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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.15/2021/1.



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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-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 2020 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 11 February 2021.
4. In 2020, the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network held two online coordination meetings.

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 thirtieth session containing information on the activities undertaken by the Institute in 2020 ([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 2020, 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) On 13 January, a workshop was organized by the Regional Office for South-East Asia and the Pacific of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Institute, held in Cambodia, at which 71 officers from the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice of Cambodia discussed the potential advantages of community corrections;
 - (b) The 174th international senior officials seminar was held on 16 January–14 February in Tokyo, at which 23 senior criminal justice officials from 14 jurisdictions discussed the prevention of reoffending and fostering social inclusion;
 - (c) The seventh comparative study on the criminal justice systems of Japan and Nepal was held in Tokyo on 19–27 February, at which 12 practitioners discussed challenges to the implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code in Nepal;
 - (d) On 10–13 February, a workshop was held by the UNODC Regional Office for South-East Asia and the Pacific and the Institute in Dili, during which

33 corrections officers discussed the management of offenders to prevent violent extremism;

(e) On 30 September, an alumni webinar was held, during which approximately 110 practitioners discussed the most recent criminal justice issues, mainly in the field of the treatment of offenders, including responses to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic;

(f) On 19 November, an alumni webinar was organized, during which approximately 90 practitioners discussed the latest criminal justice issues, mainly in the field of prosecution and adjudication, including responses to the COVID-19 pandemic;

(g) Once a week, from 12 October to 9 November, an online training was held by the UNODC Regional Office for South-East Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, together with the Institute, at which 40 corrections officers from the Manila City Jail, Philippines, discussed offender assessment and rehabilitation programmes;

(h) During the reporting period, the Institute issued several publications containing materials from its training courses and seminars, including the *UNAFEI Newsletter* (No. 161), the *Resource Material Series* (Nos. 110 and 111) and the report on the thirteenth 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

7. In 2020 the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders carried out a number of activities all over the region, including the following:

(a) The Institute worked closely with legislative and judicial authorities from the region as well as academic institutions and international organizations to promote technical assistance and capacity-building activities;

(b) In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Institute prepared a report to draw the attention to the vulnerable situation of people deprived of liberty;¹

(c) In collaboration with the Human Rights and Peacebuilding Institute of the Pontifical Xavierian University of Colombia, on 30 July, the Institute held an online workshop regarding the role of the victims in transitional justice processes. The dialogue was attended by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, as well as high-level Colombian authorities, academics and human rights activists;

(d) Jointly with the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights and the International Bar Association, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders conducted research on the human right to respect for sexual orientation and gender identity, in the Caribbean and Latin America. In the context of that research, an international congress and expert consultation meeting on sexual diversity and human rights took place in a virtual format in October. The activity was attended by stakeholders from the region and beyond. The study will be published in 2021;

(e) The Institute provided technical assistance to the judicial branch of Costa Rica in developing a framework to address risk and protective factors in order to enhance rehabilitation plans for juvenile offenders going through restorative justice proceedings within the juvenile justice system. Also, in 2020, the Institute began to define the baseline and methodology on which to build the Action Plan of the National Policy on Restorative Juvenile Justice for 2022–2027;

¹ Available at www.ilanud.or.cr/ilanud-informe-covid-19-y-prisiones.

(f) The Institute, in partnership with the Terre des Hommes International Federation, led the Central American and the Caribbean regional preparatory meeting for the World Congress on Justice for Children, attended online by representatives from Governments, academia and civil society;

(g) The Institute supported the Criminal Policy Research Centre of the Externado University of Colombia in the organization of an online congress on the unconstitutional status quo on imprisonment and excessive criminalization, held in October, and presented a paper on restorative justice;

(h) The Institute organized the second virtual conference entitled “Trinational reflection on the smuggling of migrants and related crimes”, held, in collaboration with the Mesoamerica Programme of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in September in Costa Rica, in which 508 immigration police officers from Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia participated. This initiative is part of a regional strategy promoted by IOM and the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and is the follow-up to the first binational meeting of Costa Rica and Panama, held in September 2019;

(i) In El Salvador, in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Institute is supporting the updating and unification of the legislative framework concerning gangs, and the establishment of operational processes to enhance the social insertion of persons with a history of gang affiliation.

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

8. In 2020, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, based in Helsinki, was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic but remained fully operational and, in response to the exceptional circumstances, took a leap forward in distance working, virtual meetings and online training.²

9. In 2020, the Institute launched a strategy which outlines its focus areas for the period 2020–2023, namely, (a) improving access to justice and the quality of services for vulnerable victims of crime; (b) strengthening the criminal justice responses to human trafficking and similar crimes; (c) strengthening the understanding of and the responses to economic crime and corporate crime; (d) enhancing the skills of businesses and public procurement agencies to identify and prevent exploitation in supply chains; (e) developing a new area of research in line with global crime threats and megatrends; and (f) strengthening the role of the Institute in United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice initiatives.

10. In 2020, the Institute was involved in the following projects:

(a) The project on flows of illicit funds and victims of human trafficking (the FLOW project) examines the links between human trafficking and economic crime and has developed tools to prevent and to investigate such crimes, including an investigation tool for law enforcement agencies, a checklist for labour inspectors and a set of tools for businesses to tackle labour exploitation in local supply chains. The tools were made available in five languages and disseminated across Europe to relevant professionals;

(b) The project for a more responsive victim-centred approach of the criminal justice system (RE-JUST) enhances a more victim-centred approach in criminal justice. A country report describing the situation of victims of crime in the criminal justice system of Finland was completed, and best practices in ensuring the rights of victims were collected. In conjunction with the project, the Institute initiated a survey

² The open access online resources of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, are available at www.heuni.fi and heuni.education/main.

for research on the use of video testimony and videoconferencing in criminal trials in Finland;

(c) The KORSI project, to propose a set of indicators for measuring corruption suitable for Finland, released a report entitled “Immeasurable corruption? Indicators for monitoring corruption in the Finland (KORSI) project and its key results”, which describes corruption in Finland and some indicators for measuring it;

(d) The Institute published a study entitled “Restricted agency, control and exploitation: understanding the agency of trafficked persons in 21st-century Finland”, which was widely noted in Finnish media;

(e) The Institute took part in research commissioned by the Office of the Prime Minister to evaluate the impact that legislative changes from 2015 to 2019 have had on the rights of asylum seekers in Finland. The report will be released in 2021.

11. 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

12. In 2020, the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders carried out the following activities:

(a) On 18 February, the seventh extraordinary meeting of the Governing Board of the Institute was held in Addis Ababa. Attended by representatives of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Malawi, Senegal, Uganda and Zambia and UNODC, the meeting adopted a resolution to address the salient issues of the governance and sustainability of the Institute, put in place a technical advisory committee with an oversight role to help fast-track the implementation of activities to benefit African countries, and appealed to Member States for enhanced support to the Institute. The Democratic Republic of the Congo was elected chair of the Board. The Board also adopted the secretariat’s status report, which detailed proposals for strengthening the performance of the Institute, as recommended by external reviewers;

(b) From March to May, the Institute renewed the technological office equipment for the required functional capacity for online engagements through virtual contacts, with a view to ensuring business continuity while observing the guidelines of national health authorities and to strengthening virtual contacts and networks. A concept note outlining the strategic programme direction of the Institute was developed, with a view to repositioning the Institute and renewing its interventions to address the development aspirations of Africa;

(c) From June to August, the Institute participated in a number of national activities related to United Nations initiatives and to raise awareness and strengthen action against corruption, human trafficking, gender-based violence, torture and all forms of violation of personal liberties. The pandemic and its effects have aggravated the violation of human rights of vulnerable communities. The Institute developed a course outline to help law enforcement agencies to strengthen the rule of law consistent with the relevant United Nations human rights instruments and standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice;

(d) The Institute published and disseminated its newsletter outlining its activities for the period March–June;

(e) In September, the Institute entered a bilateral arrangement with Vancouver Island University to undertake mentorship programmes for interns from the University;

(f) In December, the Institute carried out a review of programme implementation during the year, in order to inform members about what had been accomplished since the beginning of 2020 and to plan activities for 2021.

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

13. In 2020, the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, based in Vancouver, Canada, was involved in the following initiatives:

(a) The Centre developed, with the support of UNODC and the Thailand Institute of Justice, the second edition of the UNODC *Handbook on Restorative Justice Programmes*.³ An online launch webinar for the *Handbook* was held in May to highlight the crucial role that restorative justice programmes play in increasing access to justice, share information and discuss good practices and common challenges;

(b) The Centre participated in the following meetings of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption: the ninth open-ended intergovernmental expert meeting to enhance international cooperation under the United Nations Convention against Corruption; the fourteenth meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on asset recovery; the second resumed eleventh session of the Implementation Review Group; and the second intersessional meeting of the Conference on the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly against corruption. In order to expand its partnership in the area of anti-corruption and sport, the Centre became a member of the International Partnership against Corruption in Sport and participated in a virtual meeting of the steering committee of the Partnership;

(c) During the reporting period, the Centre developed 14 discussion papers on various criminal law reform issues such as alternatives to short-term custody, children victims of trafficking by violent extremist groups, the impact of the pandemic on justice institutions, access to justice metrics, transnational organized crime, money-laundering, restorative justice, using sports activities in crime prevention efforts aimed at young people, municipal corruption and human trafficking. The Centre published two impact stories: one on its continued work on the development of performance measurement tools and processes, which has contributed to the first performance monitoring framework for the Canadian criminal justice system, introduced by the Department of Justice in 2019; and one on its work for the *United Nations Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence*, in particular in relation to promoting essential justice and policing services for women and girls subject to violence, which is currently being used to implement the related programmes in 10 pilot countries and is also used by 46 countries in their own initiatives;⁴

(d) Recognizing the importance of prioritizing respect for all persons and their different abilities, the Centre produced a training video for police officers interacting with persons living with autism spectrum disorder. The training video served to educate first responders on how to apply good practices for recognizing and responding to persons with autism spectrum disorder and integrated good community engagement, assessment and de-escalation techniques;

(e) In November, the Centre co-hosted an online event entitled “Campus sexual assault and the 2SLGBTQIA+ community” to create meaningful exchanges among post-secondary institutional staff, students and faculty and support programme

³ Available at <https://icclr.org/publications/handbook-on-restorative-justice-programmes-second-edition>.

⁴ All publications of the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy are available at <https://icclr.org/publications>.

administrators across the province in advancing their knowledge of and capacity to support 2SLGBTQIA+ persons who are victims and survivors of sexual assault;

(f) The Centre continued to work closely with other institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal programme network to prepare for the thirtieth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which included preparations to host the programme network workshop on migrant smuggling in May 2021. The Centre continued to work closely with UNODC and other institutes in the programme network on research projects such as developing a training curriculum on restorative justice programmes in Thailand, with the support of the Thailand Institute of Justice.

F. Australian Institute of Criminology

14. In 2020, the Australian Institute of Criminology carried out the following research activities:⁵

(a) The Institute revised its research priorities, with a focus on violence against women and children; transnational serious and organized crime; illicit drugs; economic crime; and the overrepresentation of Indigenous youth in the criminal justice system. Research on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on crime was also a cross-cutting theme;

(b) Domestic violence continued to be a key theme. A survey of 15,000 women gathered information on their experiences of physical and sexual violence and coercive control during the early stages of the pandemic, identifying key risk factors. Other publications examined the potential for a focused deterrence model to address domestic violence and reported on adolescent family violence and female-perpetrated intimate partner violence;

(c) Research relating to child sexual abuse included projects on Australians who viewed the livestreaming of child sexual abuse in the Philippines and on the development of a treatment programme for offenders who view child sexual abuse material;

(d) As part of the Institute's research on human trafficking and modern slavery, the Institute published a review of the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015–2019;

(e) The Institute also published a series of reports on drug-related crime. The topics included research on vendors who sell drugs on cryptomarkets; price elasticity of demand for drugs; the impact of arrest and seizure on drug crime; street-level drug law enforcement; the impact of COVID-19 on methamphetamine supply; the use of mobile phones to buy and sell drugs; the social supply of pharmaceutical opioids; and fentanyl supply and use. 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 targeting the Government of Australia, identity crime and homicide;

(g) As part of its programme of criminology research grants, the Institute funded and published research on a number of topics, in particular on corporate crime; bail decision-making; darknet drug traders; malware in spam email; children in out-of-home care and the criminal justice system; a review of proceeds of crime; an examination of co-offending networks; the use of ambulance data to understand violence; fraud offending; the costs associated with different offending trajectories; the needs of identity crime victims; through-care strategies for Indigenous offenders; and phishing and cybercrime risks for university students;

⁵ All publications referred to are available at www.aic.gov.au/publications.

(h) Owing to COVID-19 restrictions, no face-to-face events were held. Instead, the Institute filmed and posted online a number of presentations on topics that included domestic violence, livestreaming of child sexual abuse and homicide;

(i) During the reporting period, the Institute received new funding derived from criminal assets seized by police to undertake two new projects, an international review of best practice in tackling child sexual abuse material and research to address the livestreaming of child sexual abuse.

G. Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights

15. In 2020, the Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights, based in Siracusa, Italy, carried out a number of activities, although the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic made it necessary to cancel some of the activities and radically rethink others. Those activities included the following:

(a) The research and capacity-building project entitled “Strengthening the fight against illicit trade in South-eastern Europe” formally concluded in November with a final webinar to launch a 160-page legal and policy report entitled *Closing the Implementation Gap: Criminal Justice Responses to Illicit Trade in South-Eastern Europe and Associated Challenges*.⁶ The report provides the first region-wide analysis of challenges and opportunities for national criminal justice systems in tackling the phenomenon of illicit trade more holistically. It also elaborates recommendations for national and regional leaders and policymakers. The Institute is now in the process of ensuring its report is widely distributed, including to potential donor countries with a long-standing presence in the region;

(b) The Mechanism for Combating Illicit Trade project is in the process of finalizing its in-depth guidelines for governments and businesses to counter illicit trade. This draft document has drawn on the advice and insights of a nine-person advisory committee and on consultations with leading practitioners in fields such as customs enforcement, intellectual property and cybertechnology-enabled illicit trade. Once the guidelines are finalized, the Institute will develop a publication and website, which will serve as a helpful tool to navigate the guidelines and supporting materials (including international treaties, principles, guidelines, networks, platforms and others);

(c) In order to face the continuous online and offline attacks on democratic institutions and forms of government, a presentation on the work programme of the Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, on the topic of “The right to know” was held on 16 September 2020 in the Senate of Italy;

(d) The tenth “Giuliano Vassalli” training course on criminal law and criminal procedure for PhD candidates was held online on 22–24 October 2020 and was conducted in conjunction with the VIII Congress of the International Association of Penal Law Young Penalists section. The course was entitled “The new faces of the criminal system between public-private cooperation and integration mechanisms between hard law and soft law” and focused on the modalities of cooperation between public authorities and private subjects in the definition and implementation of criminal policy strategies and mechanisms of regulatory integration between hard and soft law. The course involved mainly PhD candidates in criminal matters (criminal law and procedure and criminology);

(e) The European Union-funded project entitled “Transfer radicalisation approaches in training (TRAIIn Training)”, aimed at enhancing and updating knowledge of the ever-changing phenomenon of radicalization in prisons and during

⁶ Available at www.siracusainstitute.org/app/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/SII-Regional-crime-trends-report_web.pdf.

probation and to provide professionals with skills to interpret and promptly identify signs of violent radicalization. The project closed with a final conference, held in Rome in January, which presented the results and the assessment of the project and the possible future scenarios.

H. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences

16. 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 post-graduate 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.⁷

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

17. 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 federal, 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 2020, the Institute continued to implement the programme on transnational issues, under which the Institute 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 transnational gangs, terrorism prevention, missing and unidentified persons and trafficking in persons. Stakeholders in 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.⁸

18. 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.⁹

19. In 2020, the Institute carried out a number of activities related to UNODC and the United Nations. For example, it participated in the December 2020 planning meeting of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network and is coordinating with UNODC and other programme network partners to organize workshops and ancillary sessions for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held virtually and in person in Kyoto, Japan, in 2021. The Institute is working closely with UNODC and the Korean Institute of Criminology to organize a workshop focused on the ways in which emerging technologies are used to facilitate criminal activity, and the ways that emerging technologies may be used as tools to prevent and counter crime.

⁷ Further information is available at <http://nauss.edu.sa>.

⁸ A full list of the Institute's programmes and partners is available at its website (www.nij.gov).

⁹ The results of all its research initiatives are available on the National Criminal Justice Reference Service website (www.ncjrs.gov).

J. Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

20. In 2020, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law continued to implement activities in support of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.¹⁰

21. In the field of capacity development, the Institute implemented the following activities:

(a) In the region of the Middle East and North Africa, the Institute cooperated with judicial training institutes in Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the State of Palestine and Tunisia to disseminate human rights materials and develop training for judges, prosecutors and other professional groups;

(b) In sub-Saharan Africa, in partnership with the East African Community, the Institute trained correctional officers from Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan and Uganda in human rights. The Institute worked with trained lawyers of the Coalition for an Effective African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights on engagement with the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. The Institute and the African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum reviewed the Common Standards for Policing in East Africa, including their alignment with the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol). Together with the East Africa Law Society, the Institute trained advocates before the East African Court of Justice on rules of procedure and pleadings for human rights cases. The Institute, with the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions, trained the Network's institutions on litigation before regional human rights bodies. The Institute's regional African academic network developed a publication on the implementation of human rights commitments, with a focus on the decisions of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, the East African Court of Justice and the Economic Community of West African States Community Court of Justice;

(c) With respect to Kenya, the Institute implemented numerous activities with correctional services and other actors, including training for prison and probation officers and a survey on non-custodial measures. The Institute also supported the development of a national correctional services policy and a study on COVID-19 and corrections;

(d) The Institute, together with the Zimbabwe Prisons and Correctional Services, reviewed the Service's training curriculum, trained correctional officers on human rights law and standards, and donated literature to the Staff Training College. The Institute also signed a memorandum of understanding with the Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission and organized a workshop for the Commission on the topic of corruption and human rights;

(e) With respect to the Asia-Pacific region, the Institute organized a course for judges and representatives in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand on human rights, gender and the environment;

(f) With respect to Cambodia, the Institute held a workshop on clinical legal education for lecturers from universities of Cambodia, to introduce them to theory and practice, review current initiatives and discuss developing clinical legal education in their institutions;

(g) With respect to China, the Institute, in cooperation with Peking University, offered courses on human rights and the rule of law for master's students and lectures on issues including criminal procedure and human rights protection. The Institute and the East-Lake Institute for Social Advancement in Wuhan organized a workshop on research in disability rights policy, including on access to justice for persons with

¹⁰ A full account of activities in the area of fair and efficient justice, as well as the Institute's other priority areas, is available at www.rwi.lu.se.

disabilities. Together with the China University of Political Science and Law, the Institute published the first textbook in Chinese language on gender and human rights, including a focus on criminal justice;

(h) With respect to Turkey, the Institute partnered with Özyeğin University to establish a forum on child-friendly justice, and with the Ankara Bar Association on “training of trainers” programmes for the lawyers of the Association’s internship unit;

(i) With respect to Uzbekistan, the Institute worked with the Academy of the General Prosecutor’s Office to support a master’s programme in human rights, including curriculum review and a course on fair trial rights;

(j) With respect to Armenia, the Institute conducted a needs assessment with the Ministry of Justice and other stakeholders to support justice sector reforms and a national human rights plan;

(k) With respect to Belarus, the Institute supported the development of the first training manual for legal clinics in Belarus, integrating human rights and gender;

(l) With respect to Cuba, the Institute held workshops on clinical legal education with the universities of Valencia and Havana, and the National Organization of Collective Law Offices of Cuba, targeting teachers, lawyers and the judiciary.

22. In the field of activities related to expertise, the Institute joined the UNODC expert group meeting on the legislative resource guide on the Nelson Mandela Rules.

K. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime

23. In 2020, the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, based in Montreal, Canada, carried out the following activities:

(a) The Urban Safety Lab, created in partnership with the City of Montreal, was launched in 2020. The Lab offers a space for (i) exchange, as it will expand to other cities worldwide, allowing benchmarking and the sharing of information and experience and the creation of a community of cities for urban safety; (ii) information, as it will handle an extensive database on crime, violence, insecurity, risk and resilience factors and geographical information, among other things; (iii) knowledge, as it will produce thematic reports on key issues, trends and international comparisons for its member cities; and (iv) innovation, as it will develop new conceptual and methodological approaches, ideas and tools to advance our understanding of urban safety and local practices with partner cities;

(b) Completion of a report on human trafficking of migrant women and girls in Central and North America, containing an analysis of prevention strategies developed at the international, regional and national levels.¹¹ This research shows that there is a critical gap in implementation of preventative policies, a need to centre prevention efforts around victims and survivors, and a strong need to better inform women and girls about trafficking issues at the national and international levels;

(c) Completion of the Centre’s forthcoming seventh edition of *International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety*, which focuses on the gaps between scientific evidence and crime prevention policies and practices. More specifically, the report examines several areas where those gaps are particularly acute: (i) the different rationalities and “regimes of truth” that surround policymaking processes; (ii) the difficulty of understanding scientific processes and interpreting scientific evidence; and (iii) the challenging articulation of scientific evidence with other sources of knowledge to ensure participative, integrative and multidimensional policies;

(d) Development of a knowledge-based urban safety model, which integrates theoretical, conceptual and operational components to offer a new perspective on

¹¹ Available at <https://cipc-icpc.org>.

urban safety, crime and violence issues, as well as to strengthen the capacity of local stakeholders to build a systemic, participative strategy-making process. This model was developed in partnership with Barbara Holtmann, creator of the “fixed” approach to crime and violence. There are two main components at the model’s core: a systemic, participative and adaptable decision-making process which accompanies local stakeholders from inception to evaluation; and an indicator-based knowledge management system which makes it possible to structure, sort and analyse available information and use it throughout the policymaking process;

(e) Technical assistance in different municipalities in Quebec. In collaboration with the Quebec Ministry of Public Safety, the Centre has developed a municipality support programme, aimed at providing small- and low-capacity local authorities with baseline analysis of their crime and insecurity situation and assisting them with local safety audits and the subsequent development of crime prevention and community safety strategies.

L. Institute for Security Studies

24. 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, a satellite office in Bamako, and staff working from across the African continent.

25. In 2020, the Institute carried out the following activities to enhance the response of Africa to counter organized crime:

(a) The Institute partnered with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime to enhance knowledge and action in response to organized crime in Africa. The Enact project led by the Institute is funded by the European Union;

(b) The Institute conducted over 20 online events, including one side event on drug trafficking held on 6 March, during the sixty-third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and two side events held on 15 and 16 October, during the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, held in Vienna;

(c) The Institute drafted the Southern African Development Community (SADC) integrated regional strategy against transnational, serious and organized crime in Southern Africa, which was accepted by the convening member States;

(d) The Institute provided technical assistance and facilitated the adoption of the SADC Firearms Protocol, which has resulted in new momentum to address illicit flows of weapons in the region. The success of the SADC Protocol also encouraged SADC member States such as Namibia to request technical assistance in the implementation of the national and regional frameworks in the country. Further, the Institute is also supporting the Namibian Police Force to develop a national small arms and light weapons policy to address the related illicit flows;

(e) The Institute supported the operational strategy on transnational organized crime of the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization and supported the revitalization of the East African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation Regional Cattle Rustling Protocol over the past six months;

(f) The Institute published material on various organized crime issues, including illicit markets, wildlife crime, drug trafficking, smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons.¹²

¹² ISS and partner publications can be accessed on the Enact website: <https://enactafrica.org/> generating approximately 198,666 views between July and December 2020.

26. In 2020, the Institute carried out the following activities to prevent violence and advance criminal justice responses and effective policing:

- (a) Published the *South African Crime Quarterly*¹³ and regular regional security reports;
- (b) Served as an expert resource on policing, crime and justice for the Parliament of South Africa Portfolio Committee on Police;
- (c) Monitored and analysed crime, justice and governance trends, including the functioning of the criminal justice system;
- (d) Conducted crime research and analysis, including on effective responses to crime and violence, building safer cities, civil engagement and innovative research on parenting and intimate partner violence;
- (e) Managed the Crime and Justice Information and Analysis Hub, a user-friendly, timely, accurate and reliable source of information and analysis, which is readily accessible online (www.issafrica.org/crimehub);
- (f) Collaborated with the South African Police Services in analysing the quarterly and annual crime statistics in the country;
- (g) Provided relevant information and analysis on policies, strategies and performance;
- (h) Coordinated the Violence Prevention Forum and engaged with the Government of South Africa and key civil society actors to develop inclusive approaches to violence prevention;
- (i) Hosted seminars and briefings for policymakers and decision-makers.

27. In 2020, the Institute carried out the following activities to promote the rule of law and human rights-based action to prevent and combat terrorism and violent extremism:

- (a) Offered expert advice to the United Nations Secretary-General on the rule of law, counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism in the context of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate;
- (b) Provided training on transnational and international crime and terrorism to a wide range of investigators, prosecutors, judges and other government officials in Africa;
- (c) Provided specialized counter-terrorism training to senior prosecutors and police officials in East, West and Southern Africa;
- (d) Collaborated with, among others, UNODC, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, INTERPOL and the Centre on Global Counter-Terrorism Cooperation;
- (e) In partnership with the chapters of Benin and Togo of the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding, delivered in those countries two capacity-building workshops on preventing and countering violent extremism for selected representatives of civil society and media;
- (f) At the request of the Conseil de l'Entente, participated in the fifth ordinary meeting of the organization's experts and ministers in charge of security and border management. The meeting brought together decision-makers and advisors from Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, the Niger and Togo to discuss common security challenges;
- (g) Provided insights and analysis that fed into the internal reflections of the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on possible avenues of intervention in support of the

¹³ Available at <https://issafrica.org/research/south-african-crime-quarterly>.

Regional Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience Strategy for Areas Affected by the Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin Region;

(h) Upon the request of UNDP, supported UNDP programming processes through a series of engagements that included briefings, presentations and technical assistance to review or develop strategic documents framing the agency's conflict-related work in the Lake Chad basin;

(i) At the request of the team of the European Union Special Envoy for the Sahel, contributed to an expert consultation on the revision of the Sahel strategy of the European Union and shared insights and analysis from its research in the Sahel.

M. Korean Institute of Criminology

28. Since its inception, the Korean Institute of Criminology has striven to fulfil its core mandates of conducting holistic and systematic research on crime; joint research with domestic 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 2020:

(a) On 25 June, the Institute hosted the first Korean Institute of Criminology expert group meeting, in which Liv Tørres, director of the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies at the New York University Center on International Cooperation, was invited. Among the topics discussed were the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on marginalized and vulnerable groups and measures to ensure access to justice through technology and innovation;

(b) On 2 September, the Institute hosted the first Korean Institute of Criminology colloquium series, featuring talks by Kittipong Kittayarak, Director of the Thailand Institute of Justice. Among the topics discussed were increased public health risks in prisons and places of detention, alternative measures to incarceration to relieve overcrowding of prisons, and the technical assistance and capacity-building activities in support of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);

(c) On 4 September, the Institute hosted the First Asia-Pacific Expert Conference for Criminal Justice. The conference, on the theme "Tasks in criminal policy amid the COVID-19 pandemic: evolving trends in a changing landscape", invited scholars affiliated with regional institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to examine the impact of socioeconomic changes wrought by the pandemic on the prevalence and patterns of crime and the implications of the pandemic for privacy rights and data protection;

(d) On 2 and 3 December, the Institute hosted the seventh Korean Institute of Criminology International Forum on the theme "Challenges of cybercrime as opportunities: prevention, cooperation and safety". Internationally renowned experts in the field of cybercrime were invited to address a wide array of topics including the measurement of the scope of cybercrime, economic crime using cybertechnology, cybersex crime and cybersecurity.

N. Basel Institute on Governance

29. The International Centre for Asset Recovery of the Basel Institute on Governance celebrated major milestones this year with respect to its mentoring and case support for law enforcement authorities tasked with recovering stolen assets. Those milestones included the first non-conviction-based confiscation order in Malawi, a plea bargain in the United Republic of Tanzania as part of the first Deferred Prosecution Agreement of the United Kingdom and a precedent-setting non-conviction-based confiscation case in Peru. The year ended with a historic agreement on asset returns between Luxembourg, Switzerland and Peru.

30. Despite the challenges of replicating intensive training workshops in virtual space, the training team of the International Centre for Asset Recovery delivered adapted online training to authorities in Kenya, Tunisia and Ukraine, as well as to members of two African anti-corruption networks. It also launched a new open, instructor-led course on cryptocurrencies and anti-money-laundering.

31. Vital to the transition to virtual learning was the Basel Institute's new LEARN platform (learn.baselgovernance.org). The site also hosts free e-learning courses on asset tracing and financial analysis, including a new terrorist financing module developed with the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units. These are available in several languages, as well as practical guidelines and quick guides to anti-corruption topics.

32. Demand surged for the Basel Open Intelligence investigation and due diligence tool. The online tool performs one-click multilingual searches of open-source information on individuals, organizations and financial crimes.

33. The ninth annual edition of the Basel Anti-Money-laundering Index, a country risk assessment tool for countering money-laundering and terrorist financing, received media attention worldwide. Subscriptions to the expert edition (free for public and non-profit institutions) rose significantly.

34. Green Corruption is the new programme of the Basel Institute to address environmental degradation through an anti-corruption and governance approach. It builds on initial work focused on illegal wildlife trade, which has provided support for financial investigation capacity and cooperation across East Africa. This includes unlocking intelligence collaboration with the private sector through the operation of the information-sharing system of the United for Wildlife Financial Taskforce and Transport Taskforce.

35. The Institute's Public Governance team has continued to produce ground-breaking research into informal and behavioural drivers of corruption and the role of social networks. Projects emphasize incorporating evidence on these factors into anti-corruption interventions. This year's work includes the application of social network analysis to wildlife crime networks, community-level research into illegal wildlife trade in Uganda, and testing how social networks can be harnessed to target social norms of corruption in the health sector in the United Republic of Tanzania.

36. Novel initiatives by the Institute's compliance and collective action specialists range from guidelines on measuring the effectiveness of anti-corruption programmes to exploring human rights and synergies with companies across the globe in the area of anti-corruption compliance. Fresh research to support the evolution of anti-corruption collective action into a global norm is available on the B20 Collective Action Hub, supported by the Siemens Integrity Initiative. These include practitioner-focused resources on local certification initiatives, integrity pacts and high-level reporting mechanisms.

37. In the Institute's Peru office, the Subnational Public Finance Management Programme funded by Switzerland entered its second four-year phase. The team's smart use of social media to train thousands of public officials despite pandemic restrictions was featured in the National Innovation Week in Peru.

O. College for Criminal Law Science

38. Between January and August 2020, most work of the College for Criminal Law Science of Beijing Normal University was done online, with a return to offices in September. Therefore, the Institute organized both online and offline conferences. The main activities during 2020 were as follows:

(a) On 2 July 2020, experts and scholars from the College participated in an online conference and provided suggestions for the improvement of the draft of the eleventh amendment to the Criminal Law Code of China, drafted at the

twentieth meeting of the Standing Committee of the thirteenth National People's Congress of China. In particular, they provided suggestions on environmental crime and wild animal protection crimes from the international criminal law perspective. After the meeting, the suggestions put forward by the experts were compiled in a written report and submitted to the national legislature;

(b) On 17 October 2020, the Ninth International Forum on Contemporary Criminal Law, focusing on corporate compliance and corporate governance was successfully held in Beijing. It was sponsored by the College and the research association of the Beijing Enterprise Centre for Legal Risk Prevention and Control, which is one of the research centres of the College. The Forum was carried out online and offline at the same time. Nearly 100 experts and scholars from all over the country and judges, prosecutors, lawyers, entrepreneurs and experts and scholars from Hungary, Japan, the Republic of Korea and other countries conducted in-depth discussions on the issues of corporate compliance and corporate crime governance;

(c) On 19 November 2020, the "Launch of the counter-terrorism modules in Chinese" co-sponsored by the College and UNODC was successfully held at Beijing Normal University. Officials from UNODC and about 100 professors and students from universities participated in training using the Education for Justice (E4J) module on counter-terrorism, making use of a combination of online and offline methods;

(d) On 20 November 2020, a symposium on Artificial Intelligence and Criminal Justice was held at Beijing Normal University. The conference was hosted by the College and co-organized by the Criminal Law Research Association of China. The conference had three sessions, for the discussion of criminal liability for artificial intelligence, the criminal response to artificial intelligence and artificial intelligence crimes, and the status of the subject of criminality in the field of artificial intelligence. The symposium focused on the interaction of theory and practice, legislation and justice, on the various problems that may exist in artificial intelligence and criminal justice, on the interactive combination of theory and practice, legislation and justice and the promotion of the development of artificial intelligence.

P. Thailand Institute of Justice

39. Improving the treatment of female offenders, including their social reintegration, remains one of the core mandates of the Thailand Institute of Justice. On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), the Institute conducted a series of virtual and physical events in collaboration with UNODC and Penal Reform International, which included the events entitled "The United Nations Bangkok Rules at 10: progress and possibilities", "The tenth anniversary of the United Nations Bangkok Rules: global perspectives and the way forward" and "Towards the tenth year of the Bangkok Rules: enhancing the power of social partnership".

40. The Institute continues to focus on the linkages between criminal justice, the rule of law and development in their international, regional, and national dimensions, with the following key activities:

(a) On regional cooperation, the Institute organized the Second Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Conference on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the theme "Promoting the ASEAN culture of prevention for a collaborative and innovative justice for all", held on 27 and 28 February 2020. With a focus on South-East Asia, the conference featured 320 participants from governments, international organizations, the private sector and academia. A parallel youth forum with youth representatives from 10 ASEAN countries was also held;

(b) In response to COVID-19, the Institute launched the "Report on the COVID-19 situation in prisons and policy recommendations for Thailand". In collaboration with UNODC, the Institute conducted a global webinar series on the

topic of gender-responsive criminal justice reform. The challenges that the pandemic created for gender-sensitive treatment and non-custodial measures were discussed. The Institute also organized a series of online virtual conferences on the theme of adapting and living with the pandemic;

(c) With a view to improving rehabilitation and prison reform capacity, the Institute organized a virtual specialized training programme for staff at the Malang Women's Prison in Indonesia. The programme provided an in-depth understanding of women prisoners' gender-sensitive needs, focusing on their health, security and rehabilitation. The online workshop was attended by 31 participants and 19 international and domestic experts from seven countries;

(d) Together with the Office of the Attorney-General of Thailand, the Institute held a seminar for 70 senior prosecutors on technology and justice. The seminar encouraged a shift towards a more adaptable mindset by providing participants with insights on emerging megatrends, showcasing good practices introducing the futures thinking framework and the strategic foresight tool. The Institute also organized training for assistant public prosecutors on the topic "standards on criminal justice and justice design thinking".

41. The Institute has expanded its collaboration with UNODC and institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network. Key projects completed include the UNODC *Toolkit on Gender-Responsive Non-Custodial Measures*; the UNODC *Handbook on Restorative Justice Programmes* (second edition); and the study "Towards child-sensitive criminal justice in South-East Asia for child victims of violence" (a project with the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy).

IV. Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council

42. In 2020, the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, had to convert planned activities into online events or postpone events to a later date. The following activities were conducted:

(a) As the final outcome of the Council's activity related to transitional justice, the proceedings of the Council's seminar entitled *Milano–Bogotá: Percorsi di Giustizia nella Colombia dopo l'Accordo di Pace* were published in June 2020;

(b) Together with the National Centre for Prevention and Social Defence, the Council carries out an ongoing research project focused on corporate compliance and corporate liability. In July 2020, an online plenary meeting took place. The project consists of a critical and integrated analysis of corporate compliance from an interdisciplinary perspective, with a particular focus on juridical issues. The publication, as final outcome of the project, is expected to be presented at an international conference to be held in late 2021;

(c) The Council's ancillary meeting at the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, entitled "Global enforcement for cross-border corruption: the way ahead?", took place as an online event at the postponed Crime Congress held in March 2021. The aim of the ancillary meeting was to explore the need to enhance global prevention and enforcement with respect to cross-border corruption by presenting the current situation and discussing the possible steps forward, in accordance with some of the most relevant measures envisaged in the United Nations Convention against Corruption.