

and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

“*Recalling also* its resolution 56/120 of 19 December 2001, in which it requested the Secretary-General to provide the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat with the resources necessary to enable it to promote, in an effective manner, the entry into force and implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, and encouraged Member States to make adequate voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, in accordance with article 30 of the Convention, for the provision of technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the implementation of those international legal instruments,

“*Reaffirming its deep concern* over the impact of transnational organized crime on the political, social and economic stability and development of societies,

“*Reaffirming* that the adoption of the Convention and the Protocols thereto is a significant development in international criminal law and that they constitute important instruments for effective international cooperation against transnational organized crime,

“1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on promoting the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;⁴⁶

“2. *Welcomes* the fact that a number of States have already ratified the Convention and the Protocols thereto, and reiterates the importance of ensuring the speedy entry into force of those instruments in accordance with its resolutions 55/25 and 55/255;

“3. *Commends* the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat for its work in promoting the ratification of the Convention and the Protocols thereto;

“4. *Welcomes* the proposed action by the Centre, described in the report of the Secretary-General, to promote the early entry into force and implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto;

“5. *Also welcomes* the financial support provided by several donors to promote the entry into force and implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, and further encourages Member States to make sufficient voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund for the

provision of technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the implementation of those international legal instruments;

“6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Centre with the resources necessary to enable it to promote, in an effective manner, the entry into force and implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto;

“7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution in his report on the work of the Centre to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.”

*37th plenary meeting
24 July 2002*

2002/9. High-level political conference for the purpose of signing the United Nations convention against corruption

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

“*The General Assembly,*

“*Recalling* its resolution 55/61 of 4 December 2000, in which it decided to establish an ad hoc committee for the negotiation of an international legal instrument against corruption,

“*Recalling also* its resolution 56/260 of 31 January 2002 on the terms of reference for the negotiation of an international legal instrument against corruption, in which it decided that the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption, established pursuant to its resolution 55/61, should negotiate a broad and effective convention which, subject to the final determination of its title, should be referred to as the ‘United Nations Convention against Corruption’, and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to complete its work by the end of 2003,

“*Recalling further* its resolution 55/188 of 20 December 2000 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and repatriation of such funds to the countries of origin, and its resolution 56/186 of 21 December 2001 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin,

“*Commending* the efforts of the United Nations to address concerns about corruption in a global forum and the efforts of Member States to implement the various instruments and standards relating to corruption, including the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and

⁴⁶ E/CN.15/2002/10.

Bribery in International Commercial Transactions⁴⁷ and the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials,⁴⁸

“Mindful of the fact that negotiations on the draft United Nations convention against corruption are continuing in Vienna in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 40/243 of 18 December 1985, 55/61 and 56/260,

“1. *Notes* the progress made to date by the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption, and urges the Ad Hoc Committee to endeavour to complete its work by the end of 2003;

“2. *Accepts with appreciation* the offer made by the Government of Mexico to host a high-level political conference for the purpose of signing the convention;

“3. *Decides* to convene the high-level political conference for the purpose of signing the convention in Mexico by the end of 2003;

“4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to schedule the high-level political conference for a period of three days before the end of 2003 and to organize it in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/243;

“5. *Requests* the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat to work with the Government of Mexico, in consultation with Member States, in formulating proposals on organizing the high-level political conference so that it may provide opportunities for high-level delegates to consider issues connected with the convention, in particular follow-up activities for its effective implementation and for future work in the area of fighting corruption;

“6. *Invites* all States to arrange to be represented at the high-level political conference by persons at the highest possible level of government;

“7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Centre for International Crime Prevention, which will act as the secretariat for the high-level political conference, with all the resources necessary for organizing the conference in an effective and appropriate manner.”

*37th plenary meeting
24 July 2002*

2002/10. Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

“The General Assembly,

“Recalling its resolution 55/59 of 4 December 2000, by which it endorsed the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the States Members of the United Nations and other States participating in the high-level segment of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, as contained in the annex to that resolution,

“Recalling also its resolution 55/60 of 4 December 2000, in which it urged Governments, in their efforts to prevent and combat crime, especially transnational crime, and to maintain well-functioning criminal justice systems, to be guided by the results of the Tenth Congress,⁴⁹

“Recalling further its resolution 56/261 of 31 January 2002, in which it took note with appreciation of the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration, which are contained in the annex to that resolution, and invited the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to follow up the implementation of the plans of action and to make any recommendations as appropriate,

“Underlining the significance of the plans of action in providing guidance for the implementation of and follow-up to the commitments undertaken in the Vienna Declaration,

“Having taken note of the fact that the plans of action reflect a wide range of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,

“Recognizing that effective follow-up to the plans of action could promote the use and application of those standards and norms while facilitating an effective long-term response to the challenges of the twenty-first century in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

“1. *Invites* Governments and relevant intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to consider carefully and use, as appropriate, the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna

⁴⁷ General Assembly resolution 51/191, annex.

⁴⁸ General Assembly resolution 51/59, annex.

⁴⁹ See *Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna, 10–17 April 2000: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.IV.8).