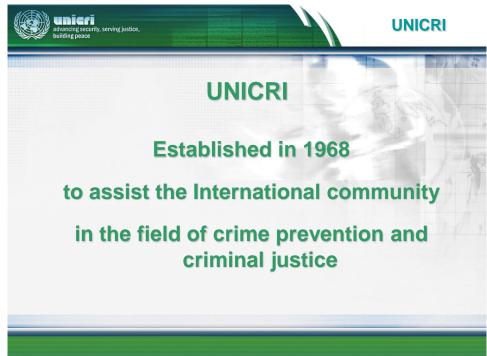
#### APPENDIX D

# **UNICRI's power point – work against Transnational Threats**







UNICRI

#### **UNICRI: its mission**

- Advance understanding of crime-related problems
- Foster just and efficient criminal justice systems
- Support the respect of international instruments and other standards
- Facilitate international law enforcement cooperation and judicial assistance



**UNICRI** 

## **UNICRI: its approach**

- Dynamic, fresh and action-oriented analysis and technical cooperation
- Responding to the needs
- Promoting innovation



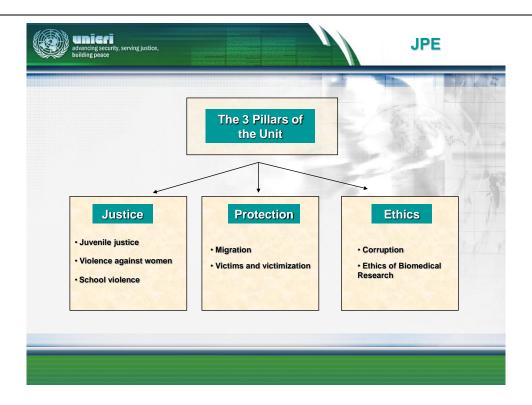
UNICRI

## **UNICRI:** fields of action

- Justice, Protection and Ethics
- Emerging Crimes and Counter Human Trafficking
- Security Governance / Counter-Terrorism
- Training and Advanced Education



Justice, Protection and Ethics

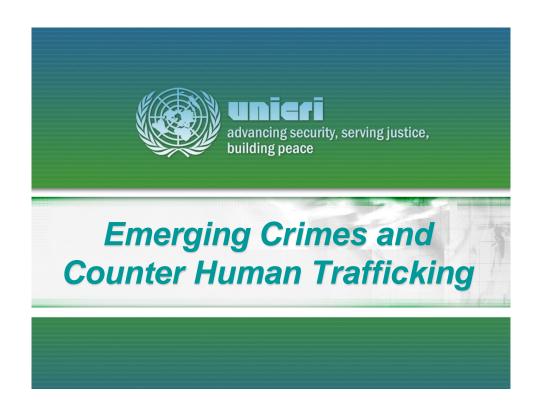




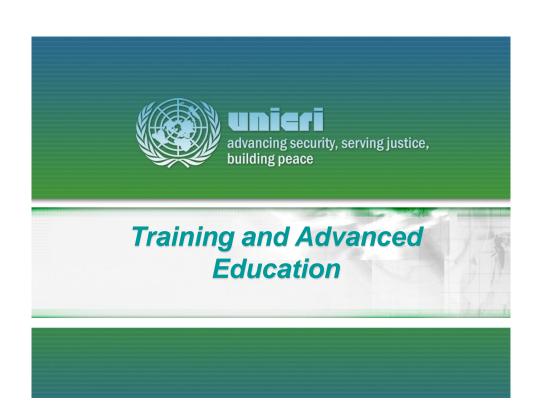


we test ideas











**TAE** 

- LL.M. in International Organizations, International Criminal Law and Crime Prevention
- Human Rights Capacity Building for the Government of Egypt study tours
- Migration Challenges and Opportunities for Europe, Turin International Summer School
- Strengthening Legal Education and Capacity Building in the Lao People's Democratic Republic



**Examples** 



**Normative Framework Organized Crime** 

### **United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols**

**Status (14 April 2009)** 

**United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime** 

**Entry into force: 29 September 2003** 

Signatories: 147 Parties: 147

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, **Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations** 

**Convention against Transnational Organized Crime** 

**Entry into force: 25 December 2003** 

Signatories: 117 Parties: 124



**Normative Framework Organized Crime** 

Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational **Organized Crime** 

Entry into force: 28 January 2004

Signatories: 112 Parties: 116

Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational **Organized Crime** 

Entry into force: 3 July 2005

Signatories: 52 Parties: 77



Normative Framework Organized Crime

# United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols

Implementation: Example on Trafficking in Persons

- Around 20 % of UN Member States do not have a specific offence on trafficking in persons in their legislation (as of November 2008)
- Around 45 % of UN Member States adopted an offence of trafficking in persons for the first time during the period 2003-2008
- After 2003 many of the 35% of countries with long-standing anti-human trafficking provisions amended their criminal codes to include more forms of trafficking
- 40 countries have established a special antihuman trafficking police unit or a similar body that was actively functioning in 2008
- 76 countries adopted a specific national plan of action on trafficking in persons prior to the end of 2008



UNICRI Analysis on Counterfeiting

# The use of legitimate business in organized crime activities Example on counterfeiting

- Entering the legitimate commodities' supply chain (the example of counterfeit medicines)
- Forcing legitimate shopkeepers to sell counterfeit goods, an alternative to protection money
- Organized crime in control of a specific business (the counterfeit leather jackets investigation)

