

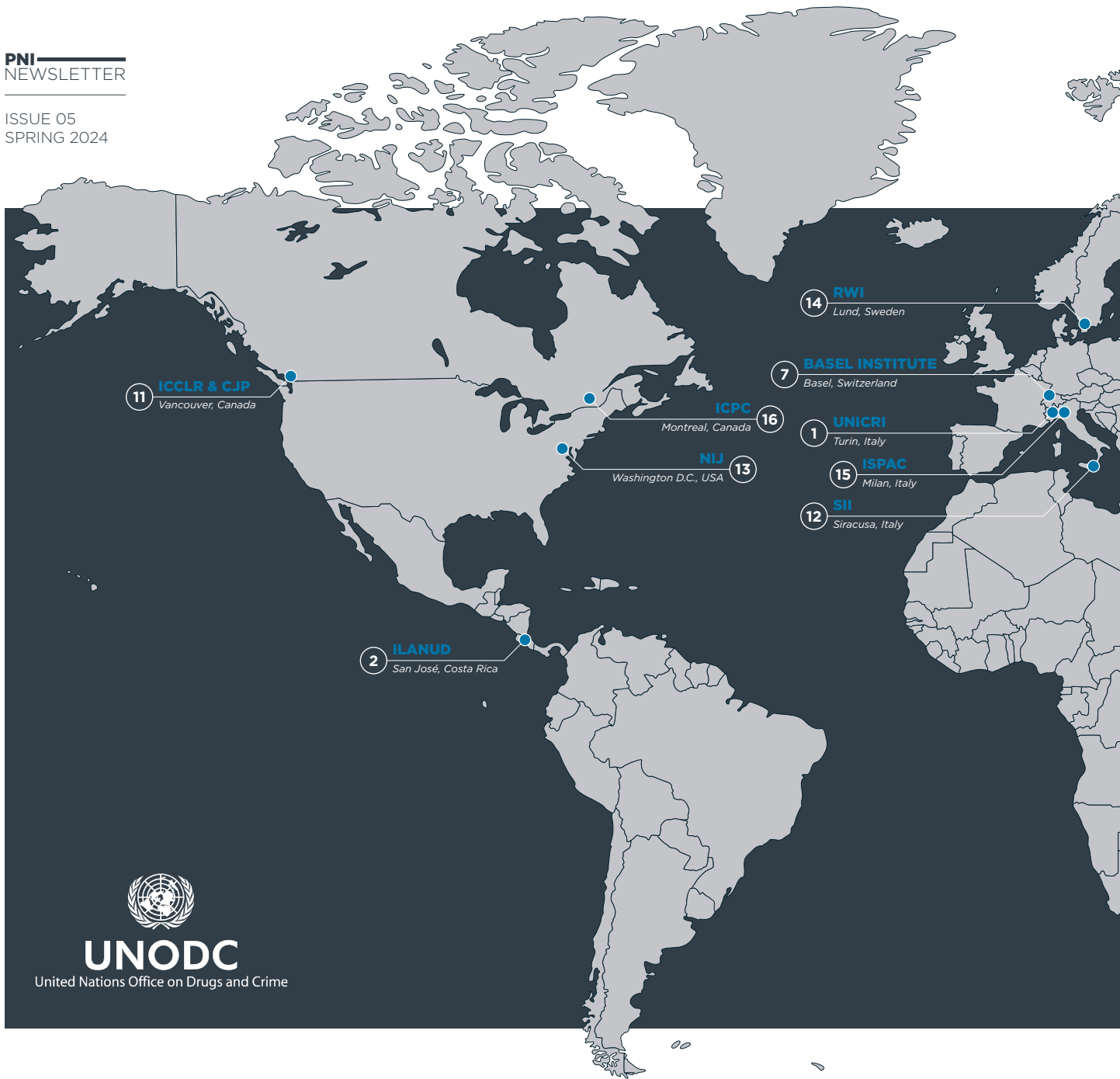
PNI NEWSLETTER

THE UNITED NATIONS CRIME PREVENTION
AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMME
NETWORK OF INSTITUTES (PNI)

PNI ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE KYOTO DECLARATION
ARTICLES
INFORMATION ON RECENT
PNI PUBLICATIONS

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SPRING
2024





UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

INTERREGIONAL & REGIONAL INSTITUTES

NATIONAL INSTITUTES



1 UNICRI
United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute; *Turin, Italy*



4 UNAFRI
African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; *Kampala, Uganda*



7 BASEL INSTITUTE
Basel Institute on Governance; *Basel, Switzerland*



2 ILANUD
Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; *San José, Costa Rica*



5 UNAFEI
Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; *Tokyo, Japan*



8 CCLS
College for Criminal Law Science (CCLS); *Beijing, China*



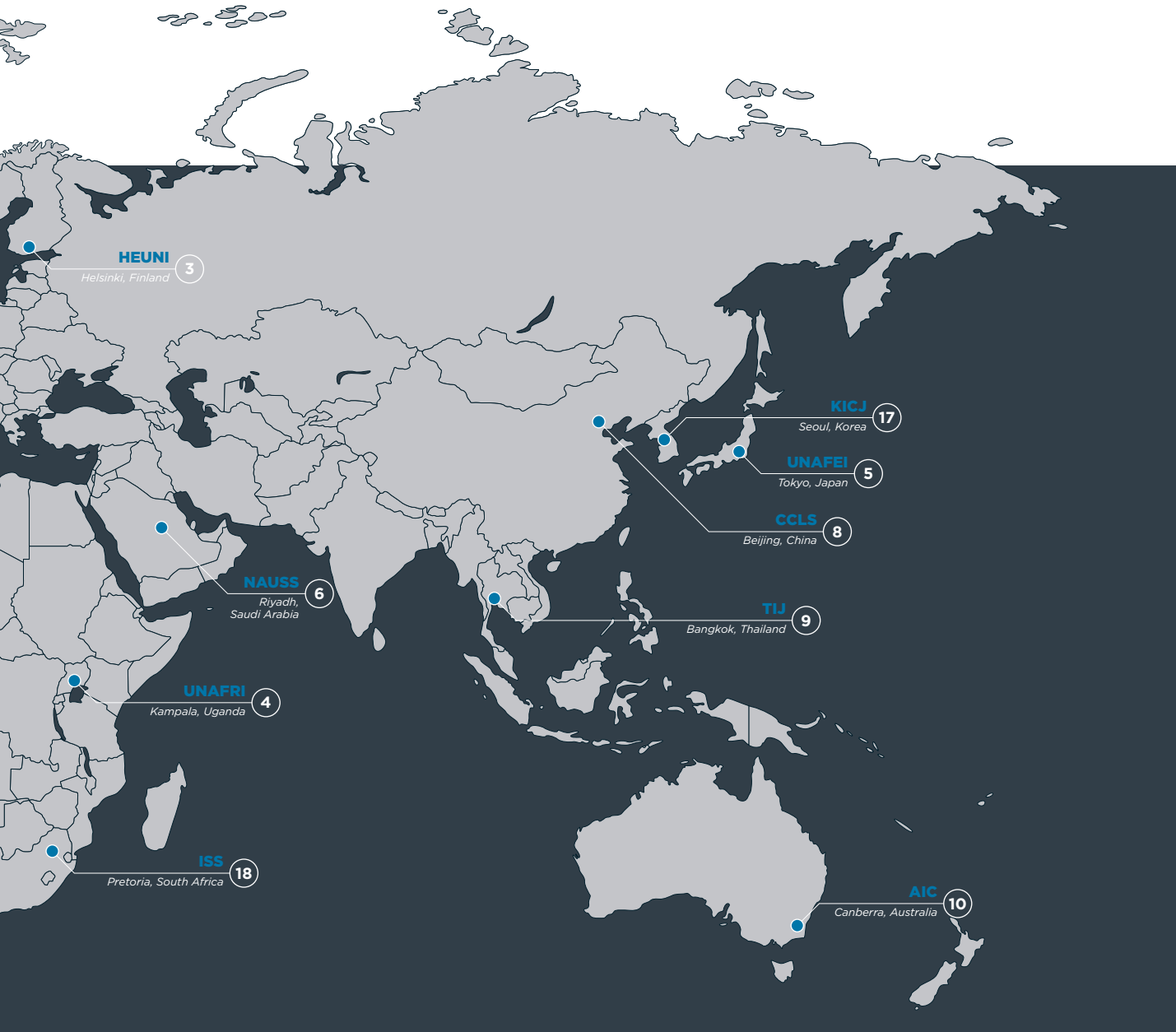
3 HEUNI
European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations; *Helsinki, Finland*



6 NAUSS
Naif Arab University for Security Sciences; *Riyadh, Saudi Arabia*



9 TIJ
Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ); *Bangkok, Thailand*



Australian Government
Australian Institute of Criminology

10 AIC
 Australian Institute of Criminology;
 Canberra, Australia



13 NIJ
 National Institute of Justice;
 Washington D.C., USA



**INTERNATIONAL
 CENTRE
 FOR THE
 PREVENTION
 OF CRIME**

16 ICPC
 International Centre for the Prevention of Crime;
 Montreal, Canada



11 ICCLR & CJP
 International Centre for Criminal Law Reform
 and Criminal Justice Policy; Vancouver, Canada



14 RWI
 Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights
 and Humanitarian Law; Lund, Sweden

KICJ Korean Institute of
 Criminology and Justice

17 KICJ
 Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice;
 Seoul, Korea



12 SII
 The Siracusa International Institute for Criminal
 Justice and Human Rights; Siracusa, Italy



15 ISPAC
 International Scientific and Professional Advisory
 Council of the United Nations Crime Prevention
 and Criminal Justice Programme; Milan, Italy



18 ISS
 Institute for Security Studies;
 Pretoria, South Africa

ABOUT THE PNI NEWSLETTER



The United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (PNI) consists of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and 18 institutes and entities around the world. The mission of the PNI is to assist the international community in strengthening cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice on the global, regional, and sub-regional levels, within the framework of the United Nations Crime Programme. In January 2022, the members of the PNI decided to publish a “PNI Newsletter” as a way of sharing information on the contributions of the Network, in a way that could benefit a wide range of international and regional stakeholders as well as the general public. The Newsletter also serves to promote cooperation within the Network as well as with UN entities and with national and international stakeholders, through the dissemination of information and the sharing of knowledge. The Newsletter is published twice a year, in the spring and the autumn.

This issue of the PNI Newsletter shines a spotlight on our contributions to the UN Crime Programme, with comprehensive updates on the initiatives implemented in support of the Kyoto Declaration throughout 2023 and early 2024. We proudly introduce the newly appointed leaders across our institutes in the “Leadership Updates” section, each an expert in international legal cooperation and related disciplines. This edition also marks the 20th anniversary of the Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice (KICJ) becoming a member of the PNI, and features reflections on past achievements and future aspirations within the PNI family. Additionally, an insightful article from the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) illuminates ongoing efforts to address intimate partner violence. To offer a deeper understanding of individual institutes, this issue includes interviews with the Chair of the Board of Directors at the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (ICCLR), and the Executive Director of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI).

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UPDATES ON PNI ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KYOTO DECLARATION

The Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted at the 14th United Nations Crime Congress, held in Kyoto on 7-12 March 2021. The Kyoto Declaration sets out priorities of the international agenda to enhance crime prevention and criminal justice. The following provides a snapshot of some of the key contributions from the PNI to the implementation of the Declaration around the globe during 2023 and early 2024. The presentation of the activities is structured in accordance with the *four pillars* of the Declaration: I. Advancing crime prevention; II. Advancing the criminal justice system; III. Promoting the rule of law; and IV. Promoting international cooperation and technical assistance to prevent and address all forms of crime.



PILLAR 1: ADVANCING CRIME PREVENTION

In the Kyoto Declaration, Member States agree on a set of key elements to advance crime prevention. The elements in the Declaration include: promoting evidence-based crime prevention; addressing the economic dimension of crime; tailor-made crime prevention strategies; mainstreaming a gender perspective; children and youth in crime prevention; and youth empowerment.

Evidence-based crime prevention

In enhancing evidence-based crime prevention strategies, the **Institute for Security Studies (ISS)** partnered with the South African Police Service (SAPS) on a new evidence-based policing project using the country's crime statistics, and with the Western Cape Department of Community Safety in South Africa to map and analyse crime data, including mass shootings in the province. The **African Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI)** developed a database of experts in criminal justice from institutions in African countries, including requests for returns on national statistics on crime. In improving the quality and availability of data on crime trends, the **Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC)** continued to administer a series of statistical monitoring programmes in the field of criminal justice, including annual reports on fraud targeting the Government of Australia, identity crime, homicide, sexual offending, and prisoner deaths in prison and police custody. As part of the programme on monitoring prisoner deaths in prison and police custody, an online dashboard was extended to provide real-time information alongside more detailed quarterly data. The **International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council (ISPAC)** finalized the research project on "The twenty years of the Italian system of corporate liability. Empirical evidence and reform proposals" in March. The project involved the Italian Ministry of Justice, relevant Italian stakeholders (Confindustria, Assonime), members of the judiciary, and academia. The project adopted an innovative analysis model of corporate criminal liability by enhancing the role of empirical data, in line with the Kyoto Declaration, which endeavours to "enhance evidence-based crime prevention strategies through the collection and analysis of data". The results of the project were published in the book "I vent'anni del d.lgs. n.231/2001: evidenze empiriche e prospettive di riforma" (Twenty years of corporate criminal liability in Italy. Empirical evidence and reform proposals), edited

by F. Centonze and S. Manacorda, Il Mulino, 2023. On 15 May 2023, in Milan, in cooperation with the Catholic University of Milan, the Council organized a national conference as the launch event of the book. The **National Institute of Justice (NIJ)** hosted a three-day, in-person National Research Conference. Guided by the theme of "evidence to action," researchers, practitioners, and relevant stakeholders were introduced to latest research evidence and how it can be implemented to promote safety, equity, and justice.



The 2023 National Research Conference by NIJ

The economic dimension of crime

In strengthening the responses to economic and corporate crime, the **Basel Institute on Governance** has new cooperation agreements with Bulgaria, Zambia and Zimbabwe which enabled the institute to expand the work of the International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR) to around 38 partner agencies in 20 countries. A major focus of asset recovery technical assistance and policy advice was on non-traditional ways to confiscate assets. For example, ICAR experts supported the development of a non-conviction-based forfeiture law in Mozambique and celebrated the return of USD 8.5 million in assets from Switzerland to Peru in a precedent-setting non-conviction based forfeiture case. From 26-27 October 2023, the Basel Institute jointly with Europol organized the 7th Global Conference on Criminal Finances and Cryptocurrencies, in which participants concluded that all stakeholders

must speed up and coordinate efforts to prevent the abuse of cryptocurrencies for financial crimes.

To improve anti-corruption measures focusing on proceeds of corruption, the **Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights (SII)** jointly with the EU AML/CFT Global Facility, organized a regional conference on “Strengthening Judicial Cooperation in the MENA Region: Integrated Approaches to the Investigation and Prosecution of Money Laundering” in Morocco with a focus on the fight against money laundering, in particular on the subject of the recovery of the proceeds of crime and international cooperation in this area and a final conference on “Legal approaches to evidentiary challenges in money laundering prosecutions and confiscation proceedings” in order to launch the final report of the two-year project on “Assessing the scope and effectiveness of innovative legal approaches to money laundering investigations and asset recovery”. The publication includes the experts’ recommendations on the use of legal innovations to solve difficulties related to burden of proof in money laundering and confiscation matters, as well as a broad catalogue of legal mechanisms. From 11 to 12 November 2023, the **College for Criminal Law Science (CCLS)** held the 7th International Symposium on Anti-Corruption Fugitive Repatriation, Asset Recovery and Defying Safe Haven, in Shanghai. More than 100 domestic and international scholars, experts, lawyers and judiciary officials participated in the conference in person or online. The **European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI)** organized an event on addressing corruption in global and local supply chains and the risks of corruption in sports in Finland.



Basel Institute, with Europol, organized the 7th Global Conference on Criminal Finances and Cryptocurrencies

Tailor-made crime prevention strategies

In promoting tailor-made crime prevention strategies, the **International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC)** participated in the 2023 World Police Summit

in Dubai, in March 2023. Director General, Ann Champoux took part in the conference on “Challenges Facing the Crime Detection and Prevention Systems: A Road Map for the Future” showcasing the ICPC’s Urban Safety Laboratory model and its successful implementation in Montreal since 2020 and explained how this governance model enables collaboration with police forces and responds to the need to prevent insecurity among citizens. The **ISS** coordinated the South African Violence Prevention Forum and engaged with the government and civil society to develop inclusive approaches to violence prevention.

To help address labour exploitation, **HEUNI** conducted a range of activities, including a research summary and roadmap for the work against labour exploitation in the Baltic Sea region; a regional training on labour exploitation and labour law violations by the European Labour Authority; and trainings for businesses and public procurement actors on the risks of forced labour, trafficking and labour exploitation.

Gender perspective

To promote the gender dimension in crime prevention, and in particular to address gender-based violence, the **United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)**, held a side-event on “The Prevention of Violent Extremism in the Sahel and Meaningful Consultations on Gender” during the 68th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW68). The findings from the Institute’s latest publication, “Voices of Resilience: A Gender Needs Analysis on Preventing Violent Extremism in the Sahel” were shared during the discussion, providing insights into the perceptions and experiences of communities in Mali, Mauritania, and Niger. The discussion contextualized the findings within the broader landscape of gender and prevention of violent extremism initiatives in West Africa and the Sahel. The **AIC** conducted research on violence against women, including two studies on domestic violence risk assessment and screening, a study examining children’s exposure to domestic violence, research on the role of depression in cases of intimate partner homicide, and a study that examined the prevalence of domestic violence perpetration by outlaw motorcycle gang members. An evaluation of a group-work programme for male perpetrators of domestic violence was completed, as well as an evaluation of a restorative justice program to address domestic and sexual violence. Other research on sexual violence included a national review of sexual offence legislation in Australia, a study that examined the reporting

experiences of victims of dating app facilitated sexual violence and a study of alternative reporting options for victim-survivors of sexual violence. The **ICPC** also published a publication on a local safety audit on girls, women, and elders for a Montreal borough.

Youth in crime prevention and youth empowerment

To help address violence against young people, the **International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (ICCLR)** partnered with the **Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ)** on a research project focused on violence against children in school settings. Using the international framework, particularly the UN Model Strategies and Practical Measures to Eliminate Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as good practices from Thailand and other countries, the study provides recommendations to relevant stakeholders. **ICPC** published a report on violence committed and suffered by youth in Greater Montreal. To address online child sexual abuse, the **AIC** conducted research on child sexual abuse, including projects on the use of warning messages to prevent the sharing of sexual images, the use of biometric tools and social network analysis for investigating linkages between victims and offenders in child sexual abuse material, the relationship between child maltreatment and subsequent criminal justice involvement, and an estimate of the prevalence of viewing child sexual abuse material by Australian adults.

To promote youth engagement, the **TIJ** co-organized, in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice of Japan, a youth forum at the ASEAN-Japan Special Meeting of Justice Ministers (AJSMJ) in July 2023, drawing 70 young attendees from ASEAN Member States and Japan.



ASEAN-Japan Special Youth Forum for Promoting the Rule of Law

**PILLAR 2:
ADVANCING THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

Key elements to advance the criminal justice system underlined by the Kyoto Declaration include: safeguarding victims’ rights and protecting witnesses and reporting persons; improving prison conditions; reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration; addressing the vulnerabilities of children and youth in contact with the criminal justice system; and improving criminal investigation processes.

Safeguarding victims’ rights, protecting witnesses and reporting persons

To support victims’ access to justice, **HEUNI** provided numerous training sessions and lectures on psychological control, victim-sensitive investigative interviewing, cultural and linguistic barriers, and digitalization of justice processes; carried out a legislative analysis, collected best practices and liaised with practitioners in the “It is never easy to talk about this” (EASY) project focusing on victim-centred support for victims of forced marriages; and supported the European Association of Psychology and Law in developing recommendations for forensic child interviews and the **IMPEMENDEZ** project, advocating for evidence-based investigative interviewing.

To support victims of trafficking, **HEUNI** authored a handbook and a targeted webinar on how to address child victims of trafficking within the **PROMISE-TRM** project. **ICCLR** conducted a qualitative review of the assistance and support services available to survivors of human trafficking in British Columbia and Alberta. The study identifies several persistent obstacles to accessing support and assistance for victims of trafficking. It reiterates that governments, advocacy groups, and community agencies need to work collaboratively to close ongoing gaps in service provision, share resources to increase capacity across all sectors, further develop and implement trauma-informed and survivor-informed service approaches among client-facing workers, and work towards the shared vision of helping victims and survivors of human trafficking lead healthy lives free from exploitation. The **SII**, in cooperation with **UNODC** and **OHCHR**, organized the “Conference on the Protection and Assistance of Trafficked Victims from Nigeria to Europe,” which gathered African and European NGOs working in the protection of victims of trafficking in persons and/or smuggled migrants, in order to facilitate exchange of information and build mutual trust in order to enhance protection and

assistance mechanisms in countries of origin and destination.



The "It is never easy to talk about this" (EASY) project focusing on victim-centered support by HEUNI

Treatment of offenders and reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration

A range of initiatives have been conducted by the PNI to promote better treatment of offenders and rehabilitation programme for social reintegration. The **Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI)** has conducted a variety of training and study programmes such as the Joint Study with Timor-Leste on Treatment of Offenders and Prison Reform in Tokyo from 1 to 6 March 2023, at which six senior correctional officials discussed strengthening the functions of correctional facilities in Timor-Leste; the 2nd International Training Course on Building Inclusive Societies in Tokyo from 8 to 20 March 2023, at which 17 participants discussed rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders with substance use disorders; and the 182nd International Training Course in Tokyo from 8 September to 3 October 2023, at which 24 participants discussed effective support for reintegration of released inmates. The **Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI)** cooperated with the East African Community (EAC) to provide joint human rights training for prison services from the EAC member states, and cooperation with the African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum and the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization on the implementation of the Common Standards for Policing in Eastern Africa. Within Kenya, the RWI also supported the review of national prison legislation for compliance with international standards and good practices for correctional services, and human rights training for prison and probation officers. The **TIJ** continues to promote the implementation of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the

Bangkok Rules). The TIJ engages in capacity building with correctional staff and collaborates with the private sector to develop business models that support social reintegration. To evaluate progress and mobilize resources for addressing gaps in applying these United Nations rules, the TIJ, in partnership with UNODC, organized the "Regional Consultative Meeting to Advance the Implementation of the Bangkok Rules in Asia and the Pacific" in Bangkok on 28 February to 1 March 2024. This is intended as the first in a series of meetings planned across five regions globally. The TIJ also supported Thailand's Department of Corrections in launching a pilot pre-release programme for prisoners' social reintegration, emphasizing mental health, financial literacy, and career guidance.



The 2nd Training on the UN Standards and Norms on the Treatment of Prisoners for Senior Correctional Staff in Thailand by TIJ

Juvenile justice

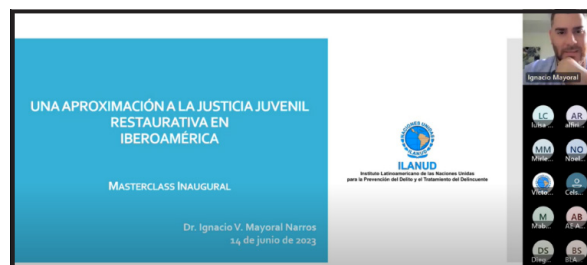
In enhancing the child-sensitive criminal justice system, the **TIJ** assisted the Office of Attorney General of Thailand in converting its Phuket province office into a child-friendly environment. This pilot project concentrated on reconfiguring interview rooms and public spaces to ensure they are welcoming and considerate of children's needs. **UNAFEI** organized the 41st Public Lecture on Criminal Justice Policy on 27 January in a hybrid format, at which participants learned key issues related to the Role of the International Criminal Court, and the Juvenile Justice System in Kenya. UNAFEI also conducted a Study Tour for nine senior criminal justice officials involved in juvenile justice from Kenya to Japan to enhance their knowledge in delinquency prevention and rehabilitation of children in conflict with the law. The **Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD)** continued to promote training in juvenile criminal justice. These

activities include a Diploma in Juvenile Justice in collaboration with national institutions from Argentina, as well as with the National Service for the Care of Adolescent Offenders in Paraguay. The Institute has also supported training and technical assistance activities in collaboration with the Judiciary Council of Ecuador and the Federal School for Judicial Training in Mexico.



The 41st Public Lecture on Criminal Justice Policy by UNAFEI

Along the lines of article 42 of the Kyoto Declaration, in promoting the use of restorative justice, **ILANUD**, together with the Judicial Branch of Costa Rica, organized the IV International Congress on Restorative Justice and Therapeutic Justice, in Costa Rica, from 7 to 9 November 2023. The event brought together experts from Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Spain, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Belgium, Canada, and Costa Rica. The conference focused on challenges and best practices in juvenile criminal legislation, the use of therapeutic justice to humanize the judicial system, and the judiciary's leadership role in effectively implementing restorative justice. Additionally, discussions were held on victims issues with a gender perspective, economic and social inequities in restorative justice, and exploring this perspective from the indigenous cosmovision. The **Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice (KICJ)** President Tae-hoon Ha addressed the plenary of the 32nd session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice during the thematic discussion on item 5, on the importance of restorative justice and outlined the efforts of the Korean government to establish victim-oriented criminal justice policies.



ILANUD, in collaboration with Argentina and Paraguay, continued to promote training in juvenile criminal justice

Investigation processes

In improving criminal investigation processes, the **RWI** cooperated with the Academy of Justice of Armenia to provide training for judges on fair trial rights and for prosecutors and investigators on cases involving torture, as well as supported the Office of the Human Rights Defender to develop systems and procedures for monitoring places of detention, and mapping the provision of training for prison and probation services. Within Zimbabwe, the RWI cooperated with the Prisons and Correctional Services to provide training on internal inspection methodologies and develop a department to oversee compliance with international human rights standards. **UNAFEI** also held the Francophone African Criminal Justice Seminar from 28 February to 10 March 2023 in Tokyo, at which 26 criminal justice practitioners discussed the challenges in investigation and trial of drug crimes.

PILLAR 3: PROMOTING THE RULE OF LAW

Key elements include: access to justice and equal treatment before the law; access to legal aid; national sentencing policies; effective, accountable, impartial and inclusive institutions; effective anti-corruption efforts; and social, educational and other measures.

Access to justice

To promote rule of law and human rights, the **TIJ** serves as an advisor for Thailand's rule of law reforms and partners with the World Justice Project to boost awareness and foster dialogue. In this vein, the Institute organized two key events: "ASEAN Justice Innovation" in August 2023 and "Investing in the Rule of Law for a Better Future" in January 2024. **UNAFRI** held discussions with the United Nations Resident

Coordinator in Uganda aimed at developing a partnership for implementation of joint programmes. An action plan for a continental survey to strengthen the rule of law, human rights and good governance in Africa, highlighting police and law enforcement, was agreed for prospects of sponsorship.

In enhancing access to justice, **UNAFEI** conducted the 180th International Senior Seminar from 13 January to 6 February 2023 in Tokyo, at which 22 senior criminal justice officials discussed promoting legal aid for offenders and victims. **ICCLR** is engaged in a multi-year project to mitigate the negative impact on the child from parental incarceration, including through the promotion of community-based alternatives wherever appropriate. This project is aimed at instigating and supporting a systemic and cultural change in the way that the best interests of the child are considered by defence counsel, prosecutors and the criminal courts when making decisions about parents, in order to mitigate the negative impact of these decisions on the child.



TIJ organized the Rule of Law Forum: Investing in the Rule of Law for a Better Future" in January 2024

Effective, accountable, impartial and inclusive institutions

In order to ensure fair and effective administration and delivery of justice, **ICCLR** is conducting a study undertaken as a step toward understanding how the relationship between police services and their host communities has evolved over the years. The study examines the extent to which police efforts aimed at improving police-minority relations over the past 20 years have improved perceptions of the police among visible minority groups in Canada. The **ISS** continued to provide technical support to the South African National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) to improve its strategic, administrative, and communications

capacity to enhance the support it provides to those who require its services. The ISS also assisted the NPA in developing, costing, and drafting the Ministerial regulations to establish an Office of Ethics and Accountability (OEA). The regulations were gazetted by the Minister, and the OEA should be established during the course of 2024. The **TIJ** conducted an eight-week workshop with Thailand's Court of Justice and UNDP in February to March 2023 to improve judicial system accessibility and efficiency.

The **SII** held the symposium on "Strategic Vision for the Next Decade: How to Ensure Consistent and Sustainable Support for the International Criminal Court", organized in cooperation with the Assembly of States Parties of the International Criminal Court, commemorating the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Rome Statute. The "Siracusa Declaration on Ensuring Consistent and Sustainable Support for the International Criminal Court", adopted at the conclusion of the symposium, reaffirmed the importance of strengthening the Court and encouraged States Parties to cooperate with it. The SII also initiated the project on "Ethica: The path to a common code of ethics for international criminal judges", which aims to identify the ethical rules applicable to international criminal judges on the basis of concrete cases that have arisen, or are likely to arise, before international criminal jurisdictions. In 2023, the project organized two seminars, one public event and published a series of principles and guidelines for judges of international criminal courts.



SII held the symposium on "Strategic Vision for the Next Decade: How to Ensure Consistent and Sustainable Support for the International Criminal Court"

ISPAC, in cooperation with the University of Milan in Italy, organized a one-year training course on international criminal justice. The course was addressed to legal practitioners to enhance their knowledge of the international criminal law system.

The Council organized, as the launch event of the course, a national conference on “International Criminal Justice from an Italian Perspective” (16 December 2022, Milan), and, as the closing event, a national conference on “The open question of International Criminal Justice in the domestic perspective” (29 September 2023, Milan). During the course, the Council organized for the attendees a visit to the headquarters of the European Public Prosecutor’s Office (Luxembourg) and of the International Criminal Court (The Hague) (6 and 7 July 2023). The second edition of the course will be held in 2024.

Anti-corruption

To provide support for countering corruption, the **Basel Institute** conducted a range of activities including signing a cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Infrastructure in Ukraine covering efforts to minimize corruption risks in the use of state and donor funds allocated for the reconstruction of critical infrastructure; and organizing Anti-Corruption Collective Action Forums in Southern Africa and Asia-Pacific which brought together representatives from government, the private sector and civil society to explore collective ways to counter corruption. As part of the “ESG in Business” Action Council, the Institute’s Private Sector specialists helped put anti-corruption Collective Action high on the agenda of the Business 20 India; and published guidance on strategic anti-corruption communications to “nudge” people away from corrupt behaviours. The Institute’s Public Governance team leads the Institute’s contribution to a major new EU-funded research project, **FALCON: Fight Against Large-scale Corruption and Organised Crime Networks**. Under the Green Corruption programme, the Basel Institute continued to expand, with financial investigation and asset recovery specialists advising government partners in Bolivia, Madagascar, Malawi, Peru and Uganda on how to “follow the money” in environmental crime and corruption cases. A multi-country research project on corruption and the environment used case studies to explore corruption in forest management in Ukraine and in the global waste industry. The **ISS** provided technical and research support to the South African National Anti-Corruption Advisory Council to improve policy and practice in tackling corruption in South Africa. The ISS also contributed to designing new approaches to anti-corruption as part of the World Economic Forum’s Global Council on the Future of Good Governance. **ICCLR**, through the Vancouver Anti-Corruption Institute, continued its partnership with Transparency

International Canada and the Peter A. Allard School of Law at the University of British Columbia to hold a series of monthly anti-corruption seminars.



The Anti-Corruption Collective Action Forums in Southern Africa and Asia-Pacific by the Basel Institute

In support of the implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), **UNAFEI** organized its 25th UNCAC training programme in Tokyo from 2 to 28 November 2023, at which 34 participants discussed effective corruption investigation utilizing international cooperation. From 11 to 15 December 2023, the **CCLS** held a side event on “Denying Safe Heaven, International Cooperation against Corruption” during the Tenth Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in Atlanta, United States of America.

Culture of lawfulness

To cultivate a culture of lawfulness, the **TIJ** seeks to strengthen collaborations across sectors and boosts community involvement. In partnership with the Thai Journalists Association, it conducted media training sessions on restorative justice in April 2023 and on harm reduction related to drug use in January 2024. Through its “Rule of Law and Development” platform, the Institute continues engaging with the private sector and civil society, fostering innovative solutions for justice challenges. The Institute’s “TIJ Common Ground” within the new office premises in Bangkok serves as a public space for learning, offering seminars, events, and exhibitions focused on justice and the rule of law. On 6 July 2023, **UNAFEI** held a symposium on “A Comparative Approach to a Culture of Lawfulness” as a special event of the ASEAN-Japan Special Legal Affairs Ministers’ Meeting.

The **RWI** partnered with law faculties to develop clinical legal education programmes, contributing to increased access to justice through university-based law clinics, and contributed to developing the capacity of and cooperation between the Zimbabwe Human

Rights Commission, the Zimbabwe Gender Commission and the Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission on the nexus between corruption and human rights. Basel LEARN (learn.baselgovernance.org) under the **Basel Institute** grew by 60 percent to nearly 40,000. The Institute's eLearning specialists helped law enforcement partner agencies in Kosovo and Indonesia to integrate the online courses into their professional development curricula and learning platforms.

The **ICPC** has successfully published the proceedings of its 7th international conference, held in Paris in 2022, on the theme of Security in Mobility, including the contents of the plenary sessions and workshops, as well as the main issues addressed and conclusions reached. This conference was organized as part of the 7th International Conference on the Observation, the Analysis, and the Prevention of Insecurity, focusing on Security in Mobility, in collaboration with Belgian and French partners working in the field of transportation, as well as the governments of Canada and Quebec. Furthermore, the ICPC organized its first Summer School, in Montreal, on the theme of "Urban safety in action: building tomorrow's safe cities". The objective was to bring forward the prevention of urban travel, support competent management of urban safety, and share recommendations by the ICPC and experts invited.



ICPC hosted its 1st Summer School on the theme of "Urban safety in action: building tomorrow's safe cities"

PILLAR 4: PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PREVENT AND ADDRESS ALL FORMS OF CRIME

The fourth pillar of the Declaration deals with international cooperation, including through capacity-building and technical assistance; terrorism in all its forms and manifestations; and new, emerging and evolving forms of crime.

International and regional cooperation

In strengthening regional cooperation, the **TIJ**, in partnership with UNODC, conducted the 2nd Executive Programme on the Implementation of International Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice from March to August 2023, an interactive training designed to enhance the compliance and shift the mindset of government policymakers and practitioners. Building on this domestic programme, in June 2024, the institute will launch the Training on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for Southeast Asia (T4SEA), targeting policymakers in the justice system across the ASEAN region. **RWI** worked with the Great Britain China Centre and the China University of Political Science and Law on a project to reduce the use of pre-trial detention in China, including through the development of guidelines on international standards and a study visit for concerned lawyers and academics to Sweden and Denmark. **UNAFEI** held the 17th Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries in Tokyo from 13 to 15 December 2023, at which 19 participants discussed protecting judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials from undue interference including bribery.



The 17th Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries by UNAFEI

In promoting international cooperation through technical assistance, the **KICJ** signed Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) to promote academic and technical cooperation in multiple areas, including research, training, technical assistance, etc. with the institutions such as the Faculty of Law at the University of Münster on 10 July 2023; Illinois State University on 15 November 2023; John Jay College of Criminal Justice at City University of New York on 15 November 2023; and the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD) on 14 December 2023. The **KICJ** also organized six Expert Group Meetings (EGM) on "Psychology and Welfare in the Criminal Justice System of South Korea and Japan" with Ritsumeikan University on 28 March 2023; "Illicit Drugs in Korea and

the U.S.” on 12 April 2023; Centre for Global City Policing (CGCP) at University College London on 17 April 2023; “Human Psychology and Neuroscience, Legal Rights and Responsibility” with the International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy (IVR) on 7 June 2023; “Image-Based Sexual Abuse Online - Phenomenon, Categorisation, Prevention, and Enforcement” with universities in London and Seoul on 29 June 2023; and Human trafficking prevention with HEUNI on 14 December 2023. In continued efforts to provide technical support for Member States, **UNICRI** supported an exchanges study visit for Moldovan law enforcement officers to the Office of the Personal Data Protection Officer of the MIA in Romania from 13 to 14 March 2024, aiming to learn about data protection in the aspect of legislative and operational aspects in the police sector.



KICJ organized the 6th Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on the topic of human trafficking prevention



UNICRI contributes to enhancing security by strengthening data protection in Moldova

New, emerging and evolving forms of crime

In addressing transnational organized crime, **UNAFEI** held the 181st International Training Course on Criminal Justice in Tokyo from 12 May to 8 June 2023, at which 28 participants discussed countermeasures against transnational organized crime. **UNAFRI** together with the Kampala Office of the UNODC presented a paper

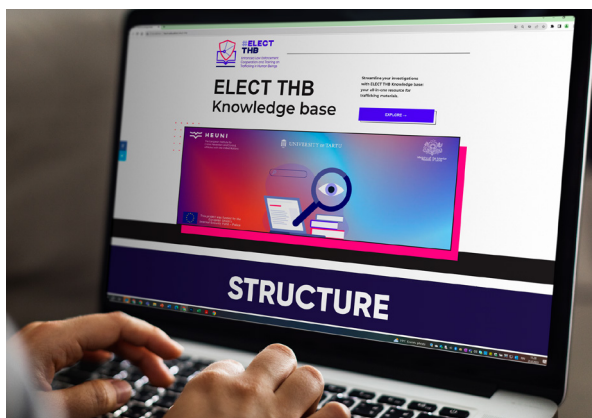
on transnational organized crime at the Annual Prosecutors' Symposium organized by the Director of Public Prosecutions Uganda, with support from UNODC, Kampala Office. The **ISS** partnered with Interpol and the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime to enhance knowledge and action in response to organized crime in Africa. The ISS also provided technical support to regional police chiefs' secretariats, including East Africa (EAPCCO) and Central Africa (CAPCCO), focusing on organized crime and advised the Ethiopian Department of Justice on options for the establishment of an independent investigative unit to address organized crime. The **AIC** published a study on drug-related crime that examined the enablers of illicit drug trafficking by organized crime groups. The **SII**, in collaboration with UNODC and Eurojust, organized the “Conference on Transnational Organized Crime affecting West Africa and Europe”, taking stock of various forms of transnational organized crime affecting select West African and European jurisdictions and shared experiences in investigating and prosecuting organized criminal groups operating in West Africa and Europe.

On 13 December 2023, the **KICJ** convened the 10th International Forum on the theme of “Criminal Justice and Legal Policy Responses to Combat Transnational Organized Crime.” The thematic sessions examined five major types of transnational organized crime: illicit drugs, human trafficking and migrant smuggling, cybercrime, money laundering, and terrorism. Keynote speakers included Deputy Director Rick Brown of the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), Director Natalia Ollus of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI), Director Douglas Durán Chavarría of the UN Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD), President Peter German of the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (ICCLR), and Executive Director Phiset Sa-ardyen of the Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ).



The 10th International Forum on the theme of “Criminal Justice and Legal Policy Responses to Combat Transnational Organized Crime” by KICJ

To address the issue of human trafficking, **HEUNI** developed an online training resource, published a report on human trafficking trends, a policy brief on psychological coercion and investigative interviewing, and organized webinars and training workshops within the **ELECT THB** project; contributed to a model for the pre-trial investigation of human trafficking in Finland by drafting a review on civil society perspectives on criminal investigations; organized a national roundtable on child trafficking in Finland; and published a research report on reflection periods for victims of human trafficking. The **AIC** continued a programme of work on human trafficking and modern slavery, including a study on the support needs of victim-survivors of trafficking for sexual exploitation and an ongoing evaluation of a national action plan to combat modern slavery.



*The **ELECT THB** project by **HEUNI** aims to enhance the identification and investigation of trafficking in human beings*

ILANUD supported the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in organizing the “Training workshop for trainers on smuggling of migrants and related crimes” in Costa Rica. This workshop, held in July 2023, focused on topics such as human rights, international and national regulations, migration, smuggling of migrants, document forgery, corruption, technology, cooperation, investigation, among others. The target population for this workshop was the migration police officers who work as liaison officers for the Border Police’s “Borders of Peace” Program.

In addressing emerging forms of crime, the **PNI** contributes to addressing cyber-related crime. **ICCLR**, through the Vancouver Anti-Corruption Institute, hosted a colloquium on Combatting Crypto Crime. The colloquium focused on key issues associated with combating criminal exploitation of cryptocurrencies, and convened an audience of law enforcement and

financial regulatory sector leaders, practitioners and other professionals; subject matter experts in the design, application and regulation of current crypto technologies; and others whose work brings them into direct contact with the regulation or investigation of the misuse of cryptocurrencies. The **AIC** published research on a large-scale survey of cybercrime victimization and a study that examined the relationship between life stressors, online behaviour and profit-motivated cybercrime. The **AIC** also held a number of conferences and events for policy stakeholders, including conferences on human trafficking and modern slavery and seminars on domestic violence, organized crime and cybercrime. To celebrate its 50th anniversary, the Institute also hosted a conference that examined the past, present and future of crime and justice in Australia.

In protecting cultural property and cultural heritage, **ISPAC** continued its activity as a promoting partner of the UNESCO Chair on “Business Integrity and Crime Prevention in Art and Antiquities Market”, held by the Director of the Council, Professor Stefano Manacorda, at the University of Campania. In cooperation with the UNESCO Chair, the Council organized the following events: the international conference on “Preventing and remedying wrongdoings in the art market: which legal tools?” (6 July 2023, Milan); and the seminars “The roles of codes of conduct for the prevention of wrongdoings in the art and antiquities market: a first survey” and “The Italian criminal jurisprudence in cultural property: recent trends” (21 and 29 November 2023, Santa Maria Capua Vetere).

Terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

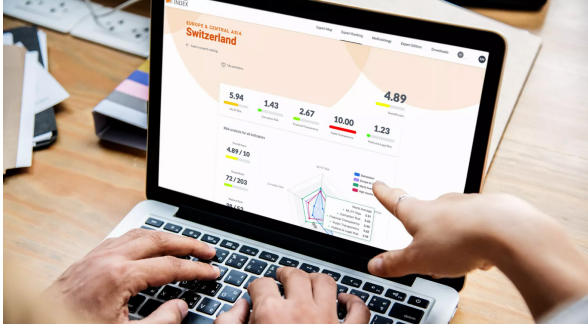
The **ISS** carried out activities aimed at preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism, including informed strategies against violent extremism in Mozambique, West Africa and the Sahel; used analysis and strategic convening on managing exits from violent extremist groups in the Lake Chad Basin in order to provide the results to key UN and other stakeholders; and provided media analysis for a more nuanced understanding of women’s involvement in violent extremist groups. The analysis drew from years of research undertaken by the **ISS** in West Africa, the Sahel, and the Lake Chad Basin; informed the understanding of Beninese decision-makers of the links between violent extremism and illicit activities; and shaped the understanding of Côte d’Ivoire policymakers’ and practitioners’ understanding of the violent extremism threat to the country. The **AIC** undertakes research on violent extremism that resulted

in publications on the drivers of grievance-fueled violence, a review of violent extremism risk assessment tools and a study that examined internet-facilitated radicalization. In 2023, the **NIJ** supported competitive solicitations for research on a number of issues including domestic radicalization and violent extremism, trafficking in persons, policing, firearms violence and mass shootings.

In June 2023, the **ICPC** took part in the 28th German Prevention Congress in Mannheim, which focused on crisis management and prevention to present a webinar on the glorification of firearms on social media and prevention practices in Canada. The ICPC also published a report on the analysis of criminal incidents involving firearm use in the greater Montreal area.

UNAFRI held an international conference for Francophone countries on money laundering and financing of terrorism in West Africa and Central Africa

UNAFRI held an international conference for Francophone countries via Zoom on money laundering and financing of terrorism in West Africa and Central Africa; and on the current situation, challenges and future opportunities: strategies for remedial interventions in Eastern and Southern Africa. The **Basel Institute** also launched the 12th Public Edition of the Basel AML Index. The Index raised concerns about the adequacy of global efforts to counter money laundering and terrorist financing and was widely reported in the international media.



The Basel AML Index

Technology for justice

The **AIC** seeks to bring the use of technology to the foreground in order to strengthen the criminal justice system. The AIC published research on the use of digital service delivery during the COVID-19 pandemic and experiences of intergenerational incarceration in families. **UNAFRI** with the University of Birmingham plans to organize a continental workshop on African approaches to the regulation of digital assets and Artificial Intelligence in Kampala in 2024. UNAFRI also had a meeting with a delegation from North Carolina Central University to explore areas of collaboration on joint programmes for regulatory innovation interventions for emergency management to mitigate the impact of disasters in Africa. **UNICRI**, in collaboration with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), organized the 4th INTERPOL-UNICRI Global Meeting on Responsible Artificial Intelligence (AI) for Law Enforcement took place in Singapore from 20 to 22 February 2024. More than 120 participants from the law enforcement community across the world, as well as AI experts from academia, industry, and other stakeholders, discussed and contributed to further developing the law enforcement community's collective understanding of the state of responsible AI.



The 4th INTERPOL-UNICRI Global Meeting on Responsible Artificial Intelligence (AI)

LEADERSHIP UPDATES

UPDATES

The PNI family is delighted to announce the recent appointments of esteemed leaders across our various institutes. Each of these individuals brings a wealth of experience and expertise to their new roles, demonstrating exceptional competence and dedication in their specialized areas, including criminal justice enforcement, international legal cooperation, multilateral UN negotiations, judicial experience, management of multifaceted international programmes, and broad diplomatic, human rights, and humanitarian efforts. We are excited to welcome these visionary leaders and look forward to their contributions to our community.

ASIA AND FAR EAST INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS (UNAFEI)



YOSHIMITSU YAMAUCHI
Director of UNAFEI

Mr. YAMAUCHI Yoshimitsu was appointed as the Director of UNAFEI in December 2023, transferring from the position of Chief Prosecutor of the Asahikawa District Public Prosecutors Office. He started his career in 1995

as a public prosecutor and developed extensive working experience as a practitioner in the field of criminal justice and international cooperation. He worked as a government attorney for international criminal affairs for two decades, leading the negotiations of bilateral mutual legal assistance (MLA) treaties and handling cases involving MLA. He has also represented the Ministry of Justice of Japan in various international forums such as the United Nations, G7, OECD, FATF, and the Council of Europe. He served for more than three years as the Assistant Vice-Minister of Justice of Japan in charge of international affairs and human rights as well as the Executive Secretary of the 14th United Nations Crime Congress National Executive Committee.



NAOKI SUGANO
Deputy Director of UNAFEI

Mr. SUGANO Naoki started his career as a public prosecutor in 2001. From 2011 to 2015, after 10 years of service as a public prosecutor and an attorney at the Ministry of Justice of Japan, he served as the first secretary at the Permanent Mission of Japan in Vienna (Austria) working with Member States of the United Nations on multilateral matters related to crime prevention and criminal justice. His next overseas

position, as a Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer of the UNODC's Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific, located in Bangkok, commenced in October 2020. After leading the criminal justice portfolio of the Regional Office for three and a half years, he assumed his current assignment as the Deputy Director of UNAFEI, effective 1 April 2024.

AFRICAN REGIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS (UNAFRI)



DR. KITIO ÉDOUARD
Director-General of UNAFRI

Dr. KITIO Édouard, was born on 16 September 1965, in Bafou (Dschang), Cameroon. He joined the Magistracy on 1 July, 1992, and rose through the ranks to the High Court. He worked at the Ministry of Justice in Cameroon before joining the Regional Higher School of Magistracy (ERSUMA) in Porto-Novo as Director of Research and Documentation.

In March 2023, he assumed the post of Director-General of UNAFRI. In this capacity, he continues to champion initiatives promoting justice, crime prevention, and rehabilitation across Africa.

He is a prolific author, having penned significant works such as *Cameroon Criminal Procedure Time Limit: Between Expediency and the Right to a Fair Trial* and *Mediation in OHADA Law*. Additionally, he has authored numerous doctrinal articles published in legal journals. He is a certified mediator and an expert trainer in law.

UNITED NATIONS INTERREGIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (UNICRI)



LEIF VILLADSEN
Acting Director of UNICRI

On 8 February 2024, United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres designated Leif Villadsen as Acting Director of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI).

Mr. Villadsen, a Danish national, has over 20 years of international experience with the United Nations in managing and leading criminal justice, drug control, crime prevention, and counter-terrorism programmes across regions, including Africa, Asia, Europe and the Middle East.

His expertise includes strengthening international judicial, security and law enforcement cooperation, counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism, countering organized crime and fighting illegal trafficking, and drug control.

Mr. Villadsen also acts as UNICRI Deputy Director and provides overall leadership and strategic planning, management and implementation of the Institute's programmes, operations and research. His responsibilities span criminal justice, crime prevention, counter-terrorism, human rights promotion, and socio-economic development. He also lectures in the Master in Laws (LL.M.) in Transnational Crime and Justice organized by UNICRI and UPEACE.

He succeeds Ms. Antonia Marie De Meo who served as Director from 2020 to February 2024. <https://unicri.it/unicri-acting-director-Leif-Villadsen>

RAOUL WALLENBERG
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND
HUMANITARIAN LAW (RWI)



PETER LUNDBERG

Executive Director of RWI

Peter Lundberg started his new assignment as Executive Director of RWI on 1 February 2024.

Peter has 27 years of experience in diplomatic, humanitarian, human rights, and public administration with the UN, the foreign service, and through the Red Cross Movement.

Prior to joining RWI, he was the designated representative of the UN Secretary-General to Montenegro, where he led the work of the UN together with 18 UN agencies, funds, and programmes in close partnership with the Government of Montenegro, driving and supporting the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals and human rights. He has also served as UN Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria, Special Political Advisor on the Lake Chad Crisis at the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, External Relations Manager in Malaysia and Head of Delegation in Zimbabwe for the International Federation of the Red Cross, and held various leadership positions with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, including as Director for Humanitarian Assistance.

A full interview with Peter can be found on pp 34.



In memoriam:

Gretta Fenner

With profound sadness, the PNI family mourns the loss of Gretta Fenner, the esteemed Managing Director of the Basel Institute on Governance and Director of its International Centre for Asset Recovery. Gretta's remarkable leadership spanned from 2005 to 2008 and again from 2011 until her untimely passing in April 2024.

A luminary in the global anti-corruption arena, Gretta was renowned for her roles as a speaker and advisor. Her expertise in asset recovery, business integrity, and public governance made her a pivotal figure in shaping practices around the world. Prior to her tenure at the Basel Institute, she spearheaded the OECD's anti-corruption initiatives across the Asia-Pacific region.

Peter Maurer, President of the Board of the Basel Institute on Governance, reflects on her legacy:

"It is with a heavy heart that we announce the passing of Gretta Fenner. The tragedy of her loss in a car accident, during a visit to Kenya, has left us all in shock. Gretta was a beacon of strength and clarity in the fight against corruption, dedicating her career to championing the rights of its victims and demanding accountability from those in power. Her leadership was not just professional but profoundly personal; she engaged with every challenge with unparalleled intellect and compassion. Gretta's absence will be deeply felt, not only within our walls but across the global community she served so diligently."

Known for her generosity and problem-solving acumen, Gretta was a source of inspiration and support to many. As we remember Gretta, we celebrate her enduring contributions to our mission and her unwavering spirit that will continue to inspire future generations.

The entire PNI community extends our deepest sympathies to Gretta's family during this challenging time. We are all diminished by her loss but resolved to continue her legacy of integrity and service.

KICJ'S JOURNEY AND ITS FUTURE WITH PNI

ARTICLES

*KICJ CELEBRATES 20 YEARS
OF JOINING UNODC PROGRAM
NETWORK INSTITUTE*

DR. JISUN CHOI¹



The Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice (KICJ) marks a significant milestone this year as it celebrates its 20th anniversary of joining the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (PNI). Since 2004, KICJ has been an integral part of this global network dedicated to combating both domestic and international crimes.

Over the past 20 years, KICJ has played a pivotal role in advancing research, knowledge sharing, and capacity-building initiatives to address the complex challenges facing the world today. KICJ has led the way in promoting evidence-based criminal justice policies and practices that uphold the rule of law and protect human rights through a variety of activities, including conferences, workshops, and collaborative exchanges. PNIs have always been KICJ's strongest partners in reaching its current status.

¹ Director of Division of International Affairs at KICJ



KICJ Joining UNPNIs - 19 July 2004



UNODC Visiting KICJ - 20 October 2014

RECENT UNPNI ACTIVITIES WITH KICJ

Thanks to the UN PNI, one of KICJ's strengths lies in its ability to foster dialogue and collaboration between stakeholders from diverse backgrounds and regions. By fostering the exchange of ideas, experiences, and best practices, KICJ has contributed to the development of both domestic and international criminal justices dedicated to finding innovative solutions to protect the safety of our society's safety. Especially, KICJ's major focus on preventing cybercrimes and transnational crimes, has been our speciality in the area of international criminal justice.



KICJ-NIJ Joint Penal at ACJS (Academy of Criminal Justice Science) - 22 March 2023



Expert Group Meeting on Random Violence with UNAFEI - 27 February 2024



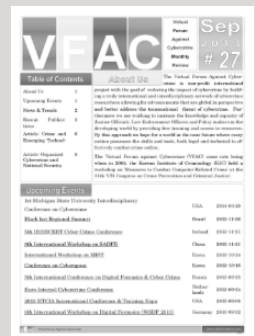
MOU Signing with ILANUD - 14 December 2023



Expert Group Meeting on Human Trafficking with HEUNI - 14 December 2023

KICJ PROJECTS AND MAJOR FOCUSES

Moreover, KICJ's impact extends beyond academia by actively collaborating with policymakers, law enforcement, and civil society groups to translate research into actionable strategies and interventions. As a national institute officially aiming to provide policy proposals, KICJ has played a key role in shaping policies and initiatives that promote security, justice, and sustainable development by bridging the gap between



VIRTUAL FORUM AGAINST CYBER CRIME (VFAC) - September 2012

theory and practice at the national level. To achieve this goal, KICJ has primarily obtained its knowledge and strategies from our international friends, the UN PNI.



10th KICJ International Forum on Transnational Organized Crime - 13 December 2023

Future of KICJ with the PNI

KICJ is also preparing to lead the criminal justice global standard as it faces the new generation at the international level. From developing our criminal justice system to global standards, KICJ is ready to take the lead. Recently, KICJ has been asked to provide its expertise in developing evidence-based criminal justice policy to neighbouring Asian countries. Spreading our knowledge to contribute to the international community must be KICJ's next goal. KICJ would like to invite fellow PNIs to join us in this next step.

Another area KICJ is seriously considering in the current criminal justice system is criminal justice in the digital age. As specialists in cybercrime, it is time for us to move on to the next level, which involves adopting and preparing for new technologies in criminal justice. In terms of this matter, KICJ is pleased to co-organize workshops with UNICRI at the 15th UN Crime Congress, to be held in 2026 in the United Arab Emirates.

In commemorating this momentous occasion, KICJ reaffirms its commitment to the principles and objectives of the UNODC and the PNI. Together with our partners, KICJ looks forward to continued efforts to create a safer and more just world for all.

The Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice (KICJ) was founded in 1989 as the sole national research institution dedicated to the study of crime and criminal justice in Korea. Currently operating under the auspices of the Office of the Prime Minister, it holds a pivotal role within the Korean Research Council for Economics, Humanities, and Social Sciences. Since its inception, the KICJ has been committed to conducting comprehensive research, generating insightful analysis, and providing informed policy recommendations to address the multifaceted challenges of crime and justice in Korean society for 35 years. Through its affiliation with the Korean Research Council and close collaboration with government agencies, academia, and community stakeholders, the institute strives to foster innovative approaches and evidence-based solutions for enhancing public safety and promoting fairness within the criminal justice system.

For more information about KICJ and its activities, please visit the KICJ website:
<https://www.kicj.re.kr/international/>
or X (twitter) <https://twitter.com/kicjkorea>

For collaborative work, or any inquiry, contact
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SHINING A LIGHT ON INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

ARTICLES

DR. RICK BROWN²
DR. SAMANTHA BRICKNELL³



In recent years, the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) has undertaken a wide-ranging programme of research to examine the nature and extent of intimate partner violence. This, in part, reflects commitments in the Kyoto Declaration (2021b:5) to:

Mainstream a gender perspective into crime prevention policies, programmes, legislation and other actions to, inter alia, prevent all forms of gender-related violence, crime and victimization,

including gender-related killings, by undertaking an analysis of gender-related specific needs and circumstances, as well as by soliciting contributions from impacted groups.

However, it also reflects a drive by Australian governments (at both the federal and state / territory level) to tackle intimate partner violence. At the federal level, the government is currently in the process of delivering its second ten-year National Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children (Commonwealth of Australia, 2022), with a focus on four domains – prevention, early intervention, response, and recovery and healing. This activity is being supported by a

² Deputy Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology
³ Research Manager, Statistical Collections and Indigenous Justice Research Program of the Australian Institute of Criminology

number of Australian research and statistical agencies including the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, the Australian Institute of Family Studies, the Australian National Research Organisation for Women's Safety and the AIC.

Research by the AIC has explored various facets of domestic violence to seek ways to improve prevention and response efforts. This has examined how the risk of victimization changed during the COVID-19 pandemic (Boxall & Morgan, 2021), the role of economic insecurity (Morgan & Boxall, 2022), the role of technology in facilitating violence (Harris and Woodlock, 2022), the development of domestic violence risk assessment tools (Meyer, Helps & Fitz-Gibbon, 2023; Dowling et al., 2023) and evaluations of innovative perpetrator treatment programmes (Young et al., 2023).

Perhaps the most significant body of research has been the focus on intimate partner homicide. The AIC has been collecting detailed information on all homicides in Australia since 1989, allowing long-term trends to be tracked over time. The most recent statistical report, published in April 2024, shows there were 232 homicides in the year to June 2023 (Miles and Bricknell, 2024). Of these, 38 (16%) were classified as intimate partner homicides. Thirty-four (89%) of these homicides involved a female victim, representing a national rate of female intimate partner homicide of 0.32 per 100,000 population. While this rate is comparatively low by international standards (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2021a) and has declined in Australia by 66 percent since 1989 (Miles & Bricknell, 2024), further work has been undertaken to identify key areas of risk. In September 2022, the AIC provided information to an Australian Parliament Senate Inquiry into missing and murdered First Nations women and children showing that First Nations women were consistently murdered at a high rate than non-Indigenous women (Australian Institute of Criminology, 2022). This has continued to be the case in AIC's most recent statistical report, with a rate of homicide among First Nations women seven times higher than the rate for non-Indigenous women (Miles & Bricknell, 2024).

The AIC's compilation of data on intimate partner and other family homicide was a key presentation to the 2024 Regional Conference on Ending Gender Related Killings of Women and Girl hosted by UN Women and UNODC-KOSTAT in Seoul. The conference examined challenges in the definition and measurement of femicide and ways in which countries can enhance

data collection and analysis. The AIC illustrated the significance of monitoring programmes such as the National Homicide Monitoring Program through the publication of authoritative, accessible time-series data on intimate partner homicide, and its use as a primary information source to Australian inquiries into family and domestic violence.

Other recent research has used the AIC's homicide monitoring programme, coronial reports and court sentencing remarks to examine the pathways that lead to intimate partner homicide (Boxall et al., 2022). Based on a sample of 199 incidents, this research identified a number of recurring themes associated with intimate partner homicides. These included long-term mental and physical health conditions experienced by offenders, alcohol and drug use; offender experiences of trauma (resulting from war and conflict, incarceration, bereavement and childhood abuse, etc.); the role of masculinity and traditional gender norms; and pre- and post-migration experiences. Subsequent analysis has shown that depression is also common in intimate partner homicide offenders, but is not considered to be causally related to the homicide event (Lawler, Boxall & Dowling, 2023). The pathways research by Boxall and colleagues (2022) identified three common types of offender. These included:

- **The fixated threat offender.** This group of offenders constituted one third of all intimate partner homicide offenders in the study. Despite being jealous, controlling and abusive in their relationships, they were relatively functional in other domains of their life. In many cases, they were typically middle-class men who were well respected in their communities and had low levels of contact with the criminal justice system. Their abusive behaviour often took the form of controlling, stalking and monitoring behaviours, which escalated in the context of the victim's perceived withdrawal from the relationship (e.g. separation). This group often used violence as a means to re-establish control over the victim.
- **The persistent and disorderly offender.** "Persistent and disorderly" was the most common pathway identified in the analysis, accounting for 40 percent of cases examined. These offenders were often Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples; had complex histories of trauma and abuse; had co-occurring mental, emotional and physical health problems; and had significant histories of violence towards intimate partners and others. Their relationships were often

- characterized by persistent intimate partner violence and frequent criminal justice system contact. Despite this, separation was relatively rare for these relationships. In many cases, the lethal violence incident was similar in nature to previously reported instances of abuse that offenders had perpetrated on their victims.
- **The deterioration/acute stressor offender.** This group accounted for 11 percent of offenders in the study. They tended to be non-Indigenous, older, and to have significant emotional, mental and physical health problems. They also demonstrated low levels or an absence of aggression and violent behaviours or tendencies. As such, criminal justice system contact was rare. Deterioration/acute stressor offenders were typically in long-term, “happy” and non-abusive relationships with the victim until the onset or exacerbation of a significant life stressor (or stressors) triggered a deterioration in their health and wellbeing. This shift in their trajectory had a negative impact on the offender’s attitudes towards the victim (for example, the offender may have begun to perpetrate intimate partner violence). At the time of the lethal incident, there was no obvious intent to harm the victim. Instead, an argument would occur which, coupled with the offender’s impaired emotional regulation skills, resulted in a nearly instantaneous decision to harm the victim.

From a policy perspective, this research has highlighted the importance of a nuanced approach to identifying and risk assessing intimate partner violence with different triggers being important for identifying perpetrators of violence, and different responses being tailored to the risks.

Moving forward, the Australian government has stepped up its commitment to reducing the number of female victims of intimate partner homicide, beyond its historically low rate. In August 2023, it announced an ambitious target to reduce the number of female victims of intimate partner homicide by 25 percent per year. In support of this target, the AIC has re-designed its statistical collections processes to allow for more regular reporting on this measure. In June 2024, the AIC will launch a new online dashboard that will track progress towards the target by releasing female intimate partner homicide data on a quarterly basis, providing reliable and timely information for policymakers.

This is in addition to the Institute’s ongoing research on intimate partner violence and gender-related violence more generally. In future, this will also result in the AIC undertaking more research on prevention and criminal justice responses to sexual violence involving women and children. As is required by AIC’s mandate, this will aim to reduce crime and promote justice in addressing these important issues.

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INFORMATION ON RECENT PNI PUBLICATIONS

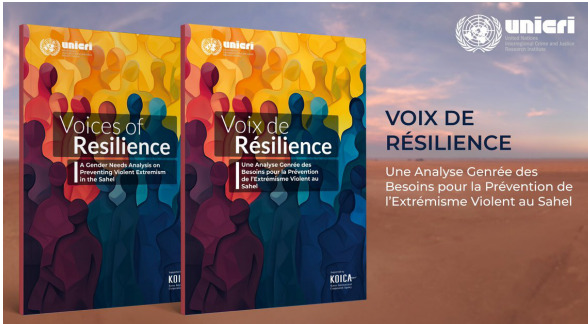
UNITED NATIONS INTERREGIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (UNICRI)



Exploring the impact of digital technologies on prisoner interventions to promote their effectiveness and support rehabilitation

Digital Rehabilitation in Prisons

In March 2024, UNICRI launched the publication “Digital Rehabilitation in Prisons”. This report examines the potential benefits and risks of introducing new technologies in prisons to facilitate prisoner rehabilitation. It aims to assist policymakers, practitioners, and those responsible for the design and delivery of rehabilitative programmes to understand how to leverage technologies to support prisoner rehabilitation effectively and ethically.



Voices of Resilience: A Gender Needs Analysis on Preventing Violent Extremism in the Sahel

In November 2023, UNICRI launched the study “Voices of Resilience: A Gender Needs Analysis on Preventing Violent Extremism in the Sahel”. Through this study, UNICRI facilitates the design and development of initiatives tailored to the specific needs and concerns of women, men, girls, and boys, thereby aligning prevention strategies with the realities on the ground in the Sahel region.

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL, AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (HEUNI)

Report series N° 104: Legal approaches to forced marriage: An overview

This publication examines the legal landscapes surrounding forced marriages in Germany, Spain, Ireland, and Finland, offering insights into prevailing legal approaches and institutional initiatives. Through comparative research, it sheds light on the prevalence of forced marriage in these countries, the legal



strategies deployed to combat it, and existing institutional efforts to support victims. By delving into international obligations and their integration into domestic legal systems, the publication aims to foster a more gender-sensitive and victim-centered approach to support services, ultimately working towards preventing forced marriages and mitigating their consequences. This resource is designed as a tool for policymakers and practitioners, providing insights to guide future interventions and promote informed discussions in the field of forced marriage prevention and victim support.

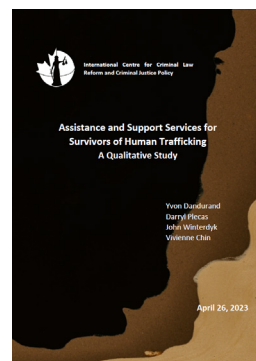
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (NIJ)

NIJ publishes the NIJ Journal several times a year. The Journal features articles to help criminal justice policymakers and practitioners stay informed about new developments. The NIJ Journal presents research-based information that can help inform policy decisions and improve understanding of the criminal justice system. Each issue of the NIJ Journal focuses on a single theme, allowing the articles to dive into one specific topic from different scientific points of view. The current issue, No. 285, focuses exclusively on domestic radicalization, violent extremism, and terrorism. The current and past issues of the NIJ Journal can be found here: <https://nij.ojp.gov/library/nij-journal>

Throughout the year, NIJ disseminates a variety of information including but not limited to special reports, research final reports, articles for trade publications, and podcasts, to support the diverse range of research topics funded by NIJ. A complete list of publications can be found here: <https://nij.ojp.gov/library/publications/list>



INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR CRIMINAL LAW REFORM AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY (ICCLR)

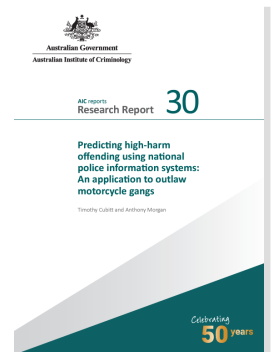


Assistance and Support Services for Survivors of Human Trafficking: A Qualitative Study

The International Centre for Criminal Law Reform (ICCLR) conducted a qualitative survey and analysis of the types of services and supports most needed by survivors of labour and sex trafficking, including the perceived usefulness and effectiveness of these services. The study also examined service delivery models, source of referrals, models of inter-agency collaboration, and accessibility of relevant services in British Columbia and Alberta for meeting the needs of labour and sex trafficking survivors (including those at risk of or are currently being trafficked).

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY (AIC)

Predicting high-harm offending using national police information systems: An application to outlaw motorcycle gangs



Risk assessment is crucial in law enforcement for identifying high-risk individuals, places, and problems. Prediction models should be transparent, robust, and use the best available data. However, limited data from police information systems can limit their effectiveness. This paper replicates a model for predicting high-harm offending among outlaw motorcycle gangs in New South Wales. The model's accuracy varied across jurisdictions and predictive

factors, emphasizing the need for context and data accessibility in real-world applications. <https://doi.org/10.52922/rr77321>

Deaths in custody in Australia 2022-23

The National Deaths in Custody Program in Australia has been monitoring deaths in prison, police custody, and youth detention since 1980. In 2022-23, 110 deaths occurred in custody, with 31 Indigenous deaths and 79 non-Indigenous deaths. The report provides detailed information and compares findings with longer-term trends. <https://doi.org/10.52922/sr77222>



Prevalence of viewing online child sexual abuse material among Australian adults

A study of 13,302 adults found that 0.8 percent of them intentionally viewed child sexual abuse material (CSAM) in the past year, a lower rate than previous estimates. Four key demographic factors were identified: age (18-34), living

with disability, serving or having served in the military, and speaking a language other than English at home. These factors were more likely to contribute to intentional CSAM consumption. <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti77239>

Child maltreatment and criminal justice system involvement in Australia: Findings from a national survey

This study analyses data from the Australian Child Maltreatment Study, examining the relationship between child maltreatment and criminal justice involvement. The research found moderate associations between child maltreatment and arrests and convictions, and between maltreatment and imprisonment among men. Stronger associations were found for those experiencing three or more types of maltreatment. <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti77215>

Police and Children's Court outcomes for children aged 10 to 13

A study of 1,369 Victorian children aged 10-13 with police contact for alleged offending in 2017 found that most offending was non-violent (71%), especially among 10-year-olds (82%). Most matters did not proceed to court (80%), with 37% being struck out or dismissed and 53% having outcomes not involving youth justice supervision. Half of the children had no alleged offending in the following two years. <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti77192>



How police body-worn cameras can facilitate misidentification in domestic and family violence responses

The study examines the perception of body-worn camera (BWC) technologies by women victims of domestic and family violence (DFV) in police call-outs and legal proceedings. It highlights concerns about potential misidentification and perpetrators using BWC to present false evidence. <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti77277>

Motives and pathways for joining outlaw motorcycle gangs

The study analysed 39 interviews with former outlaw motorcycle gang (OMCG) members in Queensland to understand their recruitment processes. Recruitment was typically through social networks, with screening and formal mechanisms. The main motives were brotherhood and camaraderie, often overlapping with social isolation. The findings emphasize the need for early intervention, targeting high-risk settings, and reducing OMCG visibility. <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti77284>



Risk factors for receiving requests to facilitate child sexual exploitation and abuse on dating apps and websites

This study examined risk factors for dating app and website users receiving requests to facilitate child sexual exploitation and abuse (CSEA). Analysing data from a large survey of Australian

users (n=9,987), researchers found that younger users, those living with children, Indigenous individuals, and those with disabilities were more likely to receive such requests. Additionally, frequent or active app/website users, paid subscribers, and those linking social media accounts to profiles faced higher risk. <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti77291>

Video visitation in Australian prisons: Perspectives on father-child contact

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Australian correctional centres suspended family visits, leading to the adoption of video visitation. A recent multi-jurisdictional study explored video visits between incarcerated fathers and their children. The findings highlight significant benefits, including visual access to the child's world, improved convenience, and reduced costs. However, video visits are most effective when complementing in-person contact visits, emphasizing the importance of visit quality. <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti77246>

Community perceptions of corruption by public officials

In July 2023, the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) launched operations. Prior to this, we surveyed 11,304 online Australians, finding a significant portion believed over half of politicians and government institutions were corrupt. Younger, unemployed, First Nations, less educated, and socio-economically disadvantaged individuals perceived higher corruption levels. Perceptions of corruption correlated with lower legitimacy of public officials, but this was influenced by other factors. Addressing corruption



could enhance public officials' legitimacy. <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti77307>

User experiences of reporting dating app facilitated sexual violence to dating platforms

A study analysing 1,555 Australian dating app users who reported dating app-facilitated sexual violence found generally positive experiences with platform reporting. However, satisfaction levels varied based on gender and sexual identity, with LGB+ women reporting lowest satisfaction. Satisfaction correlated with likelihood to report again, and provision of information about other services increased likelihood of reporting to police. <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti77314>

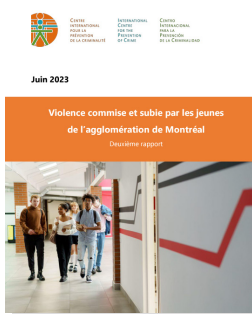
INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME (ICPC)



A report on the analysis of criminal incidents involving firearm use in the greater Montreal area

In Montreal today, one issue is causing concern: gun-related violence. Since the COVID-19 pandemic, a troubling trend seems to be emerging: an increase in incidents involving firearms

in the heart of the city, with the majority of victims under the age of 25. This growing concern has led the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime to carry out an in-depth study to fully grasp the phenomenon and understand its players, thanks to the financial support of the Quebec Ministry of Public Security. By examining these events, the ICPC aims to provide essential elements for a better understanding of this complex reality and to find ways of dealing with it. Analysing incidents involving a firearm from 2015 to 2020, which represent more than 924 criminal cases recorded by the Montreal City Police Service, the primary aim of this report is to shed light on the context in which firearms are used in the Greater Montreal area, based on the criminal offence codes used.



A report on violence committed and suffered by youth in Greater Montreal.

In 2022, several acts of violence involving young victims and alleged perpetrators were committed in the cities and boroughs of Greater Montreal. Young adults aged between 18 and 25 represent the majority of victims, but all age groups (11 and under and 12 to 17) are concerned.

It is in this context, and in light of a growing concern among Montrealers about feelings of insecurity, that this report offers an in-depth analysis of the various acts of violence involving young people in Montreal in recent years, highlighting the key factors that have influenced these situations, in particular the COVID-19 pandemic, cyber-violence, and gun violence. Its main objective is to draw up a detailed assessment of the current situation and to make recommendations for the prevention of violence experienced and perpetrated by youth in the city.

BASEL INSTITUTE ON GOVERNANCE

Working Paper 51: Good practices in asset recovery legislation in selected OSCE participating States

This Working Paper published together with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) provides a comparative study of legislative mechanisms in OSCE participating States that enable the confiscation of suspected or proven proceeds of crime. The study sets out established good practices with regard to the design and practical use of asset recovery mechanisms, as well as the disposal of confiscated assets.

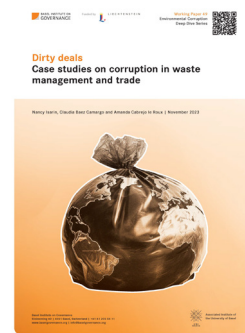


Working Paper 50: Seedlings of hope: Addressing corruption linked to crimes that impact the environment in line with UNCAC Resolution 8/12

This Working Paper presents efforts by States Parties to the UNCAC to prevent and combat corruption as it pertains to crimes that have an impact on the environment. It underscores the valuable contributions made by non-state actors in this collective endeavour, and includes a list of promising initiatives for both corruption prevention and enforcement.

Working Paper 49: Dirty deals: Case studies on corruption in waste management and trade

This Working Paper analyses the potential for corruption to impact waste management, explores five case studies (Albania, Lebanon, North Macedonia, Canada-Philippines, US-South America) and proposes a typology of corruption patterns in crimes involving waste management and trade.



Working Paper 48: A collaborative approach to improve business integrity in ASEAN: Case studies of anti-corruption Collective Action in the region

This Working Paper showcases and analyses anti-corruption Collective Action initiatives in the ASEAN region. It identifies several success factors, while noting that Collective Action is a flexible approach that can and must be tailored to different contexts.



Policy Brief 13: Catalysing the private sector for disaster response and resilience: Case study of the Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation

This Policy Brief looks at how the Philippines Disaster Resilience Foundation has emerged as a leading private-sector coordinator for disaster risk reduction

and management. It illustrates the important role that the private sector can play in responding to – and building resilience to – natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies. It also showcases how vital it is for good governance, integrity and transparent collaboration to be at the heart of those efforts.

Research Case Study 5: Harnessing behavioural approaches against corruption

Social norms and behaviour change approaches are a promising complement to conventional anti-corruption strategies. This short Research Case Study gives a concise overview of research on the use of behavioural approaches in anti-corruption practice from 2016–2022.



Research Case Study 6: Sextortion: An unaddressed form of corruption and sexual abuse

This Research Case Study presents research findings from Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda on sextortion, a widespread yet widely ignored problem. It aims to turn attention towards this critical issue and the social norms that enable and perpetuate it.



ICCLR AND RWI IN FOCUS

CLOSER LOOK
AT INDIVIDUAL PNIs

INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR NEIL BOYD

Chair of the Board of Directors,
the International Centre for Criminal Law
Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (ICCLR)



WHAT IS YOUR ROLE AT THE ICCLR, AND HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH IT?

I currently serve as the Chair of the Board of Directors at the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (ICCLR). My tenure on the Board dates back to the early 1990s, marking nearly three decades of involvement. In 2015, upon the retirement of Anne Rowles, the former Chair, I was honoured to be offered the position of Chair. This role has afforded me the opportunity to engage deeply with both the ICCLR and the broader international community.

The ICCLR was founded in the early 1990s by the then Justice Minister, Kim Campbell. Originally, another individual from Simon Fraser University held a representative role, but in 1993, I was invited to join the Board, where I have served ever since.

HOW MANY PEOPLE WORK AT ICCLR AND WHAT IS THE MIX OF ROLES AND WHO ARE ICCLR'S KEY STAKEHOLDERS?

The governance structure of the International Centre for ICCLR is anchored by our Board of Directors, which comprises 10 representatives. This includes two members from the Law School at the University of British Columbia, two from Simon Fraser University (of which I am one), two from the International Society for the Reform of Criminal Law, and representatives from the Ministry of the Attorney General of British Columbia, Global Affairs Canada, the Department of Justice Canada, and the Department of Public Safety Canada. This configuration provides a comprehensive representation from both governmental and educational institutions, alongside the International Society.

The executive leadership team includes Dr. Peter German as Executive Director, supported by Ms. Marcella Chan and Professor Peter Burns. Together, they are pivotal in the daily operations of the ICCLR. Additionally, we have 14 associates with expertise in law, crime, and justice, who actively contribute to our Center's initiatives.

ICCLR thus operates with a dynamic mix of board members, staff, and associates, continually seeking to enrich our collaborations through the expansion of our associate base for various projects.

WHAT DREW YOU TO YOUR CURRENT ROLE?

My longstanding interest in criminal law reform and criminal justice policy significantly influenced my

decision to engage with ICCLR. Over the past decade, my awareness of the international dimensions of criminal justice has intensified, especially with the rise of transnational crime. We are part of a global community, necessitating strategies that transcend national boundaries.

I recognize the increasing importance of the ICCLR in addressing these global challenges. One key decision that reflects this perspective was the appointment of Dr. Peter German as Executive Director. His profound understanding of the evolving nature of crime and his distinguished track record at the highest levels of law enforcement make him an invaluable asset to our efforts.

WHAT DOES A REGULAR DAY LOOK LIKE FOR YOU?

My daily activities vary considerably. Since retiring from academia, my main professional engagements now include authoring textbooks and fulfilling contracts with the government of British Columbia, which are central to my current endeavours. Despite not spending traditional office hours at the ICCLR, I maintain regular communication with our team. It is rare for a week to pass without direct interactions with Dr. Peter German or involvement in some aspect of ICCLR's operations.

Our work often involves remote tasks, facilitating flexibility in how and where we conduct our business. Regular and personal meetings with Dr. Peter German and Ms. Marcella Chan are essential as we collaboratively exchange ideas and strategize. Additionally, I frequently engage with the media, providing interviews that address events and issues relevant to our community.

WHAT RESEARCH AREAS WILL BE KEY FOR ICCLR OVER THE NEXT 12 MONTHS?

Over the next 12 months, ICCLR will concentrate on several critical initiatives. A significant focus will be on the Vancouver Anti-Corruption Institute (VACI), an important new endeavour within our organization dedicated to combating corruption. This initiative involves developing specific projects, securing funding, and integrating our associates to address related challenges effectively.

Additionally, ICCLR recently organized the National Consultation on the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on behalf of the Government of Canada. We are also preparing for the upcoming meetings at the 33rd session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

(CCPCJ) in Vienna, where we will facilitate the PNI Workshop. Dr. Peter German and the ICCLR team are actively involved in these engagements.

While we are addressing multiple fronts, the pervasive issue of transnational organized crime and corruption stands out as particularly significant, not only for ICCLR but also on a global scale.

COULD YOU HIGHLIGHT SOME OF THE MOST INTRIGUING RESEARCH PROJECTS ICCLR HAS RECENTLY UNDERTAKEN?

Recently, ICCLR has been involved in several notable research initiatives. One significant project is our collaboration with the Thailand Institute of Justice, focusing on children subjected to violence in educational settings. This research explores the best interests of the child, particularly regarding sentencing and other judicial decisions affecting parents who may face incarceration.

Another critical area of our research is spearheaded by the Vancouver Anti-Corruption Institute (VACI), which began with the influential "Dirty Money" report authored by Dr. Peter German for the Government of British Columbia. Currently, we are delving into the complex legal landscape surrounding the forfeiture of assets obtained through criminal activities. This involves challenging legal questions about how to effectively seize property that is the result of criminal endeavours. Particularly, contentious is the issue of requiring individuals to account for unexplained wealth, which may become a significant legal focus in Canada and possibly globally. This approach serves as a proactive measure in anti-corruption efforts, starting with inquiries into unexplained assets as potential indicators of corrupt activities.

WHAT WOULD YOUR "ELEVATOR PITCH" BE TO PROMOTE THE WORK OF ICCLR?

My elevator pitch would emphasize the dramatic evolution of crime from the 1960s and 70s to the complexities we face today in 2024, marked predominantly by transnational crime. Today, anyone can become a victim of a scam—via phone, email, or other digital means—underscoring the borderless nature of cybercrime. ICCLR is crucial in this era because addressing crime that transcends boundaries has never been more critical. Unlike a decade ago, when transnational crime did not receive as much attention, today it is at the forefront of our focus. At

ICCLR, we prioritize building international collaborations to effectively prevent and respond to these crimes. We are privileged to be part of PNI, working together to devise and implement effective solutions. In essence, the shift towards crime with an international scope necessitates a targeted and collaborative approach, which is the core of ICCLR's mission.

COULD YOU OUTLINE ANY MAJOR EVENTS INVOLVING ICCLR PLANNED FOR THE NEXT YEAR?

Over the next 12 months, ICCLR is scheduled to host several significant events. Under the auspices of the VACI, and with the partnership of Trace International we are organizing a one-day Symposium in June to honour and celebrate the contributions of journalists in exposing corruption. At this event, Trace will present their award to a journalist who has demonstrated exceptional dedication and effectiveness in uncovering corruption.

Additionally, we will be holding a number of other key meetings, including our semi-annual gatherings in Ottawa and Vancouver. These meetings are essential for advancing our initiatives and fostering collaboration among our stakeholders.

WHAT NEW OR EMERGING RESEARCH AREAS ARE YOU INTERESTED IN EXPLORING?

In the coming period, ICCLR intends to focus on evaluating the effectiveness of various national strategies for combating money laundering and related forms of organized crime. Currently, I am engaged in a significant project with the University of British Columbia, which aims to identify the obstacles that hinder the effective prosecution of organized crime. This involves conducting interviews with police officers, prosecutors, and defence counsel to gather insights. Based on this research, we plan to develop recommendations on how to more effectively tackle the challenges posed by organized criminal groups and activities.

WHAT ADVICE WOULD YOU OFFER TO A NEW RESEARCHER EAGER TO JOIN ICCLR?

For those aspiring to engage with ICCLR, I recommend actively involving oneself within the international community, particularly in areas related to international criminal law. For instance, I mentor a PhD student who

is nearing the completion of her studies while working at the International Criminal Court in The Hague. This kind of immersion is crucial for those interested in our field.

As we increasingly become a global community, the significance of international criminal law is only set to increase, not diminish. The interconnected nature of our communication systems will further accelerate this trend. Therefore, if you are committed to contributing meaningfully to this field, it is essential to seek opportunities that expand your exposure and expertise. Engaging in term-long exchanges or placements at institutions focused on this area can be particularly beneficial.

HOW DOES COVID-19 IMPACT THE WORK OF YOUR ORGANIZATION? AND THE RESPONSE OF YOUR ORGANIZATION IN ADDRESSING CHALLENGES POSED BY COVID-19?

The COVID-19 pandemic has had both positive and negative impacts. On the negative side, the usual bustling activity within our offices diminished for a little over a year, mirroring trends seen across British Columbia and indeed globally. The pandemic necessitated the adoption of virtual meeting tools like Zoom, which, while reducing physical presence in the office, has introduced efficiencies in how we conduct meetings. For example, what used to require an hour's drive for a meeting now takes place online, saving travel time and allowing for more judicious use of our time. At the same time, however, we maintained a physical presence in our office throughout COVID, one of the few university institutes that did so.

Positively, the transition to virtual platforms has provided us with alternative ways to interact, which has been crucial during times when face-to-face meetings were not possible. This has enabled us to maintain, and in some cases enhance, our productivity and collaborative efforts.

ICCLR has implemented a Work-From-Home policy to adapt to these new realities. Our staff typically spends several days a week in the office but also has the flexibility to work from home. This hybrid model balances the need for in-person collaboration with the benefits of remote work. At the same time, however, our offices have, since COVID, once again become a hive of activity. Our associates often come into the office both during and after their projects to raise questions, and share their findings, maintaining a connection with the team and ensuring continuity of work.

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES AND OPPORTUNITIES ASSOCIATED WITH BEING A MEMBER OF THE PNI?

Membership in the PNI offers substantial benefits, primarily revolving around the crucial aspect of global cooperation. In our interconnected world, the ability to collaborate and provide mutual assistance is invaluable. This global network facilitates our engagement with diverse legal and criminal justice communities, enhancing our understanding and approach to common challenges.

A prime example of such collaboration includes our work with partners in Thailand and the Caribbean Community, highlighting the effectiveness of international partnerships. As members of the PNI, we benefit significantly from networking opportunities, notably during annual meetings in Vienna and other gatherings, which allow us to exchange insights and strategies with counterparts from around the world.

For instance, issues like drug overdoses and illicit markets, while regionally specific, are concerns shared by countries like Canada, the United States, Australia, and the United Kingdom. Through the PNI, we can share and develop strategies that address these issues more effectively. Without such a network, our capacity to maintain and expand international connections and collaborative responses to global challenges would be significantly diminished.

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGING ASPECTS OF YOUR ROLE AT THE ICCLR?

One of the most challenging aspects of my role involves fostering effective dialogue among diverse nation states within the United Nations. The diversity of perspectives and positions on various issues requires a nuanced approach to diplomacy and discussion. It has been enlightening to observe how different nations address and perceive specific problems. As a member of this international body, our mandate is to advance global efforts in crime prevention and response, particularly against egregious offences. Achieving this necessitates creating an environment conducive to respectful and engaging dialogue, where differing views can converge on shared goals.

The ability to navigate these complexities thoughtfully and carefully represents our greatest challenge, yet it is also a privilege to contribute to such critical conversations. Furthermore, the appointment of Dr. Peter German as our Executive Director has been pivotal. His focus on addressing global challenges such as

corruption and money laundering underscores the importance of our mission. Maintaining strong working relationships with other PNIs enhances our collective capability to address these issues. As we operate in an increasingly interconnected global community, our success hinges on our ability to collaborate effectively across borders.

INTERVIEW WITH PETER LUNDBERG

Executive Director, the Raoul Wallenberg
Institute of Human Rights and
Humanitarian Law (RWI)



WHAT IS YOUR ROLE AT THE RAOUL WALLENBERG INSTITUTE, AND HOW LONG HAVE YOU WORKED HERE?

I am the Executive Director of RWI, and I started my new assignment on 1 February 2024.

HOW MANY PEOPLE WORK AT RWI AND WHAT IS THE MIX OF ROLES?

We are about 70 staff in total, here at headquarters in Lund, Sweden and at our five country and regional offices in Europe, Africa and in Asia. We're a mixture of project managers, officers and associates who work to implement international human rights programmes, and thematic experts who contribute to those programmes and conduct research. Then of course we have our finance, administration and other support staff. We're an extremely diverse group of people, joined by a shared mission to promote human rights and humanitarian law around the world.

WHO ARE RWI'S KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND HOW DO YOU INTERACT WITH THEM?

Unlike many other PNIs, RWI does not work exclusively with the justice sector but across a range of different areas of human rights and humanitarian law, including through academic teaching. We cooperate extensively with universities and other academic institutions, but also with national human rights institutions, government agencies, civil society organizations as well as directly with communities. We work at all levels, with a lot of our cooperation at country level, but also with regional institutions and networks, including through supporting human rights in EU accession, and strengthening the African human rights system through our regional cooperation there. We often work closely with multilateral partners at global scale but then also sometimes with small community organisations. Whatever will be most effective in bringing about human rights change.

When it comes to our work in the justice sector, most of our cooperation is directly with relevant agencies and actors, such as lawyers, police, prosecution, judges, prison and probation services. It is particularly important for our work with crime prevention and criminal justice that RWI does not have a monitoring mandate: we do not report or comment on the human rights situation in the countries where we work. This enables us to develop close and honest relationships with relevant agencies, so that we can support their own efforts to meet international human rights standards instead of "naming and shaming" or other activities more confrontational in nature.

WHAT DREW YOU TO YOUR CURRENT ROLE?

I have a passion for human rights and international humanitarian law issues and have spent my whole working life in the field of these two legal frameworks, either as a Swedish Government official, diplomat or as an international civil servant working for the United Nations and the International Federation of the Red Cross. So when this opportunity arose to join RWI, I never hesitated.

WHAT DOES A REGULAR DAY LOOK LIKE FOR YOU?

A lot of meetings. My role is to help strategically navigate and help develop the work of RWI in accordance with the strategic direction given by our Board of Trustees in our five-year strategy. I am here to help facilitate our work, strengthen strategic

partnerships and push for advancement of our human rights and humanitarian law agenda. I am proud to be part of a highly skilled and experienced team of professionals and scholars at RWI.

WHAT RESEARCH/TEACHING AREAS WILL BE KEY FOR RWI OVER THE NEXT 12 MONTHS?

We have four thematic areas which our programmes currently circulate around: Access to Justice, Non-discrimination and Inclusion, Human Rights and the Environment, as well as Business and Human Rights. As well as training and other forms of capacity strengthening, our research is also focused on these four areas, as well as teaching at the University of Lund in the south of Sweden where RWI is based, and supporting teaching at numerous other academic institutions around the world.

WHAT'S THE MOST INTERESTING RESEARCH RWI HAS UNDERTAKEN RECENTLY?

Our team in Kenya is currently involved in some extremely interesting research on patterns within reoffending. We have already been working to strengthen research capacity within the Kenya Prisons Service and the Kenya Probation and Aftercare Service, and have co-developed a research project that focuses on understanding the causes of reoffending and which interventions are most likely to reduce it. The research is linked to a multi-stakeholder pilot that we are implementing in the town of Naivasha in the Rift Valley, together with prisons, probation, police, prosecution, judiciary and other relevant stakeholders. A main component of the pilot sees prison and probation officers trained in assessment and classification of offenders, while also seeking to increase connections with potential rehabilitation and reintegration service providers in the local area. The mixture of qualitative and quantitative research, conducted by trained researchers from the services together with RWI advisors, focuses on offenders within the pilot who complete prison and probation sentences and then go on to reoffend, aiming to determine the underlying factors and make recommendations for future actions. We hope that the research, once completed, will provide an essential contribution to evidence-based decision-making within the correctional services and other justice sector actors in Kenya.

ARE THERE ANY MAJOR EVENTS INVOLVING RWI IN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS?

Yes, this year RWI will celebrate its 40th birthday and we will be holding a series of events to mark the occasion, with more information to be shared about those soon. In addition, we will be hosting the annual conference of the Association of Human Rights Institutes (AHRI) in September in Lund, also with a very exciting programme of activities. Both will provide excellent opportunities to showcase some of the cutting edge research that RWI and our partners are conducting across different areas of human rights.

WHAT NEW OR EMERGING AREAS OF RESEARCH ARE YOU INTERESTED IN EXPLORING?

International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is part of the name of RWI, but has not been such a prominent part of our work in recent years, compared to when RWI started in the 1980s. But compliance with IHL has obviously become a very serious problem in today's world and there is a need to invest more effort into this area, including through conducting relevant research.

WHAT NEW AREAS OF TEACHING AND LEARNING ARE YOU INTERESTED IN EXPLORING?

As well as strengthening our work with IHL, I believe we should continue to focus and deepen our understanding around our four core areas of research and teaching, all of which contain countless important emerging issues. For example, the opportunities and challenges posed to human rights and access to justice by the phenomenal recent developments in artificial intelligence, or the impact on justice systems of conflict and climate change.

WHAT ADVICE WOULD YOU GIVE TO A NEW RESEARCHER/EDUCATOR KEEN TO WORK FOR RWI?

We are always open for good ideas and innovative approaches to advance the human rights agenda. I hope that RWI can continue to develop its research capacity, as this field of work is unfortunately so needed in today's world. I would be particularly interested in further strengthening our research on human rights in the justice sector, and our team would always be keen to hear from new skilled researchers with this as a focus of their work. When it comes to educators, we know from our experience that they can come from any

background, that for example a low-ranking prison officer can sometimes be a far more effective trainer than a highly paid international consultant. We encourage anyone who may be able to contribute to promoting human rights to see what they are able to achieve.

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES/OPPORTUNITIES OF BEING A MEMBER OF PNI?

It's a great privilege to be a part of this extremely important network, with the opportunities it presents to contribute globally to the advancement of human rights in criminal justice. The PNI contains some of the world's leading experts in the field, and the chance to exchange experiences and viewpoints with such colleagues, including at the CCPCJ and the UN Crime Congresses, cannot be understated. Such exchanges have further created chances for cooperation on concrete measures at regional and national levels. Membership in the PNI has also allowed us to contribute to the normative framework for crime prevention and criminal justice. For example, in the last few years we have been closely involved in sharing our expertise in the development of the new UN Model Strategies on Reducing Reoffending. In this, and other work on norms and standards, we are able to bring our extensive experience providing technical assistance in some of the most difficult of contexts, and help ensure that the international framework reflects the needs and realities of both people in contact with the law, and the justice sector actors who work with them. We can then, in turn, build our insights into the practical implementation of international standards into new technical assistance projects. It's a mutually reinforcing cycle that we have seen can bring about concrete change when it comes to human rights in criminal justice, and being a member of the PNI is a critical part of that.

ARE YOU WORKING WITH OTHER PNI PARTNERS AT THE MOMENT?

We've had the pleasure of cooperating in recent years on various initiatives, such as workshops, side events, panel discussions and training sessions, with fellow PNIs including TIJ, UNAFEI, UNAFRI and others. We always welcome the opportunity to further develop cooperative endeavours with those and other PNIs, and look forward to continuing discussions accordingly.

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGING PARTS OF YOUR JOB?

I view challenges as potential opportunities and there are plenty of opportunities out there to tackle. Long-term stability of any institution, and to create a stable and conducive working environment, is always important.

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UPDATES FROM
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UPDATES ON
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ACTIVITIES

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