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PROGRESS REPORT ON UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES
IN CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

The present report covers the period from 1 April 1988 to 31 October 1989. It provides information on United Nations activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice carried out in fulfilment of the relevant programme budget, as well as those relating to technical assistance and to the United Nations regional and inter-regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

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*E/AC.57/1990/1.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 1989/133 of 24 May 1989, in which the Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the eleventh session of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control.

I. ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT UNDER THE PROGRAMME BUDGET
FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

2. The programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1988-1989, under global social development issues, contained three subprogrammes dealing with crime prevention and criminal justice. 1/ These were as follows: crime prevention policy in the context of development and control of all forms and dimensions of crime, either international or transnational (subprogramme 9); analysis of crime trends and assessment of crime prevention strategies (subprogramme 10); and guidelines and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice (subprogramme 11).

A. Crime prevention policy in the context of development and control of all forms and dimensions of crime, either international or transnational

1. General preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and servicing of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

3. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/49 of 28 May 1987 and General Assembly resolution 42/59 of 30 November 1987, the Secretariat, during the first half of 1989, convened and serviced five regional preparatory meetings, the reports of which are before the Committee (A/CONF.144/RPM.1-5). The report on the continuation of preparations for the Eighth Congress provides further details (E/AC.57/1990/5 and Add.1-5).

4. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 32/60 of 8 December 1977, and to Economic and Social Council decision 1986/130 of 21 May 1986, the Secretariat prepared documentation for, and organized and serviced, the tenth session of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control. At that session, held at Vienna from 22 to 31 August 1988, the Committee recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of 14 draft resolutions. 2/

5. During the period under consideration, in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 41/107 of 4 December 1986 and resolution 42/59, the Secretariat prepared a report (A/43/572) on the progress achieved in the implementation of these resolutions for the Assembly at its forty-third session. Further, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 43/99 of 8 December 1988, a report was prepared for the forty-fourth session of the Assembly (A/44/400).

6. The Secretary-General, in his report on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly in September 1989, noted, *inter alia*, that the rising rates of crime, particularly in its transnational and organized forms, had become a threat to society as a whole and that this menace could not be overcome without full multilateral co-operation. Referring to the Eighth Congress, the Secretary-General affirmed that there was a need for Governments to co-ordinate the relevant policies and judicial procedures, and expressed the conviction that it was not beyond the combined capacities of Member States to ensure that no corner of the world would continue to serve as a sanctuary for the perpetrators of international crimes.

7. In pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/44 of 27 May 1988, a report (E/1989/47) was submitted to the Council at its first regular session of 1989. During that session, the Council adopted all 14 draft resolutions recommended by the Committee in 1988, as resolutions 1989/56-69 of 24 May 1989.

8. On the same date, the Council also adopted resolution 1989/70 on international co-operation in combating organized crime, as recommended by its Second (Social) Committee. This resolution invites the Committee to pay special attention to promoting international co-operation in combating organized crime, and requests it to consider ways of strengthening such co-operation, taking due account of the opinions of Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, and to submit its views to the Council at its first regular session of 1992.

2. Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development

9. A report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the Seventh Congress is being prepared by the Secretariat; this will also be submitted to the Eighth Congress.

10. The technical publication on strategies integrating crime prevention policies in socio-economic development, foreseen as output (ii) of programme element 9.2, had to be reformulated due to lack of resources and the urgent need to dedicate all available means to Congress preparations. However, close co-ordination has been maintained with the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI) in the preparation of an inventory of crime prevention measures, for consideration by the Eighth Congress, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the Eighth Congress on topic 1 (A/CONF.144/IPM.1).

3. Prevention and control of transnational forms of crime

11. The material collected by the Secretariat for a report to the Eighth Congress on the prevention and control of transnational forms of crime, including drug trafficking, criminal acts of a terrorist character and economic criminality, will be utilized in updating the report submitted to the Committee at its tenth session on proposals for concerted international action against forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action, 3/ as well as for the preparation of the working paper on topic 3 of the Congress.

4. Juvenile crime in a changing socio-economic and cultural context

(a) United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice

12. During the period under review, the Secretariat has continued to disseminate the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, raising awareness of their importance within the professional community and among the public. For example, the eighty-first Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Budapest from 13 to 18 March 1989, unanimously adopted a resolution on the protection of the rights of children. This resolution, inter alia, urged parliaments to review their national laws and practices as they concerned juveniles, to ensure compatibility with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, and to support efforts to adopt the draft Guidelines on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (Guidelines of Riyadh) and the draft Standard Minimum Rules for Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty.

13. Close contact was also maintained with the Centre for Human Rights and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) with respect to the finalization of the draft Convention of the Rights of the Child, with particular reference to its former article 19, with a view to aligning its text with the provisions contained in the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice. As a result, two new articles have been elaborated, i.e. article 37 on torture and capital punishment and article 40 on treatment in penal matters. These not only reflect the principles embodied in the Rules, but also take into account their impact world-wide, as well as that of two complementary instruments in the field of juvenile justice, namely, the draft Guidelines of Riyadh and the draft Standard Minimum Rules for Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty.

14. The General Assembly, in resolution 44/25, adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child at its forty-fourth session.

15. On 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1989/66, which called upon Member States and United Nations entities to apply the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules, and to provide information thereon to the Secretary-General; it invited them to exchange views and information on their experiences and progress in implementing the Rules, and urged them to provide funds for model projects that promote the principles of the Rules at the national, regional and interregional levels. Work has been started on an updated report for presentation to the Eighth Congress.

(b) Prevention of juvenile delinquency

16. A Seminar on the Prevention and Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency through Community Participation, held at Beijing, China, from 19 to 24 October 1988, sought to promote the implementation of the Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice. The Seminar was organized by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, funded by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, and hosted by the Ministry of Justice of the Chinese Government. The Seminar noted that the Seventh Congress, by the adoption of the Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, and the General Assembly, by resolution 40/33 of 29 November 1985, had made major advances towards establishing a set of universally accepted principles regarding the protection of the rights of juveniles in conflict with the law. The Seminar adopted recommendations on community-oriented programmes, as well as on measures encouraging de-institutionalization and strengthening co-operation. It also adopted guidelines for follow-up action at the national, regional and international levels, and reviewed the progress made in the implementation of the Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice. The report will be made available to the Committee.

5. Exchange of information on crime prevention and criminal justice

(a) International Review of Criminal Policy

17. As requested in Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/64, the study on the question of the death penalty and the new contributions of the criminal sciences to the matter, presented to the Committee at its tenth session, has been published by the Oxford University Press, 4/ in English only,* as a special issue of the International Review of Criminal Policy (No. 38).

*The French and Spanish translations will be published by the United Nations.

18. A special double issue of the Review (Nos. 39-40), devoted to juvenile justice from an international perspective, is being published. The theme of this issue reflects the progressive evolution of thought and action in Member States, in the United Nations and in the international community as a whole. The contributions cover various aspects of juvenile justice around the world. The issue will serve as background documentation for topic 4 of the Congress.

(b) Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Newsletter

19. A double issue of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Newsletter (Nos. 16-17), which is being completed, contains a report on the preparatory meetings held for the Congress. The Newsletter also includes reports on the activities of the interregional and regional United Nations institutes.

B. Analysis of crime trends and assessment of crime prevention strategies

1. United Nations surveys of crime trends, operations of criminal justice systems and crime prevention strategies

20. The Secretariat has prepared a technical publication containing an analysis of the results of the Second United Nations Survey of Crime Trends, Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and Crime Prevention Strategies. The report also includes comparisons with the data collected in the First Survey. The preliminary results of the Second Survey were brought to the attention of the Seventh Congress in document A/CONF.121/18 and Add.1.

21. The analysis of results of the Third Survey (1980-1985) is nearing completion, and a preliminary analysis will be submitted to the Eighth Congress. It will be published subsequently in an expanded form. The United Nations Institute, in co-operation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, will prepare separate regional reports. As a result of a substantive meeting held at the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations in December 1988, and consideration of the topic at the Fifth Annual Joint Meeting on Programme Co-ordination, held at the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre (ASSTC) at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in January 1989, a model was developed to be followed by the regional institutes in their reports. It has become evident that descriptive material, in particular, can be analysed and reported more comprehensively at the regional rather than the interregional level.

22. So far, 73 country replies have been received. The lowest response rate has been from developing countries, especially African and Arab States. Despite various efforts made by the Secretariat and the institutes, relatively few extra answers have been forthcoming. This suggests that different strategies may be required in the conduct of the Fourth Survey in order to help the developing countries to respond. The Committee may wish to consider ways and means of increasing the response rate. This will entail some form of technical co-operation to countries requesting it.

2. Development of national and regional criminal justice data bases

23. The Secretariat is preparing a Manual on Electronic Data Processing in Criminal Justice Administration. The first draft will be considered by the Expert Group on the Application of Computers in Criminal Justice, to be hosted by Canada at Ottawa from 27 November to 2 December 1989. The revised draft will be made available to the workshop on computerization to be held at the Eighth Congress. It is expected that the recommendations made at the Congress will assist the Secretariat in updating the draft, which will be issued as a technical publication.

3. Crime and justice information network

24. A crime and justice information network is being developed in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/68, paragraph 10. Its objectives are to facilitate information exchange and interlinkages between policy makers, planners, practitioners, scholars and other experts, as well as national correspondents and research institutions; to ensure a better use of the data base emanating from the world crime surveys; to provide a gateway function permitting the transfer of knowledge, including research results; to link criminal justice documentation centres and libraries throughout the world; and to support the establishment and expansion of computerized national and local criminal justice systems.

25. Information is being provided on legislative reforms, research in progress and research findings, with their potential applicability; summaries of recent reports, monographs and other publications on different aspects of crime prevention and criminal justice; meetings held and planned; organizations and institutions active in the field; and selected bibliographies. A leaflet on the network has been widely distributed. The first issue of a short newsletter, devoted to juvenile justice, has also been issued.

26. Network users are able to communicate using electronic mail, to exchange documents and data, to scan a calendar of relevant events around the world, to search various data bases, to have access to United Nations documents, to obtain up-to-date information on selected issues, to contribute to an "open forum" bulletin, and to interface with other networks. A hard-copy newsletter of the on-line information from the electronic bulletin board will be sent periodically to subscribers. The network is now functioning and the number of subscribers growing, but it is hoped that many more interested agencies and criminal justice institutions will join soon.

27. The network was made possible by the co-operation of the School of Criminal Justice of the New York State University at Albany. The continuing operation, and further development will require the commitment of Member States of the United Nations to maintain it, with a basic minimum investment and ongoing financial support. The returns will greatly offset the modest costs involved. It will not only facilitate the co-ordination of current research and technical co-operation between the Secretariat and the United Nations institutes, but will also help to provide the necessary feedback and information flow between criminal justice agencies and the professional community in both developed and developing countries.

C. Guidelines and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice

1. Implementation of existing standards

28. On the recommendation of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session, the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1989/63 of 24 May 1989, invited Governments to implement fully United Nations standards and guidelines on crime prevention and criminal justice, and made practical proposals to this effect. The Council, on the same date, also adopted resolutions 1989/57 on the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power; 1989/60 on procedures for the effective implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary; 1989/61 on guidelines for the effective implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials; and 1989/64 on the implementation of the Safeguards Guaranteeing Protection of the Rights of Those Facing the Death Penalty.

29. The Secretariat is conducting surveys on the question of capital punishment, alternatives to imprisonment and reduction of the prison population, and on the implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary and of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. The reports on these surveys will be presented to the Eighth Congress, together with an up-date of the last survey on the implementation of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (E/AC.57/1988/9 and Corr.2). The reports will be transmitted subsequently to the Committee, at its twelfth session, for appropriate follow-up action.

2. Formulation of new standards

30. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1989/65, annex, of 24 May 1989, adopted the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-Legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions. This significant new international instrument, developed at the initiative and with the assistance of the International Human Rights Committee of the Minnesota Lawyers Association, is of considerable practical relevance to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice and human rights programmes. An implementation manual is being prepared.

31. In pursuance of the mandates of the Seventh Congress and of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/10 of 21 May 1986, work is being finalized on the draft Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules), the draft Bilateral Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, United Nations draft Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, United Nations draft Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty, draft Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, draft Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers, draft Basic Principles on the Role of Prosecutors, draft Model Agreement on Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters and draft Model Agreement on Transfer of Supervision of Offenders Who Have Been Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released.

32. The assistance granted to the Secretariat by the International Bar Association, and by the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) and its Centre for the Independence of Judges and Lawyers, has been invaluable in the elaboration of the draft Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers. Special mention should be made of the ICJ Conference on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers, held under the auspices of the United Nations at Caracas, Venezuela, from 16 to 18 January 1989, as well as the Strasbourg Conference of the International Bar Association, where a special session was devoted to this draft instrument.

II. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

A. Interregional advisory services

33. The need for advisory services continued to grow steadily during the period under consideration, as evidenced by the ever-increasing number of requests, as well as by the number of advisory missions. Forty requests were received and 30 were complied with.

34. Between April 1988 and October 1989, the Interregional Adviser visited 30 countries, the regional commissions, and regional and interregional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders of the United

Nations, and intergovernmental organizations working closely with the United Nations, thus providing substantive assistance in the crime prevention and criminal justice field.

35. Advisory services were provided to Argentina, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Egypt Ethiopia, Kuwait, Malawi, Paraguay, Swaziland, Thailand and Uganda. For the last four months of 1989, were undertaken to Cyprus and Mauritius. The Interregional Adviser also visited Italy, Japan, Spain and the United States of America, in order to obtain support for projects in developing countries.

36. The requests covered ranged from the establishment of national crime prevention councils, lack of access to justice because of poverty, to judicial reform and draft legislation to prevent and combat various forms of international criminality, with special emphasis on drug trafficking. Prison overcrowding and the training and up-grading of the various segments of the crime prevention and criminal justice system have also received continued attention. Advice on how to strengthen the capability of law enforcement agencies and of prosecution and correctional institutions was also provided.

37. The prevention of juvenile delinquency and the problem of street children were considered of paramount importance, especially with drug abuse on the increase, and certain phenomena, such as population displacements and weakening of traditional institutions like the family and the community, aggravating the problem. Accordingly, the main aim has been the formulation of innovative and concrete programmes to offset this situation.

38. In addition, advisory services have sought to foster the application of existing international instruments, such as the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice.

39. The relevance of comprehensive legal reforms in increasing equity and social justice was considered in the context of various projects to improve social conditions in developing countries. These approaches are opening new horizons in enhancing the role of law and judicial reform as part of development programmes and activities supported by international organizations.

B. Other activities

40. In pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/44, paragraphs 6 and 7, and General Assembly resolution 43/99, paragraphs 8 and 9, the Secretariat has given the utmost importance to strengthening its technical co-operation programme.

41. Consultations were held with potential donor countries in order to expand technical co-operation activities by providing extra-budgetary resources. The Government of Italy provided initial support to the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD) for a training course on prison reform, and to Jamaica for the computerization of criminal justice and improvement of prison conditions. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has provided advisory services on probation and prison reform to Malawi and Zambia. The Government of Argentina made available to the Secretariat an expert for one year to help formulate project documents and to provide advice on the treatment of juvenile and drug-addicted offenders. The Government of Austria has made available to the Secretariat a roster of architects and planners of correctional facilities and treatment centres for drug addicts.

42. Consultations have been held with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat on providing assistance for projects. This Department continues to finance the interregional advisory services; it funded the aforementioned seminar on the prevention of juvenile delinquency through community participation, held at Beijing in October 1988, and is providing financial support for a seminar on corruption, to be held at The Hague in December 1989.

43. The Department has also provided, in response to a request from the Government of Ethiopia, the advisory services of a Canadian consultant. Requests for similar services in the area of crime statistics and establishment of a criminal justice information network have been processed for Nigeria and Paraguay, and there are requests pending from the Philippines and the Republic of Korea.

44. UNDP has provided funds for training activities, such as the national criminal justice workshops in Liberia and Malawi. Projects in Brazil, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Swaziland and Thailand are also under consideration. The new importance attached to social issues and to crime prevention and criminal justice is evident in the technical assistance programmes of the World Bank and among bilateral donors. However, much remains to be done and efforts are continuing to highlight the importance of these areas for development.

45. Consultations were held with the officials of several Member States to ascertain their assistance requirements and to provide information on the services available through the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch. Prospective projects have been identified for the following: a training course for senior law enforcement officials, with a feasibility study for the establishment of a school for senior police officers in Ghana; the prevention of juvenile delinquency in Botswana; an assessment of crime trends in Mauritius; the collection of criminal statistics in Ethiopia; the treatment of addicts in prison in Argentina; and the rehabilitation of offenders in Zambia. Moreover, in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 41/149 of 4 December 1986, 42/143 of 7 December 1987 and 43/153 of 8 December 1988, closer collaboration with other entities concerned in the provision of advisory services has been established and joint implementation of training projects in the administration of justice, for example in Ghana and Paraguay, is being undertaken with the Centre for Human Rights.

46. On 9 October 1989 a memorandum of understanding on co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice was signed in Moscow. This document provides for co-operation with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)* at Rome and the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations.

47. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations is being strengthened by the creation of an international council of scientific and professional organizations that will offer assistance to the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice. The Government of Italy has pledged extra-budgetary funds for this project, which will also foster the transfer of knowledge and exchange of experience between developed and developing countries. The United

*Formerly, the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI).

Nations institutes are also involved. The project will be executed jointly with the Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale, at Milan, which is the seat of the Co-ordinating Committee of the major organizations active in crime prevention and criminal justice. In addition, a number of projects to be carried out in co-operation with non-governmental organizations are under consideration. A project proposal has been submitted by the Swaziland Association for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, for which funding is being sought. In Argentina, a project has been designed to strengthen the supervision and after-care treatment capacity of the Board of Discharged Prisoners, a non-governmental organization that has been helping ex-offenders for more than 80 years.

48. In 1988, UNDP approved a Latin American regional project entitled "Judicial systems and development" (RLA/88/001), proposed by ILANUD, to be executed by the Institute in co-operation with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch. The project is being implemented through a series of pilot and demonstration schemes in Argentina, Costa Rica, Honduras, Peru, Nicaragua and Venezuela, and evaluation seminars are being held upon completion of the successive phases of the project. A number of regional technical co-operation projects are also under consideration. A regional training programme on human rights in the administration of justice for Southern Africa is being considered, and consultations are taking place with the Secretariat of the Economic Community of West African States concerning a subregional treaty on mutual assistance in criminal matters.

C. Co-operation with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

49. In view of the shared concerns and objectives, and the wishes expressed by the Committee in this respect, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) have undertaken to develop close co-operation through the joint development and implementation of operational projects. Thus, a project for strengthening criminal justice and drug abuse prevention and control in Uganda has been initiated with the support of UNFDAC and UNDP. It covers the training of policemen, judges and prosecutors, as well as the provision of advisory services and equipment. The project for Argentina, concerned with the treatment of drug-addicted prisoners, with particular attention to the problem of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), would involve joint execution with an Italian non-governmental organization. Additional joint projects are being considered.

D. Co-ordination of crime prevention and criminal justice activities with the interregional and regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders

50. At the invitation of the Arab Security Studies and Training Center, the Fifth Annual Joint Meeting on Programme Co-ordination was held at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, from 9 to 17 January 1989. The Meeting provided an excellent opportunity for the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the United Nations institutes ASSTC and the Australian Institute of Criminology to examine modalities of closer co-operation, co-ordination, planning and execution of joint endeavours. The representatives of the institutes and the Secretariat discussed ways and means of synchronizing the institutes' programme activities with those of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, in pursuance of the mandates stemming from the work of the United Nations congresses, the Committee and other United Nations entities.

51. The Meeting discussed a number of priority areas for further action, including the Third Survey, the establishment of the computerized United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice information network, and the practical implementation of United Nations standards in crime prevention and criminal justice. The Meeting recommended the early start of the information network, at least between the United Nations institutes and the Secretariat, pending further extension to interested agencies and institutions. An ad hoc working group met to prepare for the research workshop on alternatives to imprisonment, to be organized by UNICRI for the Eighth Congress.

E. United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence

52. The General Assembly by resolutions 41/107, paragraph 8, 42/59, paragraph 10, and 43/99, paragraph 7, requested the Secretary-General to revitalize the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence, inviting Member States to contribute to the Fund to facilitate the exchange of experience and information and the development of technical co-operation.

53. Contributions to the Fund by the Scandinavian countries have, in the past, been earmarked for the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, whereas the Governments of Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Yugoslavia have earmarked their contributions for UNICRI. In 1988, contributions for UNICRI amounted to \$US 1,211,988; in 1989, contributions have been received for \$US 27,244 and pledges have been announced for this year for \$US 1,245,000.

54. The support of Member States also includes financial and contributions in kind to the regional institutes. Thus, a number of African Governments have pledged support for the newly established United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; the other regional institutes receive considerable assistance also, particularly from the Governments of the host countries. Compared to 1985, the annual financial support provided by the Government of Japan for United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) has grown by more than 20 per cent. UNAFEI is also carrying out joint activities with ILANUD, and a number of training courses on drug abuse prevention and control are being organized with funding from the Japanese International Co-operation Agency (JICA). Since 1986, the Government of Japan has loaned a regional adviser to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and has also supported UNICRI by the services of a professional officer.

55. In addition to its pledged contribution to the United Nations of \$US 620,000 for the establishment of an international advisory council, the Government of Italy is providing a junior professional officer to help with the preparations for the Eighth Congress. Other Governments are co-operating with the Secretariat through ad hoc assignments of their nationals and other forms of assistance on specific projects.

56. It should be noted that the regional preparatory meetings for Asia and the Pacific, and Latin American and the Caribbean, recommended that Member States use the occasion of the Eighth Congress to announce contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence during a "Pledging Day" to be designated by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control.

III. PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991 AND PROPOSED MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD OF 1992-1997

57. The proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6, section 8, subprogrammes 9-11), prepared on the basis of the medium-term plan for the extended period 1984-1991, as well as the recommendations of the Committee and the congresses, was adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

58. Information concerning the preparation of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 was contained in the progress report submitted to the Committee at its tenth session (E/AC.57/1988/2, paras. 44-48). Further to the recommendations by the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination (A/43/329), the General Assembly, in its resolution 43/219 of 21 December 1988, invited, inter alia, the intergovernmental bodies to consider, in 1989, the pertinent portions of the proposed medium-term plan. Accordingly, the draft programme on crime prevention of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 was submitted last August to the members of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control for review. After consultations with the specialized agencies, the revised draft of the medium-term plan will be issued by mid-March 1990 for consideration by the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (April/June 1990), and the Economic and Social Council (July 1990) for final submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

IV. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERREGIONAL AND REGIONAL INSTITUTES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

A. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

59. The period covered in this report represents an important stage in the evolution of the Institute. In May 1989, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, the Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 1989/56, approved a statute transforming the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute into the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. The statute ratified the expansion and diversification of the Institute's activities that had been taking place, especially in response to the needs of developing countries. Accordingly, it updated the Institute's terms of reference and modus operandi.

1. Regular research programme

60. The Institute continued to give considerable attention to the preparation of the Research Workshop on Alternatives to Imprisonment, to be held in 1990 as an integral part of the programme of the Eighth Congress. An expert group meeting was held on 19 January 1989, within the framework of an International Co-operation Week on Crime Prevention, organized at Riyadh from 16 to 19 January by ASSTC. The meeting noted that the preparatory work was proceeding satisfactorily. The Institute continues to receive excellent support and co-operation for this activity from the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, ASSTC, the Australian Institute of Criminology and the National Institute of Justice of the United States. UNICRI is also completing a report on research trends, together with an international bibliography on alternatives to imprisonment, from 1980 onwards.

61. The Institute, at the request of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, is assisting in the collection and analysis of the data related to the African component of the Third Survey (1980-1986). UNICRI will also collaborate with the Branch in the global analysis of the results of the Third Survey.

62. The pilot project on "Crime and development" in Yugoslavia continued to make good progress. The project will be completed in 1990, and an interim project report will be informally distributed at the Eighth Congress.

63. Progress was also made on a joint UNICRI/ILANUD project on the "Development of children's courts in Latin America: trends and perspectives". The results of the project's first phase will be published.

64. A project on the management of mentally ill offenders, to be undertaken jointly with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Department of Justice of a co-operating donor country, was reformulated during the period covered by this report. The Institute also completed basic preparatory work for a project on alternative policing and crime control, which will deal with issues raised by the phenomenon of private policing, and a project on environmental crimes, sanctioning strategies and sustainable development.

2. Research seminars and meetings

65. UNICRI joined ASSTC in initiating preparatory work for the Fifth Joint International Conference on Research in Crime Prevention, to be held at Riyadh, in January 1990. The Conference will focus on the Arab contribution to the Eighth Congress and on strengthened inter-institute and Branch co-operation between institutes and between institutes and the Branch.

66. Preparatory work was also undertaken for an international seminar on economic crime and socialist criminal justice systems, to be held at Popowo, Poland, in May 1990, with the substantive and financial collaboration of the Polish Ministry of Justice, the Research Institute of Judicial Law and the Social Defence and Resocialization Institute, University of Warsaw.

3. Technical assistance and training

67. Field activities for social rehabilitation and economic development at the El-Katta prison in Egypt were started, as was a pilot project on street children in Argentina and Uruguay, both of which are being financially supported by the Government of Italy and the recipient Governments. The Italian Government has also agreed to finance a project on social change and criminality in Tunisia: research and training, field activities for which will start in January 1990.

68. At the request of the Cuban Government, UNICRI organized, at Havana, a seminar on criminological research methodology. The experience gained there has been used by the Institute to formulate a training programme for criminologists, to be implemented at the interregional and national levels in interested developing countries.

69. At the end of August 1989, the Institute completed preparations for "Human rights and judicial inquiry: a training course in techniques of inquiry and investigation", which took place at Castelgandolfo (Rome) in September 1989. The course was organized jointly with the Centre for Human Rights of the United Nations and sponsored by the Government of Italy.

70. Preparatory work is also at an advanced stage for a training and information seminar on the administration of justice and democratic development in Italy and Latin America, to be held at Santo Domingo, from 24 November to 8 December 1989. This joint undertaking of UNICRI, ILANUD and the International Association of Judges is being financed by the Italian Government.

4. Publications, library and documentation services

71. Further volumes were issued in the series entitled "Criminology in the developing world". The volume on Latin America is nearly completed, and work on a volume on Africa started. The preparation of a fifth edition of the World Directory of Criminological Institutes was also undertaken. Arrangements have been made with WHO for the production of a joint WHO/UNICRI book based on the contributions made at an international symposium on mental health and deviance in inner cities, held at Naples in June 1988. Consultations began with the Institute of State and Law, Academy of Sciences of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for the publication by UNICRI of a new book on Soviet criminology. Two offers have been received from Soviet publishers: the first, to publish in Russian an abridged version of Analysing (In)formal Mechanisms of Crime Control (UNICRI publication No. 31); and the second, to publish in Russian an excerpt from The Death Penalty (publication No. 12).

72. The Library and Documentation Service continued to grow during this period. The automation of the library catalogue and its incorporation in the network of the Electronic Documentation Centre of the Italian Supreme Court has been implemented to the extent of approximately 10,000 titles.

5. Other activities

73. A ceremony to observe the twentieth anniversary of the Institute's founding was held at Rome on 25 October 1988 in conjunction with the ninth meeting of the ad hoc Advisory Group on the Institute's work programme and directions. A special publication, UNSDRI 1968-1988, which provided a historical account of the evolution of the Institute, was distributed.

B. United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

1. Regular training programme

74. As part of its regular programme, UNAFEI conducted three international training courses and one international seminar, with a total attendance of 110 participants from 33 countries.

75. The Seventy-ninth International Training Course on the search for the solution of the momentous and urgent issues in contemporary corrections was held from 18 April to 9 July 1988, and attended by 26 participants from 15 countries.

76. The Eightieth International Training Course on the quest for effective international countermeasures to pressing problems of transnational criminality was held from 5 September to 25 November 1988, and attended by 27 participants from 16 countries.

77. The Eighty-first International Seminar on the advancement of the integration of the criminal justice administration was held from 6 February to 11 March 1989, and attended by 30 participants from 21 countries. It discussed selected issues of special concern to each component of the criminal justice system.

78. The Eighty-Second International Training Course on innovative measures for effective and efficient administration of institutional correctional treatment of offenders was held from 17 April to 6 July, and attended by 29 participants from 15 countries.

2. Regional joint seminar

79. UNAFEI held a joint seminar in co-operation with the Government of the Philippines from 5 to 16 December 1988, with the participation of 188 Philippine officials and five UNAFEI staff members. It was designed to provide government officials with an opportunity of discussing with UNAFEI staff problems in various areas of criminal justice administration, and to contribute to the improvement of national policy and administration of criminal justice.

3. International expert meetings

80. UNAFEI held two international expert meetings, as follows:

(a) The Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Draft Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules) was held at Fuchu, Japan, from 13 to 15 July 1988, and was attended by 23 experts;

(b) The Expert Group Meeting on Adolescence, Crime and Crime Prevention in the ESCAP region, organized jointly by UNAFEI and ESCAP in co-operation with the Government of Japan, was held at Fuchu, Japan, from 3 to 10 August 1989, and was attended by 21 experts.

4. Research activities

81. In addition to collecting data from the participants during the international training courses and seminars, UNAFEI conducted a special research project on the treatment of offenders in the major countries of the Asia and Pacific region, and measures to improve it. UNAFEI collected statistics and other pertinent information on every stage of criminal justice administration, and thoroughly analysed and compared them as a basis for promoting more effective criminal justice administration in the region.

5. Publications

82. UNAFEI published two issues of its Resource Material Series (Nos. 32-33) and four Newsletters (Nos. 66-69).

C. United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

83. ILANUD conducted a study tour, two training courses and an expert group meeting; in addition, it organized a meeting of Supreme Courts presidents.

The study tour to analyse the criminal justice administration took place from 11 to 22 April 1988 in several states of the United States. Thirteen judges of the Latin-American region attended the meeting.

The Regional Course on Public Defence Systems was held at ILANUD headquarters from 22 August to 2 September 1988, and was attended by 26 official defenders or professionals related to the Public Defenders Office.

The Meeting of the Presidents of the Supreme Court of Latin America and the Caribbean was held from 30 November to 2 December 1988, at San José, Costa Rica, and was attended by 15 presidents of the supreme courts of the region.

The Regional Course for the Public Prosecutors Office was held from 3 to 14 April 1989 at Lima, Peru, and was attended by 28 participants from the region.

The Expert Group Meeting of the Inter-American Commission for Drug Abuse Control was held from 30 May to 2 June 1989, at San José, Costa Rica, and was attended by 40 experts from the region.

1. Seminars and workshops

84. ILANUD held regional and national seminars and workshops at its headquarters and in several countries of the region for participants from countries of the region.

The Subregional Seminar for the Andean Countries on Training and Research on the Rights of the Juvenile and the Child *vis à vis* the Criminal Justice Administration was held from 25 to 29 April 1988 at Bogota, Colombia, and was attended by 41 Government officials in charge of prevention and treatment programmes for juvenile delinquents.

The Graduate Course on Penal Law and Penology was held at Madrid, Spain, from 6 June to 15 July 1988, and was attended by 26 jurists and government officials from Latin American countries.

The First Regional Workshop on Training for Human Resources in the Justice Administration was held from 31 October to 4 November 1988 in San José, Costa Rica, and was attended by 25 officials working on the training of criminal justice personnel.

The Regional Seminar on Alternatives to Remand was held from 14 to 18 November 1988 in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and was attended by 26 officials of the penitentiary system.

The Regional Workshop on Crime Statistics was held from 8 to 10 December at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, and was attended by 41 members of the Supreme Courts, procurators, judges and penitentiary personnel.

The Expert Meeting on Popular Legal Education was held from 9 to 13 January 1989 at San José, Costa Rica, and was attended by 12 experts from Costa Rica, Honduras and the Dominican Republic and by members of the Supreme Court and the Secretary of Education of Costa Rica.

The Regional Seminar on Effective Measures to Combat Drug Offences and Upgrade the Criminal Justice Administration was held from 6 to 17 March 1989 at ILANUD headquarters at San José, Costa Rica, and was attended by 21 law professors and high-level officials.

The Second Regional Workshop on Training for Human Resources in the Administration of Justice was held from 22 to 26 May at San José, Costa Rica, and was attended by 21 public officials.

The Study Tour and Regional Seminar on Penitentiary Systems in Latin America was held from 5 to 17 June, 1989, at Rome, Italy, and was attended by 27 officials of the region.

The Seminar on the Administration of Juvenile Justice in Latin America: Trends and Perspectives was held from 21 to 25 August 1989 at San José, Costa Rica, and was attended by 10 experts on the rights of the child, criminologists and officials concerned with the treatment of juveniles in Latin America.

85. Thirty-four national courses and seminars were organized by ILANUD and were attended by approximately 1,830 judges, prosecutors, prison personnel, law professors, sheriffs, judges and other public officials from the region. The courses covered a large number of subjects: public prosecution, evaluation of the functions of a Justice of Peace, law reform, agrarian law, penal procedure, statistics, criminal justice reform and crime prevention planning.

2. Technical assistance

86. A regional project on assistance to the criminal justice system and human rights (RLA/88/001) is being financed by UNDP and executed by the Department of Technical Co-operation of the Secretariat. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch backstops and monitors project implementation. The project is divided into two programmes: (a) penitentiary systems and alternatives to imprisonment and (b) delinquency and the juvenile justice system. Each programme is composed of pilot or demonstration projects, as well as national or regional seminars and evaluation workshops.

87. Programme (a) includes "Legal assistance to prisoners under critical poverty conditions", in Venezuela; "Reduction of the prison population", in Costa Rica and Peru; "Regional seminar on alternatives to preventive imprisonment", held in Honduras in November 1988; "Seminar on release on personal recognizance", in Costa Rica, and the publication of research results.

88. Programme (b) includes "Assisted freedom for juveniles", in Argentina; "Protective measures for juvenile drug users", in Venezuela; "Subregional seminar on delinquency and juvenile justice systems", in Colombia; "National seminars on the rights of juveniles vis à vis the administration of justice", in Argentina, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

89. National projects on strengthening the criminal justice system were formulated for Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras during 1988. In 1989, ILANUD concluded a number of co-operation agreements with Bolivia under which ILANUD will undertake a series of studies for the judiciary and the Office of the Public Prosecutor. At the request of the Government, a similar proposal is being prepared on the needs and problems of the criminal justice administration and possible reform of the penal procedure of Ecuador.

90. The experience acquired in the Dominican Republic through a technical co-operation project on criminal justice records and statistics enabled ILANUD to assist Honduras in May 1988, Nicaragua in September 1988 and Guatemala in July 1989 in the preparation of similar project proposals. Another project started in October 1988 in Guatemala. Its aim is to establish a criminal justice information system for the judiciary.

91. A research project was undertaken in Costa Rica during 1988 to study the filing system and criminal justice records of the judiciary, and a report and recommendations were issued. In November 1988, at the request of the Supreme

Court of Nicaragua, two projects were prepared to strengthen and update the criminal justice information system and the legislative records, and to reform the penal procedure. Both proposals were presented to several agencies for funding.

92. Two pilot technical co-operation projects, one in Guatemala and another in Costa Rica, have focused on the updating of court records.

93. In collaboration with UNICRI, ILANUD has started a study of the improvement and reform of the juvenile courts in Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Uruguay and Venezuela.

3. International co-operation

94. The Institute hosted and helped to service the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders at its headquarters, from 8 to 12 May 1989.

95. An agreement was concluded with the International Co-operation Agency of the Government of Japan and UNAFEI in 1988 in order to implement a five-year project for the analysis of the problems related to the production of illicit crops, drug-consumption, illicit drug-trafficking and money laundering. It includes the organization of two seminars, training, provision of equipment and collection of the existing information on drugs in 15 countries of the region.

96. Another agreement was concluded between UNFDAC and ILANUD to start the implementation of a community project for preventing drug abuse in Costa Rica.

97. Within the framework of the agreement concluded with the University of Rhode Island, ILANUD started a joint project in Ecuador on the improvement and application of marine environmental law. A manual on this subject will be published shortly.

98. Furthermore, ILANUD finalized an agreement, in 1988, with the Inter-American Commission for Drug Abuse Control of the Organization of American States, according to which ILANUD will provide training for criminal justice personnel on illicit drug-trafficking and improvement of the criminal justice system. ILANUD has also collaborated with the Commission in the design and organization of an Inter-American Information Network on Drugs.

99. Other agreements were signed with the Central University of Venezuela, the Colombian Institute of High-Level Education, the Secretary of Justice, and the Secretary for Human Development and the Family of Argentina, the Ministry of Justice of Cuba, the University of Cadiz, Spain, and the University of Cuenca, Ecuador.

4. Publications

100. ILANUD has continued to publish the quarterly Boletín Informativo de ILANUD; a publication called ILANUD, describing the objectives, programmes, services and structure of the Institute; a brochure called ILANUD, condensing this information; and Programas y Proyectos, describing current programmes and projects of the Institute, its experiences and perspectives.

101. IIANUD has also published teaching-aids and manuals for justices of the peace. Within the framework of the project with the Dominican Republic, a publication will be issued at the beginning of October 1989, including information on the period April-September 1988. A publication covering other periods will follow immediately. Two issues of "Jurisprudencia crítica" have already appeared in Costa Rica and the third will soon be published. A special document on delinquency prevention and juvenile justice in Latin America will be issued in October.

D. Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control,
affiliated with the United Nations

1. Seminars and meetings

102. A project on crime prevention was begun in response to a recommendation by the First Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. Its purpose is to gather information on crime prevention measures that have been or are being carried out in European and North American countries. The report will be submitted to the Congress in the form of a handbook with global applicability.

103. HEUNI is analysing the European and North-American replies to the Third Survey (1980-1985). A working group of nine experts from Europe and the United States of America has been formed.

104. A handbook for practitioners on the implementation of the United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power is being prepared. The final project will be submitted to the Committee and to the Eighth Congress.

105. Twelve experts met at Helsinki from 17 to 20 November 1988 to review victim-related policies in European and North American countries. The report of this meeting will appear in the HEUNI series as publication number 16.

106. The Government of Finland hosted the European Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held from 24 to 28 April 1989. The practical arrangements were made by HEUNI.

107. A course on United Nations criminal policy was organized at Helsinki, from 23 to 28 April 1989, to coincide with the Regional Preparatory Meeting. Eleven junior practitioners and post-graduate students from as many countries were invited to participate.

108. HEUNI has co-operated with the Henry Dunant Institute of the International Red Cross and the International Centre of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies at Messina on the organization of the Joint Seminar for the Heads of European Prison Administrations, held in November 1989.

109. HEUNI is planning a seminar on crime prevention strategies, to be organized jointly with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in early 1990.

2. Preparations for the Eighth Congress

110. HEUNI assisted the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in substantive preparations for the Eighth Congress, both by initiating the above-

mentioned projects and by drafting various documents and co-ordinating preparations for a workshop on computerization of criminal justice systems, scheduled for the Congress. HEUNI has co-operated closely with UNICRI in the organization of a second workshop, on non-custodial sanctions, also scheduled for the Eighth Congress.

3. Information services

111. HEUNI has been involved in the development of the global information system on crime and criminal justice. One staff member works on a full-time basis. HEUNI is also actively participating in the development of another information network in the field, the International Crime Prevention Information Network based in the Netherlands.

112. The work of arranging and indexing the internal library holdings of HEUNI is well under way. The computerization of the library is based on the Australian adaptation of the INMAGIC programme.

4. Ad hoc experts

113. HEUNI receives annually financial contributions from the Scandinavian countries, which are used, inter alia, to obtain the services of ad hoc experts. During the period under review, these experts came from Australia, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

5. Other international activities

114. Each year, HEUNI provides scholarships for junior practitioners and post-graduate students in criminal policy interested in visiting the Institute for a short period. In 1988-1989, nine such scholarships were granted to applicants from six countries.

6. Publications

115. Two publications were issued by HEUNI:

No. 14. Non-custodial Alternatives in Europe, prepared by Norman Bishop (second printing)

No. 15. Alternatives to Imprisonment: Proceedings of a European Seminar.

E. United Nations African Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

116. At the fourteenth session of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), held at Niamey, Niger, from 14 to 18 April, 1988, Uganda was selected as the host country. During the session, the statute of the Institute was adopted, and on 23 May 1988, Uganda was the first country to sign it. Since then, 23 countries have signed the statute, namely, Burundi, Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

117. The inaugural meeting of the Governing Board of UNAFRI was held at Kampala from 14 to 15 June 1989. The meeting, which was opened by the President of Uganda, approved the programme of work and programme budget of the Institute for 1989-1993, and considered various administrative and financial matters. The meeting also approved a project document for financing by UNDP, in accordance with the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/59, as proposed by the Committee. The Agreement with the host country was signed on 15 June 1989.

118. The First Extraordinary Meeting of the Governing Board of UNAFRI was held at ECA Headquarters, Addis Ababa, on 13 August 1989. The Meeting, upon the recommendation of an ad hoc interviewing panel, appointed Professor Femi Odekunle, from Nigeria, as the Director of the Institute and Professor E. P. Kibuka, from Uganda, as Deputy Director.

119. The Meeting examined the progress made towards approval of the UNDP project. This has been recommended by the UNDP Project Appraisal Committee for adoption by the UNDP Action Committee, under the following conditions:

(a) African Governments would be expected to finance counterpart posts from the third year of the project, to work alongside the UNDP funded advisers through the fourth year, in respect of the posts of research, training, information/documentation and finance/administration;

(b) The full counterpart budget for the first four years should be prepared and incorporated into the project document;

(c) The Department for Technical Co-operation and Development of the United Nations Secretariat and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs at Vienna should be associated agencies for the project, subject to consultations after approval of the project document by the UNDP.

120. The Meeting also examined the financial contributions by Member States and the facilities and financial contributions to be provided by the host country. The great importance of timely payment of assessed financial contributions was stressed, so that the Institute could begin on a sound footing.

121. The Institute will concentrate its activities on training, research and the collection and dissemination of information, as well as advisory services to Governments. On the basis of an assessment of the needs and priorities of the countries of the region, major emphasis will be placed on the study of juvenile delinquency, economic and commercial crime, corruption and bribery, violence against persons, and drug abuse and trafficking. Intensive training programmes are to be undertaken for criminal justice and related personnel, at all levels, as well as comprehensive, systematic crime statistics and data collection, processing and analysis. Technical co-operation between African countries will also be promoted with a view to developing joint strategies to meet common problems. The Institute is expected to fill the existing lacunae in the region by encouraging Member States to work out mechanisms for mutual assistance.

F. Co-operation with the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre

122. ASSTC continued to collaborate with the Branch and the United Nations institutes in preparations for the Eighth Congress. It participated in the following meetings: the Interregional Preparatory Meeting on topic 4 of the Eighth Congress, held at Vienna from 18 to 22 April 1988, which adopted the

Guidelines of Riyadh for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency; the Expert Meeting on the Analysis of Data of the Third International Survey of Crime Trends, Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and Crime Prevention Strategies, the Western Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting, held at Cairo from 27 to 31 May 1989 and the African Regional Preparatory Meeting, held at Addis Ababa from 5 to 9 June 1989. The Centre contributed three papers:

Juvenile delinquency and deviant behaviour
The rights of the child and juvenile in Islamic sharia.
Social structure and protection of juveniles against delinquency in the Arab region.

123. The Centre hosted three important international meetings from 16 to 19 January 1989:

(a) The Meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control convened, in pursuance of resolution 10/1 of the Committee, from 18 to 19 January 1989. It was attended by the Members of the Bureau of the Committee and other designated experts, as well as by the directors of the United Nations institutes, ASSTC and the Australian Institute of Criminology. The Meeting focused attention on substantive, organizational and structural aspects of the United Nations programme on crime prevention and criminal justice;

(b) The Fifth Co-ordination Meeting of the United Nations regional institutes and ASSTC, also attended by the Australian Institute of Criminology;

(c) The Expert Meeting on the Progress of the International Survey on Alternatives to Imprisonment. The Meeting was attended by the 10 experts entrusted with conducting the Survey. During the Meeting, reports on the progress of surveys from different regions of the world were discussed. The Centre presented two reports: the first on the survey on alternatives to imprisonment in Arab countries; and the second, a case-study on Diyya legislations and applications in Saudi Arabia.

124. The Centre took part in the ceremonies of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking, organized at Vienna, on 26 June 1989, and attended the Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, held at Vienna, from 25 November to 20 December 1988, as well as an expert meeting organized by the Division of Narcotic Drugs in Gambia, on 13 March 1989.

125. The Centre organized at its headquarters a scientific symposium on drug control, on the occasion of the Annual International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, on 26 June 1989. This was attended mainly by drug law enforcement personnel.

126. The Centre has also continued to collaborate with international societies and organizations concerned with crime prevention all over the world. It was in this context that the Centre participated in the Tenth Meeting of the International Society for Criminology, held at Hamburg, from 4 to 9 September 1988 and presented four papers.

127. Preparations are being made by the Centre in co-operation with UNICRI, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, other United Nations institutes and representatives of Arab ministries of interior, of justice and of social affairs for the Fifth Joint International Conference on Crime Research, to be held at Riyadh from 15 to 17 January 1990. The Centre has entrusted a

group of experts to prepare papers on the five topics included in the agenda of the Eighth Congress.

G. Co-operation with the Australian Institute of Criminology

128. The Australian Institute of Criminology was established, together with the Criminology Research Council, in 1971, and is funded by the Australian Government. It carries out policy-related research, training and information dissemination for national authorities as well as for criminal justice bodies in the states of Australia. Pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding, which was signed during the reporting period, the Australian Institute is recognized as one of the institutions co-operating in the United Nations programme in crime prevention and criminal justice. The Australian Institute will, inter alia, provide advice on the implementation of the programme of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and participate in seminars, training courses and other meetings.

129. The Board of Management of the Australian Institute has also agreed to enter into a formal arrangement with UNICRI to co-operate in the following manner:

(a) To exchange information regularly on current and future activities, as well as other relevant information in the field;

(b) To designate scholars who will be hosted and assisted by UNICRI to undertake studies, in pursuance of the existing mandates and in the framework of ongoing work programmes;

(c) To provide UNICRI, upon request, with information and assistance in research and other activities related to Australia and other countries of the region, in the context of the existing mandates and framework of the work programmes;

(d) To co-sponsor or organize jointly with UNICRI research activities and meetings with international impact falling within their irrespctive mandates;

(e) To meet frequently with UNICRI to discuss concrete prospects, sectors and specific topics of co-operation;

(f) To identify and pursue other forms of co-operation in the light of evolving needs and experiences.

130. A three-year project, entitled "Environmental crimes, sanctioning strategies and sustainable development", has been proposed by UNICRI with the involvement of the Institute in studying environmental crimes. Data from about ten countries will be collected and analysed, focusing on the need to develop strategies to reduce pollution crimes in developing countries.

131. A working paper on Australian alternatives to imprisonment was prepared and presented to a working group at Riyadh, co-ordinated by UNICRI.

132. The Institute is expected to play a significant role, together with UNAFEI, in collecting data and statistics for Asia and the Pacific. It will also provide advice on implementing United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programmes in that area.

133. The Institute co-operated closely with HEUNI, in the use of the INMAGIC data base software for the HEUNI library. As a result, HEUNI and the Institute are now able to exchange information using this common data base soft-ware.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/42/6), sect. 6.

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 10 (E/1988/20), chap. I, sect. A.

3/ Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.I), part one, chap. I, sect. A.

4/ Roger Hood, The Death Penalty. A World-wide Perspective (Oxford University Press, 1989).