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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 2006 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 Director of the UNODC Division for Treaty Affairs chaired the 2006 coordination meeting of the network, and UNODC was engaged in bilateral cooperation with several members of the network throughout 2006.

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 on its fifteenth session, held in November 2005 (E/CN.15/2006/6).
4. The Board of Trustees of the Institute did not meet in 2006, as the recruitment of the new Director had not been finalized. Therefore, it was decided to submit a report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the activities of the Institute in 2006 in the form of a conference room paper.

III. Activities of the regional and affiliated institutes

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

5. The activities of the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders during the reporting period included:
 - (a) *Training:*
 - (i) The 132nd international seminar, on strengthening the legal regime for combating terrorism, was held from 10 January to 9 February 2006;
 - (ii) The 133rd international training course, on effective prevention and enhancement of treatment for sexual offenders, was held from 15 May to 23 June 2006;
 - (iii) The 134th international training course, on challenges in the investigation, prosecution and trial of transnational organized crime, was held from 28 August to 6 October 2006;

(iv) The eleventh special seminar for senior criminal justice officials of China, on developing a criminal justice system that can meet the challenges of globalization and reflects the citizen's point of view, was held from 20 February to 9 March 2006;

(v) The second seminar on criminal justice for Central Asia, on the theme of a criminal justice system that meets the needs of the new epoch, was held from 27 February to 16 March 2006;

(vi) The third special training course on strengthening anti-corruption capacity in Thailand was held from 6 to 27 April 2006;

(vii) The first special training course on the revitalization of the volunteer probation aides system of the Parole and Probation Administration of the Philippines was held from 28 June to 11 July 2006;

(viii) The seventh special training course on the juvenile delinquent treatment system in Kenya was held from 10 October to 2 November 2006;

(ix) The ninth special training course on corruption control in criminal justice was held from 18 October to 17 November 2006;

(x) The fifth Japan International Cooperation Agency-Net seminar on the revitalization of the volunteer probation aides system for the Philippines was held from 5 to 7 December 2006;

(b) *Technical Cooperation:*

(i) Two professors of the Asia and Far East Institute visited Kenya from 6 August to 10 September 2006 to assist in enhancing the services of the Children's Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage;

(ii) Two professors of the Asia and Far East Institute visited Costa Rica and El Salvador from 17 July to 6 August 2006 to host, together 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, held in Costa Rica from 25 July to 2 August 2006, and a follow-up seminar focusing on the specific situation in El Salvador, held on 21 July 2006;

(iii) A professor of the Asia and Far East Institute visited the Philippines from 2 to 16 September 2006 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;

(iv) The third in-country training course on strengthening anti-corruption capacity in Thailand was held from 27 November to 1 December 2006;

(c) *Publications.* In February 2006 the Asia and Far East Institute published the report of the workshop on measures to combat economic crime, including money-laundering, held during the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

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

6. During the period under review, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders undertook the following activities:

(a) *Actions against transnational organized crime:*

(i) Ratification and application of the universal instruments against terrorism (in cooperation with UNODC):

a. The Terrorism Prevention Branch consultant assigned to the Institute participated in the annual meeting of officials and consultants working for the Subdivision held in Vienna, in March 2006;

b. The Institute assisted in organizing and carrying out the Ministerial Conference on International Cooperation against Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime, held in Panama City from 4 to 7 April 2006. The event culminated in the adoption of the Panama Declaration (A/60/820, annex);

c. The Institute assisted in organizing a national workshop for Costa Rica on the legal framework and international cooperation instruments for the fight against terrorism and its financing;

(ii) Ratification and application of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex II);

(iii) In conjunction with UNODC, the Institute organized a high-level seminar for the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in San José;

(b) *Programme on penal systems and human rights.* The Institute, in conjunction with the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, organized an observation tour of penal systems in Denmark and Sweden from 27 March to 7 April 2006 for authorities of the penal systems of Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru. In addition, five national workshops were held during the period under review, with the participation of some 100 officials from the criminal justice system of each country. In cooperation with the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom, the Institute organized a seminar on the conditions of imprisonment on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua in Bluefields, Nicaragua in August 2006;

(c) *Juvenile criminal violence programme.* In conjunction with the Mexico office of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Institute organized a Work Session in October 2006 to review the principle lessons learned in Latin America and Europe that could be applied in Mexico in the light of its recent reform of juvenile criminal justice;

(d) *Women, justice and gender programme:*

(i) The following activities were organized in 2006 with financing from the Fund of Nations for Women, training on the manual "Gender and justice in the

prosecutorial function”; with funding from the United Nations Population Fund, an internship in gender perspective for gender focal points in the judicial branches of countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, in San José; the seventh meeting of Latin American women judges in Cancun, Mexico; and with the sponsorship of the non-governmental organization, Oxfam, a seminar on the law and violence against women for Central American non-governmental organizations in San José;

(ii) During the same period, the following activities were carried out in San José: training on the rights of disabled persons for judges; training on violence against disabled persons for judicial officials; a workshop on eliminating barriers and building opportunities; a workshop on the rights of disabled persons for judicial branch officials; discussion on law 7600 and the education system as part of the second seminar on Down’s Syndrome; and a workshop on masculinity and addictions for municipal employees;

(iii) In Guanajuato, Mexico, conferences entitled “Reparation of damages in the rights of victims” and “Gender: a judicial tool” were organized for officials of the Ministry of Women from Guanajuato;

(e) *Training Program against Domestic Violence:*

(i) The Latin American Institute participated in the Seventh Latin American Psychotherapy Congress in Panama City in September 2006;

(ii) The Latin American Institute conducted a seminar on public policies for children and the family in conjunction with the Office of the Secretary for Children and the Family, aimed at training technical teams from the municipalities of Salta, Argentina, as well as police, public health workers and the general public;

(iii) In November 2006, the first Forum on Human Security: Preventing Trauma in Children and Adolescents was held in San Salvador for psychologists, social workers and government employees;

(iv) Also in November, the Latin American Institute conducted a workshop on gender, violence and trauma in Mexico City in conjunction with the Masters and Doctorate Programme in Odontological Medical Sciences and Health and the Ramon de la Fuente Muñoz National Psychiatry Institute;

(f) *Training programme on criminal justice system reforms:*

(i) As follow-up to the first regional course, a technical assistance mission visited El Salvador with the Foundation for Studies on the Application of the Law participating as a national counterpart;

(ii) In July 2006 in San José, the Latin American Institute, in conjunction with the Asia and Far East Institute and the Japan International Cooperation Agency, carried out the Second International Training Course on Criminal Justice System Reforms in Latin America;

(g) *Restorative justice programme.* The Latin American Institute, in conjunction with the Costa Rican National Commission for the Improvement of the Administration of Justice, organized the First National Congress on Restorative Justice, held in San José in June 2006 with the participation of national and

international experts on the subject. The Congress resulted in the publication of a paper entitled “Restorative justice in Costa Rica: theoretical and practical approaches”;

(h) *Youth programme*. The programme has been developed jointly by the Young People’s Association for the Prevention of Crime and the Social and Cultural Integration of Socially Disadvantaged Youth and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The Latin American Institute provides political-institutional and logistical support. The programme participated in two events in San José in 2006: the seminar/workshop on citizen security organized in the framework of the “Agents of Change” programme of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, and the international workshop conducted by the penal systems and human rights programme of the Latin American Institute and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute.

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

7. In 2006, the main activities of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, included the following:

(a) *Survey on violence against women*. The International Violence against Women Survey, initiated in 1997, continued with the preparation of a comparative report based on the results from nine countries, to be available at the beginning of 2007. The work was also directed towards creating an Internet service for the use of countries willing to carry out the survey and for researchers who would like to do secondary analysis with the data. Information on the results was submitted for use in the Secretary-General’s study on violence against children. Cooperation also continued with the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat;

(b) *Seventh, eighth and ninth United Nations surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems*. The validation and analysis of the data from the eighth survey, covering the period 2001-2002, started in 2005, and the validation late in 2006 of the ninth survey, covering the period 2003-2004. A combined data file was prepared in 2006. An ad hoc meeting of experts was organized for 2007 to discuss further steps to be taken in the project. The report covering the seventh, eighth and ninth surveys is to be published in 2008;

(c) *European Sourcebook on Crime and Criminal Justice*. The European Institute has participated as an observer and regional coordinator in the deliberations of this parallel activity to the United Nations crime surveys;

(d) *European crime victimization survey*. The European Institute received funding from the Statistical Office of the European Communities to study the present situation in the field of European victimization surveys and to develop standards and a comparable crime victimization survey module for the member countries. A report will be prepared in 2007;

(e) *Use and application of United Nations standards and norms*. Following a United Nations meeting of experts held in Stadtschlaining, Austria, from 9 to 12 February 2003, a process started, with active participation by the European

Institute, to draft instruments to collect relevant and timely information from Member States on their use of the United Nations standards. The work on the first cluster has been finalized. One half of the second cluster, regarding crime prevention issues, was dealt with by the Government of Canada, the International Centre for Crime Prevention and the European Institute. An intergovernmental expert group meeting was held in Vienna from 20 to 22 March 2006 (see E/CN.15/2007/11). On the other half of the second cluster, dealing with standards related to victims' issues, a preparatory meeting was held from 2 to 4 October and an intergovernmental expert group meeting was held in Vienna from 27 to 29 November 2006;

(f) *Smuggling of people*. A project funded by the European Union, initiated in 2005, aims to identify the vulnerability to corruption by organized crime of the legitimate processes of border control relating to immigration. It focuses on the movement of people from the Russian Federation to Estonia and Finland and possible links to organized crime in the destination countries;

(g) *Stockholm Prize in Criminology*. The Ministry of Justice of Sweden has established a major award called the Stockholm Prize in Criminology, to be granted annually starting in June 2006. A scientific symposium is attached to the award festivities. The European Institute organized six workshops and two project meetings and provided financial support for the participation of 14 experts in the symposium. Discussions are under way regarding the role of the Institute in the organization of future symposiums;

(h) *Twenty-fifth anniversary of the European Institute*. Events marking the twenty-fifth anniversary, on 23 December 2006, of the signing of the agreement establishing the European Institute will include an anniversary lecture in October 2006, a symposium in January 2007 and the release of a publication highlighting the major activities of the Institute;

(i) *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) A staff member of the European Institute has been elected as President of the European Society of Criminology for the period 2006-2007 and as a board member of the International Society of Criminology;

(iii) Staff members continue to cooperate with international scientific 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 2006:

(a) *Rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners (Uganda)*. The project "From Prison Back Home", carried out by the African Institute in partnership with the Uganda Prisons Service, addressed the flaws in the process of rehabilitation. The

project focused on giving dignity and confidence to prisoners while dealing with unresolved issues between the prisoners, their victims and communities. The introduction of the professional intervention of social workers in the rehabilitation and reintegration process was a major breakthrough. The project, which is now featured in the training of prison officers, reduced recidivism and has been adopted as a good practice. Work on combating recidivism is undertaken hand-in-hand with the project;

(b) *Workshop on effective strategies for combating trafficking in humans (Nigeria)*. A survey project covering a number of Nigerian states reached an advanced stage. The collection of quantitative data was completed, while the qualitative data collection using in-depth individual interviews and focus group discussions continued. The qualitative data so far collected have given new insight into the causative factors of trafficking in persons in Nigeria;

(c) *Workshop on examination malpractices in Uganda*. This workshop explored the causes of the rampant malpractices that compromise standards of efficacy, undermine the rule of law and contribute to the spread of corruption;

(d) *Sensitization on cybercrime*. The project on cybercrime targeted the middle class and youth in tertiary institutions who are vulnerable to Web-based scams;

(e) *Workshop on sciences of criminalistics for professionals*. A workshop conducted by the African Institute from 29 to 31 January 2007 brought together scientists and administrators with a view to showing law enforcement agencies how to improve their investigation and prosecution of crime by drawing on the expertise, equipment and scientific analysis of data available in local hospitals, universities and other institutions;

(f) *Traditional justice system (Gacaca) in Rwanda*. A study was planned to assess the Gacaca system, an alternative dispute resolution system that has been used successfully in Rwanda. It is hoped that the study will help to address the system's weaknesses and identify positive aspects that can be adopted by other countries in Africa emerging from conflict;

(g) *Reconstruction of the website of the African Institute*. Plans were made to revive the website by setting up a broadband and hotspot facility on the premises of the African Institute and regularly publishing on the website news on different events occurring at the Institute;

(h) *Refurbishing the library*. The library resources will be automated and an online public access catalogue set up so that Member States and sister organizations can access the library online. Additionally, a digital repository software package called DSpace will be installed as the basis for managing digital collections;

(i) *Consultative missions*. The African Institute sent a mission to Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria and Rwanda to provide advisory services to government officials and other interested parties.

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

9. Activities undertaken by the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy during 2006 included:

(a) *Restorative justice*. In response to Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/25 of 21 July 2004, the International Centre cooperated with UNODC in producing a handbook on restorative justice. The handbook is one of a series of practical tools developed to support countries in the implementation of the rule of law and the development of criminal justice reform;

(b) *Action against transnational organized crime*. The International Centre, in partnership with the Treaty Division of UNODC, received funding from the Department of Justice of Canada to produce a set of draft guidelines for States parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I). A report entitled "Assessing and reporting on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime" was issued in June 2006. The aim was to facilitate the establishment of a knowledge-based approach to the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the provision of technical assistance to requesting States parties and the overall implementation of the Convention across the world;

(c) *Action against human trafficking in human beings*. Activities included formal presentations to the parliamentary committee studying human trafficking in Canada; a presentation on global trends and local practices related to trafficking in human beings at the World Urban Forum organized by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements in Vancouver, Canada, in June 2006; and, in cooperation with the University College of the Fraser Valley and Simon Fraser University (School of Criminology), organizing a half-day colloquium on international law enforcement and prosecutorial cooperation and transnational crime, focusing on issues relating to organized crime and trafficking in human beings;

(d) *United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice*. The International Centre was an active participant in the expert group meetings convened to develop a questionnaire on standards and norms primarily related to victim issues. The Centre facilitated a study tour for senior officials from Viet Nam to Canada that examined international good practices relating to the protection of children, approaches to juvenile justice and combating the commercial sexual exploitation of children. A specific focus was on how the various parties within the child protection and youth justice systems could work together in the best interests of the child and how best to build capacity at district, provincial and national levels in Viet Nam;

(e) *Promotion of criminal justice reform*. During the fifteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the International Centre, in cooperation with UNODC and the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, organized a workshop on maximizing the effectiveness of technical assistance provided by Member States in crime prevention and criminal justice. Papers and presentations from the workshop will be distributed at the sixteenth session of the Commission;

(f) The International Centre, with the support of the Government of Canada, organized a meeting of experts on enhancing community protection in the release of detained offenders. The objective of the event was to review the detained offender release process, identify gaps and propose solutions to the identified shortcomings;

(g) *China programmes*. The International Centre, with financial support from the Canadian International Development Agency, continued to support the reform of criminal law and the criminal justice system in China through two projects, one on implementing international standards of criminal justice in China and the other on procurator reform cooperation. The Centre also began a programme to assist in the promotion of the ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in China. The programme will involve research, awareness-raising activities, regional seminars and international workshops;

(h) *Corrections programme*. The programme, implemented in partnership with the Correctional Service of Canada, promotes human rights standards and principles and other United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. In 2006, the programme continued its active involvement with the China Prison Society, focusing on the exchange of Canadian and Chinese expertise in the corrections system, including prison administration and the development of community corrections systems. The programme also continued to pursue efforts to work with countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Presentations related to the issue of increasing prison populations and conditional release were made at the nineteenth conference of the International Society for the Reform of Criminal Law and the eighth conference of the International Corrections and Prison Association;

(i) *Annual programme for visiting scholars*. The International Centre welcomed Seung Joon You, a deputy district prosecutor from the Republic of Korea. Mr. You will be with the Centre for one year conducting research on victim/offender reconciliation and restorative justice issues;

(j) *Annual Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada lecture series*. Vincent Del Buono, Programme Coordinator of the Security, Justice and Growth programme in Nigeria, was invited to Vancouver to present his recent work to students, the legal community and the general public. Mr. Del Buono spoke on promoting women's rights through sharia law in northern Nigeria and on poverty, security, justice and growth as seen from a Nigerian point of view.

F. Australian Institute of Criminology

10. Activities undertaken by the Australian Institute of Criminology in 2006 included:

(a) *Crime prevention*:

(i) The Australian Institute announced four national winners of the annual Australian Crime and Prevention Awards in November 2006 (details can be found at www.aic.gov.au/acvpa/2006.html);

(ii) In September 2006, the Australian Institute provided operational support to the sixth annual colloquium of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, held in Canberra. Nine countries were represented;

(iii) The Australian Institute ran a workshop for the National Community Crime Prevention Programme of the Government of Australia in September 2006, attracting 25 participants from across the country;

(b) *International links:*

(i) The Australian Institute participated in three technical meetings during the year, relating to trafficking in human beings, the development of instruments for gathering information on United Nations standards and norms related to crime prevention and victim issues, in addition to attending the fifteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(ii) Staff of the Australian Institute made presentations at a range of other international conferences, including the firearms safety conference in Christchurch, New Zealand; the annual meeting of the Homicide Research Working Group in Richmond (Virginia), United States of America; “Fraud, OpRisk and Security World Asia” in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China; the World Criminal Justice Library Network meeting in Montreal, Canada; the cybercriminals on trial seminar in Basel, Switzerland; the Stockholm Criminology Symposium; and “Secure IT” in Singapore;

(iii) The Australian Institute received visits from Thai justice agencies and organized three seminars for overseas visitors on a range of crime and justice issues;

(c) *Building technical capacity:*

(i) In January 2006 the Australian Institute hosted five interns and a visiting research fellow from the University of Singapore who worked on cybercrime and cyberterrorism;

(ii) Eighteen round-table discussions were held with policymakers and practitioners to explore issues of policy significance;

(iii) The Australian Institute continued to produce “AICrime Reduction Matters”, a monthly electronic publication which provides an overview of crime prevention ideas;

(d) *Building the evidence base:*

(i) The Australian Institute completed nine research projects: development of a performance measurement framework for drug law enforcement; a collaborative research and development project with the Western Australia Office of Crime Prevention; evaluation of the Western Australia responsible parenting initiative; Tasmanian juvenile remand analysis; assessing the causes of armed robbery; family violence incidents; crime against businesses in two ethnically diverse communities; and a survey of community attitudes relating to violence against women. In addition, the Institute continued its five monitoring programmes (homicide, deaths in custody, firearms, juveniles and drug use) and released major reports from all programmes;

(ii) The Criminology Research Fund, administered by the Australian Institute, awarded funding to three major research projects, commissioned

three consultancies and supervised the completion of six projects (for further information see www.aic.gov.au/crc/);

(e) *Disseminating the evidence base:*

(i) The Australian Institute continued to issue its fortnightly “Crime facts info sheets”, providing topical data from recent research, and its monthly “Bushfire arson bulletin”, a one-page sheet relating to the deliberate lighting of fires in Australian bush land;

(ii) The website of the Australian Institute (www.aic.gov.au) continued to serve as the key mechanism for the dissemination of information, averaging 36,000 hits per day. The most popular publication was the annual “Australian crime: facts and figures”, which provides an overview of crime and justice trends (www.aic.gov.au/publications/facts/);

(iii) Other publications released by the Australian Institute included 12 major reports and 24 papers in its series “Trends and issues in crime and criminal justice” (www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi/).

G. International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences

11. In 2006, the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences implemented 30 activities, involving more than 2,300 participants from 47 countries, with the cooperation of 34 partners including universities and other institutions. The highlights included:

(a) A workshop on judicial capacity strengthening attended by nine of the 18 judges of the International Criminal Court, focusing on the participation of victims in proceedings and reparations to victims”;

(b) A course on the doctrinal basis and characteristics of international criminal law, attended by 65 young professionals from 39 countries;

(c) A round table bringing together 25 members of the International Association of Penal Law to discuss the current challenges of international criminal law in preparation for the congress to be held in Istanbul in 2009;

(d) An Italian national seminar on forensic sciences in criminal trials, jointly organized with the Permanent Monitoring Centre on Organized Crime and the Association of Penal Chambers;

(e) Technical assistance to Afghanistan, mostly developed in cooperation with the International Human Rights Law Institute in Chicago:

(i) *Judicial capacity-building in Afghanistan.* The International Institute continued to support the reconstruction of a sustainable criminal justice system in Afghanistan, sponsoring courses that benefited 605 justice operators from 34 different provinces. The activities conducted in 2006, supported by Italy, Norway, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and UNODC, addressed the following issues:

a. Enhancing governance at the decentralized level (the Provincial Justice Initiative);

b. Increasing capacities for the fight against drugs (advanced training for the counter-narcotics police of Afghanistan);

c. Improving the penitentiary system (training of penitentiary staff at provincial level);

(ii) *Other activities for the Afghan justice system.* These included cooperation with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and a study tour to Egypt to expose senior Afghan officials to well-structured legal systems in the Arab world, organized with the support of the United States Agency for International Development;

(f) *Support for the reconstruction of the justice system in Iraq:*

(i) The International Institute initiated one new project and three training seminars, involving 155 members of the Iraqi judiciary;

(ii) Through a fruitful collaboration with UNODC, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the European Union Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq and the EuropeAid Cooperation Office, the Comprehensive Strategic Plan for Rule of Law and Justice in Iraq sponsored one meeting in Amman, one in Erbil, Iraq, and two in Siracusa, Italy, at which 21 international experts worked in conjunction with 44 Iraqi experts, ministers and high-ranking officials of national institutions on the elaboration of a strategic, integrated plan for the consolidation of the rule of law and enhancement of the criminal justice system;

(iii) Two other seminars were held in Siracusa, one on the role of the Iraqi judiciary in the constitutional review, organized in cooperation with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq and UNDP, the other on domestic security, jointly organized with the International Human Rights Law Institute and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy;

(iv) In cooperation with the European Union Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq and the Ministry of Justice of Italy, the International Institute organized two training seminars on judicial administrative management for 61 penitentiary officers from Iraq, which included visits to different law enforcement institutions in Italy;

(g) *Fight against organized crime and corruption in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.* In 2006, the Ministry of Justice of Italy and the International Institute were selected by the Public Prosecution of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the European Agency for Reconstruction as the winning bidders for a European-funded initiative. The twinning programme is intended to enhance capacities in the fight against organized crime and corruption and to revise the national legislative framework in order to match the Community acquis. The programme was officially initiated in December 2006 and will last for 24 months;

(h) *Technical assistance to Egypt and the League of Arab States:*

(i) Through its new office in Cairo, the International Institute succeeded in organizing and hosting five conferences and seminars relating to human rights and law;

(ii) In June 2006, the International Institute organized the final stage of a drafting process in which qualified representatives from the League of Arab States convened to agree on an Arab model law on international penal cooperation;

(i) The International Institute partnered with the International Monetary Fund in organizing a capacity-building seminar on combating the financing of terrorism, held in Siracusa, Italy, in May 2006. Participating in the workshop were 28 representatives from 14 countries in Eastern Europe, and 8 international experts.

H. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences

12. The main activities of the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences in 2006 can be summarized as follows:

(a) *Training.* The University continued to organize specialized training courses on transnational organized crime, countering terrorism, justice restoration, crime prevention and criminal justice, some of them in cooperation with other entities such as the Ministry of the Interior of France, the German Police Academy, Taiwan Province of China, UNICEF, UNDP, UNODC and the International Civil Defence Organization (ICDO). The following workshops will be held in 2007: “Techniques of combating terrorism”, with the support and collaboration of the Ministry of the Interior of Germany; “Prevention of economic crime”, with the cooperation of the Ministry of the Interior of Malaysia; “Refugees and immigration”, with the cooperation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; “Implementation of international norms on child abuse”, with the cooperation of UNICEF; “Techniques and methods of rescue and evacuation”, with the cooperation of ICDO; “Protection of vital installations”, with the cooperation of the Ministry of the Interior of France; and “Symposium on terrorism threats”, with the cooperation of the Czech Police Academy;

(b) *Research and publications.* Studies are currently under way on the correlation between corruption and organized crime. In addition to its periodical publication, the University published several studies on security issues;

(c) *Other activities.* The University continued to offer postgraduate programmes for Arab students in police sciences, criminal justice administrative sciences and social sciences. It is a scientific associate of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior and has many cooperation agreements with other international organizations.

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

13. The International Center of the National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice was created in 1997 to respond to the globalization of crime resulting from advances in technology and electronic communication. The Center develops knowledge through many research initiatives and provides grants to institutions or individuals based in the United States who may enter partnerships with international institutions to solve specific questions of law and crime. Primary

research areas include terrorism, trafficking in human beings, organized crime and corruption. The activities of the Center in 2006 included:

(a) *Building partnerships.* The International Center relies on partnerships with other United States Government agencies, international criminal justice agencies and researchers in other countries to carry out its mission. The National Institute of Justice has memorandums of understanding with the Ministry of Public Security of Israel and the Home Office Police Scientific Development Branch of the United Kingdom. In 2006, five new projects were funded to create research partnerships in topics such as drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings and youth gangs;

(b) *Disseminating information.* The International Center provides information on crime control to an international audience through its publications, international visitor programme, international document exchange and website (www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/international/welcome.html). In 2006, the Center, together with Harvard University, conducted a webcast on trafficking in human beings;

(c) *Funding projects:*

(i) Terrorism:

a. An assessment of defence and prosecutorial strategies in terrorism trials: implications for State and federal prosecutors;

b. Correctional response to terrorism: organizational change and strategies;

c. Jihad, crime and the Internet;

d. Organizational learning and Islamic extremism;

e. The operation and structure of right-wing extremist groups;

f. Terrorism in time and space: the inclusion of spatio-temporal data from federal terrorism cases in the database of the automated targeting system;

g. Terrorist recruitment in American correctional institutions: an exploratory study of non-traditional faith groups;

h. Using data mining to identify patterns in hostile surveillance;

(ii) Trafficking in human beings:

a. A case study of human trafficking: the transnational movement of Chinese women for sex work;

b. Prosecuting human trafficking cases: lessons learned and best practices from the United States and abroad;

(d) *Publications.* See the website of the National Institute of Justice (www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/international/welcome.html).

J. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime

14. The activities of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime in 2006 included:

(a) *Norms and standards in crime prevention.* In 2006 the International Centre was a member of the intergovernmental expert group convened by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control to develop an information-gathering instrument on United Nations standards and norms relating to crime prevention, and an expert group convened by the European Forum for Urban Safety to develop international guidance on local safety audits. The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, in partnership with the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy and other members of the Programme network, helped to organize the workshop on maximizing the effectiveness of technical assistance provided by Member States in crime prevention and criminal justice, held during the fifteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The Centre's sixth annual colloquium on community action in crime prevention was held in Canberra, in September 2006, hosted by the Government of Australia;

(b) *Strategic and technical assistance.* The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime continued to expand its technical assistance role in Latin America and the Caribbean with missions to Barbados, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Mexico, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago. A pilot observatory on crime and community safety for Quebec was completed in 2006, and the three-year international city exchange programme between Bordeaux, Liege and Montreal continued. The International Centre held its first International Crime Prevention Training Institute in Mont-Tremblant, Canada, in June 2006;

(c) *Information exchange, reports and publications.* The International Centre participated in the World Urban Forum held in Vancouver, Canada in June 2006. It organized a workshop on police and communities at the conference on security, democracy and cities held under the auspices of the European Forum for Urban Security in Zaragoza, Spain, in November 2006, and participated in crime prevention events in Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Mexico, Norway, Spain, Saint Lucia, South Africa and Trinidad and Tobago. An online international bulletin on indigenous peoples and crime prevention and a good practice guide were launched, drawing on the virtual exchange network maintained by the Centre. The website of the Centre (www.crime-prevention-intl.org) continued to offer tools and resources on crime prevention and a monthly electronic newsletter;

(d) *Workplans for 2007.* The workplans for 2007 include the preparation of a seminar on policing in Southern Africa; a colloquium on crime prevention in Oslo; observatories on crime and public safety and on community reintegration; work on urban crime, youth gangs, schools, women's safety, the private sector, indigenous communities and international trends in crime prevention; and guides and reports on public space, drugs and community safety professions.

K. Institute for Security Studies

15. In 2006 the Institute for Security Studies undertook the following activities relating to crime prevention and criminal justice:

(a) *Crime and human security:*

- (i) Conducted research into human trafficking and the role of traditional leaders in the administration of justice and crime prevention in South Africa;
- (ii) Published the journal *SA Crime Quarterly* and held regular seminars and briefings for policy and decision makers;
- (iii) Monitored and analysed crime and justice trends in South Africa;

(b) *Action against corruption:*

- (i) Hosted a seminar on natural resource plunder in Southern Africa;
- (ii) Hosted the website “Southern African Internet portal on corruption” (www.ipocafrika.org) and published papers and reports on a wide range of issues related to corruption in Southern Africa.
- (iii) Produced handbooks for legal drafters and practitioners with a comparative analysis of the Southern African Development Community Protocol against Corruption and domestic legislation in Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe;

(c) *Countering terrorism:*

- (i) Hosted a regional seminar in Dar es Salaam entitled “Towards understanding terrorism in Africa” and one in Johannesburg on developing an African voice in the international terrorism discourse;
- (ii) Acted as implementing agent for the Capacity-Building Programme against Terrorism of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in Addis Ababa;
- (iii) Produced an issue of its quarterly journal, *African Security Review*, with a focus on terrorism in Africa; also published papers, monographs, electronic newsletters and online contributions on a variety of subjects related to terrorism;

(d) *Small arms:*

- (i) Undertook field work examining the complexities of armed conflict and disarmament in Central African countries;
- (ii) Participated in the United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in New York in June 2006;
- (iii) Organized a regional conference on “Driving change: firearms policy for safer societies”, held prior to the eighth World Conference on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotions;

(e) *Countering money-laundering:*

- (i) Hosted regional workshops on money-laundering in Botswana and the United Republic of Tanzania;

- (ii) Held round-table discussions with experts and role players on money-laundering in Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique and South Africa;
- (iii) Conducted two surveys on money-laundering in Southern and Eastern African countries;
- (iv) Published electronic bulletins, papers and monographs on money-laundering in Eastern and Southern Africa;
- (f) *Countering organized crime:*
 - (i) Hosted a workshop in Johannesburg for stakeholders from Southern African countries to promote the ratification and implementation of the Organized Crime Convention;
 - (ii) Commissioned country reports from eight Southern African countries on the process of implementing the Organized Crime Convention;
- (g) *Publications and website.* The Institute issued a wide range of publications, all of which are accessible through its website (www.issafrica.org).

L. Korean Institute of Criminal Justice Policy

16. The main activities of the Korean Institute of Criminal Justice Policy (formerly called the Korean Institute of Criminology) during the reporting period included:

- (a) *Seminars and conferences:*
 - (i) The first East Asian international symposium on Reform of the criminal justice system, held in January 2006;
 - (ii) Seminar on criminal justice policy on the death penalty, held in May 2006;
 - (iii) Seminar on legislative policy against terrorist financing, held in September 2006;
 - (iv) Seminar on the establishment of an asset forfeiture fund, held in November 2006;
 - (v) Seminar on criminal law, technology and globalization, held in November 2006.
- (b) *Action on high technology and computer-related crime:*
 - (i) The Institute organized the first expert group meeting on the development of a virtual forum against cybercrime in Seoul in June 2006;
 - (ii) The Institute organized the steering committee meeting of the second expert group meeting on the development of a virtual forum against cybercrime in Gyeongju, Republic of Korea, in November 2006;
 - (iii) The Institute published the final report of the first expert group meeting on the development of a virtual forum against cybercrime in June 2006;

(c) *Publications*. In 2006, the Institute published research papers and studies on criminal justice policy in the future society; reform of the criminal code: general provisions; reform of the criminal code: criminal procedure; reform of the criminal justice system; reform of the correction system; legal issues in the North-East Asian region; the network of criminal justice policy experts; drugs and organized crime; and criminal justice and restorative justice;

(d) *Action against victimization of defectors from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea*. In 2006, the Institute undertook a new research project on the victimization of defectors from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

IV. Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council

17. In 2006, the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council continued its activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice, in close cooperation with UNODC.

18. The Council held its annual conference in Courmayeur, Italy, in December 2006 under the title "The United Nations Convention against Corruption as a way of life". The conference was designed to explore partnerships and other means of making the Convention part of daily routines. In that vein, the Conference gave representatives of Governments, multilateral organizations, the media, civil society, academia and the private sector an opportunity to engage in an in-depth dialogue about how they can make the Convention a vehicle for successful action against corruption.

19. In conjunction with its annual conference, the Council hosted the 2006 coordination meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network.

20. In 2006, publications of the Council included "Measuring human trafficking: complexities and pitfalls", proceedings of the Council's 2005 international conference; and the council's quarterly newsletter, issued in cooperation with the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences.

21. The website of the Council (www.ispac-italy.org) received several hundred inquiries each month. It lists non-governmental organizations, individual experts, private organizations and academic institutions involved in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as relevant United Nations and other publications. A special section provides up-to-date information on the preparations for the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

22. The Council completed two research projects in 2006:

(a) *Safety and security in a regional context: case studies*. The research showed how to shift from a theoretical explanation of urban safety to an integrated system of variables which can be used to address empirically the different dimensions of the problem. A combination of quantitative and qualitative techniques of analysis and a comprehensive exploration of the available sources was used to analyse the evolution of urban safety in three cities of Lombardy, Italy (Bergamo,

Milan and Varese), highlighting crucial themes which any safety policy has to cope with;

(b) *Peacekeeping operations and criminal justice, with particular reference to corrections.* This project revamped the Luigi Daga basic training manual for correctional workers in the light of the increased involvement of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programmes in peacekeeping operations. The original manual, developed by the Council over many years, was circulated to professionals in the corrections community, human rights experts, academics and trainers in several countries for review; in addition, lesson plans in the manual were reviewed by legal and international law experts to ensure their compliance with all relevant United Nations and other international standards, both in substance and intent. The updated basic training manual has been placed on the website of the Council for use by correctional personnel throughout the world.
