

Reference: Cu 2008/150

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Kingdom of Cambodia and has the honour to draw the attention of the Government to resolution 2009/26 of the Economic and Social Council entitled “Supporting national and international efforts for child justice reform, in particular through improved coordination in technical assistance”, which was adopted by the Council on 30 July 2009. A copy of the resolution is attached.

In operative paragraph 1 of the resolution, the Council urged Member States to pay particular attention to or increase the attention paid to the issue of the child justice and to take into consideration applicable international instruments and, as appropriate, applicable United Nations standards and norms for the treatment of children in conflict with the law, in particular juveniles deprived of their liberty, and child victims and witnesses of crimes, taking into account also the age, gender, social circumstances and development needs of such children.

In operative paragraph 2, the Council invited Member States to where appropriate, comprehensive national action plans on crime prevention and child justice reform dealing, in particular, with preventing child involvement in crime, ensuring access to legal assistance, especially for those children with scarce resources, and reducing the use and the duration of juvenile detention, especially at the pretrial stages, including through the use of diversion, restorative justice and alternatives to detention; the reintegration of children in conflict with the law into their communities; and child-sensitive procedures for all children in contact with the justice system.

Further in operative paragraph 3 Member States and their relevant institutions were invited to adopt, where appropriate, a

Further in operative paragraph 3 Member States and their relevant institutions were invited to adopt, where appropriate, a comprehensive approach to child justice reform, including through policy reform; legal reform; the establishment of data collection and information management systems; the strengthening of institutional capacity, including with regard to social workers and providers of legal assistance, awareness-building and monitoring; and the establishment of child-sensitive procedures and institutions.

His Excellency  
Mr. Hor Namhong  
Deputy Prime Minister and  
Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the  
Kingdom of Cambodia

The Council also, in operative paragraph 4 encouraged Member States, where appropriate, to conduct scientific research in relation to children in conflict with the law, in such areas as their social environment and other risk factors, and measures for their social rehabilitation and integration into society and, in operative paragraph 5 invited Member States, as appropriate, to make use of the technical assistance tools developed by the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice and by its members and to seek technical device and assistance in the area of child justice from the members of the Panel in order to design, implement and monitor comprehensive child justice policies.

In operative paragraph 6, the Council, encouraged Member States and international funding agencies to provide adequate resources to the secretariat of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice and to the members of the Panel so that they may continue to provide enhanced technical assistance, upon request, to Member States, in particular to those having expressed a need for technical assistance pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/23 of 26 July 2007.

The Council, in operative paragraph 7, requested the members of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice to continue providing

assistance to Member States, upon request and subject to the availability of resources, in the area of child justice, including by following up on the recommendations contained in the United Nations study on violence against children and setting up national data collection and criminal justice information systems with regard to children in conflict with the law, using as a guide the Manual for the Measurement of Juvenile Justice Indicators and in operative paragraph 8 encouraged the member of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice to further increase their cooperation, to share information and to pool their capacities and resources in order to increase the effectiveness of programme implementation, including through, when appropriate, joint programming, and the development of common tools and awareness-raising.

Finally in operative paragraph 10 the Council, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its twentieth session, on the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution.

In order to enable the Secretary-General to collect information on the issues raised in the resolution and to comply with the reporting obligations for the twentieth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to be held in April 2011, the Government is invited to submit information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on its efforts to implement the resolution. The information should be forwarded, at the latest by 1 July 2010 to the Justice and Integrity Unit/Justice Thematic Cluster, Division of Operations, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, P.O. Box 500, 1400 Vienna; Austria, by fax to: +43-1-2606-5866 or electronic replies can be submitted via e-mail to: [criminal.justice@unodc.org](mailto:criminal.justice@unodc.org).



20 October 2009

*Recalling also* its resolution 2007/23 of 26 July 2007 on child justice reform,

*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General on the support of national efforts for child justice reform, in particular through technical assistance and improved United Nations system-wide coordination,<sup>9</sup>

*Noting* that, according to that report, some States have reported on the implementation of effective measures to reduce the use of imprisonment and pretrial detention for juveniles in conflict with the law, while many States still use deprivation of liberty as the rule rather than an exception,

*Noting also* the increased specialization of institutions and professionals and the provision of appropriate training and retraining in this area and the development of diversion, restorative justice and alternatives to detention programmes reported by Member States, and encouraging other States to adopt such programmes,

*Acknowledging with satisfaction* the work of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice and of its members, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and a number of non-governmental organizations, in particular the coordination of the provision of technical advice and assistance in the area of child justice and the active participation of civil society in that work,

*Bearing in mind* that the United Nations approach to justice for children contained in the guidance note of the Secretary-General of September 2008 aims at full application of United Nations standards and norms for all children who come into contact with justice and related systems as victims, witnesses or alleged offenders or in other circumstances where judicial intervention is needed,

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<sup>9</sup> E/CN.15/2009/12.

1. *Urges* Member States to pay particular attention to or increase the attention paid to the issue of child justice and to take into consideration applicable international instruments and, as appropriate, applicable United Nations standards and norms for the treatment of children in conflict with the law, in particular juveniles deprived of their liberty, and child victims and witnesses of crimes, taking into account also the age, gender, social circumstances and development needs of such children;

2. *Invites* Member States to adopt, where appropriate, comprehensive national action plans on crime prevention and child justice reform dealing, in particular, with preventing child involvement in crime, ensuring access to legal assistance, especially for those children with scarce resources, and reducing the use and the duration of juvenile detention, especially at the pretrial stages, including through the use of diversion, restorative justice and alternatives to detention, the reintegration of children in conflict with the law into their communities and child-sensitive procedures for all children in contact with the justice system;

3. *Also invites* Member States and their relevant institutions to adopt, where appropriate, a comprehensive approach to child justice reform, including through policy reform, legal reform, the establishment of data collection and information management systems, the strengthening of institutional capacity, including with regard to social workers and providers of legal assistance, awareness-building and monitoring, and the establishment of child-sensitive procedures and institutions;

4. *Encourages* Member States, where appropriate, to conduct scientific research in relation to children in conflict with the law, in such areas as their social environment and other risk factors, and measures for their social rehabilitation and integration into society;

5. *Invites* Member States, as appropriate, to make use of the technical assistance tools developed by the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice and by its members and to seek technical advice and assistance in the area of child justice from the members of the Panel

in order to design, implement and monitor comprehensive child justice policies;

6. *Encourages* Member States and international funding agencies to provide adequate resources to the secretariat of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice and to the members of the Panel so that they may continue to provide enhanced technical assistance, upon request, to Member States, in particular to those having expressed a need for technical assistance pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/23 of 26 July 2007;

7. *Invites* the members of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice to continue providing assistance to Member States, upon request and subject to the availability of resources, in the area of child justice, including by following up on the recommendations contained in the United Nations study on violence against children<sup>10</sup> and setting up national data collection and criminal justice information systems with regard to children in conflict with the law, using as a guide the *Manual for the Measurement of Juvenile Justice Indicators*;<sup>11</sup>

8. *Encourages* the members of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice to further increase their cooperation, to share information and to pool their capacities and resources in order to increase the effectiveness of programme implementation, including through, when appropriate, joint programming, and the development of common tools and awareness-raising;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its twentieth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

*44th plenary meeting  
30 July 2009*

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<sup>10</sup> A/61/299.

<sup>11</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.107.V.7.