

Power point 1

Young people who fall foul of the law: Russia, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan 1991-2009

**Trends in law-breaking
(what is the law?)**

**Institutions for dealing with law-breakers
(role of UN Conventions)**

**Reforms
(is there a role for western NGOs?)**

Population (millions)				
	1991	1997	2002	2009
Russian Federation	148.2	148	145.6	141.9
Ukraine	51.6	50.6	48.2	45.9
Kyrgyzstan	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.2
Tajikistan	5.3	5.7	6.3	7.3

Population :0-17 years as % of total population		
	1991	2009
Russian Federation	27	18
Ukraine	25	17
Kyrgyzstan	43	36
Tajikistan	49	42

Power point 2

Power point 3

UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice

(the Beijing Rules) (1985):

remand should only be used in extreme cases,
as should detention, and sentences should be short;
alternatives to detention should be sought.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)

No capital punishment or life imprisonment;

Article 40, clause 3 (b) requires governments

‘whenever appropriate and

*desirable, [to adopt] measures for dealing with such
children without*

*resorting to judicial proceedings, providing that
human rights and legal*

safeguards are fully respected’.

The Tokyo Rules for the protection of juveniles deprived of their liberty (1990):

deprivation of liberty means any form of detention or imprisonment or the placement of a person in a public or private custodial setting, from which this person is not permitted to leave at will, by order of any judicial, administrative or other public authority.

The Vienna Guidelines (1997): advocated the setting up of juvenile courts.