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**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: 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

Summary

The present report was prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/152 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1994/21 and 1999/23. It contains a summary of the activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

* E/CN.15/2023/1.



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I. Introduction

1. One of the functions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is to facilitate and help coordinate the activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, which have undertaken to assist in the implementation of the mandate of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice. The Commission may request the institutes, subject to the availability of resources, to implement selected elements of the programme and suggest areas for inter-institutional activities.
2. The Secretary-General, in turn, seeks to ensure that the expertise and resources of the institutes are utilized effectively in the implementation of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme. Member States are invited to explore the possibility of cooperative projects with the institutes.
3. The preparation of the present report was coordinated by the Raoul Wallenberg Institute and the Thailand Institute of Justice, and the report contains the contributions received from the institutes by 16 February 2023 regarding their activities in the period from February 2022 to February 2023.

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

4. 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 has submitted a report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirty-second session, containing information on the activities undertaken by the Institute in 2022 ([E/CN.15/2023/8](#)).

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. During 2022, the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, based in Tokyo, carried out the following activities:
 - (a) From 12 January to 3 February, the 177th international senior seminar was held online, at which 19 senior criminal justice officials from 12 jurisdictions discussed the prevention of reoffending through a multi-stakeholder approach;
 - (b) On 8 February, the fortieth public lecture on criminal justice policy was held online, at which 357 participants from 41 countries and regions learned about key issues related to the rehabilitation of offenders;
 - (c) From 7 to 10 February, an online training seminar was held for Kenyan officials involved in juvenile justice. The seminar was organized in collaboration with the Government of Kenya and was aimed at training trainers for the child care and protection officers training programme;
 - (d) From 2 to 17 March, the first international training course on building inclusive societies was held online, during which 13 participants from eight jurisdictions discussed the protection of the rights of victims of crime, including children;
 - (e) From 19 January to 11 May, online training was provided on a weekly basis, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Regional Office for South-East Asia and the Pacific, to the Parole and Probation Administration of the Philippines on how to incorporate newly developed management models into its system. This was followed by a pilot site training course,

held in Tagaytay City, Philippines, from 29 June to 1 July, and subsequent weekly mentoring sessions;

(f) From 14 June to 7 July, the 178th international training course on criminal justice was held online, during which 28 overseas participants from 14 jurisdictions discussed cybercrime and digital evidence;

(g) From 1 to 5 August, the second youth international training course was held in a hybrid format, during which 14 students from Japan and 10 students from seven other countries discussed how to protect children from child abuse and ensure a bright future for them;

(h) From 23 to 31 August, a study tour of Tokyo for Cambodian officials was organized in collaboration with the Regional Office for South-East Asia and the Pacific, during which 14 government officials from Cambodia discussed the implementation of community corrections and visited relevant agencies;

(i) From 6 to 29 September, the 179th international training course was held online, during which 24 overseas participants from 16 countries discussed effective measures for the rehabilitation of juveniles in conflict with the law and young adult offenders;

(j) From 18 to 21 October, an event entitled “Enhancing technical assistance to reduce reoffending and promote inclusive societies” was held in Tokyo, at which 14 experts from the programme network discussed effective technical assistance for reducing reoffending;

(k) On 21 October, an event entitled “Creating inclusive societies: approaches to reducing reoffending” was held in a hybrid format to celebrate the Institute’s sixtieth anniversary;

(l) From 2 to 28 November, the twenty-fourth training programme on the United Nations Convention against Corruption was held in Tokyo, during which two participants from Japan and 30 overseas participants from 21 other jurisdictions discussed challenges and solutions related to identifying, tracing, freezing, seizing, confiscating and recovering proceeds of corruption;

(m) From 14 to 16 December, the sixteenth regional seminar on good governance for countries in South-East Asia was held in Tokyo, at which 17 participants from 10 jurisdictions discussed new and emerging forms of corruption and effective countermeasures.

6. During the reporting period, the Institute issued several publications containing materials from its training courses and seminars, including its newsletter and the *Resource Material Series*.

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

7. In 2022, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders carried out several activities, the highlights of which are set out below.

8. In the area of technical assistance, training and strategic partnerships, activities included the following:

(a) Commemorating the forty-fifth anniversary of the ratification of the agreement between Costa Rica and the United Nations on the creation of the Institute, through an event held at the Legislative Assembly of Costa Rica on 10 November. The event was attended by representatives of the legislature, the judiciary and the executive branch, as well as representatives of United Nations agencies based in Costa Rica, international organizations, diplomatic missions, academia and, remotely, colleagues from the programme network;

(b) Organizing the International Penitentiary Congress on the theme “Prisons in crisis: old challenges, new proposals?” from 6 to 8 December. At the Congress, representatives from Spain and 17 countries in Latin America discussed strategies for social integration, the strengthening of prison management and differentiated approaches to persons deprived of liberty;

(c) Participating in the event entitled “Enhancing technical assistance to reduce reoffending and promote inclusive societies”, organized by the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to commemorate its sixtieth anniversary and held in Japan, from 18 to 21 October;

(d) Initiating a training process on the implementation of the Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in Costa Rica, in collaboration with the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture and with the financial support of the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

(e) Designing and implementing, together with the Institute of Judicial Studies of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Province of Buenos Aires, an eight-month virtual diploma course entitled “Interdisciplinary studies on violence and crime prevention”, in which lecturers from Latin America and Europe and students from Latin America participated;

(f) Conducting a diploma course on juvenile criminal justice with a restorative approach, with the support of the Judicial Training Centre of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires.

9. The Institute participated in several regional and global events on various topics related to prisons, crime prevention, criminal justice, restorative justice and the situation of vulnerable populations. It also took part in the following activities:

(a) Participating in a study on technical assistance in the analysis of the impact of legal reforms during the state of emergency on the implementation of the model for the social integration of adults and adolescents in El Salvador, carried out with the financial support of the United Nations Development Programme;

(b) Developing, in coordination with the Ministry of the Interior of Paraguay, a manual on police integrity with a community approach, and assisting the Ministry of Justice of Paraguay with the revision of the study curriculum of the Higher Technician in Penitentiary Agent career;

(c) Providing technical assistance to the Ibero-American justice bodies in drafting the common Ibero-American rules on restorative juvenile justice;

(d) Supporting the creation and implementation of a penitentiary information system in Costa Rica that systematizes data on the admission, discharge, professional care, penitentiary and penal benefits of prisoners, as well as on transfers, legal status and the calculation of reductions and release.

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

10. The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, organized a seminar on 14 November to celebrate its fortieth anniversary. The event showcased the Institute’s extensive experience in research and policy development in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, focusing on the interconnected issues of globalization, crime, security, migration and rights. All presentations can be accessed online (www.youtube.com/@HEUNI_institute).

11. The Institute’s experts participated as speakers at the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice expert discussions on crimes that affect the environment in February 2022. They also participated in the workshop organized by

the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network in conjunction with the Commission in May 2022, and in the Commission's thematic discussions on the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in December 2022.

12. The Institute expanded its work to support businesses and public procurement actors in countering labour exploitation and trafficking in persons. Several training sessions were organized with companies, including multinational businesses, and with municipal procurement units, in particular in Finland. A side event on the theme "Preventing human trafficking in procurement and supply chains: policy and practice", at which the Institute shared its expertise and practical tools, was organized jointly with the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons at the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

13. The main achievements of the Institute in 2022 include:

(a) Reaching about 7,500 persons through 120 events, and launching five publications;

(b) Concluding, in late 2022, the European Union-funded project on protecting and supporting migrant women victims of gender-based violence, which was focused on Germany, Greece, Finland and Italy. In 2022, the project launched a policy brief on how to work with vulnerable victims in a flexible, sensitive and victim-centred manner (<https://heuni.fi/-/policy-brief-2-2022>) and a tool for developing an organizational strategy to provide victim-centred support for migrant women victims of gender-based violence (<https://heuni.fi/-/report-series-100a>);

(c) Carrying out regional mapping of sector-specific risks to migrant workers in the context of European supply chains, in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration Regional Office for the European Economic Area, the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (<https://publications.iom.int/>);

(d) Implementing the European Union-funded project entitled "Enhanced law enforcement cooperation and training on trafficking in human beings", which is focused on enhancing the identification and investigation of trafficking in persons in Estonia, Finland and Latvia (https://heuni.fi/-/elect_thb), and of trends in trafficking in persons and modi operandi of traffickers in the region, including in Poland and Ukraine;

(e) Launching a report on the challenges of organizing employment services for migrant victims of trafficking in Finland and strengthening their access to employment.¹ The topic has not previously been discussed at the international level, and the report reveals the need to train employment service staff on the identification of trafficking victims;

(f) Drafting a proposal for a national strategy against labour exploitation in Finland that comprehensively addresses such exploitation through measures to enhance and strengthen multi-agency cooperation and information-sharing, sanctions and access to unpaid salaries, victims' rights and access to support and services, prevention, and the role of businesses, public procurement units and labour-market actors;

(g) Launching professional services to support Sustainable Development Goal 8, on the promotion of inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all, and to tackle labour exploitation. The Institute offers tailor-made solutions and sessions on understanding the risks of labour exploitation,

¹ Anna Jokinen and others, *From Exploitation to Fair Employment: Report on the Organisation of Employment Services to Victims of Trafficking in Finland*, Report Series, No. 96b (Helsinki, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, 2022).

identifying possible exploitation and creating processes to prevent, identify and address such exploitation in supply chains.

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

14. In 2022, the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders carried out a number of activities aimed at building networks to promote innovative strategies for enhanced crime prevention and to improve the administration of justice.

15. From 14 to 16 February, the Institute participated in the second thematic session of the expert discussions held by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, on combating crimes that affect the environment, and made proposals regarding regional and international cooperation to address transnational organized crime, which affects individuals and societies in all countries.

16. The Institute undertook a mission visit to the Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States, based in Nairobi, in order to seek collaboration in relation to joint programme implementation.

17. In June, the Institute made a mission visit to Seychelles to provide advisory services. An assessment of the progress made by the country in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 16, on peace, justice and strong institutions, highlighted the need for a training workshop on judicial cooperation in the prosecution of terrorism and related offences, which is planned to be held in 2023.

18. In July, the Institute organized a regional workshop in Kampala on judicial cooperation in the prosecution of terrorism and related offences for East Africa.²

19. The Institute is processing a request for the provision of technical assistance to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions of Uganda, to support it in drafting the country's national law on extradition and mutual legal assistance.

20. In August, the Institute engaged in consultations with stakeholders in preparation for the Economic Community of West African States conference on judicial cooperation in the prosecution of terrorism and related offences in West Africa, scheduled to be held in April 2023.

21. In November, the Institute attended the Thirtieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held in Nairobi. At the Meeting, operational recommendations were adopted that the Institute is pursuing as part of its projects to address trafficking in drugs and related activities.

22. In December, the Institute attended the following events online with the programme network:

- The coordination meeting of the programme network;
- Intersessional thematic discussions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration (Safeguarding victims' rights and protecting witnesses and reporting persons; the case for Uganda), on 5 December;
- The reconvened sixty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held on 8 and 9 December, as an observer.

23. The Institute also continues to play an active role on the editorial board of the programme network newsletter, and has produced the first and second issues of the publication.

² Report available at <https://unafrilibrary.com/>.

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

24. During 2022, the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, based in Vancouver, Canada, carried out the following activities:

(a) Conducting, on behalf of the Government of Canada, a national consultation on how Canada has implemented the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto. The outcomes of that consultation have been summarized for the Government of Canada in a report to support its submission for a global review of countries' efforts to suppress transnational organized crime.³ The report contains the responses of civil society to the relevant self-assessment questions for cluster I, on criminalization and jurisdiction, of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

(b) Developing a legislative guide that describes a range of options for policymakers and legislators to consider in the drafting of legislation on supply chain transparency in Canada. The goal is to establish a statutory duty of care, requiring businesses to take reasonable steps to avoid the use of forced labour, child labour and victims of trafficking in persons in their operations abroad, and to report publicly on those due diligence steps and their impact;

(c) Initiating a multi-year project to mitigate the negative impact on children of parental incarceration, including through the promotion of community-based alternatives, wherever appropriate. This systems change project will instigate and support a systemic and cultural change in the way that the best interests of children are considered by the defence counsel, prosecutors and the criminal courts when they make decisions relating to parents, so as to mitigate the negative consequences of such decisions on children;

(d) Co-hosting the Nexus Conference on Wrongful Convictions with the University of British Columbia Innocence Project, the Innocence Project London and the Griffith University Innocence Project, with the participation of Innocence Canada, to facilitate meaningful dialogue and connections between legal practitioners, academics, students and exonerees working in the area of post-conviction review. The Conference provided a forum in which to discuss common challenges, share success stories, review the latest jurisprudence and advances in forensic science, and collaborate on recommendations for best practices and reform;

(e) Co-hosting, through the Vancouver Anti-Corruption Institute, an entity within the Centre, a major conference on whistle-blowers and public integrity in partnership with the Ombudsperson of British Columbia. The conference welcomed public sector leaders; experts in transparency and anti-corruption efforts; civil society watchdogs, ombudspersons and advocates; journalists specializing in government integrity and accountability; and all others whose work brings them into direct contact with questions of integrity and accountability in the public sector;

(f) Continuing, through the Vancouver Anti-Corruption Institute, its partnership with Transparency International Canada and the Peter A. Allard School of Law at the University of British Columbia to hold a series of monthly anti-corruption seminars;

(g) Partnering on projects with other institutes of the programme network, most notably, the Thailand Institute of Justice on projects to address violence against children in school settings and on restorative justice. The Vancouver Anti-Corruption

³ Jessica Jahn and Yvon Dandurand, *The Implementation and Impact in Canada of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols: Civil Society Inputs on Cluster I of Canada's UNTOC Review* (Vancouver, Canada, International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, 2022).

Institute partnered with the Basel Institute on Governance to produce a joint working paper on unidentified wealth orders.

F. Australian Institute of Criminology

25. In 2022, the Australian Institute of Criminology carried out the following activities:

(a) Funding nine projects under a new Indigenous justice research programme to explore a range of issues associated with the overrepresentation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the criminal justice system;

(b) Conducting research on violence against women, including a study on economic insecurity and intimate partner violence during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and a study on different pathways of perpetrators into intimate partner homicide. A qualitative study in which the family and friends of victims of intimate partner homicide were interviewed was also published. A programme of work on sexual violence experienced by users of dating apps was also published;

(c) Conducting research on child sexual abuse, including projects on recidivist child sexual offenders, the role of secrecy, control and violence in women's intimate relationships with child sexual abuse material offenders, the role of end-to-end encryption on social media sites in facilitating the distribution of child sexual abuse material and the use of warning messages to prevent the sharing of sexual images;

(d) Publishing research by the Institute's Serious and Organised Crime Research Laboratory on data breaches and cybercrime victimization, efforts by ransomware victims to seek help, the approach taken in the Kingdom of the Netherlands to tackling outlaw motorcycle gangs, regulatory approaches to preventing organized crime by such gangs and the use of machine learning to predict high-harm offending by members of such gangs;

(e) Publishing two reports on drug-related crime, namely, the annual report on the programme for drug use monitoring in Australia and a report on the monetary returns of investing in programmes to reduce demand for illicit drugs;

(f) Continuing to administer a series of statistical monitoring programmes in the field of criminal justice, including annual reports on fraud targeting the Government of Australia, identity crime, homicide, sexual offending and deaths in prison and police custody. As part of the programme on deaths in prison and police custody, a new online dashboard was launched to provide updated information on a quarterly basis;

(g) Funding and publishing research, as part of its programme of criminology research grants, on a number of topics, in particular pre-sentence reports for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, the role of family and friends in improving probation and parole outcomes, image-based abuse, adverse childhood experiences among young people in the youth justice system, young people with acquired brain injuries, and technology facilitated domestic violence;

(h) Holding a number of conferences and online events for policy stakeholders, including conferences on serious and organized crime and online sexual exploitation of children. The Institute also hosted the 2022 conference of the Australian Institute of Criminology, showcasing research on its priority themes, and the workshop organized by the programme network on improving criminal justice responses to Internet crimes against children, which was conducted at the thirty-first session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

G. Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights

26. In 2022, the Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights, based in Siracusa, Italy, carried out a number of activities, including the following:

(a) In September, two events to celebrate the Institute's fiftieth anniversary: an official ceremony, which was attended by representatives of the Italian and international authorities, including judges of the International Criminal Court, and an international conference on the theme "Peace, security and justice in Europe and the Mediterranean: how can Europe reinforce the global fight against impunity?", which identified the possible new paths that will characterize the future of international criminal justice and the protection of human rights;

(b) Two specialization training seminars on artificial intelligence, criminal justice and human rights, which were organized in cooperation with the Supreme Judiciary Council of Qatar and in partnership with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and which focused on the practical applications of artificial intelligence in judicial administration and on the human rights implications of artificial intelligence, in particular with regard to bias, discrimination, privacy and transparency;

(c) The second multi-stakeholder meeting on challenges, good practices, lessons learned and proposed enhancements for the future, co-organized by the Institute and UNODC. The meeting was aimed at assessing the main challenges that had emerged in relation to the UNODC liaison magistrate initiative to date and at identifying the concrete steps that could be taken in that regard;

(d) A workshop on transnational organized crime affecting Nigeria and Europe, organized in collaboration with UNODC. The workshop provided relevant prosecutorial and law enforcement authorities in Nigeria and their counterparts in various European countries with a platform to exchange knowledge and analyse information related to the emergence of transnational organized criminal groups of Nigerian origin affecting Nigeria and various European jurisdictions;

(e) A five-day international training course for prosecutors on investigating and prosecuting crimes against journalists and the protection of freedom of expression, which was organized in cooperation with the International Association of Prosecutors and UNESCO and which was attended by 22 prosecutors and representatives of prosecution service training academies from 12 countries around the world;

(f) A regional conference on the topic "Strengthening judicial cooperation in the Middle East and North Africa region: judges and prosecutors at the forefront of the fight against money-laundering and terrorism financing", which was held in Bahrain, organized jointly with the European Union Global Facility on anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism and attended by 83 speakers and participants. The conference was aimed at strengthening international judicial cooperation and the efficient application by judges and prosecutors of existing standards and international instruments on mutual legal assistance;

(g) The 2022 e-learning programme, under which five courses were organized, on the topics of genocide, international criminal evidence, understanding modes of individual criminal responsibility, international law and the conflict in Ukraine, and decolonizing international criminal justice. A panel of renowned professors and experts from international universities and institutions working in the areas of international criminal law and international cooperation in criminal matters ensured the highest quality education;

(h) The Institute's first summer school on the theme "Understanding and combating corruption: a global perspective" provided participants with the capacity

to address corruption-related international problems with confidence and raised their awareness of specific contemporary issues and how international law is dealing with emerging and ongoing concerns.

H. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences

27. The Naif Arab University for Security Sciences was established in 1978. Located in Riyadh, it is a unique educational institution in the Arab world that specializes in advanced security-related studies at the postgraduate level. It offers diploma, master's and doctoral programmes. The University also offers other security-related diploma programmes and training courses. The University holds security conferences, seminars and exhibitions to spread awareness of security and enhance the skills and knowledge of those working in the security field.⁴ The University did not report any activities for 2022.

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

28. The National Institute of Justice is the research, development and evaluation agency of the Department of Justice of the United States of America. Its mission is to improve knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through science. The Institute provides objective and independent knowledge and tools to inform decision-making in the criminal and juvenile justice communities to reduce crime and advance justice. The Institute is led by a presidentially appointed director and has two science offices: the Office of Research, Evaluation and Technology and the Office of Investigative and Forensic Sciences. The Institute's research and development process helps to ensure that funded research projects are relevant to the field of criminal justice and produce valid, actionable results. The process typically involves identifying needs, developing a research agenda, implementing research and evaluating and disseminating research results. Most of the research that the Institute supports is conducted externally by experts from a wide range of disciplines. Each year, the Institute solicits research proposals through a competitive process. Proposals are reviewed by independent peer panels composed of both researchers and practitioners. After the panels complete their reviews, Institute scientists present the proposals to the director, who makes final award decisions.

29. In 2022, the Institute published 34 solicitations and made more than 90 awards. Projects have a domestic focus; however, many address issues that are broadly applicable to the international community. For example, in 2022, the Institute supported competitive solicitations for research on radicalization and violent extremism, trafficking in persons, policing, violent crime and violence involving firearms, violence against women, the interpretation of physical evidence in forensic science laboratories and juvenile justice.

30. Final research products are disseminated through multiple channels in order to: (a) provide policymakers and practitioners with the best available evidence to make decisions; and (b) build knowledge that advances both science and practice. The Institute disseminates research findings in several ways, including in written reports and through social media and webinars. In 2022, the Institute discussed its research findings on the *Justice Today* podcast. On the podcast, Institute scientists discuss cutting-edge research and practices to offer an in-depth view of how the Institute meets public safety challenges (<https://www.ojp.gov/news/podcast>). A recent episode, on social media and domestic radicalization, examined how social media has become a potent tool for spreading extremist beliefs and promoting violent extremism, and how scientific research can assist law enforcement and other agencies in

⁴ Further information is available at <http://nauss.edu.sa>.

understanding and addressing this growing issue. Other resources and lists of funded projects are available on the Institute's website (www.nij.ojp.gov).

J. Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

31. In the reporting period, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law continued to work extensively on ensuring human rights in crime prevention and criminal justice through its international programmes and expert advisory services, with examples including:

(a) Cooperation with the Academy of Justice of Armenia to provide training for judges and prosecutors on working on cases involving torture and to provide training for the country's Penitentiary Service on international human rights standards;

(b) In Kenya, the provision of support in the development of a new national correctional services policy that complies with international human rights standards and reflects good practices, and the launch of a new project involving cooperation with the judiciary, the prosecution, the police, prisons and probation services in order to pilot the implementation of the policy;

(c) Cooperation with the East African Community to provide human rights training for prison and probation services in Uganda, and cooperation with the African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum and the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization on the implementation of the *Common Standards for Policing in Eastern Africa*;

(d) Cooperation with the correctional services in Sierra Leone on the development of a rights-based training curriculum, the implementation of an inmate employment policy, the review of internal inspection systems and the conduct of research on a classification system based on risks and needs;

(e) Cooperation with the General Prosecutor's Academy in Uzbekistan to deliver training on the right to liberty and security of person and a workshop on rules of evidence;

(f) Cooperation with the Prisons and Correctional Services in Zimbabwe to provide human rights and leadership training for senior managers, training of trainers for correctional college instructors, and training on internal inspection methodologies. Furthermore, the Institute partnered with law faculties to develop clinical legal education programmes, contributing to increased access to justice through university-based law clinics, and contributed to developing the capacity of and cooperation between the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission, the Zimbabwe Gender Commission and the Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission on the nexus between corruption and human rights;

(g) Contributions to relevant workshops organized by partners of the programme network, including a training course on the United Nations standards and norms on the treatment of prisoners for senior correctional staff in Thailand, organized by the Thailand Institute of Justice, and an event entitled "Enhancing technical assistance to reduce reoffending and promote inclusive societies", organized by the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

(h) The provision of further input to the draft United Nations model strategies on reducing reoffending, with Institute staff contributing as individual experts to the expert group meeting organized by UNODC in April 2022.

K. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime

32. In 2022, the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime carried out the following activities:

(a) Hosting a delegation from the Carabineros de Chile (Chilean Police Force) in Montreal, Canada, in May, with the objective of developing a common vision on crime prevention and different policing approaches in Quebec, Canada, and in Chile;

(b) In July, hosting the association Espoir 18 in Montreal. The association works towards the integration and socialization of young people in various working-class neighbourhoods of Paris. The visit was part of a North American tour by the association to perform two plays, entitled *Bad Mama* and *Lettres à Nour*, after a year of touring French cities. The plays addressed multiple issues, concerns, aspirations and realities of contemporary youth, in particular those faced by young persons living in deprived neighbourhoods. As part of this collaboration, the Centre produced an international practice review on improving police-population dialogue. In October, Espoir 18 then hosted the Centre in Paris for a seminar to present promising initiatives undertaken at the international level on police-population dialogue, resulting in the development of an action plan for 2023 to 2025 based on the exchanges and lessons learned from the seminar;

(c) In October, organizing its seventh international conference, which focused on security in mobility, in Paris. The event was the result of collaboration with French, Canadian and Belgian partners. The objectives of the conference were: (i) to provide a space for exchange between experts in crime observation, crime analysis and security and key civil society stakeholders in the areas of mobility and public transport; and (ii) to identify avenues for innovation, action, knowledge transfer and applied research in the area of security in mobility;

(d) In November, participating in the forum on “Partnerships in community-based crime prevention, implementing the Kyoto Declaration”, organized by UNODC in New York, with the support of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. In the forum, the Centre’s Urban Safety Lab, a governance model for the continuous improvement of urban safety strategies and practices adapted to a city’s local realities, and its successful implementation in Montreal, was presented;

(e) Publishing the following six reports, studies, literature reviews and international assessments in which it had collaborated: (i) an international exploratory study on improving evaluation in the prevention of violent extremism, conducted in collaboration with UNESCO; (ii) a report on the safety of shelters in Montreal, with a focus on the prevention of youth violence; (iii) two publications for the Quebec Ministry of Public Safety, namely, a practice review on community policing policies and a report on the glorification of firearms on social media and best practices in the area of prevention; (iv) the first report on crime in the urban agglomeration of Montreal; and (v) a review of literature on and practices for the prevention of armed violence.

L. Institute for Security Studies

33. The Institute for Security Studies is an independent non-profit organization that enhances human security in Africa. The Institute has offices in Pretoria, Addis Ababa, Dakar and Nairobi, and its staff work across the continent.

34. In 2022, topics covered by the Institute included justice, violence prevention, policing, transnational and organized crime, illicit trade, violent extremism and terrorism.

35. Some key activities on the prevention of violence included:

- (a) Coordinating the Violence Prevention Forum and engaging with civil society and the Government of South Africa to develop inclusive approaches to violence prevention;
- (b) Partnering with the Centre des Hautes Etudes de Défense et de Sécurité on policy-informed engagement with Senegalese authorities on risks associated with gold mining;
- (c) Piloting a workplace violence prevention programme in South Africa;
- (d) Providing early warning and raising the alarm on the abductions crisis in Mali;
- (e) Supporting a campaign promoting a political approach to curbing insecurity in the Sahel.

36. Activities on preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism included:

- (a) Briefing the Security Council on terrorism and violent extremism threats in Africa;
- (b) Conducting research on entry points for engaging with violent extremist groups to resolve crises, including on the role of women mediators in Mali;
- (c) Providing technical support to regional organizations developing strategies against violent extremism in Mozambique, West Africa and the Sahel;
- (d) Briefing, among others, the African Union, the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the Southern African Development Community Mission in Mozambique, United Nations agencies, Governments, civil society organizations and other partners;
- (e) Providing critical input for ongoing law-making processes, including the amendment of the Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Act of South Africa.

37. Activities to improve criminal justice and policing included:

- (a) Collaborating with the South Africa Police Services in analysing the country's crime statistics, and on a new evidence-based policing project;
- (b) Conducting research on cyberthreats and cyber resilience in Africa;
- (c) Analysing the criminal justice responses to crimes committed in Ethiopia and the Lake Chad Basin, including transitional justice options;
- (d) Providing technical assistance to the National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa.

38. To enhance the response of Africa to organized crime, the Institute:

- (a) Partnered with the International Criminal Police Organization and the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime to enhance knowledge and action in response to organized crime in Africa;
- (b) Hosted side events on the implementation by Africa of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and on trafficking in weapons at the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;
- (c) Conducted research on, inter alia, people smuggling in West and North Africa, illicit flows of small arms and light weapons in East Africa, wildlife crime, drug trafficking and illicit trade;
- (d) Launched the first strategic organized crime risk assessment for South Africa, in partnership with the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime;

(e) Provided support to Southern African Development Community member States on the approved Implementation Action Plan for the Southern African Development Community Integrated Transnational Organized Crime Strategy for the period 2022–2026;

(f) Provided technical assistance to the inter-agency task force on arms control, management and disarmament of Namibia;

(g) Provided technical support to the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization secretariat and the Central African Police Chiefs Committee secretariat as part of their joint action plan.

M. Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice

39. Established in 1989, the Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice has striven to fulfil its core objectives of conducting comprehensive and systematic research on legal and criminal justice policy issues, facilitating collaborative research with institutions both at home and abroad, and cultivating international networks in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. Below are the main highlights of the Institute's activities in 2022:

(a) Delegates from the Institute participated in the thirty-first session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice online, as observers from the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network. Major issues were discussed, such as international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, and recent crime trends and necessary global responses;

(b) On 11 August, the Institute convened the second Asia-Pacific Expert Conference for Criminal Justice, on the topic “Promoting human rights in response to technology-assisted crimes: tackling violence against women and children”. The event was held as a public webinar, live-streamed on YouTube. Researchers and experts discussed the ways in which trends in violence against women and children have changed in response to the widespread use of information and communications technology and the proliferation of online activities, and examined specific examples of online sexual exploitation, domestic violence facilitated by information and communications technology, and sexual offences in the metaverse;

(c) In December, the Institute underwent organizational restructuring with the aim of enhancing the efficiency of organizational operations and strengthening capacity-building. The restructuring resulted in the creation of the Office of Planning and Management and the Division of International Affairs, which consists of the Performance Management Team and the International Cooperation Centre;

(d) On 7 and 8 December, the Institute hosted its ninth International Forum, on the theme “Emerging technologies and human rights: legal and ethical considerations in regulating artificial intelligence”. The event was held in a hybrid format and live-streamed on YouTube. Researchers and experts shared information on trends in global regulatory frameworks designed to mitigate the risk of human rights violations and discussed legal and policy issues surrounding the rights-based approach to regulating new and emerging technologies.

N. Basel Institute on Governance

40. In October 2022, Peter Maurer was appointed as President of the Basel Institute on Governance, succeeding its founder and President of nearly 20 years, Mark Pieth.

41. The Institute's International Centre for Asset Recovery further expanded its training, technical assistance, and legal and policy advisory services in 2022, with a focus on non-traditional forms of asset recovery and with new partner countries, including Bulgaria, the Republic of Moldova and Seychelles. Practitioner communities emerged following the holding of regional workshops and a conference

in Lisbon on non-conviction-based forfeiture. French and Spanish translations of the Institute's open-access book *Illicit Enrichment: A Guide to Laws Targeting Unexplained Wealth* were published on the Institute's online knowledge and resource platform, Basel LEARN (learn.baselgovernance.org).

42. The number of people benefiting from the Institute's free e-learning courses on Basel LEARN, including a new course on open-source intelligence, more than doubled, rising to over 24,800 in 2022. Demand was also high for the Institute's trainer-led online course on cryptocurrencies and anti-money-laundering compliance.

43. The *Basel AML Index 2022: 11th Public Edition – Ranking Money-Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risks around the World* (index.baselgovernance.org) highlighted that minimal global progress had been made in countering money-laundering and terrorist financing. Subscribers to the risk ranking and assessment tool more than doubled.

44. The fourth International Collective Action Conference brought together more than 200 representatives from government, the private sector and civil society to explore collaborative ways to counter corruption. The inaugural Collective Action Awards, presented to organizations in Ukraine and Nigeria, drew attention to the newly redesigned B20 Collective Action Hub (collective-action.com). Collective action specialists of the Institute also supported the Business 20 Indonesia process as co-chair of the Business 20 integrity and compliance task force and launched a mentoring programme for civil society organizations.

45. The Institute's Green Corruption programme continued to expand, with financial investigation and asset recovery specialists advising government partners in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Malawi, Peru and Uganda in relation to environmental crime and corruption cases. At the International Anti-Corruption Conference, held in Washington D.C., the Institute jointly launched a practitioners' forum with the World Wildlife Fund for Nature, Transparency International and Trade Records Analysis in Flora and Fauna in Commerce (TRAFFIC) to bring together the anti-corruption and conservation communities.

46. In Indonesia, under a new Indonesia Integrity Initiative project funded by the United States Agency for International Development, the Green Corruption programme, the private sector and public governance teams supported local civil society partners and government entities in preventing environmental corruption.

47. The Green Corruption programme and public governance teams significantly increased research on environmental corruption, both independently and in collaboration with the Targeting Natural Resource Corruption project. The resulting publications included the results of a three-country study combining corruption risk assessments, political economy analyses and internal controls strengthening programmes for government authorities responsible for natural resource management and enforcement.

48. The public governance team also published the results of a pilot behavioural intervention that led to a significant decrease in bribery ("gift-giving") in health facilities in the United Republic of Tanzania. The results and related analyses provide much-needed evidence in relation to behavioural interventions to prevent corruption.

49. Under a multi-year programme on public finance management, the Institute's Latin America office, in Peru, continued to provide mentoring and training to thousands of regional public officials on topics such as internal controls and tax collection.

50. As part of efforts to support its Ukrainian partners, the Institute developed and promoted anti-corruption recommendations for the country's reconstruction, together with Transparency International Ukraine and the RISE Ukraine coalition, including at the Ukraine Recovery Conference, held in Lugano, Switzerland.

O. College for Criminal Law Science

51. In 2022, owing to the pandemic, the College for Criminal Law Science carried out all of the following activities online:

(a) The College invited two international experts from the United States and Serbia to deliver lectures for College alumni on the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

(b) On 29 October, the College provided assistance to Guangxi Minzu University School of Law in holding the “International symposium on combating cross-border economic crime”;

(c) On 10 and 11 December, the College held an international conference on the theme “Anti-corruption, asset recovery and corporate compliance”. More than 120 experts, including scholars, judges, prosecutors, lawyers and entrepreneurs from Brazil, China, Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and UNODC participated.

P. Thailand Institute of Justice

52. The Thailand Institute of Justice continued to promote the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration. Activities have been undertaken taking into account the concept of inclusiveness and collaboration across sectors and generations.

53. Recognizing the role of young people as agents of change, the Institute organized, jointly with the Asian Law Students’ Association, a regional youth forum on the theme “Challenging distance: a metaverse world intertwined”. The forum was attended by youth representatives from all 10 States members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Outcomes and recommendations from the forum were presented to policymakers at the ASEAN Conference on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

54. The Institute launched a pilot project to provide information about and promote understanding of restorative justice in educational settings. The project provided an opportunity for more than 70 participants, including students, high school teachers and university lecturers, to exchange views on restorative justice and conflict resolution. In order to equip young people with the skills and the right mindset to promote social justice, the Institute developed a model handbook on social justice, entitled “So you think you can teach justice: a curriculum design handbook for incorporating social justice”.

55. The Institute continued to promote the implementation of the United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice. Key activities relating to the treatment of offenders included:

(a) Co-organizing, with the Department of Corrections of Thailand, a training course on the treatment of prisoners for senior corrections staff;

(b) Co-organizing, with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Malaysian Prison Department, a training programme on the Bangkok Rules. The programme was attended by 30 correctional officers in correctional facilities in Malaysia;

(c) Launching a training programme entitled “Restart Academy”, to provide on-site vocational support to ex-prisoners in starting and operating a food business;

(d) Holding, in collaboration with the Department of Corrections of Thailand, a workshop for prisoners on non-fungible tokens of artwork, as part of efforts to support their social reintegration.

56. The Institute, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the Office of the Attorney General and the Royal Thai Police, launched an online learning programme on domestic violence. The curriculum was designed to be a public learning space for promoting knowledge and understanding of domestic violence among the public and to be used as a tool to support work to help victims of domestic violence.

57. In order to promote the rule of law and enhance crime prevention and criminal justice in South-East Asia, the Institute hosted the third ASEAN Conference on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, on the theme “Responding to crime and justice challenges amidst ASEAN recovery from the COVID-19 crisis”, which was held from 22 to 24 August. The conference addressed three major issues, namely, cybercrime, justice reform and international cooperation. Participants included representatives from all 10 States members of ASEAN, practitioners in the justice system, and representatives from the private sector, civil society and academia.

58. In November, the Institute inaugurated its new headquarters. A significant proportion of the new office space will be dedicated to serving the public, with services provided to the Institute’s partners and the community. Under a new project entitled “Thailand Institute of Justice Common Ground”, the Institute’s office space will not only serve as a place for people to easily access information about the country’s criminal justice system and the rule of law, but also facilitate public participation and discussion of wider justice issues.

IV. Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council

59. Trafficking in cultural property is an issue to which the Council has devoted particular attention. The connection between cultural heritage and individual fundamental rights recently caught the attention of UNODC, among others, as a result of increasing awareness of the scale, seriousness and transnational nature of crimes that threaten cultural heritage.

60. In 2022, the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council carried out the following activities:

(a) On 10 March, organizing, in cooperation with the Catholic University of Milan, a conference on criminal law protection of cultural heritage in Italy and ongoing reform proposals. In October 2022, Stefano Manacorda, the Council’s Deputy Chair and Scientific Director, obtained a UNESCO Chair in Business Integrity and Crime Prevention in Art and Antiquities Market, hosted by the University of Campania. The Council is one of the promoting partners of the Chair;

(b) Completing the research project on corporate compliance and corporate liability conducted by the Council and the Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale. On 5 May, the book *Corporate Compliance on a Global Scale: Legitimacy and Effectiveness* was launched at a conference promoted by the Council, in cooperation with Alta Scuola “Federico Stella” sulla Giustizia Penale and the Catholic University of Milan. The book contains the results of the two-year research project and presents an innovative and critical analysis of corporate compliance from an interdisciplinary and international perspective. The book also defines the historical framework of and the various roles played by corporate compliance, and it questions how different cultures affect economic behaviours and under what conditions individual choices may be directed towards law-abiding behaviour. The book is aimed at providing an overview of the dimension and scope of the public-private partnership, focusing on the role of corporate compliance in preventing and detecting corporate crime;

(c) On 25 May, organizing a webinar on the theme “When green criminology encounters climate change”. The webinar addressed the critical effects of global warming and climate change;

(d) On 15 December, holding a conference in Milan on the peace agreement in Colombia, in line with the Institute's activities related to transitional justice;

(e) Lastly, on 16 December, holding a conference in Milan on international criminal justice from an Italian perspective. The event provided an opportunity to present a one-year training course on international criminal justice for scholars, lawyers and judges, organized in cooperation with the University of Milan. The Ministry of Justice of Italy financed the initiative as part of the national recovery and resilience plan.
