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**Strategic management, budgetary and administrative
questions: directives on policy and budgetary issues for
the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice
programme**

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 14 December 2011 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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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. UNICRI assists Governments and the international community at large in tackling the threats that crime poses to peace, security and sustainable development, in particular by fostering just and efficient criminal justice systems, the formulation and implementation of improved policies, and the promotion of national self-reliance through the development of institutional capacity.

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, and in forging a common approach to addressing shared challenges.

II. Countering the threat of crime

3. UNICRI contributes to building a global knowledge base on major security threats to peace and sustainable development. It aims to strengthen criminal justice institutions and to increase the professional capacity of practitioners in fighting organized crime. At the request of and in synergy with various partners, the Institute has identified key areas of intervention to support the adoption of policies and to enhance capacity-building for effective responses to new and emerging threats posed by organized crime.

1. Knowledge base on countering organized crime: the European experience

4. UNICRI, together with several partners, is engaged in a research project entitled “Knowledge of European Union law as a means of combating transnational organized crime”, whose main objectives include training for European legal practitioners and exchange of best practices and case law on organized crime, thus contributing to the harmonization of positive laws and practices in the different member States of the European Union. The experience gained and lessons learned will be integrated into other projects to be implemented in other regions.

2. Counterfeiting: engaging in combating organized crime

5. In the past five years, UNICRI has developed a comprehensive applied research programme on the issue of counterfeiting as a critical activity of organized crime and a threat to consumer safety and security. In December 2007, the Institute published the report *Counterfeiting: A Global Spread, a Global Threat*, which highlighted the involvement of organized crime. At the request of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Institute presented updates to the report to the Commission at its twentieth session, in April 2011. The report was also widely distributed to Member States. In 2010, the Institute developed a set of investigative guidelines to facilitate the identification of organized crime in counterfeiting activities and a set of indicators for the design of consumer-targeted awareness-raising campaigns. The guidelines were included in the 2010 publication *Strategies for Technical-Juridical Training and Awareness-Raising on Counterfeiting*. To further enhance the capacity of Member States in countering counterfeiting, in 2011, UNICRI developed a three-part training manual entitled “FAKES: fighting against brand counterfeiting in three key European member States — towards a more comprehensive strategy”. Six training courses for law enforcement and public prosecutors were held in the Czech Republic, Poland and Romania.

6. During 2011, the Institute worked on a research project aimed at mapping the involvement of Italian organized criminal groups in counterfeiting and the connections with other types of trafficking. Several cases related to operations against counterfeiting-related crimes were identified in 2011 by the Guardia di Finanza of Italy, the National Anti-Mafia Bureau of Italy, the European Police Office (Europol) and other sources, including the media. A similar research project on counterfeit medicines, entitled “Microstructure-secured and self-verifying medicines”, will analyse the strategies of criminal organizations in the production and selling of counterfeit medicines, using data from 15 countries.

7. Two new projects on counterfeiting will begin in 2012. The first will focus on counterfeiting and organized crime, leading to the establishment of an international clearing house on counterfeiting and organized crime. An important aspect of the project will be the assessment of the risks associated with counterfeit products to the health and safety of consumers. A second project will consist of the establishment of an international forum on counterfeiting-crime, bringing together stakeholders from different sectors to jointly assess and analyse the problem of counterfeiting and to adopt new countermeasures.

3. A new priority: countering environmental crime

8. To increase awareness of the threat of environmental crime, UNICRI organized a conference in Rome in December 2011 entitled “Illicit Trafficking in Waste: A Global Emergency”, with the participation of the Ministry of the Environment of Italy, parliamentarians, international partners, such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and stakeholders involved in countering trafficking in and dumping of toxic waste. To enhance understanding of the dynamics of environmental crime, the Institute mapped international incidents involving trafficking in and dumping of hazardous and electronic waste, based on international reports and open source data, consolidated in a study entitled “Countering illegal trafficking and dumping of hazardous and e-waste”. The

assessment complemented the research on environmental crime reflected in the Institute's 2009 publication *Eco-Crime and Justice: Essays on Environmental Crime* and contributed to the design of a broader programme on environmental crime to be initiated in 2012.

9. In partnership with several research institutes, civil society organizations and municipalities, UNICRI has launched a process for consultation at the international level on the involvement of organized crime in environmental crime with a view to identifying a set of recommendations for more effective policies and action at the national, regional and international levels. To that end the Institute, in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme, will organize an international conference in Italy in 2012. In preparation of the conference, the Institute will carry out a preliminary in-depth data collection and analysis of cases involving trafficking in and dumping of toxic and e-waste to be consolidated into a report, including a set of recommendations, for consideration at the conference. The conference will also serve as a platform to consider the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012.

4. Cybercrime

10. UNICRI has moved into the second phase of the hacker profiling project, which started in 2004. The objective of the first phase of the project, which ended in 2010, was to apply the concepts of criminal profiling to the world of hacking. The second phase focuses on the links between the hacking and the digital underground world with organized crime and the so-called "hacktivist" groups. The project will also focus on the development of cybersecurity policies and strategies and countering the threats of cyberterrorism.

5. Countering trafficking in precious metals

11. In cooperation with the Government of South Africa, UNICRI has designed a project to reinforce international efforts to counter trafficking in precious metals and to combat its potential use as a source of funding for organized crime and terrorism. The project is to start in 2012 with the development of an international network of key stakeholders (involving Governments, international organizations and leading companies and experts involved in the production and processing of precious metals). A critical objective is increasing public awareness of the threat and illicit exploitation of and trafficking in precious metals, and developing standards and indicators to assess and identify vulnerabilities and best practices.

6. Addressing crime prevention and criminal justice in an urban environment

12. UNICRI, in collaboration with the SENSEable City Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has implemented a research project aimed at helping policymakers to design and implement effective urban security, crime prevention and criminal justice policies based on sustainable urban design. The project includes assessing the impact of sustainable urban design on the security and rule of law in contemporary cities. Within the framework of the project, the Institute published the report *New Energy for Urban Security: Improving Urban Security through Green Environmental Design*.

13. During 2012, UNICRI, in partnership with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the city of Turin, will organize an international workshop on security, crime prevention and criminal justice in urban settings, to be hosted by the Municipality of Turin. The best international practices as regards different aspects of urban security will be considered and a list of common priorities and needs in the field drawn up. The workshop will contribute to the development of guidelines and programmes to aid municipalities in promoting security, crime prevention and criminal justice in an urban environment.

III. Increasing the efficiency of criminal justice systems and protection of vulnerable groups

14. UNICRI has intensified its efforts to increase the efficiency of criminal justice systems and international cooperation and to strengthen juvenile justice systems, in particular in developing countries. In that regard, the Institute has provided legal assistance on juvenile justice issues by supporting Member States in assessing the degree of conformity of national legislation and practice with international standards and norms. Another key component of the Institute's action is to provide support in the establishment of governmental and non-governmental structures for the protection of victims and vulnerable groups.

1. Building capacity in juvenile justice

15. UNICRI continued its long-term involvement in supporting the Government of Mozambique in setting up an efficient and fair juvenile justice system. It consolidated the pilot programme aimed at strengthening juvenile justice in Mozambique carried out in the period 2006-2009 and began to implement a new pilot project. That project aims to strengthen efforts to promote the rights of juveniles at risk or in conflict with the law and their integration into society. The project was designed and implemented in the province of Maputo in close collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labour, the Tribunal for Minors and the Attorney-General's Office, and the United Nations Children's Fund. During 2012, the pilot project will address early identification and prevention of juveniles' becoming socially marginalized or potential adult offenders. The Institute is providing advisory services on juvenile justice to Governments, at their request, drawing on its field experience in Angola, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Mozambique.

2. Countering gender-based violence and trafficking in women and children

16. Countering gender-based violence and human trafficking, in particular trafficking in women and children for sexual exploitation, has been central to the work of UNICRI. Its research and activities have included the preparation of a training manual on trafficking in human beings during peace support operations, trafficking in Nigerian girls to Italy, as reflected in its 2010 study, *Trafficking of Nigerian Girls in Italy: The Data, the Stories, the Social Services*. During 2011 UNICRI conducted a pilot survey on violence against women in six countries — Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Spain. As follow-up to the pilot research project, the Institute is carrying out a research project to collect, by means

of a survey of the 27 European Union member States and Croatia, reliable and comparable data on women's experiences with violence.

3. Addressing gender differences in drug addiction

17. To address the issue of gender differences in drug addiction and to support vulnerable women affected by drug abuse, UNICRI initiated the project entitled "Drugs, Alcohol and Women Network". The project established a network of professionals who can actively advocate and promote interventions tailored for women to address the risks related to alcohol and drug abuse. The project promotes the development of a gender-sensitive approach among social and health practitioners to better meet the specific needs of female drug abusers. In collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and other United Nations bodies, the project will establish guidelines and best practices to promote a gender-oriented approach among professionals who work in prevention and the treatment and rehabilitation of substance abusers. The project also includes interventions such as professional training and women's helplines.

4. Protecting a vulnerable population: the case of albinism

18. UNICRI is participating in a Commonwealth Foundation project to address protection of human rights in cultural conflicts, in particular to prevent the indiscriminate killing of persons with albinism. The main factors aggravating the victimization of persons with albinism are cultural misconceptions of albinism, lack of understanding of the causes of albinism, and religious and traditional beliefs. Together with the Zimbabwe Albino Association and PHPAfrica, a small project had been initiated to address these problems through a participatory community approach. As a partner in this initiative, UNICRI is developing survey tools for baseline data collection, as well as for the assessment of the impact of the project. The pilot project could be replicated in other African countries.

IV. Promoting international criminal law and practice: the War Crimes Justice Project

19. In cooperation with international criminal tribunals, UNICRI has launched various initiatives aimed at gathering and transferring knowledge acquired by those international institutions to national judiciaries in order to facilitate the prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. In 2008 the Institute launched a programme entitled "Preserving the legacy of international and internationalized criminal tribunals and courts", in cooperation with 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. The project resulted in the publication of the *ICTY Manual on Developed Practices* in 2009, as part of a project to preserve the legacy of the International Tribunal. A series of training workshops for defence counsel were organized in cooperation with the Criminal Defence Section of the Registry of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 2010, UNICRI established similar cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law

Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994.

20. The partnership between the Registrar of the International Criminal Court and UNICRI will be further strengthened in 2012 with the Institute undertaking a feasibility study on the development of service centres for victims. It will also update the preparation of decisions relating to victims and prepare a manual for defence counsel appearing before the Court, as well as a manual providing relevant information on victim representation for legal representatives of victims. This will draw on the project initiated by the Institute in 2009 to analyse the jurisprudence of the Court on representation of victims and participation in international criminal proceedings.

21. An important area of work for UNICRI is to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and expertise to national judiciaries and building national capacity. Together with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Institute has been implementing a joint project entitled “War Crimes Justice Project”, which has successfully transferred knowledge on war crime cases from the International Tribunal to the region. As a result of initiatives to build the capacity of national jurisdictions in handling war crimes cases in 2011, over 800 justice professionals have benefited from the training provided. As part of the project, the Institute prepared, in cooperation with the Association of Defence Counsel Practising before the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ADC-ICTY), a *Manual on International Criminal Defence: ADC-ICTY Developed Practices*. An electronic and knowledge-management tool in the form of a bilingual training and e-learning portal was also developed and made available to facilitate the exchange of information and experiences between practitioners from judicial institutions of countries that were once part of the former Yugoslavia. The training and e-learning portal, prepared in partnership with national institutions, contains the texts of over 700 relevant legislative tools in the area of prosecutions of war crimes, international conventions and treaties, relevant national legislation and bilateral agreements on criminal matters. The e-learning portal is being used by national judicial training academics in the area of the former Yugoslavia to educate judges and prosecutors in the field of international criminal and humanitarian law.

22. In cooperation with project partners, UNICRI is in the process of creating a network of judicial training institutions in the area of the former Yugoslavia in order to develop a training curriculum and to organize training programmes for defence counsel using the *Manual on International Criminal Defence: ADC-ICTY Developed Practices*, and to develop an e-learning course for students, in cooperation with universities in that area. Building on experiences of the countries in that area, UNICRI will promote similar endeavours in other areas of the world, with a view to enhancing the capacity of Member States to prosecute war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.

V. Sharing best practices, building capacity to promote human rights and improving access to services

23. Over the years, UNICRI has developed a number of initiatives to build capacity by enhancing expertise through the sharing of best practices among professionals and policymakers. The objective is to promote national self-reliance through the development of institutional capability and the creation and implementation of sound strategies and specific intervention programmes.

1. Establishing a platform to provide access to evidence-based research

24. UNICRI has created a scientific platform to facilitate the identification and diffusion of best international practices related to the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers and has set up national training programmes for professionals in countries in the Mediterranean area. The project, which utilizes a dedicated online platform, offers access to the most recent evidence-based research disseminated through specialized periodicals and newsletters. The clearinghouse manager as part of the drug abuse comprehensive project, ongoing since 1991, is another initiative of UNICRI, which offers practitioners, policymakers and judiciary and law enforcement personnel an updated tool to better understand recent drug-related trends and related issues.

2. Research and dissemination of best practices to counter addiction and promote healthy lifestyles

25. UNICRI was selected as a participating partner in the Europe-wide project “Addiction and Lifestyles in Contemporary Europe: Reframing Addictions Project (ALICE RAP)”, which brings together participants from 43 research institutions in 25 European countries. The research 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 has been mandated to study the cost of addiction for criminal justice systems and alternatives to the incarceration of drug abusers.

3. Protection of human rights in clinical drug trials

26. In recent years UNICRI, at the request of different stakeholders, 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 is given to legal and criminal justice aspects of drug trials, including fraud, respect for international ethical standards and control of the quality of drugs, including as regards the effectiveness of legislative frameworks. In collaboration with the World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNICRI is implementing a project on the ethics of and law on biomedical research in developing countries part of which will be to organize training activities in sub-Saharan Africa. The project grew out of a previous UNICRI research study on the legislative framework of clinical trials in developing settings and on the application of international tools regulating trials with human participants. A first training course will be organized in the United Republic of Tanzania in 2012.

4. Strengthening health research ethics

27. UNICRI is participating in a new initiative promoted by the Zimbabwean Forum of Research Institutions, offering its technical assistance in strengthening and harmonizing health research ethics through collaborative partnerships and joint training among local institutions in Zimbabwe. UNICRI will assist in harnessing existing local expertise through the provision of technical assistance in a North-South collaborative partnership, to include the participation of member States of the European Union. The objective of the project is to improve the efficiency, transparency and independence of the ethical review process, to enhance capacity to monitor health research and clinical trials, and to improve knowledge about national guidelines and requirements, as stipulated by the Medical Research Council of Zimbabwe.

5. Capacity-building and dissemination of best practices: establishing a drug observatory in the region of Calabria, Italy

28. In Italy, the authorities of the region of Calabria selected UNICRI as the best-suited implementation partner for the establishment of a drug observatory in the region. This has entailed implementation of a regional plan for the prevention of drug abuse and the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers which provided a unique opportunity to create a model of intervention to address the problem of drug abuse in a balanced and comprehensive manner. The pilot project is facilitating the integration of national and international efforts to identify good practices and to adapt them to different national contexts. UNICRI, in partnership with other stakeholders, is studying the possibility of undertaking similar projects in other areas experiencing increased drug trafficking and abuse, such as countries in the Mediterranean area and East and West Africa.

VI. Security governance and countering the appeal of terrorism

29. As part of its security governance approach to countering both terrorism and emerging security threats, UNICRI has launched initiatives to directly involve security and law enforcement agencies, as well as a broad cross-section of civil society, local and regional governments, the private sector and other agencies working to advance economic development and human rights. The security governance approach aims to provide policy advice for the making of strategic plans on different issues dealt with in the area of security and counter-terrorism. During the period 2012-2013, the Institute will continue to focus on specialized issues where it has established itself as a centre of expertise and a credible partner. Such specialized niches include security at major events, public-private partnerships to protect vulnerable targets, the mitigation of risks related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials and countering the appeal of terrorism.

1. Enhancing security at major events

30. On account of their scale and/or high visibility, major events (defined as any event requiring international cooperation with respect to security planning, such as large sporting events, including the Olympic Games, high-level summits and other mass events such as national and religious festivals) are vulnerable targets for

unlawful activities, including terrorism, and can be exploited by organized criminal groups to further their illegal activities. The UNICRI programme on security at major events is aimed at providing technical assistance to policymakers and practitioners in planning security measures during major events. The work of the Institute is based on Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/28, in which the Council invited the Institute to continue and expand its work following the launch of the International Permanent Observatory on Security during Major Events (IPO), including by providing technical assistance and advisory services on security during major events.

31. UNICRI has developed and implemented two regional initiatives in this area. In collaboration with the Organization of American States (OAS), the Institute initiated the project entitled “Protecting major events to foster crime prevention strategies”, which is being implemented from 2011 to 2014. The initiative, which involves all OAS member States, provides training and advisory services to security planners in preparation for major events to be hosted in the Americas. It also supports the sharing of information and best practices among member States as well as the development of a knowledge management system on major event security and a training manual tailored to the needs of the region. Its objectives include the definition and adoption of common planning standards within the American subregions, the dissemination and adoption of best practices for public-private partnerships for security at major events and the longer-term enhancement of the crime prevention capacity of participating States.

32. A second regional initiative, entitled “Enhancing European coordination for national research programmes in the area of security at major events: The House”, will be implemented during 2012 and 2013. The initiative is based on the achievements of seven years of activities and is a follow-up to two previous UNICRI projects. It involves 24 European Union member States and responsibility for coordination is entrusted to the Institute. The project will contribute towards the adoption of a common policing approach at the level of the European Union in full compliance with the provisions of the Union’s main strategic priorities in this field, in particular the Stockholm Programme for 2010-2014 of the European Union and the Internal Security Strategy for the European Union. User guidelines for security planners have been published, setting out common standards and coordination methodologies adopted at the European level. The findings and products of the project could be transferred and applied to other regions, if requested.

33. UNICRI has developed a range of services and tools to enhance the capacity of Governments to address the issue of security at major events, in particular the *IPO Security Planning Model*, the *Handbook to Assist the Establishment of Public-Private Partnerships to Protect Vulnerable Targets* and the *Guide on Media Management and Ethical Issues at Major Events*. Within that framework, the Institute has coordinated the preparation of several publications, most notably the *Foundations of the European House of Major Events Security: A Manual for the International Coordination of Major Events Security Research in Europe*. The Institute provides technical assistance to requesting States organizing major events and was involved in major events such as the Olympic Games in Beijing, the XVI Pan-American Games, two Champions League finals and the European Union Presidency, and has organized different training and regional workshops to enhance international cooperation. UNICRI is working to develop new regional initiatives

for the Asia-Pacific region, in collaboration with the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, and for the Middle East.

2. Countering the appeal of terrorism

34. As part of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force of the United Nations, UNICRI contributes to the implementation of coordinated and coherent efforts across the United Nations system to prevent and counter terrorism. One of the critical mandates of the Institute is to support Member States in preventing and countering the appeal of terrorism and recruitment by strengthening national capacity. Major initiatives have included the establishment of the Institute's Centre on Policies to Counter the Appeal of Terrorism in 2010. Building on the initial work undertaken by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force's Working Group on Addressing Radicalization and Extremism that Lead to Terrorism, the Centre's main objective is to facilitate the exchange of information and experience among Governments on their respective projects and programmes aimed at countering the appeal of terrorism and violent extremism. In particular, the Centre's work is focused on collecting relevant information on policies, projects and programmes on countering the appeal of terrorism, in particular on prisoner rehabilitation, and establishing a network of eminent experts in those fields.

35. To reach its set objectives, the Centre has organized regional and international workshops for counter-terrorism practitioners and other relevant professionals active at the national and municipal levels. The workshops are indispensable tools in sharing best practices and information, and in building confidence and trust among a community of practitioners. The recommendations adopted during the workshops have highlighted areas where improved cooperation is needed.

36. UNICRI organized the first international workshop on upstream and downstream disengagement, rehabilitation and reintegration in Lucca, Italy, from 24 to 26 May 2011, attended by over 70 participants from 21 countries, together with representatives of the United Nations, the European Union, OSCE and INTERPOL, and 12 independent experts representing civil society organizations. This was followed by an international conference co-organized with the International Centre for Counter-Terrorism in The Hague in December 2011, attended by representatives of 20 Governments and key international organizations and a large number of individual experts. The two meetings started a dialogue and exchange of experience between Governments that had implemented rehabilitation programmes or were in the process of doing so and practitioners, sharing their experiences and insights regarding the development and implementation of such programmes. An important conclusion was the need for a mechanism to facilitate the exchange of expertise and other information.

37. A second initiative, entitled "Disengagement and rehabilitation of violent extremists and terrorists", began in 2012, will support Member States in their efforts to develop effective rehabilitation and disengagement programmes for violent extremists. The project will identify best practices that comply with the United Nations standards and guidelines for the treatment of offenders. UNICRI will provide assistance to States to initiate new or strengthening existing rehabilitation programmes and will contribute to prison reform efforts aimed at reducing the spread of radicalization.

3. Leading public-private initiatives

38. Since 2007, UNICRI has been engaged in activities on public-private security policies within the framework of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force's Working Group on Strengthening the Protection of Vulnerable Targets. The activities of the Institute in that field are based on the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (General Assembly resolution 60/288), which explicitly recognizes the importance of public-private partnerships in counter-terrorism activities. The Institute's work is founded on the assumption that, while the responsibility for security lies with State authorities, protection of the multitude of vulnerable targets all around the world requires the active participation of the business community. The Institute has initially focused on the protection of different categories of vulnerable targets, including "soft" targets such as hotels, tourism and recreational facilities, historical sites, railway and bus stations and business and financial centres, and critical infrastructure, in particular infrastructure for servicing the non-nuclear energy sector. This second element was designed in cooperation with the Action against Terrorism Unit of OSCE.

39. The UNICRI programme on public-private security policies aims to enhance the protection of vulnerable targets worldwide, through the establishment of public-private security initiatives and the identification, development and testing of innovative security cooperation models. Relevant activities are based on two main tools developed by the Institute in the framework of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, the basic principles of public-private partnerships contained in the 2009 report entitled "Public-private partnerships (PPPs) for the protection of vulnerable targets against terrorist attacks: review of activities and findings", and the 2010 *Handbook to Assist the Establishment of Public-Private Partnerships to Protect Vulnerable Targets*. The objective is to help Member States and private sector stakeholders to become self-sustainable in their efforts to design public-private partnerships, as well as to mobilize the private sector to invest in measures to prevent terrorist attacks and cooperate with public authorities. UNICRI has also promoted the implementation of public-private partnership projects at the local level, in particular in Kenya, Mexico and Portugal. In order to advance the work on governmental security policies for public-private partnerships, the Institute is currently engaged in a joint research initiative with New York University to establish a global research platform for public-private security policies.

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

40. Trafficking in and criminal use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials pose 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). An effective strategy to address such chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risks requires a high level of cooperation and coordination between competent national authorities and international and regional organizations. Starting in 2004, UNICRI developed an international programme to combat trafficking in and criminal use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials in cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the Implementation Support Unit for the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and

Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, INTERPOL, Europol and the World Customs Organization. The main objective of the programme was to assist Member States in promoting a comprehensive approach to the problem, establishing clear channels of communication, improving information-sharing and transferring international best practices. The Institute subsequently conducted several international workshops and prepared two chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear assessment reports related to South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. In 2008 and 2009 the Institute, in cooperation with the European Commission and with the technical support of IAEA, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the Implementation Support Unit for the Biological Weapons Convention, INTERPOL, Europol and the World Customs Organization, established a knowledge management system on the prevention of trafficking in chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials in South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and North Africa. The knowledge management system has been designed to assist States in improving information-sharing on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents and accessing information to reinforce capabilities in the area of related risk mitigation. UNICRI also developed an IT platform (portal) to share data, analyses and best practices.

41. UNICRI is currently working with the European Commission and the European External Action Service to implement the chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear centres of excellence initiative launched in 2010. As a part of the European Union Instrument for Stability, the initiative will 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 a national chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear policy. This will include sharing and use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear capabilities, developing guidelines and sharing good practices, and identifying, collecting, analysing and deploying resources to respond to the needs identified by partner countries.

42. The initiative currently covers eight subregions, including 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 sub-Saharan Africa. In each subregion a regional secretariat for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear centres of excellence will be established to assist partner countries in the assessment of national needs, to facilitate the implementation of projects and to provide technical support to national chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear teams, in particular in the development of related national action plans and the development or enhancement of an integrated policy in this area. Some 19 projects, which include the provision of training and equipment, knowledge development, special and technical support and awareness-raising, have been approved for implementation starting in 2012. Another key outcome of the initiative will be the establishment of an international support network, to be comprised of highly qualified experts, for mitigation of the risks posed by chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials, and to be made available, on request, to provide technical support in addressing needs at the national and regional levels. Cooperation between national authorities and at the regional level will increase the level of common knowledge, facilitate the transfer of

best practices, avoid the duplication of efforts and contribute to the implementation of sound national chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear policy.

43. UNICRI is setting up a chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear multimedia platform that aims to promote and improve the exchange of information and knowledge between States and international and regional organizations. This will be done by means of a permanent and standardized process of collection, management and dissemination of technical data and information on trafficking in and criminal use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials. The Institute is also finalizing a needs assessment tool to assist national authorities in developing a practical methodology for identifying gaps and needs in national capacity to mitigate the risks posed by chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials.

44. In partnership with the National Coordinator for Counter-terrorism and Security of the Netherlands and with the financial support of the European Commission, UNICRI organized the CHEMSHIELD 2011 exercise in association with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the Netherlands Forensic Institute and INTERPOL. CHEMSHIELD 2011 was a global exercise with a realistic scenario involving over 35 countries and organizations, which increased awareness of the risks of chemical threats, reviewed intersectoral and international coordination, and enhanced communication and cooperation between participating countries and specialized agencies.

45. In 2010-2011, with the support of the European Commission, UNICRI carried out a qualitative risk assessment of the present and future bio-security implications of advances in synthetic biology and nanobiotechnology. The resulting risk assessment report highlights a series of potential security risks arising from progress in those fields of technology, identifies areas that might require additional focus in the future and examines promising policy options that might be considered in ongoing efforts to maximize the benefits of biotechnology for society while minimizing its potential to do harm.

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

46. UNICRI conducts action-oriented research and training related to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and carries out training activities at the request of interested countries. The Institute has strengthened its activities in the field of postgraduate education and specialized training for judicial personnel, assisting academic institutions around the world by applying its advanced training methodologies. In pursuing those objectives and to promote national self-reliance and the development of institutional capacity, the Institute offers a series of postgraduate classes and short courses on topics that fall within its mandate. In 2012 UNICRI offered its sixth annual Master of Law (LLM) programme in international crime and justice, organized jointly with the Faculty of Law of the University of Turin and attended by 42 postgraduate students from 37 countries.

47. To build capacity and share expertise, at the request of Member States, UNICRI designs and implements a variety of specialized training courses for

executives and judicial personnel aimed at building and reinforcing their capacities. The Institute is involved in a wide range of training and education activities in partnership with different countries with a view to enhancing legal awareness and promoting greater understanding of fundamental rights, crime prevention and criminal justice. In that regard it has developed an international network for information exchange on training and advanced education in crime prevention and criminal justice at the international level.

VIII. Management of the Institute

48. The funding and programme portfolio of UNICRI grew from \$14.2 million in April to over \$52 million in November 2011, presenting the Institute with the opportunity to continue to position itself as an important partner for Member States. To address the risks and managerial challenges that come with exponential growth in programme portfolio, the management capacity of the Institute has been strengthened, with the establishment of a central management unit that integrates the finance, procurement and human resource functions. The funding situation of the Institute remains very precarious: general-purpose funding, provided almost exclusively by the host country, has dropped significantly in the past biennium. In 2012, general-purpose funding will account for 1.8 per cent of the total funding available to the Institute. The fragile funding situation arising from the acute drop in general-purpose funding puts UNICRI in a very vulnerable situation, and has an adverse impact on its viability as an independent institute with the flexibility to set its own objectives, and that most acutely in 2012. UNICRI has little flexibility to plan and undertake activities that donors are not interested in funding. It has become project-driven by necessity, sustained by the project support costs it earns through projects it implements. It is imperative for the Institute to expand its funding base to ensure predictability and sustainability of funding in order to undertake the priority activities decided upon by the Board of Trustees. In developing the funding strategy, the focus should be to enhance the contributions of Governments to general-purpose funds.

49. During 2011, the UNICRI programme of work was implemented by 21 approved posts funded by general-purpose and special-purpose funds and over 50 junior and senior fellows, consultants and individual contractors hired to perform specific tasks related to the implementation of programme activities. To support the growth in programme portfolio 29 new positions funded from special-purpose funds have been established for recruitment in the first quarter of 2012. While the Institute is a United Nations entity and forms part of the United Nations system, it does not receive any funding from the regular budget of the United Nations. Article VII of its statute (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, annex) stipulates that the activities of the Institute shall be funded by voluntary contributions from States. However, Member States provided only 33 per cent of funding for programmes implemented by UNICRI in 2011: only eight Governments provided funding for programmes. These were relatively small contributions, ranging from \$26,000 to \$208,000, with the exception of that of Italy, which accounted for 69 per cent of project funds received from Governments. International organizations and private foundations provided 69 per cent of funding available to the Institute in 2011. A critical challenge for the Institute is to ensure an increased sense of ownership by

Member States so that they see themselves as the shareholders of the Institute. This is essential in establishing a predictable funding base for UNICRI and efforts to that end will be led by the Liaison Office in Rome, which plays a critical role of liaising with the host country, the diplomatic corps, civil society and the academic and business communities.
