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### Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and 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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## **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 and is based on the contributions received from the institutes and centres comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network.

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

2. Pursuant to the statute of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, annexed to Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56 of 24 May 1989, it was decided to submit to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice the report of the Board of Trustees of the Interregional Institute. The report of the Board is contained in the addendum to the present report (E/CN.15/2005/4/Add.1).

3. The activities undertaken by the Interregional Institute are described in the addendum to the present report (E/CN.15/2005/4/Add.1).

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

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

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

(a) *Training courses and seminars:*

(i) The 127th international training course, held in May and June 2004, on implementing effective measures for the treatment of offenders after 50 years of United Nations standard setting in crime prevention and criminal justice;

(ii) The 128th international training course, held from August to October 2004, on measures to combat economic crime, including money-laundering;

(iii) Ninth special seminar for senior criminal justice officials of China, held in February and March 2004, on effective criminal justice administration in accordance with United Nations standards and norms: the proper way for the protection of rights and punishment of crimes;

(iv) Special course for Indonesia on the comparative study of legal and judicial systems for their reform, organized by the Ministry of Justice of Japan in cooperation with the Asia and Far East Institute, in June and July 2004;

(v) Two training seminars for the staff of the National Counter-corruption Commission of Thailand, held in June and July and in November 2004;

(vi) Second and third seminars on the revitalization of the volunteer probation aid system for the Philippines, held in March and December 2004;

(vii) Fifth special training course on the juvenile delinquent treatment system for Kenya, held in October and November 2004;

(viii) Seventh special training course on corruption control in criminal justice held in October and November 2004;

(b) *Technical cooperation:*

(i) The Asia and Far East Institute undertook a mission to Kenya in July and August 2004 to assist the Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage in a project to develop nationwide standards for the treatment of juvenile offenders;

(ii) Two professors of the Asia and Far East Institute travelled to Argentina, El Salvador and Costa Rica in August 2004 to carry out research for seminars on criminal justice system reform in Latin American countries, to be held from 2005 to 2007, in cooperation with the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

(c) *Action against terrorism.* A lecture on money-laundering and terrorism financing was given during the seminar for member States of the Association of South-East Asian Nations on the promotion of accession to the United Nations anti-terrorism conventions, organized by the Ministry of Justice of Japan in December 2004;

(d) *Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.* The Asia and Far East Institute and the Swedish Economic Crimes Bureau are responsible for organizing the workshop on measures to combat economic crime, including money-laundering, to be held within the framework of the Eleventh Congress. In September 2004, the Asia and Far East Institute organized a preparatory meeting for the workshop.

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

5. During the period under review the Latin American Institute undertook the following activities:

(a) *Action against transnational organized crime and corruption.* The Latin American Institute assisted the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in organizing the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in San José in April 2004. The Regional Preparatory Meeting was followed by a two-day seminar on implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I) and the Protocols thereto (Assembly resolution 55/25, annexes II and III, and 55/255, annex) and on promotion of ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Assembly resolution 58/4, annex). In October 2004, the Latin American Institute organized a seminar in San José to promote awareness of the United Nations Convention against Corruption; more than

200 academicians, legislators, government officials and representatives of civil society attended;

(b) *Action against trafficking in persons.* The Latin American Institute, in coordination with UNODC and the International Organization for Migration, drafted a proposal for the Governments of Mexico and countries in Central America to implement, within three years, practical measures and formulate national legislative reforms to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, in accordance with the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto. The Consultation Group on Migration for Central America and Mexico approved the proposal at a meeting held in Panama City in December 2004;

(c) *Action against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition.* The Latin American Institute prepared the chapter on firearms of the national report on the current state of the nation of Costa Rica, published in 2004;

(d) *Action against terrorism.* In cooperation with UNODC and the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States, the Latin American Institute has worked on an ongoing project with the countries of the region for the preparation of legislative guidelines for the implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism (A/56/1002-S/2002/745, annex) and the universal instruments against terrorism. Two regional workshops of experts took place in San José in January and October 2004. National seminars are being planned for 2005;

(e) *Action on juvenile justice.* A seminar to analyse the new code on childhood and adolescence and to strengthen the juvenile justice system was held in Colombia in June 2004. Assistance was also provided to the national Senate of Mexico in the discussion and analysis of a project of the executive branch of the Federal Republic on the criminal justice system;

(f) *Action on special needs of women in the criminal justice systems.* The Latin American Institute, together with the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the Danish International Development Agency, has continued implementing its judicial training programme to include a gender perspective and to eradicate all discrimination against women within the judicial systems in the countries of the region;

(g) *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 (Sida), the Latin American Institute has implemented 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 the criminal justice systems of the countries in Latin America. During that period, two seminars were held in San José in June and November 2003 and one was held in Buenos Aires in June 2004. The findings of the project are scheduled to be published in 2005.

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

6. The programme of work of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, during the period under review focused on the following:

(a) *Promotion and implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice and of the resolutions 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. The framework for the survey database was drafted and several national reports are being published. Presentations on the project have been given at several international events. The work on the comparative analysis will be started and first results will be presented during one of the ancillary meetings of the Eleventh Congress;

(ii) *United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems.* The validation and analysis of the data from the Seventh Survey, covering the period 1998-2000, and the Eighth Survey, covering the period 2001-2002, regarding Europe and North America are under way;

(b) *Promotion and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto:*

(i) *Trafficking in human beings in European Union member States.* STOP II, the second stage of the STOP project, was launched in early 2004 comprising 15 European Union member States. A possible third stage is being considered;

(ii) *Cross-border criminality.* A study on Finnish professional criminals and their organizations in Finland and in cross-border crime operations will be published in 2005;

(c) *Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.* The European Institute, with the support of the Government of Finland, is responsible for organizing a workshop on enhancing international law enforcement cooperation, including extradition. A preparatory meeting was held in Helsinki in October 2004;

(d) *Law enforcement and domestic violence.* Training courses for officials dealing with domestic violence issues have been completed in Estonia. An evaluation report is under preparation;

(e) *Promotion of criminal justice reform and the strengthening of legal institutions.* The European Institute continues to serve as an active member of the European Cooperation in the Field of Scientific and Technical Research (COST) action on restorative justice network, as requested by the European Forum for Victim-Offender Mediation and Restorative Justice;

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

(i) *Drug services in the prisons of Central and Eastern European countries.* The European Institute participated as a partner in a project that was funded by the European Union and completed in July 2004, examining drug services in the prisons of 10 Central and Eastern European countries. The European Institute will publish an extensive report on the findings of the project in early 2005;

(ii) The European Institute will continue to be involved in the drafting of an instrument to collect relevant and timely information from countries on their use of the United Nations standards and norms;

(g) *Other projects, functions and tasks:*

(i) *Council of Europe Conference of European Ministers of Justice.* In the framework of the preparations for the Council of Europe Conference of European Ministers of Justice, to be held in Helsinki in April 2005, the European Institute assisted the Ministry of Justice of Finland in drafting a questionnaire on the social dimension of the criminal justice system, to be forwarded to the ministers of justice of all member States, and in analysing the replies to the questionnaire, as well as in drafting the report submitted to the Conference;

(ii) *Participation in projects funded by the European Union:*

a. *Vulnerability to corruption, by organized crime, of the legitimate processes of border control in relation to immigration.* In addition to this planned project, a staff member of the European Institute is part of the steering group of a national project of the Police College of Finland, the Border Guard and Customs, the purpose of which is to study the practical working patterns of those authorities on both sides of the Finnish-Russian border;

b. *Crime-proofing.* The goal is to produce mechanisms and knowledge that will help policy makers and businessmen, at the national and European Union levels, to assess and reduce the risks of organized and other types of crime;

c. *Study on data collection and reporting systems related to discrimination based on various grounds in European Union member States.* The report was presented to the European Commission in October 2004;

(iii) *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics.* This is a parallel activity to the United Nations Crime Survey. A staff member of the European Institute has continued to participate in the deliberations of the Sourcebook team as an expert;

(iv) *International Self-Reported Delinquency Survey.* A staff member of the European Institute has participated in the preparations for a second sweep of the survey (ISRD II);

(v) *Irregular influences on judges and prosecutors in Finland and Lithuania.* The European Institute is finalizing a report on research on threats, violence, bribery and extortion experienced by prosecutors and judges in relation to their work, which will be published in 2005;

(vi) *Collection and dissemination of information and granting of scholarships.* The European Institute continues to produce reports and other documents for widespread dissemination and to grant scholarships to European junior researchers and practitioners.

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

7. Specific activities of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders during the reporting period included the following:

(a) *Action against transnational organized crime.* An advisory mission was undertaken to Dar es Salaam in May 2004 and workshops were organized in Burkina Faso and Mali to train trainers in areas of concern for each country in relation to the prevalence of transnational criminality and the need for concerted action at the regional and subregional levels, using the United Nations conventions and their protocols as effective means to combat crime;

(b) *Conventions on extradition and mutual legal assistance.* The African Institute has continued to pursue its efforts to complete the final stages of the projects on extradition and mutual legal assistance, with the support of the Department of State and the Department of Justice of the United States of America. Efforts are under way to arrange a meeting of ministers and experts to discuss the draft conventions on extradition and on mutual legal assistance for subsequent consideration by the summit of African leaders of the African Union;

(c) *Trafficking in firearms and ammunition in Africa.* A proposal for the development of a firearms control centre has been developed and is now ready for discussion with prospective donors and interested partners, including civil society, the public sector and multilateral agencies. Efforts are being made in cooperation with UNODC and the Economic Community of West African States to promote ratification of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/255, annex);

(d) *United Nations survey on kidnapping.* As part of the United Nations study on the effects of kidnapping in Africa, the African Institute sent questionnaires to several African countries;

(e) *Survey of the research interests of member States.* The survey of the research interests of member States revealed the concern of African countries as regards the threat of transnational organized crime and terrorism. The African Institute continues to raise the awareness of countries of the region and to receive requests on how to combat transnational organized crime and terrorism, including through the provision of technical assistance by the Institute in incorporating the international instruments into national legislation and enhancing cooperation at various levels among the organs of State security. Mali has benefited from such assistance, which is expected to be extended to other countries in the course of 2005;



(f) *Crime prevention.* A workshop on effective and sustainable strategies in crime prevention was organized as the first in a series of activities to encourage member States in Africa to utilize and implement the United Nations instruments on crime prevention and criminal justice. The African Institute offers technical assistance in the incorporation of the provisions of the international instruments into local legislation and national action plans. Following the workshop, held at the headquarters of the African Institute for various partners involved in crime prevention in Uganda, arrangements are being made to organize a similar seminar in other countries of the region in 2005;

(g) *Trafficking in women and children.* The project on trafficking in women and children was another activity intended to assist member States of the African Institute in implementing the Organized Crime Convention and, in particular, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children supplementing the Convention (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex II). The African Institute provided technical assistance in efforts to translate the Organized Crime Convention into national action plans, and such advisory services will be offered in other countries;

(h) *Social work in prisons.* In cooperation with the Uganda Prison Service, the African Institute developed and organized a six-week induction course for welfare and rehabilitation officers from 21 May to 1 July 2004. The contribution of the African Institute concerned social work in prisons. That was the first in a series of specialized courses the African Institute intends to offer to its member States;

(i) *Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.* The African Institute attended the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Addis Ababa in March 2004.

8. Additional information on activities and initiatives undertaken by the African Institute are contained in the report on that subject submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (A/59/175).

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

9. The activities of the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy during 2004 included the following:

(a) *International Criminal Court.* With funding from the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada, the International Centre organized technical assistance workshops in Jamaica and Samoa on the implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.<sup>1</sup> Working in partnership with the Attorneys General of Jamaica and Samoa and International Criminal Court networks, additional funds were secured to enable participants from Canada, Fiji, France, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Spain and Trinidad and Tobago to attend the workshops. The International Centre and the Liu Institute for the Study of Global Issues 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;

(b) *Corrections programme*. This programme is one of the longest-standing programmes of the International Centre. In May 2004, the International Centre participated in a Law Reform Commission workshop organized in Kenya for the purpose of reviewing and proposing changes to the Kenya Prison Act. The International Centre also participated in four human rights training seminars for senior prison officials and contributed to the development of a draft human rights training manual for Kenyan prison staff. A seminar on alternatives to imprisonment was held in Botswana in November 2004. A needs assessment report has been submitted to Zambian officials for review and consultations;

(c) *Caribbean justice and security sectors*. The International Centre conducted a study of programming opportunities in the justice and security sectors in the Caribbean for the Canadian International Development Agency in order to achieve better understanding of the security challenges faced by Caribbean countries and to assist in the identification of significant opportunities to contribute to development assistance in support of justice and security sectors. The study explored the justice and security sectors in Jamaica, Guyana and six member States of the Organization of East Caribbean States;

(d) *China programme*. The International Centre, with the financial assistance of the Canadian International Development Agency, has continued to support the reform of the criminal law and criminal justice system of China through the implementation of two projects: the implementing international standards in criminal justice programme and the Canada-China procuratorate reform and cooperation project;

(e) *Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*. The Centre prepared the background discussion paper for the workshop on enhancing criminal justice reform, including restorative justice, to be held within the framework of the Eleventh Congress.

## **F. Australian Institute of Criminology**

10. Activities undertaken by the Australian Institute of Criminology during the reporting period have included the following:

(a) *Action against transnational and organized crime*. Within the Transnational Crime Program, the regulation of money-laundering project is evaluating the response to, and impact of, money-laundering legislation/regulation upon previously unregulated business sectors. The national study of crime in the fishing industry project is evaluating the extent of organized crime in the fishing industry, the consistency of national legislative approaches and the adequacy of fisheries compliance and enforcement. An updated report entitled "The worldwide fight against transnational organised crime: Australia" was submitted to UNODC in July 2004 for its approval;

(b) *Action against corruption.* The Australian Institute made a presentation entitled “Issues of corruption and crime: transnational crime syndicates and trafficking” at the Symposium on People Trafficking: Issues of Human Security and Development, held in Canberra on 1 and 2 September 2004;

(c) *Action against trafficking in persons.* The Australian Institute made a presentation entitled “People trafficking in the East Asia-Pacific: how reliable is the data?” at the Symposium on People Trafficking and hosted a round table on current problems and future solutions of people trafficking;

(d) *Action against illicit manufacturing and trafficking in firearms.* The National Firearms Monitoring Program, established in 1997, collects data relating to firearm offence patterns; the numbers and types of registered firearms in each Australian jurisdiction; the number of people licensed to possess and use firearms; deaths and injuries incurred through the use of firearms; and firearms-related offences generally. The National Homicide Monitoring Program, which has been operating within the Australian Institute since 1989, has, in the course of examining data sources on homicide in Australia, recorded the use of firearms in homicide and the legal or illegal status of such weapons;

(e) *Action on crime prevention.* The Crime Reduction and Review Program seeks to develop policy, programme delivery and evaluation capacity through providing expert advice and guidance to various organizations around Australia involved in crime prevention and reduction work. A number of projects are in operation, ranging from the creation of crime prevention management models to the evaluation of a responsible parenting initiative in Western Australia;

(f) *Action on victimization.* The Australian Institute runs a project on sexual assault and participated in the Australian component of the 2004 International Crime Victim Survey;

(g) *Action on community-based corrections and incarceration.* The National Deaths in Custody Program monitors the number and nature of deaths which have occurred in police, prison and juvenile custody since 1980;

(h) *Action against high-technology and computer-related crime.* The Australian High Tech Crime Centre research partnership project examines the nature, extent and criminological dimensions of high-technology crime in Australia. Advice was provided to the Australian High Tech Crime Centre on the prioritization of targets for Operation Auxin (an Australia-wide operation against offenders in relation to online child pornography);

(i) *Action on juvenile justice.* The Juveniles in Detention in Australia Project examines data relating to the number of young people in the custody of juvenile justice agencies;

(j) *Action on special needs of women in the criminal justice system.* Drug Use Careers of Offenders (DUCO) is a project funded by the Attorney-General’s Department funded project that seeks to measure drug use, including illicit drug use, amongst sentenced offenders. In 2003-2004 DUCO focused on adult female inmates;

(k) *Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*. The Australian Institute prepared a technical paper entitled “The worldwide fight against transnational organised crime: Australia; report on law enforcement cooperation and judicial assistance in the Asia-Pacific region” for the Workshop on Enhancing International Law Enforcement Cooperation, including Extradition Measures, to be held within the framework of the Eleventh Congress.

11. Several publications have been also produced and are available, together with additional details on the work programme of the Australian Institute, at the website of the Institute ([www.aic.gov.au](http://www.aic.gov.au)).

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

12. The following activities have been carried out by the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences during the period covered by the present report:

(a) *Technical assistance programmes:*

(i) *Interim training programme for the Afghan judiciary in criminal matters, held in Kabul from July 2003 to December 2004*. This training programme, which was attended by 457 Afghan participants (including 52 female participants) representing a diverse array of jurisdictions, regions, ethnicities and educational backgrounds, built on participants’ skills and backgrounds by providing 300 training hours over 18 months, in 20 specially selected topics. The programme was also designed to be self-sustaining by preparing a selected group of Afghan judges to work as trainers in the future;

(ii) *Training course on the Afghan Interim Criminal Procedure Code, held in Kabul from May to June 2004*. The International Institute organized a training course on the new Interim Criminal Procedure Code for 120 Afghan judges, prosecutors, police officers, law professors and officials from the Ministry of Justice;

(iii) *Advanced training for Afghan anti-drug task force officers, held in Kabul from December 2004 to January 2005*. The International Institute, in cooperation with UNODC and with funds provided by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, provided advanced training for 30 Afghan Anti-Drug Task Force officers;

(iv) *Provincial justice initiative, carried out in Kabul from December 2004 to March 2005*. The provincial justice initiative is a pilot project to provide training on the Interim Criminal Procedure Code for the judges, police officers, attorneys and government officials from three provinces in Afghanistan (Balkh, Kunduz and Paktia). This project seeks to develop a main group of trainers who can assist other Afghan professionals in the provinces with their work. The training is being carried out entirely by Afghan trainers who have already participated in one or both of the capacity-building programmes of the International Institute;

(v) *Study programme for Iraqi academics, organized in Rome and Siracusa, Italy, in July 2004*. In the framework of the project “Raising the bar: legal education reform in Iraq”, a 10-day training seminar was conducted for

33 Iraqi academics from nine Iraqi universities on international legal issues, which covered various topics in international commercial law and international criminal law;

(b) *Transnational organized crime*. The Ministry of Justice of Italy has funded a project to promote the ratification and implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols. The project has been carried out by the International Institute, in cooperation with the Monitoring Centre on Organized Crime, the Council of Arab Justice Ministers, and the Council of the Arab Ministers of the Interior. In the context of this project two meetings were organized: one in Cairo in February 2004 and the other in Tunis in March 2004. Ministerial-level representatives from 20 Arab countries participated in both meetings. As a result, a committee of experts was formed to develop an Arab model law on international cooperation in penal matters. This model law, which takes into account the six cooperation modalities, was drafted during two meetings: one held in Siracusa in July 2004 and the other held in Cairo in October 2004. The model law has been submitted to the League of Arab States for its final approval;

(c) *Standards and norms*. In July 2004, a round-table meeting was held in Siracusa, Italy, to examine the proposed transitional codes for post-conflict criminal justice, developed by the United States Institute of Peace and the Irish Centre for Human Rights, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The experts, representing six Arab countries, reviewed the proposed codes and presented a summary of critical issues relating to the values of the codes and their acceptability in the Arab and Islamic world;

(d) *Specialization course in international criminal law*. In May 2004, the third specialization course in international criminal law, attended by 60 young professionals from 33 countries, was organized in Siracusa in cooperation with the International Association of Penal Law, the International Human Rights Law Institute at DePaul University in Chicago and the Universities of Galway, Malta, Nantes, Palermo and San Sebastian;

(e) *Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism*. The International Institute, in cooperation with UNODC, organized an expert group meeting in December 2004 on the development of tools for mutual legal assistance and extradition. A total of 24 international experts from 20 countries gathered in Siracusa with the aim of developing new instruments of mutual legal assistance in criminal matters;

(f) *Witness protection*. In cooperation with the European Police Office (Europol) and the Monitoring Centre on Organized Crime, a seminar for 55 witness protection office officials of the from 23 European countries was held in Siracusa in October 2004. The seminar focused on psychological support for persons working in this field;

(g) *Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*. The International Institute has been involved in the organization of the workshops on measures to combat terrorism, with reference to relevant international conventions and protocols and on enhancing international law enforcement cooperation including extradition measures, to be held within the framework of the Eleventh Congress;

(h) *Other activities.* The International Institute produced three publications during 2004, two of which were in Arabic, on money-laundering and organized crime.

## H. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences

13. The action programme of the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences for the year 2005 reflects the actual needs expressed by the personnel associated with Arab security and criminal justice agencies.

14. The following is an outline of the work programme of the University for 2005:

(a) *Training College.* The Department of Training Programmes organizes eight specialized training courses on the following subjects: combating crimes related to assault on money exchangers and financial institutions; investigation in fire incidents; planning and execution of traffic media campaigns; methods of soliciting public support for cooperation with security agencies; the media and their role in countering terrorism; protection of VIPs; preparing trainers; and advanced investigation in drug cases. It also organizes seminars on: promotion of security in aeroplanes and at airports; modern technologies to ensure crime prevention; rights of civil defence personnel in war; combating fraud-related crime; and development of the skills of personnel working in the communications section;

(b) *College of Forensic Sciences.* The College offers an educational programme with a Vocational Diploma in Forensic Sciences; and 12 applied training courses in the field of criminal laboratories;

(c) *College of Languages.* The College offers two linguistic programmes. The first relates to the English language for security purposes, while the second concerns conversation and translation in the Hebrew language;

(d) *Studies and Research Centre.* The Centre is organized as follows:

(i) The Studies and Research Department, which will undertake six studies on: environmental crimes; the impact of terrorism on development; methods ensuring the establishment of confidence bridges between security organizations and media channels; the correlation between corruption and organized crime; methods ensuring transfer to craftsmanship; and specialization in the after-care phase and rehabilitation of persons accused or detained in incidents of terrorism;

(ii) The Department of Symposia and Conventions, which in the course of 2005 will organize a series of symposiums, including on security planning to meet the challenge of the globalization age; biological terrorism; media and security; international cooperation in ensuring drug control; and the concept of community police. The Department will also organize, in collaboration with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice of France, an international conference on judicial administration in the Arab world;

(e) *The Information and Computer Centre.* One of the most relevant initiatives undertaken by the Centre is the establishment and running of several databases, including a database on laws and Arab security legislation; a database on

Arab security information sources; and a specialized Arab thesaurus on the security sciences.

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

15. In 2004, programme activities of the National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice included the following:

(a) *World Justice Information Network*. The World Justice Information Network (<http://www.wjin.net>) continues to provide source material to allow researchers from around the world to communicate and share research findings and news on crime and justice issues;

(b) *Terrorism*. The Institute is currently managing 13 different funded projects that address behavioural and social science questions relating to terrorism and terrorist groups;

(c) *Trafficking in humans*. The Institute completed a report on trafficking in persons in the United States involving 73 interviews from 12 trafficking cases in three regions of the country to identify actions that lead to successful discovery, prosecution and prevention. Two other projects on human trafficking are under way;

(d) *Intellectual property theft*. Four feasibility studies are under way on different aspects of the problem: organized crime, white-collar crime, law and prevention;

(e) *Asian cross-national organized crime*. The Institute is undertaking an examination of the feasibility of multinational research assessments of the areas of transnational organized crime of mutual national interest;

(f) *Impact of transnational crime on local criminal justice*. A project is currently being undertaken to assess the nature and extent to which terrorism and transnational crime impact upon state and local law enforcement practitioners in the United States;

(g) *Illegal logging and timber smuggling*. The Institute began research to develop an estimation model of illegal logging flows and timber smuggling from source to destination;

(h) *Spanish translations*. The Institute is supporting the translation into Spanish of comprehensive reviews of extant research in selected areas of criminal justice.

16. The website of the National Institute of Justice (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/>) contains further information on publications, reports and current activities of the Institute; while the International Center website, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/international/>, contains up-to-date information about international projects and activities of the Institute.

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

17. During the reporting period the following activities were undertaken by the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law:

(a) *Research project on judicial independence in China (doctoral project).*

This research project aimed at assessing the Chinese judiciary in the light of the requirements of judicial independence under international human rights law. The findings of the project were presented in a doctoral dissertation in 2004;

(b) *Technical cooperation.* Human rights capacity-building programmes for government agencies, as well as for academic institutions and civil society organizations in developing countries and countries in transition, form an essential part of the activities of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute. Programme development, training, curricula development, production of training material, advisory services and support to the establishment of documentation centres are examples of components of the capacity-building programme, which is mainly financed through Sida;

(c) *Training.* Training in human rights and good governance for various actors in the administration of justice, such as the police, the judiciary, prosecution agencies, prison services and anti-corruption commissions, forms an important part of the activities of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute. During 2004, the Institute carried out capacity-building programmes of this nature with institutions in China, Indonesia, Kenya, Morocco and Turkey. In addition to the in-country training programmes, the Institute has continued its multilateral and regional advanced programmes in human rights for senior government officials, academics and representatives of non-governmental organizations;

(d) *Institutional cooperation:*

(i) The programme, started in 2000 in cooperation with the Human Rights Trust of Southern Africa, a regional non-governmental organization based in Harare, has continued in 2004 and has included cooperation regarding anti-corruption activities in the region of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the production of a guide on the linkages between corruption, human rights and good governance;

(ii) Since 2001, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute and the Swedish management consultancy SIPU International have been carrying out a project in cooperation with the Supreme People's Procuratorate in China to strengthen the prosecutors' capacity and knowledge of international human rights law and to support their management development. This cooperation continued in 2004 and additional cooperation was initiated with the National Prosecutors College and at the district level among the prosecution service in China;

(iii) In 2003, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute and the Kenya Prisons Service agreed on cooperation in the production of a human rights training manual for the Kenya Prisons Service and in 2004 a draft manuscript was developed in consultation with the Prisons Service and the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights simultaneously with training activities carried out for prison officials. The manual is scheduled to be published in early 2005. In 2004,



cooperation was also initiated with the Kenya Police Force concerning training in human rights and the development of a pocket book on human rights and policing;

(iv) The Raoul Wallenberg Institute and the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders completed in 2004 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;

(e) *Publications*. In 2004, work continued on the production of a publication concerning international jurisprudence of particular relevance for police and police education and training in human rights entitled “Essential cases on human rights for the police; summaries of judgements, decisions and opinions of international courts and bodies”. Also, work was initiated in 2004 regarding the production of a second, revised edition of the publication *Police and Human Rights: a Manual for Teachers, Resource Persons and Participants in Human Rights Programmes*. A second revised edition of *The Raoul Wallenberg Institute Compilation of Human Rights Instruments* was published in 2004.

18. Additional information on the activities and initiatives of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute is to be found on the website of the Institute (<http://www.rwi.lu.se>).

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

19. In 2004, the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime celebrated its tenth year, with a growing membership, an expanding programme and the strong support of its members. During the period under review, the programme of work of the Centre focused on:

(a) *Standards and norms in crime prevention:*

(i) The Centre is responsible for organizing, with the support of the Government of Canada, 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, and has prepared the background paper for that Workshop;

(ii) The fourth annual colloquium on crime prevention was held in Paris in December 2004 on the sustainable governance of prevention and urban safety at local, national and international levels of government;

(b) *Strategic and technical assistance:*

(i) The Centre organized its first pilot International Training Institute in October 2004, with some 40 participants from eight countries, to help with the development of an international curriculum of benefit to crime prevention practitioners and policy makers;

(ii) In liaison with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) Safer Cities Programme and other partners, the Centre participated in

the development of toolkits for crime prevention, including a youth toolkit. The Centre also participated in the first International Conference on Urban Youth at Risk in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Monterrey, Mexico, in October 2004;

(iii) Two technical assistance projects were initiated for the Ministry of Public Security of Quebec, Canada, respectively on the creation of an observatory on prevention and community safety, and on testing evaluation tools for crime prevention as part of a pilot project implementing crime prevention policies in five communities. In addition, the Centre's three-year international City Exchange programme continued, bringing together practitioners, elected officials and representatives from three city administrations: Montreal, Liège and Bordeaux;

(iv) A senior officer from the Sûreté du Québec was seconded to the Centre for three years to help re-establish work on policing and prevention internationally;

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

(i) The Centre completed research and analysis included reports on drug- and alcohol-related social problems (published by L'Observatoire français des drogues et des toxicomanies), a comparative study of community safety audits, a preliminary international review of the role of police in schools and a paper on the cost benefits of crime prevention. In addition, two papers were drafted for UN-Habitat: a policy paper on the inclusion of children and youth in urban governance and a strategy paper on youth at risk in Africa. Additional information on publications and documents of the Centre are available at the website of the Centre;

(ii) The Centre worked with Women in Cities International on the successful completion of the Women's Safety Awards 2004 to promote good practice at the local government level in Canada and internationally. International winners were presented at the Second International Conference on Safer Cities for Women and Girls, organized in Bogota in November 2004;

(iii) A virtual network on crime prevention and indigenous peoples was initiated as a pilot project linking policy makers, practitioners and researchers in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States. The Centre organized two workshops on "what works" in crime prevention during the Societies of Criminology Conference held in Paris in May 2004;

(iv) The Centre's redesigned website ([www.crime-prevention-intl.org](http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org)) was updated to increase the range of information on prevention, including tools, practices, more links to crime prevention organizations internationally, publications and resources. The monthly electronic newsletter, *International Observer*, continued, with a 35 per cent increase in subscriptions worldwide.

## **L. Institute for Security Studies**

20. During 2004 the activities undertaken by the Institute for Security Studies relating to crime prevention and criminal justice included the following:

(a) *Crime and human security*. The Institute:

- (i) Conducted and published a national victims of crime survey for South Africa;
- (ii) Prepared a draft position paper on drugs and crime in Africa for UNODC;
- (iii) Formed part of a UNODC team working on a South-South cooperation project to develop best practices for crime prevention in the developing world and attended meetings in Jamaica aimed at promoting collaboration between the two developing regions;
- (iv) Conducted a national victimization survey in Malawi;
- (v) Presented a training workshop for sexual offence court prosecutors in Durban, South Africa;
- (vi) Hosted a meeting of African non-governmental organizations to review the performance of eight key African Governments in respect of human security issues, measured against the commitments taken at the African Union meetings of Heads of State;
- (vii) Made submissions to the South African Parliament on the draft white paper on corrections in South Africa;

(b) *Action against corruption*. The Institute:

- (i) Organized a three-day regional “Three strikes against graft” seminar that assessed the impact and nature of three ground-breaking anti-corruption cases in Southern Africa;
- (ii) Contributed towards the formulation of the SADC Regional Anti-Corruption Programme 2005-2010;
- (iii) Produced a handbook for legal draftspersons and practitioners with a comparative analysis of the SADC Protocol against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption;
- (iv) Hosted a two-day workshop in Pretoria to discuss the challenges faced in implementing the South Africa Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act and co-hosted a seminar with UNODC on measuring corruption in South Africa;
- (v) Participated in an international conference organized by the Government of Kenya and Transparency International entitled “New anti-corruption governments: the challenge of delivery”;

(c) *Police training*. The Institute:

- (i) Contributed towards the development of HIV/AIDS training material for police officers in Southern Africa and attended a training course in Windhoek for police officers from Southern Africa;
- (ii) Hosted a training course on violence against women and children for members of the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Coordinating Committee’s Training Sub-Committee in Maputo;

(d) *Countering terrorism*. The Institute:

(i) Hosted the following events: a United Nations expert group meeting in Cape Town on meeting technical assistance guidelines within the framework of international cooperation on terrorism; a regional conference in Gaborone on terrorism in Southern Africa; workshops on terrorism in Zanzibar and Tanzania and an expert round-table meeting on the threat of biological terrorism;

(ii) Participated in a three-day conference on international cooperation on counter-terrorism and the fight against transnational organized crime, organized in Khartoum by UNODC and the Government of the Sudan for member States of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development;

(iii) Undertook research into existing counter-terrorism legislation in countries in Southern Africa and undertook research in Malawi, Namibia and the United Republic of Tanzania to assess the impact that global financial regulations against the funding of terrorism have on the banking sectors of developing countries in Southern Africa;

(iv) Participated in the Second High-Level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism in Africa, organized by the African Union in Algiers;

(e) *Small arms*. The Institute:

(i) Hosted a workshop in Johannesburg on understanding and regulating arms brokering in Southern Africa;

(ii) Organized a workshop in Mozambique, to present a research report entitled “Weapons in Mozambique: reducing availability and demand”;

(iii) Attended in New York the open-ended working group to negotiate an international instrument to enable States to identify and trace, in a timely and reliable manner, illicit small arms and light weapons;

(f) *Countering money-laundering*. The Institute:

(i) Organized and hosted the following events: a national workshop in Blantyre on money-laundering; a one-day expert workshop in Cape Town for experts on money-laundering from Southern Africa; a round-table meeting in Windhoek with the Namibian task force against money-laundering; and a regional seminar on money-laundering in Nairobi;

(ii) Participated in workshops and seminars on money-laundering in Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, Senegal, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe;

(iii) Supported the Eastern and Southern African Anti-Money Laundering Group with research and mutual evaluation exercises that were conducted in Eastern and Southern Africa;

(g) *Countering organized crime*. The Institute:

(i) Facilitated a national round-table meeting for stakeholders in Zambia on the ratification and implementation of the Organized Crime Convention; hosted in Pretoria an SADC subregional workshop on the implementation of

the Convention, focusing on extradition and mutual legal assistance, and held an expert round-table meeting in Maseru with a team of senior officials responsible for the implementation of the Convention;

(ii) Met with government and non-governmental organization representatives in Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zambia for discussions to support and promote the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and of the SADC Protocol against Corruption.

21. A wide range of publications were produced and are available at the website of the Institute (<http://www.iss.org.za>). The Institute website hosts other websites, such as the one for the Economic Community of Central African States (<http://www.ceeac-eccas.org>), a web portal for small arms and related issues in Africa (<http://www.smallarmsnet.org>) and the African Human Security Initiative website (<http://www.africanreview.org>).

## M. Korean Institute of Criminology

22. The main activities of the Korean Institute of Criminology during the reporting period have included the following:

(a) *Seminars and conferences:*

(i) The thirty-third international seminar on criminology, on international trends in criminal justice reform, held in June 2004;

(ii) The thirty-fourth international seminar on criminology, on issues of drug control in the Far East, held in December 2004;

(iii) The lecture series on criminal policy, held in October 2004, on the current issues in criminological theory and research in the United States of America;

(b) *Action on high technology and computer-related crime:*

(i) The Korean Institute is organizing the Workshop on Measures to Combat Computer-related Crime, to be held during the Eleventh Congress;

(ii) The Korean Institute published in December 2004 a research paper on the topic of international cooperation for the prevention of cybercrime;

(c) *Publications.* In 2004, the Korean Institute published research papers on the following topics: (i) illegal donation and its criminality; (ii) reform policy on money-laundering and organized crime; (iii) protection of child victims of sexual crimes in the criminal procedure; (iv) prison overcrowding and alternatives to incarceration; (v) juvenile justice; and (vi) prospect and task of restorative justice in criminal law and international trends in restorative youth justice;

(d) *Action against trafficking in persons.* In 2005, the Institute will undertake a new research project on the prevention of trafficking in humans in the Far East.

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

23. The International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council has focused its activities and initiatives on the following:

(a) In cooperation with UNODC, the Council organized an international conference on organized crime and humanitarian disasters. The major goals of the conference were, on the one hand, to gain knowledge of the phenomenon of organized criminal groups' taking advantage of the confusion that follows humanitarian disasters for criminal purposes and of the new opportunities for crime that are produced as a consequence of humanitarian disasters; and, on the other, to study the development of new enforcement measures from the perspective of both developed and developing countries;

(b) In conjunction with its own annual conference, the Council hosted the fourteenth coordination meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network;

(c) The Council attended all regional preparatory meetings for the Eleventh Congress and is coordinating the ancillary meetings and activities for non-governmental organizations for the Congress;

(d) Recent publications include the quarterly *ISPAC Newsletter*, issued in cooperation with the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences. A planning manual entitled *Correctional Facilities Needs Assessment and Master Planning; a Fast-Track Guide for Officials in Developing Nations* has been produced in cooperation with the International Corrections and Prisons Association;

(e) The Council has endorsed two additional research projects to be conducted during 2005: "Safety and security in a regional context: case-studies"; and a project on the development of a basic training manual for correctional workers.

#### *Notes*

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

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