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

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

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

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

* E/CN.15/2013/1.



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I. Introduction

1. One of the functions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is to facilitate and to help coordinate the activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, which have undertaken to assist in the implementation of the mandate of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice. The Commission may request the institutes, subject to the availability of resources, to implement selected elements of the programme and suggest areas for inter-institute activities.
2. The Secretary-General, in turn, seeks to ensure that the expertise and resources of the institutes are utilized effectively in the implementation of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme. Member States are invited to explore the possibility of cooperative projects with the institutes.
3. The present report, summarizing the activities carried out in 2012 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 2012/238 and is based on contributions from the institutes.
4. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations focal point for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, chaired the 2012 coordination meeting of the network, which was hosted by the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council in Courmayeur, Italy.

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-second session containing information on the activities undertaken by the Institute in 2012 (E/CN.15/2013/21).

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. According to the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the following training courses and seminars were held in 2012:
 - (a) 150th international senior seminar (12 January to 9 February): 21 senior criminal justice officials discussed trafficking in persons: prevention, prosecution, victim protection and promotion of international cooperation and formulated

recommendations for the eight participating countries based on the lectures and discussions held during the programme;

(b) 151st international training course (16 May to 22 June): A course on evidence-based treatment of offenders brought together 24 criminal justice officials from 14 countries in order to examine the treatment of offenders and in particular to share information on the possibility of implementing evidence-based treatment of offenders;

(c) 152nd international training course (23 August to 27 September): 22 participants from 16 countries engaged in in-depth discussions on trafficking in persons with the Institute's faculty and visiting experts and formulated practical solutions to be applied in the countries represented at the course;

(d) The fifteenth training programme on the United Nations Convention against Corruption was held from 11 October to 14 November. Thirty-two participants from 21 countries discussed the status of corruption and related acts in their respective countries, as well as related problems and challenges with regard to investigation, prosecution and adjudication. They emphasized the importance of the implementation of the Convention and shared best practices for so doing;

(e) The twelfth training course on the treatment system for juvenile delinquents in Kenya was held from 14 February to 9 March. Fourteen participants from juvenile justice agencies in Kenya were exposed to theories and practices with regard to on-the-job training and what is required to treat juveniles under the juvenile justice system. The course curriculum was based on lectures, visits to relevant organizations and group work discussions. At the end of the course, the participants drafted simple guidelines for the on-the-job training of childcare and protection officers in Kenya;

(f) The eighth seminar on criminal justice for Central Asia (29 February to 15 March): Nine participants from Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan examined anti-corruption measures on the theme of "Addressing corruption which hinders countermeasures for drug offences and other crimes, especially ethics and codes of conducts for judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials". The participants enhanced the cooperative relationships among the criminal justice authorities of their respective countries.

7. During 2012, the Institute hosted the sixth regional seminar on good governance for South-East Asian countries, held from 12 to 14 December. Twenty-one participants representing eight South-East Asian countries attended the annual seminar, which featured experts from several institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, such as the Basel Institute on Governance, the College for Criminal Law Science, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the Korean Institute of Criminology, as well as from the Attorney-General's Chambers of Singapore and the Seoul High Prosecutors' Office. The experts gave presentations on the theme of "International cooperation: mutual legal assistance and extradition", and participants discussed the importance of international cooperation and best practices in responding to corruption.

8. From 26 July to 30 August, an Institute professor provided technical assistance to Kenya on its juvenile justice system, in coordination with its national project for

capacity-building of childcare and protection officers. The curriculum, teaching materials, testing tools and framework of the capacity-building scheme were improved based upon the Institute's technical advice and assistance.

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

9. During 2012, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders carried out the following:

(a) The strategy to combat sexual abuse and exploitation, and trafficking, of children and adolescents was completed with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and ECPAT International (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes) in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Technical assistance was provided to Argentina for the application of Act 26.364 on trafficking. Assistance was also provided to UNODC for the compilation of information on organized crime, violence and drug trafficking in Guatemala;

(b) A project on the prevention of juvenile violence and the strengthening of the juvenile criminal justice system was developed by the Institute in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama. In Nicaragua, the project provided assistance concerning legislation on criminal justice for adolescents;

(c) The regional project on restorative justice was completed by the Institute in Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama;

(d) The Institute promoted the establishment in Brazil of a United Nations world security university. In Costa Rica, the Institute provided assistance to the office of the leader of the legislative branch within the framework of the National Security Agreement; to the Ministry of Public Security on the Firearms Act; to the Supreme Court by sponsoring an international congress on accessibility, justice and peace; and to the national bar association on the trying of crimes in so-called flagrancy courts (special courts for cases involving persons accused of being caught in the act of committing a crime). The Institute also provided assistance in Peru to the Director General of Criminal and Prisons Policy within the framework of the International Conference on Criminal Policy and Prison Reform; and in Argentina to the Government and to the National University of La Plata in connection with the social conflict prevention programme;

(e) A special office was established for the Secretary-General's "UNiTE to End Violence against Women" campaign. Within the framework of the Women, Justice and Gender Programme, the Institute carried out a number of activities to integrate the gender focus into criminal justice in Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Spain, as well as in Puerto Rico;

(f) Upon request, the Institute conducted research and provided technical assistance and training aimed at guiding and supporting the work being done vis-à-vis the serious regional prisons emergency and to plan the establishment of prison systems consistent with the United Nations rights and duties model. Missions were organized to Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Costa Rica,

the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and Peru;

(g) Together with the prosecutorial agency of the Government of the city of Buenos Aires and the Ibero-American Association of Public Prosecutors, the Institute prepared the report on compliance with the Santiago Guidelines on Victim and Witness Protection. The Institute also collaborated with the Supreme Court of Cuba by offering a training course on criminal procedural law;

(h) Professionals from Argentina, Guatemala, Panama, Spain and the United States of America were welcomed under the internship programme;

(i) A number of publications were produced on the basis of the projects referred to above. In addition, the Institute's documentation centre responded to requests for information from Latin America, the Caribbean and other regions. The website (www.ilanud.or.cr) has become a valuable regional digital library.

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

10. The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI), conducted various projects in 2012, including the following:

(a) The Institute carried out several technical assistance projects during 2012. Three technical assistance projects dealt with corrections. One project enhanced the capacities of correctional authorities in the treatment of female prisoners with a history of violence and abuse. A second project examined the situation of ageing prisoners in several European countries, with a focus on their health conditions and special needs, and formulated recommendations. A third project was designed to improve and develop security analysis methods, and resulted in recommendations for applying security-related information as part of the decision-making process in prison and in aftercare. A separate project, conducted in cooperation with the Russian Federation, resulted in a textbook to be used in the training of judicial officials in countering corruption;

(b) The Institute is a partner in the New European Crimes and Trust-based Policy (FIDUCIA) project. That project is designed to produce an innovative model of "trust-based" policy and related policy recommendations to be addressed to member States and European Union institutions. The Institute is providing expertise in particular on the utilization of criminological and criminal justice data in policymaking, and issues relating to trafficking in human beings, cybercrime and the problems faced by trafficked persons in foreign countries;

(c) The Institute is a partner in a project implementing a survey, in all European Union countries and Croatia, on violence against women. The Institute's main task in the project is to act as the scientific adviser and to produce the interviewer training materials and other relevant research materials, and to prepare the final research report for the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, which commissioned the project. A second, separate project related to victimization surveys, funded by the European Commission, is designed to improve the European victimization survey questionnaire;

(d) The Institute is helping to coordinate the DECODEUR project, which builds on the expertise available within the group of experts that produces the *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics* and the European Organization for Probation. The purpose of the project is to improve and complement the standards developed for the definition and categorization of community-based sanctions and measures. The project will help researchers and policymakers to identify how attrition rates differ, as well as allow a comparative assessment of the use of community-based sanctions and measures in Europe;

(e) The Institute is partnering with the Permanent International Secretariat of the Council of the Baltic Sea States, the Lithuanian Ministry of the Interior of Lithuania and the University of Tartu (Estonia) in a new project to counter trafficking. The aim of the new project is to prevent trafficking for purposes of forced labour, through enhanced national and regional partnerships and through improved understanding of the mechanisms that facilitate the exploitation of migrant labour within the region. The project will organize national meetings in each participating country in order to establish a dialogue among key labour actors, carry out focused research on the recruitment practices and roles of recruitment agencies and employers in the exploitation of migrant labour and develop a set of concrete guidelines for employers, recruitment agencies and other actors;

(f) During 2012, the Institute published three major reports: *Blue Criminology: The Power of United Nations Ideas to Counter Crime Globally*; *Meeting the Challenge of Crime in the Global Village: An Assessment of the Role and Future of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*; and *New Types of Crime: Proceedings from the International Seminar Held in Connection with HEUNI's Thirtieth Anniversary, Helsinki, 20 October 2011*;

(g) The Institute has coordinated many activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, including the preparation of the workshop at the twenty-first session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in April 2012, on the contributions of the network to effective implementation of the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Salvador, Brazil, in 2010. The Institute is also, together with UNODC, coordinating preparations for the workshops to be held at the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in 2015.

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

11. Building on regional demands and international momentum for practical measures to enhance community-based and human-rights-focused crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders has been identified by national authorities in Africa as the entity to spearhead results-oriented technical support to promote popular, innovative and sustainable effective interventions.

12. The Institute's activities during 2012 included the following:

(a) Sensitization of legal practitioners, magistrates, judges, legislators, civil society and academics on sentencing guidelines. The Institute facilitated the formulation of sentencing guidelines in Uganda, the success of which will form good practices for dissemination to other jurisdictions. A set of guidelines are due for dissemination to and implementation by legal and judicial officers in Uganda, to ensure equity and respect for human rights in sentencing;

(b) Enhancing community responsiveness to non-custodial correctional services. The second biennial conference of the African Correctional Services Association was convened in Kampala with technical support from the Institute. The Institute also presented a paper on trends and phases with regard to corrections in Africa. Several heads of correctional institutions expressed interest in community-based correctional sanctions and requested technical assistance from the Institute;

(c) Training sessions on sentencing guidelines. The Institute, in conjunction with the Centre for Capital Punishment Studies of the University of Westminster (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) is continuing to train legal practitioners and communities in Uganda in order to enhance human-rights-based interventions. This training is based on the sentencing guidelines in Uganda, which relegate capital punishment to being the last option applicable, with long-term life sentences (45 years) favoured instead;

(d) The African Union Commission, in conjunction with the Institute and the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the United States, together with the Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific, is organizing in Kampala from 18 to 20 February 2013 a technical consultative meeting, intended for experts from all African countries, to discuss drug use, prevention and treatment programmes. The meeting is intended to operationalize the revised African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control (2013-2017);

(e) The Institute is processing several technical assistance requests. Nigeria has requested assistance in research and programme development aimed at capacity-building for counselling and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking in persons. Malawi has requested assistance for crime prevention to address trafficking in human beings, alternative sentencing and the significance of forensic sciences (criminalistics) in criminal justice. South Sudan has requested assistance in prison reform through research leading to policy formulation and advocacy for resources. Increased partnership and networking with member States and other partners are expected to culminate in increased resource mobilization for the Institute;

(f) Two publications of the Institute, an evaluation of the community-service orders programme of Kenya and the extent of implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners by African countries, and the second edition of the *African Journal of Crime and Criminal Justice*, were published in connection with the second biennial conference of the African Correctional Services Association. Another Institute study, on the drug situation in Eastern Africa, has been published. In addition, preparations for the third edition of the *African Journal of Crime and Criminal Justice* are under way;

(g) The Institute also contributed articles and a goodwill message to the magazine of the second biennial conference of the African Correctional Services Association. The Institute further contributed to the African Union Commission online newsletter, *Drug News Africa*, published in January 2012. An article by the Institute, entitled “Creating a receptive community for ex-prisoners”, was published by Mission After Custody in its online *MAC Magazine*, in August 2012. The Institute also launched an online newsletter, with the first edition covering the month of October 2012;

(h) The Institute participated in the first UNODC intergovernmental expert meeting on the Standard Minimum Rules on the Treatment of Prisoners, held in Vienna from 31 January to 2 February 2012;

(i) The Institute is continuing its consultation visits and exchange of correspondence with diplomatic missions to mobilize support and improve interaction with member States.

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

13. The International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy is an independent, non-profit institution based in Vancouver, Canada. Established in 1991, its mission is to promote the rule of law, human rights, democracy and good governance through local, national and international efforts. The Centre conducts research, develops policy handbooks and manuals on criminal law issues and provides technical assistance, including training courses and expert group meetings. During 2012, the Centre carried out the following activities:

(a) The Centre partnered with UNODC to enhance the capacity of the National Prisons Service of South Sudan to develop alternatives to imprisonment and address the needs of children, women and other vulnerable groups in prison;

(b) The Centre continues to work with the UNODC Viet Nam office to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement and justice sectors to prevent and respond to domestic violence in Viet Nam;

(c) In a project funded by Canada, the Centre continued to work with the College for Criminal Law Science of Beijing Normal University to research and prepare draft legislation on community corrections;

(d) The Centre continued to support the development of the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems with one Centre associate providing input for the sections of the Guidelines on gender and legal aid and another associate attending the intergovernmental meeting of experts organized by UNODC;

(e) The Centre assisted UNODC in producing the *Introductory Handbook on the Prevention of Recidivism and the Social Reintegration of Offenders*. The Centre’s associates also participated in an expert group meeting on the same topic, as well as an expert group meeting on prison overcrowding organized by UNODC in Vienna;

(f) The Centre continues to address the issue of corruption. It participated in three meetings related to countering corruption held in Marrakech, Morocco, from 22 to 28 October 2011: the Fifth Annual Conference and General Meeting of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities, the second international workshop on the Anti-Corruption Academic Curriculum Initiative, and the fourth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption. As a result, the Centre is participating in the collaborative Anti-Corruption Academic Curriculum Initiative to develop curricula, modules and other educational tools to assist those seeking to provide anti-corruption training;

(g) In March 2012, the Centre produced a research paper entitled “Corruption in Canada: reviewing practices from abroad to improve our response” to assist in further defining and generating ideas for improving the detection, investigation and prosecution of domestic and transnational corruption;

(h) The Centre assisted with the preparation of the workshop of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network on the contributions of the network to the effective implementation of the Salvador Declaration, held during the twenty-first session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The Centre made a presentation on one of the five topics, responding to the challenges of emerging forms of crime, in which ways to strengthen national crime prevention and criminal justice legislation, policies and practice in respect of emerging forms of crime were discussed.

F. Australian Institute of Criminology

14. The Australian Institute of Criminology is the national research and knowledge centre of Australia on crime and justice. The Institute carried out the following research activities in 2012:

(a) A number of reports were produced as part of the Institute’s ongoing programme of research on trafficking in persons. These included a monitoring report for the period 2009-2011, an overview of trafficking in persons in Australia and a report on the links between trafficking in persons and organized crime;

(b) As part of the Institute’s programme of work on financial crime, it published reports on trade-based money-laundering, a comparative study of regulatory action to address money-laundering and financing of terrorism internationally, a study of the money-laundering and terrorist financing risks for the non-profit sector in Australia and a report on experiences with regard to consumer fraud in Australia. Following a successful collaboration between the Institute and the Australian Crime Commission, a joint report was published on serious and organized investment fraud;

(c) Research was developed in relation to cybercrime, with a report published on the cybercrime threats experienced by small businesses in Australia;

(d) A report on trafficking in firearms and its links to serious and organized crime gangs was published;

(e) Further reports were published based on data collected as part of the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia programme, which collects drug abuse

information from approximately 4,000 police detainees. These included a monitoring report on drug use among police detainees, a report on the decrease in the use of “ecstasy” and methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), a comparative study of data from the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia and the United States Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring programmes, a study of the amount of crime that is alcohol- or drug-related and a study of pharmaceutical drug use by police detainees.

15. A technical assistance programme called Crime Prevention ASSIST was developed to support local practitioners in implementing evidence-based interventions. These consist of a website with resource materials, an online community of practice, training packages and an evaluation service.

16. The Institute also continues to administer a series of criminal justice-related monitoring programmes that report on an annual or biennial basis. These include monitoring programmes associated with armed robbery, deaths in custody, fraud experienced by the Government of Australia, homicide and police custody.

17. The Institute, through its Criminology Research Grants, also supports the wider criminological research community in the conduct of research. In 2012, the Institute published research funded under this grant programme on targeting crime prevention on vulnerable communities, amphetamine use, child sexual abuse and oral language competence among adolescents who engage in antisocial behaviour.

18. The Institute also continues to develop its dissemination strategy, with increasing use of Facebook, Twitter and YouTube (see, for example, the Criminology TV web page). During the year, the Institute delivered occasional seminars on a range of topics, including financial crime, random breath-testing, sexual assault, cybercrime, youth offences and police use of force. Two major conferences were also hosted on the quality of evidence in sexual assault cases and on community crime prevention.

G. International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences

19. The International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences is an Italian non-governmental organization dedicated to education, training and research in the fields of international and comparative criminal justice and human rights, which in 2012 celebrated its fortieth year of activity:

(a) An Institute project on the protection of human rights in North Africa established a database of reports by Governments, media, non-governmental organization and other public sources regarding events related to the conflict in Libya and conducted a study compiling the history and context of the conflict, as well as providing a chronology and assessment of events, with a particular focus on allegations of human rights abuses by all involved parties. The purpose of the project was to supplement the work of the International Commission of Inquiry on Libya established by the Human Rights Council;

(b) A technical assistance programme in support of the justice and law enforcement sectors of Bahrain on the international protection of human rights and the enhancement of investigatory and prosecutorial capabilities of the Office of the Attorney General trained 58 Bahraini judges, prosecutors and investigators with the

aim of facilitating implementation of the recommendations of the Bahrain Independent Commission of Inquiry. A parallel technical assistance programme trained 43 law enforcement and police officers from the Ministry of the Interior of Bahrain. Both programmes comprised 10 days of classes and training sessions at the Institute, followed by a study tour of international judicial institutions;

(c) An advanced training course held in Amman in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) trained 20 representatives of the Supreme Judicial Council and the Commission of Integrity of Iraq in the fields of international and comparative criminal justice and human rights, with a specific focus on financial crimes and corruption;

(d) A study visit to Rome for 12 Albanian judges, prosecutors and Ministry of Justice officials, organized in cooperation with the Council of Europe, introduced participants to all of the agencies of the Government of Italy involved in the prevention and investigation of money-laundering and financial and organized crime;

(e) A regional specialized training session on implementing standards on detection, investigation and criminalization of economic and financial crimes, co-organized with the Council of Europe and the Basel Institute on Governance, involved 26 trainees from the Eastern Partnership countries, who were provided with the tools for effective law enforcement and implementation of legal frameworks when fighting economic crime;

(f) A training workshop co-organized with the International Monetary Fund and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe was given for 20 officials from selected Eastern European countries on preliminary national risk assessment in the field of money-laundering and financing to terrorism;

(g) Seventy-one graduate students, young attorneys, officers of non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations from 33 countries attended the Institute's twelfth Specialization Course for Young Penalists and were trained on assessing patterns of transnational organized crime, the international criminal responsibility of non-State actors and the effectiveness of the international enforcement system.

H. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences

20. Since its establishment nearly 30 years ago, the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences has undertaken many activities, including academic conferences; seminars and symposiums; training programmes; exhibitions; the publishing and distribution of books, theses, journals and articles; official visits; and memorandums of understanding and cooperation. The following activities were undertaken in 2012:

(a) The University organized special training courses on combating terrorism for police officers from Japan and Taiwan Province of China. The University also organized a workshop on document expertise for passport control officers in Frankfurt, Germany, with the cooperation of the German Federal Police. A workshop on drug control and crime prevention was held in Singapore, with the cooperation of the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism

Research. An advanced training course on VIP protection was held in France, with the cooperation of the Ministry of the Interior of France. Also, an international conference on the impact of terrorism on social development was held in Riyadh, with the cooperation of Ministry of Social Affairs of Saudi Arabia;

(b) During 2012, the University organized several training courses, including ones on human trafficking, money-laundering and security in the tourism sector; a forensic training course on a digital criminal guide for cyberterrorism, which included a course held jointly with Qatar University; a training course on the impact of international cooperation on combating terrorism; and a training course on the security of transport and railways;

(c) The University organized a symposium on combating trafficking in persons during January 2012;

(d) In February 2012, the University held workshops on the use of modern technology in disasters, money-laundering and its effect on the spread of illicit drugs, and countering money-laundering;

(e) The University's work programme is based on the recommendation made by the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, suggestions received from the Arab Ministers of the Interior, recommendations and proposals of conferences and symposiums organized by the University or other international events in which the University is represented by experts and specialists involved in security organizations and the administration of criminal justice in Arab countries, and current issues which the University determines from empirical studies which are geared to meeting the requirements of Arab criminal prevention and criminal justice programmes, plans and strategies.

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

21. The National Institute of Justice is the research and evaluation agency of the United States Department of Justice. Based in Washington, D.C., the Institute provides objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the challenges of crime and justice, particularly at the state and local levels in the United States. To that end, 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, the programme on transnational issues invests in research and evaluation studies on international issues that impact law enforcement in the United States and abroad, including but not limited to transnational organized crime, trafficking in persons and violent extremism. In 2012, the Institute carried out a number of activities related to UNODC and the United Nations:

(a) At the twenty-first session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Institute organized a side event on the topic of linkages between transnational organized crime and violent extremism;

(b) The Institute undertook preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. In conjunction with the Korean Institute of Criminology, the Institute took a lead role in the substantive

preparations for a workshop on the topic of strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation. The Institute and the Korean Institute of Criminology will continue to serve as focal points of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network for the development of the workshop;

(c) With its sister agency, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Institute responded to the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems.

J. Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

22. The Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law is an independent academic institution based at Lund University (Sweden). The Institute's mission is to promote human rights and humanitarian law by means of research, academic education and institutional development programmes. In that regard, promotion of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice plays an important role. The following activities formed part of the Institute's programme in 2012:

(a) Publications:

(i) A compilation with jurisprudence from five Arab States (Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco and the State of Palestine) where judges have applied international human rights standards directly in national courts was developed and is now used as a reference book for judges and law students in the Arab region;

(b) Capacity development:

(i) Through cooperation with the East African Court of Justice, the Institute strengthened human rights knowledge of judges and other key personnel of the Court relevant to the discharge of their duties;

(ii) In China, representatives of five National Prosecutor colleges (in the provinces of Henan, Shandong, Heilongjiang and Guizhou and the city of Chongqing) improved their knowledge and skills regarding human rights and methodologies for teaching human rights, and are developing human rights courses on pertinent human rights issues in their respective geographical domains. In addition, in Haidian District People's Procuratorate in Beijing, working guidelines on human rights in juvenile justice reform were developed and support among other important stakeholders was obtained for the implementation of the guidelines. Moreover, police academy teachers from partner provinces improved human rights knowledge and teaching skills and developed a human rights and police training manual;

(iii) Within the context of the Institute's cooperation with the Directorate General of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of Indonesia, action plans developed to comply with provisions of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners were followed up on-site in

six model prisons. This cooperation promoted the further integration of international human rights law and prison management principles into the standard role and functions of the model prisons;

(iv) In Kenya, the Institute's activities in cooperation with the Kenya Prisons Service contributed to numerous actions taken by prison directors and other prison staff involved to improve compliance with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. The new human rights paradigm gained increased awareness throughout the Kenyan correctional system, which also saw the development of a core body of officers with the ability to independently conduct human rights assessments, deliver human rights training sessions and facilitate the development of human rights action plans;

(v) In Turkey, 30 judges of the highest courts of Turkey obtained increased knowledge of European and United Nations human rights systems. The main pre-service training institution for judges and prosecutors in Turkey, the Justice Academy of Turkey, in cooperation with the Institute, increased its ability to develop results-oriented activities to support human rights training and research. In addition, the Institute contributed to reinforcing the library at the Justice Academy of Turkey by providing human rights literature and documentation of relevance to the Academy's mandate.

K. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime

23. The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime was founded in 1994 and is the sole international organization dedicated exclusively to crime prevention and community safety.

24. Recent activities include the following:

(a) Knowledge-sharing:

(i) The Centre, in association with the Government of South Africa and the South African Police Service, organized its tenth colloquium on the theme "Filling the gaps: integrated approaches to crime prevention and safety" from 20 to 22 February 2012 in Cape Town, South Africa;

(ii) The Centre co-organized one of the workshops on the topic of police as an agent of prevention in the context of the 2012 European Forum for Urban Security conference, held in Paris from 12 to 14 December 2012;

(b) Publications and reports:

(i) The Centre published its 2012 *International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety*. The report presents key subjects on the international agenda related to crime and violence, and highlights ways in which prevention can address these issues to generate more resilient and cohesive communities around the world;

(ii) The Centre produced a compendium of innovative practices in the prevention of violence and crime among youth for the Ministry of Public Safety of Quebec (Canada);

(iii) The Centre produced a thematic paper on transnational organized crime as part of the project on global factors influencing the risk of conflict and fragility sponsored by the International Network on Conflict and Fragility of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development;

(c) Strategic partnerships and technical assistance:

(i) The Centre has been invited by the Small Arms Survey to join an international consortium of partners, led by the Small Arms Survey and funded by the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom, to enhance national and international monitoring, measurement and analysis of crime, conflict and violence in selected countries;

(ii) The Centre is in charge of leading the project “Preventing violence against women and youth in Peru”. The three-year programme is financed by the Canadian International Development Agency;

(iii) The Centre delivered an analysis report to UNDP on the completion of a study to assess the safety situation and the feeling of insecurity in areas of Haiti affected by the earthquake of 12 January 2010;

(iv) The Centre is acting as a consultant for the three-year project on institutional capacity-building for crime prevention in Central America, implemented through the Central American Integration System Observatory and Index on Democratic Security and the Centre for International Studies and Cooperation;

(v) The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime was commissioned by the UNDP Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean as a consultant to perform a peer-review of the Central American Security Strategy proposal regarding indicators;

(vi) The Centre is currently working with UNODC to develop a training manual on policing urban space.

L. Institute for Security Studies

25. The Institute for Security Studies is an independent non-profit applied policy research institute with offices in Addis Ababa, Cape Town, Dakar, Nairobi and Pretoria. The Institute is committed to the core values of sustainable development, democracy, human rights, rule of law, collaborative security and gender mainstreaming. It carries out considerable work in the fields of international criminal justice, counter-terrorism and transnational threats. By advocating an approach based on common security, the Institute aims to encourage countries, particularly in Africa, to shape their political and security policies in cooperation with one another. The Institute’s research teams conduct seminars and host training workshops, as well as larger conferences on the African continent. The Institute also runs a series of free thematic and topical seminars at its offices, which are attended by people from Government, academia, media, civil society and the diplomatic corps. Highlights of the Institute’s crime prevention and criminal justice work for 2012 include:

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- (a) Crime and human security:
- (i) Publication of *South African Crime Quarterly* and the holding of regular seminars and briefings for policymakers and decision makers;
 - (ii) Monitoring and analysis of crime and justice trends in several African countries;
 - (iii) Crime research and analysis, which focused on improving the extent to which both State and non-State actors are able to understand the crime and violence challenges confronting them and respond in ways that minimize harm and insecurity while promoting human rights and civil engagement;
 - (iv) The continued use of the Crime and Justice Information and Analysis Hub, the core project on crime and human security, which provides user-friendly, timely, accurate and reliable information and analysis about crime, the performance of the criminal justice system and social crime prevention. The current Crime and Justice Information and Analysis Hub covers South Africa and can be accessed at www.issafrica.org/crimehub;
 - (v) Training on crime and policing for senior officials in a number of African countries;
 - (vi) Project work aimed at the functioning and performance of the criminal justice system;
 - (vii) Provision of information and analysis on the policies, strategies and performance of the criminal justice system;
 - (viii) Promotion of community safety;
- (b) Countering international crime and terrorism:
- (i) The Institute collaborated with subregional organizations and Governments in Africa to provide specialized training on international crime and terrorism to Government officials and members of the judiciary;
 - (ii) The Institute assisted requesting African States in drafting legislative to implement the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court domestically;
 - (iii) The Institute coordinated the African Network on International Criminal Justice, for which the International Crime in Africa Programme serves as the Secretariat. The website of the Network can be accessed at www.issafrica.org/anicj;
 - (iv) The Institute hosted several regional and national workshops on international criminal justice and counter-terrorism for civil society, judges, prosecutors and investigators;
 - (v) The Institute trained members of police services covering the southern, eastern and western regions of Africa (primarily through their respective regional police chiefs' organizations) on dealing with terrorism;
 - (vi) The Institute collaborated closely with UNODC and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;
- (c) Institute publications and website: the Institute produced several papers and articles on a variety of subjects related to domestic policing, counter-terrorism

and international criminal justice. All publications are available on the Institute's website (www.issafrica.org), which receives over 2 million hits per month.

M. Korean Institute of Criminology

26. The main mission of the Korean Institute of Criminology is to contribute positively to the implementation of evidence-based criminal justice policy through conducting scientific and systematic research for efficient crime prevention. The main activities of the Institute in 2012 were the following:

(a) The Virtual Forum against Cybercrime is a programme that contributes to the prevention of cybercrime and focuses heavily on international cooperation. The online training component of the programme was launched in 2009 and has resulted in the delivery of training sessions to more than 100 trainees in developing countries across South-East Asia and, more recently, in Africa. During the reporting period, the Institute consolidated its training efforts in the two regions, focusing on delivering the programme to students in Thailand and the United Republic of Tanzania. A review of the programme was also performed to assess the lessons learned in running it for the past three years. The research network component of the programme was advanced with a monthly newsletter developed and implemented to improve the cross-disciplinary understanding of cybercrime globally. This publication has become a key component in strengthening and enhancing a worldwide network of experts on countering cybercrime. Significant work has been performed in preparation for further advancement of the programme in the coming period;

(b) The Institute has been working with the Towards AsiaJust programme, in cooperation with the UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific. From 28 to 31 March 2012, the Institute and the Regional Centre held a bilateral meeting to evaluate the achievements of the programme and discuss its future agenda. In May, a prosecutor from the Lao People's Democratic Republic visited the Institute for eight weeks as part of the prosecutorial exchange programme and conducted research on the system of the Republic of Korea for countering money-laundering. On 11 and 12 July, a senior-level workshop on mutual legal assistance in East Asia and the Pacific was held in Bangkok, in an effort to identify the legal and technical challenges in mutual legal assistance;

(c) From 20 to 22 August, the Institute hosted the fourth annual conference of the Asian Criminological Society in Seoul, under the main theme of "Development and security: rethinking crime and criminal policies in Asia". The Conference was attended by over 600 scholars and practitioners in crime prevention and criminal justice from within and outside Asia. Through organization of and participation in various other international conferences, seminars and workshops, and the signature of memorandums of understanding with international institutions and governmental organizations, the Institute further improved its areas of research and academic activities;

(d) Major research projects:

- (i) Research on legislation for preventing trafficking and victim protection;
- (ii) A study on drug treatment and rehabilitation programmes in prisons;

- (iii) A study on countermeasures against cybercrime in the cloud computing environment;
- (iv) Research on serial felonies: serial arson;
- (v) Studies on the risk governing criminal law and criminology in the late-modern society: risk governing criminal justice and criminology in the contemporary science-technology society.

N. Basel Institute on Governance

27. The Basel Institute on Governance is an independent not-for-profit competence centre specialized in the prevention of corruption, public governance, corporate governance and compliance, countering money-laundering, criminal law enforcement and the recovery of stolen assets. Operating internationally and in cooperation with public and private organizations, the Institute has as its mission the tangible improvement of the quality of governance globally, in line with international standards and good practices.

28. Key activities of the Institute in 2012 included:

(a) The establishment of the International Centre for Collective Action (www.collective-action.com) stands out as a highlight. Defined by the World Bank as a collaborative and sustained process of cooperation among various stakeholders that increases the impact and credibility of individual action and levels the playing field between competitors, collective action is an innovative tool for companies with substantial combined leverage to work out collective solutions to mitigate the risk of corruption. Supported by the Siemens Integrity Initiative, the Centre serves as a platform for generating knowledge, practical tools and guidelines in relation to this relatively new concept, and for initiating and facilitating collective actions to counter corruption. Also in the area of corporate anti-bribery compliance, the Institute has further served as a compliance monitor on behalf of international organizations and law enforcement bodies, supervising the revamping of corporate compliance programmes in a number of multinational enterprises;

(b) The Institute's International Centre for Asset Recovery implemented national training programmes in financial investigation and asset recovery for Cameroon, Kenya and the Republic of Moldova, and one regional programme encompassing Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. These training sessions were aimed at strengthening the operational capacities of these countries in recovering stolen assets, with an emphasis on financial investigations, asset tracing techniques and mutual legal assistance. Each training programme is custom-designed to meet the specific needs of each country. Furthermore, the Centre developed two manuals destined to support training sessions in these matters: one for the Ukraine and one for six countries in Eastern Europe. Finally, the Centre assisted four countries in Central and South-East Asia and North and East Africa in handling specific asset recovery cases by facilitating mutual legal assistance and helping law enforcement authorities in devising investigative and prosecutorial strategies. The Centre receives core funding from Liechtenstein, Switzerland and the United Kingdom;

(c) The latter topic is looked at in the context of the Institute's participation in the multi-centre ANTICORRP (Anti-corruption policies revisited: global trends and European responses to the challenge of corruption) research programme of the European Union. In addition, the Institute continues to advise developing countries on the prevention of corruption and conducts comparative research in this area, e.g. on behalf of the World Bank and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Other key partners of this division in 2012 included the World Health Organization, Global Integrity and the U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre.

29. In the area of public governance, the Institute has developed a unique "power and influence analysis" tool to identify drivers and incentives for enhancing governance systems, with a particular focus on the governance of health systems and enhancing the effectiveness of social accountability mechanisms.

O. College for Criminal Law Science

30. The College for Criminal Law Science of Beijing Normal University became a full member of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network on 12 April 2011. The College is committed to promoting the rule of law, contributing to peace and development and facilitating exchange and cooperation on crime prevention and criminal justice between China, United Nations agencies and other countries. Its activities in 2012 included:

(a) The College launched five projects sponsored by the National Social Science Foundation, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Justice and other bodies. The topics include public opinion and the death penalty, community corrections, implementation of international standards of criminal justice in China, reform of criminal procedure and juvenile criminal justice;

(b) The College held training courses for personnel of financial institutions of Henan Province and organized lectures for prosecutors of People's Procuratorate of the Fengtai District of Beijing. The Expert Panel for Disputed and Difficult Criminal Cases of the College offered consultation service to law firms, courts and defendants, with the intention of contributing to promoting rule of law and ensuring accurate implementation of criminal law;

(c) The College cooperates closely with judicial authorities such as the Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate at the national level and the Henan Provincial High People's Court at the local level. The College held judicial workshops with the Guangdong Provincial High People's Court on protection of intellectual property rights through criminal law, and with the Tianjin High People's Court on reforms of the death penalty in China. It also sponsored a national criminal justice forum on offences related to manufacturing and selling counterfeit products and products of inferior quality;

(d) The College concluded the China-Canada project on the Community Corrections Act of China, cooperated with the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy and submitted a legislative proposal to related legislation authorities in China. The College launched two projects, one sponsored by the European Union and one by the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office, on judicial restraints of the death penalty and policy

approaches to restricting the use of capital punishment in China. The College signed memorandums of understanding with several key universities abroad, including Pennsylvania State University and the University of Tulsa in the United States and the University of Johannesburg in South Africa;

(e) The research team of the College published more than 10 monographs, six journals and over 100 articles on criminal matters.

IV. Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council

31. The mission of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, drawing on the contributions of non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and other relevant entities, is to assist the United Nations in criminal justice-related programme formulation and implementation, to conduct or collaborate in scientific research, as a basis for policy development and action, and to provide access to the services and expertise of the constituent organizations, including technical assistance, training and education, research, monitoring and evaluation. The Advisory Council carried out the following activities in 2012:

(a) A workshop on the contributions of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to effective implementation of the Salvador Declaration, held during the twenty-first session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and coordinated in cooperation with all the Institutes of the network, providing additional knowledge on this important topic, as a follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Nations;

(b) The annual Advisory Council conference, organized in cooperation with UNODC, was devoted to “International strategies against corruption: public-private partnership and criminal policy”. Special emphasis was placed on the utilization of public-private cooperation and the development and utilization of appropriate public policy. The structure and contents of the compliance model for countering corruption were explained and discussed;

(c) The Conference served as an occasion for presenting the results of a major research project conducted by the Council under the supervision of UNODC. The main object of the research project is the assessment of a compliance model for countering bribery, the adoption of which should be recommended to multinational companies. At the same time, States will be invited to assign relevance to it, when assessing the liability of corporations or when determining sentencing. Five academic institutions participate in the research project: the Federico Stella Research Centre on Criminal Law and Criminal Policy of the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart (Italy); the Internormativities in Criminal Law project of the College of France; the Institute for European and International Criminal Law of the University of Castilla-La Mancha (Spain); the Northeastern University School of Criminology and Criminal Justice (United States) and the Guido Carli Free International University for Social Studies (Italy).