

13. *Urges* the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders to include educational issues in their research and training programmes;

14. *Requests* the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, as the preparatory body for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to keep the matter under review;

15. *Recommends* that the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and preparatory meetings to the Ninth Congress further consider the role of education with a view to facilitating educational approaches in crime prevention and criminal justice.

68th plenary meeting
14 December 1990

45/123. International co-operation in combating organized crime

The General Assembly,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Concerned that organized crime has increased in many parts of the world and has become more transnational in character, leading, in particular, to the spread of such negative phenomena as violence, terrorism, corruption and illegal trade in narcotic drugs and, in general, undermining the development process, impairing the quality of life and threatening human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/70 of 24 May 1989 and General Assembly resolution 44/71 of 8 December 1989,

Taking note of resolution 15 entitled "Organized crime" and resolution 24 entitled "Prevention and control of organized crime", adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Havana from 27 August to 7 September 1990,¹⁴¹

Recalling its resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990,

Convinced of the need to strengthen international co-operation in combating organized crime,

Noting with appreciation that the Eighth Congress explored the possibilities and ways of strengthening further international co-operation in combating organized crime and adopted the Guidelines for the prevention and control of organized crime, as contained in the annex to its resolution 24, as well as model treaties relating to it,¹⁴²

1. *Urges* Member States to give favourable consideration to the implementation of the Guidelines for the prevention and control of organized crime at both national and international levels;

2. *Invites* Member States to make available to the Secretary-General, on request, the provisions of their legislation relating to money laundering, the tracing, monitoring and forfeiture of the proceeds of crime and

the monitoring of large-scale cash transactions and other measures so that they may be made available to Member States desiring to enact or further develop legislation in these fields;

3. *Requests* the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to consider ways of strengthening international co-operation in combating organized crime, taking due account of the opinions of Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as opinions expressed at and decisions taken by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and to submit its views, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, related to organized crime, in the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control;¹⁴³

5. *Calls upon* Member States, international organizations and interested non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the United Nations in organizing the International Seminar on Organized Crime Control, to be held in Moscow in October 1991.

68th plenary meeting
14 December 1990

45/124. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including distinction as to sex,

Affirming that women and men should participate equally in social, economic and political development, should contribute equally to such development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Recalling its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, by which it adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on the Convention and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/17 of 24 May 1990,

Taking note of resolution 34/6 of 8 March 1990 of the Commission on the Status of Women,¹⁴⁴

Taking note also of the decisions taken on 6 February 1990 at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention,¹⁴⁵

Aware of the important contribution that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women¹⁴ can make to eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and to achieving legal and *de facto* equality between women and men,

¹⁴¹ See A/CONF.144/28, chap. I, sect. C.

¹⁴² *Ibid.*, chap. IV, sect. C.1.

¹⁴³ See E/1990/39 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1.

¹⁴⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 5 (E/1990/25)*, chap. I, sect. C.

¹⁴⁵ See CEDAW/SP/17