

mission to potential donors in the governmental, inter-governmental and private sectors, in possible consortium, for the provision of such funding and expertise; such proposals should include pilot projects to demonstrate the value and viability of such activities, and should serve as a basis for ensuring long-term resource support from diverse sources;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the network of United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, to strengthen the Global Crime and Criminal Justice Information Network by:

(a) Developing and distributing appropriate publications, reports and newsletters;

(b) Developing a directory of innovative programmes for the computerization of the administration of criminal justice;

(c) Organizing regional and interregional meetings, seminars and workshops on a continuing basis;

(d) Maintaining an up-to-date roster of individuals and organizations to form the basis of an international technical co-operation infrastructure;

(e) Enhancing communication between Member States by utilizing an electronic information network;

(f) Facilitating the exchange of criminal justice computer applications;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the network of United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, to establish a technical co-operation programme for the systematization and computerization of criminal justice in order to offer training, assess needs, formulate and execute specific projects, and to report on the results achieved to the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to establish an international group of experts which would be supported by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat, would report regularly to the Secretary-General and would have interregional representation and responsibility for:

(a) Reviewing and assessing national experiences in the computerization of criminal justice;

(b) Overseeing the establishment of the technical co-operation programme;

(c) Monitoring the activities of the technical co-operation programme;

(d) Informing Member States of the potential availability of funds and services from various donors in the governmental, intergovernmental and private sectors;

(e) Informing such donors of the needs of Member States for assistance;

(f) Consulting with relevant experts in the private sector in the field of criminal justice;

5. *Requests* that adequate information on the experience of Member States with systematization and computerization should be included in the Global Crime and Criminal Justice Information Network and that the necessary facilities for the exchange of general substantive information between Member States should be provided in the Network;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and Member States to pay special attention to the developing countries in providing technical assistance and co-operation for the formulation of information programmes and statistics regarding crime and criminal justice;

7. *Urges* Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, specialized agencies and other bodies, including, in particular, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, and interested entities in the private sector with technical co-operation programmes, to consider giving high priority to criminal justice systematization and computerization projects in such programmes;

8. *Also urges* Member States to assist the Secretary-General in the funding of the Global Crime and Criminal Justice Information Network, the technical co-operation programme and the work of the international group of experts;

9. *Requests* the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, in preparing the provisional agenda for the Ninth Congress, to consider including the question of the computerization of the administration of criminal justice as one of the items, and to consider also the organization of the second United Nations workshop on the computerization of criminal justice information within the framework of the Ninth Congress in order to allow for the sharing of experiences in technical co-operation among Member States and other interested parties on the improvement of the administration of criminal justice.

*68th plenary meeting
14 December 1990*

45/110. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules)

The General Assembly.

Bearing in mind the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁷⁹ and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁸⁰ as well as other international human rights instruments pertaining to the rights of persons in conflict with the law,

Bearing in mind also the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,⁷⁹ adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and the important contribution of those Rules to national policies and practices,

Recalling resolution 8 of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders⁸⁰ on alternatives to imprisonment,

Recalling also resolution 16 of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders⁷⁷ on the reduction of the prison population, alternatives to imprisonment, and social integration of offenders,

⁷⁹ See *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XIV.1), sect. G.

⁸⁰ See *Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Caracas, 25 August-5 September 1980: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IV.4), chap. I, sect. B.

Recalling further section XI of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/10 of 21 May 1986, on alternatives to imprisonment, in which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare a report on alternatives to imprisonment for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and to study that question with a view to the formulation of basic principles in that area, with the assistance of the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

Recognizing the need to develop local, national, regional and international approaches and strategies in the field of non-institutional treatment of offenders and the need to formulate standard minimum rules, as emphasized in the section of the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its fourth session, concerning the methods and measures likely to be most effective in preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders,⁸¹

Convinced that alternatives to imprisonment can be an effective means of treating offenders within the community to the best advantage of both the offenders and society,

Aware that the restriction of liberty is justifiable only from the viewpoints of public safety, crime prevention, just retribution and deterrence and that the ultimate goal of the criminal justice system is the reintegration of the offender into society,

Emphasizing that the increasing prison population and prison overcrowding in many countries constitute factors that create difficulties for the proper implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,

Noting with appreciation the work accomplished by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, as well as by the Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on topic II, "Criminal justice policies in relation to problems of imprisonment, other penal sanctions and alternative measures", and by the regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth Congress,

Expressing its gratitude to the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for the work accomplished in the development of standard minimum rules for non-custodial measures, as well as to the various intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations involved, in particular, the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation for its contribution to the preparatory work,

1. **Adopts** the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures, contained in the annex to the present resolution, and approves the recommendation of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control that the Rules should be known as "the Tokyo Rules";

2. **Recommends** the Tokyo Rules for implementation at the national, regional and interregional levels,

taking into account the political, economic, social and cultural circumstances and traditions of countries;

3. **Calls upon** Member States to apply the Tokyo Rules in their policies and practice;

4. **Invites** Member States to bring the Tokyo Rules to the attention of, in particular, law enforcement officials, prosecutors, judges, probation officers, lawyers, victims, offenders, social services and non-governmental organizations involved in the application of non-custodial measures, as well as members of the executive, the legislature and the general public;

5. **Requests** Member States to report on the implementation of the Tokyo Rules every five years, beginning in 1994;

6. **Urges** the regional commissions, the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, specialized agencies and other entities within the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations concerned and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to be actively involved in the implementation of the Tokyo Rules;

7. **Calls upon** the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to consider, as a matter of priority, the implementation of the present resolution;

8. **Requests** the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to prepare a commentary to the Tokyo Rules, which is to be submitted to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its twelfth session for approval and further dissemination, paying special attention to the legal safeguards, the implementation of the Rules and the development of similar guidelines at the regional level;

9. **Invites** the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders to assist the Secretary-General in that task;

10. **Urges** intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other entities concerned to remain actively involved in this initiative;

11. **Requests** the Secretary-General to take steps, as appropriate, to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the Tokyo Rules, including their transmission to Governments, interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other parties concerned;

12. **Also requests** the Secretary-General to prepare every five years, beginning in 1994, a report on the implementation of the Tokyo Rules for submission to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control;

13. **Further requests** the Secretary-General to assist Member States, at their request, in the implementation of the Tokyo Rules and to report regularly thereon to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control;

14. **Requests** that the present resolution and the text of the annex be brought to the attention of all United Nations bodies concerned and be included in the next edition of the United Nations publication entitled *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*.

⁸¹ E/CN.5/536, annex IV.