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**African Regional Preparatory Meeting
for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime
Prevention and Criminal Justice**
Addis Ababa, 1-3 March 2004

**Seminar on Implementation of the United Nations
Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and
the Protocols thereto and on Promotion of Ratification of
the United Nations Convention against Corruption**
Addis Ababa, 4 and 5 March 2004

Report of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 56/119 of 19 December 2001, on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, the General Assembly decided that each congress should be preceded by regional preparatory meetings; and also decided to call future congresses United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice.
2. In its resolution 57/171 of 18 December 2002, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of regional preparatory meetings for the Eleventh Congress; and also requested him to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in the regional preparatory meetings for the Eleventh Congress and at the Congress itself, in accordance with past practice.
3. In its resolution 58/138 of 22 December 2003, the General Assembly encouraged Governments to undertake preparations for the Eleventh Congress at an early stage by all appropriate means, including, where appropriate, the establishment of national preparatory committees, with a view to contributing to a focused and productive discussion on the topics and to participating actively in the organization of and follow-up to the workshops; reiterated its invitation to Member States to be represented at the Eleventh Congress at the highest possible level, for example, by heads of State or Government or government ministers and attorneys general, to make statements on the theme and topics of the Congress and to participate in thematic interactive round tables; and urged the regional preparatory meetings to examine the substantive items on the agenda and the workshop topics of the Eleventh Congress and to make action-oriented recommendations to serve as a basis for the draft recommendations and conclusions for consideration by the Eleventh Congress and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourteenth session.
4. In both its resolutions 57/171 and 58/138, the General Assembly encouraged the relevant specialized agencies, United Nations programmes and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other professional organizations, to cooperate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the preparations for the Eleventh Congress.

II. Conclusions and recommendations

5. The African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice made the following conclusions and recommendations:

A. Substantive items

1. Effective measures to combat transnational organized crime

1. Effective and universal implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly

resolution 55/25, annex I) would ensure that there were no safe havens for organized criminal groups. It was thus recommended that all States that had not yet done so become parties to the Organized Crime Convention at the earliest opportunity.

2. The Meeting noted that poor communities, especially those living in countries in conflict or in post-conflict situations or in countries with economies in transition, were particularly vulnerable to human trafficking and smuggling. It was recommended that all States that had not yet done so become parties to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex II), and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (resolution 55/25, annex III), at the earliest opportunity.

3. It was recognized that trafficking in firearms was highly lucrative and deep-rooted in the African region. Moreover, it represented a major hindrance to the security, stability and development of the region. In order to eliminate the problem of trafficking in firearms in a concerted and effective fashion, it was strongly recommended that all States that had not yet become parties to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/255, annex), do so in order to facilitate its entry into force as soon as possible.

4. The Meeting noted that, taking into account the negative effects of organized crime on society in general and on sustainable development, it was important to ensure the universal implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and its three Protocols. For those reasons, the Meeting recommended that adequate funding be provided for specific advice and assistance to States, at their request, as well as for specialized training for magistrates, judges, prosecutors, customs officials and other law enforcement personnel, so as to set up specialized entities responsible for coordinating the fight against organized crime. The Meeting also recommended that the donor community contribute adequate funding for an expanded programme of technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in order to enable them to implement the Convention in an adequate manner.

5. Recognizing that effective technical assistance was only possible where technical assistance needs were clearly identified and prioritized, the Meeting recommended that countries requiring technical assistance identify their needs and priorities in combating serious crime, including organized crime.

6. It was noted that a practical monitoring and impact assessment mechanism at both the national and the international level was a *sine qua non* to effective technical assistance. For those reasons, the Meeting recommended that technical assistance activities, either bilateral or through international organizations, be followed up in a concerted manner, at both the regional and

the interregional level, with a view to identifying region-specific lessons learned and to developing best practices. In that connection, particular emphasis was laid on the role of the African Union and other regional and subregional organizations.

7. The Meeting further recommended that objective indicators of progress and impact be developed to assist the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in reviewing the implementation of the Convention, paying attention to specific regional circumstances.

8. In order to facilitate the exchange of reliable information on organized crime, the Meeting recommended that the capacity of Member States to collect and analyse information on organized crime be strengthened and that a more effective system of information-sharing on significant trends in the development of organized criminal groups and their activities be developed at the regional and international levels, for the sake of both transparency and enhancement of international cooperation.

9. The Meeting recognized that the first line of defence against transnational organized crime in all its manifestations was the rule of law. For that reason, it recommended that special attention be given to the development of a comprehensive set of measures to promote and strengthen the rule of law, especially through measures designed to build and sustain effective and efficient criminal justice system institutions. The provision of technical assistance to developing countries and countries emerging from conflict situations was considered crucial in that regard and the Meeting recommended the development and implementation of technical assistance programmes for the strengthening of the rule of law and the establishment or reinforcement of relevant institutions.

10. It was noted that countries in conflict were particularly vulnerable to organized crime owing to the lack of an effective system of government, which in turn led to the breakdown of law and order. It was therefore recommended that a comprehensive analysis on the links between organized crime and conflicts in the region, in particular trafficking in natural resources and in human beings, be carried out, including the development of more effective responses to organized crime in peacekeeping operations and post-conflict situations.

11. Considering that effective crime prevention strategies depended on the establishment and promotion of crime prevention programmes and projects, through various means, including by raising public awareness, the Meeting recommended that both States and regional bodies engage in efforts designed to improve public awareness of the dangers posed by organized crime, including through media campaigns and the mobilization of civil society groups, as well as that they consider some of its root causes, such as poverty, disease and illiteracy.

12. The Meeting also recommended that particular attention be paid to mechanisms to prevent the growth of organized crime, including by developing a specific response to organized crime at the local level through

the establishment of appropriate preventive responses by local government entities.

13. The Meeting welcomed the declaration adopted by the international conference celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, held in Cairo from 14 to 16 February 2004. The Meeting considered that the declaration was especially timely in view of the increase in theft of and trafficking in cultural property, which was due to political and economic changes around the world. The Meeting was concerned at the increased involvement of organized criminal groups in such criminal activity. Consequently, the Meeting recommended that the Eleventh Congress pay particular attention to that matter and to the development of specific and effective measures to strengthen international cooperation, inspired by the Cairo declaration and other international instruments.

2. International cooperation against terrorism and links between terrorism and other criminal activities in the context of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

14. The Meeting recognized that terrorism presented a global threat to peace, stability, democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Moreover, prevention and suppression of international terrorism could only be effective through sustained and coordinated efforts by all States, in accordance with general principles of international law. The Meeting recommended that States ratify or accede to the 12 international instruments against terrorism, in particular, the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (General Assembly resolution 54/109, annex).

15. The Meeting noted that the multiplicity of the existing sectoral international instruments against terrorism required a profound understanding of their provisions and of the effects of the relationships between them, as well as of their compatibility with regional instruments on the same subject. Thus, the Meeting recommended that the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism and the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism be finalized and adopted.

16. The Meeting noted that there were clear links between terrorism and other forms of crime, in particular drug trafficking, corruption, organized crime and trafficking in firearms at the national and international levels. The Meeting therefore recommended that States become parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which might also be a useful tool against terrorist groups.

17. Owing to the existence of such links and the particular vulnerability of small countries, the Meeting recommended that States ensure that national anti-terrorism agencies and agencies fighting crime cooperate with each other at the bilateral, regional and international levels, in order to, inter alia, enhance information exchange and best practices.

18. The Meeting took note of the Code of Conduct against Terrorism, adopted by the Organization of African Unity at its Thirtieth Summit in Tunis in June 1994, and recommended its full implementation. The Meeting also

recommended that consideration be given to the drafting of a similar code at the international level in accordance with the decision of the African Union at its Summit in Maputo in 2003. The Meeting also recommended that States members of the Union become parties to the Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, adopted by the Organization of African Unity in Algiers in July 1999, which had entered into force in 2002.

19. With a view to ensuring that action against terrorism was firmly grounded in international law, the Meeting recommended that States adopt counter-terrorism measures that included the protection of fundamental human rights and international humanitarian law.

20. In order to enhance the capacity of States to implement the international anti-terrorism instruments, the Meeting recommended that States, at their request, be provided with technical assistance in reviewing their domestic legislation and procedures, including relevant bilateral agreements, as well as in formulating effective measures for their application.

21. The Meeting recommended that more attention be given to identifying and addressing the root causes of terrorism, which might include alienation from society, destitution, poverty and lack of education, among other things. In that respect, the Meeting recommended to States that they provide adequate funding to the World Solidarity Fund, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 57/265 of 20 December 2002. The Meeting further recommended that attention be given to the care and education of children orphaned by the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and other diseases and by conflict, so that they would not become the terrorists of tomorrow. The Meeting also recommended the development of measures to raise public awareness and understanding of the motivations of terrorist groups, which were often based on ideology, with a view to enabling law enforcement agencies and the public at large to be more resilient and effective in the fight against terrorism.

22. In connection with the above, the Meeting also recommended that, in order to enhance the ability of States to cooperate with each other in the fight against terrorism, the capacity of Member States to collect and analyse information on international terrorism be strengthened and that a more effective system for sharing information on significant trends in the development of international terrorism groups and their activities be developed at the regional, interregional and international levels, in full cooperation with the African Union and other relevant regional and subregional organizations involved. The Meeting also recommended continued and strengthened collaboration between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and those entities. The Meeting further recommended that ratification of existing global and regional instruments be placed as standing items on the agenda of the relevant ministerial meetings of regional and subregional organizations and that the important role of national and regional parliaments be appropriately recognized in order to expedite the process of ratification.

3. Corruption: threats and trends in the twenty-first century

23. The Meeting recognized that corruption was a global phenomenon, adversely affecting all countries of the world, in particular their political stability and sustainable social and economic development. Corruption was also a transnational phenomenon that affected all national economies; thus, international cooperation to prevent and control corruption was imperative. Therefore, the expeditious entry into force and the effective and universal implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex) were considered a matter of urgency; that instrument represented a major step forward, outlining measures that would enable States to tackle the threat posed by corruption. Thus, the Meeting recommended that States that had not yet done so become parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption as soon as possible. The Meeting also recommended that African States become parties to the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, adopted in Maputo by the heads of State and Government of the African Union on 12 July 2003.

24. The Meeting noted that corruption was one of the causes of poverty and undermined democracy and economic growth. The Meeting was also conscious of the possibility that poverty might be one of the causes of corruption. The Meeting also expressed its concern that in societies where corrupt practices were seen as everyday activities and were not considered illegal, such practices would continue to grow. In such cases, there was the risk that corruption might become systemic and lead to a downward spiral, undermining the very foundations of the State and society. Therefore, the Meeting stressed that good governance and the rule of law were essential to the prevention and control of corruption. The Meeting recommended that States give high priority to action against corruption, including through the establishment or reinforcement of appropriate institutions of good governance, with emphasis on the incorporation and implementation of the broad prevention measures outlined in the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Those measures would include the establishment of improved hiring and promotion procedures, adequate remuneration for criminal justice personnel, codes of conduct for public officials and appropriate transparent systems of procurement. The Meeting also recommended that emphasis be given to the establishment of an adequate legal framework against corruption that would include appropriate legislation to criminalize corruption in all its forms.

25. The Meeting recommended that States in the African region demonstrate strong political commitment to fight corruption. It also recommended that those States set up independent and adequately staffed and funded anti-corruption bodies to oversee and coordinate the implementation of anti-corruption policies and to disseminate, through public awareness campaigns, information about the prevention of corruption. The Meeting further recommended that high priority be given to education against corruption. In addition, the Meeting recommended the design and implementation of specific anti-corruption modules in national education systems at all levels. The Meeting recommended that countries in the region implement the New Partnership for Africa's Development framework for good governance. Finally,

the Meeting recommended that specific mechanisms be designed to enable African States to exchange information on action against corruption. Such mechanisms could be coordinated by the African Union.

26. Noting that assets derived from corruption were often transferred to financial havens in other regions of the world, adding to the impoverishment of the African region, the Meeting recommended that all States adopt measures to enable the recovery of proceeds of corruption at the national and international levels through international cooperation. The Meeting also recommended that recovery of assets at the international level might be effected through the non-payment of debts incurred through corrupt practices. The Meeting further recommended that States give consideration to measures that would enable civil forfeiture to be used as a method for asset recovery.

27. The Meeting noted the multiple needs of the countries in the African region for increased capacity to fight corruption effectively. In order to facilitate the expeditious entry into force and universal implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to enable developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from conflict to undertake comprehensive action against corruption, the Meeting recommended an expanded programme for providing technical assistance to those countries. Such technical assistance would need to include specialized expertise and advice on incorporating the provisions of the Convention in domestic legal systems, including through the development of legislative guidelines. Technical assistance would also need to include specialized advice and expertise on the design and implementation of preventive measures, as well as capacity-building and training in taking action against corruption. The Meeting called upon donors to make voluntary contributions that would make such an expanded technical cooperation programme possible.

28. More specifically, the Meeting recommended the development and implementation of training programmes for government officials dealing with, inter alia: effective measures to prevent, detect, investigate, punish and control corruption, including the use of evidence-gathering and investigative methods; building capacity in the development and planning of strategic anti-corruption policies; training of competent authorities in the preparation of requests for mutual legal assistance; evaluation and strengthening of institutions, public service management and the management of public finances, including public procurement, preventing and combating the transfer of proceeds of corruption and recovering such proceeds; surveillance of the movement of proceeds and of the methods used to transfer, conceal or disguise such proceeds; appropriate and efficient legal and administrative mechanisms and methods for facilitating the return of proceeds; methods used in protecting victims and witnesses cooperating with authorities; and training in national and international regulations.

29. The Meeting noted that bank secrecy was often an impediment to the investigation of allegations of corruption and to the provision of assistance to other States investigating such allegations. The Meeting recommended that all States that had not yet done so provide for the possibility of lifting bank secrecy in relevant cases so that bank, financial or commercial records could be made available or seized.

30. The Meeting recognized that the private sector and the business community had a crucial role to play in action against corruption. Thus, the Meeting recommended that attention be given to the development and implementation of appropriate anti-corruption standards, including codes of conduct for the private sector. The Meeting also recommended that States give consideration to the development of appropriate anti-corruption legislation applicable to the private sector.

31. The Meeting recognized that effective action against corruption required a strong civil society. Thus, the Meeting recommended that States make every possible effort to support the establishment and functioning of civil society organizations, which could provide significant help in the fight against corruption. The Meeting also recommended that, where necessary, technical assistance be provided to countries in the African region to promote the establishment of such organizations.

32. The Meeting recommended that States set up effective regulatory regimes for the public and private sectors that promoted investment without compromising the efficacy of the regulatory regimes. The Meeting also recommended that States harmonize their legislation to prevent those involved in corrupt practices from relocating their businesses to countries with weaker laws and regulations.

33. It was noted that in some African countries, in post-conflict situations, owing to economic difficulties, the dissemination of laws and regulations was often limited or non-existent. Thus, in order to create a society based on the rule of law, it was important that the general public be made aware of legislation in force in the country. Thus, the Meeting recommended putting in place systems that would allow for laws, regulations and other measures against corruption, including information on possibilities for recourse against corrupt officials, to be disseminated among the general public, where necessary, through the provision of technical assistance.

34. In view of the challenges posed by globalization and the evolving nature of the phenomenon of corruption, the Meeting recommended vigilance and continuous review and revision of policies and strategies to combat corruption.

4. Economic and financial crimes: challenges to sustainable development

35. The Meeting noted that economic and financial crimes created distortions in free market economies and severely undercut legitimate investment; thus, they represented a threat to sustainable economic development and the effective functioning and consolidation of democracy, accountability and the rule of law. The Meeting also noted that economic and financial crimes exacerbated the vulnerable situation of countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from conflict, especially in view of the fact that most of those countries were also undertaking structural adjustment programmes. Therefore, the Meeting recommended that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime collect and disseminate information on economic and financial crimes by undertaking a study on the incidence, effects and consequences of such crimes, with a view to developing more effective strategies to prevent and control them. The Meeting also recommended that assistance programmes

be developed and made available to developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from conflict to prevent and control economic and financial crimes, with the active participation and contribution of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

36. The Meeting noted that, while the private sector had a crucial role to play and a great contribution to make, it also bore considerable responsibility in preventing and controlling economic and financial crimes. Thus, the Meeting recommended that measures be taken to enhance corporate social responsibility and that the United Nations play an active role in the development of such measures. The Meeting also recommended that States consider, as appropriate, the adoption or improvement of legislation on corporate liability and give consideration to the introduction of criminal liability for legal persons.

37. The Meeting noted the absence of international legal instruments designed to deal comprehensively and specifically with economic and financial crimes. Therefore, the Meeting recommended that consideration be given to the development of an international legal instrument against those crimes, which would serve as the basis for specific domestic legislation and regulations, including guidelines for banks and other financial institutions.

38. The Meeting noted that in order to deal effectively with economic and financial crimes, it was essential for States to set up the appropriate infrastructure, because of the sophistication and complexity of such crimes and the increasing use of modern technology by their perpetrators. Thus, the Meeting recommended that States enact or harmonize, as appropriate, legislation to criminalize economic and financial crimes, including money-laundering. The Meeting also recommended the establishment and development of appropriate institutions to deal with financial and economic crimes, including financial intelligence units, specialized commercial crime courts, asset forfeiture units and national regulatory authorities. The Meeting also recommended that States give appropriate consideration to mechanisms such as civil forfeiture, which may improve the effectiveness of efforts against economic and financial crimes.

39. In order to support the efforts of developing countries to fight economic and financial crimes effectively and to facilitate their implementation of the international instruments against money-laundering, the Meeting recommended that the international community provide technical assistance to countries in the African region to establish and develop the institutions referred to in recommendation 38 above.

40. Owing to the importance of the informal sector and the cash-based economies in most countries in the African region, the Meeting recommended that appropriate measures be taken to control and regulate the informal sector in order to prevent money-laundering and the movement of the cash proceeds of crime, without victimizing those not having access to the formal banking sector.

41. Because of the transnational nature of economic and financial crimes, the Meeting recommended that States have instruments in place that could ensure effective international cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of such

crimes and that technical assistance be available in that area for countries requiring such assistance.

42. The Meeting noted that the central role played by banks and financial institutions in the prevention of economic and financial crimes required States to ensure that banks and financial institutions within their jurisdictions had in place effective compliance mechanisms for preventing the abuse of the financial system. The Meeting recommended that banks and financial institutions exercise due diligence in their dealings with customers and that reporting mechanisms be put in place that would require banks and financial institutions not only to report suspicious transactions to national regulatory authorities, but also to exercise more stringent control over the source of funds and assets managed by them.

43. In order to support the efforts of developing countries in fighting economic and financial crimes effectively, particularly because of the links of such crimes with organized crime and corruption, the Meeting recommended that concrete efforts be made to provide countries in the African region with the necessary assistance, including in capacity-building, to ratify and implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

5. Making standards work: fifty years of standard-setting in crime prevention and criminal justice

44. The Meeting noted that, over the years, the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice had grown to the extent that they currently covered a wide range of issues, including the treatment of prisoners, the administration of juvenile justice and the independence of the judiciary. The Meeting was concerned that not all the existing United Nations standards and norms could be applied throughout the African region because of the lack of adequate resources, as well as insufficient knowledge about the modalities of application.

45. The Meeting recommended that an assessment of the needs of States in the African region be made by the United Nations, involving in particular the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in order to develop well-focused technical cooperation programmes designed to assist African States in their efforts to apply the existing United Nations standards and norms in their national programmes for crime prevention and criminal justice reform, including assistance to amend their criminal justice legislation and codes of criminal procedure. In order to ensure that criminal justice reforms remained viable and sustainable, the Meeting recommended that donor States and international financial institutions provide adequate funding to developing countries and countries with economies in transition and to such technical cooperation programmes and that the basic principles of those standards and norms be incorporated into secondary and tertiary education programmes, including university curricula.

46. The Meeting noted in particular that the United Nations standards relating to juvenile justice and instruments relating to the protection of the rights of women had not been widely applied in the African region; in

particular, persons under the age of 18 were frequently incarcerated, often with adult offenders, and male and female offenders were often incarcerated together. Accordingly, the Meeting recommended that efforts to implement such standards and instruments be strengthened, in particular for juveniles in conflict with the law, paying special attention to alternatives to imprisonment, improvement in the conditions of imprisonment of juveniles, developing appropriate strategies to provide them with education, skill development training and any other assistance necessary to ensure their rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

47. In the area of capacity- and institution-building, the Meeting recommended that appropriate training be provided to law enforcement officials, including prison officials, prosecutors, the judiciary and members of other relevant professional groups, and that such training be based on best practices at the regional and international levels.

48. The Meeting noted that in peacekeeping operations, in countries in post-conflict situations and in countries with economies in transition, experience had shown that failure to adequately address various aspects of criminal justice reform had a negative impact on capacity- and institution-building. The Meeting recommended that criminal justice reform strategies in countries in post-conflict situations be included in the implementation of broader reconciliation plans. The Meeting also recommended that, in order to make peace and stability sustainable, due recognition should be given to the importance of establishing or re-establishing the rule of law.

49. The Meeting acknowledged that a country recovering from a prolonged period of conflict faced unusual circumstances, such as a financial system in a state of ruin, the degradation of legal infrastructure and often a legacy of distrust. Such countries also disproportionately contributed to smuggling of migrants, trafficking in protected species and trafficking in firearms. In addition, it was noted that corruption was one of the main causes of internal conflict. Accordingly, crime prevention strategies should be structured in a comprehensive manner and be gradually implemented to support the process of reconciliation. Several elements should be incorporated in the early phases of the reconciliation process, ranging from technical support to the legislative process to empowerment of the local communities with the capacity to assimilate crime prevention measures and the establishment of national accountability mechanisms.

50. In view of the problems of poor prison conditions in most developing countries, including overcrowding and poor sanitary facilities and lack of health facilities, the Meeting recommended that appropriate consideration be given by the Eleventh Congress to the endorsement of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of Prisoners contained in the following draft resolution:

For human dignity: the Charter of Fundamental Rights of Prisoners

The Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/2 of 18 September 2000, in which heads of State and Government recognized that they had a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level,

Recognizing the pioneering role of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,¹ adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957 and 2076 (LXII) of 13 May 1977, recognized as the first instrument for the humane, fair and efficient management of detention and imprisonment,

Bearing in mind the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/111 of 14 December 1990, in which the Assembly recognized the usefulness of drafting a declaration of the human rights of prisoners,

Deeply concerned by the serious problems confronting many States as a result of prison overcrowding,

Having regard to the regional efforts in the promotion of basic rights of prisoners, as considered by the Pan-African Conference on Penal and Prison Reform in Africa, held in Ouagadougou from 18 to 20 September 2002, and the Latin American Conference on Penal Reform and Alternatives to Imprisonment, held in San José from 6 to 8 November 2002, and pursued by the African Union and the Organization of American States, as well as the Asian Conference on Prison Reform and Alternatives to Imprisonment, held in Dhaka from 12 to 14 December 2002,

Mindful of Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/36 of 21 July 1997, on international cooperation for the improvement of prison conditions, in which the Council took note of the Kampala Declaration on Prison Conditions in Africa, contained in the annex to that resolution,

Mindful also of Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/23 of 28 July 1988, on international cooperation aimed at the reduction of prison overcrowding and the promotion of alternative sentencing, in which the Council took note of the Kadoma Declaration on Community Service, contained in annex I to that resolution,

¹ *First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Geneva, 22 August-3 September 1955: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1956.IV.4), annex I.A.

Convinced that formulating fundamental rights of prisoners will further the objective of upholding the principles of human dignity by the international community,

Endorses the Charter of Fundamental Rights of Prisoners, contained in the annex to the present resolution, with a view to ensuring its implementation by Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other entities and individuals concerned in all places of detention and imprisonment.

Annex

Charter of Fundamental Rights of Prisoners²

I. Right to inherent dignity

Confinement of prisoners, including poor and racially discriminated persons, should be managed in a humane manner and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.³ There shall be no discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.⁴ It is, however, desirable to respect the religious beliefs and cultural precepts of the group to which a prisoner belongs, whenever local conditions so require.⁵ Measures applied under the law and designed solely to protect the rights and special status of women (especially pregnant women and nursing mothers), children and juveniles, aged, sick and handicapped persons, shall not be deemed to be discriminatory. A prisoner must be treated by the prison system strictly in accordance with the conditions imposed in the imprisonment sentence without further aggravating the suffering inherent in such a situation.⁶

II. Right to separation, classification and treatment

A prisoner has the right to be placed in separate institutions or parts of institutions, taking into account his/her sex, age, criminal record, the legal reason for their detention and the necessities of the treatment.⁷

² This term applies to persons arrested or imprisoned by reason of a criminal charge against them, who are detained either in police custody or in prison custody (jail) but have not yet been tried and sentenced. It also applies to detained or imprisoned juvenile delinquents and offenders.

³ See the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (General Assembly resolution 43/172, annex, principle 1); and the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty (Assembly resolution 45/113, annex, rule 12).

⁴ See the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners (Assembly resolution 45/111, annex, principle 2).

⁵ See the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners (principle 3).

⁶ See the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (principle 5).

⁷ See the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex, art. 10, para. 2 (b)); and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (rules 8 and 68).

A person detained for the purpose of delinquency or criminal investigation shall enjoy the presumption of innocence until proven guilty.⁸ Respectively, he/she shall not be obliged to be a part of the treatment and rehabilitation programme in the juvenile justice administration or prison system.⁹

III. Right to humane accommodation

A prisoner has the right to be accommodated in places which meet all requirements of health, with due regard to climatic conditions, appropriate cubic content of air, minimum floor space, lighting, heating and ventilation.¹⁰

IV. Right to decent food

A prisoner has the right to food of nutritional value adequate to health and strength, of wholesome quality and well prepared and served at usual hours. Safe and clean drinking water shall be available to every prisoner whenever he/she needs it.¹¹

V. Right to health and medical care

A prisoner has the right to clean accommodation with proper living conditions, adequate diet, enough clothing, and medical care, including preventative and curative, available in the country without discrimination on the grounds of their legal situation.¹²

VI. Right to legal consultation, prompt and fair trial, equitable sentencing, including non-custodial sanctions

A prisoner has the right to communicate and consult with his/her legal counsel and resort to the services of an interpreter to exercise this right effectively.¹³ He/she has the right to be heard promptly by a judicial or

⁸ See the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Assembly resolution 217 A (III), art. 11, para. 1); the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (art. 14, para. 2); the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (rule 84, para. 2); the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (principle 36); and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (rule 89).

⁹ See the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (art. 10, para. 2 (a)); the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules), (Assembly resolution 40/33, annex, rule 13, paras. 3 and 4, and rule 26); and the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty (rules 17 and 29).

¹⁰ See the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (rules 9, 10 and 19).

¹¹ See the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (rule 20).

¹² See the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (art. 25); and the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners (principle 9).

¹³ See the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (art. 14, para. 3); the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (principles 11, para. 1, and 17, 18 and 32); and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (rule 93).

other authority with a power to review as appropriate the continuance of detention, including release pending trial.¹⁴ Decisions on the imposition of non-custodial measures on the offender shall be subject to review by a judicial or other competent independent authority, upon application by the offender. In the interest of reducing the use of imprisonment and rationalizing criminal justice policy through greater community involvement and promoting the offender's sense of responsibility towards society, he/she, in cases provided by law establishing criteria in respect of both the nature and gravity of the offence and his/her personality and background, the purposes of sentencing and the rights of victims, is eligible to be sentenced to a non-custodial sanction.¹⁵

VII. Right to independent inspections or supervision

A prisoner has the right to receive independent inspections or supervision appointed by, and responsible to a competent authority distinct from the authority in charge of the administration of the place of detention or imprisonment, and to communicate freely and in full confidentiality with the persons who visit the places of detention or imprisonment, subject to reasonable conditions to ensure security and good order in such places.¹⁶

VIII. Right to reintegration

A prisoner has the right to obtain within the limits of available resources, if from private sources, reasonable quantities of educational, cultural and informational material, including instructional material on exercising persons' rights, subject to reasonable conditions to ensure security and good order in the place of detention or imprisonment.¹⁷ An imprisoned person has the right to undertake a meaningful remunerated employment, which will increase his/her self-respect and facilitate reintegration into society and permit him/her to contribute to his/her own financial support and that of his/her family.¹⁸ Existing barriers should be limited and contact with families, friends and the general outside community should be encouraged and increased.

B. Workshops

51. In its consideration of the topics of the six workshops, the Meeting, having reviewed the issues to be covered, as highlighted in the discussion

¹⁴ See the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (principle 11, para. 3).

¹⁵ See the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules) (Assembly resolution 45/110, annex, rules 1.4, 1.5 and 2.3).

¹⁶ See the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (principle 29).

¹⁷ See the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (art. 10, para. 2); the Body of Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners (principle 28); and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (rule 40).

¹⁸ See the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (rule 65); and the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners (principle 8).

guide (A/CONF.203/PM.1), noted their relevance to the substantive items of the Eleventh Congress, as well as the practical importance of their respective contributions in terms of the examination of best practices and current trends and the development of technical cooperation activities that could complement the discussion of the substantive items. The Meeting recommended that appropriate attention be given to the scheduling of the workshops, taking into consideration the other requirements of the Eleventh Congress and the fact that a total of eight working days had been allocated to the workshops. It also recommended that every effort be made to ensure the active participation of expert panellists, having due regard to equitable geographical distribution.

52. The Meeting suggested that, in addition to criminal justice officials and experts to be officially included as members of delegations, States should give appropriate consideration to the participation of representatives of youth organizations.

53. The African Regional Preparatory Meeting underlined the important role of the African Union as a regional body that should identify, coordinate and lead a common position of Africa on crime prevention and criminal justice. Accordingly, the Meeting recommended that the African Union also identify issues pertinent to Africa and present them to the Eleventh Congress for consideration.

III. Attendance and organization of work

A. Date and venue of the Meeting

6. The African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was held in Addis Ababa from 1 to 3 March 2004.

B. Attendance

7. The following member States of the Economic Commission for Africa were represented at the Meeting: Algeria, Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

8. The following Member States were represented by observers at the Meeting: Saudi Arabia and Thailand.

9. The following entities of the United Nations system were represented by observers: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

10. The following regional institutes and associated institutes affiliated with the United Nations were also represented by observers: African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council.

11. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers: African Development Bank, African Union, Economic Community of West African States and International Committee of the Red Cross.
12. The following non-governmental organizations were represented by observers: Association of African Women for Research and Development and Defence for Children International.
13. A list of participants is contained in annex I.

C. Opening of the Meeting

14. The African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was opened on 1 March 2004 by the observer for ECA, who delivered a statement on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Commission.

15. The observer for ECA welcomed all the participants to the African Regional Preparatory Meeting and to ECA and stated that the high level of participation of African countries in the Meeting was a clear indication that those countries and the agencies working in Africa were committed to effective and concerted action against crime. The work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice, which spanned more than 50 years, had produced encouraging results, which included the successful negotiation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols and the United Nations Convention against Corruption. However, four years after the Tenth Congress, some important questions needed to be asked, such as how much progress had been achieved and how regional and international cooperation could contribute to combating world crime. ECA held the view that preventing crime and providing access to justice were among the core elements in fostering development in Africa.

16. The observer for ECA highlighted the fact that combating transnational organized crime remained a formidable challenge. He emphasized the devastating effects of corruption on developing countries, especially in Africa. Corruption was without doubt a major obstacle to development and to the alleviation of poverty. ECA was evaluating progress towards good governance in Africa. A recent study covering 28 countries of the region had indicated four positive trends in democratic transition: political inclusiveness, voice, accountability and economic management. Africa was also honoured by the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by Kenya: other African countries should do their best to follow its example as soon as possible. The observer for ECA emphasized the importance of cooperation with the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and called for specific, action-oriented recommendations from the Meeting that could serve as a basis for the conclusions of the Eleventh Congress.

17. The observer for the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders outlined the activities and current situation of the Institute. He indicated that donors were concerned about the fact that many of the member States of the African region that had signed the statute of the African Institute had not paid their assessed financial contributions. Furthermore, many member States

had yet to sign the statute. The observer underlined the readiness of the Institute to provide assistance to member States, at their request, in various areas of crime prevention and criminal justice, but noted, at the same time, that the Institute's financial constraints were an obstacle to its ability to act as a resource for the region. During the Meeting, an informal discussion was held on how to strengthen the support that African countries could provide to the Institute.

D. Election of officers

18. At its 1st meeting, on 1 March 2004, the Meeting elected, by acclamation, the following officers:

Chairman: Cheick Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso)

Vice-Chairmen: Ahmed Ait Taleb (Morocco)
Jeremiah M. K. Matagaro (Kenya)
Christian Idrissa Diassana (Mali)

Rapporteur: Ishara Bodasing (South Africa)

E. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

19. Also at its 1st meeting, the Meeting adopted its provisional agenda (A/CONF.203/RPM.3/L.1), which had been finalized in accordance with General Assembly resolution 58/138. The agenda read as follows:

1. Opening of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
4. Consideration of the substantive items on the agenda of the Eleventh Congress:
 - (a) Effective measures to combat transnational organized crime;
 - (b) International cooperation against terrorism and links between terrorism and other criminal activities in the context of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
 - (c) Corruption: threats and trends in the twenty-first century;
 - (d) Economic and financial crimes: challenges to sustainable development;
 - (e) Making standards work: fifty years of standard-setting in crime prevention and criminal justice.
5. Consideration of the topics to be considered by workshops within the framework of the Eleventh Congress:
 - (a) Enhancing international law enforcement cooperation, including extradition measures;

- (b) Enhancing criminal justice reform, including restorative justice;
 - (c) Strategies and best practices for crime prevention, in particular in relation to urban crime and youth at risk;
 - (d) Measures to combat terrorism, with reference to the relevant international conventions and protocols;
 - (e) Measures to combat economic crime, including money-laundering;
 - (f) Measures to combat computer-related crime.
6. Consideration of recommendations to serve as a basis for the draft declaration to be submitted by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirteenth session to the Eleventh Congress.
 7. Adoption of the report of the Regional Preparatory Meeting.
20. At the same meeting, the Meeting approved its organization of work (A/CONF.203/RPM.3/L.1). The list of documents before the Meeting is contained in annex II.

IV. Proceedings of the Meeting

21. The substantive items of the agenda, as well as the topics of the workshops, were introduced by the Executive Secretary of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
22. Statements were made by representatives of the following States: Algeria, Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
23. A statement was made by the observer for Saudi Arabia.
24. The observer for Thailand, the host country of the Eleventh Congress, made a presentation on the preparations for the Eleventh Congress and informed the Meeting about organizational and substantive initiatives. An information folder on the Eleventh Congress was distributed to all participants, showing the commitment of the Government of Thailand to the success of the Congress. All African States and relevant organizations were encouraged to participate actively in the Eleventh Congress.
25. Statements were also made by observers for the following organizations: African Union, African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council and Defence for Children International.

V. Adoption of the report and closure of the Meeting

26. At its 6th meeting, on 3 March 2004, the Meeting considered and adopted its report (A/CONF.203/RPM.3/L.2 and Add.1-4), with oral amendments. Closing

statements were made by the Executive Secretary of the Eleventh Congress and the Chairman of the Meeting.

VI. Seminar on Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and on Promotion of Ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

27. The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air had entered into force on 29 September 2003, 25 December 2003 and 28 January 2004, respectively. By its resolution 58/4 of 31 October 2003, the General Assembly had adopted the United Nations Convention against Corruption. The Convention had been opened for signature at the High-Level Political Conference for the Purpose of Signing the Convention, held in Merida, Mexico, from 9 to 11 December 2003. From 2 to 6 February 2004, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime had held its thirteenth and final session for the purpose of preparing draft rules of procedure for the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 55/25. The first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention would be held in Vienna from 28 June to 9 July 2004.

28. In view of significant events mentioned above, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime decided to use the occasion of the regional preparatory meetings for the Eleventh Congress to continue its activities to promote the ratification and subsequent implementation of the two Conventions. The regional preparatory meetings were also deemed to offer an opportunity for States to provide guidance to the Secretariat on the organization of the inaugural session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

29. On 4 March 2004, a seminar on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols was held in Addis Ababa. The seminar began with a presentation by a representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, who provided an update on the status of ratifications and informed the meeting of the results of the thirteenth session of the Ad Hoc Committee as regards the preparation of the draft rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties.

30. Participants reiterated the commitment of their Governments to the expeditious ratification of or accession to the Convention and its Protocols. Special emphasis was put during the discussion on the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, which had not entered into force and appeared to be lagging behind in ratifications and accessions. Participants expressed the view that the Protocol had special importance for the States of the African region and its entry into force would be beneficial to their efforts to stem the flow of illicit firearms, which were used to fuel conflict and violence. There was recognition of the fact that efforts towards the ratification of the Protocol had encountered some difficulties, arising in part from

the technical nature of some of its provisions, which might require special legislation. In that connection, participants highlighted the need for their Governments to receive technical assistance in developing and implementing the legislation and regulatory regimes that would be necessary for compliance with the Protocol.

31. In connection with the preparations for the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat received valuable input from participants, who emphasized the need for the submission of documentation, including invitations, sufficiently in advance of the session to allow their Governments to prepare their participation and contributions to the Conference. There was agreement that, in addition to the organizational matters that the Conference would need to take care of at its first session, there should be an opportunity for the Conference to begin establishing its methods of work and discussing the most appropriate mechanisms that would permit it to discharge its challenging mandate.

32. On 5 March 2004, a seminar was held in Addis Ababa on the promotion of the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. The seminar began with a presentation by a representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, who provided an overview of the provisions of the Convention and an update on the status of signatures since the conclusion of the High-Level Political Conference. He also outlined the plans of the Secretariat for the promotion of the entry into force of the new Convention.

33. The highly significant and symbolic move of Kenya to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption was emphasized and participants called on all States of the African region to follow its example as soon as possible. There was agreement that the new Convention was a major step forward in action against corruption and the development of international law. The relevant complexity of its provisions, especially in relation to asset recovery, attracted the attention and interest of participants, who highlighted the need for technical assistance to be made available to the countries of the region upon request. Participants also called for the expeditious development of a legislative guide, following the model of the similar guides that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was developing for the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols.

Annex I

List of participants

Member States of the Economic Commission for Africa

Algeria	Arif Khemissi, Abbes Benmoussat
Angola	Dulce Gomes, João Pascoal, Tiago Antonio, Gonçalves A. Miguel
Burkina Faso	Cheick Ouedraogo, Etienne D. Ouoba
Burundi	Joseph Ntabishimwa
Côte d'Ivoire	Thény Mathieu Gbayoro, Antonin Benjamin Bieke, Gadji Rabe, Zephirin Dibi
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kabuzamba Tochi
Djibouti	Ali Mohamed Afkada, Kenedid Mohamed Hadi
Egypt	Hani Sedra, Abdelwahab Baker, Mohamed Kadah
Ethiopia	Tilahun Goshu, Kumsa Mekonnen, Asegid Ayalew, Demissie Asfaw, Taye Mengistu, Abdurahim Mohammed, Fanose Hassen, Kebede Sima, Yemane Gessesse, Abdurahim Ahmed, Bruck Kefyalew Teshome, Henok Mengistu
Gambia	Omaf. Fal
Ghana	Penelope-Ann Mamattah
Guinea	Kange Barry
Kenya	Jeremiah M. K. Matagaro, Jane Frances A. Nyangoma, Margaret S. Ngere, Obadiah K. Kimani, Scholastica Muriithi, Peter M. Muinde
Madagascar	Ibrahim Norbert Richard
Malawi	Joseph Chizotera Nedson Mkandawire
Mali	Christian Idrissa Diassana
Mauritania	Mamadou Diakité, Nemine Ould Mohamed Mahmoud, Haimoud Ould Ramdan
Morocco	Ahmed Ait Taleb, Mohammed Atlassi, Karim Alaoui Slimani
Mozambique	Geraldo Saranga, Maria Leonor Joaquim
Namibia	Daniel R. Smith, Louis du Pisani, Anne Namakau Mutelo
Rwanda	Abdoul Mugema
Senegal	Bassirou Sene
Somalia	Mohamud Jama

South Africa	Kamla Govender, Ishara Bodasing, Ruan Kitshoff, Thomas Rambau, Jean Slabbert, Philip Nel, Busi Mdhuli-Gaboo, E.F.R. Disemelo, Manone Modiba, Tumagole P. Tsholetsane
Tunisia	Mohamed Adel Smaoui, Seif Eddine Fliss
Uganda	Idule-Amoko, Johnson O. R. Byabashaija, Martinez Arapta Mangusho
United Republic of Tanzania	Joram Biswaro, Francis Malambugi
Zambia	Owen Mtawali
Zimbabwe	Gibson Guvumombe, Stephen Mutamba, Michael C. Mukura, Mike Magumise

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Saudi Arabia	Yousef Saheh Al-Gahrah
Thailand	Uthai Arthivech, Mongol Chirachaisakul, Prawit Royakaew, Kamol Supreyasunthon, Sakulyouth Horpibulsuk, Sangkhanate Assanee, Suriyawong Vitaya, Tepdolchai Nuntarath

United Nations Secretariat

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Economic Commission for Africa

Affiliated regional institutes and associate institutes

African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council

Intergovernmental organizations

African Development Bank, African Union, Economic Community of West African States, International Committee of the Red Cross

Non-governmental organizations

Special consultative status

Association of African Women for Research and Development, Defence for Children International

Annex II

List of documents

A/CONF.203/PM.1	Discussion guide
A/CONF.203/RPM.3/L.1	Provisional agenda and proposed organization of work
A/CONF.203/RPM.3/L.2. and Add.1-4	Draft report of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting
