



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
24 March 2004

Original: English

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Thirteenth session

Vienna, 11-20 May 2004

Item 5 of the provisional agenda*

International cooperation against transnational crime

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

Report of the Secretary-General**

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* E/CN.15/2004/1.

** The submission of the present report was delayed because of the need to incorporate the contributions of all the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network.



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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, section IV, of 30 July 1992, 1994/21 of 25 July 1994 and 1999/23 of 28 July 1999, with a view to facilitating the worldwide coordination of activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice. The report is based on contributions received from the institutes and centres concerned in order to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirteenth session on the outcome of discussion with institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network regarding their possible contribution to the implementation of the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (General Assembly resolution 55/59, annex) as contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 56/261 of 31 January 2002.

2. Joint work by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network within the framework of existing mandates is important in the pursuit of the global agenda in crime prevention and criminal justice. An example of successful cooperation between the Office and the institutes was the workshop organized on 14 May 2003 during the twelfth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on trafficking in human beings, especially women and children. The Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime chaired two informal meetings of the network during the twelfth session. The Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs of the Office attended the coordination meeting of the network in Courmayeur, Italy, in 2003. Bilaterally, the Office cooperated with several members of the network, most notably with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, in the areas of trafficking in human beings and prevention of terrorism. The Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs also attended the meeting of the board of the Institute.

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

3. Most activities of the Institute combine research, training and technical cooperation, as well as dissemination of information through meetings and publications. The Institute provides the international community with regular and ad hoc information as well as advisory services through its network of distinguished experts and its specialized documentation centre, and continues to carry out coordination activities among the members of the Programme network.

4. Activities during the reporting period related to the following major issues:

(a) *Juvenile justice*. The ongoing programme of assistance in strengthening children's and youth rights in Angola, started in early 2001, supports national institutions in establishing an effective juvenile justice system, including the establishment of a juvenile court in Luanda, inaugurated in 2003, a juvenile justice department within the Ministry of Justice, the adoption of a new juvenile law and a network of prevention and rehabilitation referral centres for the juvenile court;

(b) *Criminal justice reform*

(i) *Publication of codes and dissemination of judicial documentation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.* The ongoing three-year programme, started in May 2001, is divided into four projects linked by a common approach, that is, the adoption of modern procedures to deal with judicial documentation: resumption of publication of the *Official Gazette* on a regular basis; collection and printing of the official codes; publication of a specialized legal journal; and establishment of a specialized central library and provincial documentation centre;

(ii) *Training of local police and lay judges.* Throughout the reporting period, the Institute designed and implemented a series of training modules for local police officers and lay judges with the objective of improving their skills in communication and community relations with a special focus on negotiation and arbitration techniques;

(c) *Trafficking in human beings*

(i) *Programme against trafficking in minors and young women from Nigeria into Italy for the purpose of sexual exploitation.* The Institute is carrying out a pilot research and technical cooperation project that is being implemented in both the country of origin and the recipient country. Activities in Nigeria are being implemented in collaboration with the field office of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and include the following: establishment of a multilateral/bilateral ministerial task force that drafted a memorandum of understanding on judicial assistance between Italy and Nigeria, signed in November 2003; awareness campaigns carried out in the two countries; and outreach and support activities to victims in both countries;

(ii) *Research in the Czech Republic and Poland.* The Institute collaborates with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on various initiatives carried out within the framework of the Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings. In particular, it is engaged in the assessment and evaluation of the situation in the Czech Republic and Poland;

(iii) *Trafficking in persons and peacekeeping operations.* Based on the findings of a meeting of experts organized in 2002, the project aims to counter organized crime and criminal networks involved in trafficking in persons in peacekeeping mission areas through the identification and testing of a training module for international police. The project is carried out in collaboration with the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, and the University of Essex, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the University of Turin, Italy;

(d) *Terrorism prevention*

(i) *Strengthening international cooperation to combat illicit trafficking and criminal use of chemical, biological radiological and nuclear substances and weapons.* The Institute, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council, is developing a programme to strengthen international cooperation to combat trafficking in weapons of mass destruction, which promotes initiatives at the regional level. The first regional initiative focuses on Eastern Europe and Central Asia and is being developed jointly

with the European Police Office (Europol), with the active participation of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the Customs Cooperation Council (also known as the World Customs Organization) and the World Health Organization;

(ii) *International Permanent Observatory on Security Measures during Major Events*. The Institute has set up the Observatory in cooperation with Europol to promote the exchange of information among national and international entities and experts in charge of security measures during major events, such as the Olympic Games, other sporting events and international summits.

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. Activities of the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders have included the following:

(a) *Training courses and seminars*

(i) Eighth special seminar for senior criminal justice officials of China, held from February to March 2003, on international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, focusing on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988¹ and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I);

(ii) Second special seminar for criminal justice officials from Tajikistan in March 2003 on transnational organized crime and international cooperation, focusing on the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention;

(iii) The 126th international seminar, held from January to February 2004, on economic crime in a globalizing society;

(b) *Action against corruption*

(i) Sixth special training course on corruption control in criminal justice, held in November 2003, and seventh course in 2004;

(ii) The Institute will start a new technical cooperation project for the National Counter Corruption Commission of Thailand in 2004, based on an agreement between Japan and Thailand;

(c) *Action against trafficking in persons*. The Institute participated in the workshop on trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, held during the twelfth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in May 2003, and also made a presentation;

(d) *Action against money-laundering*

(i) The 125th international training course, held from September to October 2003, on effective countermeasures against illicit drug trafficking and money-laundering.;

(ii) In October 2003, a brainstorming session with invited experts from various countries and international organizations, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, on preparations for the Workshop on Measures to Combat Economic Crime, including Money-Laundering to be held during the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Bangkok from 18 to 25 April 2005;

(e) *Action against terrorism*. During the 125th international training course, organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, the Institute provided an expert speaker from the United Nations for a two-day seminar on counter-terrorism conventions for the purpose of encouraging accession to the conventions by countries in South-East Asia;

(f) *Action on crime prevention*

(i) The 124th international training course, held from April to June 2003, on effective prevention and enhancement of treatment for drug abusers in the criminal justice process;

(ii) The first seminar within the framework of J-Net, a distance technical cooperation programme of the Japan International Cooperation Agency, on the revitalization of volunteer probation aid for the Philippines, held in March 2003, and the second seminar, held in November 2003, in the Philippines and Tokyo, respectively, with support from the Agency;

(iii) Publication of the 61st issue of the Resource Material Series, including an account of the 121st international training course on enhancement of community-based alternatives to incarceration at all stages of the criminal justice process;

(g) *Action on witness and victim protection*. The 123rd international seminar, held from January to February 2003, on the protection of victims of crime and the active participation of victims in the criminal justice process, specifically considering restorative justice approaches;

(h) *Action on prison overcrowding and alternatives to incarceration*. In July 2003, two professors of the Asia and Far East Institute travelled to Costa Rica to assist at the fifth international training course on effective treatment measures to facilitate the reintegration of inmates into society;

(i) *Action on juvenile justice*

(i) The fourth special training course on the juvenile delinquent treatment system, held in Kenya in November, and the fifth special training course in 2004;

(ii) The Institute sent three professors to Kenya from July to August 2003 to assist the Children's Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage to develop nationwide standards for the treatment of juvenile offenders;

(iii) The Institute will consider juvenile justice at the third special seminar for officials involved in criminal justice, to be held in Tajikistan in 2004;

(j) *Action on standards and norms.* Special course for Indonesia on the comparative study on legal and judicial systems for their reform, held from June to July 2003, organized by the International Cooperation Department, Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice of Japan, in collaboration with the Asia and Far East Institute. United Nations standards and norms will be the main theme of the ninth special seminar for senior criminal justice officials of China and the 127th international training course, in 2004;

(k) *Action on restorative justice.* During the 123rd international seminar, participants discussed the possibilities of restorative justice approaches and problems involved.

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

6. Most activities of the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders included research, training, technical assistance, as well as dissemination of information, as follows:

(a) *Action against terrorism:* Together with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States the Institute worked on an ongoing project with six States of the region that have ratified the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism (A/56/1002-S/2002/745, annex) and the universal instruments against terrorism in the drafting of legislative guidelines to comply with the implementation of the international instruments and to participate in a regional workshop of experts, held in San José in January 2004;

(b) *Action on prison overcrowding and alternatives to incarceration.* Through its ongoing programme of work in the area of corrections, the Latin American Institute and the Asia and Far East Institute, with the support of the Japan International Cooperation Agency, organized the fifth regional training course on effective treatment measures to facilitate the reintegration of inmates into society in July 2003 with participants from 16 countries of the region. As part of the ongoing programme, the Latin American Institute and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights conducted a study in three countries to analyse prison conditions of women and their children in order to identify shortcomings in relation to international human rights standards, comparing general penitentiary regimes and making recommendations for coordinated action at the subregional level to improve the situation. The findings of the study were discussed at a seminar held in San José in February 2004 and will be published in 2004;

(c) *Action on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.* Together with the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the Latin American Institute is implementing a two-year programme consisting of an overall survey and analysis of the incorporation of human rights standards and norms into legislation and practical implementation of such instruments in criminal

justice systems in Latin America. During the period, two seminars were held in San José with experts from 14 countries of the region. The findings will be published in 2004;

(d) *Action on special needs of women in the criminal justice systems.* With the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the Danish International Development Agency, the Institute has continued to implement its judicial training programme to include a gender perspective with a legal focus to eradicate all discrimination against women in the legal systems of the region. With the Judicial School of Colombia, the Institute held two seminars, in Bogotá and Cartagena, Colombia, and the fourth conference on gender and justice in Managua, in which over 40 women supreme court judges from countries of Latin America and the Caribbean participated;

(e) *Action on domestic violence and offenders.* With the United Nations Population Fund and Defence for Children International, the Institute held six training courses for social workers, physicians, therapists and education officials and published a manual on treatment for children who sexually abuse other children;

(i) *Public defence and human rights.* As a result of the First Inter-American Congress on Public Defence, organized by the Office of Public Defence of Costa Rica and the Latin American Institute, held in San José in 2002, the Latin American Institute and the OAS Centre for Judicial Studies of the Americas supported the National Association of Public Defenders of Brazil in the organization of the Second Inter-American Congress on Public Defence, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in October 2003;

(ii) *Action on juvenile justice.* During 2003, technical assistance activities included a seminar to analyse the new Code on Childhood and Adolescence of Colombia, held in Medellín, Colombia;

(f) *Other activities.* The Institute's office in Brazil undertook many activities at the national level (see www.ilanud.or.cr and/or www.ilanud.org.br).

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

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

(a) Promotion and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and of the decisions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice:

(i) *Survey on violence against women.* The International Violence against Women Survey, initiated in 1997, has continued on a self-funded basis in the participating countries, apart from Mozambique, which is being supported by UNDP and carried out under the coordination of the Regional Office for Southern Africa of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(ii) *Sixth United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems.* A comparative analysis of the data from the Sixth Survey (1995-1997) has been completed and the results for Europe and

North America published. Further involvement in work on the Seventh and Eighth Surveys is being discussed;

(iii) *Trafficking in women and children*. The European Institute presented a report on trafficking in women and children in Europe at the workshop organized by the institutes of the Programme network during the twelfth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(b) *Promotion and maintenance of the rule of law and good governance*. Training courses for officials dealing with domestic violence issues have continued in Estonia. An evaluation report on the first course (2001) and on the second course (2003) is in preparation. A follow-up training course was held in October 2003 in Helsinki;

(c) *Promotion of criminal justice reform and the strengthening of legal institutions*. Preliminary discussions have been initiated on projects on corruption in the judiciary and on prison policy issues to be implemented together with authorities of the Russian Federation;

(d) *Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice*

(i) *Prisons in Central and Eastern Europe revisited after five years*. The results of the project on the development of prison systems in Central and Eastern European countries were due to be published at the end of 2003;

(ii) *Health care in prisons*. The results of an in-depth study of the health strategies followed in three Central and Eastern European countries were published in a report intended to evaluate the services operating in the area of health in prisons of the three countries and to relate the provision of services to current European and world health guidelines and strategies;

(iii) *Drug services in the prisons of the Central and Eastern European countries*. The European Institute participates as a partner in a project funded by the European Union that began in January 2003 and is studying drug services in prisons of the acceding countries. The aim is to enable effective strategies to be developed to prevent drug dependence and related risks (including Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and other blood-borne viruses) among prisoners and drug users in the criminal justice systems of Central and Eastern Europe;

(iv) *Use and application of United Nations standards and norms*. Following the Meeting of Experts on the Application of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Stadtschlaining, Austria, in February 2003, the European Institute and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime organized an expert group meeting in Helsinki in March 2003 to draft an instrument to collect relevant and timely information from Member States on their use of United Nations standards. A further meeting was convened in Vienna in June 2003 and a final draft is expected in early 2004;

(e) *Other functions and tasks*

(i) A staff member continued to participate in the deliberations of a working group on organized crime set up by the Council of Europe;

- (ii) The European Institute was active in the preparations for and holding of the third congress of the European Society of Criminology, held in Helsinki in August 2003;
- (iii) A staff member served as chairperson of the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology for the period 2001-2003;
- (iv) Staff members continue to be engaged in national policy projects;
- (v) The Institute continues to produce reports and other documents for widespread dissemination and to grant scholarships to junior European researchers and practitioners.

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

8. The African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders has implemented programme activities in crime prevention in accordance with the needs of its member States. The main feature of criminal activities in the region is the widespread transnational nature of crime, which calls for regional efforts of Member States through deliberate collaborative and regional measures in accordance with the guidelines provided by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/261.

9. Accordingly, the Chairman of the Governing Board, together with the Director of the Institute undertook missions to a number of African States with a view to sensitizing them to the need to incorporate United Nations guidelines into their national action plans. At the request of some countries, a number of activities were proposed and planned for 2004. Missions to various regional bodies were also carried out in order to strengthen cooperation with the Institute in the different areas identified in the guidelines. Specific activities included the following:

- (a) *Action against transnational organized crime*
 - (i) Visit by a training advisor to Bamako and to Ouagadougou in April 2003 to discuss with local experts the preparations for a seminar on the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the universal instruments against terrorism;
 - (ii) The Institute participated at the Regional Ministerial Conference of French-speaking Countries of Africa for the promotion of ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, held in Cairo in September 2003, at which the Institute took the opportunity to explain and offer its technical assistance to African countries;
 - (iii) Workshop on the harmonization of the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols, held in Bamako in September 2003;
 - (iv) The Director presented a paper at a subregional seminar of experts on the implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism and the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols, held in Bamako in November 2003;

- (v) Discussions have been concluded with the Legal Department of the African Union on the convening of a meeting of experts to discuss the draft convention on mutual legal assistance in early 2004. The draft conventions on extradition and mutual legal assistance will then be submitted to the Summit of the African Union in May 2004;
- (b) *Action against corruption.* The Deputy Director of the Institute delivered a paper at the fourth session of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption in January 2003;
- (c) *Action against trafficking in persons*
- (i) The Institute organized a workshop on trafficking in women and children in East Africa in Kampala in January 2003. A report has been published;
- (ii) The Institute participated in the workshop on trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, held in Vienna in May 2003, at which the Deputy Director presented a report on trafficking in women and children: the situation and some trends in African countries;
- (d) *Action against terrorism*
- (i) The Institute has drawn up a proposal on terrorism and has circulated it widely to prospective donors;
- (ii) The Director presented a paper at the subregional seminar of experts for the implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism and the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols, held in Bamako in November 2003;
- (e) *Action on crime prevention.* Publication of the report of the seminar on effective and sustainable prevention of crime, held in June 2003;
- (f) *Action against high-technology and computer-related crime.* The Institute and the National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice of the United States will organize training courses for police and public prosecutors in high-technology and computer-related crime (cyber crime) in early 2004;
- (g) *Action on prison overcrowding and alternatives to incarceration.* Arrangements have been concluded between the Institute, the Botswana Prison Service, the Faculty of Law of the University of Botswana, the Programme Group: Correctional Services Management of Technikon Southern Africa and the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy to organize a national seminar on alternatives to incarceration, to be held in Gaborone in December 2003;
- (h) *Action on standards and norms.* The Director participated at the Meeting of Experts on the Application of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Stadtschlaining, Austria, in February 2003.

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

10. The International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, an independent, non-profit institute affiliated with the United Nations, conducted projects in cooperation with other institutes of the Programme network and actively supported the implementation of the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration. Activities during 2003 included the following:

(a) *International criminal law*. In 2003, the project concerning the International Criminal Court, funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada, involved providing country-specific technical assistance on the ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court² in five countries, including regions traditionally underrepresented in the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; and producing and updating supplementary material to the *Manual for the Ratification and Implementation of the Rome Statute* on issues relating to the effective functioning of the Court. The Centre provided specific technical assistance to four countries on the ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute. Second editions of the *Manual for the Ratification and Implementation of the Rome Statute* and of the *Rules of Procedure and Evidence: Implementation Considerations*; the *Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court: Implementation Considerations*; and *Cooperating with the International Criminal Court: Potential Implications for National Criminal Justice Personnel* were also produced. The Centre and the Liu Institute for the Study of Global Issues at the University of British Columbia, Canada, continued the project to draft an operational guide concerning the establishment and the effective management of the Victims and Witnesses Unit of the International Criminal Court. The project is funded by the MacArthur Foundation. The issues to be addressed in the document include the protection of victims and witnesses, the representation of victims, reparation procedures, the development of the necessary agreements between States on protection of victims and witnesses and the establishment of international contacts by the Victims and Witnesses Unit, the provision of information to victims, the participation of victims in the process and their access to various types of assistance, as well as the recruitment and training of qualified personnel for the Victims and Witnesses Unit. Other relevant issues will likely be identified in the course of the consultations and research that will be undertaken to prepare the document. The Centre participated in the Meeting of Experts on the Application of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Stadtschlaining, Austria, in February 2003, and presented a paper on implementing international standards in corrections: challenges, strategies and outcomes;

(b) *Protection of human rights through criminal law in national systems; and criminal justice policy development: restorative justice*. At the request of and working with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Centre is developing a discussion guide on enhancing criminal justice reform, including restorative justice, for the workshop to be held during the Eleventh Congress. With the support of the Government of Canada, the Centre is prepared to take the lead in organizing the workshop;

(c) *Technical assistance*

(i) *Corrections*. In partnership with the Correctional Service of Canada, the Centre continues to promote the implementation of human rights standards and principles, as well as other United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, as they relate to corrections and the treatment of offenders. The Centre provides technical assistance in policy development, information exchange and training, focusing, although not exclusively, on Africa, China and Latin America. In Africa, seminars and training activities were carried out in conjunction with the Conference of Eastern, Southern and Central Africa Association of Correctional Administrators, thus expanding the network of organizations benefiting from these programmes. Activities have also been carried out in conjunction with the institutes of the Programme network and Technikon Southern Africa. The Centre recently published a manual entitled *International Prison Policy Development Instrument*, which is central to the provision of technical assistance in the area of policy development in the Russian language. The project supports and actively advances the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration, in particular concerning actions on prison overcrowding and alternatives to incarceration and on standards and norms;

(ii) *China programme*. The Centre, with the financial assistance of the Canadian International Development Agency, has continued to support the reform of China's criminal law and criminal justice system through the implementation of international standards. Two new project plans focus on supporting the rule of law, good governance and democracy initiatives in China during the period 2002-2007 and are entitled "Implementing international standards in criminal justice" and "Canada-China procuratorate reform and cooperation". The programmes contribute and relate to several areas of action proposed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2002/10 of 24 July 2002 on the follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration;

(d) *Monitoring and assisting the implementation of international conventions and human rights instruments*. The Centre will continue to respond, where possible, to new requests for technical assistance in priority areas identified by Canada and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(e) *Legislative guide to the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*. With the support of the Government of Canada and in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Centre developed a guide to the legislative reforms required to combat transnational organized crime effectively. The guide presents various legislative options with respect to the implementation of the main dispositions of the Organized Crime Convention. In September 2003, the Centre also participated, at the invitation of the Government of Monaco and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in a meeting of experts in Monte Carlo on the legislative guides to promote the ratification and implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols. Related activities were:

(i) *Study of the links between terrorism and other crimes*. The Centre has received funding from the Department of Foreign Affairs and International

Trade of Canada to study the link between terrorist activities and other crimes. A questionnaire has been sent to Member States and a final report will be produced in consultation with the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and will be made available to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirteenth session;

(ii) *Compendium of guidelines for the provision of technical assistance in combating crime and preventing terrorism.* Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Commission during its twelfth session, the Centre is working with the Terrorism Prevention Branch to produce guidelines on technical assistance in preventing crime and combating terrorism. It will compile and collect all relevant instruments, synthesize the information and assist with the organization of an international expert group meeting in Cape Town in February 2004 to review and finalize the document. The compendium will be made available to the Commission at its thirteenth session.

F. Australian Institute of Criminology

11. As a follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration, the Australian Institute of Criminology has carried out the following activities since January 2002:

(a) *Action against transnational and organized crime*

(i) *Papers.* A report entitled “The worldwide fight against transnational organized crime: Australia” was delivered at the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute in Vienna in July 2002. A proposal for the involvement of the Institute in collaborative research with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute was also made. A presentation on cyber investigation in a borderless world: impediments to the successful investigation of transnational cybercrimes was made at the Council of International Investigators’ conference on the theme “East meets West: sharing knowledge and professionalism”;

(ii) *Publications.* *Cyber Investigations in a Borderless World: Impediments to the Successful Investigation of Transnational Cybercrimes* and *Cyber Criminals on Trial* (both forthcoming in the series Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice);

(b) *Action against corruption. Publications.* *Preserving Institutional Memory in Australian Police Services* (Trends and Issues No. 245);

(c) *Action against trafficking in persons.* The Director of Research delivered a paper at a workshop in Vienna in May 2003 on trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, which provided a general summary of the presentations as well as a critical overview of the evidence base on trafficking in human beings;

(d) *Action against illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms*

(i) The National Firearms Monitoring Programme was established in 1997 by the Australasian Police Ministers’ Council to monitor the effects of the firearms controls introduced by the Government of Australia in 1996;

(ii) *Publications. Australia: a Massive Buyback of Low Risk Guns; Evaluating Gun Policy: Effects on Crime and Violence; and Firearm-Related Deaths in Australia, 1991-2001* (Trends and Issues No. 269);

(e) *Action on crime prevention*

(i) Crime prevention is an integral aspect of all research conducted at the Institute. Currently a project commissioned by the Attorney-General's Department of New South Wales aims to develop a model strategic framework for linking evidence to practice in programme implementation;

(ii) *Publications. Issues in Crime Prevention on Australian Farms: Issues, Current Initiatives and Future Directions* (Trends and Issues No. 268); *Open-street CCTV in Australia: A Comparative Study of Establishment and Operation* (Trends and Issues No. 271);

(iii) *A Safe and Secure Environment for Older Australians* (Research and Public Policy Series, No. 51); and *AICrime Reduction Matters*. This is a fortnightly series that is released electronically and provide a brief overview of matters of importance in the crime prevention area;

(f) *Action on witness and victim protection*. Participation in the International Crime Victims Survey;

(g) *Action on prison overcrowding and alternatives to incarceration*. A programme on post-release issues and services for prisoners is currently being undertaken in conjunction with the National Crime Prevention Programme of the Attorney-General's Department of the Government of Australia. *Publications. Victim Submissions to Parole Boards: the Agenda for Research* (Trends and Issues No. 251); *Promoting Integration: the Provision of Prisoner Post-Release Services* (Trends and Issues No. 262);

(h) *Action against high-technology and computer-related crime*. *Publications. E-Crime Solutions and Crime Displacement* (Trends and Issues No. 243);

(i) *Action on juvenile justice*. A review of the current literature on youth crime prevention has been undertaken. The Institute's database on juvenile detention is the only national source of data on juvenile penalties in Australia;

(j) *Action on special needs of women in the criminal justice system*. The female component of the Drug Use Careers of Offenders study. *Publications. The Female Criminal: an Overview of Women's Drug Use and Offending Behaviour* (Trends and Issues No. 264).

12. Additional details may be found on the web site of the Australian Institute of Criminology (www.aic.gov.au).

G. International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences

13. The activities of the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences in 2003 are reflected in various United Nations documents (A/C.3/58/L.4, E/CN.15/2003/5, E/CN.15/2003/9, E/CN.15/2003/14, E/CN.15/2003/L.9 and

E/CN.15/2003/CRP.5. Activities of direct interest to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice include the following:

(a) *Transnational organized crime*

(i) The Institute continued the implementation of its projects related to the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols. In September 2003, an international conference was organized in Siracusa, Italy, by the Institute and the Monitoring Centre on Organized Crime with the support of the Ministry of Justice of Italy and in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Council of Ministers of Justice of the League of Arab States and the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior. Seventeen delegations from States members of the League of Arab States took part, seven of them headed by the respective minister of justice. Recommendations were made and Arab States were strongly urged to ratify the Organized Crime Convention and the first two Protocols thereto;

(ii) Following the Conference in Siracusa, an inter-ministerial committee to study and recommend ratification of the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols was established by the Council of Ministers in Kuwait. The Institute contributed to the work of that committee during its meeting held in Kuwait City in November 2003;

(iii) The Institute was a partner in the European Commission's Tempus programme on advanced training for the fight against organized crime. The final workshop was held in Skopje in February 2003;

(b) *Technical assistance and capacity-building projects.* The Institute is implementing a project on interim training for the Afghan judiciary in criminal matters, financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy. The project started in July 2003 and is being carried out in Kabul in cooperation with the International Development Law Organization, which is in charge of training in civil and commercial matters. The project will last until 30 September 2004 and will help restore the rule of law in Afghanistan by improving the professional skills of 450 Afghan magistrates. In addition, a core group of magistrates will be giving training, including participation in study tours;

(c) *Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism.* In cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Monitoring Centre on Organized Crime, a training workshop on extradition in terrorism cases was organized in Siracusa in December 2003 for 24 experts from ministries from developing countries;

(d) *Standards and norms.* In cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Monitoring Centre on Organized Crime, a meeting of a committee of 24 experts was held in Siracusa in December 2003 to draft model legislation on extradition;

(e) *International criminal law.* The first specialized course in international criminal law, attended by 58 young scholars from 28 countries, was held in Siracusa in September 2003, in cooperation with the International Association of Penal Law and in conjunction with universities in Chicago, United States; Galway, Ireland; Malta; Nantes, France; Palermo, Italy; and San Sebastian, Spain. Experts from the

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Europol and the International Monetary Fund contributed to the course as lecturers;

(f) *High-technology and computer-related crime*. A committee of 10 experts met in Siracusa in September 2003 to deal with protection against intrusions into private and economic communications through new technologies. The meeting was held with the International Association of Penal Law and under the patronage of the President of the European Parliament;

(g) *Juvenile justice*. The Institute organized a seminar on the proposed changes to the functioning of Italian juvenile justice in Siracusa in October 2003.

H. Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences

14. The Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences is an Arab regional organization enjoying autonomous status and diplomatic privileges as set out in its charter. It was established to fulfil the needs expressed by Arab law enforcement agencies for an academic institution that would promote research on security issues, offer postgraduate programmes and conduct short-term training courses related to the prevention and the control of crime in the Arab countries. While it is appreciated that a collective effort is imperative for the successful fight against crime in the Arab world through higher professionalism, only an academic institution such as the Naif Arab Academy is able to pursue the full range of interdisciplinary scholarship and training to accomplish that vital task.

15. The following is an outline of the work programme of the Academy for 2003:

(a) *College of Graduate Studies*. The College of Graduate Studies was established to provide postgraduate programmes with specialization in the areas of public security and law enforcement. It has recently been academically reorganized to keep abreast of new trends appearing in Arab and foreign universities. Nevertheless, it retains certain unique features that are associated with the study of security sciences;

(b) *Training College*. The Training College, with its three departments, Training Programmes, Forensic Laboratories and Security Exhibitions, plans and conducts training programmes designed to improve the ability of Arab law enforcement personnel to ensure prevention and control of crime. The Academy has developed a training policy that addresses the special needs for continuing education and professional training of Arab law enforcement agencies;

(c) *Studies and Research Centre*

(i) Research and studies are among the most important activities of the Academy, dealing with public security problems both in the Arab world and in a worldwide perspective. The Centre implements the Academy's programme of research, translation, symposiums and publishing by means of its five departments, Research and Studies, Symposiums and Events, Publishing, Computer and Security Library;

(ii) The Centre also publishes selected books and studies and publishes 2 issues of the *Arab Journal for Security Studies and Training* and 12 issues of the journal *Al-Amn wa Al-Hayat* [Security and life].

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

16 The National Institute of Justice, the research and evaluation agency for the Department of Justice of the United States of America, creates relevant knowledge and assessment tools with research projects in law enforcement and policing; justice systems (sentencing, courts, prosecution, defence); corrections; investigative and forensic sciences, counter-terrorism, crime prevention and the causes of crime; violence and victimization; drugs, alcohol and crime; and related issues. In 2003, the Institute's major programme activities included the following:

(a) *Terrorism*. In response to the critical need for social science research on terrorism following the attacks of 11 September 2001, the Institute initiated new research on a variety of unstudied topics and issues related to terrorism and the criminal justice system and funded 13 out of 73 proposals submitted in response to its first ever solicitation for research on terrorism. Funded projects include new studies on terrorism recruitment, links to organized crime, pre-incident indicators, terrorist financing, law enforcement preparedness, target hardening and related topics;

(b) *World Justice Information Network*. The World Justice Information Network, a major resource to disseminate news and research findings around the world, has been completely revised, offering free daily international crime and justice news from sources around the world to subscribers and access to a virtual library of criminal justice research information;

(c) *Victims of trafficking in persons*. A needs assessment for service providers for victims of trafficking in persons was completed and published electronically (www.calib.com). It is based on a survey of 98 victim service providers based in the United States and information gathered from 26 additional service providers in order to identify services provided and unmet needs of victims;

(d) *Anti-corruption expert meeting on extortion*. A meeting of experts—researchers, law enforcement officials and prosecutors from the United States and other countries—studied the problem of extortion in order to develop research questions and to report on the current status of knowledge. The workshop was held in October 2003 and will be the subject of a publication in 2004;

(e) *Intellectual property theft*. Four feasibility studies were begun to assess the state-of-the-art of what is known and to identify unanswered research questions. The studies include a study on the relationship between intellectual property use and misuse and specific types of white-collar crime, the extent to which organized criminal groups are involved in intellectual property crimes, assessment of current law as it applies to the protection and enforcement of intellectual property and the causes and implications for prevention of crimes involving the theft and misuse of intellectual property. Interim results will be presented in March 2004 at the meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences in Las Vegas;

(f) *Local impact of transnational crime*. Completion of a survey of local United States police agencies to examine the nature, extent and impact of transnational crime in their jurisdictions and to obtain results to guide future research and training initiatives in the area;

(g) *Development of a structure to link researchers in the United States with foreign researchers.* An assessment of options to join United States researchers and foreign researchers to promote truly international research on specific projects of interest to both sides. The feasibility study will propose a system by which the Institute might join with other agencies in order to facilitate international research partnerships;

(h) *Assessment of organized crime across groups, products and nations.* The project involves at least three Asian countries in an effort to explain organized crime operations as they occur among multiple nations, products and groups and provides a model for cross-national researcher-to-researcher relationships and communication that future international research projects can emulate. The activities of multiple criminal groups and networks, such as tongs, triads, gangs and drug cartels, will be assessed, including drug production and trafficking, trafficking in persons and money-laundering;

(i) *International Crime Data Conference.* The Institute will co-sponsor a conference at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York in March 2004, with participants from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Interpol, the Uniform Crime Reporting Programme of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the World Health Organization and Statistics Canada, to assess issues of reporting, validity and reliability of major sources of crime data;

(j) *Translating the Criminal Justice 2000 collection into Spanish.* The project supports translation of selected chapters of the *Criminal Justice 2000* multi-volume publication, which offers comprehensive reviews of literature on selected criminal justice topics, for electronic distribution;

17. The web site of the National Institute of Justice contains further and more complete information about all its international projects and activities, as well as its many domestic research projects that might offer valuable information to others internationally.

J. Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

18. The period under review has been a productive one for the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, seeing the continuation of a number of its activities as well as the development of new human rights capacity-building programmes in a number of geographical and thematic areas. A detailed presentation of activities related to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and the other activities of the Institute is available on its web site (www.rwi.lu.se). A brief description is provided below:

(a) *Research.* A postgraduate research project on judicial independence in China is studying the independence of the judiciary and the legal system in China. Writings on judicial independence in general tend to deal with a very limited number of indicators to define the concept of judicial independence, so the project strives to make a detailed overview of the situation using a broad spectrum of indicators. The findings will be presented in a doctoral dissertation in 2004;

(b) *Technical cooperation.* Programmes to build human rights capacity in government agencies, as well as academic institutions and civil society organizations in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, form an essential part of the Institute's activities. Programme development, training, curriculum development, production of training material, advisory services and support to the establishment of documentation centres are examples of components within the capacity-building programme, which is financed mainly by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency;

(c) *Training.* Training in human rights and good governance for different actors in the administration of justice, such as the police, judiciary, prosecution agencies, prison services and anti-corruption commissions forms an important part of the Institute's activities. The programmes are implemented in direct cooperation with the respective institution or relevant ministry and focus in particular on the dissemination of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, leaving to the local and regional partners the development of such standards and norms in the specific context of the respective national system. The programmes target mainly senior policy makers, decision makers and trainers. In addition to in-country training programmes, the Institute has also continued its multilateral advanced programmes in human rights for senior government officials, academics and representatives from non-governmental organizations, organized for participants both from developing countries and from countries with economies in transition and stressing the implementation of the standards and norms;

(d) *Institutional cooperation*

(i) In 2000, the Institute signed an agreement on institutional support with the Human Rights Trust of Southern Africa, a regional non-governmental organization based in Harare, whose objective is to promote human rights and good governance in Southern Africa, through training and research on human rights in the administration of justice and anti-corruption. The programme continued in 2003;

(ii) Since 2001 the Institute and the Swedish management consultant SIPU International has been carrying out a project in cooperation with the Supreme People's Procurate of China. The overall objective is to strengthen the prosecutors' capacity and knowledge of international human rights law and to support their management development;

(iii) Since 2002 the Institute has provided support to the Institute of Human Rights, Intellectual Property and Development Trust, based in Lusaka, including participation with experts in its human rights capacity-building programme for the Zambian Police Service;

(iv) In 2003, the Institute and the Kenya Prisons Service agreed on cooperation in the production of a human rights training manual for the Kenya Prisons Service, to be published in 2004;

(v) The Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute are currently implementing a two-year programme consisting of an overall survey and analysis of the incorporation of human rights standards into legislation and

practical implementation of such standards in the criminal justice sector in Central and South America. The findings will be published in 2004;

(e) *Publications*

(i) In 2001, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute and the Human Rights Centre at the University of Essex, United Kingdom, in cooperation with Kluwer Law International, published *Essential Texts on Human Rights for Police*, a compilation of international human rights instruments to be used in human rights education and training programmes for police and other officials exercising police powers. A companion volume focusing on international jurisprudence of particular relevance for police education and training in human rights, *Essential Cases on Human Rights for the Police: Summaries of Judgements, Decisions and Opinions of International Courts and Bodies*, will appear in 2004;

(ii) *The Barbaric Punishment: Abolishing the Death Penalty* was published in 2003.

19. For further information about the publications of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute, see the Institute's web site (www.rwi.lu.se).

K. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime

20. The activities of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime aim to support and promote crime prevention and the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and have included the following:

(a) *Norms and standards for crime prevention.* The Centre participated in the expert group meeting organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Durban, South Africa, on 28 November 2003 on the development of a practical manual on the use and application of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime. It was recommended that the manual be developed with a steering group including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Centre and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and be launched at the Eleventh Congress. At the request of and in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and with the support of the Government of Canada, the Centre began preparations for the Workshop on Strategies and Best Practices for Crime Prevention, in particular in relation to Urban Crime and Youth at Risk, to be held during the Eleventh Congress;

(b) *Strategic and technical assistance*

(i) The final phase of a project on the development of a national and local crime prevention strategy in Mali, funded by Department of Justice Canada, was completed. A two-year pilot project to develop an observatory on crime prevention and community safety began in cooperation with the Governments of Quebec and Canada, which will assist in the implementation of a new policy on crime prevention in Quebec, focused on cities. A new city exchange programme (Montreal, Liège and Bordeaux) focusing on problems of prostitution and drugs was initiated;

(ii) In collaboration with the Agence intergouvernementale de la Francophonie and the Government of Senegal, a one-year project was carried out to organize a subregional seminar on collaborative crime prevention strategies and the potential role of a regional observatory on crime prevention. The seminar was held in Dakar in January 2004. The Centre collaborated with the Safer Cities Programme of UN-Habitat on the development of strategy papers on youth at risk in Africa and on children, youth and urban governance; the *Safer Cities Manual*; the development of a global partnership programme on urban youth empowerment in Africa; and a pilot youth training manual. It also participated in the International Conference on Sustainable Safety: Municipalities at the Crossroads, organized by UN-Habitat and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, held in Durban in November 2003;

(c) *Reports and publications.* In 2003, reports were published on evaluating comprehensive community initiatives in crime prevention; on crime prevention and indigenous communities; on policies and practices in four developed countries; and 11 issues of *The International Observer on Crime Prevention*, a monthly review of crime prevention and developments in community safety internationally, also appeared;

21. Other work included updating the Centre's database on crime prevention policies, practices, indicators and documentation; the Annual Colloquium on Cities, Urban Renewal and Crime Prevention, held in Pretoria in November 2003; collaboration with Women in Cities International on a 2004 competition to promote good practices in women's safety; work on the social harm related to drugs and alcohol; work on an international training institute; and presentations on crime prevention issues in 10 countries.

IV. Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council

22. The International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council focused its activities on the following topics:

(a) Organized crime, corruption, trafficking in persons and terrorism;

(b) In conjunction with the twelfth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Council participated in a workshop on trafficking in human beings, especially women and children. Its presentation also dealt with issues of trafficking in human beings;

(c) In cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Council organized an International Conference on Crime and Technology: New Frontiers for Regulation, Law Enforcement and Research in Courmayeur, Italy, in November 2003, whose major goals were, firstly, to gain knowledge of the phenomenon of the exploitation of technology for criminal purposes and of the new opportunities for crime that are produced as a consequence, and, secondly, to approach the development of new frontiers for law enforcement from both the developed and developing world, since new technologies will have an increasing role in the fight against crime in the coming years by providing law enforcement agencies and criminal justice systems with new means to identify and prosecute

criminals and by developing technologies that help both citizens and businesses in reducing opportunities for crime;

(d) In conjunction with its own annual conference, the Council hosted the 18th coordination meeting of the institutes of the Programme network;

(e) The Council also held its tenth plenary session, which led to the adoption of new by-laws and to the election of a new Board;

(f) Recent publications include the quarterly *ISPAC Newsletter*, issued in cooperation with the Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences;

(g) As it did at the Tenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Council will coordinate the ancillary meetings and activities for non-governmental organizations for the Eleventh Congress;

(h) The Council updated its web site and added information for use by all non-governmental organizations, individual experts, academic institutions and others interested in working with the Programme network, which now includes up-to-date information on the preparations for the Eleventh Congress.

Notes

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

² *Official Records of the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, Rome, 15 June-17 July 1998*, vol. I: *Final documents* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.I.5), sect. A.
