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INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR CRIMINAL LAW REFORM AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY

**ANNUAL REPORT
2008 – 2009**

&

**PROGRAMME OF WORK
2009 - 2011**

**The International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and
Criminal Justice Policy (ICCLR) /
Le Centre international pour la réforme du droit criminel
et la politique en matière de justice pénale (CIRDC)**

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INTRODUCTION

The International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (“ICCLR” or the “Centre”) is an independent, international institute based in Vancouver, Canada. Founded in 1991, ICCLR is a joint initiative of the Government of Canada, University of British Columbia, Simon Fraser University, the International Society for the Reform of Criminal Law, and the Province of British Columbia. It is officially affiliated with the United Nations (“UN”) pursuant to a formal agreement in 1995 between the Government of Canada and the UN. Through its activities, the Centre contributes to the priorities of Canada and the United Nations in the field of criminal law and criminal justice.

The Centre is incorporated under the *B.C. Societies Act* and is registered as a charitable, non-profit institution in both Canada and the United States. It relies upon financial support from foundations, individuals, government and academic institutions.

MANDATE

The mandate of the Centre is to promote the rule of law, democracy, human rights, and good governance in criminal law and the administration of criminal justice, domestically, regionally and globally. Ensuring an effective and fair justice system and institutional accountability are principles that guide ICCLR’s work. The Centre’s goals include helping departments, organizations and individuals understand the importance of international cooperation and mutual assistance in the fight against serious crimes, as well as promoting effective international cooperation in tackling crime. In emphasizing the role of criminal law and the importance of criminal justice reform as essential means of promulgating these principles, ICCLR strives to give these values practical expression in the face of challenges confronted not only by Canadians but by people of all countries due to national and transnational crime. The underlying premise of ICCLR’s efforts is that a fair, responsible, ethical and efficient criminal justice system forms the foundation for economic development, social progression and human security.

BACKGROUND

To fulfill its mandate, the Centre cooperates closely with a network of local, national and international experts including representatives from Federal and Provincial governments, the legal and academic communities, as well as other members of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Network of Institutes. The Centre conducts research and policy analysis, undertakes the development and delivery of technical assistance programmes and provides public information, consultation and education relating to the fields of criminal law, criminal justice policy, human safety, human rights, restorative justice and crime prevention issues. Further, the Centre facilitates the exchange of information and expertise to support the government of British Columbia and the government of Canada in meeting their objectives in the areas of criminal justice, crime prevention, and human rights. Since 1991, the Centre has successfully delivered numerous programmes including ones addressing:

Economic Fraud and Identity Related Crime	Southern Sudan Prison Reform
Efficiency and Fairness in the Criminal Justice System	Law Enforcement and Prosecutorial Cooperation
Rule of Law and Human Rights	Human Trafficking
Anti-Corruption	Child Protection
Elimination of Violence against Women	Legal Research
Counter Terrorism	Justice and Public Security
International Criminal Court	Drugs in BC
Restorative Justice	Financial Fraud
Transnational Organized Crime	Law in a Fearful Society
Firearms Protocol	Technical Assistance
Corrections Reform	Public Outreach
International Standards and Norms in Criminal Justice	Visiting Scholars
Victims	International Lecture Series
Young Offenders	International Cooperation
Civilian Police - Peacekeeping	Marijuana Grow-Op Study
	Money Laundering

ANNUAL REPORT OF 2008 - 2009

The International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy completed a successful programme year with particular attention being focused on programmes addressing efficiencies in the criminal justice system, economic fraud and identity related crime, organized crime and corruption, corrections reform, human rights, mental health and the criminal justice system, and violence against women. As in the past, we have undertaken our work in close collaboration with our stakeholders and partners; embarked on many new initiatives, and continued to make a positive impact upon national and international efforts to reduce crime and improve justice, while respecting the fundamental principles of human rights.

I PROMOTING EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TACKLING TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND CORRUPTION

The ICCLR and the UNODC, with the financial support of Canada, continued their work on the development of an omnibus survey to facilitate reporting by States Parties to the **United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime** and the **United Nations Convention against Corruption**. In February 2009 ICCLR and UNODC organized an Expert Group Meeting on the Omnibus Survey Software to gather Information on the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Three Protocols, Vienna, February 2009. This year the focus of the ICCLR component of the project will be to further support efforts to promote the use of the self-assessment application (software) to assist the Conference of States Parties in gathering information on the implementation of the Convention, on implementation shortcomings and technical assistance requirements, particularly with regards to the **Americas (Central America and Caribbean)**. An expert meeting is proposed for **September/October 2009 in Canada**.

ICCLR assisted the UNODC with the production of the *Handbook on Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (2009)*. The *Handbook* is one of the products in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime series and was prepared by one of the ICCLR senior associates. It aims to provide law enforcement and criminal justice officials with an accessible guide to assist them in dealing with some of the key issues that they face in their efforts to respond to terrorist and related crimes. The *Handbook* will also be of use to policymakers and political leaders in the shaping of new or enhanced counter-terrorism laws, policies and practices and is now available online at http://www.unodc.org/documents/terrorism/Handbook_on_Criminal_Justice_Responses_to_Terrorism_en.pdf

Fiscal year 2008 -2009 included several activities addressing the issue of **Economic Fraud and Identity Related Crime**. In particular ICCLR :

- Organized the symposium, *National and International Perspectives on Identity Theft and Fraud*, on June 20, 2008, in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The event examined the issues and themes related to identifying and measuring the problem of identity theft and fraud; national and international perspectives on criminalization; strategies for enforcement and prevention of identity theft and fraud; and the challenges in international cooperation in the fight against identity theft and fraud. It featured several local, national and international presenters. The purpose was to support the discussions and awareness raising efforts of the then introduced Government of Canada Bill C-27 to amend the *Criminal Code* to address identity theft and fraud, as well as the ongoing work of experts based on UN Economic and Social Council Resolution 2004/26 of 21 July 2004.
- Prepared and presented a paper on Identity-Related Crime Victim Issues that focused on range and typology of ID-related crime victims; relevant legal rights, and an inventory of best practices for victim remediation. The paper was presented to the UNODC Core Group of Experts on Identity Related Crime, and will be circulated as a Conference Room Paper at the 18th UN Crime Commission meeting in April 2009.
- Organized an ancillary meeting on Prevention of economic fraud and identity-related crime. The event was organized by ICCLR in cooperation with UNODC/Corruption and Economic Crime Section, and also co-sponsored by the National Institute of Justice of the United States. The meeting was held on Monday April 20th, 2009 at the 18th session of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Economic Fraud and Identity Related Crime is an ongoing priority for both Canada and UNODC. As such ICCLR will continue to support, where possible, activities related to this programme.

II PROTECTING VICTIMS OF CRIME, IN PARTICULAR CHILDREN

During this last year, the Centre assisted Canada and the UNODC with updating the **Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice**. The updated document was reviewed by an intergovernmental expert group meeting in March 2009 in Thailand and is expected to be considered by the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its nineteenth session in 2010.

III HELPING DEVELOP MORE EFFECTIVE AND FAIR JUSTICE SYSTEMS IN CANADA AND ABROAD

Ethiopia is engaged in comprehensive justice system reforms. To support and provide a firm direction for these ongoing reforms, the Ministry of Justice developed a draft *Criminal Justice Administration Policy* (CJAP). The policy covers all aspects of the criminal justice system, from community-based crime prevention, to policing, prosecution services and prison management, and proposes a comprehensive approach to justice reforms aimed at improving the efficiency, effectiveness and fairness of the criminal justice process. The Centre is working with the Institute of Public Administration of Canada, Deployment for Democratic Development to assist the Ethiopian Ministry of Justice by providing recommendations on the proposed new national crime prevention and criminal justice policy. The new policy will support the goal of the reform: making the criminal justice system more accessible, transparent and equitable for all Ethiopian citizens. It is also a preliminary step towards comprehensive reforms to the country's Code of Penal Procedure.

THE CANADA CHINA PROCURATORATE REFORM COOPERATION PROJECT

The Canada China Procuratorate Reform Cooperation Project (CCPRCP) was successfully completed by June 2008. The five year cooperative programme delivered on its objectives to help the SPP to achieve: (i) an enhanced supervisory capacity to enforce national prosecutorial standards; (ii) revisions to the Organic Law and the Criminal Procedures Law; (iii) an increased SPP capacity to prosecute corruption; (iv) improved standards of legal enforcement; (v) improved pre-trial procedures and better supervision of criminal investigation practices; (vi) improved operational systems for procuratorates; (vii) more favourable operating environment for procuratorial independence; (viii) a renewed professionalism amongst prosecutors; and (ix) improved gender mainstreaming and the handling of transnational crimes involving women. In order to facilitate these reform processes, the CCPRCP supported joint research, study tours, technical assistance, curriculum development and joint training, workshops and seminars and information dissemination. An End of Project Stocktaking Meeting was held in April 2008 to discuss the successes and lessons learned from the project, which resulted in an End - of - Project Summation Report, published in September 2008 and available in hard copy or online.

INTERNATIONAL CORRECTIONS PROGRAMME

The worldwide need for action to bring about reform in the administration of justice, particularly in the field of corrections, is recognized more and more, and particularly on the agenda of UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme. Since its

establishment, ICCLR has been involved in a collaborative programme of work with the Correctional Service of Canada ("CSC") to promote correctional reform at the international level. Regular contributions are also made by the National Parole Board of Canada. Through this program the Centre and its partners promote the implementation of international standards and norms, as well as other UN standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, as they relate to corrections and the treatment of offenders. The emphasis is on capacity building and the provision of technical assistance to countries who request it.

The 2008 2009 joint programme of work has once again allowed the CSC and the International Centre to carry out activities that support the realization of some of Canada's important foreign policy and international objectives as they relate to the promotion of good governance, human rights, democracy, peace and security. It also supports the international goals of the CSC as articulated in its Mission (Core Value Four), which advocates the rule of law and respect for international standards of human rights in the development and delivery of progressive and professional correctional practice.

The programme year marked another successful period of partnership with the development and dissemination of various research reports, programme information and other corrections related publications. Particular highlights of the programme include delivery of a training programme in Juba, Southern Sudan, completion and dissemination of the findings from the **International Study of Suspension, Revocation and Recall Legislations, Policies, Practices and Processes**; production of a research paper on **Strategies and Best Practices against Overcrowding in Correctional Institutions**; publication of **Vulnerable Groups in Southern Sudan Prisons** book; a presentation on **Reducing our Reliance on Prisons: Alternatives to Imprisonment** in Montevideo, Mayo, 2008, and research reparations for a presentation on **Prison Overcrowding and Prison Reform in Post-Conflict Societies** for the 18th UN Crime Commission meeting. The programme has begun to conduct preliminary research to confirm and identify the most pressing issues, priorities, current practices; explore the development of best practices manuals and the feasibility of establishing minimum standards for the provision of mental health care in corrections, and the broader criminal justice system. A series of multi-agency roundtable discussions were organized, and at the same time research was undertaken for a publication which was produced on **Mental Health And Substance Use Services In Correctional Settings: A Review of Minimum Standards and Best Practices**. In addition, progress was made on the ICCLR/HEUNI / Russian project involving the **International Prison Policy Development Instrument**, to improve its applicability to Russian circumstances. The Instrument has been translated and the proposed plan is to have the revised instrument used in a pilot during the spring of 2009, as well as printed and distributed throughout Russian Federation.

SOUTHERN SUDAN PRISON REFORM PROJECT

A specific need has been identified by the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) for assistance in building the capacity of prison management to lead the process of prison reform; including enhancing the capacity of the Southern Sudan Prisons Service (SSPS) to respond more effectively to the needs and circumstances of children, women and other groups in prison with special needs. The Southern Sudan Prison Reform Project is building the capacity of the Prisons Service as a whole to respond more effectively to the needs and circumstances of those groups within the prison population with special needs.

The Centre and UNODC, supported by the Government of Canada, are continuing to deliver a programme with the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) and the Government of Southern Sudan to **enhance the capacity of the Southern Sudan Prisons Service (SSPS)** to respond more effectively to the needs and circumstances of children, women and other groups of prisoners with special needs.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF SUSPENSION, RECALL AND REVOCATION

During 2007-2008, ICCLR undertook a study on parole supervision processes and practices in selected jurisdictions with relatively similar correctional systems and paroling authorities to that which currently exists in Canada. 14 agencies from seven countries on four continents agreed to take part in the project. The main objective of the study was to produce an empirically-based description of the parole supervision process in selected jurisdictions, with a focus on the enforcement of parole (conditional release) conditions and the decisions made leading to parole suspension, revocation or recall. A secondary objective of the study was to produce an inventory of measures adopted in these same jurisdictions to improve the quality of parole supervision. The study focused on the enforcement of parole (conditional release) conditions and the decisions made in leading to parole suspension, revocation or recall. A review of relevant literature was conducted and distributed to the participating jurisdictions along with a questionnaire designed to elicit detailed information on their respective conditional release systems. The results were presented in a comparative report published in 2008: **Conditional Release Violations, Suspensions and Revocations - A Comparative Analysis**.

The project was supported by Public Safety Canada, the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy and the Correctional Service of Canada. It is a preliminary comparative attempt to examine the decision-making process involved in selected jurisdictions in cases of alleged breach of conditions by

offenders released on conditional release. These books are available at the Centre and online in [English](#) and [French](#).

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE SERVICES IN CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS A Review of Minimum Standards and Best Practices

The International Centre conducted preliminary research to confirm and identify the most pressing issues, priorities, and current practices; explore the development of best practices manuals and the feasibility of establishing minimum standards for the provision of mental health care in corrections, and the broader criminal justice system.

A small team of associates from the Centre worked with an advisory committee to begin the process. The Advisory Group consisted of experts from Corrections and others across the criminal justice and health care systems. Consideration was given to the suggestion of establishing focus groups of persons, including, but not limited to health, policing, corrections, and the courts, with interest and expertise in criminal justice/mental health issues.

Three meetings were convened to build on the advice of the Advisory Committee and to:

1. confirm and clarify mental health related issues of critical importance to their organizations,
2. identify issues that will require further exploration, and
3. identify improvements that could be made to enhance services and supports for this group.

At the same time the Centre undertook a review of best-practice literature in relation to the minimum standards for the provision of mental health and substance use services in both institutional and community corrections settings. The review was published in March 2009 and includes a review of best-practice literature in relation to minimum standards for the provision of mental health and substance use services in correctional settings – both within Canada and internationally, , particularly Australia, New Zealand, The United States, and members of the European Union. The review also includes standards for assessment and treatment services in relation to mental disorders, problem substance use, and neuro-cognitive impairments. The review was produced with the support of the International Corrections Programme.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EFFICIENCIES

Inefficiencies impede all justice systems throughout the world to varying degrees. The cumulative effect of inefficiencies can have a significant impact on access to justice

within a society. In an effort to assist the Government of British Columbia with its commitment to address inefficiencies in the legal system, ICCLR has begun a programme on its broad review of the efficiency challenges in respect of criminal justice. Other Canadian jurisdictions, federally, provincially and territorially, are also exploring ways of improving the efficiencies in the justice system throughout the country. There is consensus that encounters with the Canadian criminal justice system are too lengthy, too costly and too complex, and that these factors are inter-related.

The British Columbia Justice Efficiencies Project assisted with research and the development of plans of action to be taken provincially, as well as at the national or federal level to accomplish better efficiencies. Consideration of these challenges took into account the full range of justice processes, including police investigations, early case consideration, court processes and correctional procedures. The intent, however, was not to do a comprehensive review of each of these aspects of the criminal justice process, but to determine whether there are key points in the system that pose serious barriers to efficiency. A report was prepared for the Ministry: *Addressing Inefficiencies in the Criminal Justice Process – A Preliminary Review*, in September 2008.

Related events included:

- Representatives of ICCLR delivered a presentation on “Women’s Safety: International Technical Assistance and the Use of Best Practices”, at the ICPC’s 8th Annual Colloquium on Crime Prevention (Querétaro, Mexico, November 2008).
- A presentation on: *Enhancing Compliance of Vietnamese Law with International Counter-terrorism Conventions, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, the Rome Statute and Other Selected Treaties*. National Workshop on Improvement of Criminal Laws and Policies in the Context of Globalization and Economic Integration. Ministry of Justice of Vietnam. Hanoi, December 4-6, 2008.
- ICCLR co-organized with UFV’s Global Development Institute a Workshop on “The Challenge of rebuilding Justice Institutions in Post-Conflict Societies”, in February 2009 in Abbotsford.
- A presentation on: *Improving the Criminal Law for a More Effective Fight against Human Trafficking in Vietnam*. National Workshop on the Improvement of Criminal Laws for an Increased Response to Trafficking in Persons. Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT) – Vietnam Task Force and Ministry of Justice of Vietnam. Hanoi, December 8-9, 2008.
- Presentation and participation in the seminar on Reducing our Reliance on Prisons: Alternatives to Imprisonment. *Reduciendo nuestra dependencia de prisiones: Alternativas al Encarcelamiento - Reducing our Reliance on Prisons: Alternatives to Imprisonment*. Talleres para la Formulación de la Reforma del Sistema

Penitenciario en Uruguay. Montevideo, Ministerio del Interior, Ministerio de Dalud Pública, Junta Nacional de Drogas, 29-30 May, 2008.

- Participation in the Expert Group Meeting on Lessons Learnt from Strengthening and Reform of Criminal Justice Institutions in Post-conflict States – UNODC – US Institute of Peace (USIP), Washington (D.C.), June 2008.

UN COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Members of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network of Institutes, including ICCLR, organize an annual workshop for the UN Crime Commission meetings. The workshop delivers practical information including lessons learned and best practices related to the substantive theme that is being addressed by the Commission. In April 2008, ICCLR presented the paper: “Indicators on the Criminal Justice Response to Violence Against Women” at the workshop on “Eliminating Violence Against Women, Forms, Strategies and Tools”, on 14 April 2008.

ICCLR participated in the annual ISPAC "International Conference on Organised Crime in Art And Antiquities" in December (12-14) 2008 in Courmayeur. The Centre continued to be involved and supportive of the activities of ISPAC and the UN Programme Network of Institutes, including the preparations and discussions for the organization of the workshops, including background research papers for the upcoming 12th UN Crime Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE CANADA LECTURE SERIES

The Centre, with endowment funds from the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada and the Vancouver Foundation continues to annually invite lecturers of international stature to present their recent work to students, the legal community and the general public. During 2008 Sir Kenneth Keith, the first New Zealand Judge appointed to the International Court of Justice, delivered four lectures during a recent visit to Canada as part of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (DFAIT) Lecture Series organized by the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (ICCLR). Sir Kenneth’s presentations addressed the topics of the role of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in considering issues of criminal law, as well as the place of international law in national law. His presentation on the International Court of Justice and criminal law reviewed a number of well known ICJ cases, including the case of the Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (*Bosnia*

and Herzegovina v Serbia and Montenegro). Through reference to this and other case law of the Court, Sir Kenneth discussed issues such as basic principles of criminality, the elements of crimes, matters of proof, evidence and mutual assistance, and relations with criminal courts and tribunals, such as the International Criminal Court and the ad hoc tribunals for the former Yugoslavia, Rwanda, Cambodia and Sierra Leone. Sir Kenneth's other presentation addressed the place of international law in national law raising important issues of constitutional and democratic principle, the role of other branches of government, judicial method and the role of the legal profession. The Lecture Series involved presentations to audiences in both Vancouver and Ottawa engaging faculty and law students at the University of British Columbia and the University of Ottawa, members of the legal community and general public, and officials at the Department of Justice.

In addition to the lectures, Sir Kenneth had meetings with representatives from the legal community in British Columbia, UBC Faculty of Law, the Supreme Court of Canada, and the Federal Court of Canada. Despite the hectic schedule, Sir Kenneth also took the time to lecture to a class of international law students at the University of Ottawa.

The Lecture Series is made possible from an endowment fund established by DFAIT and the Vancouver Foundation. Each year the Centre invites international experts to come to Canada to present their recent work to law students, the legal community and the general public. Since 1993, there have been 25 prominent international criminal law experts that have delivered lectures and engaged in discussions with the Canadian legal and academic communities as part of this lecture series.

ENHANCING CANADA'S VOICE ON THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

The International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (ICCLR) co-organized a one day discussion with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (DFAIT), the Liu Institute for Global Issues, the Canadian Council on International Law and the University of British Columbia.

The forum was led by Prof. Don McRae, member of the International Law Commission (ILC) and the Hyman Soloway Chair in Business and Trade Law at the University of Ottawa, and John Hannaford, the DFAIT Deputy Legal Advisor and Director General, and involved experts from western Canada. The ILC is the treaty drafting arm of the United Nations and reports to the General Assembly.

The substantive topics for discussion included agenda items before the International Law Commission, namely Immunity of State Officials from Foreign Criminal

Jurisdiction, the Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters, and the Obligation to Extradite or Prosecute.

The objective is to facilitate the work of the ILC through the Canadian member, Professor McRae, to explore whether the substantive topics should ultimately form the subjects of multilateral treaties; to engage experts and interested students in Western Canada; and, more broadly, to stimulate interest in the practice of public international law in Canada. Participants included faculty and students at the University of British Columbia, other academics, members of the legal community, and government representatives.

PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 2009 – 2011

The Programme of Work details the Centre's activities and includes an outline of the priorities for the next two years. It has been designed to reflect the recent developments and to acknowledge the priorities as identified in discussions with representatives of the Canadian federal government departments.

The Centre will facilitate the exchange of information and expertise to support the government of British Columbia, the government of Canada and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to achieve their respective objectives in the areas of criminal justice, criminal law reform, crime prevention, and human rights. The Centre's work with UNODC is aligned with and in direct response to Canada's priorities and its UN programme support.

The Centre will undertake the development and delivery of technical assistance programmes, develop tools including handbooks and manuals, conduct research and policy analysis, and provide public information, consultation and education relating to crime, protecting victims, developing more effective and fair justice systems and supporting international cooperation to fight against serious crimes.

The Centre will continue to respond, where possible, to the on-going requests for technical assistance as they meet the priorities of Canada and the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, including the decisions for the follow up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

The proposed programme for 2009- 2011 will include a focus on the following justice related activities:

- I. Promoting Effective Cooperation in Tackling Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption**
- II. Protecting Victims of Crime, in Particular Children**
- III. Helping Develop More Effective and Fair Justice Systems in Canada and Abroad**
- IV. Helping Canadians Understand the Importance of International Cooperation and Mutual Legal Assistance in the Fight against Serious Crimes**

I. PROMOTING EFFECTIVE COOPERATION IN TACKLING TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND CORRUPTION

- The Centre continues to support and advance Canada's priorities in its work with UNODC on developing more systematic reporting mechanisms for countries which have agreed to work together to combat corruption and various forms of transnational organized crime, including human trafficking, and trafficking in firearms. The reporting and monitoring mechanisms will help countries compare their experience in fighting these crimes, compare best practices and identify gaps in the current regime of international cooperation. This is in support of the implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption and the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and three related protocols. It builds on several national and international initiatives in which the Centre was involved over the last several years to strengthen international cooperation. This year the focus is to promote the use of the self-assessment application (software) to assist the Conference of States Parties in gathering information on the implementation of the Convention, on implementation shortcomings and technical assistance requirements, particularly with regards to the **Americas (Central America and Caribbean)**. An expert meeting is proposed for **September/October 2009 in Canada**.
- The Centre has recently helped produce a handbook on criminal justice responses to terrorism and has conducted a review of best practises in the area of witness protection and counter-terrorism. The Centre plans to use these and other tools developed by the UNODC's Terrorism Prevention Branch to promote international cooperation in the fight against terrorism. The Centre proposes to prepare products and presentations for the upcoming Crime Congress and to participate, where possible in its workshops and auxiliary meetings.
- The Centre proposes a follow-up programme to the *National and International Perspectives on Identity Theft and Fraud Symposium* held in Vancouver in June 2008. The Symposium was designed to support the discussions and awareness raising efforts of the then recently introduced Government of Canada Bill C-27 to amend the *Criminal Code* to address identity theft and fraud, as well as the ongoing work of experts based on UN Economic and Social Council Resolution 2004/26 of 21 July 2004. The current proposals are intended to assist federal and provincial government representatives working to prevent, investigate and prosecute identity-related crime in Canada and to support the work of the UNODC and the G8 in relation to economic fraud and identity related crime. The programme proposes to examine public-private relationships in specific areas relating to identity crime, criminalization as well as identity related crime and victims issues.

II. PROTECTING VICTIMS OF CRIME, IN PARTICULAR CHILDREN

The Centre proposes to:

- Build on its previous work and its growing expertise in the area of measures to protect victims of crime; to review the evidence concerning new criminal justice measures to prevent violence against women and children; and to contribute to the review and enhancement of the UN Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence Against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Model Strategies) on behalf of Canada and the UNODC.
- Contribute to the efforts of Canada and the UN to address the challenges concerning children, youth and crime, a priority area for Canada as well as many other countries and a substantive item for the upcoming 12th UN Crime Congress.

III. HELPING DEVELOP MORE EFFECTIVE AND FAIR JUSTICE SYSTEMS IN CANADA AND ABROAD

The Centre proposes to:

- Continue providing advice and input, as appropriate, in various policy development processes in Canada (e.g. Parliamentary Committees).
- Contribute to the reconstruction of criminal justice institutions in developing countries and post conflict situations, including: (a) a project on strengthening the prison system in Southern Sudan; (b) a project on strengthening the prison system in Northern Sudan and Darfur; (c) an assessment of the criminal justice system in Ethiopia; (d) an assessment of the capacity of the criminal justice system in the Democratic Republic of Congo; and (e) the development of some practical tools to support the work of correctional advisors working within UN peacekeeping missions.
- Contribute to the improvement of a national capacity in selected countries, and in particular Uganda, with respect to their domestic criminal law justice systems and, where appropriate, obligations under international criminal justice treaties to which they are States parties, including the Rome Statute of the ICC.
- Assist, where possible, with the promotion of human rights and legal rights in the People's Republic of China to implement international standards and best practices within the country's criminal justice system and assist in building the capacity of the Chinese prosecution authority, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, to comply with international standards and best practices. As a

member of the United Nations Programme Network of Institutes, the Centre will prepare and present a paper on **Prison Overcrowding and Prison Reform in Post-Conflict Societies** at the workshop of the UN Crime Commission in April 2009 on: **Penal Reform and Prison Overcrowding**.

IV. HELPING CANADIANS UNDERSTAND THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST SERIOUS CRIMES

The Centre proposes to:

- Conduct a review of issues encountered in the implementation of criminal justice treaties in Canada and to identify ways to improve the effective implementation of these treaties within the Canadian criminal justice system.
- Conduct a number of public information and awareness events, lectures and presentations and publish related information.
- Respond, where possible, to requests for information, orientation/training from departments/organizations/members of the Canadian criminal justice community.
- ICCLR will continue to support the priorities identified by the UN Crime Commission, including addressing crimes against the environment, whether this is through formal criminal justice systems, statutory/regulatory measures or other appropriate sanctions.

In developing the various projects, the Centre will look for opportunities to build on its own past experience of success, areas of lasting or unique expertise, and existing international cooperation networks. The programmes respond to and are designed to have a close fit with the priorities identified by the Department of Justice and Government of Canada in the fields of international cooperation and policy development with respect to crime prevention and criminal justice. Where possible, the Centre will also look to create opportunities to build a synergy between its various projects and thus to create a critical mass of expertise in high priority policy areas, for example the current efforts to build synergy with the reporting guidelines for the UNTOC and UNCAC. The Centre will also make every effort to avoid duplicating the work of other institutes and organizations active in the same field. Lastly, the projects and work of the Centre have transitioned from a research and policy approach to an expanded, results-based management approach. The programmes noted above include the development and use of manuals, tools, tool kits, technical assistance activities, awareness raising activities, as well as local, national and international cooperative exchanges.

UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The twelfth United Nations Congress: "Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and their Development in a Changing World" will be held in Salvador, Brazil - 12 to 19 April, 2010. A UN Crime Congress is held only every five years and provides a unique forum for the exchange of views by States, intergovernmental organizations, NGO's; individuals and experts to exchange their experiences in research, law and policy development; identify emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice, and provide advice and comments to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. ICCLR proposes to assist with the organization of, and to participate in, Workshops of the Crime Congress; the preparation of the Discussion Guide for the regional preparatory meetings and the Congress and several auxiliary meetings. The goal will be to support the Canadian and international efforts to bring action and attention to systematic efforts to strengthen regional and international cooperation in enhancing criminal justice reform, and to help develop more effective and fair justice systems in Canada and abroad.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE CANADA LECTURE SERIES

The Centre, with endowment funds from the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada and the Vancouver Foundation will continue to annually invite lecturers of international stature to present their recent work to students, the legal community and the general public.

ANNUAL SUMMER LAW PROGRAMME

This Southwestern Summer Law programme, a four-week Summer Law Programme, is delivered in Vancouver, British Columbia, in collaboration with the University of British Columbia (UBC) Law Faculty and the Southwestern University School of Law of the United States. The programme provides comparative and international law courses. The instruction is provided by U.S. and Canadian scholars with extensive international experience.

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ICCLR & CJP FREQUENTLY USED ACRONYMS

AGBC	Attorney General Department of British Columbia
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
APAI	Association of Paroling Authorities International
APPA	American Probation and parole Association
BC CJA	British Columbia Criminal Justice Association
CBA	Canadian Bar Association
CACP	Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police
CCIC	Canadian Council for International Cooperation
CCIL	Canadian Council International Law
CCJA	Canadian Criminal Justice Association
CESCA	Corrections Conference of Eastern, Southern and Central Africa
CIAJ	Canadian Institute for the Administration of Justice
CICC	Coalition for an International Criminal Court - NY
CICP	United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention – Vienna
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIVPOL	Civilian Police Personnel
CCFPD	Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development
CNICC	Canadian Network for an International Criminal Court
CPCJD	Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division, United Nations at Vienna
CSC	Correctional Service of Canada
DFAIT	Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada
DOJ	Department of Justice Canada
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
FOCAL	Canadian Foundation for the Americas
GoSS	Government of Southern Sudan
HEUNI	European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations
IAP	International Association of Prosecutors
IBCR	International Bureau Children’s Rights
ICHRDD	International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development (now R&D)
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICPA	International Corrections and Prisons Association
ICPC	International Centre for the Prevention of Crime - Montreal
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IIR	Institute of International Relations, University of British Columbia
ILANUD	United Nations Latin American Institute for Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders
IOM	International Organization for Migration

ISRCL	International Society for the Reform of Criminal Law
ISISC	International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences
ISPAC	International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme
NAASS	Naif Arab Academy for Security Studies
NIJ	National Institute of Justice, USA
NJC	National Joint Committee of Senior Criminal Justice Officials, Canada
NJI	National Judicial Institute, Canada
NPB	National Parole Board of Canada
NPWJ	No Peace Without Justice
OAS	Organization of American States
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PNI	United Nations Programme Network of Institutes
PSEP	Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Department, Canada
PGA	Parliamentarians for Global Action
PRI	Penal Reform International
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
R& D	Rights and Democracy Institute (also known as ICHRDD) - Montreal
SFU	Simon Fraser University
SPP	Supreme People's Procuratorate - China
SSPS	South Sudan Prison Service
TACJ	Technical Assistance in the Field of Criminal Justice
TOC	Transnational Organized Crime
UBC	University of British Columbia
UFV	University of the Fraser Valley
UNAFEI	United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Japan
UNAFRI	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Kampala, Uganda
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICRI	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute - Turin, Italy
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Vienna
UNTOC	United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime
VAW	Violence Against Women
WFM	World Federalist Movement

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**The International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and
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Le Centre international pour la réforme du droit criminel
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