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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**

Note verbale dated 7 April 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and has the honour to forward, pursuant to Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 16/5, the outcome of the Third World Summit of Attorneys General, Prosecutors General and Chief Prosecutors, which took place in Bucharest on 24 and 25 March 2009, with the request that it be made available as an official document at the eighteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Vienna from 16 to 24 April 2009.

The Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations (Vienna) avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime the assurances of its highest consideration.

* E/CN.15/2009/1 and Corr.1.



Annex to the note verbale dated 7 April 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

[Original: English]

**Third World Summit of Prosecutors General, Attorneys General and Chief Prosecutors
Bucharest, Romania, 24-25 March 2009**

Report

I. Background

1. In its resolution 16/5 of 27 April 2007, entitled “Third World Summit of Attorneys General, Prosecutors General and Chief Prosecutors”, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice stressed the important role that law enforcement and criminal justice professionals, in particular prosecutors, should play in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime¹ and the Protocols thereto,² the United Nations Convention against Corruption³ and the universal conventions and protocols relating to terrorism. The Commission further emphasized the significance of international cooperation in criminal matters, to which prosecutors can make a major contribution.
2. In the same resolution, the Commission, aware of the outcome of the second World Summit of Attorneys General, Prosecutors General and Chief Prosecutors, held in Doha, Qatar, from 14 to 16 November 2005, welcomed the initiative of the Government of Romania to act as a host to the third World Summit of Attorneys General, Prosecutors General and Chief Prosecutors, to be held in Bucharest in 2008, and requested the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime to assist the Government of Romania in focusing the theme and controlling the quality of the preparations for the third Summit.
3. In resolution 16/5, the Commission encouraged the third Summit to use its conclusions and recommendations as an opportunity to make a substantive contribution to the work of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to assist the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime in its mandated work in the area of fighting terrorism.
4. In the same resolution, the Commission also invited the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime to bring to its attention the conclusions and recommendations of the third Summit.

¹ General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.

² General Assembly resolutions 55/25, annexes II and III, and 55/255, annex.

³ General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex.

II. Attendance and organization of work

5. The Third World Summit of Attorneys General, Prosecutors General and Chief Prosecutors was held in Bucharest, Romania, from 24 to 25 March 2009 pursuant to resolution 16/5 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

A. Attendance

6. The Third World Summit of Attorneys General, Prosecutors General and Chief Prosecutors was attended by representatives of 102 Member States. Also attending the Summit were observers for United Nations Secretariat units, and other entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

B. Opening

7. The Third World Summit of Attorneys General, Prosecutors General and Chief Prosecutors was opened on 24 March 2009, by Mrs. Laura Codruta Kővesi, Prosecutor General of Romania, who welcomed the participants on behalf of the Host Country. She expressed her appreciation for the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to the Summit, pursuant to resolution 16/5 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. In her address, Mrs. Kővesi emphasized the importance of the Summit and proposed that, in the future, a technical secretariat be established and located in Bucharest, Romania.

8. The President of the State of Romania, His Excellency Traian Băsescu, addressed the Summit, emphasizing its importance as a platform to exchange views on the most effective means of cooperation between prosecution services from all over the world, and identify solutions to address challenges encountered in their daily practice. He stressed the key role of prosecutors and attorneys general in promoting and leading reform of their national justice systems and in preserving the concept of rule of law and the protection of human rights. He also underlined that the Summit provided the ideal opportunity for assessing, among others, issues relating to the independence of prosecutors in the context of their respective legal systems. He wished the meeting all success in its crucial endeavour to strengthen prosecutorial cooperation in the fight against crime.

9. Mr. Emil Boc, Prime Minister of Romania, welcomed the participants and emphasized that independence and impartiality were essential prerequisites for the prosecution services and the members of the judiciary to perform their functions in an effective manner. In this regard, he also made reference to the need to uphold the fundamental principle of the separation of powers for the judiciary and the prosecution services to operate free from any undue influence and interference.

10. Mr. Ali Bin Fetais Al Marri, Prosecutor General of Qatar, expressed his gratitude to the host country for organizing this important event and provided a brief account of developments in the aftermath of the Second Summit, held in Doha, Qatar, in 2005.

11. Mr. John Sandage, Deputy-Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, expressed gratitude to the Government of Romania for organizing and hosting the Summit. In his address, he stressed the

importance of recognizing that organized crime poses a threat not only to national and international security, but also to such issues as health, environment and economic development. He also expressed the hope that this Summit would adopt recommendations to charter the direction to future summits in a more structured and formalized manner.

12. Mr. Francois Falletti, President of the International Association of Prosecutors (IAP), thanked the Government of Romania for hosting, organizing and supporting the Summit. He provided an overview of the work of the International Association of Prosecutors - a worldwide association of individual prosecutors, prosecution services and crime prevention agencies - in promoting international standards and principles necessary for the proper and independent prosecution of offences.

III. Proceedings of the Summit

A. The Prosecutor General's role in strengthening public confidence in the criminal justice system – Investigative independence of prosecutors

13. At its morning session of 24 March 2009, the Plenary of the Summit focused on the “The Prosecutor General's role in strengthening public confidence in the criminal justice system – Investigative independence of prosecutors”. The Plenary heard statements by the Prosecutor General of the Court of Appeal of Celle, Germany; the Prosecutor General of Romania; the Prosecutor General South Korea; the Director of Public Prosecution of Ireland; and a representative of the Consultative Council of European Prosecutors, Council of Europe. An intervention was also made by the Justice of Appeal of the Court of Appeal of Seychelles.

14. Most of the speakers highlighted that the criminal justice system was a central pillar of the rule of law and acknowledged the centrality of crime prevention and criminal justice policies to the attainment of sustainable economic and social development. Many speakers made specific reference to the professional functions and duties of prosecutors. While recognizing that prosecution functions varied in different legal systems, traditions and administrative structures, many speakers referred to a number of common prosecutorial competencies regarded as essential to ensure due process, fair trial proceedings, protection of human rights of both defendants and victims of crime. In this context, speakers referred to existing standards, norms and guidelines related to the role and work of prosecutors, such as the United Nations Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors, the European Guidelines on Ethics and Conduct for Public Prosecutors (the Budapest Guidelines 2005), the Council of Europe Recommendation (2000) 19 on the Role of Public Prosecution in the Criminal Justice System and the Standards of Professional Responsibility and Statement of the Essential Duties and Rights of Prosecutors, adopted by the International Association of Prosecutors in 1997.

15. Speakers also stressed the need for a more strategic and proactive role of prosecutors in determining and formulating crime control policies, advising the authorities which were competent to undertake legislative reform and directing investigations. One speaker underlined the role of prosecutorial authorities in the institutionalization of accountability processes and in stimulating or supporting their fair operation in post-conflict countries as a necessary component to rebuild the capacity of their criminal justice institutions.

16. With regard to the independence of the prosecutorial authorities, it was stressed that there were inevitably varying approaches to its wide concept, reflected to the terminology used to describe the same principle (“operative autonomy”, “functional independence”, “investigative independence”, “institutional independence”) and covering the relations of the prosecution services with the executive, the judicial authorities and the law enforcement authorities. While reiterating that independence was a fundamental attribute of the prosecution services, speakers emphasized the need to find an equilibrium between them and other equally important principles inherent in prosecutors’ functions such as integrity, transparency and accountability. In this connection, a number of speakers elaborated on means and ways to promote good governance in prosecutors’ case management, the application of codes of ethics, transparency in decision-making, particularly where prosecutors had broad discretionary powers, and accountability through public scrutiny and judicial review. Speakers unanimously recognized that prosecutors’ corrupt and unethical behaviors were unacceptable and any effort should be made to adopt a zero-tolerance approach to them.

17. Acknowledging that public prosecutors operated on behalf of their societies and in the name of public interest, speakers emphasized the need for prosecutorial authorities to be responsive to the legitimate needs of the communities that they served. In this respect, it was underscored that the decision to start criminal proceedings – or refusing to initiate prosecution – and the discretionary powers of prosecutors demonstrated how deeply their activities might affect fundamental rights and the legal status of people coming in contact with the criminal justice system (offenders and victims). Therefore, public confidence in the prosecutor’s work was recognized as cornerstone of the proper, efficient and fair administration of the criminal justice system. Speakers also stressed that public confidence in the role of prosecutors could benefit from greater cooperation and dialogue with civil society and local communities in the implementation of crime prevention and criminal justice policies.

18. Noting that the Summit offered the opportunity for participants to develop a better mutual understanding of their respective legal systems and to build bridges over their differences, several speakers provided an overview of the principles governing the functioning of prosecution services in their country, including appropriate safeguards in place to ensure the independence of those services.

B. Mitigating the internal and external pressure factors on prosecutors’ activity

19. At its afternoon session of 24 March 2009, the Plenary discussed appropriate ways and means to “mitigate the internal and external pressure factors on prosecutors’ activity”. The Plenary heard statements by a representative of the Attorney’s General Office of Singapore, the Prosecutor General of the Netherlands and the Prosecutor General of Iran. An intervention was also made by the Deputy-Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court.

20. Recalling that prosecutorial functions had to be performed in full awareness of their role and implications, speakers stressed the importance of neutrality in order to resist undue influence. However, speakers also acknowledged that a number of external and internal pressure factors impacted on the impartial exercise of the prosecutors’ functions. With a view to mitigating the impact of such factors, speakers emphasized the need to adopt a range of measures. Clear and

predetermined systems for the selection, recruitment, promotion and dismissal of public prosecutors based on merit and aptitude were regarded as key in preserving impartiality. Speakers called for the implementation of national criminal law aimed at preventing threats, violence and intimidation against members of the prosecution services in order to exclude any kind of hindrance, harassment or undue interference in the exercise of their functions.

21. The relationship between public prosecutors and the media was also discussed. Openness and transparency were encouraged, balancing the right to seek and receive information with the interest of proper administration of justice. In this connection, speakers also recognized the need to strengthen prosecutors' systems of knowledge management and dissemination, and to educate the media. These were regarded as useful means to better enable prosecutors to interact with the media while upholding the principles of the due process, preserving confidentiality, respecting the right to privacy and the presumption of innocence.

22. One speaker referred to the investigative capabilities of the International Criminal Court and the way that its Office of the Prosecutor conducted international investigations. She put emphasis, in this connection, on the independent status of the Court and its full capacity to select situations requiring further investigation as building blocks of its authority and legitimacy and in accordance with the provisions of its Statute.

C. Adherence to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the United Nations Convention against Corruption: Implementation challenges

23. At its afternoon session of 24 March 2009, the Plenary was also briefed about the status of adherence to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto⁴ and the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

24. Mr. Dimitri Vlassis, Chief, Corruption and Economic Crime Section, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, provided a brief overview of the content and main objectives of these instruments and emphasized their significance in developing robust and well structured responses of the international community to the crimes they targeted. He also made reference to the mandates and work of the mechanisms in place entrusted with the task to review the implementation of these instruments, namely the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

25. Prof. Nikos Passas outlined three inter-related and mutually supportive UNODC projects. Firstly, he described a web-based legal library of corruption laws, cases and strategies. This program thematically breaks down the UN convention against corruption (UNCAC) and links to each paragraph and requirement existing national provisions from all Member States. This library facilitates the second

⁴ The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children; the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

initiative: an international consortium of institutions active in the fields of corruption, rule of law, governance and development. The aim is to create a single portal for validated and up to date materials, such as reports, analyses, news, seminars, action plans, etc. relative to corruption. International cooperation, workshops, surveys and real-time communications among participants will also be facilitated; security features will enable collaborations in sensitive projects. Thirdly, an omnibus software program is being designed to i) enable an effective self-assessment and review of compliance with the UNCAC, the UN convention against transnational organized crime (UNTOC) and the Protocols to the UNTOC, and ii) to facilitate and coordinate the provision of technical assistance.

D. The World Summit of Attorneys General, Prosecutors General and Chief Prosecutors: Status and perspectives

26. At its morning session of 25 March 2009, the Plenary examined the status and perspective of the World Summit of Attorneys General, Prosecutors General and Chief Prosecutors. The Plenary took note of the great success of the first two World Summits in Guatemala and Qatar and considered ways of bolstering even more this successful institution. For that purpose, a questionnaire was distributed to the participants during the event on “chartering the directions of the Summit”. In their responses, the participants noted that there was a place in the international criminal justice agenda for the Summit and therefore expressed their support to its continuation in future on a biennial basis. It was further underlined that both the Summit and the meetings of the International Association of Prosecutors fulfilled a productive role by bringing together prosecutors representing different legal systems and traditions, and by offering them the opportunity to share experiences and explore international best practices on the most challenging crime problems.

27. In an effort to convey to the Summit further momentum and added value for the benefit of the prosecutors and prosecution services, the Plenary further considered the feasibility of establishing a technical secretariat to service the Summit. In doing so, the participants took into account a number of factors justifying the existence of such a body and, thus, marking the transformation of the Summit from a purely ad hoc event into a more institutionalized one. It was stressed, in this connection, that a technical secretariat might be used as the necessary tool for rendering the Summit more sustainable. It would furnish institutional memory from one Summit to the other, especially as different countries and authorities take the lead to organize it. It would also carry out the intersessional work required, as well as the necessary logistical support to next Summits, and facilitate the implementation of the Summit’s recommendations in the interest of continuity and consistency. Moreover, a body providing secretariat services to the Summit would be used to support the establishment and management of a database containing contact details of prosecutors and prosecution services from around the world and useful documentation, as well as the administration of the Summit’s website.

28. The Plenary acknowledged the necessity of having in place a secretariat body for the Summit without, however, further discussing the consequent financial implications that this initiative entailed. The Plenary also approved and welcomed the offer of the Government of Romania to retain secretariat functions until the

organization of the Fourth Summit and proposed the institutionalization of this practice.

29. The Plenary approved and welcomed the offer of the Government of Chile to host the fourth World Summit of Attorneys General and General Prosecutors, Chief Prosecutors and Ministers of Justice in 2011.

E. Proposals for strengthening international or regional cooperation in criminal matters

30. At its morning session of 25 March 2009, the Plenary heard proposals and suggestions for “strengthening international or regional cooperation in criminal matters”. Statements were made by the Prosecutor General of Spain; the Prosecutor General of Ecuador; the Prosecutor General of Egypt; the Prosecutor General of Iran; the Chief of the Commission of Investigation and Public Prosecution of Saudi Arabia; a representative of the European Commission; the Prosecutor General of the Court of Cassation, Italy; a representative of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization; the War Crimes Prosecutor of Serbia; the Attorney-General of Guatemala; the Prosecutor General of Venezuela; the Director of the Public Prosecution, Barbados; the Deputy Attorney General of Switzerland; a representative of the Regional Cooperation Council, Justice and Home Affairs Division; the Prosecutor General of Bahrain; the Attorney-General of Nepal; the Deputy Minister of Justice of Liberia; the Prosecutor of the Court of Cassation of Turkey; the Director of Prosecution of India; the Justice of Appeal of the Court of Appeal of Seychelles; and the Prosecutor General of the United Arab Emirates.

31. It was emphasized by several speakers that the rapidly increasing threat of transnational crime pointed to the urgent need for effective and coherent international responses. A number of speakers also informed the Summit of progress that had been made in their countries in connection with enhancing international and regional cooperation, including ratification of relevant regional and global treaties supported by the United Nations.

32. Speakers acknowledged that the perpetration of crimes is increasingly cross-border in nature, and that offenders rely more and more on modern information and communication technology. Consequently, prosecutors had to be enabled to cooperate with their peers in a more agile and effective manner. Several speakers also stressed the need for enhanced international cooperation in support of criminal justices systems of post-conflict countries, and to counter crimes perpetrated against the most vulnerable members of societies, especially women and children.

33. Speakers also recognized that existing initiatives aimed at enhancing regional and international cooperation in criminal matters could be regarded as useful examples to be analyzed, supported and possibly expanded.

34. Furthermore, reference was made to relevant regional and international treaties which provided for measures and mechanisms to enhance cross-border cooperation. Particular reference was made to the need to make boarder use of the provisions and mechanisms regulated by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the Universal Legal Instruments to Counter Terrorism.

35. Speakers also emphasized the need for better, knowledge-based, dialogue among prosecutors from different States. The need to develop repository tools of national legislation to fight crime, legal cases and good practices was also underscored.

36. Speakers recognized the importance of supporting public prosecutors by enhancing their skills, capacity and resources.

F. Management of crime trends changes

37. At its afternoon session of 25 March 2009, the Plenary devoted attention to the “Management of crime trends changes”. The Plenary heard statements by a representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and a representative of the Italian Judicial Research Institute.

38. Speakers acknowledged that statistics on crime and criminal justice were a key factor in helping governments assess and monitor both conditions and trends of well-being and public safety, and the social impact of public expenditures and policies. It was further recognized that, as a key component of the criminal justice system, national prosecutors were well placed to direct the purposeful collection and organization of criminal justice records into a statistical form that could be used for evidence-based decision making and policy development. Such statistics could provide a basis for analysis, at the national level, of crime levels, for the evaluation of the impact of crime prevention strategies, for decisions on resource allocation, and for an assessment of the workload and efficiency of the criminal justice system.

IV. Closure of the Summit

39. At its afternoon session of 25 March 2009, the Prosecutor General of Romania presented a summary of the discussions held at the Third Summit. She extended her support to the Chile, host of the Forth Summit, and wished the Prosecutor General of Chile any success in the conduct of it.

40. In his closing address, Mr. Cristian Diaconescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Romania, thanked all participants for their attendance and active involvement in the discussions, reiterating the significance of the Summit as a conduit for exchange of experiences and knowledge among public prosecutors. As an additional demonstration of the commitment of Romania to fighting crime and its transnational dimensions, the Minister of Foreign Affairs indicated that Romania would chair the eighteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Vienna from 16 to 24 April 2009.

41. The Secretary-General of the International Association of Prosecutors, Mr. Henk Scholtz, renewed his gratitude to Romania as the host of the Third Summit and expressed his wish that the Fourth Summit, to be held in Chile in 2011, would build successfully upon the results and work of the previous ones.

Appendix

Conclusions and recommendations

I. The role of prosecutors in the criminal justice system

1. The Summit recognizes and respects the diversity of legal systems of States and their prosecution services, including their function, organization and approach in performing their mandated functions in relation with citizens, communities and society.
2. The Summit emphasizes that the criminal justice system is a central pillar of the rule of law and prominent in the development agenda. The Summit, therefore, recommends that efforts to promote development incorporate a synergetic and holistic approach to the needs of the criminal justice system and include the means and resources to support criminal justice reform and enhancement.
3. To this end, the Summit recommends that States should actively promote a more strategic and proactive role of prosecutors in determining and formulating crime control policies, advising the authorities which are competent to undertake legislative reform and directing investigations. In this connection, the Summit recommends that action should be taken to further promote partnerships between prosecutors and specialists from other disciplines, as well as the exercise of leadership skills by prosecutors, including the provision of timely advice on an ongoing basis to law enforcement authorities or special task forces created to deal with particular types of crime and the IT involvement in the training of law enforcement officials.

II. The role of prosecutors in strengthening public confidence in criminal justice systems while preserving investigative independence

4. The Summit stresses the fundamental role of prosecutors in instilling and strengthening public confidence in criminal justice systems. To that end, the Summit recommends that, in the performance of their functions, it is fundamental that prosecutors be guided by the need to ensure full protection of human rights and civil liberties of both defendants and victims as an essential component of the rule of law, and that concerns about extraordinary threats to public security are not allowed to undermine such protection.
5. To build and sustain confidence in the professional functions of prosecutors, the Summit recommends that necessary measures be adopted not only by States, but also by prosecution services themselves within their discretionary powers or within powers derived from their independence. Such measures need to maintain their integrity and impartiality as guardians of the rule of law and may range from steps to ensure good governance in case management by prosecution services to promoting the application of codes of conduct and enhancing transparency of decision-making, where appropriate. The Summit further calls upon the members of the judiciary to buttress the confidence-building measures adopted by prosecutors.

6. The Summit recommends that appropriate procedures be in place to guarantee the proper selection and career development of prosecutors on the basis of objective criteria. The method of selection of prosecutors should be such as to: a) shield prosecution services from political interference; and b) gain the necessary confidence of the public. In addition, the Summit recommends that serious consideration be given to the existence of institutional safeguards to prevent the arbitrary dismissal of prosecutors and deter the exertion of inappropriate political or other form of influence. The Summit further stresses the importance of zero tolerance to corruption in prosecution services and commends the “Standards of Professional Responsibility and Statement of the Essential Duties and Rights of Prosecutors”⁵, developed by the International Association of Prosecutors (1999).

7. The Summit acknowledges the impact of a number of external and internal pressure factors on the impartial exercise of the prosecutors’ functions and therefore recommends action in the following directions:

i. Effective implementation of national criminal law provisions aimed at preventing threats of violence and intimidation against prosecutors and members of their families to exclude any kind of hindrance, harassment or undue interference in the exercise of their functions through those means;⁶

ii. Strengthening of public confidence in the role of prosecutors as a key pillar of the criminal justice system through, inter alia, enhancing cooperation of prosecution services with elements of civil society and local communities to elaborate and implement crime prevention and criminal justice policies; and

iii. Building a relationship of trust with the media, based, on the one hand, on the principle of transparency and, on the other, on the need to protect the interests of the administration of justice and the rights to privacy and presumption of innocence.

III. The role of prosecutors in the fight against organized crime, corruption and terrorism

8. The Summit recognizes that the spread of modern information and communication technologies, as well as the growing transnationality of related criminal activities, creates a vast range of new opportunities for the commission of crimes. The Summit further acknowledges that the constantly evolving social, cultural and economic environment creates novel challenges for criminal justice and law enforcement authorities, or changes dramatically the approach to, and impact of, traditional and conventional criminality.

9. The Summit recommends that, in order to counter new and sophisticated forms of crime, a more effective criminal justice response should be developed, including a reconsideration and updating of standards and norms, as appropriate and necessary, to ensure that they respond adequately to contemporary needs of all States regardless of their level of development.

⁵ Resolution 17/2 of the United Nations Commission for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, annex.

⁶ Reference I.A.P. Standards on the Protection of Prosecutors, 2008

10. The Summit calls upon States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to, and implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the set of Universal Instruments against Terrorism.

11. The Summit recommends that States should adopt measures to strengthen the advisory role of prosecutors in the formulation of policies and strategies designed to counter organized crime, corruption and terrorism. The Summit further recommends a greater involvement of prosecutors in complex investigations, mainly centered around asset tracing, which are common to organized crime, corruption and terrorism.

12. The Summit further recommends that particular attention should be devoted to the enhancement of the overall capacity of prosecutorial services to deal with complex cases of organized crime, corruption and terrorism and that, for this purpose, further steps should be taken towards, inter alia, offering training, developing case management skills and encouraging an appropriate level of specialization among prosecutors. In this vein, the Summit also recommends that more efforts should be made to enable the adoption of new investigative techniques and consequently the development of adequate skills of the prosecution services to respond to new and increasingly sophisticated forms of crime.

13. With a view to building skills and capacity to fight such crimes, the Summit welcomes the establishment by UNODC and Interpol of the International Anti-Corruption Academy in Vienna and calls upon it to develop and deliver specialized courses for prosecutors.

IV. Management of crime data and trends

14. The Summit stresses the importance of building capacity to collect, process and analyze crime-related data, especially on the most sophisticated forms of crime, as a key contribution to policy development, caseload management, investigation and prosecution of complex cases and assessment of performance.

15. The Summit recommends the development of a scientific methodology to measure corruption and other types of criminality and welcomes the ongoing work to create systems for the collection and processing of information based on modern technologies.

V. Strengthening international cooperation in criminal matters

16. The Summit stresses the importance of international cooperation in criminal matters as an indispensable means to counter cross-border crime, including transnational organized crime, corruption, financial crimes and terrorism.

17. The Summit recommends that States provide prosecutors with the necessary legal tools and resources to promote exchange of information and facilitate enhanced international cooperation.

18. The Summit commends the efforts of UNODC towards the establishment of a legal library for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against

Corruption. The Summit stresses the importance of such resources for prosecution services and thus recommends the creation of similar tools with broader coverage as an essential means of supporting mutual legal assistance and other forms of international cooperation in criminal matters. The Summit also recommends supplementing such tools with specialized assistance and consulting to prosecution services to facilitate extradition and mutual legal assistance.

19. The Summit further recommends that consideration be given to prosecutors' institutional participation in such international fora as the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and their relevant Working Groups, and that cooperation be forged with public prosecution offices of ad hoc international courts/tribunals and the International Criminal Court.

20. The Summit also recommends that emphasis be placed on promoting practical measures, innovative approaches, including by exploring the feasibility of structured international mechanisms, as well as good practices to foster international cooperation in criminal matters and strengthen the efficiency of available mechanisms in this field. Such measures and good practices may include the following:

- i. In the area of extradition, measures geared towards departing from the strict application of traditional requirements (dual criminality, grounds for refusal) and the adoption of flexible processes (simplification of extradition proceedings and evidentiary standards);
- ii. In the area of mutual legal assistance, the designation of, or support to existing, central authorities dealing with requests for cooperation and the establishment and maintenance of direct channels of communication among them;
- iii. In the area of international cooperation targeting the proceeds of crime, measures aimed at facilitating the widest possible assistance to other countries in relation to the identification, tracing, freezing or seizure and confiscation of such proceeds;
- iv. In the case of corruption-related offences, measures and practices to enable the return of assets derived from such offences to the requesting State;
- v. The use of modern means of communications to transmit and respond to urgent requests for mutual legal assistance, as well as of the most modern mechanisms for providing assistance, especially the use of video-conferencing for the hearing of witnesses and experts;
- vi. Practical measures to facilitate, and enhance the effectiveness of, joint investigations where the offence or offences under investigation involve aspects of trans-nationality;
- vii. Extended and consistent use of regional judicial networks with a view to rendering investigations and prosecutions more effective; and
- viii. Further promoting the practice of posting abroad liaison magistrates and prosecutors to facilitate communication and bridge potential misunderstandings and misperceptions between different legal systems.

VI. Previous summits and future vision

21. Building upon the achievements and the recommendations of the previous Summits, the Third Summit stresses the need to give careful consideration to such structural issues as the adoption of an institutional calendar, as well as the establishment of a technical secretariat to carry out the intersessional work and facilitate the implementation of summits' recommendations in the interest of continuity and consistency.

22. More specifically, the Summit recommends that the technical secretariat perform the following functions:

i. Develop and disseminate institutional memory, as well as ensure longer term consistency and continuity from one Summit to the other, especially as different countries and authorities take the lead to organize the summit at intervals of two years or longer;

ii. Provide policy advice relating to the organization of the Summit, as well as its contents and contribution to other institutions;

iii. Propose a constantly rising standard through, *inter alia*, accommodating diverse approaches and methods, enhancing capacity building, and shaping evolving contemporary issues and agendas;

iv. Undertake required research and otherwise perform the functions of knowledge-production, knowledge-management and knowledge-sharing among participants in the summits;

v. Support organizational work between Summits, such as the administration of a website/database/news network of the Summit; and

vi. Enable effective communication with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Association of Prosecutors and other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations related to the prosecution function.

VII. Venue of the Fourth World Summit of Prosecutors General, Attorneys General and Chief Prosecutors

23. The Summit welcomes with gratitude the offer of the Prosecutor General of Chile to host the fourth World Summit in November 2011, immediately after the Annual Conference of the International Association of Prosecutors.

24. The Summit expresses its gratitude to the Romanian Prosecution Service for offering to establish and maintain a Secretariat to service the Summit. The Secretariat, which will be based in Bucharest, shall cooperate with UNODC, Chile and IAP in respect of the preparation of the fourth World Summit of Prosecutors General, Attorneys General and Chief Prosecutors.
