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SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION  
OF DISCRIMINATION AND  
PROTECTION OF MINORITIES  
Thirty-fifth session  
Agenda item 11

## HUMAN RIGHTS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Written statement submitted by the International Association of Penal Law,  
a non-governmental organization in category II consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following communication which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

[4 March 1982]

1. Considering the General Assembly's Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Humanity (resolution 3384 (XXX) of 10 November 1975), which called on all States to co-operate for the development of measures to prevent the utilization of science in a manner detrimental to the rights of man, fundamental freedoms, and the dignity of the person; and,

Considering the General Assembly's resolutions 3218 (XXIX) and 31/85, transmitted through the Secretary-General to the Member States to report on the World Health Organization Code of Medical Ethics (EB 63/65); and,

Considering the Draft Convention on the Prevention and Suppression of Torture (the original text of which was submitted by this Association, E/CN.4/NGO/213, 1 February 1978).

2. The above-mentioned organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council submits to the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission the following three documents: \*/

1. Draft Convention for the Prevention and Suppression of Unlawful Human Experimentation;
2. Draft Principles for the International Regulation of Human Experimentation;
3. Draft Guidelines for National Legislation concerning Human Experimentation.

3. These texts, commentaries and background research were published in Vol. 51 Revue Internationale de Droit Penal No. 3-4 (1980), and were reviewed by a working group of experts meeting at the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences (Siracusa, Italy).

\*/ The three documents have been circulated to delegations.

ANNEX

The International Association of Penal Law, a Non-Governmental  
Organization in Consultative Status with the Economic and  
Social Council of the United Nations (Category II)

submitted December 1981 by its Secretary-General,  
Professor M.C. Bassiouni, 25 East Jackson  
Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois

1. The Association has maintained representatives at the United Nations, New York, United Nations, Geneva, and United Nations, Vienna. These representatives have participated in meetings of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the Commission on Human Rights. The Association is also an active member in the NGO Alliance of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at United Nations, New York, and United Nations, Vienna.
2. The Association has participated with a 10-person delegation to the VIIIth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders, 25 August-5 September 1980, and more than 30 of its members were official members of National Delegations. A number of members served as consultants and in the secretariat. During the Congress the Association held two programmes in the context of official NGO activities: (A) under Topic VII, United Nations Norms and Guidelines in Criminal Justice: From Standard Setting to Implementation, 2 September 1980, with a panel discussion on the presentation of the Association's Draft International Criminal Code (text of which was circulated as A/CONF/87/NGO/AIDP; and (B) a jointly sponsored panel discussion of 27 September with the International Commission of Jurists and Amnesty International on the Draft Convention on the Prevention and Suppression of Torture, originally submitted by this Association and the ICJ to the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities as E/CN.4/NGO/213, 1 February 1978.
3. The Association was also active in the International Year of the Child, as a member of the NGO's organizing committee, and held at its International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences (Siracusa) an international seminar on the Penal Protection of the Child, producing draft resolutions and recommendations submitted to the appropriate United Nations bodies, E/CN.4/NGO/281, 16 January 1981.
4. Projects submitted to the United Nations Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities:
  - (a) The Draft Convention on the Prevention and Suppression of Torture, E/CN.4/NGO/213, 1 February 1978;
  - (b) The Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of Persons Suffering from Mental Disorder E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/82, 13 August 1980 (referred to by the Special Rapporteur on that topic in E/CN.4/Sub.2/474;
  - (c) Draft Principles for the International Penal Protection of the Child, E/CN.4/NGO/281, 16 January 1981;
  - (d) The Draft Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary incorporated in the Special Rapporteur's Progress Report, E/CN.4/Sub.2/481, 30 June 1981.

These projects resulted from the work of committees of experts meeting at the Association's International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences (Siracusa).

5. Publications - The Revue Internationale de Droit Penal is the official organ of the Association. Its readership is in 68 countries. In addition to regular publication of United Nations news the following issues were entirely dedicated to United Nations subjects (see item 4); Vol. 48, No. 3-4 (1977) The Prevention and Suppression of Torture; Vol. 50, No. 3-4 La Protection Penale de l'Enfance - The Penal Protection of Childhood (1979); Vol. 51, No. 3-4 (1980) Le Controle de l'Experimentation sur l'Homme; in the Association series Nouvelles Etudes Penales: Vol. 3, The Protection of Persons Suffering from Mental Disorder (1980); Vol. 4, A Study of International Human Rights Instruments and their Correlation with National Constitutions (1981).

6. Conferences - The International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences (Siracusa) which is under this Association's sponsorship has held a number of international seminars, conferences and meetings of Committees of experts on matters relating to the United Nations (see item 4, projects, and item 5, publications, all of which were conducted at the Institute). The Institute held 30 programmes in which 1,091 persons participated from 58 countries, among which were professors from 131 universities.

7. The Association's 37 National sections have conducted a number of regional and national colloquia and conferences in different countries to which a number of distinguished jurists from different countries participated.

8. The Association held its XIIth International Congress in Hamburg (Federal Republic of Germany) in September 1979 and some 600 jurists from over 50 countries participated. The Proceedings of the Congress were published by the National Section of the Federal Republic of Germany. The four preparatory colloquia of the Congress were held in Warsaw (Poland), Moscow (USSR), Freiburg, iBr (FRG) and Vienna (Austria). Each colloquium had the participation of 60 to 100 world-renown experts, and the host National Sections published the proceedings in the Revue Internationale de Droit Penal. They are:

Immunité, Extraterritorialité et Droit d'Asile en Droit Penal International, Vol. 49, No. 2 (1978);  
La Protection des Droits de l'Homme dans la Procedure Penale, Vol. 49, No. 4 (1978);  
La Protection Penale du Milieu Naturel, Vol. 49, No. 4 (1978)  
Les Infractions Commises pour Imprudence: Prevention et Traitement des Delinquants, Vol. 50, No. 1-2 (1979).

All these topics deal with subjects of interest to the United Nations and refer to United Nations material.

9. The large membership of the Association has contributed to United Nations programmes and activities in the form of official participation in national delegations, and its members in their individual capacity have worked with the United Nations and its specialized bodies and agencies. Because of the limits of this report they are not listed.

10. Members of the Association in some 68 countries have written on subjects of United Nations interest and participated in conferences and professional and scholarly meetings in a significant way. Because of the limits of this report they are not listed.