

**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL
ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS CRIME
PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMME
(ISPAC)**

**A GUIDE
FOR
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
ON
WORKING WITH THE UNITED NATIONS
ON
CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

Compiled by Gary Hill, Chair, Functional Committee
International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council (ISPAC)

The following comes from information furnished by the 1997 United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division (with several direct excerpts from their June, 1997 newsletter), the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council and the New York-based Alliance of Non-governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the United Nations and several United Nations Web Sites.

INTRODUCTION

The desire to have input and participation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) has been confirmed at the highest levels of the United Nations. Former Secretary-General of the United Nations, in an address to the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland in January, 1995, noted that non-governmental organizations are a basic element in the representation of the modern world and declared that their participation in an international organization was a guarantee of its political legitimacy. Secretary-General Kofi Annan, speaking to the International Women's Forum in New York in May, 1997, stated that it was universally recognized that States could not do everything themselves, and that societies were made up not only of individual human beings but also of groups. Drawing attention to the emerging recognition of the vital and indispensable role of the organizations of civil society, he stated that the contributions of non-governmental organizations currently were valued and needed by the United Nations more than ever.

OFFICE ON DRUG CONTROL AND CRIME PREVENTION (ODCCP)

In addition to promoting international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, such as action against organized transnational crime, corruption and money-laundering, the Office on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP) assists Member States in the process of improving and reforming their criminal justice systems. It disseminates information on the experiences of Member States in undertaking the process and provides through its technical assistance program assistance and advisory services, particularly to developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from traumatic, internal conflicts. Through the work of the ODCCP, United Nations standards and norms covering issues such as the treatment of prisoners, juvenile justice administration, the independence of the judiciary and protection of victims have been internationally recognized and used to assist countries in accomplishing reforms in their criminal justice systems. Within the Office on Crime Control and Crime Prevention is the Centre for International Crime Prevention (CICP) which handles numerous projects and programs most familiar to many non-governmental organizations.

The ODCCP is the permanent body of the Secretariat of the United Nations that implements the policy decisions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and formulates policy options and coordinates crime prevention and criminal justice activities within the United Nations system as well as those of the network of interregional and regional institutes on crime prevention and criminal justice (see listing at end of this document).

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was established in 1992 as a result of a 1991 General Assembly resolution. The Commission meets annually, usually in April in Vienna, Austria, and is composed of 40 government members elected for three-year terms. The Commission is charged with developing, monitoring and reviewing the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and mobilizing support for it among Member States. The general goal of the Programme is to promote more effective international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice by devising strategies to deal with global problems and by assisting Governments in their national and multilateral efforts to create the instruments and institutions necessary for a more accountable, transparent and effective crime prevention and control system. The Programme endeavors to disseminate expertise in effective and humane responses to offenses, offenders and victims. Priority areas of the Programme include the following:

1. Promoting the fundamental principles of maintenance of the Rule of Law;
2. Implementing measures to combat the various forms of transnational crime, such as organized transnational crime, corruption, terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, environmental offences and illicit trafficking in children;
3. Promoting awareness of the importance and long-term effectiveness of devising and including in development plans measures and strategies for crime prevention and control, in particular in the urban areas and in the broader context of public security; and
4. Increasing public awareness of the United Nations standards and norms and the benefits of their application and use.

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and is thus governed by the Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Council. ECOSOC meets annually in June/July (alternately in New York and Geneva). ECOSOC acts on the resolutions and decisions proposed by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and passes them on to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The General Assembly of the United Nations, which meets annually beginning in late September in New York City, represents all the member nations. The Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) considers the ECOSOC report, which may include items from the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, or items coming directly from the Commission or from a quinquennial Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders. After discussion, any draft resolutions or decisions it adopts are forwarded to the plenary of the General Assembly for final adoption. Recommendations with financial implications also will be considered by the General Assembly's Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) and incorporated in the overall budget recommendations to the General Assembly.

The General Assembly may adopt:

1. **Conventions** are legal instruments binding upon the Member States which sign and ratify them.
2. **Drafts** of model treaties are recommendations to governments for bi-lateral action.
3. **Standard rules** and other drafts are recommendations to governments.

The Rules of Procedures of the Functional Commission of ECOSOC cover various aspects of the work of the Commission, including: its agenda; the election of officers; languages; records and reports; public or private meetings; conduct of business; voting and elections; the participation of non-members of the Commission; and *consultation with and representation of non-governmental organizations*.

Chapter XIII of the Rules of Procedure deals with consultation with, and representation of, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. Rule 75, on representation of non-governmental organizations, states:

Non-governmental organizations in category I and II (see section on Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council) may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the commission and its subsidiary organs. Those on the Roster (see section on Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council) may have representatives present at such meetings when matters within their field of competence are being discussed.

The commission may consult with organizations in category I and II either directly or through a committee or committees established for the purpose. In all cases, such consultation may be arranged on the invitation of the commission or at the request of the organization and on the recommendation of the Secretary-General and at the request of the Commission, organizations on the Roster may also be heard by the commission.

Thus, **only non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council may be invited to attend sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice**. There is no provision in the Rules of Procedure for the attendance of non-governmental organizations that are not in consultative status with the Council.

Making an Intervention

If you do attend the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and want to make an intervention (statement), then you must have the name of your organization placed on the Speaker's List. The Speaker's List is used by the Chair of the session. You must find the Secretariat (usually seated to the side or below the head table) and ask to be placed on the list. The Chair will call representatives of official delegations first and then, if time permits, will call representatives of NGOs and others who are considered official participants. When you are called, you will usually have to press the button near your microphone to turn it on (a light will show). You must also remember to turn your microphone off when you finish speaking. Though the United Nations interpreters are excellent, remember to speak slowly and distinctly. Also, you should have a written copy of your comments to give to the Secretariat so it can be made part of the official record.

Distributing Material

If you have material you wish to have distributed through the official distribution system to the delegates, you must submit a copy to the conference secretariat (usually a few months before the meeting) in order to have it approved. Once approved, you must supply the necessary number of copies to be distributed and you are responsible for having your material translated and reproduced if you want it in each of the official languages. When you contact the Secretariat they will tell you how many copies in each language to provide. The official United Nations languages are English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese and Russian. If the meeting is held in Vienna, you may also wish to have some copies available in German. If the conference (such as a regional meeting) is held in another nation which uses a language other than one of the official UN languages, you may consider having some copies available in that language also.

CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council allows for non-governmental organizations to officially participate in and contribute to the work of the United Nations in the economic and social development fields.

Article 71 of the United Nations Charter provides that the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. The decision to place non-governmental organizations in consultative status is made by the Council upon recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, which is composed of 19 Member States and meets annually.

Non-governmental organizations are awarded various categories of consultative status with the Economic and Social Council:

Category I Organizations that are concerned with most of the activities of the Council and its subsidiary bodies and can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Council that they have substantive and sustained contributions to make to the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations shall be known as organizations in *general consultative status*.

Category II Organizations that have a special competence in, and are concerned specifically with, only a few of the fields of activity covered by the Council and its subsidiary

bodies, and that are known within the fields for which they have or seek consultative status shall be known as organizations in *special consultative status*.

Category III Other organizations that neither have general nor special consultative status but that the Council, or the Secretary-General of the United Nations in consultation with the Council or its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, considers can make occasional and useful contributions to the work of the Council or its subsidiary bodies or other United Nations bodies within their competence shall be included in a list (known as the *Roster*). The fact that an organization is on the Roster shall not in itself be regarded as a qualification for general or special consultative status should an organization seek such status.

I. Establishing consultative relations with the United Nations

Extract from Economic and Social Council Resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSULTATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Part I

PRINCIPLES TO BE APPLIED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSULTATIVE RELATIONS

1. The following principles shall be applied in establishing consultative relations with non-governmental organizations:
 1. The organization shall be concerned with matters falling within the competence of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies.
 2. The aims and purposes of the organization shall be in conformity with the spirit, purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.
 3. The organization shall undertake to support the work of the United Nations and to promote knowledge of its principles and activities, in accordance with its own aims and purposes and the nature and scope of its competence and activities.
 4. Except where expressly stated otherwise, the term “organization” shall refer to non-governmental organizations at the national, subregional, regional or international levels.
 5. Consultative relationships may be established with international, regional, subregional and national organizations, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles and criteria established under the present resolution. The Committee, in considering applications for consultative status, should ensure to the extent possible, participation of non-governmental organizations from all regions, and particularly from developing countries, in order to help achieve a just, balanced, effective and genuine involvement of non-governmental organizations from all regions and areas of the world. The Committee shall also pay particular attention to non-governmental organizations that have special expertise or experience upon which the Council may wish to draw.
 6. Greater participation of non-governmental organizations from developing countries in international conferences convened by the United Nations should be encouraged.
 7. Greater involvement of non-governmental organizations from countries with economies in transition should be encouraged.
 8. Regional, subregional and national organizations, including those affiliated to an international organization already in status, may be admitted provided that they can demonstrate that their program of work is of direct relevance to the aims and purposes of the United Nations and, in the case of national organizations, after consultation with the Member State concerned. The views expressed by the Member State, if any, shall be communicated to the non-governmental organization concerned, which shall have the opportunity to respond to those views through the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.
 9. The organization shall be of recognized standing within the particular field of its competence or of a representative character. Where there exists a number of organizations with similar objectives, interest and basic views in a given field, they may, for the purposes of consultation with the Council, form a joint committee or other body authorized to carry on such consultation for the group as a whole.

10. The organization shall have an established headquarters, with an executive officer. It shall have a democratically adopted constitution, a copy of which shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and which shall provide for the determination of policy by a conference, congress or other representative body, and for an executive organ responsible to the policy-making body.
11. The organization shall have authority to speak for its members through its authorized representatives. Evidence of this authority shall be presented, if requested.
12. The organization shall have a representative structure and possess appropriate mechanisms of accountability to its members, who shall exercise effective control over its policies and actions through the exercise of voting rights or other appropriate democratic and transparent decision-making processes. Any such organization that is not established by a governmental entity or intergovernmental organization for the purpose of these arrangements, including organizations that accept members designated by governmental authorities, provided that such membership does not interfere with the free expression of views of the organization.
13. The basic resources of the organization shall be derived in the main part from contributions of the national affiliates or other components or from individual members. Where voluntary contributions have been received, their amounts and donors shall be faithfully revealed to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. Where, however, the above criterion is not fulfilled and an organization is financed from other sources, it must explain to the satisfaction of the Committee its reasons for not meeting the requirements laid down in this paragraph. Any financial contribution or other support, direct or indirect, from a Government to the organization shall be openly declared to the Committee through the Secretary-General and fully recorded in the financial and other records of the organization and shall be devoted to purposes in accordance with the aims of the United Nations.
14. In considering the establishment of consultative relations with a non-governmental organization, the Council will take into account whether the field of activity of the organization is wholly or mainly within the field of a specialized agency, and whether or not it could be admitted when it has, or may have, a consultative arrangement with a specialized agency.
15. The granting, suspension and withdrawal of consultative status, as well as the interpretation of norms and decisions relating to this matter, are the prerogative of Member States exercised through the Economic and Social Council and its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. A non-governmental organization applying for general or special consultative status or a listing on the Roster shall have the opportunity to respond to any objections being raised in the Committee before the Committee makes its decision.
16. The provisions of the present resolution shall apply to the United Nations regional commissions and their subsidiary bodies *mutatis mutandis*.
17. In recognizing the evolving relationship between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations, the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, will consider reviewing the consultative arrangements as and when necessary to facilitate, in the most effective manner possible, the contributions of non-governmental organizations to the work of the United Nations.

II. Application by a non-governmental organization for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

A non-governmental organization may apply for consultative status by sending a written request to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in New York and enclosing a copy of its charter, constitution and bylaws, together with a full description of its nature and activities. The request will be recorded and a questionnaire will be sent to the organization by the Secretariat of the United Nations. The completed questionnaire must be returned to the Secretariat before 1 June of any year in order for the request to be considered by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, which usually meets in January. The request for consultative status will be considered by the Committee on the basis of the constitution, charter, bylaws and questionnaire submitted. The Committee forwards the list of non-governmental organizations recommended for accreditation for final approval to the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council, which meets annually in July.

For further information contact: Non-Governmental Organizations Section,
Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, Room DCI-
1076, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, United States of America
(facsimile: +1 212 963-4968)

UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION

The United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) helps non-governmental organizations gain access to and disseminate information concerning United Nations priority issues. Non-governmental organizations that may be granted association with DPI are those organizations that:

1. Enjoy consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;
2. Share the ideals of the Charter of the United Nations; operate solely on a non-profit basis;
3. Have a demonstrated interest in United Nations issues and proven ability to reach large or specialized audiences; and
4. Have the commitment and the means to conduct effective information programs about United Nations activities.

At the United Nations Headquarters in New York, DPI provides support to its associated non-governmental organizations by undertaking the following: organizing and coordinating annual DPI conferences for NGOs; organizing weekly briefings of NGOs by senior United Nations officials and delegates of Member States; providing access to all open meetings of United Nations bodies; providing access to DPI photo, film and audio libraries; arranging access to the Dag Hammarskjöld Library; providing access to the meetings of non-governmental organization committees by the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO); coordinating joint DPI/non-governmental organization information programs; conducting yearly orientation courses for newly accredited representatives of non-governmental organizations; and publishing the *DPI/NGO Annual Directory*, which lists all associated NGOs alphabetically, by region and by subject of specialization. It maintains the Non-Governmental Organization Resource Center in New York, which offers the following: access to United Nations documents and press releases; regular mailings of United Nations information material to the main offices of all associate non-governmental organizations; a continuously updated selection of United Nations system publications; and a selection of United Nations films and videos.

Written requests for association with DPI should be sent to: Chief, Non-Governmental Organizations Section, Department of Public Information, Room S-1070 L, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, United States of America (facsimile +1 212 963-6914 or 963-2819)

UNITED NATIONS CONGRESSES ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders have been held every five years since 1955. The congresses bring together high-level representatives of Governments, representatives of inter-governmental organizations, criminal justice professionals, scholars of international repute and non-governmental organizations to discuss common problems, share experiences and seek viable solutions to problems related to crime. Non-governmental organizations traditionally organize a variety of ancillary meetings at the congresses. The International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council (ISPAC) has been

assigned the responsibility of coordinating and handling the organization and logistics of the ancillary meetings.

The congresses have their own rules of procedure, which were approved by the Economic and Social Council on recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its second session. Rule 58 concerning observers from non-governmental organizations states:

Observers designated by non-governmental organizations invited to the Congress may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Congress, its committees, subcommittees and working groups.

Non-governmental organizations in general or special consultative status and on the Roster that express their wish to attend the congresses shall, as a rule, be accredited for participation. Other non-governmental organizations and individual experts wishing to attend the Congress, i.e. those without consultative status with the Council, may apply to the Secretariat for that purpose.

UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

The General Assembly of the United Nations called for a broader involvement of, and assistance by, non-governmental organizations in order to fully implement the mandates emerging from the crime prevention and criminal justice program and to provide additional technical and scientific expertise and resources for international co-operation in this field. The Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in its resolution on Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development also called for more intensive efforts to secure support and co-operation from scientific and professional organizations and institutions with an established reputation in the field, so as to make greater use of those resources at the subregional, regional, interregional and international levels, and proposed establishing an international council of scholarly, scientific, research and professional organizations and academic institutions to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice by furthering the exchange of information and providing technical and scientific assistance to the United Nations and the world community which it serves.

Pursuant to these mandates, the *International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme* (ISPAC) was constituted. The constituent assembly of ISPAC, attended by some seventy representatives of non-governmental organizations and academic institutions and associations, from all regions, was convened in Milan, Italy, from 21 to 23 September, 1991. The tasks of the Council were defined as channelling to the United Nations professional and scientific input and creating a capacity for the transfer of knowledge and exchange of information in crime prevention and criminal justice, drawing on the contributions of non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and other relevant entities, so as to assist the United Nations in program formulation and implementation in this field, and provide access to the services and expertise of the constituent organizations, including technical assistance, training and education, research, monitoring and evaluation. One of the principal goals of ISPAC is to enhance the contributions of non-governmental organizations from developing countries.

The Secretariat of the Council is located in Milan, Italy at the Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale. The ISPAC's Executive Board, composed of members representing different organizations, disciplines and geographical areas, is elected every two years in the framework of the biennial Plenary Sessions of ISPAC. A Functional Committee on information networking and Resource Committees on major issues also were established. Resource Committees include:

1. Victimization prevention and protection of victims
2. Early warning systems, conflict avoidance and dispute resolution
3. Crime and justice policy
4. Rights of the child, including juvenile justice
5. Correctional systems and rights
6. Human rights in criminal justice, including standards, norms and guidelines, monitoring and implementation
7. Transnational crime, including money laundering and the control of proceeds of crime
8. Thresholds of legality and social change

9. Female offenders

10. The role of Penal Law in the protection of the environment

For further information contact: The International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council (ISPAC), c/o Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale, 3, Piazza Castello – 20121 Milano, Italy – Telephone +39 02 86460714 – Facsimile +39 02 72008431 – Email: Cnpds.ispac@iol.it

THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMME NETWORK

Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC)

GPO Box 2944
Canberra, Australia 2601
<http://www.aic.gov.au>
Telephone: 61-2-6260 9200
Facsimile: +61-2-6260 9201
Email: adam.graycar@aic.gov.au

European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control Affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI)

P.O.Box 161, FIN-00131
Helsinki
Finland
<http://www.vn.fi/om/heuni/>
Telephone: (+358-9) 1825 7880
Facsimile: (+358-9) 1825 7890
Email: heuni@om.vn.fi

International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (ICCLR)

**1822 East Mall, Vancouver, B.C.
Canada, V6T1Z1**

<http://www.icclr.law.ubc.ca>
Telephone: +1-604-822-9875
Facsimile: +1-604-822-9317
Email: prefont@law.ubc.ca
Telephone: +1-604-822-9567
Facsimile: +1-604-822-9317

International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC)

**507, Place d'Armes, Suite 2100
Montreal (Quebec)
Canada H2Y 2W8**

<http://www.crime-prevention.org/icpc>
Telephone: 1-514-288-6731
Facsimile: 1-514-987-1567
Email: cipc@cyberglobe.com

Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD)

P.O.Box 10071-1000

San Jose, Costa Rica

<http://www.ilanud.or.cr>
Telephone: 506-257-5826
Facsimile: 505-233-7175
Email: asesor-principal@micron.ilanud.or.cr

International Institutes of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences (ISISC)
Via S. Agati, 12
96100 Siracusa, Italy
<http://www.ncjrs.org/unojust/isisc.htm>
Telephone: 39-931-414515
Facsimile: 39-931-442605
Email: isisc@ibmsnet.it

International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council (ISPAC)
C/o Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale
3 Piazza Castello
20121 Milan, Italy
<http://www.ispac-italy.org>
Telephone: 39-02-86469714
Facsimile: 39-02-72008431
Email: cnpds.ispac@iol.it

National Institute of Justice (NIJ)
United States Department of Justice
810 7th Street, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20531
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>
Telephone: 202-305-2698
Facsimile: 202-307-6394
Email: finckena@ojp.usdoj.gov

Raoul Wallenberg Institute for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI)
University of Lund
P.O.Box 1155
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<http://www.ldc.lu.se/raoul/>
Phone: + 46 46 222 12 02
Fax: + 46 46 222 12 22
Email: Mikael.Johansson@rwi.lu.se

United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI)
26 Harumicho, Fuchu
Tokyo, Japan 183
<http://www.unafei.or.jp>
Telephone: 81-423-33-7021
Facsimile: 81-423-68-8500
Email: ldj00272@niftyserv.or.jp

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI)
P.O.Box 10590
Kampala, Uganda
<http://www.unafri.or.ug>
Telephone: 25641 242 656 / 234 463
Facsimile: 256 41 232 974 or c/o UNDP256-41244-801
Telex: 61255
Email: unafri@starcom.co.ug

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)
Viale Maestri Del Lavoro 10,
10127 Turin, Italy

<http://www.unicri.it>

Telephone: (39) 011 6537 111

Facsimile: (39) 011 6313368

Email: Bradani@UNICRI.IT

Naif Arab Academy for Security Studies (NAASS)

P.O. Box 6830

Riyadh 11452, Saudi Arabia

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Facsimile: +966-1-246-4713

Email: info@naass.edu.sa

UNITED NATIONS WEB SITES

United Nations Office for Drug Control and Criminal Justice (UNODCCP), located in Vienna, Austria, has information about its organization and current activities and projects on its WWW site, along with a listing of international conferences and reviews. Special attention is given to transnational computer crime. The address of the UNODCCP WWW site is:

<http://www.odccp.org>

United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network (UNCJIN) is designed to “facilitate information exchange and interlinkages among policymakers, planners, practitioners, scholars and other experts, as well as United Nations national correspondents and research institutions and to provide gateways permitting the transfer of knowledge, including research results.” The WWW site contains the texts of treaties, constitutions, and the laws of specific countries, as well as links to international sites around the world. The address of the UNCJIN WWW site is:

<http://www.ifs.univie.ac.at/~uncjin/uncjin.html>

United Nations Online Justice Information System (UNOJUST) allows access to the document holdings of the 12 research institutes currently affiliated with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch (UNCPCJ), located in Vienna, Austria. The UNOJUST WWW site also will contain international conference information and links to international criminal justice web sites around the world, as well as general internet guides. The address of the UNOJUST WWW site is: <http://www.unojust.org>

Information on how to obtain UN Status, including forms to apply for Consultative Status with ECOSOC and how to get a pass to the UN: <http://www.un.org/esa/coordination/ngo>

The addresses of the NGO offices are:

New York: NGO Section/DESA

Room DC1-1477

One United Nations Plaza (at First Avenue and 44th Street)

New York, NY 10017

USA
Fax: 212-963-4116 or 9248
Tel: 212-963-8652

Email: desangosection@un.org
Website: www.un.org/esa/coordination/ngo

Geneva: _____ NGO Liaison Officer
UN Office in Geneva
Palais des Nations, Room 155
CH-1211 Genève, Switzerland
Fax : 4122-917-0583
Tel : 4122-917-2178/2127

Email : UNGENEVA.NGOLIAISON@UNOG.CH
Website: www.unog.ch then go to UN and the NGOs

Vienna : _____ NGO Liaison Officer
Office of the Director General
UN Office in Vienna, Room E1407
POB 500-VIC
A-1400 Vienna, Austria
Fax: 431-26060-5929
Tel: 431-26060-4136