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Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and 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

Summary

The present report was prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/152 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1994/21 and 1999/23. It contains a summary of the activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

* [E/CN.15/2017/1](#).



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I. Introduction

1. One of the functions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is to facilitate and help coordinate the activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, which have undertaken to assist in the implementation of the mandate of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice. The Commission may request the institutes, subject to the availability of resources, to implement selected elements of the programme and suggest areas for inter-institute activities.
2. The Secretary-General, in turn, seeks to ensure that the expertise and resources of the institutes are utilized effectively in the implementation of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme. Member States are invited to explore the possibility of cooperative projects with the institutes.
3. The present report, summarizing activities carried out in 2016 by the institutes, has been prepared by the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/152 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1994/21 and 1999/23 and Council decision 2010/243, and contains contributions from the institutes.
4. The programme network held two joint programme coordination meetings in 2016. The first meeting was held in Vienna in connection with the twenty-fifth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which took place from 23 to 27 May 2016. The second meeting was held in Bangkok on 8 November 2016 and was hosted by the Thailand Institute of Justice. Both meetings were co-chaired by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute, which is the current network coordinator.

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

5. 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 has submitted a report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-sixth session containing information on the activities undertaken by the Institute in 2016 ([E/CN.15/2017/8](#)).

III. Activities of the regional and affiliated institutes

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

6. During 2016, the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders conducted the following training courses and seminars:
 - (a) The 162nd international senior seminar (13 January-12 February): 21 senior officials from 11 countries discussed multi-agency cooperation in community-based treatment of offenders;
 - (b) The third criminal justice training programme for French-speaking African countries, (Abidjan, 15-26 February): 31 practitioners from eight French-speaking African countries discussed capacity-building for investigation, prosecution and adjudication, and measures against terrorism and organized crime;
 - (c) The seminar on promoting community-based treatment in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region (Bangkok, 2-4 March): 26 senior officials from 10 ASEAN member States and Japan shared information on needs and challenges in community-based treatment;

(d) The comparative study on criminal justice systems of Japan and Nepal (7-18 March): 10 officials from Nepal studied effective measures of criminal procedure, including investigation, prosecution and trial;

(e) The 163rd international training course (18 May-23 June): 30 practitioners from 21 countries discussed issues related to children as victims and witnesses;

(f) The UNODC and Asia and Far East Institute training seminar for prison officers in Myanmar (6 June-15 July and 15 November-2 December): 231 participants studied prison management in line with international standards and norms;

(g) The third training course on legal technical assistance for Viet Nam (4-15 July) and the joint study on the legal systems of Japan and Viet Nam (11-15 July): 12 officials from Viet Nam discussed problems related to the enforcement of the amended code of criminal procedure in Viet Nam;

(h) The tenth regional seminar on good governance for South-East Asian countries (Yogyakarta, 26-28 July): 21 practitioners from 10 ASEAN member States discussed contemporary measures for effective international cooperation in the field of anti-corruption;

(i) The 164th international training course (17 August-23 September): 31 practitioners from 20 countries discussed effective measures for treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of juvenile offenders;

(j) The training course for prison officials from Myanmar in Japan (7-13 September): five prison officials from Myanmar studied prison management and training for prison officials in Japan;

(k) The 19th training programme on the United Nations Convention against Corruption, organized by the Institute, with contributions from UNODC (12 October-17 November): 30 practitioners from 26 countries discussed effective anti-corruption enforcement (investigation and prosecution) in the area of public procurement.

7. The Institute also issued several publications containing material from its various training courses and seminars, including the *UNAFEI Newsletter* (Nos. 149, 150 and 151), the *Resource Material Series* (Nos. 98, 99 and 100) and the report of the ninth regional seminar on good governance for South-East Asian countries.

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

8. In 2016, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders carried out the following activities:

(a) Prevention of organized crime and other related crimes: the Institute supported training seminars on international law and transnational organized crime, which were held in Italy and in countries in Latin America. The Institute participated in a high-level round table on the protection crisis in the Northern Triangle of Central America, organized by the Organization of American States and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to support the response of Central American countries to the migration crisis and the related violence. The activity was supported by Costa Rica and the Central American Integration System (SICA);

(b) Crime prevention: the Institute carried out a number of activities related to crime prevention, victimology and community work, aimed at university students and professionals from different areas in Argentina and El Salvador. The Institute also organized training activities in the field of prevention of cyberbullying aimed at teachers and students in Costa Rica, with a view to promoting a culture of peace;

(c) Juvenile criminal justice: the Institute provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice of Costa Rica for the construction of new facilities for the detention of juveniles deprived of their liberty, in accordance with United Nations standards. The Institute also carried out a project to promote the social reintegration of young people in conflict with the law, through art and culture, as a strategy for social reintegration, with the financial support of the Costa Rican Institute against Drugs. The Costa Rican Institute organized an international congress to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Juvenile Criminal Justice Law of Costa Rica and to exchange experiences on the application of the Law and expose the challenges faced by the juvenile criminal justice system;

(d) Prisons: the Institute participated in several workshops and training seminars on the situation of persons deprived of liberty and prison systems in Latin American countries and Spain. In Costa Rica, the Institute conducted research on the human rights situation of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people and other vulnerable people deprived of liberty;

(e) Restorative justice: the Institute supported the organization of workshops and training activities as part of the Restorative Justice Programme of the judiciary of Costa Rica. The Institute also supported the training activities of the Judicial School of El Salvador;

(f) Women and criminal justice: the Institute developed a number of training programmes on the rights of women and other vulnerable populations, and on the situation of women deprived of liberty and their rights, aimed at judicial authorities, academics and civil society.

9. The Institute also produced the following publications:

(a) A publication containing comments and analysis on the juvenile criminal law of Costa Rica, summarizing some relevant jurisprudence adopted in the juvenile criminal justice system of Costa Rica;

(b) A manual of juvenile criminal law containing information regarding the juvenile criminal justice system in Costa Rica, restorative justice and relevant jurisprudence.

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

10. During 2016, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, completed three multi-year projects related to trafficking in persons.

11. The Institute implemented a multidisciplinary project entitled “Preventing human trafficking and sham marriages: a multidisciplinary solution”, funded by the European Commission. The Institute’s main tasks were to develop the research methodology, train the researchers involved in the project, attend the national round tables, publish a research report and participate in the development of training material. As a result of the research, a new form of exploitation with links to trafficking in persons was identified and defined under the term “exploitative sham marriage”.

12. Furthermore, the Institute participated in a project entitled “Nordic-Baltic Partnership with Passenger Ferry Companies to Counter Trafficking in Human Beings on the Baltic Sea”, which was supported financially by the Nordic Council of Ministers. The Institute’s main responsibility was to carry out research on the linkages between human trafficking and the ferry industry, and to make proposals on how the ferry sector could participate in the prevention of trafficking. One of the main conclusions of the research was that the prevention of trafficking could become incorporated into the corporate social responsibility agendas of the ferry companies.

13. In addition, the links between the exploitation of migrant workers and human trafficking were researched, and a doctoral thesis entitled “From forced flexibility to forced labour: the exploitation of migrant workers in Finland” was published in the HEUNI series. The research found that the exploitation of migrant workers — and ultimately, trafficking for the purpose of forced labour — was structural. The research suggests that the notions of the continuum of exploitation and cumulative exploitation could assist in conceptualizing the dimensions of the exploitation of employees. The research also proposes that the categorization of “exploitative crimes and harms of the employer” should be used within the framework of corporate crime research in order to point to the harm suffered by the victims. The findings have been instrumental in changing the attitudes of criminal justice actors and policymakers in Finland. Furthermore, there has been interest in the findings throughout Europe.

14. Additionally, in cooperation with UNODC, the Institute completed a project on men, women and crime in global and European crime statistics. Two summary reports were made available as policy briefs at the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The full report, published in 2016, assesses the current data available at the international level on gender and crime, based on the United Nations surveys on crime trends and the operations of criminal justice systems, and data at the European level from the *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics*.

15. In 2016, the Institute also revised its strategy to reinforce the importance of partnerships for its work both in Europe and globally. It highlights the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals and notes specifically the need to develop indicators and tools for the measurement of the fulfilment of the Goals. The substantive strategy pinpoints certain substantive areas of importance: trafficking in persons, cybercrime, hate crime, victims of crime and corporate social responsibility in the area of crime prevention.

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

16. In the period from January to September 2016, the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders concluded the development of its medium-term plan of action 2017-2021, with a focus on funding opportunities, collaborating with partner agencies in making criminal justice a development issue, promoting good governance and the rule of law, and increasing public participation in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

17. In reference to online security processes, the Institute is collaborating with experts in the provision of technical support regarding the use of information and communication technologies in prosecutions. The Institute, the Uganda Law Society and representatives of civil society are piloting a project on legal aid clinics: empowering States for criminal justice targeting access to justice and capacity-building for community-based justice services in selected countries. Between March and July 2016, awareness-raising sessions were held for the Uganda Police Force and the Ugandan national task force against human trafficking. At the Octopus Conference 2016: Cooperation against Cybercrime, held in Strasbourg, France, in November 2016, the Institute discussed, together with other agencies, modalities to promote global action against cybercrime.

18. At the Joint Programme Coordination Meeting of the programme network, held in Bangkok on 8 November 2016, a number of thematic issues were proposed, providing the Institute with a basis for the development of projects for promoting the rule of law.

19. In July 2016, the Institute offered technical assistance to the civil service of Uganda in evaluating strategies for management of government projects in which information technology resources are used.

20. On 7 July 2016, the Institute, in conjunction with the University of Birmingham, held a round-table discussion on policy, legal, ethical and sociocultural issues surrounding the regulation of virtual currencies for awareness-raising about crypto-currencies. Participants were from academia and the fields of economics, governance, legislation and policy formulation, and law enforcement.

21. In spearheading regional initiatives against crime, in May 2016, the Institute enhanced its working relationship with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) office in Kampala in the fight against criminal networks. Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda now have national task forces against human trafficking and online child abuse.

22. In order to promote the use of electronic evidence in criminal justice administration, the Institute, in conjunction with UNODC, is promoting capacity-building through the training of trainers in East Africa to address challenges in raising awareness about cybercrime. In April 2016, a training workshop was conducted on basic cybercrime investigations for investigation and prosecution officials in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

23. With a view to promoting enhanced collaboration among regional networks and focal points and building on the Kampala outcomes on strengthening regional cooperation in East Africa, the Institute is working to develop closer cooperation among focal points for law enforcement agencies, prosecution services and judicial systems to facilitate mutual legal assistance in criminal matters.

24. The Institute is consulting the African Union Commission and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on regional crime prevention initiatives aimed at ending poverty, combating climate change and resolving conflicts, and on human rights concerns, especially as they pertain to refugees. The Institute routinely engages with diplomatic missions in Kampala on the migration patterns of illegal migrants across borders.

25. To address transnational organized crime, the Institute and its partners seek to assist States in integrating relevant traditional norms in conventional criminal justice systems with a view to achieving community-based justice. Collaboration between the Institute and selected universities to operationalize this endeavour is ongoing.

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

26. During 2016, the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy carried out the following activities:

(a) On 23 May, a senior associate made a presentation on social inclusion programmes to counter radicalization of youth at the programme network institutes workshop held during the twenty-fifth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(b) On 25 May, a senior associate made a presentation on proactive criminal justice responses to violence against girls at a side event on gender-based violence against women and girls and criminal law, organized by the Government of Belgium, the International Juvenile Justice Observatory, the Academic Council on the United Nations System, the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and the World Society of Victimology during the twenty-fifth session of the Commission;

(c) On 26 April, the Centre hosted an anti-corruption seminar for senior prosecutors and investigators from Guatemala;

(d) The Centre co-organized two conferences on preventing sexual assaults in post-secondary institutions in the Province of British Columbia, Canada;

(e) From 22 to 23 June, a senior associate represented the Centre at a regional meeting in Bangkok entitled “Governing Safer Cities — Strategies for a Globalised World”, organized by UNODC and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat);

(f) Throughout 2016, the Centre reviewed and contributed cases involving the smuggling of migrants to the online knowledge management portal Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC), developed by UNODC;

(g) On 19 February, the Centre held a one-day conference in Vancouver, Canada, entitled “Integrity in Local Governments: Mitigating the Risks of Conflict of Interest, Fraud and Corruption”;

(h) A senior associate served as a Gender Adviser for the Strengthening the Rule of Law Programme of UNDP in Peshawar, Pakistan;

(i) On 23 and 24 March, a senior associate made a presentation at the conference entitled “Towards Equal Opportunity and Eliminating Discrimination of Women in the Administration of Justice”, held in Cairo, which was organized by the Ministry of Justice and the National Council for Women, with the support of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and UNODC;

(j) A senior associate was contracted by UNODC to develop training modules on effective prosecution responses to violence against women and girls and deliver national training sessions on responding to cases of violence against women in Bahrain and Egypt and at a regional training-of-trainers workshop in Thailand for prosecutors from ASEAN member States;

(k) On 28 October, the Centre held a one-day conference in Vancouver, Canada, entitled “Follow the Money: Corruption, Money Laundering and Organized Crime”;

(l) On 27 and 28 January, a senior associate participated in an expert group meeting in Bangkok entitled “Access to Justice for Women in Plural Legal Systems in Southeast Asia”, organized by UN-Women;

(m) A senior associate served as a research adviser to the Thailand Institute of Justice on a study entitled “Women as Justice Makers in the ASEAN region”;

(n) A senior associate, in collaboration with Global Rights for Women, was contracted by UN-Women to develop an implementation guide to the Essential Services Package to respond to violence against women and girls, a partnership of UN-Women, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Health Organization, UNDP and UNODC;

(o) On behalf of UN-Women, a senior associate undertook a gender- and rights-based analysis of an amendment to the Legal Aid Law of Viet Nam;

(p) From 15 to 16 November, two senior associates participated in a UNODC expert group meeting in Vienna on the concept of financial or other material benefit in the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

F. Australian Institute of Criminology

27. The Australian Institute of Criminology carried out the following research activities in 2016:

(a) The Institute’s programme of research on human trafficking and slavery continued, resulting in the publication of a report on the role of migration brokers in human trafficking in Australia;

(b) As part of the Institute's transnational organized and cybercrime programme, reports were published on consumer fraud, fraud against the Government of Australia and identity crime and misuse. Cybercrime-related research included a study of spam and crime and a study of the changing nature of digital forensics for investigating data stored by means of cloud computing. A study that examined the impediments associated with legislation designed to address unexplained wealth was also published;

(c) A range of reports were produced on violent crime victimization in Australia. These included studies on homicide and the night-time economy and prisoner-on-prisoner homicide. Work on sexual assault included a review of legislation on sexual offences and child sexual abuse and a study of non-offending parents as secondary victims of child sexual abuse. A study on the risk of violence during interactions between the police and intoxicated offenders was also published;

(d) A series of reports on drug-related crime were also published. These included an evaluation of a project designed to prevent the diversion of pseudoephedrine from legitimate use to use in methamphetamine production, a study of alcohol use among young adult illicit stimulant users, the relationship between methamphetamine use and acquisitive crime, and drug use in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. The Institute continued to operate the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia programme in Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Sydney;

(e) A number of reports were produced on prisons and the corrections system in Australia, including on the subjects of recidivism among prisoners, the transition from prison for people with a disability, and the impact of educational courses in prison on reducing recidivism and welfare dependence;

(f) The Institute also continued to administer a series of criminal justice-related statistical monitoring programmes that report on an annual or biennial basis and that cover deaths in custody, fraud experienced by the Government of Australia and homicide;

(g) Through its criminology research grants programme, the Institute funded and published research on workplace violence and on victims of online fraud;

(h) The Institute partnered with the Queensland Police Service to host the third Crime Prevention and Communities Conference in Brisbane, Australia, attracting almost 300 delegates;

(i) During 2016, the Institute established four research priorities: (a) criminal justice responses to family and domestic violence; (b) reducing demand for prison; (c) futures of crime and justice; and (d) exploring the links between volume crime and organized crime.

G. Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights

28. In 2016, the Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights, the new public name adopted by the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences, carried out a number of activities, including the following:

(a) The twinning project "Strengthening efficiency, accountability and transparency of the judicial and prosecutorial system in Kosovo",¹ funded by the European Commission, and which started in October 2016, will contribute to the rule of law in Kosovo by strengthening the independence, efficiency, transparency and sustainability of the judiciary and prosecutorial system. The Institute acts as the ad hoc mandated body of the High Council of the Judiciary of Italy;

¹ All references to Kosovo in this report should be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

(b) The twinning project “Support to training of the justice sector personnel” is aimed at strengthening the Tunisian High Institute of the Judiciary; it is implemented by the French Ministry of Justice, and the Institute acts as the ad hoc mandated body of the High School of the Judiciary of Italy;

(c) The twinning project “Capacity-building activities in support of the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Transitional Justice” is aimed at strengthening the institutional capacity, management and organization of the Tunisian Ministry of Justice; it is implemented by the Ministry of Justice of Spain, and the Institute acts as the ad hoc mandated body of the Ministry of Justice of Italy, junior partner of Spain on the project;

(d) The third meeting of experts on the protection of human rights in the criminal justice system, held in Rome, addressed human rights issues in the Islamic Republic of Iran and conducted a comparative analysis of the Codes of Criminal Procedure of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Italy and international standards;

(e) Within the framework of the project entitled “Technical assistance activities in support of the Egyptian justice sector: training activities on human rights in the administration of criminal justice”, funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, 40 Egyptian judges, 32 of which were women, attended a training seminar in Siracusa, Italy. The project also organized four national training sessions held in Cairo on the same topic;

(f) A meeting of experts for representatives of the Ministries of the Interior and of Health of seven francophone African States addressed the fight against counterfeit drugs in francophone Africa and was organized by the International Institute of Research against Counterfeit Medicines;

(g) The 16th Specialization Course on International Criminal Law for Young Penalists gathered 58 participants from 27 different countries, focusing on the multiple regimes and models of international criminal responsibility and the effectiveness of national and international legal systems in enforcing the international criminal responsibility of non-State actors;

(h) The First Specialization Course for Junior Prosecutors, entitled “International criminal law and international cooperation in penal matters: theoretical and practical questions”, provided 52 participants with the theoretical and practical tools to build efficient prosecution strategies.

H. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences

29. The Naif Arab University for Security Sciences was established in 1978. The University, located in Riyadh, is a pan-Arab organization and unique educational institution in the Arab world specializing in advanced security-related studies at the post-graduate level in the form of diploma, master’s degree and doctoral degree programmes. The University also offers other security-related diploma programmes, training courses and exhibitions and has strong relationships with many educational and security-related institutions regionally and internationally. The University continuously holds security conferences, seminars and exhibitions to spread awareness about security and develop the skills and knowledge of those working in the security field. It is affiliated with the United Nations. For further information, see <http://nauss.edu.sa>.

I. National Institute of Justice of the Department of Justice of the United States of America

30. The National Institute of Justice is the research, evaluation and development branch of the Department of Justice of the United States of America. Its mission is to provide objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the

challenges of crime and justice, in particular at the State and local levels in the United States. In support of that mission, the Institute makes investments in three major areas: research on crime and criminal justice issues, technology for law enforcement, and forensic services that support the criminal justice community. For example, in 2016, the Institute continued to implement the programme on transnational issues, which invests in research and evaluation studies on international issues that have an impact on law enforcement in the United States and abroad, including but not limited to violent extremism and trafficking in persons. Stakeholders for the Institute's investments in research, development and evaluation include law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, correctional institutions and the numerous community organizations that interact with the criminal justice system. A full listing of the Institute's programmes and partners is available at www.nij.gov.

31. The Institute remains a participant in international initiatives and supports UNODC in a number of ways. In the broadest sense, the Institute's research often overlaps with subjects within the purview of UNODC. The results of all its research initiatives are available on the National Criminal Justice Reference Service website (www.ncjrs.gov), which allows users to search results by topic (e.g., "violence against women").

32. In 2016, the Institute carried out a number of activities related to UNODC and the United Nations. For example, it hosted a conference addressing violent extremism, hosting representatives from a number of Member States to discuss radicalization to violent extremism and community-based programmes designed to counter it.

J. Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

33. In 2016, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, implemented the following activities:²

(a) The Institute improved knowledge and skills regarding human rights and methodologies for teaching human rights at five prosecutor colleges across China, improved implementation of juvenile justice reform by Haidian District People's Procuratorate in Beijing, and increased the involvement of social workers in the juvenile criminal process. The work on juvenile justice was complemented by a research report on the current implementation of the non-custodial, conditional non-prosecution mechanism;

(b) In Indonesia, the Institute continued to support the implementation of a nationwide prison auditing system based upon the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and the implementation of the juvenile criminal justice system law of Indonesia, in accordance with internationally recognized standards and practices;

(c) In cooperation with the Royal Academy for Judicial Professions of Cambodia, the Institute developed and implemented compulsory and credited human rights courses for the Academy's curricula. Additionally, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Institute contributed to the implementation of a compulsory and credited human rights course at the Lawyers' Training Centre of the Cambodian Bar Association. The Institute also provided support for the development of legal clinics at two universities in Cambodia;

(d) In cooperation with the Kenya Prisons Service, the Institute, inter alia, strengthened the human rights capacity of 40 officers in charge of prisons and their human rights officers, and launched a project on assessment and classification of

² For further information, see www.rwi.lu.se.

offenders, together with the Probation and Aftercare Service of the Kenya Prisons Service and the Prison and Probation Service of Sweden;

(e) The Institute advised the Sierra Leone Correctional Service on strategies to bring its legislative framework into compliance with the Nelson Mandela Rules and other relevant international standards;

(f) The Institute assisted judicial institutes in Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the State of Palestine and Tunisia in the development of comparative studies of national laws and ratified human rights treaties, and developed a new training manual on the application of international human rights conventions in the curricula of Arab judicial institutes and schools in the Middle East and North Africa;

(g) The Institute strengthened human rights knowledge and skills for judges of the East African Court of Justice, and improved awareness of and information on the Court's cases and proceedings for regional stakeholders;

(h) The Institute contributed to a regional consultation in South Asia on the implementation of the Nelson Mandela Rules.

34. In the field of conferences, the following activities were conducted:

(a) The Institute made a presentation on ethical issues and legal limitations in the use of surveillance technologies for the prevention, investigation and prosecution of serious crime at the programme network institutes workshop held during the twenty-fifth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(b) The Institute presented a regional study on juvenile justice entitled "A measure of last resort? The current status of juvenile justice in ASEAN member States" at the Second Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Council for Juvenile Justice Subcommittee for ASEAN member States, held from 15 to 17 June, and at the 1st ASEAN Conference on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held from 9 to 11 November;

(c) At the 18th Annual Conference of the International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA), the Institute, together with the Kenya Prisons Service, delivered a presentation on human rights and good corrections, and accepted jointly with the Kenya Prisons Service the ICPA Correctional Excellence Award for Management and Staff Training.

K. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime

35. The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime conducted the following activities in 2016:

(a) The Centre participated in several international events:

(i) The twenty-fifth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(ii) African Forum for Urban Safety Learning Exchange, held in Durban, South Africa, from 29 June to 1 July;

(iii) Habitat III Cross-Cutting Expert Group Meeting on Safer Cities in the New Urban Agenda, held in Geneva from 6 to 8 July;

(iv) Thematic School on Radicalization organized by the National Centre for Scientific Research of France and the Paris Institute of Political Studies, held in Paris from 12 to 15 September;

(v) UNODC expert group meeting to develop a new personal and social skills education programme, to be delivered in sports settings, that targets vulnerable adolescents for crime and drug prevention (14 September); United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development

(Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October, which focused on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda;

(b) The Centre organized a series of mini-conferences between January and June on several topics, including the prevention of radicalization, preventing violence in public institutions, preventing drug-related crime and preventing crime and feelings of insecurity in public ground transport;

(c) In collaboration with the Quebec Ministry of Public Security, the Centre held a conference on preventing crime in public institutions, in Quebec City, Canada, on 1 April.

36. The Centre produced a report entitled *5th International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety: Cities and the New Urban Agenda*, produced with the financial support of Public Safety Canada.

37. In the area of strategic partnerships and technical assistance, activities included the following:

(a) In 2016, the Centre was requested by the Chamber of Commerce and the City Hall of Bogotá and the National Police of Colombia to develop a crime prevention policy regarding crime and feelings of insecurity in public transport;

(b) The Centre, in collaboration with the Department of Penitentiary Administration of France, started working on the implementation of an intervention and prevention response to violent radicalization within the country's probation system in the cities of Grenoble, Lyon and Nice;

(c) The Centre was requested by the City of Montreal, Canada, to carry out the assessment of a project in the borough of Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles of Montreal. The project was a response to the significant increase in violent crime, vandalism and acts of delinquency registered by borough police.

L. Institute for Security Studies

38. In 2016, the Institute for Security Studies carried out the following activities:

(a) Served as an expert resource on policing, crime and justice for the South African Parliament's Police Portfolio Committee;

(b) Published the *South African Crime Quarterly*, the *African Security Review* and regular regional security reports;

(c) Monitored and analysed crime, justice and governance trends, including the functioning of the criminal justice system;

(d) Focused crime research and analysis, including on effective responses to crime and violence, building safer cities, civil engagement and innovative research on parenting and intimate violence;

(e) Managed the Crime and Justice Information and Analysis Hub, a user-friendly, timely, accurate and reliable source of information and analysis (see www.issafrica.org/crimehub);

(f) Provided training on crime, policing and investigation of serious threats;

(g) Collaborated with the South African Police Services in analysing crime statistics in the country, which the Institute for Security Studies successfully lobbied to be released every three months instead of annually;

(h) Provided relevant information and analysis on policies, strategies and performance, including briefings and policy advice to key stakeholders;

(i) Promoted community safety;

(j) Hosted seminars and briefings for policymakers and decision-makers.

39. As regards countering transnational threats, international crime and terrorism, activities included the following:

- (a) Collaboration with key stakeholders in Africa to provide training on transnational and international crime and on terrorism, to investigators, prosecutors, judges and other government officials;
- (b) Provision of specialized counter-terrorism training to senior prosecutors and police officials from Southern, East and West Africa;
- (c) Publication of a weekly newsletter on counter-terrorism in Africa and beyond, the *CT Week in Review*;
- (d) Coordination of the African Network on International Criminal Justice;
- (e) Provision of expert advice to the Secretary-General on the rule of law, counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism;
- (f) Serving as implementing partner and consortium lead of the European Union for their Counter-Terrorism Monitoring, Reporting and Support Mechanism;
- (g) Robust participation on international criminal justice issues, including attendance of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, direct engagement with African States and facilitation of high-level discussions;
- (h) Provision of advice to the World Economic Forum on terrorism, illicit economy, corruption, fragility, violence and conflict;
- (i) Close collaboration with, among other entities, UNODC, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, INTERPOL and the Global Center on Cooperative Security.

40. In 2016, the Institute's publications covered, among other things, policing, innovative responses to crime, crime prevention through improved parenting and community engagement, action to counter organized crime, maritime security, counter-terrorism and international criminal justice (available from www.issafrica.org).

M. Korean Institute of Criminology

41. In 2016, the Korean Institute of Criminology implemented several activities, the highlights of which are provided below:

- (a) In March, the Institute, in conjunction with the Meiji University of Japan held the third Korea-Japan Criminal Justice Forum, an annual academic conference aimed at facilitating academic exchange between Korean and Japanese scholars in the field of criminology;
- (b) In July, the Institute held the fourth Northeast Asian Forum for Criminal Justice, an annual academic conference aimed at deepening academic exchange with Chinese universities. Participants from the Jeju, Yanbian, Jilin, Liaoning and Heilongjiang Schools of Law discussed the characteristics of cybercrime and terrorism and cooperative measures between the Republic of Korea and China;
- (c) In September, the Korean Institute of Criminology held an international forum entitled "Challenges and Opportunities in Criminal Justice for Public Safety" to suggest effective policies for improving public safety. Participants from four countries, the United States, Germany, Japan and the Republic of Korea, presented and discussed national approaches and strategies;
- (d) In November, the Institute, in conjunction with UNODC, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and the Thailand Institute of Justice, held the Second Regional Meeting on Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, with the participation of 45 officials, as well as representatives of

UNODC, ESCAP, UNFPA, at which 25 States presented national and international perspectives on priorities, needs and challenges in collecting, producing and disseminating crime statistics; the role of crime statistics in supporting the achievement of the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals; the implementation of the United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes; and essential activities for building national capacities. The meeting concluded with the adoption of a set of eight recommendations at the national level and a set of seven recommendations at the regional and international levels;

(e) In December, the Institute, in cooperation with UNODC and the Supreme Prosecutors' Office of the Republic of Korea, held the annual Korean Institute of Criminology International Forum on Challenges and Opportunities in Criminal Justice for Combating Terrorism. Participants from nine countries and UNODC and the World Bank discussed data analysis techniques for anticipating terrorist attacks, the utilization of mutual legal assistance and extradition, and capacity-building activities;

(f) The Institute published about 100 research reports topics covering, among others, digital forensics, criminal mediation, prevention of corruption, dispute resolution, restorative justice and integration of diverging criminal justice systems;

(g) The Institute, in cooperation with the Australian National University, started restructuring the Virtual Forum against Cybercrime, to make it a cybercrime research network and clearing house for providing practical assistance in responding to cybercrime.

N. Basel Institute on Governance

42. In 2016, some of the operational highlights of activities implemented by the Basel Institute on Governance are as follows:

(a) In the context of its role as the "B20 Hub on Anti-Corruption Collective Action", the Institute's International Centre for Collective Action (ICCA) hosted an international practitioners conference entitled "Collective Action: Evidence, Experience and Impact" in Basel, Switzerland in October 2016. This was a follow-up to the first such conference in 2014 and was attended by some 200 participants from the private sector, government, international organizations and civil society. The conference focused on lessons learned through Collective Action initiatives around the world, including the initiative in the metals technology industry, initiated and supported by ICCA, and focused on research in relation to the usefulness of companies engaging in different types of Collective Action initiatives;

(b) Through its International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR), the Institute collaborated with a number of countries around the world to build their capacities to conduct local and cross-border financial investigations and related prosecutions with the aim of recovering stolen assets. Some of those collaboration efforts were done through one-off or multiphase on-site training programmes, such as in India, Paraguay, Peru, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and, at the regional level, for countries in East Africa; other collaboration efforts were done through an expanded programme of work in providing direct case-work assistance to partner countries in East Africa, Eastern Europe, South America and Central Asia. In the context of the collaboration efforts done through the expanded programme of work, ICAR assisted its partner countries in designing and executing investigative and prosecutorial strategies and facilitating formal and informal international cooperation;

(c) In Peru, the ICAR training team delivered, for the first time, a new specialized on-site training course for financial intelligence units, in this particular case specifically designed for the Financial Intelligence Unit of Peru, entitled

“Advanced operational analysis: on-site training”. The novelty of the course, which was developed jointly by the ICAR legal and case consultancy, training and e-learning experts, combines e-learning components with elements of the ICAR signature practical training exercise, which are delivered in an integrated and interactive fashion to participants in-country;

(d) In the context of the Institute’s research programme, implemented through its Public Governance Division, a team of international and local experts conducted research through two substantial research grants: the first, entitled “Informal governance and corruption: transcending the principal agent and collective action paradigms” tests the impact of informality on corruption and anti-corruption, with a geographic comparative focus between societies and systems in East Africa on the one hand and societies and systems in Central Asia on the other hand. The project is funded by the British Academy for the Humanitarian and Social Sciences in the context of the Academy’s Department for International Development (DFID) Anti-Corruption Evidence Programme. The second research initiative represents an ongoing study on the factors that influence the propensity for poor people to engage in, resist and report corrupt transactions in East Africa, with field research in Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. The project is funded by the East Africa Research Fund. Both research projects will present their results in the course of 2017 with a view to hopefully thereafter translating some of those findings into actionable anti-corruption policy recommendations, ideally in those partner countries where the research to date has taken place.

O. College for Criminal Law Science

43. In 2016 the College for Criminal Law Science organized the following academic activities:

(a) On 24 December, the College, in cooperation with the Supreme People’s Court of China Research Institute for Applied Laws and the Juvenile Justice Committee of Chinese Criminal Procedure Law Society, organized the Seminar on Protection for Minors in Cyberspace and Crime Prevention. Prior to that seminar, the College and Shanghai People’s Procuratorate co-organized a workshop for enhancing psychological assessment and a risk-control system for crime involving youth, held in Shanghai on 19 November;

(b) The College research team finalized two consultation reports for central authorities in charge of juvenile justice, entitled “System construction for intervening in antisocial activities by minors under the age of criminal responsibility” (expert draft) and “Countermeasures for minor recidivists”; both reports passed the stage of expert evaluation at the Seminar for Protection of Minors and Crime Prevention, held in Beijing on 9 October;

(c) In order to offer reference points from practical and comparative perspectives, the College for Criminal Law Science held three seminars on death penalty reforms. The first was the “Seminar on local practice of judicial reform in death penalty cases”, held in Zhengzhou Henan Province on 12 and 13 May, which focused on successes and failures that local courts had experienced in the past few years. The second was the “Seminar on new developments in death penalty reform”, held on 21 May, with the intention of reviewing past reforms, summarizing successful experiences and bringing forward legislative and judicial proposals. The last was the “Seminar on international perspectives and Chinese practices of death penalty reform”, held on 20 and 21 August. All the seminars attracted a high number of participants from legislative authorities, judicial organs at the national and local levels, public security authorities, law firms, academic organizations and related non-governmental organizations;

(d) The College also finalized three legislative proposals about sentencing standards in capital cases, special evidence rules and special procedures in capital cases, which will be submitted to Chinese central authorities;

(e) On 30 November, as the final seminar of a project sponsored by China Law Society, the College for Criminal Law Science and Beijing Haidian District People's Procuratorate co-organized the "Workshop on the principle of reducing the sentence in cases where confession and no opposition to the court decision are made", held in Beijing;

(f) The College, the Chinese national group of the International Association of Penal Law and the Chinese Criminal Law Society co-organized the International Conference on Food Security, Corporate Liability and Criminal Justice, held in Beijing on 23-25 September. More than 100 participants from legislative, administrative and academic institutions in Belgium, China, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation and Spain held fruitful discussions on how to strengthen protection under criminal law for food safety by using criminal justice measures and corporate criminal liability mechanisms appropriately;

(g) On 25 May, the College held a seminar on the Chinese counter-terrorism law that became effective as of 1 January 2016. The seminar discussed the new legal system, which was introduced against the background of major terror attacks that had taken place over the past few years;

(h) The Research Center for Crimes by Chinese Entrepreneurs at the College, in cooperation with the Third Branch of the General Anti-Corruption Administration at the Supreme People's Procuratorate of China, organized a High-Level Forum for Prevention of Criminal Risks and Economic Development (9-10 July, Beijing) and issued the *2015 Report on Criminal Risks of Entrepreneurs*.

P. Thailand Institute of Justice

44. The Thailand Institute of Justice became part of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network in May 2016 and has continued to support implementation of the United Nations standards and norms at the domestic level and in the South-East Asian region.

45. With the aim of enhancing the level of compliance with the standards and norms related to the treatment of prisoners, the Institute organized a training session on the management of women prisoners for senior correctional staff in South-East Asia (Bangkok Rules training) from 10 to 19 August 2016, following the South-East Asia Regional Consultation on the Implementation of the revised United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), held on 8 and 9 August 2016, hosted by the Institute in collaboration with Penal Reform International. The two back-to-back regional events provided a forum for discussion and opportunities for every country to learn from one another.

46. With the objective of providing a regular forum for awareness-raising and the exchange of experiences among the member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on cross-cutting issues in crime prevention and criminal justice, the ASEAN Conference on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice has been established under the auspices of ASEAN. The inaugural ASEAN Conference on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was organized by the Institute, in Bangkok from 9 to 11 November 2016, in conjunction with the coordination meeting of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network held in Bangkok on 8 November 2016, and also with the active contribution from participants of the youth forum held in parallel with the Conference in Bangkok from 6 to 12 November.

47. In order to raise awareness of the importance of the rule of law in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development among young professionals in Asia, the Institute organized an intensive training event, the Thailand Institute of Justice Workshop for Emerging Leaders on the Rule of Law and Policy, in Bangkok from 6 to 10 January 2017, in collaboration with the Institute for Global Law and Policy

of the Harvard University Law School. The Workshop was held in connection with the Institute's Public Forum on the Rule of Law and Sustainable Development, which was held in Bangkok on 11 January 2017 as a cross-sectoral platform for awareness-raising and technical assistance among Thai policymakers and practitioners.

48. In 2016, the Institute completed several research projects on key challenges in crime prevention and criminal justice, and produced the following selected publications:

(a) *A Comparative Study of the Treatment of Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures in ASEAN*;

(b) "Gender and imprisonment in Thailand: exploring the trends and understanding the drivers", published in the *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*;

(c) *Scoping Study on Women's Access to Justice: Perspectives from the ASEAN Region*, in collaboration with the University of Cambridge, which provides a future research agenda for improving access to justice for women in the region;

(d) The project "Countering emerging threats and challenges of transnational organized crime from Thailand's perspective in the context of the ASEAN community", in collaboration with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

IV. Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council

49. In 2016, the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council implemented the following activities:

(a) The Council participated in the twenty-fifth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The 16th General Assembly of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council was held in Vienna on 24 May 2016, and the new Board was elected on that occasion;

(b) In December 2014, Following the International Conference on Criminal Threats and International Answers in the Global Sports Industry, co-organized with UNODC, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the United States Department of State and the National Institute of Justice of the United States, and in line with the Council's expertise in the field of anti-corruption, the outline for a study aiming to provide an in-depth analysis of organized crime and corrupt actors in the global sports industry was shared with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. In September, an e-handbook on standard and norms in the area of crime prevention and anti-corruption in sport was published jointly by the Institute and the Council;

(c) In October, an international conference on "Corporate crime and negotiated justice: comparing experiences" was co-organized by the Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale and the Council. The Conference focused on criminal policy issues related to the agreements between prosecutors and judges and the accused person or corporation. Within the wide range of areas of corporate crime, attention was given to a selection of economic crimes (fiscal, corporate and labour) and relevant aspects linked to the environment and corruption. In addition, topics related to the responsibility of corporate bodies and of individual responsibility were subject to comparative analyses. The mechanism of negotiation was analysed with respect to not only the criminal trial but also the intervention of the administrative authorities. The conference was intended to provide a broad overview of this complex topic so as to encourage a debate on criminal policy issues and on the juridical base underlying negotiated criminal justice options, and to

narrow the gap between legal theory and juridical practice by comparing the experiences of scholars and legal practitioners;

(d) In consideration of its long-lasting expertise in the field of countering trafficking in cultural property, the Council discussed a UNODC draft concept note on criminal justice responses to trafficking in cultural property through the promotion of the collection, analysis and strengthening of the repository of data on the phenomenon. A global study and the consideration of legislation and case law on trafficking in cultural property from various national jurisdictions would serve as a practical tool to assist Member States in implementing applicable normative international instruments, as well as the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences.
