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## Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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### Work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention

## 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.15/2003/1.

\*\* The submission of the report was delayed owing to the late responses of two institutes.



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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, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 57/170 of 18 December 2002, in which the Assembly requested the Secretariat to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twelfth session on the outcome of its 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 (resolution 55/59) as contained in the annex to resolution 56/261 of 31 January 2002.

2. Joint work by the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (formerly called the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention) 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. Two examples of successful cooperation between the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime and the institutes were the workshops organized at the tenth and eleventh sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, "World prison populations: facts, trends and solutions", on 10 May 2001, and "Community involvement and restorative justice", on 17 April 2002. The Director of the Centre attended the coordination meetings of the network in Helsinki in 2001 and in Courmayeur and Turin, Italy, in 2002. Bilaterally, the Centre cooperated with several members of the network, most notably with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) in the framework of the global programmes against transnational organized crime, trafficking in persons and corruption. The Centre was also invited and attended the board meetings of UNICRI, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, and the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, as well as the symposium for the fortieth anniversary celebration of the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

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

3. Most UNICRI activities combine research, training and technical cooperation as well as dissemination of information through meetings and publications. UNICRI 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. UNICRI organized, in cooperation with the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council (ISPAC), the 17th coordination meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, held in Courmayeur and Turin, Italy, on 4 and 5 December 2002. On that

occasion, UNICRI prepared and distributed an updated version of the joint brochure on the institutes.

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

(a) *Juvenile justice*

(i) *Assistance in strengthening children's and youth rights in Angola.* The ongoing programme, started in early 2001, supports national institutions in establishing an effective juvenile justice system, including a juvenile court in Luanda, a juvenile justice department within the Ministry of Justice and a network of prevention and rehabilitation referral centres for the juvenile court. In April and May 2002, four induction courses were held in Luanda, intended respectively for 48 judges and prosecutors; police officers; trainers of community workers; and documentation and information specialists;

(ii) *Model training course on child physical, psychological and sexual abuse.* This course, held in Turin, Italy, in November 2001 and January 2002, was intended for both national- and local-level police officers with the objective of fostering collaboration and avoiding overlap among different law enforcement institutions;

(b) *Criminal justice reform*

(i) *Publication of Codes and Dissemination of Judicial Documentation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.* This 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: (a) resumption of the *Official Gazette* of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on a regular basis; (b) collection and printing of the official codes; (c) publication of a specialized legal journal; and (d) establishment of a specialized central library and provincial documentation centre;

(ii) *Strengthening the judicial system in Mozambique.* As a follow-up to the four-day international seminar on judicial and legal training and the three-week training course for public prosecutors and investigating judges at the provincial level, held in Maputo in 2000, in 2001 UNICRI edited and published the report of the seminar and the training materials into English and Portuguese;

(iii) *Training of and technical cooperation with local police.* Throughout the reporting period, UNICRI designed and implemented a series of training modules intended for local police officers with the objective of improving their communication and community relation skills, as well as providing them with knowledge of most advanced crime prevention and control techniques. The training component included a course on conflict management, held in Turin, Italy, from November 2001 to January 2002 and a course on prevention and control techniques, held in Mondovi, Italy, from 5 to 7 November 2002, with follow-up sessions in December 2002 and January 2003;

(c) *Trafficking in human beings*

(i) *Programme against trafficking in minors and young women from Nigeria into Italy for the purpose of sexual exploitation.* UNICRI initiated a pilot research and technical cooperation project that will be implemented in both the country of origin and the recipient country. The focus is on enhancing the relevant agencies' capacity to respond to trafficking, with the involvement of national and local authorities and non-governmental organizations. Activities in Nigeria are being implemented in collaboration with the field office of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(ii) *Expert meeting on trafficking, slavery and peacekeeping: the Balkan case.* UNICRI organized, together with the Transnational Crime and Corruption Centre of the American University in Washington, D.C., a closed meeting in Turin, Italy, on 9 May 2002. A full report of the meeting is available on the UNICRI web site;

(d) *Terrorism*

(i) *The new international terrorism: prevention strategies.* A seminar on this subject, held in Turin, Italy, on 19 and 20 April 2002, focused on Europe in the fight against terrorism; terrorism and organized crime; terrorism and Islamic fundamentalism; and terrorism and emergency legislation;

(ii) *Terrorism prevention strategies during major events.* A closed meeting on this topic, held in Turin, Italy, on 17 June 2002, gathered international experts for an open-ended discussion of specific training programmes and public awareness projects in preparation for the 2006 Winter Olympic Games;

(e) *Crime surveys*

(i) *International crime victim survey.* This is an ongoing project launched in 1989;

(ii) *International crime business survey.* UNICRI completed the comparative analysis of the results of the survey carried out in nine Central and Eastern European countries in 2000;

(iii) *The international violence against women survey.* This ongoing project, started in 2000, is carried out jointly by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, Statistics Canada and UNICRI.

### **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 Institute during the reporting period have included the following:

(a) *Training courses and seminars.* The Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders organized the 120th international senior seminar and the 121st and 122nd international training courses, which dealt with effective administration of the police and the prosecution (the

theme of the course was selected by the Institute as part of its implementation of the Vienna Declaration, paras. 3 and 4), enhancement of community-based alternatives to incarceration (paras. 22 and 26) and trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (paras. 6, 7 and 14). The Institute held the fifth special training course on corruption control in criminal justice (para. 16), the seventh special seminar for senior criminal justice officials of China on criminal justice reform (paras. 3 and 4), the third special training course on juvenile delinquent treatment systems in Kenya (para. 24) and the first seminar on the justice system for Tajik officials (paras. 3 and 4);

(b) *Research and publications.* The main publications of the Asia and Far East Institute were the 59th edition of the Resource Material Series and the reports of the “joint UNAFEI/Philippines seminar” and the “joint UNAFEI/Kenya seminar”;

(c) *Technical cooperation*

(i) The Asia and Far East Institute held a joint seminar with Indonesia on criminal justice reform and sent resource persons to Costa Rica to participate in an international training course on the facilitation of the reintegration of inmates into society and to Kenya to assist in the development of nationwide standards for the treatment of juvenile offenders;

(ii) The Asia and Far East Institute and the Centre for International Crime Prevention held a pre-ratification expert group seminar on the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (General Assembly resolutions 55/25, annexes I-III, and 55/250, annex). The Asia and Far East Institute also held a ceremony and symposium celebrating its fortieth anniversary;

(d) *Future plans.* The Asia and Far East Institute will continue to select topics connected with transnational organized crime and corruption as the main themes of future courses and seminars, in close liaison with the Centre for International Crime Prevention. The Asia and Far East Institute will also concentrate on themes concerning the treatment of offenders, reinforcing country-focused courses and enhancing technical cooperation (specifically judicial reform assistance in Indonesia in 2003) and research (especially in the region of Asia and the Pacific).

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

6. The activities of the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders during 2002 and 2003 were guided by the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration, as well as the specific needs of the States of the region:

(a) *Action against transnational organized crime and corruption.* The Latin American Institute has continued to organize high-level seminars to increase awareness of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the legal instruments and the intensification of multilateral cooperation in the areas covered by the Convention. In that connection, the Latin American Institute,

together with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, organized a regional seminar in Guatemala City in January 2002 on fighting organized crime and corruption for police officers, prosecutors and judges from Central America and Mexico. The focus was placed on best practices to fight organized crime and corruption in the framework of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;<sup>1</sup>

(b) *Prison overcrowding and alternatives to incarceration.* With the support of the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the collaboration of the Asia and Far East Institute, the Latin American Institute continued to update its study of the phenomenon of prison overcrowding in the countries of Latin America. The results of the project are published periodically under the title “The penal system and human rights: the challenge of overcrowding in prisons”;

(c) *Study of prison conditions of women and children in the Central American countries.* Together with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Latin American Institute is conducting a study to analyse prison conditions of women and their children;

(d) *First Inter-American Congress on Legal Defence in Latin America and the Caribbean.* Together with the Supreme Court of Justice and Office of Public Defence of Costa Rica, the Latin American Institute organized the first congress on legal defence in the Americas in San José from 21 to 23 October 2002. The purpose of the meeting was to improve access to justice for all citizens of the region by contributing to the establishment of strong public legal assistance institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean and strengthening public defenders’ offices in the region;

(e) *Training programme on living conditions in prisons for Latin America and the Caribbean.* With the support of the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the participation of the Asia and Far East Institute, the Latin American Institute organized its fourth annual course in San José in July 2002;

(f) *Women, justice and gender programme.* With the support of the Danish International Development Agency, the Latin American Institute continued to implement a project focusing on the legal gender perspective in the judicial systems of the region;

(g) *Incorporation of the gender perspective into legal training programmes.* Together with the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the Rodrigo Lara Bonilla Judicial School in Colombia, the Latin American Institute continued adapting its judicial training programme to include the gender perspective;

(h) *Domestic violence: development and application of the Training Manual for the Police in Latin America.* With the technical and financial support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Latin American Institute has continued to implement this project in three countries of the region, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay;

(i) *Women in parliament and policy-making.* With the support of the Government of the Netherlands, the Latin American Institute is carrying out a pilot project in Costa Rica to enhance the political participation of women in

policy-making through the review, evaluation and, if necessary, modification of legislation, policies, procedures and practices;

(j) *Monitoring training of trainers on the Training Manual on Juvenile Justice and Police.* The Latin American Institute has continued to deliver technical assistance to the Technical Judicial Police and the National Police of Panama in collaboration with the School of the Judicial Branch of Panama and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (Panama);

(k) *Implementation and dissemination of United Nations Standards and Norms.* Together with the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law in Sweden and with the financial support of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the Latin American Institute will develop two 10-day seminars on criminal justice and human rights with a range of actors working in the area of the administration of justice;

(l) *Electronic criminal justice documentation centre.* The Latin American Institute has enhanced its documentation centre through the establishment of an online database from which information and complete versions of documents may be retrieved through the Internet; this easily accessible database will facilitate research in the region;

(m) *International Criminal Court.* The Latin American Institute, jointly with the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy in Vancouver, Canada, has been implementing a project to encourage the Governments of the region to ratify and implement the Statute of the International Criminal Court and to provide them with information and assistance to that end.

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

7. Activities of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control during the period under review have included the following:

(a) *Projects related to the recommendations of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the plans of action*

(i) *Family violence.* The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control will continue to organize training courses for law enforcement officials dealing with family violence in their daily work. The second such course for Estonia is planned for early 2003, with a focus on cooperation with local authorities. The United States Department of State provides the financing;

(ii) *Survey on violence against women.* This survey has been initiated in cooperation with UNICRI and Statistics Canada. In late 2002, full-fledged studies started in a few industrialized countries. Surveys in 10 African, Asian, East European and Latin American countries are planned for early 2003. Additional industrialized countries will participate in the project on a self-funded basis during 2003. A parallel effort involving five Nordic countries has already begun;



(iii) *Trafficking in persons*. The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control has provided support for the establishment of the Centre for International Crime Prevention database;

(iv) *Sixth United Nations survey on crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems*. Work on the analysis of the European and North American results of the sixth survey began in 2000. The comparative analysis report will be issued as a publication of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control in 2003;

(b) *Projects with regional relevance*

(i) *Prisons in Central and Eastern Europe revisited*. This study focuses on changes in the organizational structure, progress in adhering to the European Prison Rules of the Council Europe and the extent and nature of foreign technical assistance. The final manuscript is expected in early 2003. A British expert is carrying out the project, with financial support from the Home Office;

(ii) *Health care in prisons in three Central and Eastern European countries*. This is an in-depth analysis of the health-care services in the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland in relation to current international guidelines. A British expert is carrying out the project and the final report is expected in early 2003;

(iii) In 2003, possibilities will be explored to form a partnership institute network with a few European research institutes. As a pilot, a policy-making project on *decreasing the prison population* will be initiated;

(iv) *Council of Europe working group on organized crime*. A staff member of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control has continued to participate in the deliberations of the Council of Europe expert group on organized crime in Council of Europe member States;

(v) *“European Sourcebook” working group*. The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control is represented in the Council of Europe working group to collect commensurable data on crime and criminality;

(vi) *European Society of Criminology*. The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control has been active in the preparations for the third congress of the Society, to be held in Helsinki in 2003;

(vii) *Nordic-Baltic campaign against trafficking in women*. Within the framework of the Nordic Council of Ministers, a staff member of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control represents the Ministry of Justice of Finland in a Nordic-Baltic working group planning a campaign against trafficking in women in the region;

(c) *Other functions and tasks*

(i) *Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology*. A staff member of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control was appointed chairperson of the Council for the period 2001-2003;

(ii) *Advisory functions in crime policy*. Staff members of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control will continue to be engaged in national policy projects;

(iii) *Production of reports and other documents for widespread dissemination*; and *scholarships* for 2003 are granted to five European researchers and practitioners.

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

8. *The strategic plan for the period 2002-2006* of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders has three objectives: (a) to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice systems; (b) to design and implement policies and programmes on the prevention of crime and the reinforcement of criminal justice administration within the framework of national development plans; and (c) to promote stronger relations between the African Institute and its member States in order to facilitate the adoption of adequate policies, programmes and measures for crime prevention and criminal justice in line with international standards. These objectives reflect the desire of the African Institute to foster the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and the relevant United Nations conventions. Activities within the framework of the strategic plan have included the following during the period under review:

(a) *Projects*

(i) *Draft conventions on extradition and mutual legal assistance.* Consultations are under way with member States, the African Union and the United States Department of Justice in order to organize an expert meeting in the first half of 2003. Following the meeting, a draft convention will be submitted for adoption to the Council of Ministers and then to the Summit of the African Union;

(ii) *Trafficking in illicit firearms and ammunition.* At the time of the regional workshop on trafficking in firearms in Africa, held in Kampala from 11 to 13 June 2001, only 19 Governments had returned the questionnaire. Some 27 States have now replied. A report will be published in the first half of 2003 analysing the data submitted;

(iii) *Social reinsertion of former offenders.* This is an ongoing project in Uganda and has become part of the regular activities of the Social Welfare Department of the Uganda Prison Service. The African Institute also maintains close links in this area with Mozambique, in particular with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project, "Support to the justice sector";

(iv) *Study on the relations between the African Institute and its member States.* A questionnaire was developed and sent in October 2002 to 32 States covering the five subregional development centres of the Economic Commission for Africa. The African Institute hopes to receive replies to the questionnaire and to publish the report by the end of December 2003;

(v) *Priority areas of research in member States.* A data collection instrument was sent to the same countries at the beginning of October 2002. The publication of the report is foreseen for the first quarter of 2003;

(vi) *International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims.* At the request of the Centre for International Crime Prevention with a view to the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twelfth session, a questionnaire has been developed in order to collect comprehensive national data in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/16 of 24 July 2002;

(b) *Conferences and seminars.* The Institute participated, inter alia, in: (i) the 29th Annual Conference and Training Institute of the National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice, held in Jacksonville, Florida, United States of America, from 18 to 26 July 2002, where two papers were presented, on crime prevention and control and on crime globalization and its implications on collaboration and establishment of international networks; (ii) the Twelfth African Meeting of Heads of Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, held in Nairobi from 9 to 13 September 2002; and (iii) a training seminar on arms proliferation, intended for East African security services, held in Kampala from 16 to 27 September 2002. The African Institute also organized a workshop on effective and sustainable crime prevention for heads of government departments in Uganda and other institutions active in that area from 12 to 14 November 2002 in Kampala.

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

9. Activities of the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (ICCLR) have included the following during the period under review:

(a) *International Criminal Court*

(i) ICCLR continued to support global efforts to establish a permanent International Criminal Court. In 2001, the Centre completed the production of the *Manual for the Ratification and Implementation of the 1998 Treaty of Rome*. This was undertaken in collaboration with the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development in Montreal, Canada, with the support of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and the Department of Justice of Canada. The *Manual* will continue to be distributed in seven languages to United Nations Member States and non-governmental organizations, promoting the creation of the Court and professionals in the field. ICCLR also participated regularly in the work of the Preparatory Commission during the year and organized five regional sessions in Africa, the Caribbean and the South Pacific to assist States with the ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute. ICCLR also provided country-specific technical assistance for the drafting of implementing legislation and developed materials to assist States with the supplemental agreements of the International Criminal Court, as well as a substantive analysis of implementing legislative models;

(ii) ICCLR and the Liu Institute for the Study of Global Issues at the University of British Columbia, Canada, are preparing a document that will set out various operational and administrative options for the establishment and

the effective management of the proposed victims and witnesses unit of the International Criminal Court;

(b) *Criminal justice policy development: restorative justice*

(i) ICCLR, with partners including the Government of Canada and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, is actively supporting efforts to respond to Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/14 of 27 July 2000 on basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters. ICCLR participated in the discussion, which resulted in the revised preliminary draft elements of a declaration of basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters. The draft principles were presented to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eleventh session, in 2002;

(ii) In Canada, ICCLR collaborated with the Canadian Criminal Justice Association, the Centre for Restorative Justice at Simon Fraser University and others to organize a national restorative justice working conference, held in Hull, Quebec, in October 2002;

(c) *Technical assistance in corrections*

(i) Through its ongoing programme of work in corrections, ICCLR, in partnership with the Correctional Service of Canada, promotes the implementation of United Nations standards and norms as they relate to corrections and the treatment of offenders. ICCLR provides assistance in policy development, information exchange and training focusing on China, Africa and Central America. The recently published ICCLR manual, *International Prison Policy Development Instrument*, assists in policy development. These projects support the implementation of the Vienna Declaration, in particular, the recommended actions on prison overcrowding and alternatives to incarceration and on standards and norms;

(ii) *China programme.* ICCLR, supported by 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 human rights standards. In March 2002, ICCLR successfully completed two major projects: the criminal law and criminal justice cooperation programme (Phase II), and the project for the ratification and implementation of human rights covenants. ICCLR's criminal justice cooperation programme provided support for the law reform and training activities. ICCLR's human rights covenants project focused on assisting China prepare for the ratification and implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights<sup>2</sup> and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.<sup>3</sup> ICCLR plans to continue to support rule of law, good governance and democracy initiatives with two new projects in China during the period 2002-2007: implementing international standards in criminal justice and procuratorate reform;

(d) *Development of legislative reform guidelines to assist States parties implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.* With the support of the Government of Canada, ICCLR has initiated a project to develop a guide to the legislative reforms required to effectively combat transnational organized crime to assist signatory States to ratify and implement the

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I). During the first phase of the project, an international meeting of experts was held to draw up a methodology and work plan and to define the scope of the guide. The production of the guide is currently under way and will be completed by 31 March 2003. The guide is to provide member States with legislative options and models with respect to the main provisions of the Convention. The project is a cooperative effort to assist in achieving the objectives of the Vienna Declaration;

(e) *Review of implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women.* ICCLR completed a project to review the implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women. This was a joint project with the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) of the Organization of American States. The review provided an analysis of the progress achieved to date in the implementation of the Convention, the obstacles encountered by signatories and the work that remained. This activity is being undertaken in pursuance of the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration.

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

10. The Research Group of the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) consists of the following programmes: violence, property crime and drugs; sophisticated crime, regulation and business social policy and crime; and research dissemination and support:

(a) The *violence, property crime and drugs programme* maintains several national monitoring programmes, the national homicide monitoring programme, the national firearms monitoring programme, the national armed robbery monitoring programme and the drug use monitoring in Australia programme. Other areas of study include drugs and crime and property and crime;

(b) The *sophisticated crime, regulation and business programme* focuses on fraud and white collar crime, transnational crime, technology and crime, small business against crime and farm crime;

(c) The *social policy and crime programme* is concerned with juvenile justice, corrections, crime against older Australians and national deaths in custody;

(d) The *research dissemination and support programme* is responsible for publishing, disseminating and promoting AIC research. It also provides administrative support to the Research Group, the Criminology Research Council and the AIC Ethics Committee;

(e) During the reporting period, AIC established a *learning and knowledge development group*, which organized two training courses on identity fraud and money-laundering. Courses on crime prevention and restorative justice are planned for 2003;

(f) Since January 2001 AIC has produced 56 titles in its Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice series, 10 titles in the Research and Public Policy Series, 2 annual reports, 2 publications in the Technical and Background Papers Series, 36 *Crime Facts Info* sheets, 2 editions of *Australian Crime: Facts and Figures* and 4 commercial publications: *The Cambridge Handbook of Australian Criminology*;<sup>4</sup> *Crime in the Professions*;<sup>5</sup> *Corruption and Anti-Corruption*;<sup>6</sup> and *Electronic Theft: Unlawful Acquisition in Cyberspace*.<sup>7</sup> This is in addition to many government and consultancy reports. AIC has hosted 10 conferences over the past two years. Additional details may be found on the AIC web site ([www.aic.gov.au](http://www.aic.gov.au)).

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

11. The International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences (ISISC) carried out the following activities during the period under review:

(a) *International cooperation in criminal matters, including the fight against transnational organized crime, extradition and terrorism*

(i) ISISC continued its work on the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, in cooperation with its new body, the Monitoring Centre on Organized Crime. As a member of the Italian ministerial committee for the implementation of the Convention, ISISC created specific programmes for Central and Eastern European States and members of the League of Arab States. The technical assistance provided by ISISC is focused on the implementation of national legislation and on international cooperation. The first training seminar was organized in Siracusa, Italy, from 12 to 14 December 2002, with the participation of experts from Central and Eastern Europe. ISISC also participated in the African ministerial meeting on the Convention, held in Algiers on 28 and 29 October 2002;

(ii) ISISC was a partner in the European Union tempus project on advanced training for the fight against organized crime, in support of law enforcement of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Three workshops were held in Skopje between April and May 2002 and a meeting was organized in Siracusa, Italy;

(iii) ISISC pursued its training programme in the field of international cooperation in penal matters, organizing a training seminar for Egyptian judges, prosecutors, military judges and senior police officers in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy and the Ministry of Justice and Security of Egypt, on the topic of international cooperation in penal matters to combat organized crime and terrorism, held in Siracusa, Italy, from 8 to 15 September 2002;

(iv) In collaboration with the International Association of Penal Law, ISISC hosted the International Congress of the Young Penalists Section of the International Association in Noto, Italy, from 16 to 22 June 2002. The Congress was devoted to the topic "Contemporary perspectives on terrorism";

(b) *High-technology and computer-related crime*. ISISC, in cooperation with the Monitoring Centre on Organized Crime and charged by the Council of Europe, organized a major conference in Palermo, Italy, from 3 to 5 October 2002, on the

Convention on Cybercrime of the Council of Europe,<sup>8</sup> signed in Budapest in November 2001, in order to promote the ratification process of that Convention;

(c) *International criminal law.* From 28 November to 3 December 2002, the Institute organized in Siracusa, Italy, a world conference on the theme “International criminal law: quo vadis?” In view of the recent entry into force of the treaty for the International Criminal Court, it was a unique opportunity to discuss new developments of international criminal law from substantive and procedural perspectives;

(d) *International Criminal Court.* ISISC has continued to be one of the principal actors in the promotion of the International Criminal Court, organizing meetings of experts and seminars in relation to the work of the United Nations and participating with its own representatives at the formal and informal meetings of the United Nations. ISISC has also participated in conferences in order to disseminate knowledge on the Court to the public in general, and national legislators in particular, so as to facilitate the process of accession to and ratification of the Statute by States. This programme has been carried out in cooperation with the International Human Rights Law Institute at DePaul University College of Law, Chicago, Illinois, United States, which has provided technical legal assistance to 11 least developed countries that have ratified the Statute in the last four years;

(e) *Strengthening the criminal justice system, including the protection of human rights.* ISISC continued its regular activities for the propagation of international humanitarian law. From 27 September to 2 October 2002, ISISC, in collaboration with the United States Department of State, held a seminar in Siracusa, Italy, for Iraqi lawyers and jurists on post-conflict justice;

(f) *Implementation of United Nations standards and norms.* Continuing its collaboration with the United Nations, ISISC, jointly with the Centre for International Crime Prevention and in cooperation with the Monitoring Centre for Organized Crime, organized two meetings of experts from 3 to 8 December 2002 for the drafting and updating of United Nations standards and norms. The first such meeting, held in Siracusa, Italy, from 3 to 5 December 2002, was on legislative and implementation tools in the fight against terrorism. The second meeting, held in Siracusa from 6 to 8 December 2002, focused on the updating of the manuals on the Model Treaty on Extradition (General Assembly resolutions 45/117, annex, and 52/58, annex) and the Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Assembly resolutions 45/117, annex, and 53/112, annex I).

## H. Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences

12. The annual work programme of the Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences for the year 2003 is designed to meet the needs of law enforcement agencies in research on security issues, offering postgraduate programmes and conducting short-term training courses in the area of the prevention and control of crime in the Arab countries.

13. The Institute of Graduate Studies provides programmes with specialization in public security and law enforcement. It has recently been academically reorganized to keep it abreast of new trends in Arab and international universities. The Institute

of Graduate Studies grants the following degrees: Diploma, Master and Ph.D., in courses such as police sciences, criminal justice and social sciences. The Training Institute offers training programmes that are designed to improve the competence of Arab law enforcement personnel in the field of combating terrorism and drug-related crimes, as well as biological, ballistic and other forensic analysis.

14. The Studies and Research Centre deals with research, translations, symposiums and publications. The Centre will deliver lectures on topics such as bank forgery, fighting the use of illicit drugs, cyber terrorism and school violence. It also plans to conduct symposiums on for example, intellectual property, problems and solutions in the information field, tourism security, stadium riots and traffic accidents, as well as organize the first Arab meeting of prosecutors and the first Arab corruption conference. The Centre will publish a number of selected titles, 2 issues of the *Arab Journal for Security Sciences and Training* and 12 issues of *Al-Amn wa Al-Hayat* (Security and life) magazine.

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

15. The National Institute of Justice, the research agency for the United States Department of Justice, promotes scientific research and evaluation to enhance the administration of justice and public safety. The National Institute of Justice creates assessment tools with research projects in law enforcement and policing; justice systems (sentencing, courts, prosecution and defence); corrections; investigative and forensic sciences, including deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA); counter-terrorism and critical incidents; crime prevention and causes of crime; violence and victimization, including violent crime; drugs, alcohol and crime; and spatial information and automated systems. The Institute's programme activities include the following:

(a) *The international centre web site* [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/international/](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/international/) has up-to-date information about the Institutes international projects and activities;

(b) *Partnership with Ukraine*: A conference in Washington, D.C., concluded this three-year research and evaluation programme that brought Ukrainian and United States researchers together. The resulting research papers are on the web site;

(c) *The World Justice Information Network* makes available source material to allow researchers from around the world to communicate and share research findings on crime and justice issues;

(d) *The trafficking in humans programme* supported research on the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Canada, Mexico and the United States; trafficking in women in the United States; social organization of human trafficking from China; trafficking of women from Ukraine; traffickers in women from Eastern Europe; and needs assessment of services available and those needed for victims of trafficking;

(e) *International research seminars* are organized on a wide variety of transnational crime topics;

(f) *The international visitors programme* arranged programmes for academics, government officials, non-governmental organization representatives,



law enforcement personnel and journalists in 27 separate groups from 19 different countries;

(g) *The anti-corruption curriculum development programme* designed a curriculum for teaching respect for civil society and its institutions in Georgia;

(h) The project on *improving police awareness of the relationship between drugs and crime* studies the relationship between crime and drug use;

(i) *The partnerships with other countries programme* fostered cooperation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Ministry of Public Security of Israel;

(j) *The international visiting fellows programme* promoted research on critical criminal justice issues;

(k) *United Nations activities* included participation in the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(l) The project on the *impact of transnational crime on local and state law enforcement* assessed the nature and extent to which terrorism and transnational crime affect State and local law enforcement practitioners in the United States;

(m) *Issues in International Crime*. A series of monographs on important international crime topics, including *Crime, Criminal Justice, and Criminology in Post-Soviet Ukraine*;<sup>9</sup> *The Threat of Russian Organized Crime*;<sup>10</sup> and *Democratizing the Police Abroad: What to Do and How to Do It*,<sup>11</sup> was published in 2001;

(n) The project on *policing in Poland* evaluated the performance of community-oriented policing as used in Poland;

(o) *The study of drugs and crime in South Africa* examined the connection with criminal behaviour associated with use of different drugs.

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

16. The Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law developed new capacity-building programmes in a number of countries. In April 2002, the Institute opened a field office in Nairobi in order to coordinate the Institute's activities in East Africa.

17. The list of activities organized by the Institute in 2001 and 2002 is rather extensive. For a full account of activities not directly related to the *plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration*, see the web site [www.rwi.lu.se](http://www.rwi.lu.se), which provides a detailed summary of the Institute's activities.

18. The following activities related to implementation of the Vienna Declaration:

(a) *Research*

(i) In 2002, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute and the Danish Centre for Human Rights published a book entitled *Human Rights and Good Governance: Building Bridges*,<sup>12</sup> based on a series of meetings with

researchers, which examined the links between good governance and human rights, such as between transparency and freedom of information and between anti-corruption efforts and equal rights;

(ii) *Judicial independence in China*. This research project aims to map the independence of the judiciary 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. Instead this project strives to make a detailed overview of the situation using a broad spectrum of indicators;

(b) *Technical cooperation*

(i) *Capacity-building programmes* for institutions 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 the main components within the capacity-building programme, which is financed mainly through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency;

(ii) *Training* in human rights for different actors in the administration of justice is an important part of the Institute's activities. The focus is on the dissemination of United Nations standards and norms, leaving to local and regional partners the drawing up of such standards and norms in the specific context of the respective national system. The programmes are intended for senior policy makers, decision makers and trainers. The countries in which the Raoul Wallenberg Institute has carried out training programmes in the period 2001-2002 are China, Ethiopia, Georgia, Indonesia, Kenya, South Africa, Turkey, Uganda, The United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe;

(iii) In addition to the in-country training programmes, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute has also continued its multilateral *advanced programmes in human rights* for senior government officials, academics and representatives from non-governmental organizations. Such programmes are organized for participants from developing countries as well as from countries with economies in transition;

(iv) *Institutional support*. Since 1999, the Institute is partner to a UNDP project aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Public Defender's Office in Georgia. Within the framework of that project, the Institute has contributed literature and computers to the Public Defender's Office. The Raoul Wallenberg Institute has also organized training courses in human rights and contributed to the translation of a compilation of human rights standards into Georgian;

(v) In 2000, the Institute signed an agreement on institutional support for the Human Rights Trust of Southern Africa, a regional non-governmental organization based in Harare. The objective of the Trust is to promote human rights and good governance in Southern Africa, through training and research on human rights in the administration of justice. The programme continued in 2001 and 2002;

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

(c) *Publications*. In 2001, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute and the Human Rights Centre at the University of Essex, United Kingdom, published *Essential Texts on Human Rights for Police*,<sup>13</sup> 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", is in preparation, to be published in 2003.

## K. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime

19. The activities of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) during the period under review included the following:

(a) *Norms and standards for crime prevention*

(i) ICPC participated in an expert meeting in Vancouver, Canada, in January 2002 to redraft the proposed guidelines on crime prevention. The Centre will disseminate information on the guidelines and promote their broad understanding and usage. The 2002 colloquium, co-sponsored by the Government of Belgium, focused on prevention in schools. The 2001 colloquium focused on an evaluation discussion paper published by ICPC. ICPC will inaugurate a 10-day training institute on crime prevention in 2004;

(ii) *Women and gendering of crime prevention*. A report on women's safety and violence against women was prepared and published. A discussion paper on gender and crime prevention was also published;

(iii) *Inventory of policies, programmes and practices*. ICPC has begun to set up an international database on crime prevention policies and practices;

(b) *Crime Prevention Resource Centre* (see [www.crime-prevention-intl.org](http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org)). Present publications have included: *The International Observer on Crime Prevention* (monthly e-journal); *The Evaluation Discussion Paper; Gender and Crime Prevention Discussion Paper; The Police and Prevention Tool Kit; Preventing Hate Crimes; Investing in Youth; Inspiring Police Practices; The Role of Local Government in Community Safety; Promoting Safety in Schools: International Action and Experience; Investing in Youth; Preventing Crime and Victimization; Preventing Residential Burglaries and Home Invasions; Investing Wisely in Crime Prevention: International Experiences; Urban Safety and Good Governance: The Role of the Police*;

(c) *Technical assistance*. ICPC provided technical assistance in Mali and South Africa.

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

20. ISPAC focused its activities on issues related to the fight against organized crime, corruption, trafficking in persons and terrorism:

(a) ISPAC concentrated on promoting the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto. In cooperation with the Centre for International Crime Prevention, the Advisory Council organized a seminar on the theme "Towards the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime" in Courmayeur, Italy, in October 2001. The purpose of the seminar was to define a general framework of legal and implementation measures that could be usefully applied and to draft a document with guidelines for the ratification of the Convention and national legislation;

(b) In cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, ISPAC organized an international conference on trafficking: networks and logistics of transnational crime and international terrorism in Courmayeur, Italy, in December 2002. The major goal of the conference was to explore the networks and logistics and to identify the modus operandi of criminal and terrorist organizations;

(c) ISPAC co-hosted the XVIIth Coordination Meeting of the Institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and an expert workshop on the third protocol of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, in Courmayeur, Italy, in December 2002. The goal of the workshop was the formulation of legislative guidelines for dealing with illicit firearms;

(d) Recent ISPAC publications include: *Combating Transnational Crime: Concepts, Activities and Responses*; *Countering Terrorism Through International Cooperation*; *The Rule of Law in the Global Village: Issues of Sovereignty and Universality*; *A Guide for Non-Governmental Organizations on Working with the United Nations on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*; and the quarterly *ISPAC Newsletter*, issued in cooperation with the Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences.

#### Notes

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

<sup>2</sup> United Nations *Treaty Series*, vol. 999, No. 14668.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 993, No. 14531.

<sup>4</sup> Adam Graycar and Peter Grabosky, eds., *The Cambridge Handbook of Australian Criminology* (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2002).

<sup>5</sup> Russell G. Smith, ed., *Crime in the Professions* (Aldershot, United Kingdom, Ashgate Publishing, 2002).

- <sup>6</sup> Peter Larmour and Nick Wolanin, eds., *Corruption and Anti-Corruption* (Canberra, Asia Pacific Press, 2001).
- <sup>7</sup> Peter Grabosky, Russell G. Smith and Gillian Dempsey, *Electronic Theft: Unlawful Acquisition in Cyberspace* (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2001).
- <sup>8</sup> *European Treaty Series*, No. 185.
- <sup>9</sup> Todd S. Foglesong and Peter H. Solomon, Jr., *Crime, Criminal Justice and Criminology in Post-Soviet Ukraine*, Issues in International Crime series (United States of America, Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, Rockville, Maryland, 2001).
- <sup>10</sup> James O. Finckenauer and Yuri A. Voronin, *The Threat of Russian Organized Crime*, Issues in International Crime series, (United States of America, Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 2001).
- <sup>11</sup> David H. Bayley, *Democratizing the Police Abroad: What to Do and How to Do It*, Issues in International Crime series (United States of America, Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 2001).
- <sup>12</sup> Hans-Otto Sano and Gudmundur Alfredsson, eds., *Human Rights and Good Governance: Building Bridges* (The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2002).
- <sup>13</sup> Ralph Crawshaw and Leif Holmström, eds., *Essential Texts on Human Rights for Police* (The Hague, Kluwer Law International, 2001).
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