



Report of the Third Regional Meeting on Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics held in Chengdu, China, 29-31 October 2019

I. INTRODUCTION

This meeting was organized in the framework of the ‘Roadmap to Improve the Quality and Availability of Crime Statistics at the National and International Level’ (E/CN.3/2013/11 and E/CN.3/2015/8) that was endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission and the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ).

Building on the work of the "First Regional Meeting on Crime Statistics and Victimization Surveys" in Bangkok, Thailand in 2014 and the "Second Regional Meeting on Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics" in Seoul, Republic of Korea in 2016, the "Third Regional Meeting on Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics: *Towards modern and efficient crime statistics systems*" was held in Chengdu, P.R. China, and is the latest regional collaboration in the field of crime and criminal justice statistics.

The meeting brought together national experts of the Asia and the Pacific region to review recent progress on crime and criminal justice statistics and identify ways to improve data quality and availability in the region, specifically related to reporting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators, supporting responses to the UN-Crime Trends Survey (UN-CTS) and implementation assistance for the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (ICCS).

The objectives of the meeting were:

1. To obtain a clear understanding of Asia-Pacific countries’ crime and criminal justice statistics systems, including national organization and technical capacity to produce and analyse data.
2. To discuss methodological challenges and available tools to strengthen reliability and validity of crime data.
3. To raise awareness of updated tools to monitor the 2030 agenda, particularly regarding SDG16 goals.
4. To develop strategies for strengthening and consolidating national statistical systems for UN-CTS reporting.



5. To develop understanding of the ICCS implementation, promote its use for national crime measuring and coordination and as an important component for UN-CTS responses and SDG monitoring.
6. To exchange best practices and promote regional and international activities to increase capacity to provide information related to the SDG Indicators, UN-CTS and the ICCS.

II. ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING

The event was jointly organized by the Institute for Crime Prevention of the Ministry of Justice (ICPMJ), P.R. China, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), in partnership with the UNODC-KOSTAT Centre of Excellence for Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice in Asia and the Pacific (UNODC-KOSTAT CoE) and the Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ), with support from the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Security, Victimization and Justice (UNODC-INEGI CoE).

A. Opening

The meeting was opened by Ms. Gao Zhen, Director General of ICPMJ, P.R. China. Opening remarks were given by Ms. Bai Ping, Inspector of the International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Justice, P.R. China, Mr. Liu Zhicheng, Director General of Sichuan Provincial Department of Justice, P.R. China, Mr. Enrico Bisogno, Unit Chief of UNODC, and Ms. Kes Kyungsoon Choi, Coordinator of UNODC-KOSTAT CoE. In addition, congratulatory videos were given by Ms. Gemma van Halderen, Director of ESCAP and Mr. Kittypong Kittayarak, Executive Director of TIJ.

B. Attendance

The meeting was attended by 50 representatives from national statistical agencies and/or from national ministries/agencies responsible for producing crime statistics from the following countries: Cambodia, P.R. China, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Lao P.D.R, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Thailand, Uzbekistan and Vietnam. (Annex 2).

III. OUTCOME OF THE SESSIONS



A. Taking Stock: Recent Progress and Current Objectives for Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics in the Asia-Pacific Region

The session discussed the main challenges faced by states to produce and disseminate statistical data on crime and criminal justice. Insufficient data production at national level, often depending on lack of resources, was identified as the first challenge to address. Basic data on crime is often lacking in regional countries and is scarcely disaggregated by relevant characteristics. For example, data on intentional homicide, other forms of crime, crime victimization data (age, sex, victim/perpetrator relationship) and operations of criminal justice system (arrest, prosecution, convictions, prisons) are scarcely available.

The analysis conducted by the UNODC-KOSTAT CoE also indicated that available data is not always reported through existing international channels, such as the UN-CTS and/or for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Also, open data dissemination at national level is still insufficient in the region, where crime and justice statistics is a policy area with lower levels of data accessibility and openness.

A number of national reports gave insight into priorities for states and areas requiring technical assistance. P.R.China provided two reports; the first on crime trends, most notably current patterns such as the rise in “white-collar crimes” including fraud and other economic crimes, while serious violent crimes declined, while the second presentation centred on a recidivism study by ICPMJ. Presentations by Indonesia, Kiribati, Lao P.D.R, Mongolia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa and Vietnam provided insights into national structures for data collection, annual reports, and administrative and survey data collection.

B. Focus on Indicators for SDGs: What Sources are Available and Used for Reporting on Global SDG Indicators?

The topic was introduced by an international overview of SDG indicator data collection, followed by presentations on national structures required for data collection from Indonesia focusing homicide data and Maldives focusing on prison data. The TIJ presentation focused on the “Fear of Crime Surveys” providing an insight into SDG indicator 16.1.4 (Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live).

During the working group discussion, countries shared their experiences and challenges in producing national indicators for SDGs. Problems were wide-ranging but primarily,



issues centred on the lack of coordination between national institutions. Such limited coordination was also reflected in data gaps, including in administrative records, which is infrequently shared and subsequently affecting reporting. Participants also raised concerns about statistical capacity, suggesting that technical methodological training may be required. A specific concern was echoed in relation to survey-based SDG indicators: crime victimization surveys are still a rare occurrence in countries of the Asia-Pacific region and specific activities and investment is needed in this regard. The burden is higher for low population countries, since samples may represent a substantial portion of the total population.

Participants also highlighted that the topic of crime and criminal justice statistics in some countries is not regarded as a national priority at the political level and therefore activities raising awareness and other advocacy is needed to raise the profile and visibility of this field.

C. Priorities, Capacities and Training Needs on the ICCS; Global, Regional and National Experiences and Perspectives

Presentations focused on the implementation of the ICCS, with a formal presentation given by UNODC, followed by experiences from TIJ, demonstrating the development of ICCS correspondence tables and the Thai translated version of the ICCS and Central University for Nationalities, P.R.China, gave examples of translating terms and other relevant matching issues.

Participants completed a questionnaire based on ICCS benefits, stage of implementation, national awareness and support requirements. Most participants saw the benefits of ICCS in terms of standardisation, both internally and externally. Respondents have achieved a diverse range of ICCS implementation stages, from initial stages of awareness raising, to national matching.

Raising ICCS awareness by engaging stakeholders through information campaigns, meetings and training workshops to demonstrate its benefits ensures support while overcoming challenges during implementation, for example, with definitional issues in national matching. Particularly, engaging with high-level decision makers in the criminal justice and statistical systems to increase level of priority in the political agenda.

Problems emerging from ICCS implementation including matching national laws to the International Classification, low priority of crime statistics in the region and conservative attitudes towards perceived changes to national legal systems, revealed a misunderstanding of the purpose of the ICCS, which clearly does not require any



legislative change. The commitment of resources and acknowledgements related to funding were also raised.

Areas of requested support included training through technical assistance and workshops. States in the early stages of the process requested assistance in work plan development and awareness raising efforts, whereas, states in the stage of matching national laws to categories in the International Classification requested support and training for researchers and legal experts.

Participants specified that the implementation manual of the ICCS should include examples of national strategies and work plans, moreover, specific (and nationally relevant) examples of correspondence tables, definitional issues and how to overcome them.

D. New Developments and Instruments for Modern Crime Statistics

The initial presentation on UNODC developments included publishing the 2018 *Manual on Corruption Surveys* and future research into measuring nepotism. The first national presentation focused on P.R.China's Peoples' Court insight into judicial statistics to increase efficiency, judicial openness, trial management and assisting decision making. The second presentation by Supreme Peoples' Procuratorate, showed the development of an automated statistics system. The Ministry of Justice gave the third presentation which focused on the use of information technology for the advancement of a unified directory of data resources to enhance data gathering and maximise efficiency. Mongolia provided the final presentation which gave insight into the collaborative approach to enhance Mongolia's data gathering and dissemination.

Discussions focused on innovative progress and methods on how to collect data in the criminal justice system and performance assessment, particularly related to facilitating statistical harmonization and inter-agency cooperation at the national level. For example, in China, the central components of this system were related to the automatization process and real-time updates with broad accessibility to the input generated at the prosecution and judicial level.

Participants were informed of the opportunity to take part in a pilot survey on SDG 16 indicators not currently being measured, either to be integrated into pre-existing population surveys or as independent surveys. Participants were encouraged to contact the UNODC-KOSTAT Centre of Excellence for further information and registration.

E. The Role and Planned Activities of the New Centre of Excellence for Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice in Asia and the Pacific



The role of the UNODC-KOSTAT CoE was presented and discussed. Building on the successful experience of the UNODC-INEGI CoE, established in Mexico in 2011, the UNODC-KOSTAT Centre of Excellence was founded in 2019 to assist Member States in the field of Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice in Asia and the Pacific. The CoE will develop as a knowledge hub to offer and support technical assistance and training starting from the reporting of SDGs indicators, supporting responses to the UN-CTS and implementation assistance for the ICCS. Accordingly, liaising with the UNODC-KOSTAT CoE also ensures broadening the partnership and an appropriation of the tools set forward by UNODC. Emphasis was placed on regional ownership of the CoE, provided also through the Regional Advisory Group (RAG) to offer suggestions on areas for innovation and strategic direction, comprising national experts, NGOs academia and other relevant research institutes. Member states and all participants were encouraged to engage with the CoE to ensure relevant capacity building and training. Participants highlighted its value to build long-term partnerships and programmes.

F. Capability Assessment on the Production of Crime and Criminal Justice Data

National working groups conducted a summary assessment on their statistical capacity, which highlighted some common assets and challenges. Different practices were reported at national level in terms of coordination mechanisms and, in all countries, the SDG monitoring framework has triggered stronger national joint collaboration. The ICCS has also led to stronger coordination within countries that have started its implementation.

Experiences of countries conducting household surveys are very diverse across the region and some of them indicated possible interest to include dedicated modules on Goal 16 indicators in on-going surveys.

The capability assessment revealed diversity in the region. For example, when asked who coordinates crime and criminal justice statistics, responses included National Statistics Office, General Prosecutors Office and several other agencies. When asked about household surveys, many states said they conducted them but many were part of Census or 5-year household surveys without independent victimization or corruption surveys. Reasons for this included lack of technical capacity and cost of surveys. For prioritisation, participants again provided diverse opinions on whether crime and criminal justice statistics was a priority; however, the general consensus was that SDG monitoring was improving the visibility of the field.



G. Mini Workshop on Corruption Surveys

The topic of corruption surveys was introduced as a consolidated tool for collection of SDG indicators 16.5.1 and 16.5.2. Based on the content of the UNODC Manual on Corruption Surveys, in-depth reflections of benefits and drawbacks were presented as well as details on the collection of this sort through add-on modules and stand-alone surveys.

Participants were separated into 3 working groups addressing the following topics: 1) Stakeholders involved in conducting corruption surveys 2) Topics that ought to be covered in a corruption survey at the national level and 3) Ways to ask for issues of bribery and corruption in a population survey.

The groups enabled a greater focus on specific nuances in issues faced by countries to develop these measurements, but also successful experiences of corruption surveys were shared by the Philippines and Indonesia. More broadly, group reports focused on the need for the involvement of all relevant national stakeholders to ensure collaborative approaches; involvement of the national statistics office was also considered necessary. Topics covered in a corruption survey, should align with those UNODC Manual on Corruption Surveys. Participants also felt that the corruption and bribery should be approached in a gentle way, for example, not using terms such as “corruption” or “bribery” as they be too direct, or people may not realise their actions are either of these things.

IV. THE WAY FORWARD

Participants identified several activities, priorities and good practices at national, regional and international levels, to improve crime statistics.

A. Activities at national level

1. Establishment or strengthening of a single coordinating body for ICCS implementation at country level; this entity could also promote coordination of UN-CTS reporting and production of SDG indicators in the areas of crime, violence, illicit trafficking, access to justice, corruption and criminal justice system (police, courts and prison) statistics. It is important to maintain continuous communication with UNODC about the entity responsible for ICCS implementation and UN-CTS reporting.



2. Improve coordination of national mechanisms to produce crime and criminal justice statistics by identifying all existing data sources, sharing data and harmonizing statistical procedures.
3. Engage in advocacy at country level about the importance of producing crime and criminal justice statistics and use all possible venues, including with SDG monitoring activities, to show the value of crime and criminal justice statistics.
4. Become familiar with national SDG monitoring framework and ensure conformity with existing SDG mechanisms.
5. Consider the development of dedicated surveys or add-on modules in SDG indicators.

B. Activities at regional/international level

1. Support methodological development through innovation, sharing of best practice and a strong network of stakeholders for capacity building in the region.
2. Contribute to the development of online trainings on ICCS Capacity building and development of an ICCS Implementation manual.
3. Raise awareness at the political level during significant events including; International Crime Congress in Kyoto, Japan 2020 and the 5th International Conference on Governance, Crime and Justice Statistics, Mexico City, Mexico 2020.
4. Assist in the development and implementation of a pilot survey specifically targeting indicators on SDG16.
5. Conduct capacity assessments to ensure relevant data can be utilised to most effectively support member states in the region.
6. Establish Regional Advisory Group of the UNODC-KOSTAT Centre of Excellence composed of key experts, practitioners and other relevant stakeholders at regional level.
7. Consider a sub-regional focus when implementing capacity building activities, for example in the Pacific region. Such an approach proves to be beneficial to address the specificities of some countries in a region which is very diverse in terms of statistical infrastructure including countries with very advanced statistical systems while others are at the early stages of development.



<ANNEX 1 >

Third Regional Meeting on Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics,
Towards modern and efficient crime statistics systems
In the Asia-Pacific Region
Chengdu, China, 29-31 October 2019
Agenda

Day 1: Tuesday, 29 th October, 2019	
09:00 – 09:40	<p>1. Opening Session</p> <p>Moderator: <u>Gao Zhen, Director General, ICPMJ, China</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bai Ping, Inspector at Director General Level, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Justice, China - Liu Zhicheng, Director General, Sichuan Provincial Department of Justice, China - Enrico Bisogno, Unit Chief, UNODC - Kes Kyungsoon Choi, Coordinator, UNODC-KOSTAT CoE - Gemma van Halderen, ESCAP - Video - Dr. Kittypong Kittayarak, Thailand Institute of Justice – Video
09:40 – 10:00	<p>Break and Photo session</p>
10:00 – 12:00	<p>2. Taking stock: Recent Progress and Current Objectives for Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics in the Asia-Pacific Region</p> <p>Moderator: <u>Michael Jandl, Research Officer, UNODC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation: Data Gaps, Challenges and Priorities in the Asia-Pacific Region by Matthew Harris-Williams, UNODC-KOSTAT CoE (10min) • National Report on Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics: Institutions, Practice, Challenges and Countermeasures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - China: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report on Crime Trends in China, Jin Gaofeng, Professor, People's Public Security University of China (10min) - The Recidivism Survey in China: Thoughts and Instruments, Zhou Yong, Researcher, Deputy Director General of ICPMJ, China (15min) - Indonesia: Sri Arlini Widiyasari (10min) - Kiribati: Oreba Morate (10min) - Laos P.D.R: Khamphanh Chaleunphonh (10min)



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mongolia: Dulmaa Tserenkhuu (10min) - Philippines: Ryan Thomas, (10min) - Rep. of Korea: Tae-Kyun Kim, (10min) - Samoa: Benjamin Sebastian Sila (10min) - Vietnam: Thi Hanh Pham (10min) <p>Discussion (10min)</p> <p><u>Key issues/questions:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the main priorities for improving crime and criminal justice statistics? 2. In which areas is technical assistance and training most needed? 3. In which areas do countries have specific expertise and experiences to offer for the exchange of best practices?
<p>12:00 – 13:30</p>	<p>Lunch</p>
<p>13:30 – 15:00</p>	<p>3. Focus on indicators for SDGs: What Sources are Available and Used for Reporting on Global SDG Indicators?</p> <p>Moderator: Salome Flores, UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Perspectives: Michael Jandl, UNODC (15 min) • National experiences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Homicide data: Sri Arlini Widiyarsari, Indonesia Police (15 min) - Prison data: Maldives (15 min) - Data from Crime Victimization Surveys: “Fear of Crime Surveys” by Sudarak Suvannanonda, Chief, Statistics Program, TIJ (15 min) <p>Discussion (30 min)</p>
<p>15:00 – 15:30</p>	<p>Break</p>
<p>15:30 – 17:00</p>	<p>4. Working Groups on SDGs Indicator</p> <p>Moderator: Enrico Bisogno, UNODC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Group 1: SDG Indicator 16.1.1 Moderator: Matthew Harris-Williams • Working Group 2: SDG Indicator 16.1.3 Moderator: Kes Kyungsoon Choi • Working Group 3: SDG Indicator 11.7.2 Moderator: Salome Flores <p><u>Key issues/questions:</u></p>



	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who is responsible for collecting these data? What sources are available at the moment? And which methods are under development? 2. What are the key issues faced in producing data according to international standards? 3. Which regional or international activities can support the production of SDG indicators in these areas?
17:00 – 17:30	Report from the Working Groups
18:30 – 20:30	Welcome Banquet

Day 2: Wednesday, 30th October, 2019	
09:00 – 10:15	<p>5. Priorities, Capacities and Training Needs on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS); Global, Regional and National Experiences and Perspectives</p> <p>Moderator: Salome Flores, UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Perspectives: Michael Jandl, UNODC • National Perspectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sudarak Suvannanonda, TIJ, Thailand - ICCS-China 1.0 Version, WangQi , ICCS Implementation Expert, Professor, Central University for Nationalities, China (15 min) • Working Groups Discussion: Regional Assessment on priority activities, capacities and challenges for the implementing the ICCS by Matthew Harris-Williams, UNODC-KOSTAT CoE <p><u>Key issues/questions:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the status of ICCS implementation in countries of the region? 2. What are the major challenges in ICCS implementation? 3. What can other countries learn from the experience of countries more advanced in implementing the ICCS? 4. What are the benefits in using the ICCS at the national and international level?
10:15 – 10:45	Coffee break
10:45 – 12:00	6. New Developments and Instruments for Modern Crime Statistics

	<p>Moderator: Enrico Bisogno, Unit Chief, UNODC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Perspectives: Michael Jandl UNODC (15min) • National Perspectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Practice and Experience of People's Courts in Using Big Data to Carry out Crime Statistics, Zhuoyi, Supreme People's Court, China (13min) - New Development of Procuratorial Statistical System and New Practice of Big Data Application, Shi Xianzhi, Supreme People's Procuratorate, China (13min) - Production of China's Judicial Administrative Data, Wangyi, Officer, Information Centre, Ministry of Justice, China (13min) - Dulmaa Tserenkhoo, National Statistical Office, Mongolia (13 min) <p>Discussion (8 min)</p> <p><u>Key issues/questions:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is there a need for new data sources, approaches and instruments? 2. How have the new instruments been developed and tested? What results were obtained? 3. What can other countries learn from the experience and how can the knowledge be transferred to other countries?
12:00 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30- 18:00	Afternoon: Excursion
18:00	Dinner

Day 3: Thursday, 31 st October, 2019	
09:00 – 10:15	<p>7. The Role and Planned Activities of the New Centre of Excellence for Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice in Asia and the Pacific</p> <p>Moderator: Ge Xiangwei, Researcher, ICPMJ, China</p> <p>CoE Presentation: Kes Kyungsoon Choi, UNODC-KOSTAT CoE (20 mins.)</p> <p>Experiences of Partner Organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enrico Bisogno, Unit Chief, UNODC - Salome Flores, UNODC-INEGI CoE - Lt. Col. Panot Sangtubtim, TIJ, Thailand



	<p>Discussion (15 min)</p> <p><u>Key issues/questions:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What role will the new Centre of Excellence play in strengthening statistics on crime and criminal justice in the region? 2. What can be learned from the successful experience of the UNODC-INEGI Center of Excellence in Mexico? 3. What is the role of data producers from criminal justice institutions, National Statistical Offices and research institutes in the work of the Centre?
<p>10:15 – 10:45</p>	<p>Break</p>
<p>10.30 – 12:00</p>	<p>8. Working Groups on the Production of Crime and Criminal Justice Data</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> Kes Kyungsoon Choi, UNODC-KOSTAT CoE</p> <p>Working Group (by State): Filling in the capability matrix on the current capacity of national data producers to produce data and relevant disaggregations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report from the Working Groups and Discussion (45 mins) <p><u>Key issues/questions:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What data are currently produced and by whom? 2. What classification, counting units, rules and recording standards are used? 3. What data disaggregations are produced and at what level? 4. What are the next steps you would like to see? 5. What concretely do you plan to implement in the next 12 months?
<p>12:00 – 13:30</p>	<p>Lunch</p>

<p>13:30 – 15:00</p>	<p>9. Mini Workshop on Corruption Surveys</p> <p>Moderator: Kes Kyungsoon Choi, UNODC-KOSTAT CoE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Module 1. The Benefits and Drawbacks of Corruption Surveys, Michael Jandl, UNODC • Module 2. How to Conduct a Corruption Survey, Salome Flores, UNODC-INEGI CoE • Module 3. Working groups: (20 mins.) <p>Working Group 1: Which stakeholders should be involved in conducting a survey? Moderator: Hector Duarte, UNODC-INEGI CoE</p> <p>Working Group 2: What topics should be covered in a dedicated survey in my country? Moderator: Salome Flores, UNODC-INEGI CoE</p> <p>Working Group 3: How should the issues of bribery and corruption be asked in a population survey? Moderator: Matthew Harris-Williams, UNODC-KOSTAT CoE</p> <p>Report from the Working Groups and Discussion (30 min.)</p> <p><u>Key issues/questions:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the advantages of experience-based surveys over perception surveys? 2. What is the advantage of survey data over administrative data on corruption? 3. Which main topics should be included in a corruption survey and how?
<p>15:00 – 15:30</p>	<p>Break</p>
<p>15:30 – 16:45</p>	<p>10. Outcome Document</p> <p>Moderator: Enrico Bisogno, UNODC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Way Ahead: Outlook and Planned Activities • Meeting Report: Review and Adoption
<p>16:45- 17:00</p>	<p>11. Closing</p> <p>Moderator: Zhao Yang, Ministry of Justice, China</p> <p>Closing Remarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enrico Bisogno, UNODC - Zhou Yong, Researcher, Deputy Director General of ICPMJ, China
<p>18:00 – 19:00</p>	<p>Dinner</p>

<ANNEX 2 >

List of Participants

Country	Name	Government Organization
Cambodia	Lim Penh	National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning
P.R. China	Wang Qi	Professor, Law School, Central University for Nationalities
P.R. China	Jin Gaofeng	Professor, People's Public Security University of China
P.R. China	Zhang Yunran	Doctor, People's Public Security University of China
P.R. China	Zhuo Yu	Legal Researcher, Institute of Justice Big Data Social Governance Research Center, Supreme People's Court
P.R. China	Shi Xianzhi	Senior Prosecutor II, Director of Case Management Office, Supreme People's Procuratorate
P.R. China	Zhang Xian	Officer of Social Science and Culture Department of the National Bureau of Statistics
P.R. China	Bai Ping	Inspector at Director General Level, Bureau of International Cooperation, Ministry of Justice
P.R. China	Gao Zhen	Director General, Institute for Crime Prevention, Ministry of Justice
P.R. China	Liu Zhicheng	Director General, Sichuan Provincial Department of Justice
P.R. China	Zhou Yong	Deputy Director General, Institute for Crime Prevention, Ministry of Justice
P.R. China	Zhao Yang	Director, Bureau of International Cooperation, Ministry of Justice
P.R. China	Qian Cheng	Deputy Director, Bureau of Prison Administration, Ministry of Justice
P.R. China	Guan Qingtian	Deputy Director, Judicial Assistance Exchange Center, Ministry of Justice
P.R. China	Ge Xiangwei	Deputy Director, Institute for Crime Prevention, Ministry of Justice
P.R. China	Liu Shuaike	Bureau of International Cooperation, Ministry of Justice
P.R. China	Wang Yi	Officer, Information Center, Ministry of Justice



P.R. China	Zhang Hao	Journalist, Legal Daily
Indonesia	Nona Iriana	BPS. Statistics Indonesia
Indonesia	Sri Arlini Widiyari	National Crime Information Centre, Indonesian National Police
Kazakhstan	Renat Zulkhairov	Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Accounts of the Prosecutor General's Office
Kiribati	Oreba Morate	National Statistics Office, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Lao P.D.R.	Khamphanh Chaleunphonh	Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Planning and Investment
Lao P.D.R.	Phonevinath Phongdalath	Division of Family Registration and Child Justice, Ministry of Justice
Malaysia	Mohd Amin Ishak	Manpower and Social Statistics Division, Department of Statistics
Maldives	Aishath Iffa Ashraf	Legal Affairs Section, Attorney General's Office
Maldives	Ahmed Niushad	Bureau of Crime Records, Maldives Police Service
Maldives	Fathimath Zeema	Commissioner's Bureau (International Relations), Maldives Police Service
Maldives	Hussain Shameem	Prosecution Support, Record and Statistics Department Prosecutor General's Office
Maldives	Rasheeda Najeeb	Statistics Development and Coordination, National Bureau of Statistics
Mongolia	Dulmaa Tserenkhoo	Population and Social Statistics Department, National Statistical Office
Mongolia	Bayanduuren Bayarsaikhan	Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs
Philippines	Michael Leon F. Taningco	Sectoral Statistics Office, Statistics Authority
Philippines	Ryan C. Thomas	Planning and Statistics Division, Department of Justice
Republic of Korea	Tae-Kyun Kim	Statistical Standards Division, Statistics Policy Bureau, Statistics Korea
Samoa	Benjamin Sebastian Sila	Social Statistics Division, Samoa Bureau of Statistics
Thailand	Sudarak Suwananon	Thailand Institute of Justice
Thailand	Lt. Col. Panot Sangtubtim	Thailand Institute of Justice
Thailand	Yodsawadi Thipphayamongkoludom	Thailand Institute of Justice
Thailand	Supapit Maneenak	Thailand Institute of Justice
Uzbekistan	Khayrulla Khasanov	Culture and Tourism, State Committee of the



		Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics
Uzbekistan	Bakhtiyor Umarov	Department of Criminal-Law Statistics, The General Prosecutor's Office (GPO)
Vietnam	Nguyen Thi Dinh	Department of Criminal Statistics and Information Technology, The Supreme People's Procuracy
Vietnam	Dinh Quoc Thoi	Department of Statistics and Database Management, Ministry of Public Security Office
Vietnam	Thi Hanh Pham	General Statistics Office, Ministry Planning and Investment
UNODC	Enrico Bisogno	Unit Chief
UNODC	Michael Jandl	Research Officer
UNODC-INEGI CoE	Salome Flores	Coordinator
UNODC-INEGI CoE	Hector Duarte	Researcher
UNODC-KOSTAT CoE	Kes Kyungsoon Choi	Coordinator
UNODC-KOSTAT CoE	Matthew Harris-Williams	Researcher