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World crime trends and responses: integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

Activities of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. Introduction

1. The present report, summarizing the activities carried out in 2007 by the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, has been prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, 1994/21 of 25 July 1994 and 1999/23 of 28 July 1999, and is based on contributions from the institutes.
2. At the outset, the importance of joint work by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network should be underlined. The UNODC focal point for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network chaired the 2007 coordination meeting of the network hosted by the Naif Arab University of Security Studies in Riyadh and UNODC engaged in bilateral cooperation with several members of the network throughout 2007.

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

3. 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 submitted a report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session (E/CN.15/2008/13) which includes information on the activities undertaken by the Institute in 2007. Further information and reports are available at the Institute's website (www.unicri.it).

III. Activities of the regional and affiliated institutes

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

4. The activities of the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in 2007 included:
 - (a) *Training:*
 - (i) The 135th international seminar, on promoting public safety and controlling recidivism using effective interventions with offenders: an examination of best practices, was held from 12 January to 15 February 2007;
 - (ii) The 136th international training course, on effective measures for the treatment of juvenile offenders and their reintegration into society, was held from 23 May to 28 June 2007;
 - (iii) The 137th international training course, on corporate crime and the criminal liability of corporate entities, was held from 5 September to 11 October 2007;

(iv) The third seminar on criminal justice for Central Asia, on effective measures and enhancement of treatment for drug abusers in the criminal justice process, was held from 26 February to 15 March 2007;

(v) The twelfth special seminar for senior criminal justice officials of China, on international cooperation in criminal justice, was held from 5 to 22 March 2007;

(vi) The second special training course on the revitalization of the volunteer probation aides system for the Philippines, was held from 17 to 26 April 2007;

(vii) The eighth special training course on the juvenile delinquent treatment system in Kenya, was held from 15 October to 8 November 2007;

(viii) The tenth special training course on corruption control in criminal justice, was held from 24 October to 21 November 2007.

(b) *Technical cooperation:*

(i) The Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Office of the Attorney-General of Thailand and the UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific jointly hosted the first regional seminar on good governance for South-East Asian countries from 17 to 21 December 2007 in Bangkok, on the theme of corruption control in the judiciary and prosecutorial authorities;

(ii) Two professors of the Asia and Far East Institute visited Costa Rica and Argentina, from 8 to 27 July 2007. They jointly hosted, with the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, a course on criminal justice system reforms in Latin America, on which 10 countries were represented. The course was held from 17 to 25 July 2007 in Costa Rica. They also conducted a follow-up seminar, focusing on the specific situation in Argentina, on 12 and 13 July 2007 in Argentina;

(iii) Two professors of the Asia and Far East Institute visited Kenya from 28 July to 1 September 2007 to assist in enhancing the services of the Children's Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(iv) One professor of the Asia and Far East Institute visited the Philippines from 20 to 30 September 2007 to provide technical assistance for the training courses conducted by the Parole and Probation Administration of the Department of Justice for local probation officers and volunteer probation aides.

5. Activities and work plans of the Asia and Far East Institute for 2008 include:

(a) *Training:*

(i) The 138th international senior seminar, on effective legal and practical measures for combating corruption: a criminal justice response, will be held from 17 January to 14 February 2008;

(ii) The 139th international training course will be held from 19 May to 26 June 2008. The theme is under consideration;

(iii) The 140th international training course will be held from 1 September to 9 October 2008. The theme is under consideration;

(b) *Other special training courses and seminars scheduled for 2008:*

- (i) The thirteenth special seminar for senior criminal justice officials of China;
- (ii) The fourth seminar on criminal justice for Central Asia;
- (iii) The third special training course on the revitalization of the volunteer probation aides system of the Parole and Probation Administration of the Philippines;
- (iv) The ninth special training course on the juvenile delinquent treatment system in Kenya;
- (v) The eleventh special training course on corruption control in criminal justice.

(c) *Technical cooperation:*

- (i) The Asia and Far East Institute will conduct a joint regional seminar on good governance for South-East Asian countries in 2008. The venue and theme for the seminar are under consideration;
- (ii) The Asia and Far East Institute will organize a regional conference on good governance in 2008. The venue and theme for the conference are under consideration;
- (iii) Several professors of the Asia and Far East Institute will visit Costa Rica to assist with the regional training courses held by the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on criminal justice system reforms in Latin America;
- (iv) Several professors of the Asia and Far East Institute will visit Kenya to assist in enhancing the services of the Children's Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs;
- (v) A professor of the Asia and Far East Institute will visit the Philippines to assist with the training courses of the Parole and Probation Administration of the Department of Justice.

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

6. The activities of the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders during the reporting period included the following:¹

(a) *Actions against transnational organized crime:*

- (i) Ratification and application of universal instruments against terrorism (in cooperation with UNODC):
 - a. Participation in the Ministerial Conference for Caribbean Countries on International Cooperation against Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime, held in Santo Domingo in March 2007, with a view to the ratification

¹ For further details see the Institute's website (www.ilanud.or.cr).

and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto;

b. National specialized workshops against terrorism and the financing thereof, in the Dominican Republic, Panama and Peru.

(ii) Ratification and application of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children: a study with the UNODC Regional Office for Mexico and Central America of political, legal-institutional, technical operative, financial and human resource conditions to prevent, investigate and try the crime of trafficking in persons and to protect victims and witnesses in Central America.

(b) *Prison overcrowding and alternatives to incarceration:*

(i) Correctional systems and human rights programme:

a. With the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, the Institute organized a visit to correctional institutions in Denmark and Sweden for Participants from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

b. National correctional systems and human rights seminars in Bolivia, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay; technical assistance missions to Argentina, the Dominican Republic and Mexico.

(ii) Regional programme on HIV/AIDS in prisons: with UNODC, the Institute promoted the Latin American non-governmental organizations (NGO) network active in prison and HIV/AIDS work; it participated in the Fifth Central American Congress on HIV/AIDS and started development of the prison and HIV/AIDS diagnosis model.

(c) *Juvenile justice.* Visits were organized to criminal juvenile justice institutions in Brazil, Costa Rica and Spain for Mexican officials. Information was gathered on successful prosecution, defence and penal implementation practices.

(d) *Special needs of women within the criminal justice system:*

(i) Training programme against domestic violence: courses on treatment in cases of sexual abuse for health, education and law professionals in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama.

(ii) Women, justice and gender programme:

a. Eighth Latin American women jurists' meeting, on indebtedness and international cooperation of justice from a gender perspective, Paraguay;

b. Conferences, workshops, seminars and internships on "the principle of equality in the penal function" for defence counsel; "gender perspective" for prosecutors; "senior citizens" for judges; "policies, plans and projects with a gender perspective" and "gender and law" for judicial officials.

(e) *United Nations penal justice rules:*

(i) Third international training course on criminal justice system reform in Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

(ii) Technical mission to visit the Argentine criminal justice system, with experts from the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and Argentine justice sector institutions.

(f) *Restorative justice*:

(i) Preparation of a book entitled *Restorative Justice in Costa Rica*;

(ii) Training for peace circles and meetings on restorative justice;

(iii) VIIth international seminar on restorative justice, penal mediation and probation; children, pre-adolescents and adolescents in conflict with the law, Argentina.

(g) *Crime prevention*. Project on social violence in Central America – to create the tools required to gather data and develop mechanisms to understand social violence; to produce an interpretive overall model; and to provide Governments with an objective basis for designing social prevention policies.

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

7. During 2007, the major activities and new plans of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, were the following:

(a) *Projects*:

(i) Among the tasks completed were the International Violence Against Women Survey, the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) project on developing a survey instrument to be used in a European crime victimization survey, and the three-country European Union (EU) framework programme on police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters (AGIS) project regarding smuggling of people across borders, with Estonia, Finland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as partners;

(ii) Examples of ongoing activities included analysis and reporting on the United Nations surveys on crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems; the study supporting the development of a security strategy of the Finnish prison administration; the EU-funded three-country study on the role of organized crime in trafficking human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation (Estonia, Finland and Sweden); a twinning project on the fight against corruption in local government authorities in Estonia; the application of an international prison policy development instrument in the Russian circumstances; and preparation for the Stockholm Criminology Symposium to be held in June 2008. The latter activity is especially dependent on funding provided to the European Institute by the Government of Sweden;

(iii) Recently initiated activities include a Council of Europe project assessing the availability of administrative data on domestic violence against women; a study on national responses to trafficking in human beings in

Europe and North America as part of the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT); participation in an EU-Seventh Research Framework Programme (FP7)-funded project on confidence in the criminal justice system and the fear of crime, where the Institute would take care of the dissemination of the research results at various stages of the project; and a study on irregular influences on judges and prosecutors in Finland and Sweden;

(iv) Discussions are under way on such issues as: piloting the Eurostat draft victim survey instrument in Finland; corruption in the Russian Federation; a joint UNODC-Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe-International Labour Organization study on trafficking in human beings for forced labour; the review of selected prison systems in Central and Eastern Europe; and the holding of the 70th regional criminology course of the International Society of Criminology, on victim issues, in Finland in 2008.

(b) *Other functions and tasks:*

(i) The European Institute continues to produce reports and other documents for widespread dissemination and to grant scholarships for European junior researchers and practitioners;

(ii) Staff members continue to cooperate with international scientific associations and journals, as well as being engaged in national policy projects.

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

8. The African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders undertook the following activities in 2007:

(a) *Organized crime.* With a view to disseminating information on the relevant international instruments and assisting criminal justice system officials and others to have a better understanding of the relevant concepts and how some crimes, such as terrorism, money-laundering and trafficking in persons, drugs and firearms, are related, the African Institute contributed to a conference on combating organized crime, organized by the International Quality & Productivity Center in Pretoria, South Africa, from 14 to 16 March 2007.

(b) *Trafficking in persons:*

(i) In collaboration with the Federal Government of Nigeria, a joint project to curb transnational trafficking in persons was developed by the African Institute and launched in June 2006. The project offers an opportunity to promote the ratification by other countries in the region of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto;

(ii) In Uganda, a study on trafficking in women and children in Karamoja, Teso region, was carried out by the Institute and the final report is being printed for further dissemination.

(c) *Crime prevention:*

(i) In collaboration with the Government of Uganda, the Institute organized a workshop on the science of criminalistics, to improve the capacity of law enforcement agencies to detect, investigate and streamline the prosecution of crime through the use of available local expertise, equipments and scientific analysis of data;

(ii) In collaboration with UNODC, the Institute is carrying out a crime victimization survey in Uganda that will help Uganda and other African countries put in place effective crime prevention strategies.

(d) *Prison overcrowding and alternatives to incarceration.* In collaboration with UNODC and the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, the Institute developed and conducted workshops on probation, parole and community corrections, for prison and probation service officials in Nairobi, Kampala and Lusaka.

(e) *Technology and computer-related crime:*

(i) The Institute developed and implemented a project on cybercrime involving sensitization in all ministries, the Parliament, all Ugandan universities, banks, supermarkets and Internet cafés. This was carried out through the distribution of information flyers, posters and talks, and a press conference on cybercrime involving both print and electronic media, in which 28 out of the 32 media houses in Uganda participated. Valuable information on cybercrime was relayed on radio and television to better educate the citizens;

(ii) Contacts are taking place with the African Development Bank (ADB) concerning co-funding, so that the Institute could replicate the project in other African countries or subregions.

(f) *Special needs of women in the criminal justice system:*

(i) Owing to financial constraints, the Institute started collecting data on violence against women and girls during armed conflicts in Africa from secondary sources. An analysis of the data from these sources has led to some conclusions, which will be presented at the network workshop during the seventeenth session of the Commission;

(ii) Funds permitting, and in conjunction with organizations working in this field, the Institute intends to organize primary data collection, as requested in paragraph 13 of the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (General Assembly resolution 52/86, annex).

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

9. The International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy is an independent and non-profit institution based in Vancouver, Canada. Established in 1991 and affiliated to the United Nations, its mission is to promote the rule of law, human rights, democracy and good governance. It fulfils its mission

by contributing to local, national and international efforts to support legal reforms and improve the administration of criminal justice. Activities undertaken by the International Centre in 2007 included:

(a) *Action to counter terrorism*. The Centre worked with UNODC to develop a draft handbook on criminal justice responses to terrorism and participated in an expert group meeting to review the draft in Vienna in October 2007;

(b) *United Nations Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto*. In March 2007, the Centre, in cooperation with UNODC and with the financial support of the Government of Canada, organized an expert group meeting to identify elements of a proposed mechanism to review the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto. The Centre continues to work closely with the UNODC Division for Treaty Affairs to develop the substantive content of an omnibus survey software to gather information on the implementation of the above-mentioned conventions;

(c) *Action against human trafficking*. In 2007, the Centre was involved in the publication of a multi-agency synopsis of human trafficking activities, in preparation for the February 2008 Vienna Forum to Fight Human Trafficking;

(d) *United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice*. In cooperation with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, the Centre organized a practical workshop on successful crime reduction and prevention in the urban context, in April 2007, during the sixteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The Centre participated in the workshop, presenting a paper on successful strategies that contribute to safer communities and making available a paper entitled "Crime prevention and social reintegration of offenders: a review of Canadian and international reintegration programs";

(e) *Post-conflict interventions*. The Centre worked closely with the UNODC Rule of Law Section to design a training curriculum and manual which were successfully used in a training programme for senior prison managers, in Juba, Southern Sudan, in February 2007. A more comprehensive intervention was designed, with UNODC and the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS), to assist the Southern Sudan Prisons Service. The Centre also participated in an expert group meeting to review the draft handbook on strengthening and reform of criminal justice within post-conflict and transitional States: lessons learned, organized by the United States Institute of Peace and UNODC;

(f) *China programmes*:

(i) The Centre with the financial support of the Canadian International Development Agency, has continued to support the reform of criminal law and the criminal justice system in China through two projects: the implementing international standards in criminal justice in China programme, and the Canada-China procuratorate reform cooperation programme;

(ii) The Centre also delivered a programme to assist with promotion of the ratification and implementation in China of the Statute of the International Criminal Court.

(g) *Corrections programme.* The Centre, in partnership with UNODC, the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and Correctional Service Canada, delivered three workshops in November/December 2007 in Kampala, Kabwe (Zambia) and Nairobi. The workshops focused on issues relating to parole and probation. The Centre has initiated a comparative study of parole supervision, suspension and revocation. It is also working with the UNODC Rule of Law Section to finalize a handbook for prison managers.

F. Australian Institute of Criminology

10. Key activities of the Australian Institute of Criminology during 2007 included:

(a) *Action against transnational and organized crime.* Funding was allocated over four years by the Government of Australia for the Institute to conduct further research in the areas of human trafficking and anti-money-laundering. The Institute published two reports on human trafficking: “Law enforcement responses to trafficking in persons: challenges and emerging good practice” and “Human trafficking to Australia: a research challenge”. It hosted a round-table discussion on anti-money-laundering with private sector, Government and law enforcement agencies and published a research paper on the extent of money-laundering in and through Australia. The Institute made a presentation entitled “Criminal exploitation of online systems by organized crime groups” to the Organized Crime in Asia: Governance and Accountability symposium in Singapore. The Institute continued to monitor and conduct research on firearms and presented “Firearms in the criminal community in Australia: an overview” at the Defence Security Authority security intelligence conference;

(b) *Action on crime prevention.* The Institute co-hosted a conference on “Improving community safety: lessons from the country and the city” bringing together crime-prevention stakeholders from across Australia. The Institute made a presentation at the International Society for the Reform of Criminal Law’s conference in Canada on “CCTV, sexual assault and jury outcomes: an experimental study”. It continued to publish its regular crime reduction/prevention fact sheet series and also managed the annual Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards, which recognize good practice in the prevention or reduction of violence and other types of crime in Australia;

(c) *Action on victimization.* As part of its National Homicide Monitoring Program, the Institute continued to report on all homicide incidents, victims and offenders in Australia. The Institute published a variety of research reports on sexual assault throughout the year, including research into adult sexual violence in indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse communities in Australia, and juror attitudes and biases in sexual assault cases. It continues to participate in the Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce;

(d) *Action on community-based corrections and incarceration.* The Institute published its annual report on the number and nature of deaths in police and prison custody. The Institute also published reports on “The identification of mental disorders in the criminal justice system” and “Recidivism in Australia: findings and future research”. It made a presentation on “Prisoner reintegration post-release” at the sixteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(e) *Action against high-technology and computer-related crime.* A major report on the nature, extent and criminological dimensions of high-technology crime in Australia was published in 2007 as well as a number of *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* papers and fact sheets in the area of high-technology and computer-related crime;

(f) *Action on juvenile justice.* The Institute published “Juveniles in detention in Australia, 1981-2006” as part of the National Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program, which examines data relating to the number of young people in the custody of juvenile justice agencies. Other research pertaining to juvenile justice was published, including “Juvenile arson intervention programs in Australia” and “Pre-court diversion in the Northern Territory: impact on juvenile reoffending”;

(g) *Action on drugs and crime.* The Institute continues to monitor and report on the use of illicit drugs by arrestees. Outputs from the programme in 2007 included a *Trends & Issues* paper (“Benzodiazepine use and harms among police detainees in Australia”) and an annual report. The Institute also published research on “A framework for measuring the performance of drug law enforcement” and made a presentation on this topic to Government of Australia ministers. The reports “Criminal justice responses to drug and drug-related offending: are they working?” and “The market for amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors in Oceania” were also published. Work continued on evaluating implementation and outcomes from drug courts.

11. Further information and copies of reports and presentations are available at the Institute’s website (www.aic.gov.au).

G. International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences

12. In 2007, the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences implemented 39 activities involving more than 2,500 participants from 64 countries, with the cooperation of 95 partners, including 50 universities. The main activities are set out below:

(a) *Research:*

(i) The research project on fighting impunity and promoting international justice, co-financed by EuropeAid of the European Commission and conducted at world level, is intended to prepare global guidelines and an implementation manual to promote the struggle against impunity, support the development of integrated approaches to post-conflict justice and link domestic strategies to the evolving role of the International Criminal Court (ICC);

(ii) Under the ICC judicial capacity strengthening programme, a delegation of 10 judges of the Court met with six international experts to discuss evidence, disclosure and protective measures.

(b) *Higher education:*

(i) The specialization course on “Conflict and post-conflict justice: policy options and modalities” was attended by 81 young professionals from 41 countries;

(ii) The specialization course on “European cooperation in penal matters: issues and perspectives”, co-financed by the European Commission AGIS programme 2006, was attended by 49 young professionals from 33 countries.

(c) *Technical assistance for development cooperation.* Major programming was undertaken in Afghanistan, Iraq and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;

(d) *Judicial capacity-building in Afghanistan.* Overall, 315 justice operators of the Afghan justice system benefited from specialized and advanced training activities. The activities, supported financially and operationally by UNODC, the Government of the United Kingdom, the Italian Embassy and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), addressed the following areas:

(i) Enhanced governance at the decentralized level (provincial justice initiative);

(ii) Increased capacities in the fight against drugs (advanced training for the Counter-Narcotics Police of Afghanistan);

(iii) Criminal justice system reform (appointment of the President of the International Institute as scientific advisor for the organization of the 2007 Rome Conference on the Rule of Law in Afghanistan, followed by the appointment of a legal advisor for the development of the national justice strategy and the national justice programme in Afghanistan);

(iv) The International Institute was granted UNDP funding for the implementation of a project combining training activities for justice operators and community and religious leaders with a public campaign at the district level addressing the rights of women and children in Afghanistan.

(e) *Support for the reconstruction of the Justice System in Iraq:*

(i) During 2007, under the project entitled “Comprehensive strategic plan for rule of law and justice in Iraq” – funded by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Italy and with the support of UNODC – the EU Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq (EUJUST LEX), the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), UNDP and all the key institutions of the Iraqi justice system – a set of guidelines and recommendations was compiled for a strategic, integrated plan for the future of the rule of law in the country which was sponsored by the Office of the Prime Minister and all of the Iraqi institutions. In the course of eight months, six meetings were organized (in Amman, Siracusa (Italy), Cairo, Erbil (Iraq) and Baghdad) in which 49 Iraqi experts and 23 international experts participated, and a two-week study tour in Egypt, Italy and Germany was also organized;

(ii) In conjunction with the above-mentioned project, the International Institute implemented the UNODC project entitled “Iraqi judicial integrity”, the most remarkable achievement of which was the adoption by the Supreme Judicial Council of a judicial code of conduct based on the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct;

(iii) In the context of the EUJUST LEX programme, the Institute partnered the Department of Penitentiary Administration of the Ministry of Justice of Italy in organizing a three-week training seminar for 29 Iraqi penitentiary

officers on the basic principles of management and administration of the penitentiary system.

(f) *Fight against organized crime and corruption in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.* The International Institute continued to provide broad support to the Ministry of Justice of Italy and the Public Prosecutor's Office in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for the substantive and organizational management of a "twinning" project between the two countries, funded by the European Agency for Reconstruction. The project targets the specialized unit within the Public Prosecutor's Office in charge of the fight against organized crime and corruption. During 2007, after an assessment phase, four study tours (to Italian and European Union institutions and UNODC), three seminars in Skopje, two coaching activities and a language course were organized under the project;

(g) *Money-laundering and terrorist financing.* For the third consecutive year, the International Monetary Fund and the International Institute organized a workshop on "Typologies of money-laundering and terrorist financing" for 31 Government officials from Central Asian and Eastern European countries.

H. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences

13. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences was established to fulfil the need expressed by Arab law enforcement agencies for an academic institution that would promote research on security issues, offer postgraduate programmes and conduct short-term training courses relative to the prevention and the control of crime in the Arab countries. While it is appreciated that Arab collective effort is imperative for the successful fight against crime in the Arab world through higher professionalization, only an academic institution such as the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences is envisaged to pursue the full range of interdisciplinary scholarship and training to accomplish this vital task. Nauss continues to fulfil the needs expressed by Arab law enforcement agencies to promote studies and training programmes for all Arab countries. The main activities in 2008 can be summarized as follows:

(a) *Education programmes.* The College of Graduate Studies will offer postgraduate programmes for Arab students in the fields of police sciences, criminal justice, administrative sciences and social sciences;

(b) *Training.* The Training College of the University will conduct 10 training courses to address the special needs for continuing education and professional training of the Arab law enforcement agencies. In addition, the University will host jointly with the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Committee an intensive training course on critical issues in correction;

(c) *Studies and research.* Research studies addressing public security problems in the Arab world will be undertaken by the Studies and Research Center at the University. In addition, the Center will organize eight meetings on those issues;

(d) *Forensic sciences.* The College of Forensic Sciences will offer nine forensic training courses in the field of document examination, residual analysis, microscopic techniques and investigation.

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

14. The mission of the National Institute of Justice is to advance scientific research, development and evaluation to enhance justice and public safety at a state and local level. During 2007, the Institute started upon a strategic course to bring an international perspective to all its work. Recognizing that national boundaries can be artificially drawn, without regard to the culture of the people within the boundaries, the Institute is committed to looking for best practices and responses to crime wherever it may develop. This change moves the Institute's International Center from projects with an international focus (i.e. terrorism and trafficking) towards the incorporation of appropriate international research into all its work (i.e. gangs, mothers in prison, prison overcrowding) and promises to bring a much more active research agenda in the international arena.

(a) *Information exchange, reports and publications:*

(i) The Institute hosts an International Visitor's Program that encourages interactive discussion and the exchange of documents. The Program attracts approximately 100 visitors per year from approximately 30 countries. It offers Institute staff the opportunity to discuss ongoing projects and receive valuable knowledge from other countries' experts;

(ii) At the sixteenth session of the Crime Commission, in April 2007, the Institute participated in the workshop on successful urban crime reduction and prevention strategies, at which it contributed a presentation entitled "Private industry inside prisons: more than re-entry preparedness";

(iii) The Institute's international document exchange programme is coordinated by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, which greatly benefits from the programme by gaining international documents for its collection of more than 190,000 documents. With 153 members from 55 countries, the programme enables members to share information around the world at minimal or no cost (see <http://www.ncjrs.gov/intlide.html>);

(iv) The Institute continues to fund research in many areas. There was particular focus in 2007 on research into terrorism and human trafficking. Final reports are available at www.ncjrs.gov. Examples of these reports are:

"Terrorist recruitment in American correctional institutions: an exploratory study of non-traditional faith groups final report", by Mark S. Hamm Ph.D. December 2007, NCJ 220957;

"Asian Transnational Organized Crime and Its Impact on the United States", by James O. Finckenauer and Ko-lin Chin, January 2007, NCJ 214186;

"Evaluation of comprehensive services for victims of human trafficking: key findings and lessons learned", by Caliber Associates, April 2007, NCJ 218777.

(b) *Workplans 2008:*

- (i) Development of an e-crime typology to help researchers and practitioners categorize electronic behaviour. The work is being conducted with an International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council working group;
- (ii) Comprehensive bibliography and study on trafficking in persons that will include more than 2,000 academic and government publications, categorized by methods used;
- (iii) Preliminary examination of counterfeit pharmaceuticals that will contribute to a better understanding of the increase in teen use of pharmaceuticals and the implications for counterfeiting;
- (iv) A document that responds to the query: "If I need information on X, where would I find it in the world?" A document outlining how to find highly rigorous scientific research housed throughout the world on a wide variety of criminal justice issues will be developed and disseminated. This resource guide will enable researchers to quickly find information in other countries.

J. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime

15. The mission of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime is to support and promote crime prevention locally, nationally and internationally, particularly in relation to the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, their plans of action, and the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for UNODC:

(a) *Norms and standards for crime prevention.* The International Centre contributes to the dissemination of norms and standards through publications and events. The proceedings of Workshop 3 of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, on strategies and best practices for crime prevention, in particular in relation to urban crime and youth at risk were published by the Centre in English, French and Spanish, and launched at a press conference with UNODC and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT). The Centre contributed to the Workshop on Successful Crime Reduction and Prevention Strategies in the Urban Context, at the sixteenth session of the Crime Commission, in 2007;

(b) *Strategic and technical assistance:*

- (i) The International Centre continues to expand its technical assistance role, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean. It collaborated with the Inter-American Development Bank on the translation and adaptation of a toolkit for safer municipalities for Latin America, and continued its collaborative technical assistance in Haiti on local governance and public safety, and in El Salvador to support the Central American Observatory against Violence;
- (ii) The Centre's three-year international city exchange programme between Montreal in Canada, Liège in Belgium and Bordeaux in France was completed with the publication of a manual for local authorities on offences relating to

drugs and prostitution. The Centre also developed a model for the Montreal Police Department on the management of public security problems. The evaluation of the implementation of crime prevention strategies in five Quebec communities continues.

(c) *Information exchange, reports and publications:*

(i) Policing was a major focus of work in 2007. This included publication of an international review of police performance measures; an international seminar in Cape Town on integrating community policing into a broader crime prevention approach, organized with the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the Government of South Africa; and the International Centre's seventh Annual Colloquium on Crime Prevention, hosted in Oslo by the Government of Norway, which highlighted the role of the police in crime prevention, and for which a background paper on the role of the police was prepared;

(ii) The International Centre participated actively in the International Conference on the State of Security in World Cities in Monterrey, Mexico in October 2007 and organized an international meeting on crime trend observatories in Paris in December, as well as conferences and meetings in Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, France, Germany, Haiti, Mexico, Portugal and the United Kingdom;

(iii) Comparative reports on community safety professions and community safety evaluation in non-Anglophone countries were published, the regular electronic newsletter the *International Observer* continued, and two editions of the *International Bulletin on Indigenous Peoples* were produced. Work was initiated on a world report on crime prevention and community safety, and on national policies and good practices.

(d) *Workplans for 2008.* Workplans of the International Centre for 2008 include publication of a first world report on trends in crime and crime prevention, and compendiums of good practice on youth and youth gangs, the management of public space, women's safety and indigenous peoples; active cooperation with UNODC on a manual on crime prevention guidelines, in preparation for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; participation in the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network workshop, and cooperation with UN-HABITAT in the youth conference in Durban, South Africa, and on policing in West Africa. The Centre's annual colloquium on crime prevention, to be held in Queretaro, Mexico in November 2008, will focus on women's safety.

K. Institute for Security Studies

16. The Institute for Security Studies (www.issafrica.org) is an independent non-profit applied policy research institute and think tank with offices in Nairobi, Addis Ababa, Cape Town and Pretoria (head office). Its mission is to conceptualize, inform and enhance the debate on human security in Africa in order to support policy formulation and decision-making at every level. During 2007, under its

programmes relating to crime prevention and criminal justice, the Institute undertook the following activities, among others:

(a) *Crime and human security:*

- (i) Undertook work aimed at improving access to justice for vulnerable groups;
- (ii) Published the journal *SA Crime Quarterly* and organized regular seminars and briefings for policymakers and decision-makers on policing issues;
- (iii) Monitored and analysed crime and justice trends in South Africa.

(b) *Action against corruption:*

- (i) Pursued a project to promote the implementation of anti-corruption conventions in Africa;
- (ii) Undertook research into the governance of Africa's natural resources, particularly with regard to illegal fishing off the coast of Africa;
- (iii) Monitored corruption in the delivery of basic services to the poor in South Africa;
- (iv) Engaged in a multi-country study on the implementation of carbon 'off-set' projects in Africa;
- (v) Undertook research into the impact of corruption on the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS in several African countries.

(c) *Countering terrorism:*

- (i) Hosted a regional seminar in Johannesburg, South Africa, on the implementation of United Nations counter-terrorism strategies, and a seminar in Accra dealing with domestic terrorism in Africa;
- (ii) Acted as implementing agent for the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Capacity Building Programme Against Terrorism (ICPAT) in Addis Ababa;
- (iii) Published papers, monographs and online contributions on a variety of terrorism-related subjects.

(d) *Small arms:*

- (i) Supported the implementation of the Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and other Related Materials in the South African Development Community Region;
- (ii) Engaged in research and analysis on the enforcement of arms embargoes in Africa, arms transfer controls in southern Africa, the impact of the firearm amnesty in South Africa, illicit arms trafficking in the Great Lakes Region and arms brokering in southern Africa;
- (iii) Assessed the state of arms control and disarmament research and practice in Africa.

- (e) *Countering money-laundering:*
 - (i) Published an annual survey of money-laundering in southern Africa;
 - (ii) Provided briefings to policymakers, Government officials, law enforcement officials, universities and foreign technocrats;
 - (iii) Conducted collaborative research activities, notably with the Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime (Botswana), with the International Organization for Migration and with the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization;
 - (iv) Published papers and monographs on money-laundering in eastern and southern Africa.

(f) *Countering organized crime and trafficking.* The Institute for Security Studies commenced a three-year project entitled “Towards more effective responses to organized crime in southern Africa”, which covers 12 southern African countries, and implemented a research project on the nature, incidence and trends of trafficking in human beings in Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

(g) *Publications and websites.* The Institute published a wide range of publications which are all freely accessible through its website. In addition, regular electronic newsletters focusing on terrorism in Africa, corruption and money-laundering, respectively, were distributed to subscribers.

L. Korean Institute of Criminal Justice Policy

17. The main activities of the Korean Institute of Criminal Justice Policy during the reporting period have included the following:

- (a) *Seminars and workshop:*
 - (i) Seminar on Mutual Legal Assistance on Criminal Matters between Korea and China, held on 30 January 2007;
 - (ii) Seminar on Crime Trends and Criminal Policy in Korea, held on 19 May 2007;
 - (iii) Workshop on Japanese Criminal Law Reform, held in Seoul on 28 August 2007.
- (b) *Action on cybercrime:*
 - (i) In cooperation with UNODC, the Institute organized and hosted the Third Expert Group Meeting on the Development of a Virtual Forum against Cybercrime, in Seoul on 14 and 15 May 2007;
 - (ii) The Institute published the final report of the Third Expert Group Meeting on the Development of a Virtual Forum against Cybercrime, in September 2007;
 - (iii) The Institute signed an agreement with UNODC on cooperation in developing a virtual forum against cybercrime, in Vienna on 3 December 2007.

(c) *Criminal law reform.* The Institute has been conducting research on reform of the criminal law of the Republic of Korea since 2006. The purpose of this research is to reform the law in terms of constitutional principles of fundamental human rights; criminalization and decriminalization; the penalty system and statutory punishment; and legal jargon;

(d) *Action against transnational organized crime in the North-East Asian region.* The Institute undertook new research to establish a systematic cooperative plan to prevent and control transnational organized crime in the North-East Asian region, which is posing a great threat to its economic vitality;

(e) *Publications:*

(i) The Institute published research papers on: crime trends and criminal justice policies in Korea (2007); measures to fight against organized crime; types of sexual assault and measures to control recidivism; efficient regulation of technology-related crime; correction and social welfare of inmates; measures to improve crime-investigation capacity; measures against perjury; and evaluation of the efficiency of the corruption control system;

(ii) The Institute is also co-publishing with the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control a book entitled *For the Rule of Law: Criminal Justice Teaching and Training Across the World*. It is expected that it will be published in February 2008.

(f) *New version of Crime Statistics Information System.* The Institute's newly produced Crime Statistics Information System shows customized crime statistics during the period 1986-2005, using official data from the Supreme Prosecutor's Office;

(g) *Major research activities for 2008:*

(i) Trends on crimes involving the elderly and countermeasures. Research will be undertaken on crimes involving the elderly and measures proposed relating to offences and crime victims;

(ii) Development of a law education programme for juvenile delinquents. The Institute will develop a programme for juvenile delinquents to educate them with regard to the seriousness of their crimes and with regard to taking responsibility for their own behaviour;

(iii) Organized crime in relation to economics. This research analyses the tendency and origins of organized crime from the economic perspective, in order to develop countermeasures;

(iv) Comprehensive research on murder: analysis of causes and trends, and psychological profiles. This research will produce measures relating to murder, and criminal profiles from the psychological perspective.

M. Basel Institute on Governance

18. The Basel Institute on Governance is an independent non-profit think tank dedicated to research, policy development, consultancy and capacity development in the areas of corporate, public and global governance, with a specialist unit – the

International Centre for Asset Recovery dedicated to providing countries around the world with assistance in the recovery of stolen assets. The Basel Institute on Governance became a member of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network in 2007. Its key activities in 2007 are summarized below:

(a) *Recovering stolen assets:*

- (i) Intermediate training programme on asset recovery with members of the Corruption Eradication Commission and the Attorney General's Office of Indonesia, with a focus on tracing stolen assets and methods and techniques for returning them within the overall framework of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- (ii) Training course in Brazil for judges and prosecutors on "Investigative techniques, case management and data analysis to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism", conducted in cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute;
- (iii) Basic training course on asset recovery, money-laundering and mutual legal assistance for participants from the Attorney General's Office, the Central Bank, the Financial Intelligence Unit, and the Criminal Investigations Department of Bangladesh, conducted in collaboration with the World Bank;
- (iv) Intermediate training course on asset tracing, seizure, confiscation and repatriation, for members of the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau of the United Republic of Tanzania;
- (v) Development of a comprehensive and unique online knowledge centre on asset recovery to be launched in January 2008 (www.assetrecovery.org). As a free-of-charge public information tool, the site encompasses relevant international treaties, bilateral agreements and domestic laws pertaining to mutual legal assistance and other asset recovery related fields.

(b) *Promoting the fight against corruption and enhancing public governance:*

- (i) Support towards the implementation of a United Nations Convention against Corruption gap and compliance analysis in Bangladesh and Kenya, in cooperation with the respective Governments;
- (ii) Belgrade Transparency Days (May 2007) on the role of supreme audit institutions in combating corruption, in cooperation with the Serbian Anti-Corruption Council;
- (iii) Asia-Pacific regional seminar on mutual legal assistance and asset recovery (September 2007, Bali, Indonesia), in cooperation with the Asian Development Bank, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and UNODC.

(c) *Support towards improved corporate governance:*

- (i) Advisory services for multinational corporations on the establishment and implementation of internal corporate anti-bribery compliance policies and programmes;

- (ii) Finalization of the Wolfsberg Statement against Corruption (statement by 12 major banks, which jointly form the Wolfsberg Group, against corruption in their institutions and operations);
- (iii) Continuous participation in and promotion of the World Economic Forum Partnering Against Corruption Initiative.
- (d) *Research and Conferences:*
 - (i) “Anti-corruption policymaking in practice: what can we learn for United Nations Convention against Corruption implementation?” (Country study, Indonesia);
 - (ii) Research paper on national integrity systems, corruption and human rights, for the International Council on Human Rights Policy;
 - (iii) “Non-State actors in standard setting – the erosion of the public-private divide?” (international research conference, February 2008);
 - (iv) “Combating fraud and corruption in the European Union” (European expert conference, organized with the Academy of European Law, February 2007);
 - (v) “Accounting, auditing and compliance in corporate groups” (expert conference, organized with the Europa Institute of Zurich University, November 2007);
 - (vi) “Protecting the financial interests of the EU and Switzerland – challenges for law enforcement and the financial industry” (European expert conference, organized with the Academy of European Law, December 2007);
 - (vii) Two brownbag lunches on the protection of whistleblowers and good governance in the pharmaceutical systems.
- (e) *Publications:*
 - (i) Mark Pieth/Basel Institute on Governance (ed.), *Recovering Stolen Assets*, Peter Lang AG, Bern, 2008;
 - (ii) Pieth, Handschin, Bauer, Mueller and Fenner, *Verhaltensregeln für die Verwaltung von Vorsorgeeinrichtungen* (Governance standards for the management of pension funds), Basel Institute on Governance Working Paper Series (02/2007);
 - (iii) Zora Ledergerber, Gretta Fenner and Mark Pieth, “The international dimensions of judicial accountability”, in *Global Corruption Report 2007: Corruption in Judicial Systems*, Cambridge University Press/Transparency International, 2007;
 - (iv) Jack D. Smith, Mark Pieth and Guillermo Jorge, “The recovery of stolen assets: a fundamental principle of the UN Convention against Corruption”, U4 Brief (02/2007).
- (f) *Workplans for 2008:*
 - (i) “Journée OHADA (Organisation pour l’harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique) et la lutte contre la corruption” (international conference, 29 February 2008, Basel, Switzerland);

- (ii) “Philanthropy in global health – governance and effectiveness criteria” (international conference, 10 and 11 April 2008, Basel, Switzerland);
- (iii) Research projects on a variety of subjects, including “corruption, trade and human rights”, “governance of health systems”, “corruption and human rights”, “multistakeholder initiatives in peacebuilding processes”, etc.;
- (iv) Implementation of follow-up asset recovery training programmes and case-specific assistance and mentoring projects in Indonesia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Bangladesh and Brazil;
- (v) Launch of additional asset recovery training programmes for newly interested countries; various expressions of interest are currently under evaluation;
- (vi) Continuous provision of technical support and advisory assistance on specific asset recovery cases as approached by individual countries;
- (vii) Ongoing development and maintenance of partnerships to cooperate in more efficient processes for asset recovery (UNODC, International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), World Bank);
- (viii) Ongoing information collection and development of interactive learning tools for the online knowledge centre for asset recovery;
- (ix) Together with other relevant stakeholders and partners, development of a platform and strategy for determining more concrete roles and responsibilities for civil society in the processes for recovering stolen assets.

IV. Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council

19. During 2007, the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council continued its activities in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, in close cooperation with UNODC.

20. Within the framework of the sixteenth session of the Crime Commission, the Council participated in the workshop organized by the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network on the theme “Successful crime reduction and prevention strategies in the urban context”, held on 23 April 2007. Sonia Stefanizzi, professor of sociological research at Bicocca University, Milan, Italy, presented a paper entitled “Urban (un)safety” based on the findings of Council research project concluded some months previously. The presentation focused on the fact that over the past decades un/safety has become an increasingly important issue both in public debate and on political agenda in Western societies. The research shows how a shift can be made from a theoretical explanation of urban un/safety to an integrated system of variables which can be used to address empirically the different dimensions of the problem.

21. Other activities of the Council included the following:

- (a) International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council International Conference on the theme “The evolving challenge of identity-related crime: addressing fraud and the criminal misuse and falsification of identity” (Courmayeur

Mont Blanc, Italy, 30 November-2 December 2007). In line with its long-standing tradition of providing a conduit for in-depth discussions on matters of international interest and making tangible contributions to the international community through the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, the Council devoted its annual Conference to the identification of best ways and means to address effectively identity-related crime. The aim of this conference was to build upon the results and recommendations of the UNODC study on fraud and the criminal misuse and falsification of identity, presented in part at the sixteenth session of the Crime Commission, and further advance its findings by utilizing, refining and, if necessary, expanding the evidentiary material gathered for the purposes of the study. One of the outcomes envisaged was the elaboration of a comprehensive publication containing a fine-tuned complete version of the study, coupled with separate papers prepared by the panellists. Another outcome was the formulation of appropriate guidelines for developing useful practices and training material in the prevention, investigation and prosecution of identity-related crime that could be useful to law-enforcement and policymaking authorities of Member States;

(b) The twelfth biennial Plenary Session of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council took place on 29 and 30 November 2007. Five new Board members were elected and the National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice replaced the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy as representative of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network. Seven new working groups were constituted which will be dealing with the following subjects: corrections; violence against women; prevention of victimization and the protection of victims; money-laundering and the recovery of assets; reduction of the use of incarceration; human rights and the fight against terrorism; and cybercrime;

(c) Prior to its annual conference, the Council hosted and coordinated the meeting of a core group of experts on identity-related crime, organized by UNODC as the first of a series of encounters among the various stakeholders aimed at promoting and facilitating a constructive dialogue on how to achieve effective synergies and work together to tackle the challenges associated with identity-related crime;

(d) An informal meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network was also held during the annual conference;

(e) Council publications in 2007 included: *The United Nations Convention against Corruption as a Way of Life*, selected papers and contributions from the Council's 2006 International Conference, the quarterly Council *Newsletter*, issued in cooperation with the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences;

(f) The Council's website (www.ispac-italy.org) received several hundred inquiries each month. It provides information on NGOs, individual experts, private organizations and academic institutions involved in crime prevention and criminal justice, and relevant United Nations and other publications, as well as information on preparation and planning for the United Nations Crime Congress.