



# Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General  
27 January 2011

Original: English

## Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

### Twentieth session

Vienna, 11-15 April 2011

Item 5 (e) of the provisional agenda\*

**Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice: other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies**

## Activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network

### Report of the Secretary-General

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\* E/CN.15/2011/1.



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## **I. Introduction**

1. The present report, summarizing the activities carried out in 2010 by the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, has been prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1994/21 and 1999/23 and Council decision 2010/243 and is based on contributions from the institutes.

2. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) focal point for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network chaired the 2010 coordination meeting of the network, which was hosted by the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council in Courmayeur, Italy, and UNODC was engaged in bilateral cooperation with several members of the programme network throughout 2010.

## **II. Activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute**

3. Pursuant to the statute of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, annex), the Board of Trustees of the Institute will submit a report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twentieth session that will include information on the activities undertaken by the Institute in 2010. Further information and reports are available at the Institute's website ([www.unicri.it](http://www.unicri.it)).

## **III. Activities of the regional and affiliated institutes**

### **A. Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders**

4. According to the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the following training courses and seminars were held in 2010:

(a) The 144th international senior seminar, on the enhancement of appropriate measures for victims of crime at each stage of the criminal justice process, was held from 12 January to 10 February;

(b) The 145th international training course, on effective resettlement of offenders by strengthening "community reintegration factors", was held from 12 May to 18 June;

(c) The 146th international training course, on "attacking the proceeds of crime: identification, confiscation, recovery and anti-money-laundering measures", was held from 25 August to 1 October;

(d) The thirteenth international training course on the criminal justice response to corruption, was held from 18 October to 12 November;

(e) The fourth regional seminar on good governance for South-East Asian countries, on securing the protection and cooperation of witnesses and whistle-blowers, jointly hosted by the Asia and Far East Institute and the Department of Justice of the Philippines, was held from 7 to 9 December in Manila;

(f) The sixth seminar on criminal justice for Central Asia, on effective criminal justice measures against drug offences and prevention of international drug trafficking was held from 3 to 18 March;

(g) The sixteenth seminar on crime prevention and criminal justice for China, on forensic science and expert testimony, was held from 16 November to 3 December;

(h) The tenth country-focused training course on the juvenile delinquent treatment system for Kenya, was held from 15 February to 11 March;

(i) The fifth country-specific training course on the community-based treatment of offenders through the holistic approach to volunteer resource development for the Philippines, was held from 22 June to 2 July.

5. The following technical cooperation activities took place in 2010:

(a) Two faculty members visited Costa Rica from 2 to 12 August and hosted, with the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, an international course on criminal justice reform in Latin America. One professor visited Honduras from 12 to 14 August to attend a follow-up seminar;

(b) From 10 to 16 January, two professors attended the in-country training programme of the Parole and Probation Administration of the Philippines. From 4 to 10 July, one professor attended the training course for volunteer probation aides as a short-term expert of the Japan international cooperation agency;

(c) Two professors visited Nairobi from 31 July to 12 September, to provide technical assistance to the project for the capacity-building of childcare and protection officers.

6. Within the framework of the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010, the Asia and Far East Institute organized Workshop 2, on best practices against overcrowding in correctional facilities. The workshop participants addressed the nature and extent of prison overcrowding, analysed its background and discussed strategies and best practices for reducing such overcrowding. The outcome of the workshop was adopted as a series of recommendations, which were presented to the Twelfth Congress.

## **B. Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders**

7. During the period under review, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders carried out the following:

(a) *Actions against transnational organized crime (ratification and application of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention*

*against Transnational Organized Crime*). In connection with its programme against trafficking in persons and trafficking in migrants (2008-2011), and in cooperation with the regional office of UNODC for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, the Latin American Institute published a manual on the investigation of the crime of trafficking in persons, along with a master prevention and communication plan. Regional and national training courses were held in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico and Nicaragua;

(b) *Actions against overcrowding in prisons and imprisonment replacement alternatives:*

(i) The Latin American Institute continued implementing the training programme for the penitentiary officials of the Ministry of Justice and Security of the province of Buenos Aires. More than 500 officials have been trained under this programme;

(ii) With the UNODC regional office in Panama, the Latin American Institute is implementing a project to increase the management capacity of correctional operators to solve and apply specific actions in their daily operations to urgent problems of the penitentiary system;

(iii) Together with the office of the regional HIV adviser of UNODC on HIV/AIDS in penitentiary systems in Costa Rica, the Latin American Institute carried out a comparative analysis of the situation in El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama and organized national workshops in those countries to promote a public health policy for penitentiary systems;

(c) *Actions in the field of juvenile justice:*

(i) The Latin American Institute implemented the programme on the prevention of juvenile violence and the strengthening of the juvenile penal justice system in Central America, in order to study and analyse the operation and performance of juvenile penal justice systems;

(ii) The Latin American Institute implemented a project in association with the United Nations Population Fund to develop policies and initiatives aimed at socially excluded young offenders in Central America, within the framework of the regional commission action plan on youth crime prevention of the Central American Integration System;

(d) *Actions related to the special needs of women within the penal justice system.* With the Justice and Gender Foundation, the Latin American Institute is developing a regional observatory on justice and gender for Latin America and is continuing a project on the prevention of violence and access to justice with equality with respect to women;

(e) *Measures related to the United Nations criminal justice rules and standards.* With the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Latin American Institute is implementing a multi-year training programme on reforming the penal justice system in Latin America;

(f) *Measures related to crime prevention.* The Latin American Institute carried out research on social violence in Central America that provided objective

bases and an all-encompassing interpretative methodology for the design of policies to prevent such violence. The results were published in December 2010.

**C. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations**

8. The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, conducted various projects in 2010, organized expert meetings, made preparations for the Twelfth Congress and disseminated information, including on the following:

(a) The manual of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Economic Commission for Europe on carrying out crime victimization surveys, a survey of improper influences on prosecutors and judges in Finland and Sweden, preparations for the review of the United Nations model strategies and practical measures on violence against women, a project on corruption on the Finnish-Russian border, the second part of a project on security in Finnish prisons and aftercare, and the translation and adaptation of the International Prison Policy Development Instrument for Russian circumstances. At the Twelfth Congress, the European Institute organized Workshop 2 and is publishing the proceedings. The Institute also participated in the preparations of Workshop 1, on international criminal justice education for the rule of law, and organized ancillary meetings;

(b) The third part of the project on security in Finnish prisons and aftercare; piloting the draft European victimization survey instrument in Finland (with a grant from Eurostat); a study on trafficking in human beings for the purpose of forced labour (FLEX project); analysis and reporting on the Tenth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems; the development of monitoring instruments for judicial and law enforcement institutions (CARDS project); and anti-corruption training in the Russian Federation;

(c) A project is being developed on European statistics on non-custodial sanctions (DECODEUR). Applications have been submitted to various funds of the European Commission on the following: data and education on forced labour exploitation and counter-trafficking (DEFLECT), capacity-building and female prisoners with a history of violence and abuse (STRONG) and pilot/pre-testing for a survey on violence against women;

(d) The European Institute produced reports and other documents for widespread dissemination and granted scholarships for European junior researchers and practitioners;

(e) Staff members of the European Institute cooperated with colleagues involved in international scientific associations and journals, and have been engaged in national policy projects.

9. Further information on the activities of the European Institute can be found at [www.heuni.fi](http://www.heuni.fi).

## **D. African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders**

10. The period under review witnessed increased momentum for collaboration with crime prevention networks and Member States to meet the identified needs. John Kisémbu took over as Acting Director of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in October 2010, after the end of Masamba Sita's term. The African Institute undertook the following activities:

(a) *Research and policy development:*

- (i) The "From prison back home" project was due to be implemented in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2010;
- (ii) Discussions with the relevant authorities were taking place in Rwanda to evaluate the post-Gacaca system as a basis for the transfer of best practices;
- (iii) An evaluation was undertaken of the impact of the community service order in Kenya, which was introduced in 1945 but for which no assessment had ever been carried out prior to 2009, when it commenced, with the support of the African Institute and with aftercare service included;
- (iv) In connection with the "Cyberwatch project", in December 2009 the International Association of Cybercrime Prevention and the African Institute founded the African Centre for Cyberlaw and Cybercrime Prevention, which was inaugurated in August 2010;
- (v) A report on trafficking in children was launched in February 2009, and an awareness campaign for promoting the anti-human-trafficking agenda has stimulated additional responses with respect to the subject;
- (vi) A report on trafficking in persons in Nigeria was launched in February 2009 and drew a prospective partnership with the United Kingdom Human Trafficking Centre for awareness-raising, to be completed in July 2010;
- (vii) Updates to crime statistics in Africa continued through the "Country profile project". The African Institute contributed to a UNODC workshop in Addis Ababa in December 2008 and to an expert group meeting on crime data collection in Vienna in January 2009;
- (viii) A follow-up meeting of experts with relevant authorities in Africa on a victimization survey will convene this year;
- (ix) In November 2009, questionnaires were dispatched on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, and in-coming returns will facilitate assessment of the status of those rules in Africa;

(b) *Training:*

- (i) Officers from Burundi, Kenya, the Sudan and Uganda attended a May 2010 course for criminal justice officials in Africa, with similar courses to be held in other subregions. Participants came from corrections, police and the community service orders;

(ii) Training workshops on parole, probation and community corrections were successfully conducted in Kenya, Uganda and Zambia. The workshop in Uganda included participants from the Sudan. Workshop proposals are under discussion;

(iii) An expert meeting for East Africa on examining criminality, scheduled for May 2010 in Kigali, was rescheduled for 2011 by mutual agreement;

(iv) Through collaboration with the Centre for Capital Punishment Studies (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), the African Institute, Washington and Lee University (United States of America) and Makerere University (Uganda) trained paralegal officers in Africa in August 2010. The Lilongwe Declaration on Accessing Legal Aid in the Criminal Justice System in Africa notes the insufficient number of lawyers in African countries for providing the legal aid services required by the many people affected by the criminal justice system. It recommends that an effective legal aid system should employ complementary legal and law-related services by paralegals and legal assistants;

(v) As technical assistance to Kenya's probation and aftercare services, the African Institute is responding to a request from Kenya for a course to train probation officers to supervise the community service orders;

(c) *Information dissemination:*

(i) Production of reports and a newsletter. Reports on implemented activities are disseminated online;

(ii) *The African Journal of Crime and Criminal Justice* is a collection of research-based articles on crime prevention and criminal justice that was launched in April 2010 in Nairobi;

(iii) Washington and Lee University contributed to the development of an information centre which was inaugurated in February 2010;

(d) *Internships.* The African Institute received interns from Ugandan universities. A student exchange programme with universities in the United States is scheduled for this year;

(e) *International cooperation.* The African Institute maintained close collaboration with UNODC, the African Union, African regional groups and other agencies in various countries which promote crime prevention.

## **E. International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy**

11. The International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy is an independent, non-profit institution based in Vancouver, Canada. Established in 1991, its mission is to promote the rule of law, human rights, democracy and good governance through local, national and international efforts. During 2010, the Centre carried out the following activities:

(a) At the Twelfth Congress, the Centre participated in three workshops and one ancillary meeting. In Workshop 2, the Centre introduced its prison policy



development instrument. The Centre also prepared the official background paper for Workshop 5 (on strategies and best practices against overcrowding in correctional facilities) and moderated the session on strategies for reduction of prison populations at the sentencing and post-sentencing stages. In Workshop 4 (on links between drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime), the Centre focused on the relationship between forms of transnational crime, including corruption, and the impact they have on improving international cooperation. The Centre also cooperated with the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council in organizing an ancillary meeting on addressing violence against women;

(b) The Centre continued to partner with UNODC on a project to enhance the capacity of the Southern Sudan Prisons Service and to develop alternatives to imprisonment, and to help the Prisons Service address the needs and special circumstances of children, women and other vulnerable groups in prison;

(c) The Centre assisted UNODC in producing the *Handbook for Prison Leaders*, a publication in the Criminal Justice Handbook Series, a basic training tool providing a curriculum for prison managers that is based on international standards and norms;

(d) On economic fraud and identity-related crime, the Centre participated in the meeting of the core group of experts on identity-related crime held in Vienna from 6 to 8 December 2010, and presented an outline for “A manual on the protection of victims of identity-related crime: guidelines for law enforcement and prosecutors”;

(e) The Centre assisted the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS with the development of an option paper to examine the possible scope and methodologies, risks and benefits, challenges and opportunities with regard to the impact of the application of criminal law in the context of HIV;

(f) An associate of the Centre has been working with the UNODC Viet Nam office on its project on strengthening the capacity of the law enforcement and justice sectors to prevent and respond to domestic violence in Viet Nam;

(g) The Centre assisted the United Nations Development Fund for Women by providing feedback on the legislation module for the Global Virtual Knowledge Centre to End Violence against Women and Girls;

(h) The Centre assisted the Ministry of Justice of Ethiopia in developing a draft criminal justice administration policy and preparing for a comprehensive review of the country’s criminal procedure law;

(i) The Centre produced a report for Status of Women Canada on practices to combat trafficking in persons in Canada. A representative of the Centre made a presentation at the fourteenth International Anti-Corruption Conference, in Bangkok, on the issue of trafficking in persons and corruption and a presentation at the International Bar Association Conference in Vancouver, Canada, on practices to prevent judicial corruption.

## **F. Australian Institute of Criminology**

12. The Australian Institute of Criminology is Australia's national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice. It conducts research and disseminates information to provide the Government of Australia and the wider community with a unique, evidence-based knowledge base from which to inform policymaking and practice.

13. Research projects consider crime prevention implications, and reports include policy-relevant recommendations. Specific areas of research and dissemination of findings related to crime prevention include: planning for a national programme of technical assistance; the most effective use of closed-circuit television; evaluations of court diversion programmes; the prevention of cybercrime and identity crime; the risks of crime displacement and criminogenic effects of crime prevention initiatives; the prevention of financial crime; fraud and money-laundering; the prevention of terrorist activities and the financing of terrorism; law enforcement responses to drugs; the reduction of alcohol-related violence; intimate partner violence and homicide; human trafficking; and conferences on serious and organized crime and on bushfire arson prevention.

14. The following activities of the Australian Institute involved collaboration with other institutions:

(a) The Australian Institute continued as a member of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, with its director a member of the Centre's Board. Its director is also a member of the Executive Council of the International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect;

(b) Staff members directly supported the participation of Australia in the Twelfth Congress and the nineteenth session of the Commission. One staff member was awarded a Churchill Fellowship to study international aspects of juvenile justice issues, and another gave an invited presentation to the first European technical conference on drug supply indicators, which was held in Brussels;

(c) The Australian Institute was involved in the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Pacific Island Law Officers' Network and the organization of the International Serious and Organized Crime Conference, with the support of Australian law enforcement agencies, in Melbourne, which included Australian and expert representatives of UNODC;

(d) The Australian Institute supported the work of the Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce and the Joint London Action Plan — Contact Network of Spam Authorities through participation in annual meetings. Staff members of the Australian Institute are also members of the Fraud Advisory Panel in the United Kingdom for minimizing fraud and financial crime;

(e) Staff members of the Australian Institute presented papers at international fraud prevention conferences, including the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners' Pacific Rim Fraud Conference 2010; the twenty-eighth International Symposium on Economic Crime, at Jesus College, University of Cambridge (United Kingdom). Staff members also made a series of presentations in Auckland, New Zealand, in September 2010.

15. *Technical capacity.* The Australian Institute continued work on a project to develop the technical capacity of crime prevention professionals to strengthen national skills and practices, particularly in evidence-based evaluation. The Australian Institute also produced reports and papers for policymakers and a new series of papers to translate research into practice and continued to support the Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse ([www.indigenousjustice.gov.au](http://www.indigenousjustice.gov.au)), as a way of focusing on research that is relevant to policy and practice.

16. *Evidence base and research projects.* The Australian Institute continued to monitor and report on trends in homicide, deaths in custody, firearms theft, armed robbery, juveniles in detention, fraud against the government, consumer fraud, cybercrime, illicit drug use and crime, money-laundering and trafficking in persons. Research projects included the following: programmes that focus on the evaluation of diversion, family violence, sexual assault reform and the policing of licensed premises; studies on the nature and extent of computer use security, consumer fraud, women offenders and drug use, indigenous violence and child abuse, community attitudes towards violence against women, the contact of juveniles with the criminal justice system, drug law enforcement in indigenous communities; the development of performance frameworks and indicators for community safety in remote areas, juvenile justice and security identification in sensitive environments; and more technical work in crime mapping, forecasting and modelling. The Australian Institute annually hosts the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards, which provide financial support to organizations deemed to have been successful in developing and implementing crime prevention programmes. For more information, see [www.aic.gov.au/crime\\_community/acvpa.aspx](http://www.aic.gov.au/crime_community/acvpa.aspx).

17. *Dissemination of research findings.* The Australian Institute embraced Web 2.0 technology and expects to continue innovations in dissemination in 2011. The Australian Institute published 17 major research reports, 20 papers in the Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice series and 7 fact sheets in 2010 (available from [www.aic.gov.au](http://www.aic.gov.au)). An online data analysis tool exists to make crime data more widely available (see <http://data.aic.gov.au/duma/duma.html>). This was expanded in 2010 to allow manipulation of some of the statistics in the popular publication, *Australian Crime: Facts and Figures*. Staff of the Australian Institute published numerous academic articles, chapters and papers in journals and books and delivered conference and seminar papers. The Australian Institute hosted a number of round-table discussions for policymakers and other stakeholders on issues related to crime and its prevention.

## **G. International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences**

18. In 2010, the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences organized 31 activities involving 2,969 participants from 56 countries, implemented with the cooperation of 37 partners and 53 universities. The activities related to the work of UNODC are as follows:

### **(a) Scientific activities:**

- (i) The International Institute's delegation participated actively in the Twelfth Congress, co-organizing Workshop 1. An ancillary meeting was organized with the International Association of Penal Law, addressing the

principal challenges posed by the globalization of criminal justice. The International Institute and the International Association of Penal Law also distributed several papers as part of the official documentation of the Congress, e.g., A/CONF.213/NGO/2 and A/CONF.213/NGO/3;

(ii) Among these documents was a report on the protection of the environment through criminal law (A/CONF.213/NGO/10), which is the outcome of a project funded by the Italian Ministry of the Environment that culminated in a workshop on environmental crimes, which was organized in March;

(iii) The International Institute attended the Review Conference of the Rome Statute as part of the official delegation of Italy. Further to the commitment of Italy, as expressed in the pledges released by the International Criminal Court (see document RC/9), the International Institute organized a session on “Changes to the Rome Statute: diplomatic and legal aspects of the Kampala Conference” in the framework of the training course on criminal law for PhD candidates (see subpara. (b) (iii) below);

(iv) The “Post-conflict justice and Islamic principles” project, in cooperation with the United States Institute of Peace, organized a one-day meeting of 43 experts in Washington, D.C., in November to produce a concept paper on post-conflict justice issues in Islamic law;

(v) In cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, the Institute hosted in December a workshop on the best practices for supporting victims of acts of terrorism, to prepare and facilitate the approval of a compendium of such best practices;

(b) *Educational activities:*

(i) Fifty-two graduate students, young attorneys, researchers and junior officers of non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations from 27 different countries attended a specialization course on human trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation in May;

(ii) The third seminar on sharia law and military operations was held for the first time at the International Institute’s headquarters in October. The course provided instruction to 39 military officers, legal advisers, operational planners and political and policy advisers by internationally prominent scholars on sharia;

(iii) A training course on criminal law for PhD candidates was organized in September as a result of the agreements the International Institute signed with several Italian universities of penal law;

(iv) At the request of UNODC, a seminar on criminal law and sharia was held on 1 December for 25 UNODC staff members;

(c) *Technical assistance for development cooperation:*

(i) In 2010, the joint Provincial Justice Initiative of UNODC and the International Institute ended. Training activities met with high levels of acceptance among Afghan participants, as a result of the Afghan-to-Afghan approach. The total number of Afghan provinces reached by the Institute is 19,

for a total of 970 Afghan trainees. The joint project of UNODC and the International Institute on training activities for penitentiary reform organized one training activity, in both Kabul and Kandahar. In collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) mission in Afghanistan, the International Institute implemented training activities for the Afghan police on domestic and gender violence;

(ii) For the sixth consecutive year, the International Institute co-organized a workshop with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in October. The workshop addressed cooperation between financial intelligence units and law enforcement agencies in fighting against money-laundering and recovering illicit assets, and involved the participation of 26 Government officials from Central Asia and Eastern Europe.

## **H. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences**

19. Since the establishment of the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences nearly 30 years ago, many international activities have served to provide security personnel with up-to-date knowledge and experience. Activities include academic conferences, seminars and symposiums; training programmes; exhibitions; the publication and distribution of books, theses, journals and articles; official visits; and memorandums of understanding and cooperation. Activities are aimed at gathering international knowledge and experience in cooperation with Governments, academic institutions and associations and the United Nations and its related bodies. The University participates regularly in meetings organized under the auspices of the United Nations. The following is a summary of the University's activities during 2010 and early 2011:

(a) The University organized, with the collaboration of the League of Arab States, a scientific forum entitled "Towards a comprehensive Arab anti-human-trafficking strategy", which was held in Cairo from 20 to 22 December;

(b) The University printed its report on academic efforts in fighting human trafficking and published books on combating trafficking in human beings and combating trafficking in persons in accordance with Islamic law;

(c) The University held a public lecture on the role of the family in raising awareness of security;

(d) The University organized, jointly with the United States Department of Homeland Security, the workshop entitled "Combat trafficking in human beings", which was held at the University;

(e) The University held a conference on 25 and 26 January 2011 on the use of the Internet to counter the appeal of extremist violence, with the cooperation of the Center on Global Counter-Terrorism Cooperation (United States) and the Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism of the United States;

(f) The University held a conference on terrorist extremism and extremism of thought and workshops on the legal confrontation of terrorism; and counselling centres for terrorism;

(g) Reports on the following topics were issued in 2010:

- (i) Academic efforts of the University in promoting human rights;
- (ii) Academic efforts of the University on drugs and narcotics prevention;
- (iii) Academic efforts of the University in promoting civil defence and civil protection;
- (iv) Academic efforts of the University in combating corruption;
- (v) Academic efforts of the University in fighting trafficking in persons;
- (vi) *Security and Life*, a magazine in Arabic that is issued monthly;

(h) The University also issued publications on tourism and security, money-laundering, and crime and violence in Arab countries and techniques for countering them, as well as studies on public prosecution and female criminality;

(i) The following training courses, lectures and symposiums were organized by the University:

- (i) Training course on media terrorism;
- (ii) A public lecture on the role of the family in raising awareness of security in Lebanon;
- (iii) A symposium on the lack of capacity of the security services and its impact on the fight against terrorism, with the cooperation of Qaseem University in Saudi Arabia;
- (iv) A forensic training course on a digital criminal guide for cyberterrorism, held jointly with Qatar University in Qatar;
- (v) A symposium on “European police work: systems and mechanism — the Austria model”, with the cooperation of the Austrian Police Academy in Vienna;
- (vi) A training course on the art of negotiation and crisis management, organized jointly with the Ministry of the Interior of Yemen;
- (vii) A forum on “Security strategies: reality and aspirations” in the Sudan;
- (viii) A seminar organized jointly with Damascus University in the Syrian Arab Republic;

(ix) A forensic training course in Qatar, organized with the cooperation of the Ministry of the Interior;

(j) The work programme of the University is based on the recommendations and suggestions made by the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, proposals from conferences and symposiums organized by the University and recommendations emerging from events in the Arab world or other international events which have been presented to the university by experts involved in security organizations and the administration of criminal justice in Arab countries. It is also based on current issues that the University has determined from empirical studies to be geared to meeting the requirements of crime prevention and criminal justice programmes, plans and strategies.

## **I. National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice**

20. The National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice is the research and evaluation agency of the United States Department of Justice. Based in Washington, D.C., the Institute has as its mission the provision of objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the challenges of crime and justice, particularly at the state and local levels in the United States. Through its International Center, the Institute is an active participant in UNODC and other international initiatives. In 2010, the Institute carried out a number of activities related to UNODC and the United Nations:

(a) The Institute assisted UNODC at the Twelfth Congress and worked with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute to prepare and organize Workshop 4. The Institute also worked with UNODC to draft a preparatory paper for the Crime Commission on the role of organized crime in trafficking in persons;

(b) The Institute consolidated the data from 10 waves of the United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, spanning from 1970 to 2006. The Institute was thus able to standardize the variables and create one data set with all of the information from these surveys. The Institute made this data set available to any researcher on the Internet at the website of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research ([www.icpsr.umich.edu](http://www.icpsr.umich.edu));

(c) The Institute prepared and organized the annual meeting of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council in 2010. The Institute selected the topic of international organized crime in Africa, in order to support ongoing efforts in UNODC to focus on this region; the Institute also worked with the Advisory Council to select the speakers, finalize the agenda and invite attendees to the meeting;

(d) With its sister agency, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Institute supported two efforts related to data collection. Both agencies supported an expert working group on improving the collection, reporting and analysis of crime data in February and collected the information needed by the Bureau to respond to the Twelfth United Nations Crime Trends Survey.

## **J. Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law**

21. The Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law is an independent academic institution based at Lund University in Sweden. Its mission is to promote human rights and humanitarian law by means of research, academic education and institutional development programmes. Highlights of activities during 2010 related to the promotion of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice are as follows:

(a) *Research:*

(i) Research was undertaken on gaps in international legal protection against sexual and gender-based violence during and after armed conflict, including a case study on national implementation in Liberia;

(ii) Research was also undertaken on detection technologies, counter-terrorism, ethics and human rights, with the objective of identifying human rights and other legal and moral standards that detection technologies in counter-terrorism must meet;

(b) *Activities in Sweden:*

(i) An international seminar on detection technologies, counter-terrorism, ethics and human rights with focus on policymaking, was held from 12 to 13 November 2010 in Lund;

(ii) Training continued on human rights and policing for police recruits at the Police Academy at Växjö University;

(iii) In cooperation with the Swedish Armed Forces International Centre, the Institute carried out training sessions for trainers on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on the topic of women, peace and security, for police, military and gender field advisers;

(c) *International cooperation:*

(i) In April, the Institute co-hosted Workshop 1 at the Twelfth Congress. Within the framework of its international capacity development programmes in the area of human rights and the rule of law, the Institute has continued its cooperation with judicial institutions, attorneys, prosecuting agencies, police and correctional services in many parts of the world;

(ii) In Latin America, together with the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute carried out activities to disseminate the findings of a comparative regional study on criminal justice and penitentiary systems, as well as examples of good practices in the region;

(iii) The Institute cooperated with the National Prosecutors College in China regarding capacity development for human rights teaching and training, and with the Haidian District People's Procuratorate on the dissemination of guidelines developed to improve coordination between prosecutors and police and strengthen human rights protection in Haidian District in Beijing;



- (iv) The Institute cooperated with the Directorate General of Corrections in Indonesia, with the aim of enhancing the capacity to operate prisons in compliance with human rights standards and professional prison management principles;
- (v) The Institute supported the capacity of the Kenya Prisons Service to manage its own human rights training needs;
- (vi) In Turkey, the Institute cooperated with the judicial sector, including on a study on the application of key domestic violence legislation by Turkish courts, and aided in the development of capacity for regional bar associations to provide legal services to vulnerable women;
- (vii) The Institute promoted enhanced structures, knowledge and skills in relation to human rights teaching at judicial training academies in the Middle East and North Africa, as well as cooperation in the human rights field between judicial training academies and other institutions in the region.

## K. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime

22. The mission of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime is to support and promote crime prevention locally, nationally and internationally in relation to the following declarations and their respective plans of action: the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century; the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; and the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, as well as the strategy for the period 2008-2011 of UNODC. The Centre's new Director General, Paula Miraglia, took over from Valerie Sagant in June 2010.

23. Recent activities and plans include the following:

(a) *Standards and norms for crime prevention.* The new *Handbook on the Crime Prevention Guidelines: Making Them Work* was published in 2010 by UNODC in collaboration with the Centre, which contributed to the development of the Handbook. The Centre contributed to meetings at the nineteenth session of the Commission in May 2010, including on strengthening the role of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network;

(b) *Twelfth Congress.* The Centre organized Workshop 3 on practical approaches to preventing urban crime, with a range of presentations on mega-cities; high-crime cities; the inclusion of women, youth and minorities; and new tools. The workshop took place during the plenary; its proceedings will be published in collaboration with UNODC in early 2011;

(c) *Strategic and technical assistance:*

(i) The Centre expanded its technical assistance role, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa. In 2010 this included activities in El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mozambique, Peru and Somalia.

(ii) The Centre participated in meetings of the World Bank and the Organization of American States and other international organizations, and continues to provide technical assistance on a regular basis in Belgium, Canada and France on local government and prevention issues;

(d) *Information exchange, reports and publications:*

(i) The Centre launched, with UNODC, its second *International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety* at the Twelfth United Nations Crime Congress. This biennial global overview provides observations on trends in crime and its prevention, including on migration, alcohol and drugs, organized crime, good governance, social and educational initiatives and evaluation issues (the report is available in English, French and Spanish);

(ii) The Centre launched a youth resource guide for the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) at the fifth session of the World Urban Forum, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in March 2010;

(iii) The Centre organized the third International Conference on the Observation of Crime, in partnership with the Observatoire National de la Délinquance et des Réponses Pénales (France) and the Observatoire National de la Délinquance dans les Transports (France) in Montreal, Canada, from 27 to 29 November 2010, in which 23 countries participated;

(iv) The Centre participated in events in Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Mozambique, Norway, Peru, Somalia, South Africa, the United Arab Emirates and the United States;

(e) *Workplans for 2011.* Workplans include preparations for an international indigenous community safety seminar in March 2011, contributions to a Canadian initiative on the prevention of trafficking in persons, the development of the third *International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety* and the initiation of the Centre's new strategic plan for 2011-2015. The Centre is sponsoring a side event on teaching and training in crime prevention at the twentieth session of the Commission in April 2011.

## **L. Institute for Security Studies**

24. The Institute for Security Studies is an independent non-profit applied policy research institute with offices in Addis Ababa, Cape Town, Nairobi and Pretoria. Its mission is to conceptualize, inform and enhance the debate on human security in Africa in order to support policy formulation and decision-making at every level. Highlights of the Institute's crime prevention and criminal justice work for 2010 include:

(a) *Crime and human security:*

(i) The Institute published *South African Crime Quarterly* and held regular seminars and briefings for policymakers and decision-makers;

(ii) The Institute monitored and analyzed crime and justice trends in several African countries;

(iii) The Institute conducted training on crime and policing for senior officials in a number of African countries;

(iv) The Institute launched the website of the “Crime and justice hub” of the Crime and Justice Programme ([www.crimehub.co.za](http://www.crimehub.co.za));

(b) *Countering international crime and terrorism:*

(i) The Institute collaborated with subregional organizations in Africa to provide specialized training on international crime and terrorism to the government officials and members of the judiciary concerned;

(ii) The Institute assisted requesting African States in legislative drafting to apply the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court domestically;

(iii) The Institute established a working relationship with the Commonwealth Secretariat;

(iv) The Institute coordinated the African Network on International Criminal Justice, for which the International Crime in Africa Programme serves as the secretariat;

(v) The Institute hosted a number of regional and national workshops on African responses to international crimes (genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes) and the role of the International Criminal Court in promoting accountability for such crimes;

(vi) The Institute participated in the Review Conference of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

(vii) The Institute launched a joint project between the National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa and the Government of Spain to train members of the African Prosecutors Association on international and complex crimes;

(viii) The Institute organized and trained members of the South African Police Service and the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization on dealing with terrorism;

(ix) The Institute worked closely with UNODC and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;

(x) The Institute produced a comprehensive database of African counter-terrorism legislation and useful resources;

(xi) The Institute produced a number of papers, monographs and electronic newsletters on a variety of subjects related to terrorism and international criminal justice;

(xii) The Institute published a comprehensive book for legal practitioners and investigators on witness protection in Africa;

(c) *Action against corruption:*

(i) The Institute organized several national and regional workshops to promote awareness of corruption and governance in Africa;

- (ii) The Institute hosted the information portal on corruption and governance in Africa ([www.ipocafrika.org](http://www.ipocafrika.org)) and published papers and reports on a wide range of corruption, governance and accountability issues in Southern Africa;
- (iii) The Institute submitted “The South African Police Services annual report for 2009/2010” to the Portfolio Committee on Police of the Parliament of South Africa;
- (d) *Arms control and disarmament:*
  - (i) The Institute published the third volume of *Arms Control: Africa*;
  - (ii) The Institute conducted research on nuclear arms proliferation;
  - (iii) The Institute published a guide to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;
  - (iv) The Institute published papers on arms control;
- (e) *Countering organized crime and money-laundering:*
  - (i) The Institute completed a three-year study with the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization on trends relating to transnational organized crime in Southern African countries, covering priority criminal activities observed in 12 countries since 2005 and resulting in three review reports;
  - (ii) The Institute launched the first review report on transnational organized crime in Southern Africa;
  - (iii) The Institute conducted collaborative research into money-laundering trends, and in support of the implementation of measures to combat money-laundering. Seminars were held in Kenya, Malawi and Mozambique. A book will be published in early 2011;
  - (iv) The Institute developed a system for tracking and certifying mineral output in Southern Africa Development Community countries, at the request of the Economic Commission for Africa;
  - (v) The Institute participated in the Organised Crime and Money-Laundering Programme, which is part of a consortium of research organizations studying tax evasion through cross-border transactions and optimal methods of coordinating anti-corruption regimes with institutions that counter money-laundering;
- (f) *Institute publications and website.* The Institute issued a wide range of publications, which are all available on its website ([www.issafrica.org](http://www.issafrica.org)), which now receives in excess of 2 million hits per month.

## **M. Korean Institute of Criminology**

25. The mission of the Korean Institute of Criminology is to take the leading role in evidence-based and policy research to support government policymaking in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in the Republic of Korea. Il-Su Kim, a

professor at Korea University, took office as the new president of the Institute in November 2010. The main activities of the Institute in 2010 were as follows:

(a) *Virtual Forum against Cybercrime programme*. As part of the Virtual Forum project, the online training programme on cybercrime prevention and control was officially launched in August 2010 for Asian law enforcement officials in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and elsewhere. The research network section of the Virtual Forum project was launched in 2009 and has been managed by the secretariat of the Virtual Forum, which provides valuable, up-to-date information and sources on cybercrime, including research and papers, publications, lists of professionals in the field, seminars and conferences, cybercrime statistics, world legislation and links to related institutions and organizations. The Institute is scheduled to improve the structure and content of the website in order to promote greater participation. The Virtual Forum project was introduced in the ancillary meeting at the Twelfth Congress as a follow-up to the previous Congress (see [www.cybercrimeforum.org](http://www.cybercrimeforum.org));

(b) *Towards AsiaJust programme*. The Institute is actively involved in the Towards AsiaJust programme, in cooperation with the UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok. The Institute aims to establish a criminal justice system in the Asia and Pacific region to respond to transnational organized crime. To start this programme, the Institute will conduct joint research with the UNODC Regional Centre and Asian scholars;

(c) *Twelfth Congress*. The Institute co-organized Workshop 1 with other institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, such as the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law and the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences. In the workshops, various issues related to international criminal justice education for the rule of law, in the light of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, were discussed;

(d) *Crime and criminal justice statistics in the Republic of Korea*. The Institute has developed the Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics system, which includes a database on national crime and criminal justice statistics. This system will be served in English in 2011. The website is [www.crimestats.or.kr](http://www.crimestats.or.kr);

(e) *Criminal Victimization in Korea survey*. The *Criminal Victimization in Korea* survey, which has been conducted by the Institute since 1994, is now being used by the Korean National Statistical Office as part of its official statistics. This will provide law enforcement and researchers with more precise and accurate data on crime victimization and contribute to achieving solutions;

(f) *Institute surveys*. The Institute performed surveys on the following topics in 2010:

- (i) Crime trends and criminal justice;
- (ii) Reform of the Criminal Procedure Code;
- (iii) Crime trends with respect to defectors from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and related measures;
- (iv) Development of legal education for the rule of law.

## N. Basel Institute on Governance

26. The Basel Institute on Governance has a mandate to promote good governance in the public sector and in the business and corporate community, nationally and internationally, through targeted and highly qualified expertise, scientific research and training. It operates as a practice-oriented and interdisciplinary think tank in the specific areas of anti-corruption, countering money-laundering and asset recovery. The Institute's specialized International Centre for Asset Recovery has developed a new business plan for 2011-2013, to support developing countries in their endeavours to recover assets in the range of \$30 million-\$50 million during this period.

27. Key activities of the Institute in 2010 included:

(a) *Training and capacity-building:*

(i) The International Centre for Asset Recovery implemented a series of asset recovery and financial investigation training programmes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (in cooperation with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation), Indonesia (in cooperation with UNODC), Liberia (in cooperation with the United States Department of State) and Thailand (in cooperation with the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative). A regional programme was held, jointly with IMF, at the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences in Siracusa, Italy, for 14 countries from Eastern European and Central Asian countries. The goal is to develop, through the application of an interactive training methodology, the operational capacity of law enforcement personnel to successfully investigate and prosecute complex corruption and asset recovery cases. Training programmes are custom-designed to the specific needs of the country requesting the training services of the International Centre for Asset Recovery;

(ii) The Institute's unit for countering money-laundering and combating the financing of terrorism carried out training and advisory services with respect to countering money-laundering for the authorities of Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and the United Republic of Tanzania;

(b) *Legal and case consultancy.* The Institute published a series of technical papers and conducted workshops on the framework of countering money-laundering, the seizure and the confiscation of the proceeds of crime and the management of seized assets of Albania, Serbia and Kosovo, in the framework of Council of Europe projects, which sought to assess the consistency of those legal frameworks with European and international standards;

(c) *Governance and anti-corruption.* The Institute assisted the United Nations Development Programme in conducting United Nations Convention against Corruption gap analyses for Bhutan and Mongolia. The project encourages a participatory and nationally driven process towards anti-corruption reform;

(d) *Conferences and meetings.* The Institute held two international conferences:

(i) An interdisciplinary conference on conflict of interest, in Basel, Switzerland, in May 2010, organized with the Faculty of Law of the

University of Basel and in cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, which was aimed at improving the understanding of how conflicts of interest can be defined, regulated and solved;

(ii) An experts' meeting on non-State actors in asset recovery, in Laxenburg, Austria, in September 2010, organized with the International Anti-Corruption Academy and funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, aimed at clarifying the roles and responsibilities of non-State actors in asset recovery processes;

28. The Institute also attended:

(a) The Twelfth Congress, participating in two workshops that focused on asset recovery;

(b) The fourteenth International Anti-Corruption Conference, held in Bangkok in November 2010, participating and organizing several workshops focusing on the core areas of work of the Institute;

(c) The 146th international training course of the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in Tokyo in September 2010.

29. The Institute's main publications in 2010 included:

(a) Kilian Strauss, "The situation of financial intelligence units in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union", Working Paper Series No. 09;

(b) Kodjo Attisso, "The recovery of stolen assets: seeking to balance fundamental human rights at stake", Working Paper Series No. 08;

(c) "Development assistance, asset recovery and money-laundering: making the connection", a paper aimed at explaining how money-laundering has an impact on development;

(d) Daniel Thelesklaf and Pedro Gomes Pereira, eds., "Non-State actors in asset recovery", with a preface by Anne Peters (Bern, Peter Lang AG) (forthcoming in the spring of 2011).

#### **IV. Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council**

30. In 2010, the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council carried out the following activities:

(a) The Advisory Council continued its activities in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, in close cooperation with UNODC;

(b) The Advisory Council participated in the Twelfth Congress and organized and coordinated the ancillary meetings, sponsoring two such meetings: "Violence against women", and "Protecting cultural property: the state of the art";

(c) The Advisory Council participated in the nineteenth session of the Commission and coordinated the workshop of the United Nations crime prevention

and criminal justice programme network on protection against trafficking in cultural property, which provided an opportunity for the network's institutes and the panel of experts to share their knowledge. The results of the session are part of the official documents of the Commission;

(d) A round-table discussion and presentation of the volume *Organized Crime in Art and Antiquities* took place on 18 January 2010 at the Italian Institute for Philosophical Studies in Naples, Italy;

(e) A proposal to establish a permanent committee for countering crime in art and antiquities, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy was presented on 26 February 2010;

(f) The manuscript for the book *Crime in the Art and Antiquities World: Illegal Activities in Cultural Property and Criminal Policy Responses*, by Stefano Manacorda and Duncan Chappell, was delivered in July 2010 and will be published shortly;

(g) In cooperation with UNODC, the advisory council organized an international conference on the theme "International organized crime: the African experience" in Courmayeur, Italy, from 10 to 12 December. The Advisory Council devoted its annual conference to transnational organized crime in Africa. Divided into four sessions, the conference was attended by about 100 representatives of law enforcement authorities, international organizations and non-governmental organizations and academics from 23 countries. A series of recommendations was formulated, which the Advisory Council will present at the twentieth session of the Commission;

(h) The coordination meeting of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network was hosted prior to the Advisory Council's conference.

31. The Advisory Council's Web-based international criminal justice event calendar can be found at [www.crimeday.net](http://www.crimeday.net) and can now be accessed in more than 40 languages.

32. The quarterly newsletter of the Advisory Council, issued in cooperation with the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, continues to be published.

33. The Advisory Council's website ([www.ispac-italy.org](http://www.ispac-italy.org)) receives several hundred visits each month. A special section includes detailed information on the Twelfth Congress.