

PRESENTATION

The **Glossary** of the International Juvenile Justice Observatory (IJJO) comes into being for the purpose of collecting together the terms that form part of the jargon most commonly used by professionals and employees involved in juvenile justice around the world.

Being conscious of the concurrent diversity between the different models and systems of juvenile justice, this Glossary wishes to highlight the meeting points and the differences between the various terms collected and their translations in English, French and Spanish.

Without doubt this represents the result of a comprehensive research effort, with the team of the International Juvenile Justice Observatory taking part in the preparatory process, along with the support and collaboration of other professionals and organizations.

The Glossary is a useful and practical tool which, through the terms included, aims to facilitate a greater comprehension and understanding of the different concepts that define juvenile justice systems on an international level.

The drafting process was carried out using national and international sources, which assisted us in delimiting the list of terms to be included, and the content of the definitions given.

In any case, the designations and terms included in the Glossary, as well as the content of each definition, in no way represent any stance or assessment on the part of the IJJO with respect to any particular juvenile justice system or model.

All of the sources used in the process of preparing the Glossary are listed hereafter:

BODIES / INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

UNITED NATIONS

- United Nations Multilingual Terminology Database (UN TERM).
- UN INTERPRETERS' GLOSSARIES.
- United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI).
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Thesaurus.
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).
- United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

EUROPEAN UNION

- Council of the European Union.
- European Commission (EUROSTAT. Concepts and Definitions Database).

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

- World Health Organization (WHO).
- International Juvenile Justice Observatory (IJJO).
- Child Rights Information Network (CRIN).

INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION

UNITED NATIONS

Resolution 40/33 – United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice - "The Beijing Rules" (1985)

Resolution 44/25- Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)

Resolution 45/110 – United Nations Standard Minimum Rules on Non-custodial Measures - "The Tokyo Rules" (1990)

Resolution 45/112 – United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency - "The Riyadh Guidelines" (1990)

Resolution 45/113 – United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty - "The Havana Rules" (1990)

Resolution 1997/30 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council on Administration of Juvenile Justice– "The Vienna Guidelines"- (1997)

Resolution 60/147 of the United Nations – Basic Principles and Guidelines of the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law (2005).

Resolution 2005/20 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council - Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime (2005)

General Comment No. 10 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child CRC/C/GC/10 – Children’s Rights in Juvenile Justice. (2007).

General Comment No. 12 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child CRC/C/GC/12 - The right of the child to be heard. (2009)

EUROPEAN UNION

Council of the European Union Decision 2002// JAI setting up a European Network of National Contact Points for Restorative Justice.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Recommendation No. R (99) 22 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe concerning prison overcrowding and prison population inflation.

Recommendation (2008)11 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the European Rules for juvenile offenders subject to sanctions or measures.

DOCUMENTS

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *“Manual for the Measurement of Juvenile Justice Indicators”* (United Nations, New York, 2008).

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *“Handbook on Restorative Justice Programmes”* (United Nations, New York, 2006).

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division. *“Manual for the Development of a System of Criminal Justice Statistics”* (United Nations, New York, 2004)

United Nations World Youth Report (2005)

UNICEF. United Nations Children’s Fund. *“Child Protection Strategy E/ICEF/2008/5/Rev.1”* (2008)

UNICEF. United Nations Children’s Fund *“What is Child Protection?”* Child protection information sheet.

UNICEF. United Nations Children’s Fund, International Child Development Centre *“Innocenti Digest No 3 – Juvenile Justice”* (1998).

Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: Community Involvement in Crime Prevention (Vienna, 10-17 April 2000).

26th Conference of European Ministers of Justice. Social aspects of justice. The social mission of the criminal justice system. Questionnaire No. 1 prepared by the Ministry of Justice of Finland. Helsinki (7-8 April 2005).

European Commission. Justice and Social Affairs *“Annual Report: The State of the Drugs Problem in the European Union and Norway”* (2003)

Consultative Council of European Prosecutors (CCPE) Terms of reference of the CCPE for 2009/2010 (Strasbourg 2008)

World Health Organisation. *World Report on Violence and Health – Summary*, (Geneva 2002)