



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
12 March 2020

Original: English

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Twenty-ninth session

Vienna, 18–22 May 2020

Item 6 (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**

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.15/2020/1](#).

** The present report was submitted after the deadline so as to include the most recent information.



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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-institutional 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 2019 by the institutes, has been prepared by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, 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 it contains the contributions from the institutes received by 30 December 2019.
4. In 2019, the network held two coordination meetings, one in Vienna in conjunction with the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and one in Canberra hosted by the Australian Institute of Criminology.

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-ninth session containing information on the activities undertaken by the Institute in 2019 (E/CN.15/2020/8).

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 2019, the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, based in Tokyo, carried out the following activities:
 - (a) 171st international senior seminar (9 January–7 February), at which 19 senior criminal justice officials from 10 jurisdictions discussed the criminal justice response to crimes motivated by intolerance and discrimination;
 - (b) Exchange programme of the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme People's Procuracy of Viet Nam (18–22 February), under which 11 prosecutors discussed various issues with regard to combating crime in the age of globalization;
 - (c) Training course for prison officials in Myanmar (25 February–8 March), during which 10 participants studied the institutional corrections system of Japan;
 - (d) Sixth comparative study on the criminal justice systems of Japan and Nepal (4–15 March), in which 12 participants from Nepal compared Japanese and Nepalese trial procedures and police investigation and criminal identification practices;

(e) Follow-up seminar to the third country training programme for the development of effective community-based treatment of offenders in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam (22–24 April), at which 15 participants from 5 jurisdictions evaluated the outcomes of the training programme and discussed current challenges;

(f) 172nd international training course (15 May–20 June), during which 28 senior criminal justice officials from 18 jurisdictions discussed criminal justice responses to trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants;

(g) Preparatory seminar for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (3 and 4 July), which was attended by a number of experts;

(h) Comparative study of Japan and Myanmar to improve prison management (8–19 July), in which 11 participants studied the institutional corrections system of Japan;

(i) 173rd international training course (21 August–20 September), during which 26 senior criminal justice officials from 17 jurisdictions discussed how to tackle violence against women and children through offender treatment and the prevention of reoffending;

(j) Twenty-second training programme of the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on the United Nations Convention against Corruption (9 October–15 November), during which 32 participants from 25 jurisdictions discussed the detection, investigation, prosecution and adjudication of high-profile corruption;

(k) Thirteenth regional seminar on good governance for South-East Asian countries (18–21 December), at which 23 participants from 11 jurisdictions reviewed efforts to combat corruption.

7. During the reporting period, the Institute issued several publications containing materials from its training courses and seminars, including the *UNAFEI Newsletter* (Nos. 158, 159 and 160), the *Resource Material Series* (Nos. 107, 108 and 109) and the report on the twelfth regional seminar on good governance for countries in South-East Asia.

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

8. In 2019, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, based in San José, was involved in the following activities and projects:

(a) The Institute organized several forums on criminal justice and crime prevention for the academic community, relevant authorities, key social actors and the general public. Open discussions are expected to continue in 2020;

(b) The Institute organized a meeting in San José on violence and crime prevention in Latin American and the Caribbean (8–11 October), which was attended by 90 participants. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the main challenges faced by States in the region in that regard, as well as their successful experiences;

(c) The Institute attended the seventh technical meeting of the crime victimization survey in Latin America and the Caribbean initiative (22 and 23 October), held in Mexico City and organized by the Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice;

(d) In Bogotá, the Institute, in cooperation with the Criminal Policy Research Centre of Externado University, contributed to the organization of an international congress on legal pluralism, human rights and critical perspectives on criminal policy

(23 and 24 October). The Institute gave a presentation on criminal policy and juvenile criminal justice in Costa Rica;

(e) The Institute, in conjunction with the University of Cadiz, Spain, and other institutions, organized the first Ibero-American Congress on Criminal Policy and Various Types of Violence (18–20 November). Representatives of the Institute gave presentations on gender violence, urban violence and violence against vulnerable populations. Approximately 80 participants from Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean attended the event, which was held in San José;

(f) The Institute attended a seminar on criminal policy, coordinated by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Peru (26 and 27 November);

(g) In collaboration with the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute, the College for Criminal Law Science, the Permanent Latin America Committee for Crime Prevention and the Brazilian Institute of Human Rights, the Institute contributed to the organization of a number of sessions on juvenile criminal justice, restorative justice, alternative sanctions, crime prevention and urban security, to be held during the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Kyoto, Japan, in 2020;

(h) The Institute provided support to the authorities of Costa Rica in identifying key actors to attend and represent the country at the Fourteenth Congress;

(i) In collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, the Institute designed a cooperation project to promote the social inclusion of people with a history of gang affiliation in El Salvador, through the preparation of a proposal for a legal framework;

(j) Technical assistance was provided to national institutions in Costa Rica in relation to protecting the rights of children in conflict with the law;

(k) The Institute offered support and technical assistance to the Conference of Ministers of Justice of the Ibero-American Countries to improve access to justice for vulnerable populations.

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

9. In 2019, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, based in Helsinki, was involved in the following projects:

(a) A project entitled “Co-creating a counselling method for refugee women victims of gender-based violence”. The aim of the project was to develop a model of assistance for refugee women who are victims of violence. The Institute was responsible for data collection, training and project evaluation. A handbook on counselling asylum-seeking and refugee women victims of violence was produced as part of the project and is available in English, Finnish, Italian, German, Croatian and Greek. The Institute produced the publication *Unseen Victim: Why Refugee Women Victims of Gender-Based Violence Do Not Receive Assistance in the EU*, describing the phenomenon of violence against refugee women, in February 2020. The project findings were presented at several national and international conferences and events, including the Vienna Discussion Forum 2019, on the theme “Ending violence against women through crime prevention, criminal justice responses and women’s economic empowerment”, held in Vienna on 21 November 2019;

(b) A project entitled “Flows of illicit funds and victims of human trafficking: uncovering the complexities”. The aim of the project is to examine the links between human trafficking and economic crime and to develop a manual for the police and labour inspectors on how to comprehensively investigate such crimes. Under the project, an analytical toolkit entitled “Shady business: uncovering the business model of labour exploitation”, which describes the business model of labour exploitation,

has been developed. The project, which covers four European Union countries, will also prepare guidelines for businesses on countering human trafficking as part of corporate responsibility;

(c) A project on trafficking in children in Finland. The aim of the project was to identify the forms that trafficking in children took in Finland. A national assessment of child trafficking in Finland was conducted, and policy recommendations were issued. As a result of the assessment, the Institute was asked to participate in the compilation of a national plan of priorities and measures on violence against children for the period 2020–2025. The Institute was responsible for the chapter on trafficking in children;

(d) A project on links between human trafficking and marriage. The aim was to identify, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), links between human trafficking and marriage (including forced and child marriage) at the global level. The project will result in a United Nations policy paper, to be published in the UNODC issue paper series in early 2020;

(e) A project entitled “Fighting against inmates’ radicalization”. The aim of the project was to study and prevent radicalization among inmates and to develop training for prison authorities. The project resulted in the delivery, in 2019, of a training package for prison authorities and an integration model for radicalized persons in prison;

(f) A project on preventing exploitation in supply chains through corporate social responsibility. The Institute has, for several years, worked with companies to support them in countering labour exploitation in local supply chains (such as in the cleaning, construction, catering and transport sectors). In 2019, the Institute produced an English translation of the “Guidelines for businesses and employers for risk management in subcontracting chains” and promoted them through events and a webinar for businesses;

(g) The Institute, together with the Raoul Wallenberg Institute, coordinated the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

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

10. In 2019, the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was involved in the following activities:

(a) In March, the Institute participated in the Africa Now Conference 2019, organized by the Africa Strategic Leadership Centre and aimed at enhancing public and private sector partnerships for socioeconomic development, with a special focus on young people. The relevant authorities expressed their political will to support technological innovations. The Institute used the forum to build networks with relevant institutions for capacity development, ethical conduct and strategies on the basis of the benefits of collaborative efforts against criminal behaviour among young people. The Conference focused on special education, emphasizing vocational skills and technology as crucial tools for tailored business prospects for young people. Investors, chief executive officers of multinational companies, youth leaders and prominent civil society organization representatives, as well as other potential supporters of the Institute in the area of crime prevention, attended the Conference. The theme, “Towards a secure, integrated and growing Africa”, underscored the significance of the Institute’s programmes. The Conference will result in the development of programmes to address juvenile justice and youth unemployment;

(b) On 3 and 4 July, the Blockchain Association of Uganda hosted a conference that focused on preparing Africa for the fourth industrial revolution, which comprises technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, drones, robotics and big data. The Institute participated in the conference in the context of its plan of action on reconciling technological innovations with robust technological security,

trust and risk assessment, and prospects for the regulation of digital assets. As financial technologies span borders, there are legitimate concerns regarding policy on protecting financial stability, protecting consumers and investors, and combating the illicit use of digital assets. The conference addressed the need for expert interventions and urged Governments to pursue adaptive regulations that adjust to rapid change while upholding business models. The Institute is keen to promote international cooperation to enable Africa to benefit from the capacity development projects of other jurisdictions in order to modernize its crime prevention systems;

(c) The Institute, in conjunction with the University of Birmingham, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, organized a workshop on multisectoral policy approaches to regulating disruptive technologies, which was held on 18 and 19 July and focused on resolving outstanding concerns relating to deficiencies in policy guidelines. The workshop was an inclusive platform that enabled a comprehensive discussion of ideas to inform principled interventions. The workshop also covered the applicability of existing legislation; investigations and prosecutorial and judicial approaches to the settlement of disputes using forensic models; and sociocultural legitimacy surrounding consumer behaviour among vulnerable communities. A research brief by the working group on the regulation of digital assets and financial technologies in Uganda was presented to the Government of Uganda for guidance in developing policy that could be replicated in other countries;

(d) From June to December, consultations were held with Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Malawi, Morocco, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda as part of continuing efforts to consolidate relations with Member States in order to foster dialogue to create a suitable platform for support. The Institute produced and distributed its newsletter for the final quarter of the year;

(e) In December, efforts to raise awareness of corruption were enhanced among relevant Government departments in the context of a special initiative that involved a walk against corruption in Uganda. Led by the President, the walk was a demonstrable act of political will and support in favour of efforts aimed at curbing corruption and emphasizing the role of whistle-blowers in detecting and reporting corruption-related activities. The campaign is a good practice that should be emulated across the region and used by the Institute to promote the sharing of knowledge and initiatives among the Member States. The Institute is currently engaged in the organization of the first regional expert meeting for educationists, to tackle criminality related to the corrupt practices of examination managers.

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

11. In 2019, the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, based in Vancouver, Canada, held activities in the six focus areas to which it is dedicated: the fight against corruption; access to justice and the efficiency of criminal justice systems; cybercrime; corrections; gender-based violence and violence against children; and restorative justice.

12. The first focus area of the Centre was the fight against corruption. During the reporting period, the Centre developed a document summarizing the 10 years of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. The Centre co-hosted a series of seminars held in Vancouver on the fight against corruption. The topics of the seminars were integrity and good governance in public procurement (May); money-laundering in the British Columbia property and luxury vehicle markets (June); corruption and development (June); and the downstream impact on property, with a focus on money-laundering (November). Centre associates also released independent reviews of money-laundering in property, luxury vehicle sales and horse racing in British Columbia. In addition, Centre associates published reports on the international legal framework on migrant

smuggling and trafficking in persons; the racialization of anti-trafficking law enforcement in Canada; and the role of civil society in monitoring efforts to combat trafficking in persons.

13. The second focus area was access to justice and the efficiency of criminal justice systems. In May, the Centre co-hosted a colloquium on access to justice metrics. Centre associates produced reports on military justice performance measurement metrics and on identifying and addressing barriers to juvenile justice reforms in Viet Nam.

14. The third focus area was cybercrime. In June, the Centre organized a conference on blockchain technology, cryptocurrency and corruption. At the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Centre presented the work of one of its associates during a panel on racism. The presentation covered the use of artificial intelligence in tracking and monitoring hate speech and escalating content in online chat rooms and message boards.

15. The fourth focus area was corrections. In 2019, the Centre completed a three-year project focused on the children of incarcerated parents. The project documented the experience of parents, caregivers, and service providers and made recommendations for enhancing the protective environment for those children. Centre associates also produced a report on social reintegration programmes for offenders in Viet Nam.

16. The fifth focus area was gender-based violence and violence against children. Centre associates published work on young people and the law, and a background paper for the expert group meeting on integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies.

17. The sixth focus area was restorative justice. During the reporting period, the Centre conducted a review of the production and delivery of Gladue pre-sentence reports. Centre associates presented and discussed a review of the updated handbook on restorative justice programmes at the expert group meeting. Associates also gave a presentation on international perspectives on restorative justice at the 2019 Canadian National Symposium on Restorative Justice.

F. Australian Institute of Criminology

18. During 2019, the Australian Institute of Criminology carried out the following research activities:

(a) The Institute published two reports on criminal justice responses to family and domestic violence in Australia. The first report provided a review of domestic violence offenders, their prior offences and their reoffending. The second report covered a domestic violence risk assessment tool that was based on the short-term risk of domestic violence offenders' reoffending. The tool, which was developed by the Institute, improved the ability to predict future domestic violence. The Institute also hosted a series of workshops on the use of focused deterrence as a tool for reducing domestic violence;

(b) As part of the Institute's research on trafficking in persons and slavery, the Institute published a report on orphanages, voluntourism and child sexual exploitation in South-East Asia. The Institute also published the first national estimate of trafficking in persons and slavery in Australia;

(c) The Institute continued its programme of research on child sexual abuse material by funding universities to conduct eight projects in order to explore new approaches to reducing the scale of the problem. Examples include the development of a web crawler with voice and facial recognition, pop-up messages, and protocols to be used by police working undercover as children online, and the conduct of systematic reviews to identify existing effective practices. The Institute also published a paper on the implications of childlike sex dolls, in support of new legislation to ban their sale and possession;

(d) The Institute's new serious and organized crime research laboratory developed research programmes in relation to illicit drug markets and outlaw motorcycle gangs. It also published the first Australian analysis of the criminal careers of organized crime offenders;

(e) The Institute also published a series of reports on drug-related crime, including on the availability of fentanyl on the darknet. The Institute continued to operate the programme "Drug use monitoring in Australia" in the cities of Brisbane, Sydney, Adelaide and Perth;

(f) The Institute continued to administer a series of statistical monitoring programmes in the field of criminal justice that include annual reports on deaths in custody, fraud targeted at the Government of Australia, identity crime and homicide;

(g) Under its programme of criminology research grants, the Institute funded and published research on a number of topics, including parental offending and childhood conduct problems, image-based sexual abuse and offending by young people known to child protection services;

(h) The Institute continued to hold events to promote crime and justice research in Australia. In March, the Institute co-hosted the Australasian Youth Justice Conference with the Australasian Youth Justice Administrators. In May, it held the fourth research forum on organized crime, which it co-hosted with the Australian National University. In October, it co-hosted the Australian and New Zealand Society of Evidence Based Policing Conference. A series of seminars were also held on a range of topics, including crime prevention, front-line worker experiences of radicalization, offender adaptation, mafia networks and use by the police of closed-circuit television.

G. Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights

19. In 2019, the Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights, based in Siracusa, Italy, carried out a number of activities, including:

(a) A research and capacity-building project entitled "Strengthening the fight against illicit trade in South-Eastern Europe", under which it developed a revamped capacity-building framework that responded to the needs of its national partners and facilitated meaningful exchanges between a diverse range of national criminal justice actors. National strategic dialogues in seven priority countries, including the "Western Balkans 6" and one State member of the European Union (Romania), were well-attended, with participation by a total of 350 national and 119 international criminal justice officials;

(b) The Mechanism for Combating Illicit Trade, under which a set of international recommendations were developed for Governments, businesses and other key stakeholders to combat illicit trade. The recommendations were developed on the basis of a rigorous analysis of existing international conventions, recommendations, guidelines and other resources relating to organized crime, illicit trade as a cross-sectoral phenomenon and various forms of illicit trade (such as wildlife crime, trafficking in persons and tobacco smuggling);

(c) A training project entitled "Instruments of mutual recognition", which was organized under the aegis of the Council of the European Union and focused on the implementation of Council Framework Decision 2008/909/JHA on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to judgments in criminal matters imposing custodial sentences or measures involving deprivation of liberty for the purpose of their enforcement in the European Union;

(d) A multi-stakeholder meeting entitled "The liaison magistrate initiative: a pilot project to foster international cooperation against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants", at which the UNODC project "Protection of migrants:

justice, human rights and migrant smuggling”, its liaison magistrate initiative component and the main results achieved and lessons learned in deploying liaison magistrates from Nigeria to Italy and Spain were presented;

(e) A pilot training programme, in cooperation with the Department of Penitentiary Administration of Italy and the UNODC subregional office for the Gulf Cooperation Council countries. Under the programme, 25 officers from the Prison Directorate of Saudi Arabia received training on international norms and standards and on Italian best practices in the area of prison management and the treatment of detainees. The programme took the form of training sessions held at the Institute’s headquarters in Siracusa and a study visit to the relevant judicial and penitentiary institutions in Rome;

(f) A twinning project between Italy and Kosovo,¹ entitled “Strengthening efficiency, accountability and transparency of the judicial and prosecutorial system in Kosovo”. Under the project, the Institute conducted 36 missions to Pristina, with the participation of 84 Italian experts to strengthen the independence, efficiency, transparency and sustainability of the judicial and prosecutorial system. The project lasted 31 months and ended in May with a closing seminar attended by approximately 100 participants;

(g) A project entitled “Transfer radicalization approaches in training”, funded by the European Union and aimed at enhancing and updating knowledge of the evolving phenomenon of radicalization in prison and probation, providing professionals with skills to interpret and promptly identify signs of violent radicalization, and developing a common working method to identify and manage subjects who have been or are at risk of being radicalized.

H. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences

20. The Naif Arab University for Security Sciences was established in 1978. Located in Riyadh, it is a unique educational institution in the Arab world that is specialized in advanced security-related studies at the postgraduate level. It offers diploma, master’s and doctoral programmes. The University also offers other security-related diploma programmes and training courses. The University continuously holds security conferences, seminars and exhibitions to spread awareness of security and enhance the skills and knowledge of those working in the security field. More information is available on the University’s website (<https://nauss.edu.sa>).

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

21. The National Institute of Justice is the research, development and evaluation agency of the Department of Justice of the United States of America. Its mission is to improve knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through science. The Institute provides objective and independent knowledge and tools to inform the decision-making of the criminal and juvenile justice communities to reduce crime and advance justice. The Institute is led by a presidentially appointed director and has two science offices: the Office of Investigative and Forensic Sciences and the Office of Research, Evaluation and Technology. The Institute’s research and development process helps ensure that projects are relevant to the field and produce valid, actionable results. The process typically includes identifying needs, developing a research agenda, implementing research, evaluating research results and disseminating those results. Most of the research that the Institute supports is carried out externally by experts from a wide range of disciplines. Each year, the Institute

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

solicits proposals through a competitive process. Proposals are reviewed by independent peer panels composed of both researchers and practitioners. After the panels complete their reviews, Institute scientists present the proposals to the director, who makes final award decisions.

22. In 2019, the Institute published 35 solicitations and made over 400 awards. Projects have a domestic focus, but many address issues that are broadly applicable to the international community. For example, in 2019, the Institute supported competitive solicitations for research on terrorism prevention, trafficking in persons, artificial intelligence, policing, prisoner re-entry, crime victim services, violence against women, forensic evidence in sexual assaults, firearms violence, gang violence, immigration and crime, and desistance from crime.

23. Final products are disseminated through multiple channels in order to: (a) provide policymakers and practitioners with the best available evidence to make decisions; and (b) build knowledge that advances both science and practice. Many final products are written reports, but the Institute also supports seminars that are recorded before a live audience. In 2019, the Institute produced the latest in the research for the real-world seminar series, entitled “Protecting against stress and trauma: research lessons for law enforcement”. That seminar, along with many other resources and listings of specific funded projects, are available on the Institute’s website (www.nij.gov). The Institute also archives research reports and other products on the website of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (www.ncjrs.gov).

24. In 2019, the Institute continued to support the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network. The Institute signed a memorandum of understanding with the Korean Institute of Criminology and is coordinating with it to organize a workshop for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

J. Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

25. In 2019, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, based in Lund, Sweden, continued to implement activities and contribute to achievements in support of the implementation of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, under its programme entitled “Fair and efficient justice”.

26. In the field of capacity development, the following activities were conducted:

(a) In cooperation with the African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum, the Institute worked with the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization and the East African Community on human rights-compliant policing, in particular, in relation to the implementation of common standards for policing in East Africa;

(b) The Institute organized human rights and leadership training for representatives of the East African correctional services following the adoption, in July, of common approaches to human rights training for corrections by the East African Community Correctional Chiefs and its Department of Peace and Security;

(c) The Institute assisted the Economic Community of West African States and its respective member States in the implementation of the African Union Transitional Justice Policy by organizing a West African regional dialogue among key regional stakeholders and related duty bearers responsible for the implementation of the Policy by the Community and targeted member States;

(d) In Kenya, the Institute implemented a wide range of activities in cooperation with the Kenyan correctional services and other actors in the justice sector, including training on the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders

(the Bangkok Rules) for prison officers and prison staff college instructors; and training on the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules) for probation office managers and seminars for magistrates on the application of non-custodial measures;

(e) In Sierra Leone, in cooperation with the Sierra Leone Correctional Service and the United Nations Development Programme, the Institute implemented a series of activities during 2019, including a workshop on human rights action planning; an exchange visit to Kenya for Sierra Leone Correctional Service officers to strengthen their capacity in relation to internal inspections; and a review of the Sierra Leone Correctional Service training curriculum and prisoner employment policy aimed at ensuring compliance with the Nelson Mandela Rules and other relevant international human rights standards;

(f) In Zimbabwe, in July, the Institute signed a memorandum of understanding with the Zimbabwe Prisons and Correctional Service on human rights capacity development. This was followed by two prison management leadership training sessions on human rights for senior management;

(g) Within the framework of the renewed memorandum of understanding, signed in April, between the Institute and the judicial institutes of Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia and the State of Palestine regarding the application of human rights in national courts, the Institute held, in November, a regional training of trainers workshop on methods of interactive training by using human rights-integrated methodology and material developed by the judicial institutes and the Institute under the previous programme for the Middle East and North Africa region;

(h) In China, the Institute developed an e-book on the role of social work in juvenile justice, which described the experiences of ten different jurisdictions;

(i) In Sweden, the Institute continued to cooperate with the Swedish police in its efforts to improve investigations and reduce hate crimes through increased understanding of democracy and hatred, providing training courses for different target groups within the Police.

27. On 31 May, the Chair of the Institute, Ms. Elisabet Fura, contributed to the thirtieth anniversary of the Korean Institute of Criminology by delivering a keynote speech on criminal justice for human dignity and values.

K. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime

28. In 2019, the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime undertook the following projects in the area of research:

(a) With funding from the Government of Canada, the Centre carried out a study and produced a report on trafficking in migrant women and girls in the context of migration flows from Central America to the United States and Canada. The report provided an analysis of international, regional and national strategies and juridical frameworks relating to preventing the victimization of migrant women and girls, in particular, in terms of their trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation. The study constituted the first step of a two-fold project (the second phase of which will be carried out in 2020) whose results are to be presented during an ancillary meeting held in collaboration with the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, and the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders during the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(b) In partnership with the Research Chair on the Prevention of Radicalization and Violent Extremism of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime launched the three-year project “PREV-IMPACT Canada”, aimed at, through action research,

developing and implementing Canadian models for evaluating practices in primary, secondary and tertiary programmes for the prevention of violent extremism and, ultimately, strengthening the capacities of key stakeholders in the prevention of violent extremism in Canada. The project is supported by the Community Resilience Fund of the Canadian Centre for Community Engagement and Prevention of Violence and Public Safety Canada;

(c) With support from the Motorola Solutions Foundation, the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime developed an integrated system of urban safety indicators. The system will assist cities and local governments in their efforts to develop, monitor and evaluate informed crime prevention and public safety policies. The indicator system is currently being tested in two pilot cities in Quebec, Canada.

29. The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime also undertook the following projects in the area of technical assistance and capacity-building:

(a) The Centre has been working in partnership with the African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum to provide technical support to the Southern African Development Community in relation to the formulation and approval of regional guidelines on crime prevention, as well as the development of the corresponding monitoring indicators and implementation support tools;

(b) With the support of the Open Society Foundation, the Centre supported Espoir 18, a French community-based organization, in identifying and developing possible models for better relations between the police and young people in urban communities characterized by rich ethnic diversity and high levels of economic and social marginalization.

30. In October 2019, the Centre published its thematic report on hate crimes committed on the basis of gender identity. Thematic reports are published every other year with the support of Public Safety Canada.

L. Institute for Security Studies

31. The Institute for Security Studies is an independent non-profit African organization that enhances human security on the continent. Headquartered in Pretoria, the Institute has regional offices in Addis Ababa, Dakar and Nairobi, as well as a presence in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Bamako, Brussels and Yaoundé. The Institute conducts independent and authoritative research, provides expert policy advice and delivers practical training and technical assistance.

M. Korean Institute of Criminology

32. Since its inception, the Korean Institute of Criminology has strived to fulfil its core mandates, namely, conducting holistic and systematic research on crime, joint research with Korean and foreign institutes, and international engagement in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. The following are highlights of the Institute's activities in the year 2019:

(a) In December, the Institute and the Peruvian Ministry of Justice signed a memorandum of understanding on technical assistance and cooperation in criminological research;

(b) On 31 May, the Institute hosted the Korean Institute of Criminology International Forum 2019 on the theme "Criminal justice for human dignity and values", in commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of its founding in Seoul. The Forum brought together noted scholars and practitioners, including Ms. Elisabet Fura, Chairperson of the Board of Trustees at the Raoul Wallenberg Institute, and Ms. Dubravka Šimonovic, United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women;

(c) On 10 June, President In Sup Han and Institute delegates hosted a panel session entitled “Criminal justice for human dignity and values” at the 2019 Stockholm Criminology Symposium held in Stockholm;

(d) On 29 August, the Institute hosted the DMZ International Forum on the Peace Economy, in order to discuss, together with 23 national research institutes affiliated with the National Research Council on Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences, how to build a peaceful Korean peninsula;

(e) From 13 to 17 November, Institute delegates led by President Han participated in the seventy-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, held in San Francisco, United States;

(f) On 14 November, the Institute and the National Institute of Justice signed a memorandum of understanding that will serve as a formal basis for further bilateral cooperation in dealing with crime and justice issues;

(g) On 6 December, the Institute hosted the Korean Institute of Criminology International Forum 2019 on the theme “Evidence-based criminal justice policy for public safety”, in commemoration of its thirtieth anniversary. The Forum was attended by renowned scholars in the fields of sociology, criminology, police science, corrections and psychology;

(h) On 31 December, the Institute published the first issue of its English-language, peer-reviewed academic journal, entitled “International Journal of Criminal Justice”, which is intended to serve as a platform for the discussion of theoretical frameworks and practical issues in the field of criminal law, criminology and criminal justice.

N. Basel Institute on Governance

33. A new programme to tackle financial crime in the illegal wildlife trade exemplifies the Institute’s multifaceted, evidence-led operational approach. Efforts are focused on helping to unlock private sector intelligence and action against the illegal wildlife trade in collaboration with the United for Wildlife Taskforce, an initiative of the Royal Foundation that brings together transport companies and financial institutions with law enforcement and field experts. As part of a two-year project of the PMI Impact funding initiative, the Institute is conducting research on social norms in connection with wildlife trafficking and maps how criminal networks involved in wildlife trafficking operate and interact with other transnational criminal organizations.

34. In the Institute’s new partner country, Mozambique, as well as in Kenya, Malawi, Peru, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, experts from the International Centre for Asset Recovery continued to provide hands-on mentoring and case support to law enforcement authorities tasked with recovering stolen assets from abroad. Not only have there been substantial successes in several multimillion-dollar cases, but the Institute’s partner countries are also at the forefront of innovative approaches to asset forfeiture and international cooperation.

35. Authorities in Ecuador, Indonesia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Paraguay, Peru, the United Republic of Tanzania and Ukraine benefited from multiple tailored training courses by the International Centre for Asset Recovery. In the United Republic of Tanzania, four graduates from the train-the-trainer programme have, to date, trained over 300 of their fellow law enforcement officials in financial investigations.

36. In Malawi, a team from the International Centre for Asset Recovery provided legal and policy advice in relation to the development of the country’s National Anti-Corruption Strategy II. Collaboration with the Institute’s in-house private sector experts and public governance research team ensured the strategy was evidence-based, inclusive and focused on concrete goals.

37. The Institute's researchers also enhanced understanding of the relationships between social norms, informal governance structures and corruption through two projects carried out under the Global Integrity Anti-Corruption Evidence programme funded by the Government of the United Kingdom.

38. Led by the Institute's International Centre for Collective Action, a new project under the Siemens Integrity Initiative seeks to further engage the private sector in the fight against corruption and to make collective action a global norm. Results from two KBA-NotaSys Integrity Fund projects on integrity pacts and certification initiatives will be added to the collection of resources and best practices on the Centre's B20 Collective Action Hub (www.collective-action.com).

39. The Institute's collective action and compliance experts provided guidance on anti-corruption compliance, bribery prevention and collective action to small and medium-sized enterprises as part of the Business Integrity Initiative of the Government of the United Kingdom.

40. In Peru, the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs extended the Institute's multi-year programme to strengthen public finance management for another four years. In 2019, a select group of public officials launched an experts network to drive public finance management reform in Peru, and programme and Government representatives worked with the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Secretariat on a pioneering project to enhance their evaluations.

41. The growing body of publications on the Institute's website includes a new series of "quick guides" on current anti-corruption topics. Other online digital resources include the Basel Open Intelligence tool, which enables its users to launch targeted due diligence and financial investigations, the eighth edition of the Basel anti-money-laundering index and a collection of e-learning courses on asset recovery topics.

O. College for Criminal Law Science

42. In 2019, the College for Criminal Law Science of Beijing Normal University continued to carry out international exchanges and engage in cooperation to deepen research on the United Nations rules and standards in the areas of criminal justice and crime prevention and bring forward expert proposals.

43. In May 2019, at the twenty-eighth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Vienna, the College organized a side event on juvenile justice: practice and future reform, and participated in the meeting of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network held in the spring. The College also gave a presentation at a side event entitled "Development of community corrections in China", organized by the Government of China, and at a side event entitled "Community support for reintegration of offenders, including the role of volunteer probation officers and community corrections", organized by the Government of Japan, and took part in other side events organized by the International Anti-Corruption Academy, United Nations Member States and United Nations organizations. In October 2019, the meeting of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network was hosted by the Australian Institute of Criminology, with the participation of more than 20 delegates.

44. The College and the Research Centre on International Cooperation Regarding Persons Sought for Corruption and Asset Recovery in G-20 Member States organized several joint events. In March 2019, the College and the Research Centre held the International Symposium over Global Governance of Corruption and Terrorism, jointly with the Third International Forum on Fugitive Repatriation and Asset Recovery and the eighth International Forum on Contemporary Criminal Law, at Beijing Normal University. In December 2019, the College and the Research Centre were invited by UNODC to Abu Dhabi to attend the eighth Conference of the States

Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption. At the Conference, the College and the Research Centre held a side event on asset recovery and international cooperation against corruption. In November 2019, the College participated in the twentieth Congress of the International Association of Penal Law, held in Rome. More than 670 criminal law scholars, judges, prosecutors and legal officials from over 30 countries attended the Congress. Mr. Wang Xiumei was elected as Vice-President of the Association.

45. In 2020, the College is to organize several international conferences, including the fourth International Forum on International Cooperation on Persons Sought for Corruption and Asset Recovery under Rule of Law, to be held in Zhuhai, China, on 28 and 29 April, and the International Conference on Corporate Compliance and Sanction of Corruption Crimes on 21 and 22 September.

P. Thailand Institute of Justice

46. The Thailand Institute of Justice continues to explore innovative approaches to promoting the rule of law and the United Nations standards and norms in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice in South-East Asia and beyond. Inclusiveness and multisectoral partnerships continue to support the work of the Institute.

47. Guided by its belief that justice is a universal concern, the Institute embraces a spirit of cooperation among stakeholders across sectors and generations. Recognizing the role of young generations in promoting the rule of law and a culture of lawfulness, the Institute collaborated with UNODC and Radboud University in the Netherlands in October 2019 to host the Borderless Youth Forum, with online technology to connect more than 130 young people from 55 countries across Asia, Europe and Africa. At the Forum, solutions to challenges in the criminal justice system, namely, access to justice for vulnerable groups and gender-based violence, were discussed and developed.

48. In supporting Economic and Social Council resolution 2019/16, on integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, the Institute, in partnership with UNODC, organized an expert group meeting in December 2019. The meeting was attended by more than 50 international experts and was aimed at compiling and analysing a set of best practices for using sport as a tool to prevent crime and reintegrate young offenders into society. The meeting was intended to provide guidance for stakeholders around the world.

49. The Institute continues to support the work of UNODC on restorative justice. In June 2019, an expert group meeting on restorative justice was organized with the aim of reviewing and updating the Handbook on Restorative Justice Programmes. In connection to that meeting, a regional training workshop was held in October for 29 participants from the Philippines, Viet Nam and Indonesia. Good practices, views and ideas obtained through the workshop will be reflected in the revised version of the Handbook, which is to be finalized and published in early 2020.

50. The Institute continues to support the implementation of United Nations standards and norms, in particular on the treatment of offenders and non-custodial measures. In November, the Institute held the fourth training workshop on the management of women prisoners for senior correctional staff in the South-East Asia region with the aim of providing guidance and practical knowledge on translating the Bangkok Rules and the Nelson Mandela Rules into practice.

51. To foster regional cooperation, the Institute, in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice of Thailand, played an instrumental role in preparing for the second Conference on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, to be held in February 2020. The Conference is a product of cross-sectoral cooperation among the Association's member States. The Conference, entitled "Promoting the ASEAN culture of prevention for collaborative and innovative justice for all" is focused on cybercrime and will help to identify

innovative ways to address future challenges. Further information is available on the Institute's website (www.tijthailand.org).

IV. Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council

52. In 2019, the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council implemented the following activities:

(a) In line with the Council's activity related to transitional justice, a seminar on the peace agreement in Colombia took place in Milan on 29 January. Mr. Carlos Beristain, a member of the Colombian Truth Commission, and Ms. Anna Myriam Roccattello, Deputy Executive Director and Director of Programmes of the International Center for Transitional Justice in New York, reported on the challenges of restorative justice and the work of the Colombian Truth Commission. During the next three-and-a-half years, the Commission is expected to write and publish a comprehensive report on the armed conflict in Colombia, promote the identification of victims and help develop a campaign of respect and tolerance. The proceedings of the Council's seminar entitled "Milan-Bogotá: operational considerations for the peace agreement in Colombia" will be published in 2020;

(b) The two-year National Centre for Prevention and Social Defence/International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council research project on corporate compliance and corporate liability is ongoing. The project is expected to result in a publication, to be presented at an international conference in early 2021;

(c) The National Centre for Prevention and Social Defence/International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council conference entitled "International Economic Sanctions: Risks and Best Practices" took place on 27 June. The event, which featured prominent speakers, focused on tackling the problems arising from international economic sanctions and creating a space for debate with a particular focus on criminal law, corporate governance and compliance matters. The conference proceedings are to be published in 2020;

(d) The Council serves as the body for the coordination of activities carried out by non-governmental organizations and ancillary meetings at the United Nations Crime Congresses, and has been represented at the regional preparatory meetings for the upcoming Congress throughout 2019.