

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

 $196\overline{5}$ 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

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 Eleventh Crime Congress need to apply for accreditation before or during the Crime Congress.

The application form is available at www.unis.unvienna.org

Until Monday, 11 April 2005, the completed application form with accompanying documents can be either emailed or faxed to

Ms. Veronika Crowe-Mayerhofer, Accreditation Assistant,
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E-mail: veronika.crowe-mayerhofer@unvienna.org

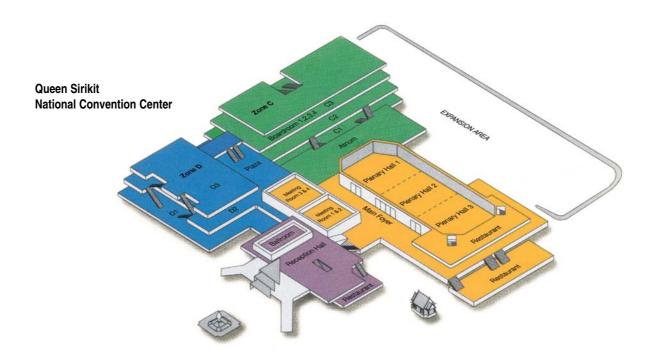
From Friday, 15 April 2005, media representatives can accredit in person at the accreditation counter at the Queen Sirikit National Convention Center.

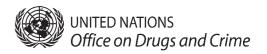
Completed application forms must be accompanied by a copy of the press card and a letter of assignment, issued on an official letterhead and signed by the Editor or Bureau Chief.

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, please visit www.unis.unvienna.org

For further information on the Congress, please visit www.unodc.org





THE ELEVENTH
UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS
on Crime Prevention
and Criminal Justice
Bangkok, Thailand
18 - 25 April 2005

SYNERGIES AND RESPONSES

Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice



50 years of the United Nations Congresses

For 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 congress-

es 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 (IPC)—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 years later, this tradition continues with the Government of Thailand hosting the Eleventh United Nations Congress in Bangkok. The theme of the Eleventh Congress is "Synergies and responses: strategic alliances in crime prevention and criminal justice".

General Discussions

The discussions of the Congress on its five substantive topics will take place in plenary and in the two committees.

Sunday, 17 April 2005

• Pre-Congress consultations

Monday, 18 April 2005

- Item 1: Opening of the Congress
- Item 2: Organizational matters
- Item 3: Effective measures to combat transnational organized crime
- Item 6: Economic and financial crimes: challenges to sustainable development
- Item 5: Corruption: threats and trends in the twenty-first century

Tuesday, 19 April 2005

- Item 3: Effective measures to combat transnational organized crime (continued)
- Item 6: Economic and financial crimes: challenges to sustainable development (continued)
- Item 5: Corruption: threats and trends in the twenty-first century (continued)

Wednesday, 20 April 2005

- Item 4: International cooperation against terrorism and links between terrorism and other criminal activities in the context of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- Item 7: Making standards work: fifty years of standard-setting in crime prevention and criminal justice
- Item 5: Corruption: threats and trends in the twenty-first century (continued)

Thursday, 21 April 2005

 Item 4: International cooperation against terrorism and links between terrorism and other criminal activities in the context of the work of the UNODC (continued)

Saturday, 23 April 2005

· High-level segment

Sunday, 24 April 2005

• High-level segment

Monday, 25 April 2005

- Consideration of recommendations
 - Outcome of the deliberations of Committee I and Committee II
 - Item 8: Adoption of the report of the Congress
 - · Closure of the Congress

Workshops

The workshops will take place in committees I and II.

Wednesday, 20 April 2005

• Workshop 5: Measures to combat economic crime, including money-laundering (afternoon)

Thursday, 21 April 2005

- Workshop 1: Enhancing international law enforcement cooperation, including extradition measures
- Workshop 5: Measures to combat economic crime, including money-laundering (morning)
 - Workshop 4: Measures to combat terrorism, with reference to the relevant international conventions and protocols (afternoon)

Friday 22 April 2005

- Workshop 2: Enhancing criminal justice reform, including restorative justice
- Workshop 4: Measures to combat terrorism, with reference to the relevant international conventions and protocols (morning)
 - Workshop 6: Measures to combat computer-related crime (afternoon)

Saturday 23 April 2005

- Workshop 3: Strategies and best practices for crime prevention, in particular in relation to urban crime and youth at risk
- Workshop 6: Measures to combat computer-related crime (morning)

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:

- Crime Prevention in the Context of Natural Disasters: Lessons Learned
- Guidelines on Justice for Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime
- Economic and Financial Crimes
- Justice System Restoration in Conflict Torn Nations
- The Charter of Fundamental Rights of Prisoners
- Restorative Justice in Developing Countries
- The Role and Value of Criminology Education and Justice Training
- Building Societal Capacity to Counter Crime, Drugs and Terrorism

Exhibitions

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