



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
14 February 2012

Original: English

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Twenty-first session

Vienna, 23-27 April 2012

Item 5 (e) of the provisional agenda*

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

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction	3
II. Activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute	3
III. Activities of the regional and affiliated institutes.	3
A. Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.	3
B. Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	5
C. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations	6
D. African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	7
E. International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy	8

* E/CN.15/2012/1.



F.	Australian Institute of Criminology	9
G.	International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences	10
H.	Naif Arab University for Security Sciences	11
I.	National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice	13
J.	Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law	13
K.	International Centre for the Prevention of Crime	14
L.	Institute for Security Studies	16
M.	Korean Institute of Criminology	17
N.	Basel Institute on Governance	18
O.	College for Criminal Law Science	20
IV.	Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council	21

I. Introduction

1. One of the functions of the Commission 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 in 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 2011 by the institutes, has been prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1994/21 and 1999/23 and Council decision 2010/243 and is based on contributions from the institutes.
4. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the focal point for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, chaired the 2011 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 have submitted a report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-first session, containing information on the activities undertaken by the Institute in 2011 (E/CN.15/2012/4).

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 2011:
 - (a) The 147th international senior seminar, on community involvement in offender treatment, was held from 13 January to 10 February. Sixteen senior criminal justice officials formulated recommendations for the 10 participating countries based on the lectures and discussions;
 - (b) The 148th international training course, on “drug offender treatment: new approaches to an old problem”, was held from 11 May to 17 June.

Eighteen criminal justice officials from eight countries examined the situation in participating countries and existing countermeasures;

(c) The 149th international training course, on measures to secure protection and cooperation of witnesses and whistle-blowers, was held from 25 August to 30 September. Sixteen participants engaged in in-depth discussions with Institute and visiting experts and put forth practical solutions that could be applied in the nine represented countries;

(d) The fourteenth training programme on the United Nations Convention against Corruption was held from 13 October to 10 November. Twenty-two participants discussed the situations in their countries concerning corruption and related acts, and challenges in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of those acts. They shared good practices in implementing the Convention;

(e) The eleventh training course on the juvenile delinquent treatment system for Kenya was held from 15 February to 11 March;

(f) The seventh seminar on criminal justice for Central Asia, on “Addressing corruption which hinders countermeasures for drug offences and other crimes: especially, ethics and codes of conduct for judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials”, was held from 2 to 17 March. Seven participants, from Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, examined anti-corruption measures and enhanced cooperation among the criminal justice authorities of their countries;

(g) The seventeenth seminar on crime prevention and criminal justice for China was held from 15 to 30 November. Thirteen Chinese justice officials explored how law-related education was addressed in Japan, including basic concepts, implementing agents, purpose, contents and methodology and measures to more effectively utilize social resources in the dissemination of legal knowledge;

(h) The Institute organized the fifth regional seminar on good governance for South-East Asian countries, held from 7 to 9 December. Sixteen participants and one observer, representing eight countries, and two visiting experts, one from UNODC and one from the Hong Kong Independent Commission against Corruption, gave presentations on “Preventing corruption: effective administrative and criminal justice measures” and discussed the importance of anti-corruption measures, strategies and best practice in the prevention of corruption.

7. The Institute provided technical assistance to Kenya from 5 August to 10 September. Two Institute professors gave advice regarding a capacity-building project for childcare and child protection officers in the juvenile justice system of Kenya, in order to improve the curriculum, teaching materials, testing tools and capacity-building framework.

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

8. During 2011, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders carried out the following:

(a) Activities to disseminate information:

(i) The Institute's documentation centre processed enquiries from Latin America and other regions. Its website (www.ilanud.or.cr) has become a valuable digital library for Latin America and the Caribbean;

(ii) A book on reforms to the criminal justice system in Japan and Latin America: accomplishments, problems and outlook was published and distributed throughout the region in cooperation with the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

(iii) Together with the Central American Integration System (SICA), the United Nations Population Fund and Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo (an Italian cooperation agency), the Institute provided training on restorative justice through seven workshops for judges, prosecutors and defence attorneys from Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. Two books were published to disseminate knowledge about restorative justice;

(b) Activities aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the regional response to trafficking in persons. The *Basic Training Manual on Investigating and Prosecuting the Smuggling of Migrants* was prepared by the Institute together with UNODC. Cases from Central America and Mexico for 2009 and 2010 were systematized. Together with the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Institute provided training on criminal pursuit and trafficking in persons to criminal justice officers in Caracas. One hundred and seventy officials from Costa Rica, El Salvador and Mexico were trained by virtual means in collaboration with the Justice and Gender Foundation;

(c) Actions against overcrowding in prisons. The training programme for the reduction of overpopulation of correctional institutions was continued in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Panama;

(d) Actions related to the special needs of women within the penal justice system. A Convention of the Latin American prosecutorial agencies on gender justice was organized in conjunction with the Justice and Gender Foundation. The defence attorneys analysed the situation of female inmates and issued a declaration on gender justice. The Latin American Institute set up a special office for the promotion of the United Nations Secretary-General's Unite to End Violence against Women campaign;

(e) Assessment of compliance with guidelines:

(i) Based on an assessment of compliance with the Santiago guidelines on victims and witness protection, a report was presented to the nineteenth General Assembly of Latin American Prosecutorial Agencies

in Brasilia. Training on prevention and treatment for victims of violence and sexual abuse was provided in Guatemala, Mexico and Paraguay;

(ii) A data-gathering instrument was prepared for the supreme courts to verify compliance with the Brasilia Regulations Regarding Access to Justice for Vulnerable People. Participants in this project were the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, the Supreme Court of Costa Rica and the Prosecutorial Agency of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. Training was provided in Buenos Aires to judges, defence attorneys and prosecutors to facilitate access to justice for disabled individuals.

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

9. The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, conducted various projects in 2011, including the following:

(a) The Institute coordinated a project co-funded by the European Commission and carried out in cooperation with seven European countries, which was designed to provide the European Union and Member States with new evidence-based indicators to assess public confidence in criminal justice and to assess the fear of crime. The project developed and piloted survey-based indicators, based on the assumption that close relationships exist between public perceptions of justice, fear of crime and the substantive quality of the justice process;

(b) A project on the development of monitoring instruments for judicial and law enforcement institutions in the western Balkans was carried out in cooperation with the Joint Research Centre on Transnational Crime and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development. It brought national statistics mechanisms in the subregion into closer compliance with relevant international standards and best practices. The project was funded by the European Commission and managed by UNODC;

(c) Several studies were carried out providing recommendations for the development of policy and practice. A study on trafficking in persons for forced labour, in cooperation with Estonia, Finland and Poland aimed at strengthening cooperation and information exchange and increasing knowledge and public awareness of the issue. In the area of security in prisons and aftercare, pilot surveys on male victimization and on violence against women were prepared;

(d) The Institute carried out several technical assistance projects. In cooperation with the Russian Federation, a textbook was prepared to provide anti-corruption training for judicial officials. Another project enhanced the capacities of correctional authorities in the treatment of female prisoners with a history of violence and abuse. In Viet Nam, the capacities of the law enforcement and justice sectors to prevent and respond to domestic violence were strengthened.

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

10. The collaborative framework of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders is based on resolutions of its Governing Board, the African Union and the General Assembly. Resource deficiencies result in a need for cost-sharing between UNODC, Member States and the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network in order to sustain the Institute as a centre of excellence for the promotion of standards.

11. The African Institute's activities during 2011 included the following:

(a) Advisory services. Advisory services were provided to the African Correctional Services Association, the Prisons Rehabilitation and Welfare Action, the International Corrections and Prisons Association for the Advancement of Professional Corrections and Prison Fellowship International, African chapter, focusing on the implementation of standards;

(b) Research and policy development:

(i) A pilot prison reform project was conducted in six countries for the Prison Reform Intervention in Africa project to collect data for policy development;

(ii) Interregional cooperation was built pursuant to legislative mandates on data collection for effective policy and legislation in Africa, based on the UNODC crime victimization survey in Uganda (July-November 2007);

(iii) Data was generated for the promotion of correctional research and policy development in Africa, in collaboration with Prison Fellowship International and the African Commission;

(iv) A technical support study was conducted by the Institute in July-September, which revealed drug control challenges within prisons in Eastern Africa, and contributed to threat assessment and control;

(v) At the request of Kenya, a study was conducted in November on its Community Service Orders, which were identified as good practice and replicable elsewhere;

(c) Training. Training was provided on mitigation in capital sentences for lawyers in conjunction with the Centre for Capital Punishment Studies in Uganda in November;

(d) Provision of technical expertise:

(i) Following the establishment, in August 2010, of the African Centre for Cyberlaw and Cybercrime Prevention, the Institute has contributed to the response to cybercrime by increasing awareness of identity theft and through capacity-building. The Centre held an East African Economic and Hi-Tech Crime Forum and a workshop on sensitization to cybercrime law in Kampala in July and in Cape Town, South Africa, in November;

(ii) The Institute responded to requests for expertise and technical support at seminars, workshops, conferences and professional meetings, as well as during

visits to missions, improving the Institute's visibility and relevance. For example, Kenya requested capacity-building in juvenile sentencing and childcare and child protection. Various course modules have been developed for criminal justice personnel in the African subregions. The Institute also continues to compile crime data and provide focal points for the country crime databank. Crime data reports are accessible on its website via an online public access catalogue;

(iii) The Institute provided technical expertise at the Commonwealth East African workshop on alternative sentencing and strategies to reduce prison overcrowding held in Kigali in May;

(iv) The Institute facilitated the exchange of best practices in drug control and improved its visibility by organizing, in conjunction with the African Union, the Continental Think Tank consultative meeting on the African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention, held in Kampala in October 2011;

(e) Information dissemination:

(i) Research articles in the *African Journal of Crime and Criminal Justice* inform policy on crime prevention and promote cooperation with universities, scholars and research institutions as an ongoing project;

(ii) A study was conducted on regional implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. Preliminary findings from 14 of the 30 sampled countries revealed challenges in the implementation of the Rules in Africa. A report is in print.

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

12. The International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy is an independent, non-profit institution based in Vancouver, Canada. Its work includes the preparation of manuals, checklists and other tools to assist law enforcement, prosecutors and policymakers in Canada and worldwide. During 2011, 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 also assisted in organizing and facilitating a leadership course for senior prison officers of the Nigerian Prisons Service, funded by UNODC;

(c) Centre experts participated in a UNODC assessment of the Ethiopian criminal justice system at the request of the Ethiopian Ministry of Justice;

(d) The Centre continued 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;

(e) Under a Canadian-funded project, the Centre worked with the College for Criminal Law Science, Beijing Normal University, to research and prepare draft legislation on community corrections;

(f) The Centre prepared a manual on the protection of victims of identity-related crime¹ to strengthen the ability of Canadian law enforcement officers and prosecutors to support such victims. The core group of experts on identity-related crime provided input on a draft of the manual. The manual was shared with Member States at the twenty-first session of the Crime Commission meeting, in April;

(g) The Centre's research included *Victims of Environmental Crime: Mapping the Issues*,² a report addressing a knowledge gap about environmental crimes and identifying topics requiring further study;

(h) The Centre's work to combat trafficking in persons included organizing domestic and international expert meetings;

(i) Centre experts contributed to various international expert meetings, such as those convened by UNODC on juvenile justice, access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, the social reintegration of offenders and prison overcrowding;

(j) A Centre expert also contributed to the development of the United Nations rule of law indicators, helping to identify challenges to the rule of law sector in post-conflict countries;

(k) The Centre co-organized an international conference, "Globalization of Crime: Criminal Justice Responses", which provided a dynamic exchange of current research and innovative practice on various criminal law issues;

(l) The Centre attended the fourth session of the Conference of the State Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in Marrakech, Morocco, and the second expert meeting on the anti-corruption academic materials initiative. A Centre expert is supporting the development of two modules. The Centre also celebrated International Anti-Corruption Day with an awareness-raising activity at a local university.

F. Australian Institute of Criminology

13. The Australian Institute of Criminology is Australia's national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice. It carried out the following research activities in 2011:

(a) A study of the risk of crime victimization among students from China, India, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America. The report indicated that the risk of assault among this population was lower than for the general population of Australia, while the risk of robbery was higher for some groups;

¹ Available from www.icclr.law.ubc.ca/files/identity_crime/00%20Victims%20of%20Identity%20Crime%20Manual.pdf.

² Available from www.icclr.law.ubc.ca/files/2011/Victims%20of%20Environmental%20Crime.pdf.

(b) A number of reports as part of the Australian Institute's ongoing programme of research on trafficking in persons. This included reports on trafficking of children in the Asia-Pacific region, the vulnerabilities to trafficking in persons in the Pacific islands and a review of Australia's Pacific Seasonal Worker Pilot Scheme;

(c) As part of the Australian Institute's programme of work on financial crime, it completed reports on the misuse of the non-profit sector for money-laundering and terrorist financing and fraud vulnerabilities associated with the global financial crisis. A report was also produced on the risks associated with advance fee fraud in Australia;

(d) Further reports 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 each year. This has recently been used to provide an early warning of an increase in the use of methamphetamine in Australia. Other reports produced from the programme data have included those on polydrug abuse among police detainees, prescription drug abuse among police detainees, usage of mephedrone, *gamma*-hydroxybutyric acid, ketamine and Rohypnol and on alcohol and violence in the night-time economy. As part of work on drug issues, research was also completed on measuring the effectiveness of illicit drug law enforcement, which resulted in a series of performance measurements.

14. A crime prevention technical assistance programme also commenced during the year. This will involve the provision of online resources for crime prevention practitioners, crime prevention training and evaluations of crime prevention initiatives.

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

16. The Australian Institute, through its Criminology Research Grants, also supports the wider criminological research community in the conduct of research. This year, the Institute published research funded under this grant programme on anti-social behaviour, prison-based offender rehabilitation programmes and on assessing the therapeutic climate of prisons.

G. International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences

17. 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. In the framework of the research project on "Post-conflict justice and Islamic principles", carried out in cooperation with the United States Institute of Peace, the Institute invited a number of experts to draft papers that will be part of the joint international endeavour to address contemporary issues of post-conflict justice under Islamic law. During the reporting period, the Institute carried out the following training activities:

(a) A capacity-building project in support of the Iraqi judiciary trained 10 judges on anti-terrorism and combating organized crime, aimed at the development of renewed professional skills and training at the local level. An additional training programme for the judges of the Iraqi High Criminal Court focused on international crimes, with particular reference to crimes against humanity. One of the main results of this project, besides the excellent feedback received from the Iraqi institutions, was the preparation of a publication in Arabic on crimes against humanity;

(b) A training programme in international and comparative criminal justice for Iraqi judges, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and UNODC, addressed criminal justice and human rights, with a specific focus on financial crimes and corruption. The seminar succeeded in providing technical assistance to the Government of Iraq in fighting corruption, increasing the level of communication and exchange of information within the Iraqi judiciary and investigative bodies;

(c) A workshop on investigating corruption and recovering stolen assets, organized in cooperation with the Basel Institute on Governance, provided technical assistance in the form of training to countries in the Middle East and North Africa region with a view to enhancing the capacity of law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute money-laundering and predicate offences such as corruption, and recover stolen assets;

(d) The 78 graduate students, young attorneys, researchers, staff of non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations and junior officers from 26 countries who attended the Institute's eleventh Specialization Course for Young Penalists on "The sharia: sources of law and selected legal aspects" were trained on topics such as: crime and punishment in the sharia, women's and minorities' rights, the sharia and trafficking in persons and the sharia and post-conflict justice;

(e) The Training Course on Criminal Law for PhD Candidates reconfirmed the International Institute's commitment to education in the fields of Italian, European and international criminal law and was a result of the International Institute's cooperation agreements with several Italian universities;

(f) The fourth seminar on sharia law and military operations, jointly organized by the International Institute and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization School, provided instruction on sharia law and its possible implications for military operations in Islamic States to 35 military officers, legal advisors, operational planners, political and policy advisors from North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries.

H. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences

18. International activities at the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences such as academic conferences, seminars and symposiums, training programmes, exhibitions, publishing and distributing of books, theses, journals and articles, official visits and memorandums of understanding and cooperation are central to its work. The University's work programme is based on recommendations from the

Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, suggestions from Arab Ministers of the Interior, recommendations and proposals from conferences and symposiums organized by the University or other events and current issues that the University determines from empirical studies geared towards meeting the requirements of Arab crime prevention and criminal justice programmes, plans and strategies. Activities aimed at gathering international knowledge and experience in cooperation with governments and international institutions. Cooperation and contact with the United Nations and its related bodies are fundamental, and the University regularly participates in meetings organized under the auspices of the United Nations, and staff of United Nations bodies take part in activities of the University. The University carried out the following activities in 2011 and early 2012:

- (a) Events and training courses:
 - (i) The University organized a forum on trafficking in persons with the collaboration of the League of Arab States in Cairo and a workshop on that issue with the United States Department of Homeland Security. In January 2011, a conference on the use of the Internet to counter the appeal of extremist violence was held with the cooperation of the Center on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation and the Coordinator for Counterterrorism of the United States. The University also held workshops on the legal confrontation of terrorism;
 - (ii) A training course entitled “Media terrorism” was held;
 - (iii) A public lecture about the role of family in raising awareness of security was held in Lebanon;
 - (iv) A symposium was held on the lack of capacity of the security services and its impact on the fight against terrorism in cooperation with Qaseem University in Saudi Arabia;
 - (v) A forensic training course was held on a digital criminal guide on cyberterrorism, held jointly with Qatar University;
 - (vi) A symposium on “European police work: systems and mechanisms — the Austria model”, was held in cooperation with the Austrian Police Academy in Vienna;
 - (vii) A training course was held on the art of negotiation and crisis management, organized jointly with the Ministry of the Interior of Yemen;
 - (viii) A forum on “Security strategies: reality and aspirations”, was held in the Sudan;
 - (ix) A seminar was organized jointly with Damascus University in Syria;
 - (x) A forensic training course was held in Qatar with the cooperation of the Ministry of the Interior;
 - (xi) A training course was organized in early January 2012 on the security of transport and railways;
 - (xii) A symposium on combating trafficking in persons was held in January 2012;

(xiii) Workshops on the use of modern technology in disasters, money-laundering and its effect on the spread of illicit drugs, and anti-money-laundering, was held in February 2012;

(b) Information dissemination. The University publishes a monthly magazine in Arabic, *Security and Life*. In addition, the University has published reports on its academic efforts in 2011 in the following fields: promoting human rights, illicit drugs and narcotics prevention, promoting civil defence and civil protection, combating corruption and combating trafficking in persons.

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

19. The National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice is the research and evaluation agency of the United States Department of Justice. In 2011, the Institute carried out a number of activities related to UNODC and the United Nations:

(a) The Institute worked with UNODC to present the findings of research on transnational organized crime at two major international meetings of law enforcement and other professionals. The first meeting, in Lisbon, focused on how transnational organized crime operated in West Africa. The second meeting, in Phuket, Thailand, focused on the illicit drug trade and wildlife crimes in South-East Asia. For both meetings, the National Institute of Justice and UNODC coordinated their presentations to provide attendees with the most up-to-date research on those topics;

(b) The Institute prepared a book for the annual meeting of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council in 2010. The Institute selected the topic of international organized crime in Africa, in order to support ongoing efforts in UNODC to focus on that region. The book was published by the Council;

(c) With its sister agency, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Institute supported an effort to collect data on crime statistics for UNODC. The agencies responded to a survey on homicide in Member States.

J. Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

20. The Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law is an independent academic institution based at Lund University, Sweden. Highlights of activities during 2011 are as follows:

(a) Research:

(i) In the context of an ongoing programme, research was undertaken on weaknesses in international legal protection against sexual and gender-based violence during and after armed conflict, including a case study on national implementation in Liberia;

(ii) In relation to another ongoing programme, research was undertaken with the objective of identifying human rights and other legal and moral standards that detection technologies in counter-terrorism must meet;

(b) Activities in Sweden. The Institute continued to provide training on international human rights law and anti-corruption to police recruits at the Police College at Linnaeus University, in Växjö;

(c) International cooperation:

(i) In China, the Institute held two six-day training workshops on international human rights standards to increase the knowledge and skills of 15 provincial prosecutor trainers in designing and delivering high-quality human rights courses. The Institute also provided specialized training on international juvenile justice issues for 12 juvenile justice prosecutors at Haidian District People's Procuratorate in Beijing in order to develop and implement working guidelines on juvenile justice reform. In addition, a platform for future cooperation in the area of human rights was established between police colleges and universities in seven provinces in Western China;

(ii) Through the Institute's cooperation with the Directorate General of Corrections of Indonesia, key elements of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners were incorporated into the draft Indonesian correctional services bill, seven model prisons created concrete, time-bound action plans to comply with provisions of the Standard Minimum Rules that had not yet been met, 10 instructors at the Indonesian correctional services academy received training in how to instruct cadets in human rights and prison management according to international standards, and the Human Rights Secretariat of the Directorate General of Corrections established a regular newsletter dedicated to the fulfilment of international human rights standards within the Indonesian prison system;

(iii) In Kenya, the Institute provided support for the adoption of a human rights training curriculum and a strategic plan for the Kenya Prisons Staff Training College, and a strategic plan for the Human Rights Office of the Kenya Prisons Service;

(iv) In Turkey, the capacity of women's commissions, which include male and female lawyers, to provide legal support to women and report on domestic violence cases, was further enhanced;

(v) The legislation and jurisprudence of six Arab countries was reviewed by their judicial training academies in relation to international human rights standards;

(vi) Two workshops on a human rights-based approach to policing during elections were provided to 67 police officials in Tunisia.

K. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime

21. 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.

22. Recent activities include the following:
- (a) Knowledge-sharing:
 - (i) The Centre organized the International Seminar on Crime Prevention in partnership with the Ministry of the Interior and Public Safety of Chile in Santiago in March 2011;
 - (ii) The Centre is continuing with the research and writing of the third edition of the *International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety*, to be launched in April 2012;
 - (iii) The Centre organized the International Indigenous Community Safety Seminar (Montreal, March 27-29 2011) to debate recent developments, progress, obstacles and current and emerging approaches related to community safety among indigenous populations;
 - (iv) The Centre organized one of the thematic panel sessions on the impact of academic research on crime prevention policy, in the context of the 2011 annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology;
 - (v) The Global Survey on Safety in Cities was launched in 2011. The first of its kind, it seeks to collect vital information about community safety and crime prevention in urban settings;
 - (vi) The Centre, the World Bank and the National Center of Crime Prevention and Citizen Participation in Mexico organized an international forum entitled “Thinking about the future: the prevention that Mexico needs” in Mexico City in January 2011;
 - (b) Publications and reports:
 - (i) The Centre published its *Comparative Report on Types of Interventions Used for Youth at Risk of Joining a Street Gang*. It examines different types of interventions in Belgium, Canada and France. The aim of this comparative analysis is to identify various practices and to examine the characteristics of each;
 - (ii) The Centre, the World Bank and the Bogota Chamber of Commerce launched a publication entitled *Public-Private Partnerships and Community Safety: Guide to Action* in November in Bogota;
 - (c) Strategic partnerships and technical assistance:
 - (i) The Centre was selected by the United Nations Development Programme to provide methodological support to the National Observatory of Violence and Crime of Haiti;
 - (ii) The Centre is a main partner in 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 is a partner in a project funded by the International Network on Conflict and Fragility of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that brings together a consortium of experts to analyse the international factors affecting conflict and fragility;

- (d) New projects for 2012:
 - (i) The Centre's biannual colloquium will be held in South Africa in February;
 - (ii) The *International Report* will be published in the second quarter of the year;
 - (iii) The Fourth International Conference on Crime Observatories will be held in Argentina in the third quarter of the year.

L. Institute for Security Studies

23. 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 does 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 within 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 2011 include:

- (a) Crime and human security:
 - (i) The Institute published the *South African Crime Quarterly* and held seminars and briefings for policymakers and decision-makers;
 - (ii) The Institute monitored and analysed crime and justice trends in several African countries;
 - (iii) The Institute carried out crime research and analysis 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 Institute continued to use 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 Hub, which currently covers South Africa and is available at www.issafrica.org/crimehub, will be extended to Kenya and Senegal in the future;
 - (v) The Institute trained senior officials in a number of African countries in crime and policing;

- (vi) The Institute conducted project work aimed at the functioning and performance of the criminal justice system;
- (vii) The Institute provided information and analysis on the policies, strategies and performance of the criminal justice system;
- (viii) The Institute promoted 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 legislative drafting to apply the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court domestically;
 - (iii) The Institute coordinated the African Network on International Criminal Justice (www.issafrika.org/anicj), for which the International Crime in Africa Programme serves as the Secretariat;
 - (iv) The Institute hosted several regional and national workshops on international criminal justice and counter-terrorism for civil society, prosecutors and investigators;
 - (v) The Institute trained members of the South African Police Service and the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization on dealing with terrorism;
 - (vi) The Institute collaborated closely with UNODC and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;
 - (vii) The Institute produced several papers and articles on a variety of subjects related to terrorism and international criminal justice;
- (c) Institute publications and website. The Institute issued a wide range of publications, all available on its website (www.issafrika.org), which receives over 2 million hits per month.

M. Korean Institute of Criminology

24. 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 2011 were as follows:

- (a) Virtual Forum against Cybercrime programme. The Virtual Forum against Cybercrime programme is an international cooperation project for cybercrime prevention. This online training programme was officially launched in 2010 in cooperation with UNODC, to train law enforcement and judicial officials. The programme not only provides comprehensive information related to cybercrime, but has also been expanding its network ever since its official launch in 2009. Currently more than 100 trainees from South-East Asian countries including Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam are participating in the curriculum. During the reporting period, the Institute has broadened its scope by

signing memorandums of understanding with the Ministry of Justice of Ethiopia and the Public Prosecution of the United Republic of Tanzania. Moreover, the Institute is expecting to conclude contracts with Argentina, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Singapore. The project was introduced at the ancillary meeting during the Twelfth Congress as a follow-up to the previous Congress;

(b) Towards AsiaJust programme. The Institute has been working on the Towards AsiaJust programme in cooperation with the UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific. Through the cooperation, the prosecutorial systems of all the Association of Southeast Asian Nations member States were analysed and the information distributed to promote better comprehension of each judicial system. With regard to combating transnational organized crime, research on asset recovery is being conducted to provide detailed studies on Asian jurisdiction. In September 2011, the Institute organized, with UNODC and the International Telecommunication Union, the Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Fighting Cybercrime. The Institute contributed substantially to the organization of the forum to promote an exchange of information on cybercrime prevention among experts and practitioners;

(c) International cooperation. The Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs of UNODC and a representative of the UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific visited the Institute to discuss possibilities for further cooperation. Also, during a visit by Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol of Thailand and Thai delegates, the Institute provided advice for the Thai programme "Enhancing lives of female inmates" by sharing case studies on the treatment of female prisoners in the Republic of Korea. Through participation in various international conferences, seminars, workshops and the signature of memorandums of understanding with international institutions and governmental organizations, the Institute improved its areas of research and academic activities;

(d) Major research projects:

- (i) Research on the criminal law of East Asian countries: the Philippines;
- (ii) Trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation between the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation and the Commonwealth of Independent States;
- (iii) The national crime victimization survey;
- (iv) Research on post-treatment science for preventing recidivism.

N. Basel Institute on Governance

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

26. Key activities of the Institute in 2011 included:

(a) Training and capacity-building. The International Centre for Asset Recovery developed and implemented a series of hands-on, interactive training programmes for law enforcement, prosecutorial and financial intelligence unit officers in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Israel and Kyrgyzstan. A regional programme was held in Italy with the participation of Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia, as well as Palestine. The goal of the training is to develop the operational capacity of law enforcement personnel to successfully investigate and prosecute complex corruption and asset recovery cases. An average of 20-30 professionals are trained at each session. Each training programme is tailored to the specific needs of the country requesting the training services;

(b) Legal and case consultancy. The International Centre for Asset Recovery conducted analyses of: the asset recovery bill of Mauritius; the anti-corruption package of Mozambique; and legislation to support asset recovery in Maldives, advising on the establishment of a central authority for international cooperation in the country. The Institute also provided case assistance to a number of countries in Africa, the Middle East and North Africa and Central Asia, providing legal advice on investigative and prosecutorial strategies for high-profile anti-corruption cases currently under way in those countries. The Public Governance division of the Institute supported the United Nations Development Programme, assisting with United Nations Convention against Corruption self-assessments in several Asian countries, seeking to support and contribute to the Convention against Corruption's Review Mechanism and encourage a participatory and nationally driven process towards anti-corruption reform. The same division also continued to conduct governance work in the Middle East and North Africa through a framework agreement with the World Bank, focusing on a number of legal and judicial reform projects in Morocco and Tunisia;

(c) Conferences and meetings. In cooperation with the Law Faculty of the University of Basel, the Institute held a conference in Basel, Switzerland, on "Generics and biosimilars: affordable medicine or restraint to innovation?" on 20 May;

(d) Publications. The Institute's main publications in 2011 included:

(i) Claudia Baez-Camargo and Eelco Jacobs, "A framework to assess governance of health systems in low-income countries", Working Paper Series No. 11;

(ii) Claudia Baez-Camargo, "Accountability for better health care: a framework and guidelines to define, understand and assess accountability in health systems", Working Paper Series No. 10;

(iii) "Capacity-building in asset recovery", a brochure prepared by the Basel Institute on Governance seeking to explain what asset recovery means and how capacity-building is needed to fight corruption in today's world;

(iv) Daniel Thelesklaf and Pedro Gomes Pereira, eds., *Non-State Actors in Asset Recovery*, with a preface by Anne Peters, (Bern, Peter Lang AG);

(v) Mark Pieth, *Harmonizing Anti-Corruption Compliance: the OECD Good Practice Guidance 2010* (Zürich/St. Gallen, Dike Verlag AG).

O. College for Criminal Law Science

27. The College for Criminal Law Science of Beijing Normal University became a full member of the crime prevention and criminal justice programme network on 12 April 2011. Its activities in 2011 included the following:

(a) Research projects and publication of monographs. The College recently launched 11 projects sponsored by the National Social Science Foundation, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Education and other bodies, and five international collaborative projects. The topics included constitutional analysis of restraint on the death penalty, implementation of Security Council resolutions on financial sanctions, judicial protection of juvenile delinquents and legislative development of community corrections. The College made efforts to strengthen the study of the international standards concerned and their implementation. The College also published more than 10 monographs and 120 articles on international criminal matters;

(b) International conferences. The College hosted six international academic conferences on such subjects as capital punishment, corruption, community corrections and criminal justice reform with the aim of facilitating the adoption and promoting the implementation of the relevant international standards. The Fourth International Symposium on Contemporary Criminal Law on "Prevention and punishment of organized crime in the globalization era" held on 10 and 11 December was attended by the International Association of Penal Law, the International Chamber of Commerce and other international organizations and specialists from countries including Australia, Canada, France, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States;

(c) International cooperation. Since joining the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, the College has sent six researchers to network workshops and meetings on such topics as cybercrime, trafficking in persons, corruption and terrorism. Meanwhile, the College has sent more than 30 researchers to countries including Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and the United States for academic meetings and visits, in order to strengthen international exchange and cooperation in the fields of crime prevention and criminal justice. The College has also received more than 20 international visitors;

(d) Agreements of collaboration and exchange. With a view to further enhancing its cooperative relationship with more than 30 institutions, the College signed memorandums of understanding with the Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security, the Chinese law and economics association in Paris and the National Taiwan University College of Law.

28. As a new member of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, 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 and the United Nations agencies and other countries.

IV. Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council

29. 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. The Advisory Council carried out the following activities in 2011:

(a) A workshop on concrete examples of law enforcement cooperation in child pornography cases held in Vienna during the twentieth session of the Commission in cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, as a follow-up to the 2009 Advisory Council Conference;

(b) The book *Crime in the Art and Antiquities World: Illegal Activities in Cultural Property and Criminal Policy Responses*, S. Manacorda and D. Chappell, eds. (New York, Springer, 2011), was presented at a side event to the twentieth session of the Commission;

(c) In October, under the aegis of UNODC, a research agreement on anti-bribery programmes was signed between the Advisory Council and the company Eni. This research will be coordinated by the Council under the direction of Professor Stefano Manacorda and conducted by five academic institutions and experts from Eni's legal department. It will contribute significantly to the definition of a system of anti-bribery compliance and to the identification of international best practices in the field of anti-corruption. The main results of this research will be presented at the 2012 Advisory Council Conference.

30. The annual Advisory Council Conference, organized in cooperation with the Korean Institute of Criminology, was devoted to the global challenge of cybercrime and countermeasures. Session I of the Conference was dedicated to finding the right balance between security and civil liberties in the fight against cybercrime. Experts, academics and other participants emphasized the importance of privacy, freedom of expression and other fundamental rights. Session II examined specific case studies, such as data crimes, network crimes and access crimes. In Session III, speakers analysed national enforcement and investigation practices against cybercrime. The lack of formal policies and procedures as well as difficulties in sharing information were considered the main obstacles to international cooperation. A series of recommendations were formulated calling for more cooperation at the regional and international levels.