

## F. Protection Of Victims

### Introduction

The Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/34 of 29 November 1985, on the recommendation of the Seventh Congress.<sup>1/</sup> The Declaration takes into account the previous work of the Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the Congress<sup>2/</sup> and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control.<sup>3/</sup> Non-governmental organizations, such as the World Society of Victimology and the World federation for Mental Health, played an important role in the formulation and adoption of the Declaration.

The Declaration recommends measures to be taken at the national, regional and international levels to improve access to justice and fair treatment, restitution, compensation and social assistance for victims of crime. It outlines the main steps to be taken to prevent victimization linked to abuses of power and to provide remedies for the victims of such offences.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/10 (III) of 21 May 1986, the Secretary-General prepared two reports on measures taken to implement the Declaration, which were submitted to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth and eleventh sessions.<sup>4/</sup> In pursuance of Council resolution 1989/57 of 24 May 1989, a Guide for Practitioners Regarding the Implementation of the Declaration was prepared, with the assistance of the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations.<sup>5/</sup>

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1990/22 of 24 May 1990, called for the establishment of a United Nations mechanism to monitor and curtail serious victimization and comprehensive action with the cooperation of all entities and organizations concerned, and the development of international means of recourse and redress for victims where national channels may be insufficient.

The Eighth Congress, in a resolution entitled "Protection of the human rights of victims of crime and abuse of power", requested the Secretary-General to widely distribute the above-mentioned Guide and the Measures for the implementation of this Declaration developed at ad hoc committee of experts at the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences, Siracusa, Italy, in May 1986.<sup>6/</sup>

The victim issue is also under consideration by the United Nations human rights programme. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in its resolution 1989/13, entrusted one of its members, Mr. Van Boven, with the task of undertaking a study concerning the right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of gross violations of human rights. Taking note of his preliminary report,<sup>7/</sup> the Sub-Commission, by its resolution 1990/6 of 30 August 1990, requested Mr. van Boven to prepare a progress report on the subject matter.

### NOTES

- 1/ Report of the Seventh Congress (A/CONF.121/22/Rev.1).
- 2/ A/CONF.121/IPM/4.
- 3/ E/AC.57/1984/14.
- 4/ E/AC.57/1988/3 for the tenth session and E/AC.57/1990/3 for the eleventh session.
- 5/ A/CONF.144/20, annex.
- 6/ E/AC.57/1988/NGO/1.
- 7/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/10.

### **[29]40/34. Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power**

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders recommended that the United Nations should continue its present work on the development of guidelines and standards regarding abuse of economic and political power,<sup>56</sup>

Cognizant that millions of people throughout the world suffer harm as a result of crime and the abuse of power and that the rights of these victims have not been adequately recognized,

Recognizing that the victims of crime and the victims of abuse of power, and also frequently their families, witnesses and others who aid them, are unjustly subjected to loss, damage or injury and that they may, in addition, suffer hardship when assisting in the prosecution of offenders,

1. Affirms the necessity of adopting national and international measures in order to secure the universal and effective recognition of, and respect for, the rights of victims of crime and of abuse of power,

2. Stress the need to promote progress by all States in their efforts to that end, without prejudice to the rights of suspects or offenders;

3. Adopts the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice of Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, annexed to the present resolution, which is designed to assist Governments and the international community in their efforts to secure justice and assistance for victims of crime and victims of abuse of power;

4. Calls upon Member States to take the necessary steps to give effect to the provisions contained in the Declaration and, inordinate to curtail victimization as referred to hereinafter, endeavour:

(a) To implement social, health, including mental health, educational, economic and specific crime prevention policies to reduce victimization and encourage assistance to victims in distress;

(b) To promote community efforts and public participation in crime prevention;

(c) To review periodically their existing legislation and practices in order to ensure responsiveness to changing circumstances, and to enact and enforce legislation proscribing acts that violate internationally recognized norms relating to human rights, corporate conduct and other abuses of power;

(d) To establish and strengthen the means of detecting, prosecuting and sentencing those guilty of crimes;

(e) To promote disclosure of relevant information to expose official and corporate conduct to public scrutiny, and other ways of increasing responsiveness to public concerns;

(f) To promote the observance of codes of conduct and ethical norms, in particular international standards, by public servants, including law enforcement, correctional, medical, social service and military personnel, as well as the staff of economic enterprises;

(g) To prohibit practices and procedures conducive to abuse, such as secret places of detention and incommunicado detention;

(h) To co-operate with other States, through mutual judicial and administrative assistance, in such matters as the detection and pursuit of offenders, their extradition and the seizure of their assets, to be used for restitution to the victims;

5. Recommends that, at the international and regional levels, all appropriate measures should be taken:

(a) To promote training activities designed to foster adherence to United Nations standards and norms and to curtail possible abuses;

(b) To sponsor collaborative action-research on ways in which victimization can be reduced and victims aided, and to promote information exchanges on the most effective means of so doing;

(c) To render direct aid to requesting Governments designed to help them curtail victimization and alleviate the plight of victims;

(d) To develop ways and means of providing recourse for victims where national channels may be insufficient;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States to report periodically to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Declaration, as well as on measures taken by them to this effect;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to make use of the opportunities, which all relevant bodies and organizations within the United Nations system offer, to assist Member States, whenever necessary, in improving ways and means of protecting victims both at the national level and through international co-operation;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to promote the objectives of the Declaration, in particular by ensuring its widest possible dissemination;

9. Urges the specialized agencies and other entities and bodies of the United Nations system, other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public to co-operate in the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration.

**96th plenary meeting  
29 November 1985**

**ANNEX**

**Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for  
Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power**

**A. Victims of Crime**

1. "Victims" means persons who, individually or collectively, have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that are in violation of criminal laws operative within Member States, including those laws prescribing criminal abuse of power.

2. A person may be considered a victim, under this Declaration, regardless of whether the perpetrator is identified, apprehended, prosecuted or convicted and regardless of the familial relationship between the perpetrator and the victim. The term "victim" also includes, where appropriate, the immediate family or dependants of the direct victim and persons who have suffered harm in intervening to assist victims in distress or to prevent victimization.

3. The provisions contained herein shall be applicable to all, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, age, language, religion, nationality, political or other opinion, cultural beliefs or practices, property, birth or family status, ethnic or social origin, and disability.

Access to justice and fair treatment

4. Victims should be treated with compassion and respect for their dignity. They are entitled to access to the mechanisms of justice and to prompt redress, as provided for by national legislation, for the harm that they have suffered.

5. Judicial and administrative mechanisms should be established and strengthened where necessary to enable victims to obtain redress through formal or informal procedures that are expeditious, fair, inexpensive and accessible. Victims should be informed of their rights in seeking redress through such mechanisms.

6. The responsiveness of judicial and administrative processes to the needs of victims should be facilitated by:

(a) Informing victims of their role and the scope, timing and progress of the proceedings and of the disposition of their cases, especially where serious crimes are involved and where they have requested such information;

(b) Allowing the views and concerns of victims to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of the proceedings where their personal interests are affected, without prejudice to the accused and consistent with the relevant national criminal justice system;

(c) Providing proper assistance to victims throughout the legal process;

(d) Taking measures to minimize inconvenience to victims, protect their privacy, when necessary, and ensure their safety, as well as that of their families and witnesses on their behalf, from intimidation and retaliation;

(e) Avoiding unnecessary delay in the disposition of cases and the execution of orders or decrees granting awards to victims.

7. Informal mechanisms for the resolution of disputes, including mediation, arbitration and customary justice or indigenous practices, should be utilized where appropriate to facilitate conciliation and redress for victims.

Restitution

8. Offenders or third parties responsible for their behaviour should, where appropriate, make fair restitution to victims, their families or dependants. Such restitution should include the return of property or payment for the harm or loss suffered, reimbursement of expenses incurred as a result of the victimization, the provision of services and the restoration of rights.

9. Governments should review their practices, regulations and laws to consider resolution as an available sentencing option in criminal cases, in addition to other criminal sanctions.

10. In cases of substantial harm to the environment, restitution, if ordered, should include, as far as possible, restoration of environment, reconstruction of the infrastructure, replacement of community facilities and reimbursement of the expenses of relocation, whenever such harm results in the dislocation of a community.

11. Where public officials or other agents acting in an official or quasi-official capacity have violated national criminal laws, the victims should receive restitution from the State whose officials or agents were responsible for the harm inflicted. In cases where the Government under whose authority the victimizing act or omission occurred is no longer in existence, the State or Governmental successor in title should provide restitution to the victims.

#### Compensation

12. When compensation is not fully available from the offender or other sources, States should endeavour to provide financial compensation to:

(a) Victims who have sustained significant bodily injury or impairment of physical or mental health as a result of serious crimes;

(b) The family, in particular dependants of persons who have died or become physically or mentally incapacitated as a result of such victimization.

13. The establishment, strengthening and expansion of national funds for compensation to victims should be encouraged. Where appropriate, other funds may also be established for this purpose, including in those cases where the State of which the victim is a national is not in a position to compensate the victim for the harm.

#### Assistance

14. Victims should receive the necessary material, medical, psychological and social assistance through governmental, voluntary, community-based and indigenous means.

15. Victims should be informed of the availability of health and social services and other relevant assistance and be readily afforded access to them.

16. Police, justice, health, social service and other personnel concerned should receive training to sensitize them to the needs of victims, and guidelines to ensure proper and prompt aid.

17. In providing services and assistance to victims, attention should be given to those who have special needs because of the nature of the harm inflicted or because of factors such as those mentioned in paragraph 3 above.

#### **B. Victims of abuse of power**

18. "Victims" means persons who, individually or collectively, have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that do not yet constitute violations of national criminal laws but of internationally recognized norms relating to human rights.

19. States should consider incorporating into the national law norms prescribing abuses of power and providing remedies to victims of such abuses. In particular, such remedies should include resolution 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 prescribing 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.

#### **[30]1989/57. Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power**

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly, in its resolution 40/34 of 29 November 1985, adopted the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, set forth in the annex to the resolution, which had been approved by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,<sup>92</sup>

Recalling the request made to Member States to take the necessary steps to give effect to the provisions of the Declaration so as to secure for victims of crime and abuse of power the rights due

to them,

Taking into account section III of its resolution 1986/10 of 21 May 1986, in which it recommended that continued attention be given to the implementation of the Declaration with a view to developing the co-operation of Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public in securing justice for victims and in promoting integrated action on behalf of victims at the national, regional and international levels,

Noting that the first report of the Secretary-General concerning measures taken to implement the Declaration indicates a number of areas which require further attention,<sup>93</sup>

Noting with satisfaction the adoption of the European convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes by the Council of Europe on 24 November 1983 and of the recommendation on assistance to victims and the prevention of victimization by the Council of Europe on 17 September 1987, as well as the creation by some Member States of national

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<sup>92</sup> Ibid., chap. I, Sect. C.

<sup>93</sup> E/AC.57/1988/3.

funds for the compensation of victims of intentional and non-intentional offences.

Recognizing that effective implementation of the provisions of the Declaration in respect of victims of abuse of power is sometimes hampered by problems of jurisdiction and by difficulties in identifying and halting such abuses, owing, inter alia, to the transnational nature of the victimization,

Noting with appreciation the significant efforts made since the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to follow up and give effect to the Declaration, including the report prepared by an ad hoc committee of experts at the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences at Syracuse, Italy in May 1986, as revised at a colloquium of leading non-governmental organizations active in crime prevention, criminal justice and the treatment of offenders and victims, held at Milan, Italy, in November and December

1987,

1. Recommends that the Secretary-General consider, subject to the provision of extrabudgetary funds and consideration by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, the preparation, publication and dissemination of a guide for criminal justice practitioners and others engaged in similar activities, taking into account the work already done on the subject;

2. Also recommends that Member States take the necessary steps to give effect to the provisions contained in the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, through:

(a) The adoption and implementation of the provisions contained in the Declaration in their national justice systems in accordance with their constitutional process and domestic practice;

(b) The introduction of legislation to simplify access by victims to the justice system in order to obtain compensation and restitution;

(c) The examination of methods of assisting victims, including adequate redress for the actual harm or damage inflicted, identifying limitations and exploring ways by which these may be overcome, to ensure that they meet effectively the needs of victims;

(d) The establishment of measures to protect victims from abuse, calumny or intimidation in the course or as a result of any criminal or other proceedings related to the crime, including effective remedies, should such abuses occur;

3. Further recommends that Member States, in collaboration with relevant services, agencies and organizations, endeavour.

(a) To encourage the provision of assistance and support services to victims of crime, with due regard to different social, cultural and legal systems, taking into account the experience of different models and methods of service delivery and the current state of knowledge concerning victimization, including its emotional impact, and the consequent need for service organizations to extend offers of assistance to victims;

(b) To develop suitable training for all who provide services to victims to enable them to develop the skills and understanding needed to help

victims cope with the emotional impact of crime and overcome bias, where it may exist, and to provide factual information;

(c) To establish effective channels of communication between all those who are involved with victims, organize courses and meetings and disseminate information to enable them to prevent further victimization as a result of the workings of the system;

(d) To ensure that victims are kept informed of their rights and opportunities with respect to redress from the offender, from third parties or from the state, as well as of the progress of the relevant criminal proceedings and of any opportunities that may be involved;

(e) Where informal mechanisms for the resolution of disputes exist, or have been newly introduced, to ensure, if possible and with due consideration to established legal principles, that the wishes and sensibilities of victims are fully taken into consideration and that the outcome is at least as beneficial for the victims as would have been the case if the formal system had been used;

(f) To establish monitoring and research programme to keep the needs of victims and the effectiveness of services provided to them under constant review, such a programme might include the organization of regular meetings and conferences of representatives of relevant sectors of the criminal justice system and other bodies concerned with the needs of victims, in order to examine the extent to which existing law, practice and victim services are responsive to the needs of victims;

(g) To undertake studies to identify the needs of victims in cases of unreported crime and make the appropriate services available to them;

4. Recommends that, at the national, regional and international levels, all appropriate steps be taken to develop international co-operation in criminal matters, inter alia, to ensure that those who suffer victimization in another State receive effective help, both immediately following the crime and on their return to their own country of residence or nationality, in protecting their interests and obtaining adequate restitution or compensation and support services, as necessary;

5. Recognizes the need to work out in greater detail part B of the Declaration and to develop international means for preventing the abuse of power and for providing redress for victims of such

abuse where national channels may be sufficient, and recommends that appropriate steps be taken to this effect;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to organize, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funds, a meeting of experts to formulate specific proposals for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/34 and the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and the Abuse of Power, in so far as those documents apply to the abuse of power, in time for the proposals to be submitted to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its eleventh session and for consideration by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

**15th plenary meeting  
24 May 1989**

**[31]1990/22. Victims of crime and abuse of power**

The Economic and social Council,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 40/34 of 29 November 1985, by which the Assembly adopted the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, which is contained in the annex to the resolution and which had been approved by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

Recalling that in the same resolution of General Assembly called upon Member States and other entities to take the necessary steps to give effect to the provisions contained in the Declaration and to curtail victimization.

Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/57 of 24 May 1989 on the implementation of the Declaration.

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of offenders,<sup>50</sup>.

Having considered the Guide for Practitioners on the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,<sup>51</sup>

Recognizing the need for continuing efforts to give effect to the Declaration, and to adapt it to meet the full range of needs and the circumstances of different countries,

Recognizing in particular, the need to look beyond national measures in some instances, especially where victims of transnational crimes and abuse of power are concerned,

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<sup>50</sup> See A/CONF.144/ipm.1-4 and 5 and Corr.1 and A/CONF.144/RPM.1 and Corr.1,2 and Corr.1,3 and Corr.1 and 2,4 and Corr.1 and 5 and Corr.1.

<sup>51</sup> See E/AC57/1990, CRP.1.

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,<sup>52</sup>

2. Requests the Secretary-General, together with all the entities of the United Nations System and other appropriate organizations, to undertake and co-ordinate the necessary action, with a humanitarian objective, to prevent and curtail severe victimization where national means of recourse are insufficient, and:

- (a) To monitor the situation;
- (b) To develop and institute means of conflict resolution and mediation;
- (c) To promote access to justice and redress for victims;
- (d) To assist in providing material, medical and psycho-social assistance to victims and their families;

3. Invites the United Nations regional and interregional institutes to provide mechanisms for the development and international co-ordination of services for victims, and to promote the collection, collation and exchange of information and ideas in order to improve standards for the treatment of victims;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to devote attention to policy and research on the situation of victims of crime and abuse of power and to the effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/34;

5. Recommends that Member States and the United Nations regional and interregional institutes take the necessary steps to provide professional and other persons dealing with victims with suitable training in issues concerning victims, taking into account the model training curriculum developed for this purpose;<sup>53</sup>

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<sup>52</sup> E/AC\_57/1990.3.

<sup>53</sup> See E/AC\_57/1990/NGO/3

6. Invites the United Nations funding agencies, especially the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Technical co-operation for Development of the Secretariat, to support technical co-operation programmes for the establishment of services for victims;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to further develop international means of recourse and redress for victims where national channels may be insufficient and to report to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its twelfth session, on the development of such means;

8. Requests the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to take into account, in his study of compensation to victims of gross violations of human rights, the relevant work and recommendations of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control;

9. Invites the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of offenders to recommend wide distribution of the Guide for Practitioners on the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power<sup>51</sup> and the measures for implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, submitted by a committee of experts that met at the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences, Syracuse, Italy, in May 1986.<sup>54</sup>

**13th plenary meeting  
24 May 1990**

Considering the key role of law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, lawyers and the judiciary in the implementation of the Declaration,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or

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225/ General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.

Punishment adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984,

Bearing in mind also the work being carried out by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control,

Recalling the Cairo Declaration on Law Enforcement and the Human Rights of Victims, adopted by the International Symposium held at Cairo from 22 to 25 January 1989,

Recalling also the report prepared by the ad hoc committee of experts at the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences, held at Syracuse, Italy in May 1986, as revised by a colloquium of leading non-governmental organizations active in crime prevention, criminal justice and the treatment of offenders and victims, held at Milan, Italy, in November-December 1987,

Recalling further the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1990/22 of 24 May 1990 that Member States and the United Nations regional and interregional institutes should take the necessary steps to provide professional and other persons dealing with victims with suitable training in issues concerning victims, taking into account the model training curricula developed for this purpose,226/

1. Takes note with appreciation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/57 of 24 May 1989 and 1990/22;

2. Recommends that, in the implementation of the said resolution, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control should take into account the important proposals already made by the community of concerned non-governmental organizations;

3. Calls upon States to take into account the provisions of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of crime and Abuse of Power in

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<sup>54</sup> See E/AC\_57/1988/NG/1

**[32] Protection of the human rights  
of victims of crime and abuse of  
power**

**The Eighth United Nations Congress on the  
Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of  
offenders,**

Concerned that crime and victimization continue to pose serious problems, affecting both individuals and entire groups and often transcending national frontiers,

Emphasizing the need for preventive action and measures for the fair and humane treatment of victims, whose needs have often been ignored,

Recognizing the importance of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,225/ which provides standards and guidelines for redress and assistance to such victims and which needs to be widely disseminated and applied in practice,

Welcoming the efforts made to date to develop appropriate means for the implementation of the Declaration, and to further its application at the national, regional and international levels,

Stressing the need for social solidarity which requires the establishment of close links between members of society to guarantee social peace and respect for the rights of victims, as well as the need to provide adequate mechanisms and measures through which redress and assistance for victims can be provided nationally, regionally and internationally.

framing their national legislation;

4. Recommends that Governments should consider the availability of public and social

227/ See A/CONF . 144/20, annex.

228/ E/AC.57/1988/NGO/1.

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226/ See E/AC.57/1990/NGO/3.

support services for victims of crime and abuse of power and foster culturally appropriate programmes for victim assistance, information and compensation;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to make appropriate provisions to study the feasibility of establishing an international fund, within the framework of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, for the compensation of, and assistance to, victims of transnational crimes and for the promotion of international research, data collection and dissemination and the establishment of policy guidelines in this respect;

6. Recommends that States should prepare training programmes based on the principles of the Declaration, aimed at defining and disseminating the rights of victims of crime and abuse of power, which should be part of the curricula of faculties of law, criminological institutes, law enforcement training centres and judicial colleges;

7. Calls upon States to exchange, both at the international and regional levels, information and experiences related to the means used to implement their legal and social provisions concerned with the protection of victims of crime and abuse of power;

8. Recommends that the United Nations and other organizations concerned strengthen their technical co-operation activities in order to help Governments to implement the Declaration and other relevant guidelines and to strengthen international co-operation in this respect;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to distribute widely the Guide for Practitioners on the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power 227/ and the Measures for Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power. 228/

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