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**Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice: other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies**

### Work of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

#### Note by the Secretary-General

The attached report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute contains information on activities undertaken by the Institute and was prepared pursuant to a decision of the Board taken at its meeting held on 22 October 2013 to report to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, on the work of the Institute, in accordance with the statute of the Institute (Council resolution 1989/56, annex).

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\* E/CN.15/2014/1.



# Major activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

## Report of the Board of Trustees

### I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Interregional Crime and Research Institute (UNICRI) was established in 1968 by the Economic and Social Council and is governed by its Board of Trustees. It reports periodically to the Council through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The programme of work of UNICRI is guided by its mandate to assist intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations in formulating and implementing improved policies in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. Its mission is to advance security, serve justice and build peace in support of the rule of law and sustainable development. In accordance with the statute of UNICRI, all of the activities undertaken by the Institute were funded exclusively from voluntary contributions. A high level of programme delivery, and efficient and cost-effective management, contributed to exponential growth in programme development and funding.

2. The Institute carries out action-oriented research and training, provides information and advisory services and implements its activities, at the request of Governments, at the interregional and national levels. The Institute operates in specialized niches and selected fields of crime, justice, security governance and counter-terrorism, providing added value to crime prevention, the advancement of justice and the enhancement of human rights. It also serves as a platform for consultation and cooperation on sensitive issues in security governance, crime prevention and criminal justice, acting as an honest broker in bringing together different partners, such as Member States, research institutions, international organizations and civil society, in forging a common approach to addressing shared challenges.

3. The report of the Board of Trustees on the work of UNICRI maps out the strategic direction and activities of UNICRI in meeting the priorities established by the Board, as well as the achievements and challenges facing the Institute. The work of UNICRI is organized in six thematic areas:

- (a) Countering the threat of organized crime to security and development;
- (b) Increasing the efficiency of criminal justice systems and protection of vulnerable groups;
- (c) Promoting international criminal law and practice;
- (d) Sharing best practices, building capacity to promote human rights and improving access to services;
- (e) Security governance and countering the appeal of terrorism;
- (f) Training and advanced education: building capacity in crime prevention and criminal justice.

## **II. Countering the threat of organized crime to security and development**

4. The objective of the thematic area on countering the threat of organized crime to security and development is to strengthen criminal justice institutions and increase the professional capacity of practitioners in combating organized crime by identifying key areas of intervention to support the adoption of policies for effective response to new and emerging threats posed by organized crime.

### **A. Counterfeiting: combating organized crime and illicit proceeds of crime**

5. Since 2007, when the Institute published the report *Counterfeiting: a Global Spread, a Global Threat*, UNICRI has developed a comprehensive applied research programme on the issue of counterfeiting as a critical activity of organized criminal groups which threatens consumers safety and security.

#### **1. Comparing and analysing existing legislation on proceeds of crime and asset recovery and their applicability to counterfeiting cases**

6. In April 2013, UNICRI completed a research project, with the support of the Business Action to Stop Counterfeiting and Piracy initiative of the International Chamber of Commerce, which compared and analysed legislation on the confiscation of proceeds of crime and asset recovery, and its potential to serve as an effective tool for counterfeit cases. In the context of the project, legislation in Australia, Italy, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was analysed. The research work included data collection, comparative analysis and interviews with national and international experts and agency representatives, all with the aim of identifying best practices to effectively confiscate proceeds of intellectual property crime. The final report, entitled “Confiscation of the proceeds of IP crime: a modern tool for deterring counterfeiting and piracy”, was presented to several international conferences, in particular the seventh Global Congress on Combating Counterfeiting and Piracy, held in Istanbul from 24 to 26 April 2013, and the seventh International Law Enforcement Intellectual Property Crime Conference, held in Dublin from 15 to 17 October 2013.

7. In January 2013, UNICRI launched a new research project, in partnership with the Ministry of Economic Development of Italy, to analyse the application of legislation on the confiscation of proceeds of industrial property crime and asset recovery in Italy, with a view to the possible use of such confiscated assets for economic development. The research entailed an in-depth analysis of the properties and companies confiscated from organized criminal groups involved in counterfeiting, which are currently administered by the National Agency for the Administration and Allocation of Assets Seized and Confiscated from Organized Criminal Groups. A research report will be prepared and submitted to the Government of Italy to facilitate possible practical action in that regard. The Institute is looking forward to sharing the lessons learned with other countries.

**2. Initiatives to counter the involvement of organized criminal groups in the production and trade of counterfeit medicines**

8. A three-year project dedicated to researching new ways to fight the involvement of organized criminal groups in the production and trade of counterfeit medicines entered its final phase in 2013. During 2014, project activities will include piloting the establishment of a communication strategy involving the public and private sectors to counter such medicines. The cooperation between Italy, Romania and the United Kingdom has led to the creation of an anti-counterfeiting stakeholders' group in Romania, with guidance provided by UNICRI.

**3. Analysis of the reinvestment of illicit capital into the legal economy**

9. In June 2013, UNICRI started a new project, aimed at analysing the manner in which organized criminal groups reinvest illicit capital into the legal economy, by piloting a research methodology focusing on the situation in Italy. The initiative will also include an assessment of the impact of illicit capital on the legal economy. As an extension of the initiative, UNICRI would be in a position to assist Governments, at their request and as part of its crime prevention strategy, in the tracing and recovery of the proceeds of crime.

**4. Partnership with the private sector: using anti-counterfeiting technology**

10. In December 2013, UNICRI started a new research initiative, with the financial support of the private sector, particularly SICPA Security Solutions, based in Lausanne, Switzerland, aimed at presenting the activities and success stories of anti-counterfeiting technology providers working with Governments. Two important objectives are the protection of consumers from dangerous counterfeits and the support of Governments in improving tax collection and revenue. A second phase of the initiative is to assess the potential of creating a platform for the exchange of information and good practices relating to anti-counterfeiting technology between public and private sector actors.

**B. Countering the involvement of organized criminal groups in cybercrime****1. Research on hacker profiling and the involvement of organized criminal groups in cybercrime**

11. In 2013, UNICRI presented the results of its research activities on hacker profiling and the involvement of organized criminal groups in cybercrime during major consultations with practitioners and policymakers, such as the Academy of European Law, the World Trade Centre in Algiers, the Cyberintelligence Conference in Brussels and the EUhackathon in Brussels. There was a special focus on the strengthening of public-private partnerships, working in collaboration with the National Cyber Security Centre of the Netherlands and the Microsoft Digital Crime Consortium. The Institute contributed to the training of judges, lawyers and prosecutors through presentations made at the University of Hamburg in March 2013, the Seminar on Internet Crimes and Digital Forensics, held in the framework of the European Union-Macao Cooperation Programme in the Legal

Field, and during the workshop on new threats to the cyberspace hosted by Unisys, a worldwide information technology company.

## **2. Information sharing with regard to cybercrime and cybersecurity**

12. The Institute, together with the European Electronic Crime Task Force, developed a desk review entitled “Information sharing: perspectives and proposals” in the field of cybercrime and cybersecurity. Interested partners are invited to contribute to a database, specifying the various initiatives at the national and international levels that involve the public and private sectors.

## **3. Cybercrime and cyberterrorism, including environmental scanning**

13. In 2013, UNICRI initiated two projects: one on the early pursuit of organized criminal groups through the use of environmental scanning, the law and intelligence systems; and one on “Security at the network edge”. The projects are implemented in close collaboration with law enforcement partners, criminologists and legal experts. The Institute is also participating in the project entitled “Cybercrime and cyberterrorism European research agenda”, which will be launched in 2014 and has been invited to become a member of the Advisory Group of the newly established European Cybercrime Centre.

## **4. Assessing the impact of cybercrime on the economy, particularly enterprises**

14. In November 2013 in Lucca, Italy, UNICRI organized an international round table to discuss the current impact of cybercrime on the economy, with a focus on enterprises. They presented specific cases and good practices in cybersecurity at the national and international levels. Representatives from the European Police Office (Europol), the European Commission, the Ministry of Economic Development of Italy and Italian banks attended the event, along with representatives of important private sector entities, such as Bulgari, eBay and Confindustria (the Italian employers’ association).

# **C. Countering environmental crime**

## **1. Involvement of criminal networks in the trafficking and illicit disposal of toxic waste**

15. To implement the recommendations of the international conference on current and emerging threats related to environmental crime, organized by UNICRI, in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Justice of Italy from 29 to 30 October 2012, the Institute continued its applied research work on the involvement of criminal networks in the trafficking and illicit disposal of toxic waste, particularly illegal electrical and electronic equipment waste. To enhance the capabilities of countries to address the growing phenomenon, UNICRI joined a consortium led by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to carry out a project on countering such trade to identify proper measures in response to the illegal export of metal-bearing waste.

**2. Countering environmental crime and corruption: the case of Italy**

16. Another current research initiative is designed to examine the links between environmental crime and corruption in Italy. Pursuant to the recommendations of the international conference on current and emerging threats related to environmental crime, UNICRI is initiating an in-depth study of the international legal instruments related to environmental crime in order to recommend changes, as may be necessary, to ensure their effectiveness in dealing with environmental crime.

**D. Countering the involvement of organized criminal groups in licit markets: precious metals and gemstones****1. Study of the linkages between trafficking of precious metals and transnational organized crime**

17. International illicit trafficking in precious metals has become a significant source of financing for organized criminal groups, which exploit loopholes in national legislation and international trade.

18. In its resolution 2013/38, the Economic and Social Council invited UNICRI to conduct a comprehensive study on the possible links between transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking in precious metals. The Institute, with the support of the Government of South Africa, developed a project to study such linkages, which will be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fourth session, in 2015.

**2. Addressing the involvement of organized criminal groups in the coloured gemstone market**

19. In April 2013 in Turin, Italy, UNICRI convened an expert group meeting on a new project proposal related to coloured gemstones, in cooperation with the Vienna International Justice Institute and the International Colored Gemstone Association. Representatives from the public and private sectors from several countries, including Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, France, Kenya, Mozambique, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and the United Republic of Tanzania, attended the meeting. One of the objectives was to study the feasibility of establishing a mechanism for the traceability and certification of origin of coloured gemstones, and to address the involvement of organized criminal groups in the supply chain. It was agreed that, in the initial phase of the initiative, UNICRI, in partnership with the private sector, would undertake an assessment study of the gemstone industry in the main supply countries attending the expert meeting. That would serve as a first step towards establishing a certification mechanism.

**E. Nexus between organized crime, international terrorism and development**

20. In response to requests from Member States relating to guidance on how to address the issues related to the increasing nexus between organized crime, terrorism and development, UNICRI will be convening a two-day meeting in the

first quarter of 2014 with the objective of better understanding the threat posed by such networks. The consultation is also expected to explore how best to assist Member States in addressing those new threats.

## **II. Increasing the efficiency of criminal justice systems and protection of vulnerable groups**

21. The objective of the thematic area on increasing the efficiency of criminal justice systems and protection of vulnerable groups is to enhance the efficiency of the criminal justice system to protect vulnerable groups and victims of crime by promoting gender-sensitive approaches in crime prevention and security, particularly in urban settings.

### **A. Enhancing capacity in juvenile justice**

#### **Building capacity for the provision of human rights protection for the most vulnerable people in Mozambique**

22. The Institute is implementing a pilot project aimed at building capacity for human rights protection for the most vulnerable people in Mozambique. The project will contribute to the achievement of the governance outcomes of the United Nations Development Action Framework and, in particular, the strengthening of democratic governance systems, equity, rule of law and respect for human rights. The Institute is providing support to the Ministry of Justice, the Attorney-General for Minors, the Tribunal for Minors and the Ministry of Interior with regard to addressing the situation of minors in conflict with the law, in particular by revising a legislative manual and legislation related to the protection of women and children. Three thousand copies of the manual will be distributed to police schools and training courses. The Institute is also organizing a special training for magistrates and prosecutors working with minors in conflict with the law. In collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNICRI is drafting a pilot set of national standard operating procedures for integrated border management, which include procedures related to profile assessment, identification, and referral and protection of and provision of assistance to migrants and refugees, as well as the humane processing of irregular migrants.

### **B. Reducing vulnerabilities**

#### **1. Strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations to empower vulnerable groups in participating in the democratic process**

23. Through its project entitled “Giving voice to the most vulnerable”, UNICRI is strengthening the capacity of a number of civil society organizations that are working to enable vulnerable groups, in particular women, young people and children, to participate and advocate for their rights in the democratic process and development agenda of Mozambique. The focus of the project is on assisting civil society organizations by providing information through the most cost-effective and

accessible channels of communication possible in that country, particularly the national radio. The overall objective is to provide a voice to the most vulnerable groups in the development dialogue in Mozambique and contribute to the participation of all citizens in that country in shaping a transparent and equitable national development agenda. In collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Population Fund, UNICRI is carrying out the elaboration and production of radio programmes aimed at juveniles, in particular programmes on children rights and access to justice, with a special focus on crime prevention and minors at risk or in conflict with the law.

## **2. Preventing discrimination against and the killing of persons with albinism**

24. The Institute continued implementation of the research project to enhance the protection of fundamental human rights in cultural conflicts, in particular with regard to the discrimination against and killing of persons with albinism. In 2013, UNICRI contributed to the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on persons with albinism (A/HRC/24/57), submitted to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-fourth session in response to its resolution 23/13 of 13 June 2013. Together with the Zimbabwe Albino Association and Public Health Projects in Africa, a small project has been initiated to address problems faced by persons with albinism through a community participatory approach. The pilot project could be replicated in other African countries.

## **3. Capacity-building for the prevention of substance abuse and the treatment and rehabilitation of substance abusers**

25. The Institute continued the implementation, in partnership with the authorities of the region of Calabria, Italy, of a regional plan for the prevention of substance abuse and the provision of treatment and rehabilitation for substance abusers. The pilot project is facilitating the integration of national and international efforts to identify good practices and adapt them to different national contexts. The project will serve as a platform for dialogue and the sharing of best practices and policies among drug abuse prevention, criminal justice and health practitioners. In 2013, the first epidemiological report on the state of drug addiction in Calabria was prepared by UNICRI. It will serve as an important cornerstone for setting up a regional observatory on drugs and drug addiction.

## **C. Countering gender-based violence**

### **1. Domestic violence, discrimination and access to justice and welfare services**

26. Countering gender-based violence is central to the work of UNICRI. Following the first full-scale survey conducted in the 28 European Union member States of women's experiences of violence, UNICRI launched a new research project aimed at providing data on the consequences of the economic crisis on women's rights and gender inequality. It focuses on domestic violence, discrimination and access to justice and welfare services, and explores possible strategies which can help to minimize risks and alleviate conditions that create vulnerability. Documented case studies are being collected at the grassroots level in



four countries in the Mediterranean subregion: France, Greece, Italy and Spain. The impact of the economic downturn on women in the countries of the Mediterranean subregion and the coping responses of their respective Governments are being studied from a gender perspective. The project is aimed at addressing the gap in research on the gender impact of the economic crisis at the national and regional levels and to contribute to the post-2015 development framework.

## **2. Supporting vulnerable women affected by drug and alcohol abuse**

27. Gender differences with regard to drug addiction and the need to support vulnerable women affected by drug and alcohol abuse represent challenges that are facing most societies. To respond to requests for support and guidance, UNICRI initiated the project entitled Drug and Alcohol Women's Network, through which a network of professionals has been established to actively advocate and assist in the development and implementation of evidence-based interventions, policies and best practices tailored to the needs of women. The project promotes a gender-responsive approach to all addiction prevention, treatment and recovery programmes and to professional working practices tailored to women.

28. Pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 55/5, on promoting strategies and measures addressing specific needs of women in the context of comprehensive and integrated drug demand reduction programmes and strategies, UNICRI developed a series of professional tools, such as best practice manuals, Internet-based learning platforms and training courses, to be launched in 2014. The Institute also organized awareness-raising events in countries of the Mediterranean subregion. The support of the Department for Anti-Drug Policies of Italy has been crucial to the success and the continuation of this innovative project, which is developing a large-scale programme for promoting gender equality and addressing gender-based vulnerability, with particular reference to substance abuse and related phenomena. The Institute presented its project activities at the international training session on implementing drug strategies and interventions in the Mediterranean subregion, convened by the Government of Italy in Rome in December 2013, with the participation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, the Council of Europe and countries of the Mediterranean subregion.

## **D. Promoting crime prevention and security in urban settings**

29. The Institute, the Municipality of Turin, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and private foundations jointly organized the International Forum of Mayors on Security and Crime Prevention in Urban Settings, held in Turin, Italy, on 20 and 21 May 2013. The Forum addressed security, crime prevention and criminal justice in urban settings with the involvement of cities from different continents, in particular: Bangkok; Modena, Italy; Hebron; Beirut; Ouagadougou; Seoul; Durban, South Africa; St. Petersburg, Russian Federation; Lyon, France; Madrid; Makati, the Philippines; Turin, Italy; Cape Town, South Africa; Asunción; Santiago; and Maputo, as well as the United Nations Development Programme Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean. The Forum served as a platform for the exchange of best practices and contributed

to the preparation of guidelines and programmes to support municipalities in promoting security, crime prevention and criminal justice in urban environments.

#### **1. Empowering victims of crime in Naples, Italy**

30. As a follow-up to the International Forum of Mayors on Security and Crime Prevention in Urban Settings, UNICRI developed a pilot project, in partnership with the municipality of Naples, local civil society organizations (particularly associations of victims of crime) and the local media, for the empowerment of victims of crime. The pilot project, entitled “Voices against crime: stories of crime in Naples”, was launched on 11 February 2014 at the city hall of Naples. It will contribute to increased knowledge and awareness of the testimony and experiences of victims of crime in that city and to the adoption of improved crime prevention policies and practices by national and local authorities. The pilot project will be replicated in other cities and expanded to cover activities relating to the empowerment of the victims of crime as a critical part of crime prevention.

#### **2. Addressing the phenomenon of youth gangs in urban settings**

31. In 2013, UNICRI launched a new initiative on youth gangs in urban settings. An expert group meeting to address the increasing phenomenon of youth gangs, particularly in Central America and Europe, will be convened in the first quarter of 2014, with the participation of experts from academia and practitioners from different regions. The meeting will serve as a platform to share knowledge, exchange expertise and showcase results in crime prevention strategies addressing youth gangs in the urban environment.

#### **3. Migrant flower vendors on the streets of Turin: self-employed migrants and their vulnerabilities**

32. In the context of the UNICRI programme on crime prevention and security in urban settings, the Institute is implementing a new research project on migrant flower vendors on the streets of Turin, focusing on the wider group of self-employed migrants and their vulnerability to violence, possible exploitation and victimization. The research will shed light on migration flows and contribute to a better understanding of self-employed migrants and their vulnerabilities.

### **III. Promoting international criminal law and practice**

33. The objective of the thematic area on promoting international criminal law and practice is to promote international criminal law through the transfer of the knowledge and practices of international criminal tribunals to national judiciaries and contributions to combating maritime piracy.

#### **A. Maritime piracy**

##### **1. Serving as a repository for court decisions on piracy cases**

34. In partnership with IMO, UNICRI has established a database on court decisions related to piracy off the coast of Somalia. Governments were invited by

IMO to submit related information to UNICRI. In line with the request of IMO member States, the database will also include judgements relating to piracy in other areas besides Somalia, as well as other piracy-related crimes and information on post-trial transfer. The Institute shared the preliminary research findings and assessment of the various aspects of piracy off the coast of Somalia, drawn from the database, with the Legal Committee of IMO at its meeting held in London from 15 to 19 April 2013.

**2. Contributing to a soft-law instrument on the use of privately contracted armed security personnel on-board ships**

35. The Institute initiated a research project related to the use of privately contracted armed security personnel on-board ships. Two informal expert working group meetings were held in Rome, on 26 March and 15 and 16 October 2013. The experts, participating in their individual capacity, worked on developing a “soft law” instrument comprising of a set of guidelines and standards regarding the use of privately contracted armed security personnel on-board merchant vessels, for the use of private sector companies and interested Governments. The report of the informal expert working group was presented to Working Group 2 of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia at its twelfth session, held in Copenhagen in April 2013, and at its thirteenth session, held in Djibouti in November 2013.

**B. War Crimes Justice Project: transferring the knowledge and practice of international criminal tribunals**

36. As part of its capacity-building initiative, UNICRI has initiated programmes to gather and transfer the knowledge and practices of international criminal tribunals to national judiciaries so as to facilitate the prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. The initiative, entitled the War Crimes Justice Project, has contributed to the successful transfer of knowledge on war crimes cases from the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 to the countries of the former Yugoslavia. To support and build the capacity of legal professionals in criminal defence, UNICRI organized an annual training seminar, using the manual on developed practices in international criminal defence prepared jointly by the Association of Defence Counsel Practising before the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and UNICRI. Training tools, particularly an e-learning portal available on the UNICRI website, provide access to a repository of relevant international conventions and treaties, national legislation and the jurisprudence of the Tribunal.

37. The Institute, in cooperation with the Tribunal, is elaborating a digest on customary law to complement the work already done in that field. The digest will assist national jurisdictions in their efforts to conform to the substantive law applied by the Tribunal, much of which consists of rules of customary international law. The Institute is also supporting the Tribunal and the countries of the former Yugoslavia in their efforts to open Tribunal information centres, which will host digital copies of the Tribunal’s public archive currently being established in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia.

38. The Institute is expanding the partnerships established with the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Tribunal to other international and hybrid judicial institutions, such as the Special Tribunal for Lebanon. The Institute has exchanged letters of agreement as a first step in building a strong partnership on mutual areas of interest, for example through the preparation by UNICRI and the Special Tribunal for Lebanon of a joint publication focusing on the development of fair trial practices for terrorism cases in domestic jurisdictions.

#### **IV. Sharing best practices, building capacity to promote human rights and improving access to services**

39. The objective of the thematic area on sharing best practices, building capacity to promote human rights and improving access to services is to protect human rights and provide evidence-based research to promote capacity-building and best practices to improve access to services.

##### **A. Promoting fundamental rights and citizenship**

###### **1. Protection of human rights in profiling cases**

40. The Institute is leading a consortium of partners in a pilot project aimed at outlining the main challenges to human rights resulting from profiling practices, under the Fundamental Rights and Citizenship programme of the European Commission. The programme focuses on identifying and tackling the challenges posed by technology to the fundamental right of data protection. During 2013, UNICRI carried out background research, reflected in two working papers, on the impact of profiling on fundamental rights. The consortium of partners also worked on a checklist for studying the risks of profiling and the preparation of a practical tool for stakeholders, policymakers, Governments, civil society and civil servants when approaching issues related to profiling. A related goal is the elaboration of a questionnaire to assess the present European legal framework on profiling and issues such as application domains, complaint procedures and remedies, citizen awareness and impacts on fundamental rights. The questionnaire has been submitted to the national data protection authorities of the 28 European Union member States and Switzerland. This would constitute the first full-scale survey carried out at the European level on the issue of automated profiling. The best practices emerging from the programme will be shared with interested partners.

###### **2. Protection of human rights in clinical drug trials**

41. At the request of different stakeholders, UNICRI has taken initiatives to protect and promote the human rights and to ensure the well-being of participants in clinical drug trials and research. Special attention has been given to the legal and criminal justice aspects of drug trials, including fraud, respect for international ethical standards, control of the quality of drugs and the effectiveness of legislative frameworks. Building on the successful training programmes carried out in Mwanza, United Republic of Tanzania, in 2012 and Harare in 2013, UNICRI will organize an advanced training course in Harare in 2014. A training programme, to be hosted by the Government of Ghana, is tentatively planned for mid-2014.

### **3. Eradicating any form of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia or related intolerance**

42. To support Governments and the international community in eradicating any form of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia or related intolerance, UNICRI joined a consortium of nine partners to implement a 24-month project entitled LIGHT ON (Cross-community actions for combating the modern symbolism and languages of racism and discrimination) within the framework of the Fundamental Rights and Citizenship programme of the European Commission. The project is aimed at developing a common culture that denounces racism and promoting an active role of community actors in addressing racism, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance. It addresses the dangerous underestimation of the social disvalue of racism and the progressive normalization of racist images and expressions in society. The project employs a community approach involving different stakeholders, including citizens, groups, victims, law enforcement agencies and legal authorities. The objective of UNICRI, starting with this project, is to build a better understanding at the international level of hate crime and promote the values of equality and non-discrimination through the use of training activities to raise awareness regarding victims and the capacity of law enforcement agencies. An anti-racism “toolbox”, including a mobile phone application, a hate crime reporting kit and a self-reporting form for the victims of hate crimes and witnesses, will be developed.

### **B. Establishing a platform to provide access to evidence-based research**

43. Through its “Scientific community on addiction” project, UNICRI has established a platform to facilitate the identification and diffusion of best international practices related to the prevention of substance abuse and the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers, and has set up national training programmes for professionals in countries in the Mediterranean subregion. The project, which uses a dedicated online platform, offers access to the most recent evidence-based research disseminated through special periodicals and newsletters, and provides practitioners, policymakers and judiciary and law enforcement personnel with an updated tool to better understand recent drug-related trends and other issues.

### **C. Research and dissemination of best practices to promote healthy lifestyles and counter addiction**

44. The Institute is partnering with 43 research institutions in 25 European countries to implement the Europe-wide research project entitled “Addiction and lifestyles in contemporary Europe: reframing addictions project (ALICE RAP)”. The project provides a framework for the analysis of the challenges that addiction poses to the cohesion, organization and functioning of contemporary European society. In the context of the project, the Institute is studying the cost of addiction for criminal justice systems and alternatives to the incarceration of drug abusers. The Institute has completed a number of interviews with inmates in five Italian prisons that have been sentenced for drug-related crimes, including high-security prisoners. The interviews will be part of a research study that will also analyse

interviews from Germany, Slovenia and the United Kingdom, with a view to a better understanding of the functioning of illicit drug markets in Europe. The Institute's methodology will be reflected as a "best practice" and published in March or April 2014.

#### **D. Thematic programme on law enforcement and public health**

45. Under a law enforcement and public health initiative, UNICRI is investigating ways to improve cooperation between police, and the criminal justice system in general, with health authorities and programmes in order to provide effective approaches to the problems of drug use and dependence. The perspectives of the criminal justice system and health authorities are often in conflict, as demonstrated by the difficulties in garnering police support for HIV-prevention strategies in many parts of the world. The UNICRI project will contribute to formulating a collaborative approach between health authorities and criminal justice systems in addressing problems such as illicit drug use, and will attempt to reconcile the conflicting perspectives. The initiative was endorsed by the Conference on Prevention Strategy and Policymakers, which was held in Rome in October 2012 and attended by representatives of UNODC, the International Narcotics Control Board and international and civil society organizations.

#### **V. Security governance and countering violent extremism**

46. The objective of the thematic area on security governance and countering violent extremism is to work in specialized niches in which UNICRI has established itself as a centre of expertise and a credible partner by following a security governance approach that involves security and law enforcement agencies, as well as a broad cross section of civil society, local and regional authorities, the private sector and other agencies working to advance economic development and human rights.

##### **A. Enhancing security at major events**

47. In its resolution 2006/28, the Economic and Social Council invited UNICRI to continue and expand its work on the International Permanent Observatory on Security Measures during Major Events. Because of their scale and high visibility, major events are vulnerable targets for unlawful activities, including terrorism, and can be exploited by organized criminal groups to further their illegal activities. The Institute is implementing two regional initiatives in that regard. The Institute set up the "Protecting major events to foster crime prevention strategies" initiative in cooperation with the Organization of American States (OAS). The initiative provides training and advisory services to security planners in preparation for major events to be hosted in the Americas. A second regional initiative, entitled "Enhancing European coordination of national research programmes in the area of security at major events: The House", involves 24 European Union member States. As part of both initiatives, UNICRI has identified applicable security standards and best practices, and tailored technical tools have been developed to assist policymakers and practitioners in planning security for major events. The Institute is

currently working on the development of a secure electronic platform, which will include all of the tools and best practices available to enhance support to security planners, along with a comprehensive repository of information.

48. The Institute provided technical assistance and advisory services to requesting member States in planning the security of major events. In 2013, UNICRI provided services to several governments, including Chile and the Dominican Republic with regard to regional and subregional workshops, Costa Rica for the organization of the Central American Games, Ireland and Lithuania for the Presidency of the European Union, Slovakia for the Rainbow March and Poland for the European Volleyball Championship.

49. In view of the success of the regional approach, UNICRI is establishing partnerships with other regional organizations to design similar initiatives, including in Africa, the Asia-Pacific region and the Middle East. The Institute aims, for example, to establish a regional platform and mechanism for sport security and safety for the Middle East and North Africa region, in partnership with the International Centre for Sport Security, based in Doha.

## **B. Countering the appeal of terrorism: rehabilitation of violent extremists**

50. As part of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force of the United Nations, the Institute's Counter-Terrorism Programme assists Member States, at their request, in designing, developing and implementing rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for violent extremists in prison settings, in support of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The programme promotes the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners and is guided by the Rome Memorandum on Good Practices for Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders, adopted in Istanbul in June 2012 by the ministerial meeting of the Global Counterterrorism Forum.

### **1. Presentation to the Security Council of the Institute's programme for the rehabilitation of violent extremists**

51. In May 2013, UNICRI, at the invitation of the Chair of the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, presented to the Council an overview of the progress made in developing and implementing programmes for the rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremists in prison settings. Particular attention was given to the 29 best practices covered in the Rome Memorandum and the capacity-building programme of UNICRI in support of Member States, upon request.

### **2. Programme developments**

52. Since January 2013, UNICRI and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe office in Tajikistan have been working in partnership with the Government of Tajikistan to develop a programme to prevent and counter violent extremism in prison settings. The programme would include providing a specialized, technical training programme for the rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremists. On 26 and 27 February 2013, UNICRI and the African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism organized a regional technical workshop on the

disengagement and rehabilitation of violent extremists for North African and Sahel countries in Algiers. Following consultation with the Sahel countries, UNICRI and the Centre prepared a proposal aimed at developing a regional programme.

### **3. Partnership with the Global Counterterrorism Forum**

53. To enhance awareness of the good practices and guidelines contained in the Rome Memorandum, UNICRI, in partnership with the Global Counterterrorism Forum and its International Centre of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism, and the International Centre for Counter-Terrorism in The Hague, co-organized in Abu Dhabi from 3 to 5 June 2013 a meeting of the working group on countering violent extremism, deradicalization and reintegration of violent extremists. On 29 and 30 October 2013, UNICRI and the Government of Spain organized a working group meeting for the member States of the Global Counterterrorism Forum, other interested States and individual experts, on the role of religious scholars and other ideological experts in deradicalization in prisons. The meetings reviewed how Governments could successfully incorporate the principles of the Rome Memorandum into their programmes.

## **C. Mitigating the risks posed by trafficking in and criminal use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials**

54. The criminal use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials poses a critical threat to peace, security and the health of citizens, as reflected in a number of instruments and resolutions, such as Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). The Institute is currently implementing, jointly with the European Commission and its Joint Research Centre, a project for the establishment of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear centres of excellence. The goal of this European Union initiative is to facilitate regional cooperation and enhance chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear policies and capabilities by creating a network of regional initiatives that promote and support the development and implementation of national policies in that regard. This includes specific tailored projects that address regional needs such as protection of material/facilities, public and infrastructure protection, denying support for misuse and terrorism, border control/border monitoring, illicit trafficking, waste management, first response, public health impact mitigation and post-incident recovery. The Institute is currently monitoring the implementation and evaluation of 19 projects, which include the provision of training and equipment, knowledge development, special and technical support and awareness-raising.

55. The initiative currently covers 43 countries and eight subregions: the African Atlantic façade; Central Asia; the Middle East; countries in the Gulf area; North Africa; South-East Asia; South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine; and Central and East Africa. In 2013, UNICRI contributed to the establishment and official opening of regional secretariats for the project in Rabat, Amman, Manila and Tbilisi. Regional secretariats have also been established in Nairobi and Algiers.



**@tomic: simulating a global incident involving radiological/nuclear terrorism**

56. Together with the European Commission, INTERPOL, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and the Netherlands Forensic Institute, UNICRI supported the international tabletop exercise called “@tomic 2012”, held in Maastricht, the Netherlands, from 18 to 20 February 2014 and organized by the National Coordinator for Counterterrorism and Security of the Netherlands in The Hague. The @tomic 2012 exercise was one of the first international attempts to envisage a global incident involving radiological/nuclear terrorism with a cybercrime scenario. The simulation exercise involved 150 participants from 30 countries. The Institute assisted the National Coordinator and the Netherlands Forensic Institute in organizing @tomic 2014, as part of the preparations for the Nuclear Security Summit 2014, to be held in The Hague on 24 and 25 March 2014.

**D. Public-private initiatives**

57. As part of the programme on public-private partnerships in addressing security policies, UNICRI, in partnership with the Ministry of Justice of Brazil and the Intelligence System of Portugal, organized a seminar in Lisbon to exchange experiences and best practices regarding the protection of vulnerable targets and critical infrastructure during the security-planning stages of a major event. Specific attention was paid to the role of public-private cooperation in international sporting events such as the events held in Portugal in 2004, the Summer Olympic Games in London in 2012, and the International Federation of Association Football World Cup and the Summer Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, which will be hosted by Brazil in 2014 and 2016, respectively.

58. The Institute has initiated a pilot project involving public-private partnerships aimed at preventing crime and enhancing security in a science and technology park in Lisbon, as a test-case for the proposed recommendations contained in the UNICRI “Handbook to assist the establishment of public-private partnerships to protect vulnerable targets”. On 9 October 2013, the Institute assisted the Public Security Police and the local business community in the organization of a simulation exercise consisting of a general evacuation; around 6,000 civilians and 400 officers participated in the exercise. The final report includes the identification of vulnerabilities, as well as recommendations for improving current security measures.

**VI. Training and advanced education: building capacity in crime prevention and criminal justice**

59. The objective of this thematic area is to build capacity in crime prevention and criminal justice through training and advanced education.

60. Capacity-building and specialized training are the core businesses of UNICRI and cut across its programme of work. The Institute is expanding its partnerships with universities and training institutes worldwide with a view to enhancing legal awareness and promoting greater understanding of human rights, crime prevention

and criminal justice. In that regard, special focus is placed on education and training at the postgraduate and professional levels in order to strengthen the rule of law and legal capacity. In 2013, the Institute signed a memorandum of understanding with the Universidad Argentina John F. Kennedy to launch a joint master of law (LLM) programme focusing on international criminal law and justice, starting in 2014. New partnerships for the organization of tailor-made courses will continue to be initiated in 2014 in partnership with the national judicial school of Sri Lanka and the Ministry of Interior of the United Arab Emirates. In 2013, UNICRI offered its seventh annual LLM programme in international crime and justice, organized jointly with the University of Turin and attended by 42 postgraduate students from 26 countries. During 2013, UNICRI organized, in cooperation with John Cabot University in Rome, the second edition of the Summer School on Human Rights.

#### **A. International criminal law defence seminar**

61. To build capacity and share expertise, UNICRI designs and implements specialized training courses for executives and judicial and other personnel, for example, the International Criminal Law Defence Seminar for legal practitioners interested in litigating international criminal law cases at the national or international level. The Seminar is conducted under the aegis of the ICC Office of Public Counsel for the Defence and the International Association of Lawyers. Another example of a specialized course is the one on human rights and correctional systems for Brazilian judiciary personnel, which was organized by UNICRI for the fourth time in 2013.

#### **B. Media training and learning**

62. In 2013, UNICRI launched the Journalism and Public Information Programme, which is tailored for journalists, chief information officers, public information professionals and students seeking a career in the world of public information. The programme is aimed at deepening knowledge of emerging security threats. Over the course of the workshops, participants become skilled in handling information related to new threats. Partnerships have been developed with United Nations entities, particularly the United Nations Regional Information Centre and universities dealing with public information.

#### **C. Building the capacity of national competent authorities**

63. Another thematic training sector is the partnership between UNICRI and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization Regional Office for Africa and UNODC, which organized a training course for competent national authorities under the international drug control treaties. Twelve West African countries benefited from the training course, which was delivered in June 2013 at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa. Another regional training event will be organized in 2014 in partnership with the International Narcotics Control Board.

## **D. Documentation Centre**

64. The UNICRI Documentation Centre updated and implemented new online services in support of research, training and analysis in crime prevention and criminal justice, with an increased number of users accessing pages on its website. In 2013, the Documentation Centre continued its long-term involvement in assisting with the training activities carried out by the Institute and in providing specialized resources, a dedicated online platform and specialized services, such as a new online bibliography.

## **VII. Risk assessment and management of the Institute**

### **A. Implementing a risk management policy**

65. As an entity dependent on voluntary contributions, UNICRI is particularly exposed to threats from both the internal and external environments, which affects the Institute's performance, sustainability and reputation. A systematic approach to risk management has been put in place to add value to decision-making and provide assurance to UNICRI stakeholders that important risks for UNICRI are being dealt with appropriately.

66. The Board of Trustees of UNICRI, at its meeting on 22 October 2013, approved the UNICRI risk management policy as an instrument which articulates the main principles for the UNICRI risk management approach, assigns roles and responsibilities related to risk management and describes the risk management process. These consist of three main steps: (a) risk identification, risk evaluation and risk prioritization; (b) risk response; and (c) monitoring and reporting. The Board decided to review risk management at its future sessions when it considers the work programme of UNICRI. It also decided that all projects should follow the risk assessment and mitigation approach.

### **B. Management of the Institute**

#### **1. High level of programme delivery and cost-effective management**

67. At its meeting held in Rome on 21 and 22 October 2013, the Board of Trustees of UNICRI expressed its appreciation for the very high level of programme delivery following exponential growth in programme development and funding in the previous year. This high rate of implementation was achieved in the most efficient and cost effective manner possible, as reflected in a recent independent study, which found that the ratio of support cost to substantive delivery in UNICRI was 94.6 per cent, an indication of the very lean management and administrative structure. During 2013, programme delivery (project expenditures) exceeded \$21.3 million. During the 2012-2013 biennium, however, and particularly in 2012, UNICRI was adversely impacted by a significant decrease in unearmarked contributions to the general-purpose fund. As UNICRI does not receive any funding from the regular budget of the United Nations, the deficit was covered through income earned from programme support costs levied on special-purpose contributions for funding projects implemented by UNICRI.

## **2. Approval of a balanced budget for the 2014-2015 biennium and budget proposal and priorities for 2014 prepared in a results-based format**

68. The Board approved a balanced budget for the 2014-2015 biennium, and the budget proposal and programme priorities for 2014 were prepared, for the first time, in a results-based format. The budget proposals took into account the projected income stream and all requirements, distributed into three categories: general purpose; programme support costs; and special purpose. In order to link the results of the Institute's programme of work and activities to its financial resources, the budget presents a logical framework outlining the objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement for each component of the UNICRI programme.

69. The largest portion of the 2014 budget estimates for special-purpose requirements will be financed through funding agreements that have already been signed, supporting priorities already established by the Board, particularly those related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials; counter-terrorism; security at major events; and emerging crimes. A significant share will be financed through funding arrangements that are near finalization. During the course of the budget year, UNICRI will continue to enjoy operational flexibility and enter into funding agreements for projects falling within the strategy and the programmatic priorities established by the Board, and to initiate implementation upon receipt of funds. The direct operational costs for project implementation, including staff recruited for project implementation, are directly charged to the project. In approving the budget, the Board recommends that UNICRI ensure that sufficient funding is available for various projects, including any additional projects identified during 2014, and that the general-purpose fund has a sufficient balance to ensure the continuity of UNICRI operations.

## **3. New initiatives and partnerships**

70. The Board welcomed the working partnerships forged and nurtured with international organizations, particularly the European Union; specialized agencies such as UNEP, UN-Habitat, the World Bank and IMO; other international organizations, such as OAS, Europol and INTERPOL; and the private sector, including the Cartier Foundation for Contemporary Art, SICPA Security Solutions and the Compagnia di San Paolo. This development contributed to expanding the donor base of UNICRI. The Board welcomed the initiative of UNICRI to develop a strategic framework, with the executive secretariat of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries, to support the member States of the Community in their efforts to counter organized crime and corruption and to promote crime prevention and security in urban settings.