disappointed. In the developing countries, in contrast, there was general agreement that the social burdens of crime were particularly heavy and frustrated development.

34. Based on information derived from the Second United Nations Survey of Crime Trends, Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and Crime Prevention Strategies, the reports of the Regional Preparatory Meetings for the Seventh Congress and other sources, the Meeting noticed that there seemed to be certain common features of criminality that, combined, threatened to severely damage social stability and to cause widespread social disruption. Recent developments in the crime situation of African countries indicated that several crime problems, if not countered effectively, might jeopardize and sabotage the economy of entire nations. It was reported that the influence of foreign cultures, as well as economic crimes committed by aliens, often in collaboration with some transnational corporations and others, had led to growing corruption and white-collar crime, and represented a threat to the progress of economic development. Fraudulent bankruptcy had become especially troublesome. Apart from those forms of crime, it was also reported that the use of, and trafficking in, drugs had recently increased to the extent that some countries of the region had become the location of international trafficking, whereas the final destination or the point of origin, or both might be in different continents.

35. In Europe and North America, it was reported that new forms of economic crime represented a great concern to the region. Crimes against property as well as violence were increasing. The traffic in drugs and firearms, terrorism, and other forms of violent acts, including violence in the family, as well as alcoholism with its associated criminality, had reached proportions that deserved the utmost attention. Furthermore, the role of organized crime syndicates was particularly troublesome in some countries.

36. In the Latin American and Caribbean region, it was reported that there was an alarming increase of criminality and delinquency with respect not only to traditional crimes against life, personal integrity and property, but also to crimes against public property, offences related to drug trafficking and consumption, and certain manifestations of non-conventional crimes not yet specified in many legal codes, such as computer crime, illegitimate outflows of capital, fraudulent transactions and pollution, the consequences of which were extremely serious and dangerous for national economies and the population. Abuse of power, usually in the protection of drug traffickers, by law enforcement agencies, the judiciary and various other public agencies, certain forms of corruption and massive violations of human rights were also reported.

37. In the Asia and Pacific region, an increase during the last 10 years in the traffic and abuse of drugs had been reported. Several countries of the region were producers of various kinds of drugs normally subject to official control and supervision. But illicit traffic in drugs by organized smugglers, often involving violence and the corruption of authorities, and the abuse of power by politicians had increased significantly. Other forms of criminality reported to have assumed dangerous dimensions included fraud, embezzlement and extortion, illegal bank transactions and the illegal flow of financial assets, theft of works of art representing the cultural heritage of nations, crimes against women, racketeering in the export of skilled labour, sea piracy against refugees and trafficking in women across international boundaries.

38. In the Western Asian region, crimes against the person, property related crimes, drug abuses by youth, and violence were reported to be on the increase.

39. The criminal activities reported for the various regions of the world, and the human and material costs associated with them, represented a real threat to viable socio-economic development and progress. The costs associated with crime consisted of direct financial losses to the victims of crime against property or persons, expenditures for preventive and security measures in public institutions and private enterprises, insurance, wages lost by the incarceration of offenders and the incapacitation of victims, the welfare burden on tax payers arising from the need to support the families of prisoners and victims, and other, non-material, costs. The most glaring of the non-material costs were those caused by the need to enlarge criminal justice systems in order to deal with increased criminality, the breakdown in public trust and the increasing fear of crime. It was also mentioned that the most serious costs, in the long term, might be the infringement on human rights and fundamental freedoms in the name of greater public protection.

B. Crime and development

40. The linkage between crime and development was discussed at length. It was emphasized that while crime, despite the variability in penal codes of Member States, was a reasonably well-defined and understood concept, development was not at all uni-dimensional but rather multi-dimensional. For that reason the correlation between the two should be carefully evaluated. Development was a combination of variables including economic factors, health, culture, work, leisure, welfare and equality. The blending of those criteria was sometimes referred to as the quality of life and sometimes as development. The criteria obviously needed greater precision.

41. In the context of the third world, development might be either positive or negative depending on the weighting of those criteria. Economic growth

could aggravate existing inequalities and be criminogenic, quite apart from the dislocation and changes induced by industrialization, secularization and social disorganization.

42. In an attempt to hypothesize the impact of development on crime, two variables were given special attention. Crime rates were related to both the stage of development and the differential rates of change in the criteria variables. Development would be detrimental in a nation depending on the rates of change in social, economic, work and other variables. The greater the discrepancies, the greater the crime problem would be. Similarly, the impact on crime depended on the stage of development. In developing countries, an increase in crime often did occur before the development itself started. That early stage was called "false industrialization".

43. In that perspective, developing nations were beset by other problems, including legislative and judicial systems that were a legacy of the colonial period or that were copied from a former colonial power. In either case those laws and practices were grossly inadequate to cope with current problems, such as cultural domination, and deleterious transnational influences.

44. The Meeting was of the opinion that, in a world characterized by global interdependence and, thus, by the necessity to co-operate in order to deal with problems of great concern to the international community, all aspects of social, economic, political and cultural development, including the negative impact of crime on those aspects, should be regarded as indivisible and closely interrelated.

45. Over the years it had been recognized that, while socio-economic development was not necessarily accompanied by an increase in crime and delinquency, the interplay of the various social and economic factors that nationally and transnationally were involved in that process might create conditions and opportunities conducive to deviance and criminality. The rapid and far-reaching social and economic transformation in many countries experiencing technological progress had brought with it certain criminogenic influences and an increased sophistication of the means for committing offences.

46. While it was difficult to establish general causal relations and correlations between criminality and development, there were very strong indications that certain types of crime might be fostered by such facets of development as the atomization of families, rapid and unplanned urbanization, differential sectoral rates of growth (e.g., education and employment, population growth and food production and shelter), inequalities in income distribution, and increased social mobility resulting in the decline of traditional bonds. For example, crime and delinquency associated with extensive and haphazard urbanization could be explained in part by the specific social conditions of urban life and the kinds of relationship that existed between people living in metropolitan areas. Slum dwellings and squatter settlements, the proliferation of certain types of entertainment enterprises, and the social alienation of families could create conditions and social environments conducive to criminality. That adverse trend was particularly true for young people moving from rural to urban areas because of the absence of legitimate employment opportunities in their villages, especially during prolonged periods of economic recession or stagnation. It was very likely that unemployed or underemployed young persons, whose expectations had been raised by education, might choose illicit ways or short cuts to achieve their legitimate but frustrated goals.

47. In the case of such social factors as migration, it was known that human behaviour might be adversely affected when a great number of new people coming from different backgrounds lived in urban concentrations without the benefit of indigenous and traditional communities. Those persons, lacking social roots or family support, were more likely to resort to deviant conduct. It was therefore clear that such processes of social and economic change and criminality did, indeed, indicate a certain degree of correlation between development and criminal behaviour. That pattern of social deviance was widely recognized by many countries, particularly the developing countries.

48. The introduction of modern technology, while having substantial economic benefits in some areas, had also resulted in severe losses of employment, especially in the rural sector. Along with that, employment opportunities in the industrialized urban sector had grown, so that unplanned and uncontrolled rural-urban migration had taken place on an unprecedented scale. The rapid growth in urban population had been associated with high crime rates, both with regard to property offences and to crimes of violence against the person. Rural poverty and the expectation of greater work and leisure opportunities in the cities had been primarily responsible for mass migration from rural areas. The question that arose was the extent to which the adverse impact of the introduction of new technologies on economic and social conditions in both the rural and urban areas could be minimized, and the degree to which the effect of such innovations could be planned for and controlled by authorities.

49. The explosion of scientific and technological applications that had taken place in recent decades, whether in industry, medicine or business, had not usually been accompanied by an appropriate and thorough consideration of their negative implications for the social, economic, cultural and psychological environment. The increasing scale and complexity of modern machinery, transport, agriculture, construction, communication networks, drug usage etc. required the concerted effort of political scientists, economists, criminologists, sociologists and behavioural scientists in an effort to assess and foresee those negative side-effects and to suggest ways and means to eliminate them.

50. It was emphasized that it was impossible to ignore the effect of criminality on development. Economic and social changes also caused social phenomena that might generate a rise in the crime rate and the appearance of new forms of crime. Some of those forms included crimes against the economy, the environment and health.

51. In both developed and developing countries, a range of deleterious economic practices took place that affected the constructive functioning of national economies, thus having a devastating impact on the overall internal economic situation and exacerbating problems concerning the balance of payments. Those included restrictive business practices, including collusive price-fixing, as well as dumping, the sale to developing countries of obsolete or inappropriate technologies, tax evasion through transfer-pricing and other manipulations, infringement of currency and customs regulations and high levels of bribery, corruption and embezzlement. The impact of such practices in developing countries was much more serious, since they exacerbated existing poverty and inequalities through the depredations that they inflicted upon the most vulnerable segments of the population.

52. Many developing countries were still suffering the effects of the recent global recession, a phenomenon that had provoked serious increases in unemployment and underemployment, as well as a curtailment of much needed

investment. The resulting stagnation and the accompanying impoverishment could cause serious social disorganization and thus a certain crime-proneness among the most affected segments of the population. In that respect, it was pointed out that there was a relationship between national and transnational corrupt practices and economic crimes, and the exacerbation of the internal and external financial problems of many developing countries.

53. The Meeting discussed illegal acts harmful to harmonious development, and crimes having an impact on the environment. The Meeting observed that air and water pollution and the illegal disposal of dangerous industrial wastes by dumping them in the ocean were frequent phenomena that resulted in serious damage, and were crimes against the environment.

54. In discussing crimes against health, it was indicated that the sale of adulterated foodstuffs or pharmaceutical products, and illegal manipulations of the pharmaceutical market were harmful to health and development and might result in serious disease, disability or death.

55. Another serious problem was that of illicit drug use, including synthetic narcotics and other chemicals, and drug-related criminality. The use of and dependency on chemicals were not only a health hazard, but also had negative side-effects on socio-economic development by endangering the health of thousands of people.

C. Crime prevention and criminal justice and
the quest for freedom, justice and peace

56. Participants emphasized that persons were entitled to inalienable rights and freedoms. By prohibiting certain acts in penal codes, that enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms, as well as the right to relative freedom from crime, were meant to be enhanced. The constitutional guarantees of freedom of the individual were worth little if their enjoyment was prevented by rampant criminality. Indeed, all freedoms might become all but meaningless if not accompanied by freedom from fear, and crime bred fear. But several participants stressed the point that it might be necessary to criminalize certain activities in order to enhance freedom. That principle was embodied in some of the new penal codes of certain African countries. At the same time the need for decriminalization of antiquated criminal codes, some a legacy of colonial times and of an earlier morality, especially in some of the developing countries, was also stressed.

57. It was stressed that every right of the individual should have the protection of the law against any violation, a process in which the criminal justice system could play an essential role aimed at containing crime and creating a climate of internal stability and peace. Furthermore, the criminal justice system not only served as a guardian of society's values through the protection of human rights and liberties, but also could contribute to the translation of those values and rights into social and political realities through which a meaningful socio-economic development could be achieved. Persons living in freedom and respect of their fundamental rights were more willing to work for the development of their societies. Consequently, a humane criminal justice system, while drawing a line between the use and abuse of rights and liberties, should consistently aim at ensuring a just balance between the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the enforcement of law. The problem of balancing was eased when it was considered that freedom from the fear and reality of crime in itself was a human right.

58. The role of criminal justice administration was essential in securing social justice. A humane criminal justice system could not be achieved without an effective application of justice at all levels. In that connection, the significance of the Guiding Principles was underlined by the Meeting. In particular, reference was made to Principle 13 stating that:

"Development, aimed at fostering economic growth and progress and at ensuring peace and social justice by means of a comprehensive and integrated approach, should be planned and properly implemented, on the basis of the contributions of various factors, including fair policies of crime prevention and criminal justice."

59. It was recognized that, although sincere attempts had been made in many parts of the world to humanize the criminal justice system and to combat inequality of justice, incidents of denial of justice through different types of discrimination and abuse of power and authority were frequently reported. Those included abuses of force by law enforcement officials, torture with the most sophisticated tools, disappearances of human beings, inhuman and degrading treatment, arbitrary arrest and detention, arbitrary interference with privacy and the violations of the basic human rights of persons, discrimination before the law, and denial of the rights of the victims of crime.

60. In addition to those practices, justice was also being denied by cumbersome, antiquated and overloaded criminal justice systems. In that respect, the Meeting stressed that law-enforcement agencies in many countries were dreadfully overtaxed, underfunded and unable to respond to all but the most severe criminal victimization; that courts were overwhelmed to the extent that, in one country, it would take 15 years to process the backlog of cases, assuming none entered the system in the meantime; in another country, it was stated that 1.5 million cases were awaiting disposition by the Supreme Court and that the correctional system was at the point of collapse due to overcrowding.

61. The Meeting was informed that a large and important body of knowledge and experience in the field of the administration of justice had been undertaken by the United Nations through, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners; the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment; the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials; the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; and the Safeguards Guaranteeing Protection of the Rights of those Facing the Death Penalty. In addition, several draft instruments were mentioned that were to be considered for adoption by the Seventh Congress. Those included the Model Agreement on the Transfer of Prisoners; Guidelines on the Independence of the Judiciary; and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice.

62. The view was expressed that the struggle for human rights and fundamental freedoms should not be separated from the fight against crime. The United Nations should therefore continue its efforts in promoting the protection of human rights while enhancing the effectiveness of criminal justice administration, and giving the issue of capital punishment the attention that it deserved.

63. In discussing the interlinkages between crime and peace, there was general agreement that if humanity wished to observe and develop human rights and to promote social and economic progress, it had to secure peace on earth. From the standpoint of international law, the necessary conditions for the achievement of that aim, as expressed in the Charter and other United Nations documents, already existed. From the social and economic standpoints, peace was essential to all as the elementary basis for human existence, development and progress. At the philosophical and ethical levels, peace was the basis of all the values that had to be preserved in the interest of humanity.

64. Peace could not exist in isolation from the social, economic and political well-being of people and nations. Success in ensuring a better quality of life was determined by success in establishing peace in the world. In that regard it was emphasized that, in order to ensure peace, crime should be prevented. Crime represented a paramount threat to those conditions. Effective crime prevention and criminal justice was a substantial and direct contribution to the maintenance of peace, especially when aimed at curbing crimes entailing violence, gross violations of human rights, terrorism, taking of hostages, kidnapping, riots, aggression and the threat of organized crime by international syndicates.

65. At the national level, an harmonious development required a humane and improved performance of the justice system, which should serve not only as a guardian of social stability and internal peace, but also as a progressive instrument for wider community intervention and control of and redress for criminal activities. Above all, internal peace could not prevail where fear of crime and insecurity were dominating the lives of people.

66. In that connection, United Nations General Assembly resolutions and declarations had recognized that every nation and every human being, regardless of race, sex, language or religion, had the inherent right to live in peace. Respect for that right, as well as for the other human rights, was in the common interest of humanity, and an indispensable condition of advancement of all nations, large and small, in all fields. In the absence of peace, enjoyment of such rights could not be enhanced and the development of people and nations could not be achieved. On the other hand, the absence of those rights could create frustration and resentment that would lead to crime and violence.

67. Furthermore, it was pointed out that peace did not only deal with conditions between countries, but also with conditions within countries. Internal peace and security could be affected by external conflicts and tensions in the world, the arms race and the nuclear menace, which were limiting social and economic progress, endangering the right to life and restricting the full enjoyment of civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights. The role of crime prevention and criminal justice became essential for ensuring the protection of those rights, for creating a climate of peace and for encouraging the use of the procedures provided by the United Nations system for the settlement of disputes and conflicts by peaceful means and nonviolent conflict resolution.

68. It was also pointed out that one of the most serious crimes that disturbed internal peace was terrorism, which in its various manifestations threatened the security of humanity. Terrorism violated the right to life, to freedom from fear and to a life in liberty. Moreover, it imposed substantial material costs on the individual and on society. Although there was no definition of terrorism universally agreed upon, terrorist activities, including kidnapping and murder, hijacking and the taking of hostages, and the

destruction of property seriously impaired freedom and the political stability of communities. Research results pointed to a peak in terrorist violence resulting in death, injuries and material losses. It was emphasized that the lives of innocent people, including children and women, Heads of State and of Governments, spiritual leaders, diplomats and international civil servants, had been threatened or lost. Moreover, the indirect cost of terrorism in terms of restrictions on civil liberties, the increase of security controls and increased feeling of insecurity appeared to be even higher than the direct costs.

69. Technological developments created new vulnerabilities in terms of new and sensitive targets, as well as in terms of sophisticated means to terrorize. Sites of nuclear technology, computer networks, extremely large and volatile maritime targets, modern distribution schemes for food, and advanced weaponry had created new vulnerabilities of modern societies that allowed, for example, mass hostage-taking without the risk of personal confrontation between the terrorist and the victim. Furthermore, terrorist attacks with advanced weaponry might, in the future, not only lead to large-scale losses in terms of property or human lives, but also result in the escalation of inter-State conflicts.

D. National responses to crime

70. The Meeting stressed that effective measures were being taken in the direction of considering crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of overall socio-economic development, with co-ordination between various national and local sectors and authorities, so that crime problems could be adequately dealt with. In countries where resources were available, such measures as better housing and improved education, as well as increases in the standard of living, had contributed to the prevention and control of crime, whereas other nations, lacking such resources, were still struggling to satisfy the most basic needs and, consequently, had a more difficult time in implementing effective crime-prevention policies, particularly on the material side.

71. Although efforts to prevent crime had become increasingly linked to the overall socio-economic development process and to efforts to improve the quality of life, only low priority was being given to crime-related issues. Planning efforts in the economic sector often failed to give adequate attention to the need to co-ordinate and plan with due regard to the social impact of planning strategies, especially when facing problems of urbanization, migration, changes in life-style and cultural models, the breaking down of the traditional order and the emergence of new life-styles due to external influences.

72. The Meeting emphasized that, despite the various steps taken for more effective crime prevention and control policies and strategies, crime remained a serious threat to freedom, justice and the development of nations. It might be concluded that the prevailing crime situation in the world indicated the lack of an adequate policy response to counteract the extent and nature of criminality. New measures for crime prevention were centring on the introduction of specific policies and programmes for combating certain types of new crimes, such as drug trafficking, illicit traffic in weapons and other transnational crimes. In that connection, the further and more imaginative utilization of newly developed science and technology was emphasized. Appropriate attention should be given to the urgent need for special training for police officers, prosecutors and judges.

73. Traditional cultures continued to have a strong influence on concepts of criminality and social responses to offenders, and local communities and neighbourhoods should assume a significant share of responsibility for crime control. Various types of public participation, often of traditional and indigenous character, including councils of arbitration, mediation, reconciliation and conflict resolution, could prove to be very effective in crime prevention. Those included the co-operation of the public through volunteer probation officers, community courts and organizations at the grass-roots level that could supplement the work of other criminal justice agencies. Popular or local community courts were effective tools to reduce delays and costs in the administration of justice, keeping conflicts to a minimum, especially when they were part of the social reality and circumstances. There was, moreover, a need for standing and periodic review mechanisms for existing legislation, so as to have it coincide with the feelings and conceptions of the community.

74. It was recognized that attempts had also been made to gradually diminish social inequality and improve the socio-economic situation of all members of society. New laws and regulations, in the context of legal reforms in general, were being enacted so as to cope with new forms of criminality and to ensure the protection of basic human rights of prisoners and detainees in order to ensure justice and equality in the criminal justice system and the humanization of the system itself.

75. Efforts to prevent crime and to improve the performance of criminal justice systems required a better assessment and understanding of the impact of crime on the quality of life, as well as a strong political commitment on the part of Governments to translate theoretical socio-economic policies and programmes into practice. In that connection, the Meeting emphasized the urgent need to promote a greater understanding of and responsiveness to crime problems on the part of public officials not directly involved in crime prevention and criminal justice, thus facilitating the elaboration of integrated crime-control programmes and their effective implementation through the co-ordinated efforts of all branches of government.

76. Other measures of equal importance included the solution of conflicts between indigenous institutions and traditions governing the handling of socio-economic problems, and the imported alien legislation and codes. Thus, there was a need to assess how various forms and ways of community participation in crime prevention could be further enhanced, and suitable alternatives to purely judicial and legal interventions could be devised.

77. It was pointed out that effective responses to crime needed to be preceded and accompanied by certain conditions. Among these were:

(a) Keeping Governments free of crime. A corrupt and criminal State could not enlist the co-operation of its citizens in the struggle against crime. Freedom from crime could be attained through the introduction of institutionalized controls at the nodal points where corruption and crime were likely to irrupt, such as customs and other financial operations, or through the obligation on the part of key public officials to regularly declare their financial situation so as to make clear the origins of any increases in wealth;

(b) Making the administration of criminal justice more understandable and rapid. Only through such an understanding of the criminal justice process could the participation of the community in the fight against crime be achieved. Information campaigns through the media could be of great assistance in that connection.

78. It was also stressed that criminal justice personnel required, for the effective fulfilment of their functions, to be respected by the community. For that purpose, they had to be granted adequate rewards for their work so as to be protected from the temptations that poverty and need stimulated. In that connection, a reaffirmation and reinforcement of the independence of the judiciary were considered to be a pressing necessity, including the adoption of the draft Guidelines for the Independence of the Judiciary by the Seventh Congress. Moreover, it was affirmed that the humanization and enhancement of the efficacy of the criminal justice administration along the lines of existing United Nations standards, norms and guidelines were steps in the right direction to attain the overall goals of development, although the achievement and concrete application of those principles in the legislation and the practice of nations remained a difficult task. However, the question loomed large of how to make leaders and decision-makers more committed to viable solutions to the crime problem.

79. Both the positive and the negative roles of the mass-media in relation to crime prevention and control were emphasized. On the one hand, the mass-media had to be enlisted in crime prevention efforts, since they could serve to promote such positive values as social solidarity and responsibility, and also to obtain the involvement of the community in crime prevention and to fight against public indifference. On the other hand, inasmuch as the media had become one of the main moulders of behaviour in contemporary society, youth had to be protected from certain possible criminogenic influences. Such influences were particularly evident in the mass production and distribution of video-cassettes, television programmes and movies that extolled violence as a suitable means of conflict resolution and as a heroic and romantic way of life.

80. In the sphere of education, the role of family and school as socializing agents required protection and promotion, since rapid socio-economic development was likely to weaken them to a dangerous degree. Those institutions were significant transmitters of fundamental values and, as such, valuable instruments of effective social control.

81. The Meeting stressed that deterrence through repressive justice could not suffice to prevent criminality; the limits of that approach ought to be clearly recognized. Social justice and a fair distribution of the costs and benefits of economic development were a sine qua non of social order and respect for the law. In that connection, mention was made of the Guiding Principles, which stressed that "The criminal justice system should serve not only as an instrument of control, deterrence and punishment, but also as a tool for more equitable social development and internal peace by preventing criminality, redressing inequities and protecting basic human rights" (Principle 21), and that "... policies for crime prevention and criminal justice should take into account the structural causes of injustice, of which criminality is often but a symptom" (Principle 3).

E. Regional and international responses to crime;
the role of the United Nations

82. The Meeting underlined that, since the problem of crime affected the vital economic, political, and cultural goals of the modern world and hampered its development, crime in its new dimensions could not be dealt with as merely a local problem. Rather, as a universal problem, its control and prevention required deep commitment and co-operation at the national, regional, inter-regional and global levels. The concern of the international community over

the issue of crime could not be separated from its concern over other social and economic aspects of life, such as poverty, malnutrition and the shortage of food, health, the protection of the environment, population growth and unemployment or underemployment, the maintenance of international peace and security, the problems of refugees, and the protection of the rights and fundamental freedoms of humanity.

83. It was pointed out that since crime was currently the concern of the international community as a whole, a wide range of programmes and concrete measures and activities in the field of international co-operation were urgently needed, taking fully into account different ideologies, social and judicial systems and cultural values. The necessity for closer co-operation between States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, especially in connection with forms of criminality transcending national boundaries, had become more acute in recent years, due partly to the organization of international criminal syndicates and their activities in various fields, as well as to improved travel facilities, the expansion of commerce and trade relations, the increasing number of migrants and refugees, and the development of world tourism.

84. The Meeting referred to the increased operational efficiency of a world network of criminal organizations involved in illicit activities, such as drug-trafficking, illegal arms trade, the traffic in persons, terrorism and maritime criminality, and using advanced technology for their purposes. Those criminal activities were regarded as a source of grave concern to both developed and developing countries.

85. The Meeting emphasized the utmost significance of the Guiding Principles as a crucial means of providing a solid basis for effective action at the national, regional and international levels. The Meeting thus fully endorsed the Guiding Principles and recommended their adoption by the Seventh Congress. The hope was expressed that the Seventh Congress would also be able to suggest effective implementation mechanisms for those Principles.

86. The role of non-governmental organizations in the promotion and enhancement of international co-operation was recognized. They were a most valuable resource for the world-wide transmission of information and the exchange of expertise through research efforts, periodicals and scientific meetings. They played a role not only in advancing knowledge in the scientific community, but also in educating the public on crime prevention and criminal justice efforts, and in keeping the public informed of new developments, achievements and obstacles encountered in preventing criminality. Many problems and important issues of international concern would never have become a part of the United Nations programme if not for the initiative of the community of non-governmental organizations. Indeed, many international initiatives in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders originated with the non-governmental organizations, as well as numerous scientific seminars and congresses.

87. The Meeting acknowledged the importance of the established network of regional and interregional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. Those institutions performed a most useful role in terms of research, training and the exchange of information. Furthermore, they were effective as a means of promoting and channelling technical assistance and co-operation, and for the implementation of United Nations policies and programmes at the regional level. While the Meeting was unanimous in its appreciation of the work done by the institutes, the need to reinforce their research programmes so as to meet better the requirements of their constituents, was mentioned.

88. The Meeting stressed that the introduction of effective and innovative policies and strategies in crime prevention and criminal justice and the implementation of United Nations standards, guidelines and norms in criminal justice required considerable mobilization of human and financial resources. Those were, however, lacking in most developing countries. In many countries, a shortage of skilled and trained personnel at various levels and the lack of institutional capacity were the key obstacles to ensuring effective responsiveness to crime and to its negative impact on the economic life of nations. In view of the fact that models of crime prevention and criminal justice could not be directly and literally imported from other cultures, a strong tendency existed in many countries to develop their own scientific research programmes, ideally with the assistance of the United Nations.

89. Since the United Nations had assumed the leadership in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice at the international level for 35 years, and in order to respond to the overwhelming requests from Member States for advisory services, it had become imperative to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations in the field of technical assistance so as to make it more efficient and systematic. However, it should be recognized that such strengthening could only be the result of the Member States themselves assigning a higher priority to crime prevention and criminal justice, since the dispensation of technical assistance funds took place at the request of Governments.

90. The Meeting took note that currently only one interregional adviser was functioning in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, providing Governments with advisory services in relation to the assessment of crime patterns and trends, and information on ways and means to integrate crime prevention policies and programmes in the context of overall socio-economic planning. The interregional adviser was responsible also for arranging and planning training programmes for criminal justice personnel, advising on methods for scientific research and the analysis of crime data and related social and economic statistics, assisting the regional institutes in organizing training courses, and suggesting ways and means of strengthening regional and international co-operation.

91. In that regard, it was pointed out that there existed a glaring imbalance between the advisory services requested by Member States and the actual services available within the United Nations. In view of the particular importance of such services, the Meeting unanimously stressed the urgent need for increasing their level.

92. In discussing the challenge of transnational crimes, the Meeting recognized that, in many instances, national legal systems did not include provisions adequate for dealing with such offences. Those legal systems did not possess sufficient guarantees for the protection of international values, such as international peace and security or protection of the environment, to guarantee the survival of humanity. That situation might necessitate the serious consideration of the world community of the establishment of a criminal justice system of its own in order to protect its universal values.

93. The Meeting strongly emphasized the important role of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control as the body entrusted by the Economic and Social Council to assist it in preparing the United Nations Congresses on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, as well as programmes for international co-operation in the field of crime prevention, and for assisting it in the co-ordination of the activities of United Nations bodies in matters concerning crime control. In that connection, it was felt desirable that the

Committee, in its future activities, should formulate a draft convention on international co-operation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, to be submitted to the Eighth Congress.

III. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE MEETING

94. At the final session, the draft report was introduced by the Rapporteur and was unanimously adopted by the Meeting. The Rapporteur also introduced the New Delhi Consensus on the New Dimensions of Criminality and Crime Prevention in the Context of Development, the text of which was placed at the beginning of the present report, which was also unanimously adopted by the Meeting, and would be presented to the Seventh Congress as a contribution to the Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order.

95. Closing statements were made by the Chairman, the Rapporteur, the Representative of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and the Executive Secretary of the Seventh Congress. On behalf of all participants, appreciation was expressed to the Government of India and to all offices involved in the preparation of the Meeting for their outstanding efforts, co-operation, efficient services and generous hospitality.

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Experts invited by the Secretary-General

Ibrahim Al-Awaji (Saudi Arabia), Deputy Minister of Interior

Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria), Judge International Court of Justice

Adolfo Beria di Argentine (Italy), Counsellor, Court of Cassation and Secretary-General of the Italian Organising Committee for the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

H.R. Bharadwaj (India), Minister of State for Law and Justice

Christian Broda (Austria), Former Minister of Justice

Rafael Caldera (Venezuela), Former President of Venezuela

Rodrigo Carazo (Costa Rica), Former President of Costa Rica and Rector of the United Nations University for Peace

Maragatham Chandrasekhar (India), Minister of State for Social and Women's Welfare

Svetla Daskalova (Bulgaria), Minister of Justice

Simon Dinitz (United States of America), Professor of Sociology and Criminology of the Ohio State University

Sheikh Mohammed Ibn Jobair (Saudi Arabia), Minister, Head of Administrative Judiciary Bureau and Member of the Permanent Council of Grand Ulama

Keba Mbaye (Senegal), Judge International Court of Justice

Shelton Ranaraja (Sri Lanka), Deputy Minister of Justice

Yoshiho Yasuhara (Japan), Former Prosecutor-General

States Members of the United Nations
represented by observers

Bulgaria, China, India, Italy, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka.

United Nations bodies

Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, United Nations Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, United Nations Social Defence Research Institute.

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

A. Basic document

Conference room paper No. 1 Crime prevention for freedom, justice, peace and development, a working paper prepared by the Secretariat

B. Background documents

A/CONF.87/14/Rev.1 Report of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

A/CONF.121/PM.1 Discussion guide for the regional and interregional preparatory meetings for the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

A/CONF.121/RPM/1 and Corr.1 Report of the European Regional Preparatory Meeting on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

A/CONF.121/RPM/2 and Corr.1 Report of the Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

A/CONF.121/RPM/3 Report of the Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

A/CONF.121/RPM/4 Report of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

A/CONF.121/RPM/5 Report of the Western Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

E/AC.57/1984/18 Report on the Eighth Session of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its eighth session

A/CONF.121/IPM/1 Report of the Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on topic IV: "Youth, Crime and Justice"

A/CONF.121/IPM/2 Report of the Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on topic II: "Criminal Justice Processes and Perspectives in a Changing World"

A/CONF.121/IPM/3

Report of the Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on topic V: "Formulation and Application of United Nations Standards and Norms in Criminal Justice"

A/CONF.121/IPM/4

Report of the Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on topic III: "Victims of Crime"

A/CONF.87/10

New Perspectives in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and Development: The Role of International Co-operation.
Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

United Nations information material

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Newsletter, No. 7, December 1982

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Newsletter, No. 10, June 1984

This archiving project is a collaborative effort between United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and American Society of Criminology, Division of International Criminology. Any comments or questions should be directed to Cindy J. Smith at CJSmithphd@comcast.net or Emil Wandzilak at emil.wandzilak@unodc.org.