UNODC Organized Crime Branch Implementation Support Section’s Contributions to SDG Target 16.4

“By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime”

Brownbag Lunch
Vienna, Austria, 9 May 2019
SDG 16.4 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.

- **16A** - Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

- **16.4.1** - Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

- **16.4.2** - Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments
Combating all forms of organized crime

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COMBATING ALL FORMS OF ORGANIZED CRIME
A multifaceted challenge

• Transnational organized criminal groups:
  – Diversify their activities based upon the market: Trafficking in firearms, drugs, human beings, wildlife, falsified medical products, timber and other natural resources, etc;
  – Global economy - Operate across borders, often thriving on political conflicts;
  – Use new technologies and platforms such as darknet sites;
  – Exploit gaps and discrepancies in national legislation and criminal justice systems;
  – Adjust methodology/patterns to avoid detection by law enforcement

• Criminal “super-networks” integrate several layers:
  - Drugs (or other criminal commodity) production;
  - Smuggling routes;
  - Storage and distribution networks;
  - Financial facilitators and infrastructure;
  - Corrupted officials.
Challenges to the detection, investigation and prosecution of transnational organized and serious crime

- Diversity of national regulations & legislations
- Lack of opportunity or resistance of criminal justice institutions to change/adapt to needs of addressing TOC
- Insufficiency of resources and tools for practitioners
- Problems of national (and regional) coordination
- International cooperation
- Problems associated with effective international cooperation in criminal matters – the inability of authorities to obtain information needed by judicial and prosecuting authorities for court cases in a timely manner.
Forestry Crime

- National and local issues, including indigenous communities
- National coordination issues (different ministries with different agendas and powers)
- Legislative gaps
- Under resourced
- Inter- Island or land transportation
- Export via containers or trucks
- Corruption within the private sector and by national authorities
Falsified medical products, a threat with a multidimensional impact

Source: World Health Organization, A study on the public health and socioeconomic impact of substandard or falsified medical products, 2017
A global threat

UNODC Guide to Good Legislative Practices

- Follows a 2013 UNODC technical conference on the trafficking of “fraudulent medicines”
- Provides assistance for the development/update of legislation to combat falsified medical product-related crime.
- Partners: Council of Europe, ECOWAS, European Union, International Council of Nurses, INTERPOL, New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), WCO, WHO
ISS GLOBAL PROGRAMMES
ISS Global Programmes

- BENATOC – Global Programme on Building Effective Networks against Transnational Organized Crime
- Container Control Programme
- CRIMJUST – Strengthening criminal investigation and criminal justice cooperation along the cocaine route in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa
- GPTOC – Global Programme for Strengthening the Capacities of Member States to Prevent and Combat Transnational Organized and Serious Crime
- Global Firearms Programme
LE TrainNet
Law Enforcement Training Network

Various training/education institutions of:
- police
- customs
- border guards
- national security
- specialised agencies
- others

- Regular contacts & exchange of best practices, curricula, training manuals
- Making best use of each other’s capacities
- Database of training materials
- Support from partners: INTERPOL, OSCE, WCO, CEPOL and others
BENATOC – Networking the networks for inter-regional cooperation
BENATOC

Law Enforcement Regional Cooperation Structures
❖ For example: CARICC (Central Asia), JPC (Iran Afghanistan, Pakistan), CERIAN (Latin America), SARICC – TOC (South Asia)
❖ Support to and cooperation with SELEC, GCC-CICCD, ASEANAPOL, AFRIPOL, GCCPOL and others

Main functions:
✓ Ensuring exchange of criminal intelligence (seconded liaison officers from member states and observers);
✓ Promoting regional cooperation;
✓ Coordinating multilateral operations & Serving as a platform for operational initiatives – for instance meetings of the case officers investigating real cases.

Benefits:
➢ All competent bodies involved – Police, DCAs, Customs, Security Services, Border Guards
➢ More effective regional law enforcement cooperation!
Container Control Programme (CCP)

➢ Progress towards the fulfilment of SDG target 16.4, in particular, towards:
   ➔ reducing illicit financial and arms flows, alongside other contraband;
   ➔ combating transnational organized crime in a range of other areas, from stolen assets, to narcotics, and even chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) materials.

➢ The CCP does this by establishing inter-agency Port Control Units (PCUs) and Air Cargo Control Units (ACCUs) at seaports, dry ports, land border crossings and airports around the world.

➢ At present, CCP has 85 operational units in over 50 countries. This network is linked together via a secure communication system, training and mentoring. Work study exchange visits are also organized regularly.
Container Control Programme

- In 2018, the CCP delivered training to 2,866 officers from customs, police and other relevant law enforcement agencies.

- 232 activities were delivered and 765 seizures made.

- In the first few months of 2019, PCUs in Afghanistan alone have seized hundreds of semi-automatic pistols and other firearms, over 100kg of explosives and detonators, as well as rocket propelled grenade launchers.
• **Objective:**

Focus on strengthening capacities for criminal investigation and criminal justice cooperation, as well as enhance institutional integrity and accountability.
CRIMJUST

- 4 main pillars

OUTCOME 1: Enhanced capacity of law enforcement to collect evidence for successful prosecutions of OC cases, exchange data and conduct joint investigations at inter-regional level.

OUTCOME 2: Enhanced capacity of the judiciary to prosecute and adjudicate OC cases and enhanced transnational judicial cooperation.

OUTCOME 3: Enhanced integrity and accountability of law enforcement and the judiciary.

OUTCOME 4: Enhanced capacity of CSOs to identify, monitor and propose measures to address key integrity and accountability challenges in effectively combatting OC in law enforcement and the judiciary.
CRIMJUST

• CRIMJUST supports developing countries towards the achievement of SDG 16:
  
  **Target 16.4**
  
  • Strengthen relevant national institutions, through international cooperation for building capacity at all levels to combat organized crime

  **Target 16.3**
  
  • Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure access to justice for all

  **Target 16.5 & 16.6**
  
  • Reduce corruption in all its forms, as well as, develop accountable and transparent institutions
Global Programme Preventing and Combating Organized & Serious Crime (GPTOC)

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16A - Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
GPTOC: Global Facilitator of International Cooperation in Criminal Matters

MLA hotline: unodc-mla.facilitators@un.org

UNODC can facilitate ongoing case cooperation by serving as a liaison between countries and identifying the right contacts in other jurisdictions.
GPTOC: Regional judicial cooperation networks
GPTOC: Objectives of the networks

- Assist with the establishment or strengthening of Central Authorities for mutual legal assistance
- Address national coordination issues between competent authorities
- Support the networks’ contact points to:
  - Facilitate judicial cooperation between jurisdictions (sharing contacts, information, advice on the requirements of each jurisdiction etc.);
  - Train criminal justice practitioners on international cooperation in criminal matters and disseminate/raise awareness of the tools developed by UNODC.
Thank you for your attention!

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