

19. States should consider incorporating into the national law norms proscribing abuses of power and providing remedies to victims of such abuses. In particular, such remedies should include restitution and/or compensation, and necessary material, medical, psychological and social assistance and support.

20. States should consider negotiating multilateral international treaties relating to victims, as defined in paragraph 18.

21. States should periodically review existing legislation and practices to ensure their responsiveness to changing circumstances, should enact and enforce, if necessary, legislation proscribing acts that constitute serious abuses of political or economic power, as well as promoting policies and mechanisms for the prevention of such acts, and should develop and make readily available appropriate rights and remedies for victims of such acts.

40/35. Development of standards for the prevention of juvenile delinquency

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 4 adopted by the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Caracas from 25 August to 5 September 1980,⁶³ in which the Congress called for the elaboration of a set of standard minimum rules for the administration of juvenile justice and for the care of juveniles,

Noting that the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules)⁷⁶ recommended by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Milan, Italy, from 26 August to 6 September 1985, are limited to the administration of juvenile justice and the assurance of legal guarantees in respect of young persons in conflict with the law,

Mindful of the need to develop national, regional and international strategies for the prevention of delinquency among the young,

Recognizing that the prevention of juvenile delinquency includes measures for the protection of juveniles who are abandoned, neglected, abused and in marginal circumstances and, in general, those who are at social risk,

Recognizing further the existence of a large number of young persons who are not in conflict with the law but who are at social risk,

Acknowledging that one of the basic aims of the prevention of juvenile delinquency is the provision of requisite assistance and a range of opportunities to meet the varying needs of the young, especially those who are most likely to commit crime or to be exposed to crime, and to serve as a supportive framework to safeguard their proper development,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the work undertaken by the United Nations regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and the regional commissions in the field of crime prevention;

2. Also takes note with appreciation of the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on youth, crime and justice;⁷⁷

3. Endorses the recommendations contained in the report of the Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Beijing from 14 to 18 May 1984;⁷⁸

4. Requests the Secretary-General and Member States to take the necessary steps to establish joint programmes in the field of juvenile justice and the prevention of juvenile delinquency with the United Nations Social Defence

Research Institute, the United Nations regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre at Riyadh and other national and regional institutes, and with the assistance of regional commissions and national correspondents, which would include the following activities:

(a) To study the situation of juveniles at social risk and to examine the relevant policies and practices of prevention within the context of socio-economic development;

(b) To intensify efforts in training, research and advisory services for the prevention of juvenile delinquency;

5. Invites Member States to adopt distinct measures and systems appropriate to the interest of juveniles at social risk;

6. Calls upon the Economic and Social Council to request the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, with the assistance of the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, to develop standards for the prevention of juvenile delinquency which would assist Member States in formulating and implementing specialized programmes and policies, emphasizing assistance and care and the active involvement of the community, and to report to the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on the progress achieved in the development of the proposed standards, for review and final action;

7. Requests that the prevention of delinquency among the young should be considered regularly by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and that it should be considered by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, under a separate agenda item;

8. Urges all relevant bodies within the United Nations system to collaborate with the Secretary-General in taking appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of the present resolution.

96th plenary meeting
29 November 1985

40/36. Domestic violence

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/14 of 24 May 1984 on violence in the family,

Recalling also resolution 9 adopted by the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in which the Congress called for the fair treatment of women by the criminal justice system,⁶³

Bearing in mind the recommendations made on the subject of domestic violence by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,⁷⁹

Having regard to the Declaration on the Rights of the Child,⁶² in particular principle 9 concerning the protection of the child against exploitation, neglect and cruelty, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁷⁵

Mindful of the important role of the family in ensuring the proper development of the young and their integration

⁷⁶ Resolution 40/33, annex.

⁷⁷ A/CONF.121/7.

⁷⁸ A/CONF.121/IPM/1, sect. II.

⁷⁹ See Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

into the mainstream of society, and in preventing delinquency,

Mindful further of the social aspects of domestic violence and of the great importance of emphasizing and developing appropriate methods of conflict resolution between the parties involved,

Recognizing that abuse and battery in the family are critical problems that have serious physical and psychological effects on individual family members, especially the young, and jeopardize the health and survival of the family unit,

Recognizing further the adverse effects of exposure to domestic violence, especially at an early stage of human development, and the incalculable harm thereof,

Convinced that the problem of domestic violence is a multifaceted one which should be examined from the perspective of crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of socio-economic circumstances,

Convinced also of the necessity to improve the situation of the victims of domestic violence,

Concerned that the abuse of alcohol, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances may be an exacerbating factor in domestic violence and that the effects thereof should be further examined,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of women as victims of crime;⁸⁰

2. *Invites* Member States concerned to take specific action urgently in order to prevent domestic violence and to render the appropriate assistance to the victims thereof;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify research on domestic violence from a criminological perspective to formulate distinct action-oriented strategies that could serve as a basis for policy formulation and to report thereon to the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

4. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to invite the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to examine the problem of domestic violence;

5. *Urges* all relevant United Nations bodies, agencies and institutes to collaborate with the Secretary-General in ensuring a concerted and sustained effort to combat this problem;

6. *Invites* the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to consider the problem of domestic violence under a separate agenda item dealing with domestic violence;

7. *Invites* Member States to adopt specific measures with a view to making the criminal and civil justice system more sensitive in its response to domestic violence, including the following:

(a) To introduce, if not already in existence, civil and criminal legislation in order to deal with particular problems of domestic violence, and to enact and enforce such laws in order to protect battered family members and punish the offender and to offer alternative ways of treatment for offenders, according to the type of violence;

(b) To respect, in all instances of the criminal proceeding, starting with the police investigation, the special and sometimes delicate position of the victim, in particular in the manner in which the victim is treated;

(c) To initiate preventive measures, such as providing support and counselling to families, in order to improve their ability to create a non-violent environment, emphasizing principles of education, equality of rights and equal-

ity of responsibilities between women and men, their partnership and the peaceful resolution of conflicts;

(d) To inform the public, as necessary, through all available channels, about serious acts of violence perpetrated against children, in order to create public awareness of this problem;

(e) To deliver appropriate, specialized assistance to victims of domestic violence, as an integral part of social policy;

(f) To provide, as a temporary solution, shelters and other facilities and services for the safety of victims of domestic violence;

(g) To provide specialized training and units for those who deal in some capacity with victims of domestic violence;

(h) To initiate or intensify research and collect data on the background, extent and types of domestic violence;

(i) To make legal remedies to domestic violence more accessible and, in view of the criminogenic effects of the phenomenon, in particular on young victims, to give due consideration to the interests of society by maintaining a balance between intervention and the protection of privacy;

(j) To ensure that social welfare and health administration systems are engaged more intensely in providing assistance to victims of familial violence and abuses, and to make all efforts to co-ordinate social welfare and criminal justice measures.

96th plenary meeting
29 November 1985

40/37. Expression of appreciation to the Government and people of Italy on the occasion of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Taking into account the significance and the results of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Milan, Italy, from 26 August to 6 September 1985,⁵⁷

Expresses its deep appreciation to the Government and people of Italy for acting as host to the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

96th plenary meeting
29 November 1985

40/38. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/56 of 3 December 1982, 38/104 of 16 December 1983 and 39/122 of 14 December 1984, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/45 of 31 May 1985,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its activities,⁸¹

Taking note with interest of the Institute's mode of operation, through the use of networks, in carrying out its functions at the international, regional and national levels,

⁸⁰ A/CONF.121/16.

⁸¹ A/40/707, annex.