



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Salvador, Brazil, 12–19 April 2010



**Comprehensive strategies for global challenges:
crime prevention and criminal justice systems
and their development in a changing world**

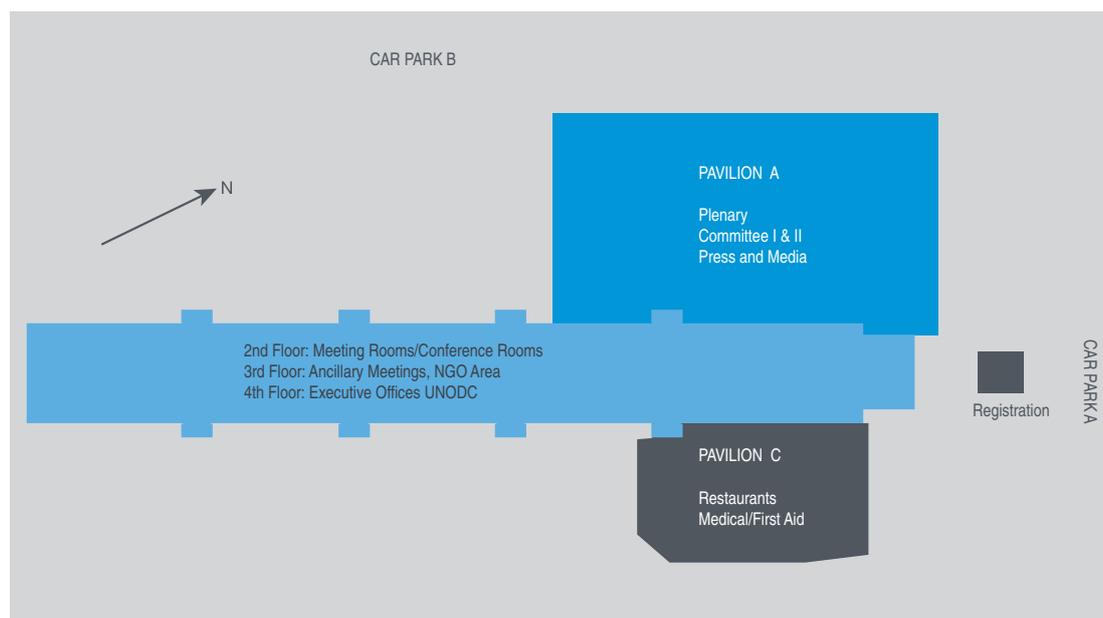
INFORMATION FOR JOURNALISTS

- › Regular United Nations media facilities will be available at the Congress, including a press working area and a press briefing room.
- › Media representatives interested in covering the Twelfth Crime Congress need to apply for accreditation before or during the Crime Congress.
- › The application form is available at www.unis.unvienna.org where journalists can apply online attaching the necessary documents.
- › From Friday, 9 April, media representatives can accredit in person at the accreditation counter at the Centro de Convenções da Bahia, Salvador. Completed forms must be accompanied by a copy of the press card and a letter of assignment on official letterhead and signed by the Editor or Bureau Chief.
- › Only those representatives of the media with a special press pass will be allowed access to the meetings, side events and the press working area. The press passes will be issued at the Congress venue upon presentation of a photo identification document.

For further information for journalists, visit: www.unis.unvienna.org

For further information about the Crime Congress, visit: www.unodc.org or www.crimecongress2010.com.br

To view live webcast, visit: www.un.org/webcast/crime2010



GENERAL DISCUSSIONS

The discussions of the Congress on its eight substantive items will take place in the Plenary and two Committees.

P	Plenary	CI	Committee I	CII	Committee II
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Sunday, 11 April 2010

P Pre-congress consultations (afternoon)

Monday, 12 April 2010

- P Item 1: Opening of the Congress
Item 2: Organizational matters
Item 3: Children, youth and crime
Item 5: Making the United Nations guidelines on crime prevention work
- CI Item 4: Provision of technical assistance to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the international instruments related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism (afternoon)
- CII Item 8: Recent developments in the use of science and technology by offenders and by competent authorities in fighting crime, including the case of cybercrime (afternoon)

Tuesday, 13 April 2010

- P Item 3: Children, youth and crime (continued)
Item 5: Making the United Nations guidelines on crime prevention work (continued)
- CI Item 4: Provision of technical assistance to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the international instruments related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism (continued)
- CII Item 8: Recent developments in the use of science and technology by offenders and by competent authorities in fighting crime, including the case of cybercrime (continued)

Thursday, 15 April 2010

- P Item 6: Criminal justice responses to the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons: links to transnational organized crime
Item 10: Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families
- CI Item 7: International cooperation to address money-laundering based on existing and relevant United Nations and other instruments
Item 9: Strengthening international cooperation in fighting crime-related problems: practical approaches

Friday, 16 April 2010

- P Item 6: Criminal justice responses to the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons: links to transnational organized crime (continued)
Item 10: Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families (continued)

Saturday, 17 April 2010

P High-level segment (afternoon)

Sunday, 18 April 2010

P High-level segment

Monday, 19 April 2010

- P High-level segment (morning)
Item 11: Adoption of the report of the Congress (afternoon)
Closure of the Congress

WORKSHOPS

The workshops will take place mainly in committees I and II

Wednesday, 14 April

- P Workshop:
Practical approaches to preventing urban crime
- CI Workshop: International criminal justice education for the rule of law

Thursday, 15 April 2010

- CII Workshop:
Survey of United Nations and other best practices in the treatment of prisoners in the criminal justice system

Friday, 16 April 2010

- CI Workshop:
Strategies and best practices against overcrowding in correctional facilities

Saturday, 17 April 2010

- CI Workshop:
Links between drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime: international coordinated response

NGO EVENTS

Professional gatherings of experts in the form of ancillary meetings have become an integral part of the Congress programme. The meetings, organized primarily by NGOs, will discuss a large number of important issues, with the participation of distinguished speakers. Topics will include:

- › Violence against women
- › International criminal justice from a prosecutors perspective
- › Support for victims of crime and abuse of power
- › Implementation of the Human Trafficking Protocol
- › Religious assistance to prisoners
- › Restorative justice
- › Domestic violence
- › Prioritising pretrial justice
- › Comprehensive approach to juvenile justice
- › International forensic investigation and education
- › United Nations Convention Against Corruption
- › Proposed draft United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Female Offenders
- › Counterfeiting
- › Explosive detection
- › Cybercrime
- › Law enforcement—mobile technologies
- › Stolen asset recovery
- › Counter-terrorism

EXHIBITIONS

The Congress will hold exhibitions which complement the United Nations' efforts in promoting technical assistance and support to national actions.

55 YEARS OF UNITED NATIONS CRIME CONGRESSES

- 1955** The First Congress adopted the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
- 1960** The Second Congress recommended special police services for juvenile justice
- 1965** The Third Congress analyzed the relationship between criminality and social change
- 1970** The Fourth Congress called for improving crime prevention planning for economic and social development
- 1975** The Fifth Congress approved the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- 1980** Under the theme "Crime prevention and the quality of life", the Sixth Congress recognized that crime prevention must be based on the social, cultural, political and economic circumstances of countries
- 1985** The Seventh Congress adopted the Milan Plan of Action and several new United Nations standards and norms under the theme "Crime prevention for freedom, justice, peace and development"
- 1990** The Eighth Congress recommended action against organized crime and terrorism under the theme "International crime prevention and criminal justice in the Twenty-first century"
- 1995** The Ninth Congress focused on international cooperation and practical technical assistance for strengthening the rule of law under the theme "Seeking security and justice for all"
- 2000** The Tenth Congress adopted the Vienna Declaration committing Member States to strengthen international cooperation in the fight against transnational crime and criminal justice reform
- 2005** The Eleventh Congress adopted the Bangkok Declaration, a crucial political document laying the foundation for and showing the direction towards strengthening international coordination and cooperation efforts, in order to prevent and combat crime

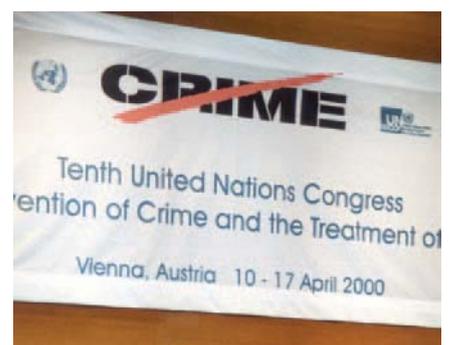
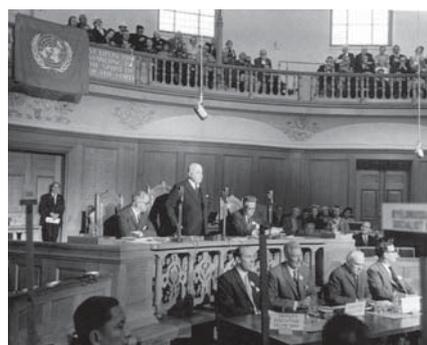
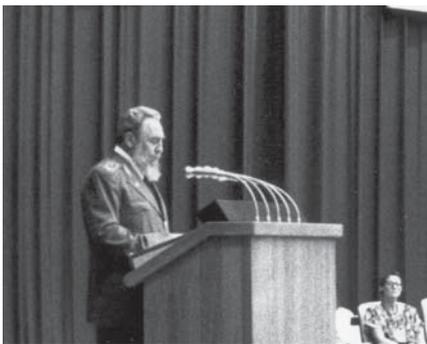
For more than half a century, the United Nations has held congresses aimed at strengthening international cooperation against expanding crime.

The quinquennial congresses have impacted criminal justice policies, as well as national procedures and professional practices throughout the world. The congresses are especially critical now, as the globalization of many contemporary problems, including crime, has made international collaboration an urgent priority. The United Nations' efforts to set international guidelines for criminal justice are not without precedent.

In 1872, the International Prison Commission—which later became the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (IPPC)—was created during an international conference to make recommendations for prison reform. The IPPC became affiliated with the League of Nations and continued to hold crime control conferences every five years.

With the dissolution of IPPC after World War II, its functions were transferred to the United Nations in 1950, including the practice of holding international conferences on crime control matters at five year intervals. Accordingly, the First United Nations Congress was held in Geneva in 1955.

Fifty-five years later, this tradition continues with the Government of Brazil hosting the Twelfth United Nations Congress in Salvador, Brazil. The theme of the Twelfth Congress is "Comprehensive strategies for global challenges: crime prevention and criminal justice systems and their development in a changing world".



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