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## Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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Item 4 (d) of the provisional agenda\*

**World crime trends and responses: integration and coordination efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice: other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies**

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

### Report of the Secretary-General

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## **I. Introduction**

1. The present report, summarizing the activities carried out in 2008 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, 1994/21 and 1999/23, and is based on contributions from the institutes.
2. At the outset, the importance of joint work by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network should be underlined. The UNODC focal point for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network chaired the 2008 coordination meeting of the network, hosted by the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council in Courmayeur, Italy, and UNODC was engaged in bilateral cooperation with several members of the network throughout 2008.

## **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 (UNICRI) (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, annex), the Board of Trustees of UNICRI will submit a report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eighteenth session, including information on the activities to be undertaken by UNICRI in 2008. Further information and reports are available at the UNICRI website (<http://www.unicri.it>).

## **III. Activities of the regional and affiliated institutes**

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

4. The following training courses and seminars were given in 2008:
  - (a) The 138th international senior seminar, entitled “Effective legal and practical measures for combating corruption: a criminal justice response”, was held from 17 January to 14 February;
  - (b) The 139th international training course, on profiles and effective treatment of serious and violent juvenile offenders, was held from 19 May to 26 June;
  - (c) The 140th international training course, on the criminal justice response to cybercrime, was held from 1 September to 9 October;
  - (d) The fourth seminar on criminal justice for Central Asia, on countermeasures for drug offences and related crimes and treatment for drug abusers in the criminal justice process, was held from 25 February to 13 March;
  - (e) The thirteenth special seminar for senior criminal justice officials of China, on reform of the criminal justice system: introducing the views of crime

victims and improving offender treatment, taking into account the risks and needs of offenders, was held from 3 to 18 March;

(f) The third country-specific training course on the revitalization of the volunteer probation aid system for the Philippines was held from 15 to 25 April;

(g) The ninth country-focused training course on the juvenile delinquent treatment system for Kenya was held from 5 to 27 November;

(h) The eleventh special training course on the criminal justice response to corruption was held from 16 October to 13 November.

5. The following technical cooperation activities took place in 2008:

(a) The Institute, the Office of the Attorney-General of Thailand and the UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific jointly hosted the second regional seminar on good governance for South-East Asian countries in Bangkok from 23 to 25 July on the theme of corruption control in public procurement;

(b) The Institute and the public prosecutors office of Japan jointly held a regional forum on good governance for East-Asian countries in Tokyo on 10 and 11 December on the theme of strengthening domestic and international cooperation for the effective investigation and prosecution of corruption;

(c) Two professors of the Institute hosted, with the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, a course on criminal justice system reforms in Latin America, in which six countries were represented. The course was held in Costa Rica from 18 to 23 August. The two professors also conducted a follow-up seminar in Argentina from 25 to 27 August focusing on the specific situation in that country;

(d) Two professors of the Institute visited Kenya from 26 July to 6 September to assist in enhancing the activities of the children's department of the Ministry of Gender and Children Affairs;

(e) One professor of the Institute visited the Philippines from 17 to 26 November to provide technical assistance for the training courses conducted by the national Parole and Probation Administration of the Department of Justice for local probation officers and volunteer probation aides.

## **B. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations**

6. During 2008, the major activities and new plans of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, were as follows:

(a) Completed projects: the International Violence against Women Survey; the draft of a new European crime victimization survey instrument (with a grant from Eurostat); the European Union framework programme on police and judicial cooperation regarding smuggling people across borders; an analysis of and report on the seventh, eighth and ninth United Nations surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems; a security strategy for the Finnish prison system; a Council of Europe project on the collection of administrative data on violence against women; a three-country project on trafficking in persons for sexual

exploitation; a research project carried out in the framework of the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT); a twinning project on fighting corruption among local government authorities in Estonia; participation in the Stockholm Criminology Symposium, held in Stockholm from 16 to 18 June; and participation in the eighth annual conference of the European Society of Criminology, held in Edinburgh, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, from 2 to 5 September;

(b) Ongoing commitments: contribution to the manual on victim surveys of UNODC and the Economic Commission for Europe; the *European Sourcebook on Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics*; analysing and reporting on the United Nations surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems; assessment of the implementation of the United Nations standards and norms on crime, criminal justice and crime prevention; and participating in the sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the quinquennial United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;

(c) Recently initiated projects: follow-up of the project on security in Finnish prisons and aftercare; JUSTIS, a project to develop scientific indicators to assess confidence in justice in the European Union; a survey of irregular influences on prosecutors and judges in Finland and Sweden; the translation into Russian of the International Prison Policy Development Instrument and its adaptation to Russian circumstances; a project on corruption along the Finnish-Russian border; preparations for a review of the United Nations recommendations on fighting violence against women; preparations for two workshops at the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 14 April 2010; piloting the draft European victimization survey instrument in Finland (with a grant from Eurostat); a project on trafficking in human beings for the purpose of forced labour; and analysis and reporting based on the Tenth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems;

(d) Negotiations are under way on the development of monitoring instruments for judicial and law enforcement institutions and participation in the annual Stockholm Criminology Symposium and the annual conference of the European Society of Criminology;

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

(f) Staff members of the Institute continue to cooperate with colleagues involved in international scientific associations and journals and remain engaged in national policy projects.

## **C. African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders**

7. Emphasizing the promotion of tailor-made strategies, the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders carries out activities aimed at strengthening regional capacity to detect and control criminal activities in African

countries, on the basis of continuous assessments of the needs of each country. The devastating effect of crime on development compels the Institute to promote, through its projects, the implementation of international instruments and good practices at the national level. During 2008, the Institute carried out the following activities:

(a) *Project activities:*

(i) The “Back home from prison” project, initially a pilot venture for promoting the social rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners in Uganda, is gradually attracting the attention of prison authorities throughout the region. Having been identified as a good practice to fight recidivism, the project is expected to be introduced in other countries;

(ii) The “Cyberwatch project” was developed to explore the impact of Internet-based scams on development. Given the potential for fraud to be committed through such scams on programmes for poverty eradication, the Institute is expanding its awareness-raising programme on the issue to the regional level, with the support of regional and international partners;

(iii) The “Trafficking in persons in Nigeria” project, launched in June 2006, is a joint research project between the Government of Nigeria (through its National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters) and the Institute. The project has been completed and the findings published. The project has provided an opportunity to promote the ratification and implementation, at the national level, of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime<sup>1</sup> and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing that Convention,<sup>2</sup> by all States in Africa;

(iv) A study on the emerging trend of trafficking in children in Uganda, launched in Kampala in July 2008, has been finalized. The study will be circulated widely. On the basis of that study, efforts are being made to form a coalition to fight human trafficking;

(v) Other ongoing projects include the compilation of country profiles to be included in a database of statistics on crime in Africa and the design of a victimization survey to collect data on selected crimes in order to identify trends, to be piloted in Uganda and replicated throughout Africa;

(b) *Training:*

(i) Arrangements have been made to implement a series of short courses, requested by Member States, for improving the operation of criminal justice systems in Africa;

(ii) Other training activities include a workshop on the science of criminalistics and a capacity-building project for law enforcement agencies on detecting, investigating and streamlining the prosecution of crime. A workshop on malpractice is scheduled for April 2009;

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

(c) *Information and documentation:*

(i) As an ongoing activity, the Institute has continued to prepare reports on implemented activities and to make them available online. A crime prevention journal is also being prepared;

(ii) The information centre is being modernized, leading more people to take advantage of its services, and the Institute is continuing to make information available online;

(d) *International cooperation and partnerships:*

(i) In September and October, the Institute made useful contacts with the Group of African States at United Nations Headquarters and with organizations in the United States of America;

(ii) The Institute continued to strengthen cooperation with several members of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network;

(iii) The Institute was represented at several regional and international meetings;

(iv) Preparations are being made for the Institute to participate in the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

#### **D. International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy**

8. The International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy is an independent, non-profit institution based in Vancouver, Canada. Established in 1991 and affiliated with the United Nations, its mission is to promote the rule of law, human rights, democracy and good governance. It fulfils its mission by contributing to local, national and international efforts to support legal reforms and improve the administration of criminal justice. During 2008, the Centre carried out the following activities:

(a) With the financial support of the Government of Canada, the Centre continued to work with UNODC on the development of an omnibus survey to facilitate reporting by States parties to the Organized Crime Convention and the United Nations Convention against Corruption;<sup>3</sup>

(b) In cooperation with other institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, the Centre assisted in organizing a workshop entitled “Eliminating violence against women: forms, strategies and tools”, held during the seventeenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Staff of the Centre presented a paper entitled “Indicators to address violence against women: measuring the criminal justice response”;

(c) The Centre assisted UNODC in revising the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of

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<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (General Assembly resolution 52/86, annex). The revised document, which will include recommendations on addressing violence against women and girls, will be reviewed at an intergovernmental expert group meeting and is expected to be considered by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its nineteenth session, in 2010;

(d) The Canada-China Procuratorate Reform Cooperation Project, supported by the Canadian International Development Agency, continued to support the reform of criminal law and the criminal justice system in China;

(e) Through its international Corrections Programme, the Centre promoted international corrections reform consistent with the rule of law and international human rights standards;

(f) With support from the Government of Canada, the Centre partnered with UNODC on a project that involved working with the United Nations Mission in the Sudan and the government of Southern Sudan to enhance the capacity of the Southern Sudan Prisons Service to respond more effectively to the needs and circumstances of children, women and other groups of prisoners with special needs;

(g) With UNODC, the Centre produced a handbook for prison managers, a basic training tool and curriculum for prison managers based on international standards and norms;

(h) The Centre carried out an international study of parole suspension, revocation and recall legislation, policies, practices and processes with the support of Public Safety Canada and the Correctional Service of Canada. The project was a preliminary attempt to examine and compare the decision-making processes used in selected jurisdictions in cases of alleged breach of conditions by offenders on conditional release. The books that resulted from the project are available in English and French;

(i) The Centre organized a symposium on national and international perspectives on identity theft and fraud in Vancouver, Canada, on 20 June. The objective was to support a bill, introduced recently, to address identity theft and fraud in the Criminal Code of Canada, as well as the ongoing work of experts pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/26;

(j) The Centre contributed to the eighth annual Colloquium on Crime Prevention of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, the theme of which was "Women's safety: a shared global concern", held in Querétaro, Mexico, from 12 to 14 November;

(k) In March, with support from the Government of Canada, the Centre published the third edition of *International Criminal Court: Manual for the Ratification and Implementation of the Rome Statute*.

## **E. Australian Institute of Criminology**

9. The Australian Institute of Criminology, based in Canberra, conducts research and disseminates information to provide the Government of Australia and the wider community with a unique knowledge base from which to inform policymaking and practice.

10. During 2008, the Institute continued its strong support of crime prevention activities, regularly assessing and reviewing the crime prevention implications of all of its research. The Institute completed a review of the National Community Crime Prevention Programme of the Government of Australia, continued to work on specific areas of crime prevention by, for example, improving the effectiveness of local communities to prevent crime and focusing on the prevention of violence and bushfire arson, and gave presentations at various national and international forums on crime prevention topics.

11. With regard to establishing international links, in 2008 staff members of the Institute participated in two technical meetings: the UNODC technical consultative expert group meeting on crime prevention, held in Germany in July, and a meeting of the scientific committee of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, held in Canada in September. In addition, the Institute was represented at a meeting of heads of Government research organizations in Washington, D.C. Institute staff members also gave presentations at several other international conferences, including: the 2008 National Institute of Justice Conference, held in Arlington, Virginia, United States from 21 to 23 July; an international seminar for experts on justice and home affairs, held in Paris; and the twenty-sixth Cambridge International Symposium on Economic Crime, held in Cambridge, United Kingdom, from 31 August to 6 September. Extensive consultations on the fight against money-laundering were held in countries in Europe, including the United Kingdom, and Asia. Two regional research forums on human trafficking were held in Samoa and Hong Kong, China.

12. With regard to capacity-building, the Institute continued to produce a range of materials, including reports and papers for policymakers and “tip sheets” for practitioners. In addition, the Institute contributed to the indigenous justice clearing house, which includes briefing papers on indigenous crime and related issues (see <http://www.indigenousjustice.gov.au>).

13. In an effort to build up the evidence base, the Institute continued to monitor trends, gather information on offences and victimization, identify changes in trends of criminal activity and contribute to increasing knowledge about effective criminal justice and crime reduction activities. The Institute gathers information about and reports on nine key monitoring programmes: homicide, deaths in custody, firearms theft, juveniles in detention, drug use, armed robbery, fraud against the Commonwealth, money-laundering and human trafficking. Research projects have included evaluations (for example, of indigenous courts), scoping studies on the nature and extent of crime (for example, on cybercrime committed against businesses and on crime committed against fisheries), future trends (for example, in relation to technology-enabled crime) and more technical work aimed at estimating the cost of crime, geospatial mapping, modelling and forecasting, and performance measures, including recidivism.

14. An important aspect of the Institute's work is the dissemination of research findings, in easily accessible formats, to policymakers and practitioners. In the period 2007-2008, the Institute published 15 major research reports, 5 technical and background reports, 22 papers in *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* and 43 factsheets, all of which are available on the Institute's website (<http://www.aic.gov.au>). At the end of 2008, the website was averaging 43,500 hits per day, confirming its status as a key tool for the dissemination of information. The most popular publication was the annual *Australian Crime: Facts and Figures*, which provides an overview of crime and justice trends (see <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/facts/>).

## **F. International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences**

15. In 2008, the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences organized 44 activities involving 1,775 participants from 66 countries. Those activities were implemented with the cooperation of 70 partners, including 26 universities. The main activities carried out in 2008 are set out as follows:

(a) *Scientific activities:*

(i) The research project entitled "Fighting impunity and promoting international justice", co-financed by EuropeAid of the European Commission, is expected to culminate in a report providing an overview of all post-conflict situations since 1946. The report will also contain policy decisions and examples of how post-conflict justice modalities can be applied to contemporary conflicts. In May, 14 experts met in Siracusa, Italy, to discuss the project, and the results of the research were presented to the international community at a conference held in Geneva on 10 and 11 November;

(ii) In the framework of a programme for strengthening the capacity of the International Criminal Court, the Institute has organized targeted workshops. In 2008, 11 judges of the International Criminal Court attended a workshop on "Judicial economy, judicial notice or factual adjudication, disclosure, pretrial and trial procedures", held in Rome from 6 to 8 November; the judges also visited institutions of the Government of Italy;

(iii) As part of a project co-financed by the European Commission, the Institute published a collection of articles focusing on the most relevant and debated issues in European criminal law in a volume entitled *European Cooperation in Penal Matters: Issues and Perspectives*. The articles are the result of two specialization courses, held for young criminal law experts, in which the most recent developments in European criminal law were explored;

(b) *Educational activities:*

(i) A specialization course entitled "The sharia and international criminal law", which was attended by 57 young professionals from 27 countries, was held in Siracusa, Italy, from 25 May to 4 June. Lectures were given on topics such as the sources of sharia, crimes and penalties in sharia and sharia and international criminal law;

(ii) A seminar entitled “The sharia law and military operations” was held at the NATO School in Oberammergau, Germany, from 15 to 19 December. The seminar was aimed at military officers and legal and policy advisers who had been trained by pre-eminent scholars of sharia;

(c) *Technical assistance for development cooperation:*

(i) Within the scope of technical assistance projects in Afghanistan, significant activities have been carried out. The first activity was the signature, in November, of an agreement with UNODC that kicked off training activities to be carried out, with the support of the Embassy of Canada, in the Province of Kandahar, Afghanistan; as part of those activities, approximately 140 individuals in the justice sector will be trained and the Provincial Justice Initiative will be implemented in Kandahar. The scope of the Provincial Justice Initiative has expanded from 12 to 15 provinces, to include Laghman, Logar and Kapisa. The Initiative has provided 240 individuals in the justice sector with basic training courses at the provincial level. The second activity was a project carried out, with the support of UNODC and the Embassy of Lithuania, in the Province of Ghor. The project is expected to strengthen the operational capacity of those working in the local justice sector. The Institute started by carrying out two assessment missions to Ghor in order to hold meetings with representatives of various Afghan justice sector institutions, governmental institutions and civil society organizations. The training was expected to end in January 2009. A provincial initiative aimed at implementing regulations to enhance the conditions of detainees was adopted. As part of the initiative, training will be provided to staff of the Central Prison Department of Afghanistan, other penitentiary staff and authorities such as judges, prosecutors, police officers and members of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission. In addition, training manuals were developed on basic training for prison and detention centre workers, Islamic sanctions in Islamic societies and the religious rights and duties of Muslim inmates. A workshop on law reform in Afghanistan was held by the Institute in Siracusa, Italy, in April. At the workshop, international experts and representatives of the Government of Afghanistan discussed how to strengthen the draft criminal code in Afghanistan and made recommendations to be used in the drafting of the new criminal code. The Institute received the 2008 management and staff training award from the International Corrections and Prisons Association for its work in providing advanced training to penitentiary staff in Afghanistan;

(ii) In order to support the reconstruction of the justice system in Iraq, the Institute organized two seminars, held in January and May, financed by the United States Army, to train 53 legal advisers at the Ministry of the Interior of Iraq on international cooperation and management. Also in May, the Institute held a workshop on organized crime: forms, challenges and fighting mechanisms, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy and UNODC; the workshop was attended by 24 participants from Iraq and addressed aspects of organized crime such as terrorism and trafficking in women and children. In the framework of the European Union Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq, the Institute provided scientific support to the Department of Penitentiary Administration of the Ministry of Justice of Italy for two courses at the police academy in Verbania, Italy, aimed at training 29 officers of Iraqi penitentiary

institutions. As a result of an agreement between the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom and the Ministry of the Interior and the Department of Public Security of Italy, 13 high-ranking officers of the Ministry of the Interior of Iraq participated in a one-week study tour visiting relevant justice institutions in Rome;

(iii) With regard to the fight against organized crime and corruption in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Institute supported, within the scope of a twinning project between the Ministry of Justice of Italy and the Public Prosecutor's Office of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, seven seminars and workshops on corruption, human trafficking and crime prevention and prosecution. Based on the belief that enhancing the institutional and legal basis for the detection and prosecution of organized crime and corruption is necessary for ensuring that activities are effective, the twinning project included a comprehensive analysis of the legislative framework on organized crime and corruption in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Moreover, a consultative workshop with national stakeholders culminated in a draft national data monitoring plan for the creation of a modern and competitive database system;

(iv) For the fourth consecutive year, the International Monetary Fund and the Institute organized a six-day workshop on "Typologies of money-laundering and terrorist financing" for 34 Government officials from Central Asian and Eastern European countries. The workshop was also attended by representatives of the Financial Intelligence Unit of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and experts from public prosecutors' offices in, inter alia, Albania, Belarus, Kazakhstan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uzbekistan.

## **G. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences**

16. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences continues to fulfil the needs, expressed by Arab law enforcement agencies, for an institution to promote studies and training programmes in all Arab countries.

17. With regard to research publications, studies are currently under way on the correlation between corruption and organized crime. In addition to periodicals, the University has published several books on securities studies.

18. The University continues to offer postgraduate programmes for Arab students in the areas of police sciences, criminal justice administrative sciences and social sciences. It offers doctoral and master's degrees and diplomas.

19. The University is part of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior of the League of Arab States.

## **H. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime**

20. The mission of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime is to support and promote crime prevention locally, nationally and internationally, particularly in relation to the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the

Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (General Assembly resolution 55/59, annex), the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Assembly resolution 60/177), their plans of action and the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/12, annex).

21. During 2008, the Centre carried out the following activities:

(a) *Norms and standards for crime prevention:*

(i) In September, the Centre launched the *International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety: Trends and Perspectives*. The report covers trends in crime and crime prevention strategies, knowledge-based prevention policies, networks for the exchange of information and practices that have emerged since the adoption of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime (Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13). The report, available in English, French and Spanish, includes analyses of safety issues relating to youth, women, schools and public spaces, and is accompanied by the *International Compendium of Crime Prevention Practices to Inspire Action Across the World*, which includes 65 examples of practices from around the world;

(ii) At the seventeenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, staff of the Centre contributed to a workshop on eliminating violence against women: forms, strategies and tools, of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network. Centre staff also took part in a meeting of technical experts hosted by the Government of Germany to discuss a draft assessment tool on crime prevention and a manual on crime prevention to accompany the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime. The draft assessment tool, which is part of the UNODC *Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit*, has been completed;

(b) *Strategic and technical assistance:* the Centre continued to expand its technical assistance role, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean. In doing so, it collaborated with the United Nations Development Programme in Haiti on a local safety survey and an observatory, and with the Inter-American Development Bank on women's safety. In Chile, it provided assistance on urban security, the media and victims, and, in El Salvador, on the Central American Observatory against Violence. The Centre participated in preparatory meetings of the Organization of American States on public safety and in other meetings with international organizations in the field. The Centre provided additional technical assistance to Quebec, including for a municipal observatory and an evaluation of government and police prevention strategies;

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

(i) Participants from more than 30 countries attended the Centre's eighth annual Colloquium on Crime Prevention, which focused on women's safety. An accompanying *Compendium of Women's Safety Practices* was published, including examples of practices and strategies from cities, Governments and non-governmental organizations in 31 countries;

(ii) The Centre participated in the International Youth Crime Prevention and Cities Summit, organized by the United Nations Human Settlements

Programme (UN-Habitat) in Durban, South Africa, from 17 to 21 June. Staff of the Centre drafted a background paper for the Summit and participated in events in Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, France, Germany, Haiti, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Portugal, South Africa and Trinidad and Tobago;

(iii) Reports on the role of the media and closed-circuit television in crime prevention were published, in addition to the e-newsletters *International Observer* and *International Bulletin on Community Safety and Indigenous Peoples*.

## I. Institute for Security Studies

22. The Institute for Security Studies is an independent non-profit applied policy research institute with offices in Nairobi, Addis Ababa, Cape Town and Pretoria. Its mission is to conceptualize, inform and enhance the debate on human security in Africa in order to support policy formulation and decision-making at every level. Some highlights of the crime prevention and criminal justice work carried out by the Institute in 2008 include:

(a) *Crime and human security*:

(i) Conducting of several national and city surveys of victims of crime throughout Africa;

(ii) Publication of the journal *SA Crime Quarterly* and organization of regular seminars and briefings for policymakers and decision makers;

(iii) Monitoring and analysis of crime and justice trends in several African countries;

(iv) Provision of training on crime, international justice and policing for senior officials in a number of African countries;

(b) *Countering international crime and terrorism*:

(i) Collaboration with subregional organizations in Africa to provide specialized training on international crime and terrorism to relevant Government officials;

(ii) Acting as implementing agency for the Capacity-Building Programme against Terrorism of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, in Addis Ababa;

(iii) Hosting of regional and national workshops on African responses to international crimes (genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes) and the role of the International Criminal Court in promoting accountability for those crimes;

(iv) Production of a number of papers, monographs and electronic newsletters on a variety of international crime-related subjects, including terrorism;

(c) *Action against corruption:*

(i) Organization of several national and regional workshops to promote awareness of climate change and its impact on development and governance in Africa;

(ii) Hosting of the Internet portal on corruption (<http://www.ipocafrika.org>) and publication of papers and reports on a wide range of issues related to corruption, governance and accountability in Southern Africa;

(iii) Carrying out of several initiatives to promote the implementation of the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption and the Convention against Corruption;

(iv) Promotion of the return of Africa's stolen assets through an expert workshop to strengthen cooperation among African civil society representatives on the issue;

(d) *Arms control and disarmament:*

(i) Collaboration with the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization to develop standard operating procedures for the implementation of the Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials in the Southern African Development Community Region;

(ii) Hosting of workshops and compilation of a handbook to assist African States in ratifying the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba);<sup>4</sup>

(iii) Participation in the Panel of Experts on Liberia, established by the Security Council to monitor the enforcement of the arms embargo on Liberia;

(iv) Research on arms brokering in Southern Africa and firearm crime and violence in South Africa and Kenya;

(e) *Countering organized crime and money-laundering:*

(i) Hosting of regional workshops on organized crime and money-laundering in East and Southern Africa;

(ii) Conducting of a detailed analysis of the relationship between corruption and the implementation of measures against money-laundering in East and Southern Africa;

(iii) Working with policing agencies in countries of the Southern African Development Community to conduct strategic analyses of organized crime trends;

(iv) Electronic publication of bulletins, papers and monographs on organized crime and money-laundering in Africa;

(f) *Other publications and website:* the Institute published a wide range of publications, which are accessible through its website (<http://www.issafrica.org>), which receives over 2 million hits a month.

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<sup>4</sup> See A/50/426, annex.

## J. Korean Institute of Criminal Justice Policy

23. The main activities of the Korean Institute of Criminal Justice Policy in 2008 included:<sup>5</sup>

(a) *International workshops, seminars and colloquiums:*

(i) Current cybercrime trends and countermeasures in the world, on 17 April;

(ii) Copyright and research integrity, on 20 April;

(iii) Directions for research on criminal justice in preparation of Korean unification, on 7 May;

(iv) Countermeasures for recidivism of sexual offenders, on 14 May;

(v) Revised juvenile act and juvenile justice system, on 23 May;

(vi) Trends in judicial reform in Japan, on 2 June;

(vii) Reform on homicide in German criminal law, on 22 September;

(viii) Euthanasia, on 21 October;

(ix) Increase in dysfunctions of cyberculture and its countermeasures, on 1 November;

(x) International trends on reform of the special criminal law, on 7 November;

(xi) Consideration of the provisional criminal law reform in Japan, on 25 November;

(b) *Action on cybercrime:*

(i) In cooperation with UNODC, the Institute organized and hosted the fourth and fifth expert group meeting on the development of a virtual forum against cybercrime, in Seoul, on 21 and 22 February, and on 30 and 31 October;

(ii) In cooperation with UNODC, in June the Institute launched a pilot online training programme for cybercrime investigators in the Ministry of Public Security of Viet Nam;

(c) Research on criminal law reform concerning the incorporation of penal provisions of the special criminal code and other regulatory statutes into the Criminal Code of the Republic of Korea; criminalization and decriminalization; and the penalty system and statutory punishment;

(d) Analysis of the problem of crime against the elderly and measures to prevent it;

(e) Comprehensive research on murder, including causes, trends and psychological factors;

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<sup>5</sup> For further details, see the website of the Korean Institute of Criminal Justice Policy (<http://www.kic.re.kr>).

(f) Analysis of the jury system in the Republic of Korea, which was introduced at the beginning of 2008. Researchers participated in the jury trials, analysed the problems of the jury system and proposed legal alternatives to improve it;

(g) *Publications:*

(i) Research papers on crime trends and criminal justice in the Republic of Korea; systematization of crime prevention through environmental design; measures against illegal management on housing redevelopment and restructure projects; survey on the crime victimization of juveniles; and development of a law-related education programme for juvenile delinquents;

(ii) Co-publication, with the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, of a book entitled *For the Rule of Law: Criminal Justice Teaching and Training across the World*, in February;

(h) Production of a new version of the statistical information system on crime, which includes customized crime statistics for the period 1986-2007 based on official data.

## **K. Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law**

24. The Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law is an independent academic institution based at Lund University in Sweden. The objective of the Institute is to promote universal respect for human rights and humanitarian law by means of research, academic education, information dissemination and international development programmes. The Institute has been a member of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network since 1993. The international programmes of the Institute are implemented in direct cooperation with the respective institution or relevant ministry. The programmes are financed mainly by the Swedish International Development Agency. Highlights of activities that were carried out by the Institute during 2008 and that are related to the work of UNODC are as follows (for further information, see <http://www.rwi.lu.se>):

(a) *Higher education:* in Sweden, staff of the Institute taught a course on human rights and policing for students at the Police Academy at Växjö University;

(b) The Institute continued to cooperate with the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on a comparative research project and on training and capacity-building on human rights in penitentiary systems in Latin America;

(c) In cooperation with the Directorate General of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of Indonesia, the Institute implemented activities in the framework of a programme focusing on the application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners in five correctional institutions in Indonesia. The aim was to improve the skills and knowledge of staff of the Directorate General and the five institutions on how to operate a prison in

compliance with human rights standards and professional prison management principles;

(d) Building on successful cooperation efforts with the National Prosecutors College in Beijing, the Institute initiated joint project activities to develop human rights capacity at provincial prosecutor training institutions in China, primarily in Hohhot (Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region), Xi'an (Shaanxi Province) and Kunming (Yunnan Province). The Institute also cooperated with the people's procuratorate in the Haidian district of Beijing to implement and disseminate guidelines to improve coordination between prosecutors and police. The ultimate aim of the guidelines is to strengthen human rights protection in Haidian and explore ways of reducing pretrial detention;

(e) In Turkey, the Institute cooperated with Istanbul Bilgi University Human Rights Research Centre to promote non-discrimination and the human rights of women among, inter alia, members of the Turkish judiciary and legal practitioners and a human rights-based approach to disability among legal practitioners through training and awareness-raising activities;

(f) In the Middle East and North Africa, the Institute assessed ways of strengthening the capacity of judicial training academies in the field of human rights, at the regional level;

(g) The second edition of *Essential Texts on Human Rights for the Police: A Compilation of International Instruments* was published as part of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute Professional Guides to Human Rights series.

#### **IV. Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council**

25. During 2008, the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council continued its activities in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice in close cooperation with UNODC.

26. Within the framework of the seventeenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in April, the Council participated in the workshop organized by the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network entitled "Eliminating violence against women: forms, strategies and tools", held on 23 April. A presentation was given on terrorism and violence against women and girls.

27. Also during the seventeenth session of the Commission, a Council board member met with the Executive Director of UNODC to determine the topic of the Council's international conference, to be held in December 2008. As a result of the meeting, it was confirmed that the issue of the link between organized crime and the theft of antiquities should be addressed at the conference.

28. The international conference on organized crime in art and antiquities was held in Courmayeur, Italy, from 12 to 14 December. The aim of the conference was to provide a forum where academics and practitioners (from enforcement agencies, museums and associations) could meet to exchange ideas and forge partnerships with the objective of documenting, studying and curbing the problem.

29. During the conference, four sessions were held dealing with, among other issues, quantitative and statistical data, information resulting from criminal investigations, problems encountered in conflict areas and the definition of international criminal policy tools and responses. Both the normative framework for the protection of cultural property and the international conventions against organized crime were addressed. The role of the private sector (museums, auction houses and associations) was also discussed.
30. A meeting of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network also took place during the conference.
31. At the end of the conference, a series of recommendations were formulated that the Council hopes to present to the Commission at its eighteenth session, in 2009.
32. In cooperation with UNICRI and a non-profit organization called the Contact Center, Inc., the Council established a Web-based calendar containing information on international criminal justice events (<http://www.crimeday.net>).
33. The quarterly Council newsletter, issued in cooperation with the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, continued to be published.
34. The website of the Council (<http://www.ispac-italy.org>) received several hundred enquiries each month. It contains lists of non-governmental organizations, individual experts, private organizations and academic institutions involved in crime prevention and criminal justice. It also contains information on relevant publications of the United Nations and others. A special section on the website includes up-to-date information on preparations and planning efforts for the Twelfth Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
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