

# Further Reading and Resources

## Legal Instruments

### International and Regional Human Rights Instruments Relevant to Criminal Law and Procedure

#### *International treaties that deal generally with fair trial and due process rights*

- United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two additional protocols

#### *Regional treaties that deal generally with fair trial and due process rights*

- African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
- American Convention on Human Rights
- American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man
- Arab Charter on Human Rights
- European Charter of Fundamental Rights
- European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its fourteen additional protocols

#### *International treaties that deal with specific human rights and groups of persons*

- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography
- United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
- United Nations International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- United Nations International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

*Regional treaties that deal with specific rights and groups of persons*

- African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
- Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons
- Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture
- Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa

**International and Regional Instruments Relevant to Crime and Criminal Investigation***Corruption*

- Council of Europe Civil Law Convention on Corruption
- Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption
- European Union Convention on the Fight against Corruption Involving Officials of the European Communities or Officials of Member States of the European Union
- InterAmerican Convention against Corruption
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions
- South African Development Community Protocol against Corruption
- United Nations Convention against Corruption

*Cybercrime*

- Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime

*Drug trafficking and production*

- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
- United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances
- United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs

*Extradition*

- Economic Community of West African States Convention on Extradition
- European Convention on Extradition and its additional protocols
- Inter-American Convention on Extradition

*Money laundering*

- Council of Europe Convention on the Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds of Crime and Financing of Terrorism

*Mutual legal assistance*

- Arab League Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters
- Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters between Member States of the European Union
- Economic Community of West African States Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
- European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters and its additional protocols
- Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance and Optional Protocol Thereto
- Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and its additional protocols

*Organized crime*

- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

*Smuggling of migrants*

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

*Terrorist acts and terrorism*

- Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism
- Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds of Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism
- Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism
- Inter-American Convention against Terrorism
- Organization of the African Union Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism
- United Nations Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation
- United Nations Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation
- United Nations Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft
- United Nations Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft
- United Nations Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection
- United Nations Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons

- United Nations International Convention against the Taking of Hostages
- United Nations International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings
- United Nations International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism
- United Nations Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf
- United Nations Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation

### *Trafficking in firearms*

- Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials
- United Nations 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

### *Trafficking in persons*

- Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings
- SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution
- United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

## **International Criminal Law Instruments**

- Elements of Crimes to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the International Criminal Court
- Rules of Procedure and Evidence for the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed on the Territory of Rwanda since 1991
- Rules of Procedure and Evidence for the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed on the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991
- Rules of Procedure and Evidence for the Special Court for Sierra Leone (last amended 29 May 2004)
- Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
- Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

- Statute of the Special Court for Sierra Leone
- Uniform Rules of Procedure, Military Tribunals, Nuremberg, Revised to 8 January 1948

## **Nonbinding Human Rights Principles and Instruments**

- African Union Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Fair Trial and Legal Assistance in Africa
- Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct
- Cairo Declaration of Human Rights in Islam
- Declaration of Human Rights of Individuals Who Are Not Nationals of the Country in which They Live
- Suva Statement on the Principles of Judicial Independence and Access to Justice
- United Nations Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary
- United Nations Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers
- United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials
- United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power
- United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women
- United Nations Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Child
- United Nations Draft Declaration on the Right to a Fair Trial and a Remedy
- United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency
- United Nations Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors
- United Nations Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-Legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions
- United Nations Procedures for the Effective Implementation of the Basic Principles on the Judiciary
- United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty
- United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Noncustodial Measures
- United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice
- United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
- Universal Islamic Declaration of Human Rights

## Further Reading Relevant to the Model Code of Criminal Procedure

### Child Victims and Witnesses

International Bureau for Children's Rights. *Guidelines on Justice for Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime*. 2004. [http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/expert\\_mtg\\_2005-03-15/res\\_2004-27\\_e.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/expert_mtg_2005-03-15/res_2004-27_e.pdf).

The guidelines are based on good practices and international and regional norms, standards, and principles related to justice for child victims and witnesses of crimes. The guidelines aim to assist professionals who work with these children, governments that review national laws and procedures to respect the rights of child victims and witnesses, and other pertinent organizations and agencies that design and implement policies and programs to address relevant issues. A child-friendly version of these guidelines is available at [http://www.ibcr.org/Publications/VICWIT/2007\\_Child-Friendly\\_Guidelines\\_En.pdf](http://www.ibcr.org/Publications/VICWIT/2007_Child-Friendly_Guidelines_En.pdf).

International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy. *Model Guidelines for the Effective Prosecution of Crimes against Children: The Annotated Version*. August 2001. <http://www.icclr.law.ubc.ca/Publications/Reports/modelguidelines-2001.pdf>.

*Model Guidelines* is intended as a practical instrument on the prosecution of crimes against children and in the treatment of child victims and witnesses. The guidelines seek to implement and build upon international human rights norms and standards. Taking into account the differences between legal systems, the guidelines help leaders of prosecution units establish child-sensitive policies and individual prosecutors adopt child-sensitive practices in their work.

### Criminal Investigation

#### *Forensic investigation*

American Psychological Association. Committee on Ethical Guidelines for Forensic Psychologists. *Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychologists*. 1991. <http://www.unl.edu/ap-ls/student/Specialty%20Guidelines.pdf>.

These guidelines are designed to help forensic psychologists monitor their professional conduct when assisting courts, parties to legal proceedings, correctional and forensic mental health facilities, and legislative agencies. The guidelines aim to enhance forensic psychology as a discipline and as a profession by improving the quality of services offered to individual clients and to the legal system.

United Nations. *Manual on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-Legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions*. UN Doc. E/ST/CSDHA/.12 (1991). <http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instree/executioninvestigation-91.html>.

Extralegal, arbitrary, and summary executions—such as political assassinations, deaths resulting from torture or ill-treatment in prison or detention, death resulting from enforced disappearances, deaths resulting from the excessive use of force by law-enforcement personnel, executions without due process, and acts of genocide—often occur without documentation or detection. The failure to detect and disclose these executions to the international community interferes with the rendering of justice for past executions and the prevention of future executions. To address this issue, this manual provides international human rights standards relevant to such executions; a model protocol for a legal investigation of extralegal, arbitrary, and summary executions; a model autopsy protocol; and a model protocol for the disinterment and analysis of skeletal remains.

### *Investigation of corruption*

Bolongaita, Emil. *Controlling Corruption in Post-Conflict Countries*. Kroc Institute Occasional Paper no. 26. Notre Dame, Indiana: Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, Notre Dame University, January 2005. [http://kroc.nd.edu/ocpapers/p\\_26\\_2.pdf](http://kroc.nd.edu/ocpapers/p_26_2.pdf).

This paper analyzes the corrosive effects of corruption on post-conflict agendas. Bolongaita argues that anticorruption efforts should be a component in any peace agreement and stresses the need for rigorous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

Center for Democracy and Governance. *A Handbook on Fighting Corruption*. 1999. [http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/democracy\\_and\\_governance/publications/pdfs/pnace070.pdf](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/pnace070.pdf).

This handbook sets out a framework to assist in the development of strategic responses to public corruption. It describes the root causes of corruption, identifies a range of institutional and social reforms to address them, and introduces a methodology for selecting among these measures.

Council of Europe. *Criminal Law Convention on Corruption: Explanatory Report*. ETS no. 173. 1998. <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Reports/Html/173.htm>.

This interpretative supplement aims to facilitate a better understanding of the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption by explaining its various articles. It also presents a general discussion of corruption and the various legal and policy measures developed to combat it.

Council of Europe. Committee of Ministers. Resolution (97) 24. On the Twenty Guiding Principles for the Fight against Corruption. 1997. [http://www.coe.int/t/dgl/greco/documents/Resolution\(97\)24\\_EN.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dgl/greco/documents/Resolution(97)24_EN.pdf).

Posited on the idea that corruption represents a threat to democracy and the rule of law and constitutes a denial of human rights, Resolution (97) 24 elaborates on twenty comprehensive and far-reaching principles created to fight corruption from both a legal and a policy perspective.

Council of Europe. Committee of Ministers. Model Code of Conduct for Public Officials. Appendix to Recommendation No. R (2000) 10. 2000. [http://www.coe.int/t/dgl/greco/documents/Rec\(2000\)10\\_EN.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dgl/greco/documents/Rec(2000)10_EN.pdf).

This resource, intended to help those drafting a code of conduct for public officials, addresses such topics as reporting of acts of corruption, conflict of interest, political and public activities of public officials, acceptance of gifts, reactions to improper offers, information held by public authorities, and integrity checking.

Large, Daniel, ed. *Corruption in Postwar Reconstruction: Confronting the Vicious Circle*. Lebanese Transparency Association and United Nations Development Programme. 2005. <http://www.transparency-lebanon.org/Publications/Corruption%20in%20PWR.htm>.

This is a collection of case study-oriented perspectives (including views from Lebanon, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Sierra Leone) on the impact of corruption on postwar reconstruction and the relationship between corruption and serious crime.

Transparency International. *Corruption Fighters' Tool Kit*. 2001, 2002, and 2004 (special edition). [http://www.transparency.org/tools/e\\_toolkit](http://www.transparency.org/tools/e_toolkit).

These compendia of practical civil society anticorruption experiences present anticorruption tools developed and implemented by Transparency International's national chapters and other civil society organizations around the world. The toolkits highlight the potential of civil society to create mechanisms for monitoring public institutions and to demand and promote accountable and responsive public administration.

United Nations. *International Code of Conduct for Public Officials*. UN Doc. A/51/59. 1996. <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/51/a51r059.htm>.

In response to the growing problem of corruption, and in light of the link between corruption and the public sector, the United Nations developed a code of conduct for public officials. This code contains general principles regarding the role of public officials, as well as principles concerning conflict of interest and disqualification, disclosure of assets, acceptance of gifts and favors, confidential information, and political activity.



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Corruption: Compendium of International Legal Instruments on Corruption*. 2nd ed. New York: United Nations. 2005. [http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/corruption/compendium\\_e.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/corruption/compendium_e.pdf).

The compendium includes both the summaries and the full texts of corruption-related international legal instruments from the United Nations, the African Union, the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States, the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, and the Council of the European Union.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Legislative Guide for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption*. New York: United Nations. 2006. [http://www.unodc.org/pdf/corruption/CoC\\_LegislativeGuide.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/corruption/CoC_LegislativeGuide.pdf).

This guide provides states with practical guidance on how to implement the provisions of the convention into domestic law by identifying legislative requirements, issues arising from those requirements, and various options available to states as they develop and draft the necessary legislation.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *United Nations Anti-Corruption Toolkit*. 3rd ed. Vienna: United Nations. 2004. [http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/corruption/toolkit/corruption\\_un\\_anti\\_corruption\\_toolkit\\_sep04.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/corruption/toolkit/corruption_un_anti_corruption_toolkit_sep04.pdf).

Continually updated, the toolkit covers the following areas: assessments of corruption levels, institution building, social prevention, anticorruption legislation, monitoring and evaluation, international legal cooperation, and asset recovery and protection.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *United Nations Guide for Anti-Corruption Policies*. 2003. [http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/corruption/UN\\_Guide.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/corruption/UN_Guide.pdf).

This document, intended for use by political officials, senior policymakers, and other actors, contains a general outline of the nature and scope of the problem of corruption and a description of major elements of anti-corruption policies.

### *Investigation of cybercrime*

Council of Europe. *Convention on Cybercrime: Explanatory Report*. ETS no. 185. 2001. <http://conventions.coe.int/treaty/en/Reports/Html/185.htm>.

This is an interpretative supplement to the Convention on Cybercrime that aims to facilitate a better understanding of the convention by explaining its various articles. It also presents a general discussion of cybercrime and the various legal and policy measures developed to combat it, including measures of criminal procedure law.

### *Investigation of domestic violence*

United Nations Commission on Human Rights. *Report of the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, Its Causes and Consequences: A Framework for Model Legislation on Domestic Violence*. UN Doc. E/CN.4/1996/53/Add.2. <http://www.unhchr.ch/Huridocda/Huridoca.nsf/TestFrame/0a7aa1c3f8de6f9a802566d700530914?Opendocument>.

This resource, intended as a drafting guide for legislators and advocates, outlines those elements that are integral to comprehensive legislation on domestic violence, including those elements integral to criminal procedure law.

### *Investigation of money laundering*

Asian Development Bank. *Manual on Countering Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism*. 2003. [http://www.adb.org/Documents/Manuals/Countering\\_Money\\_Laundering/default.asp](http://www.adb.org/Documents/Manuals/Countering_Money_Laundering/default.asp).

The manual brings together many of the various international conventions, principles, recommendations, guidelines, and model laws on the prosecution and investigation of money laundering and financing of terrorism.

Commonwealth Organization. *Commonwealth Model Law for the Prohibition of Money Laundering and Supporting Documentation*. 1996. <http://www.imolin.org/pdf/imolin/Comsecml.pdf>.

This resource provides a model anti-money laundering law that includes provisions on criminalization, freezing and forfeiture of assets, mutual legal assistance, and extradition.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *An Overview of the UN Conventions and the International Standards Concerning Anti-Money Laundering Legislation*. 2004. <http://www.imolin.org/imolin/index.html>.

A collation of the various international conventions and standards on anti-money laundering legislation, this publication is subdivided into topics such as customer identification, record keeping, reporting, criminalization, international cooperation, and financial intelligence units.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Model Anti-Money Laundering Legislation*. [http://www.unodc.org/unodc/money\\_laundering\\_technical\\_assistance.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/money_laundering_technical_assistance.html).

This model law was developed for use in states whose fundamental legal systems are substantially based on the common law tradition. The law contains provisions on the criminalization of money laundering and the financing of terrorism, in addition to criminal procedure measures on forfeiture and confiscation of property.

### *Investigation of organized crime*

Austin, Alexander, Tobias von Gienanth, and Wibke Hansen. *Organized Crime as an Obstacle to Successful Peacebuilding: Lessons Learned from the Balkans, Afghanistan, and West Africa*. Berlin: Center for International Peace Operations, 2003. [http://www.zif-berlin.org/Downloads/Berlin-Workshop\\_2004.pdf](http://www.zif-berlin.org/Downloads/Berlin-Workshop_2004.pdf).

This report summarizes the discussions at the Seventh International Berlin Workshop, which considered such topics as the effects of organized crime on successful peacebuilding, key organized crime actors and their methods, and the extent to which the fight against serious crime in peace operations is part of the overall international struggle against organized criminal activity.

CARDS Regional Police Project (CARPO). *Regional Strategy on Tools against Organised and Economic Crime with Project Area Specific Actions*, September 2005. [http://www.stabilitypact.org/rt/Brijuni\\_Regional\\_strategy.pdf](http://www.stabilitypact.org/rt/Brijuni_Regional_strategy.pdf).

CARPO's high-level meeting of ministers and officials held in 2005 offers assessments of the progress in the fight against organized crime in south-eastern Europe and examines common benchmarks and sectoral strategies on crime analysis and criminal intelligence, financial investigations and confiscation of criminal proceeds, special investigative means, witness protection, and cooperation in criminal matters.

Council of Europe. *Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure, and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on Financing of Terrorism: Explanatory Report*. ETS no. 141. 1990. <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/Reports/Html/141.htm>.

This report explains the convention's various articles and presents a general discussion of money laundering and the financing of terrorism and the various legal and policy measures developed to combat these offenses, including criminal procedure measures.

Council of Europe, Octopus Program. *Combating Organized Crime: Best-Practice Surveys of the Council of Europe*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe Publishing, 2004.

A compilation of best-practice surveys of efforts to tackle organized crime, this publication offers information on a wide variety of measures, including witness protection, reversing the burden of proof in confiscating the proceeds of crime, intercepting communications, intrusive surveillance, crime analysis, cross-border cooperation, cooperation to combat human trafficking, and preventive legal measures against organized crime.

Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering. *The Forty Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering*. 28 June 1996. <http://www.fincen.gov/40rec.pdf>.

The Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) is an inter-governmental body that promotes the development of policies to combat money laundering. The FATF aims to prevent criminal proceeds from financing other criminal activities and affecting legitimate economic activities. *Forty Recommendations* sets out the basic framework for anti-money laundering efforts, focusing on the criminal justice system, law enforcement, the financial system and its regulation, and international cooperation.

United Nations. Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. *Effective Measures to Combat Transnational Organized Crime: Working Paper Prepared by the Secretariat*. UN Doc. A/CONF.2005/4. 2005. <http://daccess-ods.un.org/TMP/7982045.html>.

This working paper, produced in preparation for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in Bangkok in April 2005, discusses both the phenomenon of organized crime and the kinds of international and national responses required to combat its various manifestations.

United Nations. *Interpretative Notes for the Official Records of the Negotiation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto*. [http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final\\_documents/index.htm](http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final_documents/index.htm).

These interpretive notes to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto are taken from the negotiations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. They are helpful in deciphering the meaning of the final provisions included in the convention and its protocols.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Division for Treaty Affairs. *Legislative Guides for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto*. New York: United Nations, 2004. [http://www.unodc.org/unodc/organized\\_crime\\_convention\\_legislative\\_guides.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/organized_crime_convention_legislative_guides.html).

This publication contains legislative guides for the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons; the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and the Protocol against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms.

### *Investigation of terrorist acts*

Council of Europe. Guidelines on Human Rights and the Fight against Terrorism. 2002. [http://www.coe.int/t/F/Droits\\_de\\_l'Homme/Guidelines.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/F/Droits_de_l'Homme/Guidelines.asp).

These guidelines on protecting human rights and fighting terrorism, adopted by the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers on July 11, 2002, affirm the obligation of states to protect everyone against terrorism, and reiterate the need to avoid arbitrariness. They also stress that all measures taken by states to combat terrorism must be lawful and that torture must be prohibited. The legal framework set out in the guidelines addresses, in particular, the collecting and processing of personal data, measures that interfere with privacy, arrest, police custody and pretrial detention, legal proceedings, extradition, and compensation of victims.

International Monetary Fund. Suppressing the Financing of Terrorism: A Handbook for Legislative Drafting. 2003. <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/nft/2003/SFTH/index.htm>.

This handbook is intended to assist states in preparing legislation to implement international obligations contained in a range of international norms and standards on the financing of terrorism.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Legislative Guide to the Universal Anti-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols*. 2003. [http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/terrorism/explanatory\\_english2.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/terrorism/explanatory_english2.pdf).

Between 1963 and 1999, the international community negotiated twelve universal legal instruments addressing the prevention and suppression of terrorism. Additionally, in 2005, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (Resolution 59/290, Annex), the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf. These universal legal instruments, amendments, and protocols represent the global regime against terrorism and provide a framework for international cooperation in countering terrorism. This legislative guide provides an overview of the relevant general principles of these international legal instruments for countries considering ratification and implementation of one or more of them. It provides model laws and explanatory materials for the conventions and protocols, which each country should adapt to suit its own context. The legislative guide also offers instances of state practice and national legislation that satisfy the core requirements of the international legal instruments regarding terrorism.

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Digest of the Jurisprudence of the United Nations and Regional Organizations on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism. 2003. <http://www.ohchr.org/english/about/publications/docs/digest.doc>.

This resource is a compilation of findings of judicial and quasijudicial bodies of the United Nations and regional organizations regarding the protection of human rights in the struggle against terrorism. Its aim is to assist policymakers and other concerned parties in developing a vision of counterterrorism strategies that fully respect human rights.

### *Investigation of torture*

African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. *Guidelines and Measures for the Prohibition and Prevention of Torture, Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in Africa* (the "Robben Island Guidelines"). 2002. <http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/achpr/tortguidelines.html>.

These guidelines contain fifty separate sections on the prohibition and prevention of torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.

Amnesty International. *Combating Torture—A Manual for Action*. 2003. <http://web.amnesty.org/pages/stoptorture-manual-index-eng>.

This manual compiles the standards and recommendations of the United Nations, the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture, Amnesty International, and other organizations from around the world concerning the prevention of torture and ill-treatment. The chapters address the prohibition of torture under international law, safeguards in custody, conditions of detention, torture in other settings, and overcoming impunity. There are also case studies on successful actions taken to combat torture in different countries, checklists of international standards, and suggestions for further reading.

European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT). *The CPT Standards: "Substantive" Sections of the CPT's General Reports*. CPT/Inf/E (2002) 1-Rev. 2006. <http://www.cpt.coe.int/EN/docs/standards.htm>.

This resource contains a set of standards developed by the CPT to guide national authorities on how persons deprived of their liberty ought to be treated and what treatment constitutes torture or cruel or inhuman treatment or punishment. The substantive sections address a range of issues including police custody, imprisonment, training of law enforcement personnel, health care services in prisons, foreign nationals detained under aliens' legislation, involuntary placement in psychiatric establishments, and juveniles and women deprived of their liberty.

Foley, Conor. *Combating Torture: A Manual for Judges and Prosecutors*. Essex, UK: University of Essex, 2003. <http://www.essex.ac.uk/combatingtorturehandbook/manual>.

This manual provides guidance for judges and prosecutors on investigating acts of torture based on international human rights norms and standards. It contains checklists of good practice; outlines the prohibition of torture in international law and safeguards that exist to guard against torture and other ill-treatment of people deprived of their liberty; describes the role of judges and prosecutors in ensuring that these standards are upheld and safeguards are in place; and discusses the prosecution of those involved in torture or other forms of ill-treatment, including how to identify them.

Reidy, Aisling. *The Prohibition of Torture: A Guide to the Implementation of Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights*. Human Rights Handbooks, no. 6. Council of Europe, 2002. [http://www.coe.int/T/E/Human\\_rights/hrhb6.pdf](http://www.coe.int/T/E/Human_rights/hrhb6.pdf).

This handbook explains the nature, scope, and meaning of “torture,” “cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment,” and “cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment” and outlines the measures that states should take to ensure that all persons are free from such practices. It also discusses the prohibition of torture with regard to arrest, detention, and conditions of detention and elaborates standards on forensics, the behavior of law enforcement forces, investigations, and prosecutions.

United Nations. *Principles on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment* (the “Istanbul Protocol”). General Assembly Resolution 55/89 of December 4, 2000. <http://www.ohchr.org/english/law/investigation.htm>.

The Istanbul Protocol developed by the United Nations is intended to serve as a set of international guidelines for the assessment of persons who allege torture and ill-treatment, for investigating cases of alleged torture, and for reporting such findings to the judiciary and any other investigative body.

### *Investigation of trafficking in persons*

American Bar Association and Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative (CEELI). *The Human Trafficking Assessment Tool*. Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 2005. <http://www.abanet.org/ceeli/publications/htat/home.html>.

CEELI’s *Human Trafficking Assessment Tool* allows a state to measure its legal and practical compliance with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (United Nations Trafficking Protocol), which supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. This document also elaborates upon the obligations set forth in the protocol and its host convention and provides a sample analysis of national antitrafficking laws and government efforts to combat trafficking against the benchmark of these standards.

Global Rights. *Annotated Guide to the Complete UN Trafficking Protocol*. 2000. [http://www.globalrights.org/site/DocServer/Annotated\\_Protocol.pdf?docID=2723](http://www.globalrights.org/site/DocServer/Annotated_Protocol.pdf?docID=2723).

This guide is designed to assist advocates in the development of an adequate legal and policy framework for combating trafficking of persons. It analyzes the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, provision-by-provision, and deconstructs the obligations contained in each one, while providing examples of how states can comply with these obligations.

Oswald, Bruce, and Sarah Fennin. "Combating the Trafficking of Persons on Peace Operations." In *International Peacekeeping: The Yearbook of International Peace Operations*, vol. 10, ed. Harvey Langholtz, Boris Kondoc, and Alan Wells. Leiden and Boston: Martinus Nijhoff, 2006. [http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=913680](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=913680).

Inspired by the "Training Package on Human Rights for Military Personnel of Peace Operations," this article looks at the growing problem of trafficking of persons for the purposes of economic or sexual exploitation during peace operations.

United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), *Best Practices Section. Human Trafficking and United Nations Peacekeeping: DPKO Policy Paper*. March 2004. <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/news/documents/DPKOHumanTraffickingPolicy03-2004.pdf>.

This DPKO policy paper examines the problem of human trafficking in the context of United Nations peacekeeping. Based on lessons from previous peacekeeping missions and consultations with partner organizations in the fight against trafficking, it proposes a comprehensive strategy for the DPKO to address human trafficking in post-conflict states.

United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo (UNMIK). *Combating Human Trafficking in Kosovo: Strategy and Commitment*. May 2004. [http://www.unmikonline.org/misc/UNMIK\\_Whit\\_paper\\_on\\_trafficking.pdf](http://www.unmikonline.org/misc/UNMIK_Whit_paper_on_trafficking.pdf).

This UNMIK report defines the human trafficking problem in Kosovo, proposes strategies to combat it, and analyzes continuing problems in efforts to counter it. It specifically addresses human trafficking as a part of the overall fight against organized crime, zero-tolerance enforcement against traffickers, protection and assistance for victims, and sustainability through local involvement in a multidimensional approach.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Division for Treaty Affairs. *Legislative Guide for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto*. New York: United Nations, 2004. [http://www.unodc.org/unodc/organized\\_crime\\_convention\\_legislative\\_guides.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/organized_crime_convention_legislative_guides.html).

This publication contains a legislative guide to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons.



## Court Administration

Legal Vice Presidency of the World Bank. *Court Records Assessment Manual*. November 2002. [http://www-wds.worldbank.org/.../23/000112742\\_20031023164344/Rendered/PDF/269180Court0Re1sment0Manual0SCODE09.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/.../23/000112742_20031023164344/Rendered/PDF/269180Court0Re1sment0Manual0SCODE09.pdf).

This manual draws upon broad principles of records and information management to accommodate the different requirements of courts in various countries. This approach provides a methodology for assessing whether systems in particular countries are consistent with general principles and serve the needs of the courts and citizens. This manual has been developed and tested in a series of case studies in Argentina, Ecuador, Singapore, South Africa, and The Gambia.

## Fair Trial and Due Process Rights in Criminal Proceedings

Amnesty International. *Fair Trials Manual*. London: Amnesty International United Kingdom, 1998. <http://www.amnesty.org/ailib/intcam/fairtrial/fairtria.htm>.

This manual provides information regarding international and regional standards that protect the right to a fair trial. Its intended users are observers and others assessing the fairness of an individual case, as well as those evaluating whether a country's criminal justice system guarantees respect for international standards of fair trial. The manual covers pretrial rights, rights at trial and during appeals, and special cases, which include death penalty trials, cases involving children, and fair trial rights during armed conflict.

Gomien, Donna. *Short Guide to the European Convention on Human Rights*. 3rd ed. Strasbourg: Council of Europe Publishing, 2005. [http://www.coe.int/T/E/Human\\_rights/h-inf\(2002\)5eng.pdf](http://www.coe.int/T/E/Human_rights/h-inf(2002)5eng.pdf).

This book provides an overview of the basic rights guaranteed by the European Convention on Human Rights. It also discusses the relevant case law, which is useful in ascertaining the international fair trial and due process standards relevant to criminal proceedings

Joseph, Sarah, Jenny Schultz, Melissa Castan and Ivan Shearer. *The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: Cases, Commentary and Materials*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005.

This book addresses the implementation and adjudication of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, particularly as it evolves with world events and the growth of literature on the topic. It compiles literature, United Nations documents and jurisprudence, and state reports on the various articles of the covenant. In part III, entitled "Subjective Rights," the author discusses "Procedural Guarantees in Civil and Criminal Trials" under Article 14 of the covenant.

Kilkelly, Ursula. *The Right to Respect for Private and Family Life: A Guide to the Implementation of Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights*. Human Rights Handbooks, no. 1. Council of Europe, 2001. [http://www.coe.int/T/E/Human\\_rights/hrhb1.pdf](http://www.coe.int/T/E/Human_rights/hrhb1.pdf).

Designed to assist judges, the Council of Europe's Human Rights Handbooks series provides guidance regarding the implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights. This guide discusses the meaning and scope of the right to respect for private and family life as set forth in Article 8 of the convention. The guide is relevant to understanding how the right to privacy should be protected through the course of a criminal investigation, such as during a search of a person or property or when conducting covert surveillance measures.

Mole, Nuala, and Catharina Harby. *Right to a Fair Trial: A Guide to the Implementation of Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights*. Human Rights Handbooks, no. 3. Council of Europe, 2001. [http://www.coe.int/t/e/human\\_rights/1hrhb7.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/e/human_rights/1hrhb7.pdf).

Designed to assist judges, the Human Rights Handbooks series produced by the Council of Europe provides guidance for implementing the European Convention on Human Rights. This guide discusses the meaning and scope of the right to a fair trial set forth in Article 6 of the convention. It addresses the various elements of the rights to a fair trial, including civil rights and obligations, criminal charges, public hearings and pronouncements, reasonable time guarantees, independent and impartial tribunals, fair hearings, special rights of juveniles, admissibility of evidence, presumption of innocence, intelligible notification of charges, adequate time and facilities, right to representation and legal aid, right to witness attendance and examination, and right to an interpreter.

Nowak, Manfred. *U.N. Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: CCPR Commentary*. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Arlington, Virginia: N.P. Engel, 2005.

This book provides readers with an easily accessible resource on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It is arranged on an article by article basis and provides relevant information regarding international standards that pertain to criminal proceedings in its discussion of Articles 9, 10, 14, 17, and 26 of the covenant.

Osse, Anneke. *Understanding Policing: A Resource for Human Rights Activists*. Amnesty International. 2006. <http://www.amnesty.nl/documenten/phrp/Understanding%20policing%20Part%201.pdf>.

This resource facilitates cooperation between human rights activists and police by helping activists to understand the concerns and realities of police work. Police play an essential role in the protection of human rights, a point that is often overlooked in favor of criticizing them as violators of human rights. Human rights do not impede policing, but rather provide police the ability to operate and use their powers lawfully. Although this

collaboration may require a change in practice on the part of both the police and human rights activists, it will likely produce a more effective approach to the protection of human rights in the long term.

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, in cooperation with the International Bar Association. *Human Rights in the Administration of Justice: A Manual on Human Rights for Judges, Prosecutors, and Lawyers*. Professional Training Series, no. 9. New York and Geneva: United Nations, 2003. <http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/monitoring/hradmin.html>.

Both a manual and a facilitator's guide, this resource provides a comprehensive core curriculum on international human rights standards for legal professionals. In addition to offering basic information on international human rights law and the jurisprudence of universal and regional bodies and national courts, each module of the manual addresses a specific human rights area related to the administration of justice. Modules include "Major Regional Human Rights Instruments and the Mechanisms for Their Implementation," "Independence and Impartiality of Judges, Prosecutors and Lawyers," "International Legal Standards for the Protection of Persons Deprived of Their Liberty," and "Protection and Redress for Victims of Crime and Human Rights Violations."

## Free Legal Assistance and Legal Aid

de Bertodano, Sylvia. *Report on Defense Provision for the Special Court for Sierra Leone*. 2003. [http://www.specialcourt.org/Outreach/LegalProfession/NPWJ\\_ReportOnDefenceAtTheSpecialCourt.pdf](http://www.specialcourt.org/Outreach/LegalProfession/NPWJ_ReportOnDefenceAtTheSpecialCourt.pdf).

This report was prepared at the request of the Registry of the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) and No Peace Without Justice (NPWJ) to assist those involved in making arrangements for the defense of accused persons before the SCSL. Derived from consultations with SCSL participants, participants in the legal system of Sierra Leone, lawyers, and others who have worked in international justice mechanisms, this report aims to avoid problems that other international justice mechanisms have encountered with the defense of the accused persons. It discusses requirements of a defense system, the use of public defenders or a list system, and the defense unit.

International Criminal Court. Assembly of States Parties. *Proposal for a Draft Code of Professional Conduct for Counsel before the International Criminal Court*. Resolution ICC-ASP/3/11/Rev. 1. August 27, 2004. <http://www.icc-cpi.int/library/asp/ICC-ASP-3-11-Rev1-English.pdf>.

This draft code of professional conduct is awaiting approval by the Assembly of States Parties. The text discusses general principles, such as the solemn undertaking by counsel, independence of counsel, professional conduct of counsel, respect for professional secrecy and confidentiality, and the counsel-client relationship. For representation by counsel, the

code addresses the representation agreement and remuneration of counsel. The execution of a representation agreement concentrates on relations with the court and with other parties to the procedure. The final chapter, on the disciplinary regime, addresses misconduct, liability for conduct of assistants and other staff, due process of law, the disciplinary board, sanctions, and appeals.

## Judicial Independence

Council of Europe. Committee of Ministers. Recommendation R (94) 12. On the Independence, Efficiency, and Role of Judges. 1994. [http://www.coe.int/t/e/legal\\_affairs/legal\\_co-operation/administrative\\_law\\_and\\_justice/texts\\_&\\_documents/Conv\\_Rec\\_Res/Recommendation\(94\)12.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/e/legal_affairs/legal_co-operation/administrative_law_and_justice/texts_&_documents/Conv_Rec_Res/Recommendation(94)12.asp).

This recommendation provides general principles related to judges, specifically on the independence and authority of judges, proper working conditions, associations, judicial responsibilities, and failure to carry out responsibilities and disciplinary offenses. It also provides an explanatory memorandum to assist in the understanding and application of the principles.

Grimheden, Jonas. *Themis v. Xiezhi: Assessing Judicial Independence in the Peoples' Republic of China under International Human Rights Law*. 2004. [http://www.lub.lu.se/luft/diss/law\\_37/law\\_37\\_transit.html](http://www.lub.lu.se/luft/diss/law_37/law_37_transit.html).

This is a guide to international human rights law and jurisprudence on judicial independence as a basic human right.

Henderson, Keith and Violaine Autheman. *Global Best Practices: A Model State of the Judiciary Report: A Strategic Tool for Promoting, Monitoring and Reporting on Judicial Integrity Reforms*. Washington, D.C.: IFES, Summer 2003; revised April 2004. [http://www.ifes.org/publication/20ef1c5bb97b3a464dc4d8bb4da18bac/WhitePaper\\_6\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.ifes.org/publication/20ef1c5bb97b3a464dc4d8bb4da18bac/WhitePaper_6_FINAL.pdf).

By providing the public with quality information on its status through annual, systematic, prioritized monitoring and reporting tools, the judiciary increases its accountability and transparency. IFES designed a set of core Judicial Integrity Principles, developed from other consensus principles and emerging best practices, and a model framework for monitoring and reporting on the state of the judiciary. This reporting method aims to enable donors, jurists, experts, and reformers to create a strategic, comprehensive program that focuses on key judicial reforms and measures progress on an on-going basis.

International Bar Association. *Minimum Standards of Judicial Independence*. 1982. <http://www.ibanet.org/images/downloads/Minimum%20Standards%20of%20Judicial%20Independence%201982.pdf>.

These minimum standards for achieving judicial independence address the relationship between judges and the executive and between judges and the legislature; the terms and nature of judicial appointments; the press, the judiciary and the courts; standards of conduct; the securing of impartiality and independence; and the internal independence of the judiciary.

*Latimer House Guidelines on Parliamentary Supremacy and Judicial Independence for the Commonwealth*. 1998 (updated 2002), annexed to the Commonwealth Principles on the Accountability of and Relationship between the Three Branches of Government, 2003. [http://www.cpahq.org/uploadedFiles/Information\\_Services/Publications/CPA\\_Electronic\\_Publications/Latimer%20House%20Guidelines.pdf](http://www.cpahq.org/uploadedFiles/Information_Services/Publications/CPA_Electronic_Publications/Latimer%20House%20Guidelines.pdf).

These guidelines address good-practice governing relations between the executive, Parliament, and the judiciary to promote good governance, the rule of law, and human rights.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit 2: The Independence, Impartiality and Integrity of the Judiciary*. 2006. [http://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal\\_justice/JUDICIARY.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/JUDICIARY.pdf).

This resource, aimed at those international and domestic actors undertaking a criminal justice assessment, is part of a series of criminal justice assessment tools that constitute the overall toolkit developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Toolkit 2* focuses on assessing the independence, impartiality, and integrity of a judiciary. It also provides a framework for assessing the strengths and weaknesses of a system in terms of the role, capacity, and resources of the judiciary.

U.S. Office for Democracy and Governance. *Guidance for Promoting Judicial Independence and Impartiality*. January 2002. [http://www.ifes.org/files/rule-of-law/judicial\\_independence.pdf](http://www.ifes.org/files/rule-of-law/judicial_independence.pdf).

This guide aims to promote understanding of the issues that affect judicial independence. It also provides assistance to donors and their local counterparts to design and implement programs that effectively strengthen judicial independence. The conclusions presented in this guide are based on the findings of experts from twenty-six countries and a series of round-table seminars that discussed those findings.

## Juvenile Justice

Penal Reform International. *Ten Point Plan on Juvenile Justice: A Contribution to the Committee on the Rights of the Child Day of General Discussion on "State Violence against Children."* Geneva, 22 September 2000. <http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.25/penalref.pdf>.

Building on international instruments on juvenile justice, the *Ten Point Plan on Juvenile Justice* aims to reduce violence within justice systems

through general education and social welfare. The *Plan* argues that parents, teachers, social workers, and psychologists are more likely to help young people in conflict become law-abiding adults than are police, courts, and prisons.

UNICEF. International Child Development Centre. *Innocenti Digest: Juvenile Justice*. 1998. <http://www.unicef-icdc.org/publications/pdf/digest3e.pdf>.

This resource focuses on young people under the age of eighteen who come into contact with the justice system. It addresses issues such as arrest and detention of juveniles and juvenile dispositions from the perspective of international human rights norms and standards.

United Nations, et al. *Protecting the Rights of Children in Conflict with the Law*. May 2005. [http://www.omct.org/pdf/cc/2005/Protect\\_the\\_rights\\_of\\_children\\_in\\_conflict\\_with\\_the\\_law.pdf](http://www.omct.org/pdf/cc/2005/Protect_the_rights_of_children_in_conflict_with_the_law.pdf).

This report provides program and advocacy experiences on juvenile justice.

## Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Model Law on Extradition*. 2004. [http://www.unodc.org/pdf/model\\_law\\_extradition.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/model_law_extradition.pdf).

Members of the international community drafted this model law based on the premise that effective cooperation in the field of extradition requires streamlined national legislation. Although treaties and arrangements may provide the procedural or enabling framework, this model law focuses on the national implementation of those international obligations, or may substitute the ratification of treaties by creating a self-standing framework for international cooperation. The model law addresses substantive conditions for extradition, grounds for refusal of an extradition request, documentary requirements, and extradition proceedings.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Model Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Bill*. 2000. [http://www.unodc.org/pdf/lap\\_mutual-assistance\\_2000.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/lap_mutual-assistance_2000.pdf).

This bill, if enacted, enables a state to cooperate with foreign states in criminal investigations and proceedings. It addresses the authority to make and act on mutual legal assistance requests, outlines the required contents of requests for assistance, and outlines the safe conduct guarantee. The bill also discusses foreign requests for an evidence-gathering order or a search warrant, virtual evidence-gathering order by video link, consensual transfer of detained persons, enforcement of foreign confiscation or restraining orders, and location and sharing of proceeds of crime.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Revised Manuals on the Model Treaty on Extradition and on the Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters*. 2002. [http://www.unodc.org/pdf/model\\_treaty\\_extradition\\_revised\\_manual.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/model_treaty_extradition_revised_manual.pdf).

This manual contains the *Revised Manual on the Model Treaty on Extradition*, *Revised Manual on the Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters*, *Model Treaty on Extradition (as adopted by General Assembly resolution 45/116 and subsequently amended by General Assembly resolution 52/88)*, and *Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (as adopted by General Assembly resolution 45/117 and subsequently amended by General Assembly resolution 53/112)*.

## Prosecution of Legal Persons

Council of Europe. Committee of Ministers. Recommendation no. R (88) 18. Concerning Liability of Enterprises Having Legal Personality for Offences Committed in the Exercise of Their Activities. 1988. <https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=709235&BackColorInternet=9999CC&BackColorIntranet=FFBB55&BackColorLogged=FFAC75>.

In light of the increasing number of criminal offenses committed in the exercise of the activities of enterprises, the Council of Europe issued Recommendation no. R 88 (18) to guide the law and practice of its member states. This recommendation contains ten core principles regarding liability and criminal sanctions relevant to legal persons.

## Penalties and Criminal Dispositions

Commission of the European Communities. Green Paper on the Approximation, Mutual Recognition and Enforcement of Criminal Sanctions in the European Union. COM (2004) 334 final. April 2004. [http://ec.europa.eu/justice\\_home/news/consulting\\_public/gp\\_sanctions/green\\_paper\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/news/consulting_public/gp_sanctions/green_paper_en.pdf).

The Green Paper analyzes national differences in criminal penalties and the problems thus posed for judicial cooperation between member states in the European Union. The paper provides a useful comparative discussion of a broad range of penalties and criminal dispositions.

Council of Europe. Committee of Ministers. Recommendation no. R (92) 17. On Consistency in Sentencing. 1992. <https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=615699&BackColorInternet=9999CC&BackColorIntranet=FFBB55&BackColorLogged=FFAC75>.

This recommendation sets out a body of principles applicable to the sentencing of convicted persons. The recommendations fall under a number of headings, including the rationale for sentencing; penalty structure; aggravating and mitigating factors; previous convictions; giving reasons for sentences; prohibition of *reformatio in pejus*; time spent in custody; the role of the prosecutor; sentencing studies and information; and statistics and research.

Council of Europe. Committee of Ministers. Resolution (76) 10. On Certain Alternative Penal Measures to Imprisonment. 1976. <https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=663981&BackColorInternet=9999CC&BackColorIntranet=FFBB55&BackColorLogged=FFAC75>.

This resolution urges governments to examine their criminal legislation and any obstacles to providing alternatives to imprisonment for persons convicted of criminal offenses. In doing so, this resolution discusses the merits and modalities of introducing alternatives to imprisonment into law.

Penal Reform International. *Index of Good Practices in Reducing Pre-trial Detention*. 2005. <http://www.penalreform.org/index-of-good-practices-in-reducing-pre-trial-detention.html>.

Created with policymakers and stakeholders in criminal justice reform in mind, this practical index provides examples of good practices in reducing pretrial detention.

## Witness Protection

Council of Europe. *Procedural Protective Measures for Witnesses: Training Manual for Law-Enforcement Agencies and the Judiciary*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe Publishing, 2006.

Witnesses contribute to the investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of serious and organized crimes. This training manual provides information on procedural and nonprocedural protection measures to help ensure that witnesses can testify freely and without intimidation, and that their life and the lives of their relatives and other persons close to them are protected before, during, and after trial. This manual is a tool for law enforcement officials, judges, and prosecutors, as well as for teachers and students.

## Victim Protection

Council of Europe. Committee of Ministers. Recommendation no. R (85) 11. On the Position of the Victim in the Framework of Criminal Law. 1985. <http://www.legislationline.org/legislation.php?tid=99&lid=4845>.

This recommendation recognizes that the criminal justice system typically focuses on the relationship between the state and the offender while neglecting the needs of the victim. It advises governments of member states to review their legislation and practice regarding the needs of victims during police investigations, prosecution, questioning of the victim, and court proceedings, and to assess measures to respect the privacy of victims and, if necessary, to provide special protection of the victim.



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Handbook on Justice for Victims: On the Use and Application of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power*. 1999. <http://www.uncjin.org/Standards/9857854.pdf>.

This handbook was drafted to accompany the United Nations Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power to assist states in giving effect to these principles in a domestic context. The handbook contains practical examples and illustrations on how to implement victim service programs; ensure victim sensitive responses; and develop policies, procedures, and protocols for criminal justice agencies and others who come into contact with victims.

## Criminal Law Reform Resources

### Comparative Criminal Procedure

Ashworth, Andrew. *Human Rights, Serious Crime, and Criminal Procedure*. London: Sweet & Maxwell, 2002.

Professor Andrew Ashworth delivered the 53rd series of lectures of the Hamlyn Trust at De Montfort University, Queen's University, Belfast, and Cardiff Law School during November 2001. This book records the themes of those lectures, discussing the need to balance human rights with the need to address serious criminality.

Bradley, Craig M., ed. *Criminal Procedure: A Worldwide Study*. Durham: Carolina Academic Press, 1999.

This source is intended as a reference and a teaching tool to compare criminal procedures in different countries and traditions. The countries discussed include Argentina, Canada, China, England and Wales, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, and the United States. For each country, the author provides an introduction, then discusses the police and domestic criminal procedure law.

Delmas-Marty, and Mireille, J. R. Spencer, eds. *European Criminal Procedures*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005.

This source provides an analysis of criminal procedure in Belgium, England, France, Germany, and Italy. It compares the different systems and traditions. Extended essays discuss public prosecutors, rights of victims and defendants, evidence, negotiated justice, and media influence.

### Criminal Law Reform Assessment Tools

American Bar Association. *ICCPR Index*. [http://www.abanet.org/ceeli/special\\_projects/iccpr/home.html](http://www.abanet.org/ceeli/special_projects/iccpr/home.html).

The *ICCPR Index* is an assessment tool for measuring a state's legislative and programmatic compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Rausch, Colette, ed. *Combating Serious Crimes in Postconflict Societies: A Manual for Policymakers and Practitioners*. Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace Press, 2006. [http://www.usip.org/ruleoflaw/projects/serious\\_crimes.html#download](http://www.usip.org/ruleoflaw/projects/serious_crimes.html#download).

Chapter 2 of this manual discusses the importance of undertaking a comprehensive and thorough criminal justice assessment. It also provides suggestions on how to conduct such an assessment, including recommendations on personnel, timing, and methodology. Chapter 3 discusses how to identify and assess the legal framework in a post-conflict state.

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. *Rule-of-Law Tools for Post-Conflict States: Mapping the Justice Sector*. New York and Geneva: United Nations, 2006. [http://www.ohchr.org/english/about/publications/docs/ruleoflaw-Mapping\\_en.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/english/about/publications/docs/ruleoflaw-Mapping_en.pdf).

The result of two years of consultations with departments and agencies of the United Nations, civil society leaders, and national experts, this OHCHR report is based primarily on lessons learned in Kosovo, Sierra Leone, and East Timor. Topics addressed include assessing whether and how a country's justice system contributed to conflict; the prosecution of perpetrators of crimes such as genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes; the establishment of truth commissions; and the vetting and monitoring of legal systems established after the end of hostilities.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit*. December 2006. [http://www.unodc.org/unodc/criminal\\_justice\\_assessment\\_toolkit.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/criminal_justice_assessment_toolkit.html).

The UNODC *Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit* is a standardized and cross-referenced set of tools designed to enable United Nations agencies, government officials engaged in criminal justice reform, and other organizations and individuals to conduct comprehensive assessments of criminal justice systems; to identify areas of technical assistance; to assist agencies in the design of interventions that integrate relevant United Nations standards and norms; and to assist in training on these issues. The tool kit contains sixteen separate assessment tools under the broad headings of policing (public safety and police service delivery; the integrity and accountability of the police; crime investigation; police information and intelligence systems), access to justice (the courts; the independence, impartiality, and integrity of the judiciary; the prosecution service; legal defense and legal aid), custodial and noncustodial measures (the prison system; detention prior to adjudication; alternatives to incarceration; social reintegration), and cross-cutting issues (criminal justice information; juvenile justice; victims and witnesses; and international cooperation).

## Customary/Traditional Systems of Justice

Chirayath, Leila, Caroline Sage, and Michael Woolcock. *Customary Law and Policy Reform: Engaging with the Plurality of Justice Systems*. July 2005. [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDR2006/Resources/477383-118673432908/Customary\\_Law\\_and\\_Policy\\_Reform.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDR2006/Resources/477383-118673432908/Customary_Law_and_Policy_Reform.pdf).

This work analyzes contemporary critiques of customary legal systems and argues that, despite the challenges such systems present, the success of a legal reform process depends on engaging with them. The authors draw lessons from experiences in Tanzania, Rwanda, and South Africa and present the implications for ongoing policy reform initiatives.

Penal Reform International. *Access to Justice in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Role of Traditional and Informal Justice Systems*. 2000. <http://www.penalreform.org/interim/publications/manuals>.

This work discusses the nature, scope, and relevance of traditional and informal justice systems in sub-Saharan Africa. It provides examples drawn from not only Africa but also South Asia. It also offers guidance on the relationship that should exist between a state-run criminal justice system and traditional or informal justice systems and elaborates good-practice guidelines for those working with traditional or informal justice systems.

United Kingdom. Department for International Development (DFID). *Non-State Justice and Security Systems: A Guidance Note*. 2004. <http://www.gsdc.org/docs/open/SSAJ101.pdf>.

Recognizing the importance of nonstate, or customary, systems of justice as complements to formal systems of justice, DFID drafted this note, which provides practical guidance on how to work with nonstate systems.

## Law Reform Agencies

Association of Law Reform Agencies in East and Southern Africa. *Best Practices in Law Reform*. March 2005. [http://www.doj.gov.za/alraesa/conferences/papers/s3B\\_sayers.pdf](http://www.doj.gov.za/alraesa/conferences/papers/s3B_sayers.pdf).

This paper looks at a number of topics and issues relating to law reform commissions, including consultants, legal research, consultation, policy papers, reports, and the need for publicity in the law reform process. The paper concludes with a chart showing the different stages in a law reform project.

Commonwealth Secretariat. *Law Reform Agencies: Their Role and Effectiveness*. October 2005. [http://www.calras.org/Other/future\\_commonwealth.htm](http://www.calras.org/Other/future_commonwealth.htm).

This document presents an introductory overview of the variety of law reform agencies and provides basic information about such agencies.

Murphy, Gavin. *Law Reform Agencies*. March 2004. [http://www.justice.gc.ca/en/ps/inter/law\\_reform/index.html](http://www.justice.gc.ca/en/ps/inter/law_reform/index.html).

This guide examines the role, organization, and operation of reform agencies in the United Kingdom, Canada, and other Commonwealth countries for the purpose of outlining how a new law reform agency might be set up. The guide also presents a checklist of questions to be considered when establishing a law reform agency.

New South Wales Law Reform Commission. *The Law Reform Process: A Step by Step Guide*. 2006. [http://www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/lawlink/lrc/ll\\_lrc.nsf/pages/LRC\\_about1](http://www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/lawlink/lrc/ll_lrc.nsf/pages/LRC_about1).

This guide includes discussion on the special features of law reform commissions and a step-by-step guide to the law reform process.

Opeskin, Brian, and David Weisbrot, eds. *The Promise of Law Reform*. Sydney, Australia: Federation Press, 2005.

This book, a collection of writings on law reform from around the world, is divided into seven parts and addresses aspects of law reform and law reform commissions, including the history, purpose, and function of law reform commissions; their institutional design, methods, operations, outputs, and outcomes; and mutual assistance among different commissions. The book also provides practical examples of law reform in action around the world.

Robertson, Honorary Justice J. Bruce. *Law Reform: What Is Our Knitting? How Do We Stick to It?* 15 March 2005. <http://www.lawcom.govt.nz/SpeechPaper.aspx>.

The author, president of the New Zealand Law Commission, draws on the example of that body as he traces the history of law reform commissions. He also offers recommendations regarding the composition, mission, structural and operational framework, and workload of commissions.

## Law Reform Process

Berkowitz, Daniel, Katharina Pistor, and Jean-Francois Richard. *The Transplant Effect*. January 2001. <http://www.sipa.columbia.edu/REGIONAL/HI/lawreview.pdf>.

Drawing on extensive research and empirical data, the authors discuss the phenomenon of legal transplants and set out a methodology for employing external sources of law through a process of adaptation.

Bernstein, David S. "Process Drives Success: Key Lessons from a Decade of Legal Reform." *Law in Transition* (Autumn 2002): 2–13. <http://www.ebrd.com/country/sector/law/articles/archive/index.htm>.

This article, from an online journal produced by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, serves as a guide that identifies lessons for institutions and agencies that provide legal reform assistance. It argues that a successful reform project is one that adapts internationally accepted principles and standards to the local legal environment, focuses time and resources on implementation and enforcement, and, most importantly, works through an open, transparent, and inclusive process.

Carlson, Scott. *Legal and Judicial Rule of Law in Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations*. 2006. <http://pbpu.unlb.org/pbpu/library/ROL%20Lessons%20Learned%20Report%20%20March%202006%20FINAL.pdf>.

This report reflects on recent experience with judicial and legal reforms in United Nations peacekeeping operations, identifies a variety of lessons learned, and sets out recommendations for achieving future reforms.

Hammergren, Linn. *Code Reform and Law Revision*. Centre for Democracy and Governance, Bureau for Global Programs, Field Support, and Research, U.S. Agency for International Development. 1998. <http://pdf.dec.org/pdfdocs/pnacd022.pdf#search=%22hammergren%2C%20code%20reform%20and%20revision%22>.

This publication discusses the experience of the U.S. Agency for International Development in code reform and revision in Latin America. The author, reflecting on the mixed results of these reform efforts, outlines techniques to improve future efforts and to avoid some of the mistakes that have been made in the past.

Inter-American Development Bank. *Resource Book on Participation*. 1997. [http://www.iadb.org/aboutus/VI/resource\\_book/table\\_of\\_contents.cfm?language=english](http://www.iadb.org/aboutus/VI/resource_book/table_of_contents.cfm?language=english).

Based on decades of experience in the field of development, this report argues that participation can significantly enhance the effectiveness of law reform efforts. It elaborates upon the meaning and scope of participation and identifies who the stakeholders are, when participation should occur, how participation can be facilitated, and what challenges must be overcome to ensure a participatory approach.

Nelken, David, and Johannes Feest, eds. *Adapting Legal Cultures*. Portland, Oregon: Hart Publishing, 2001.

This book looks at the theory and practice of legal borrowing and adaptation around the world in the context of different legal cultures. The first part of the book examines what is meant by “legal transplantation,” weighs arguments for and against it, and recounts successes and failures in legal transplantation. The second part sets out a number of case studies of legal adaptation.

## Legislative Drafting in Plain English

Australia Office of Parliamentary Counsel. *Plain English Manual*. 2003. <http://www.opc.gov.au/about/docs/PEM.pdf>.

The Plain English Movement promotes the drafting of legislation in language that is more accessible both to the legal community and to persons to whom the law applies. This manual provides guidance on how to draft in a plain English style, including how to plan a draft, aids to understanding legal provisions, good writing habits, and drafting phrases to avoid.

Turnbull, Ian. *Plain English and Drafting in General Principles*. 1993. [http://www.opc.gov.au/plain/docs/plain\\_draftin\\_principles.rtf](http://www.opc.gov.au/plain/docs/plain_draftin_principles.rtf).

This paper discusses the various styles of drafting, including traditional drafting, drafting in plain English, and drafting in general principles. Examining the relative strengths and weaknesses of each style, the author argues in favor of the use of plain English drafting as a means of making law easier to understand without sacrificing high standards of precision.

## **Legislative Drafting Manuals**

Chabot, Elliot C. *List of Online Legislative Drafting Resources*. <http://ili.org/ld/manuals.htm>.

This document offers numerous samples of legislative drafting manuals that might be helpful when crafting new legislation.

## Useful Web Sites

### **African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights**

<http://www.achpr.org>

The African Charter on Human and People's Rights established this commission to ensure the promotion and protection of human and peoples' rights throughout the African continent. The commission has its headquarters in Banjul, The Gambia. This Web site provides access to documents and resolutions of the commission, including "Respect for and Strengthening of the Independence of the Judiciary."

### **Council of Europe, Human Rights Handbooks Homepage**

[http://www.coe.int/t/e/human\\_rights/handbookse.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/e/human_rights/handbookse.asp)

This Web site contains links to eight handbooks on various human rights, including the right to respect for family and private life (relevant to search, seizure, and covert surveillance in criminal investigations), the right to a fair trial, the right to liberty and security of the person, the prohibition of torture, and the right to life.

### **Egmont Group**

<http://www.egmontgroup.org>

The Egmont Group is an informal network of international financial intelligence units that cooperate and share information, training, and expertise. This Web site contains resources relevant to combating money laundering and financing of terrorism through the establishment of financial intelligence units.

### **European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)**

<http://cmiskp.echr.coe.int/gen/kpss/gen-recent-hejud.asp>

This Web site provides access to the documents and jurisprudence of the ECHR.

### **Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF)**

<http://www.fatf-gafi.org>

Created in 1989, FATF is an intergovernmental body whose purpose is the development and promotion of national and international policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.



## **InterAmerican Court of Human Rights**

<http://www.corteidh.or.cr/>

This Web site provides access to the documents and jurisprudence of the InterAmerican Court of Human Rights.

## **International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC)**

<http://www.icrc.org>

This Web site provides access to resources regarding the background, services, and mission of the ICRC. It also references international humanitarian law and provides access to a treaty database on the topic. According to international law, ICRC officials may decline to cooperate with investigative or judicial inquiries as part of their immunity from testifying. For more information on this privilege, see Rona, Gabor, "The ICRC Privilege Not to Testify: Confidentiality in Action," *International Review of the Red Cross* no. 845 (March 2002): 207–219. The article is available on this Web site.

## **International Criminal Court (ICC)**

<http://www.icc-cpi.int/home.html&l=en>

The ICC is an independent, permanent court that tries persons accused of serious international crimes, particularly genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. This Web site includes the basic legal documents and jurisprudence of the ICC.

## **International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY)**

<http://www.un.org/icty>

The United Nations Security Council established the ICTY in 1993 to address the serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the former Yugoslavia since 1991. This Web site includes the basic legal documents and jurisprudence of the ICTY on genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes.

## **International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)**

<http://www.un.org/icttr>

The United Nations Security Council established the ICTR in 1994 to prosecute persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda in 1994. This Web site includes the basic legal documents and jurisprudence of the ICTR on genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes.

## **International Money Laundering Network (IMoLIN)**

<http://www.imolin.org/imolin/index.html>

IMoLIN is an Internet-based network assisting governments, organizations, and individuals in the fight against money laundering. IMoLIN was developed with the cooperation of the world's leading anti-money laundering organizations. This Web site includes a database on money laundering legislation and regulations throughout the world, an electronic library, and a calendar of events in the anti-money laundering field.

## **Plain English Campaign**

<http://www.plainenglish.co.uk/drafting.htm>

This site discusses and provides resources on the Plain English Movement, a movement that promotes the drafting of legal documents in easily comprehensible language.

## **Privacy International (PI)**

<http://www.privacyinternational.org>

PI is a human rights group formed in 1990 as a watchdog on surveillance and privacy invasions by governments and corporations. This Web site provides a wide range of materials on privacy-related matters, such as communication surveillance, data protection and privacy laws, financial surveillance, freedom of expression, and antiterrorism activities.

## **Special Court for Sierra Leone**

<http://www.sc-sl.org/>

The government of Sierra Leone and the United Nations jointly established the Special Court for Sierra Leone. It is mandated to try those who bear the greatest responsibility for serious violations of international humanitarian law and Sierra Leonean law committed in the territory of Sierra Leone since November 30, 1996. This Web site provides information about the court's organs, documents, and cases.

## **Terrorism, Transnational Crime, and Corruption Center**

(TraCCC), American University  
<http://www.american.edu/traccc>

TraCCC is devoted to teaching, research, training, and formulating policy advice in transnational crime, corruption, and terrorism. TraCCC's fundamental goal is to better understand the causes and scope of transnational

crime and corruption and to propose well-grounded policy to reduce and eliminate these problems. This Web site contains numerous publications and online resources on terrorism, transnational crime, and corruption.

## **Transparency International**

<http://www.transparency.org>

Transparency International is a global civil society with the mission to create change toward a world free of corruption. This Web site provides numerous research briefs, tools, and other publications on combating corruption. It also contains region- and country-specific information on corruption.

## **United Nations Human Rights Committee**

<http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu2/6/hrc.htm>

The Human Rights Committee monitors the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its protocols in the territory of states parties. The committee, composed of eighteen independent experts, convenes three times a year for three-week sessions, normally in March at the United Nations headquarters in New York, and in July and November at the United Nations Office in Geneva. This Web site provides access to the rules of procedures, sessions, individual complaints, official records, and press releases of the committee.

## **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**

<http://www.unodc.org>

UNODC is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime. Established in 1997, it is mandated to assist member states in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime, and terrorism.

## **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Anti-Corruption Resource Guide**

[http://www.unodc.org/unodc/event\\_2004-12-09\\_1\\_resource\\_guide.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/event_2004-12-09_1_resource_guide.html)

This Web site is an anticorruption resource with information on corruption and conflict, asset looting and the laundering of proceeds of corruption, corruption in international organizations, political corruption, corruption within the justice system, corruption in the private sector, corruption and organized crime, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, criminalization and enforcement, international cooperation and asset recovery, and technical assistance by UNODC in combating corruption.

## **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Handbooks and Manuals on the United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice**

[http://www.unodc.org/unodc/crime\\_cicp\\_standards\\_manuals.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_cicp_standards_manuals.html)

This Web site collates the various handbooks and manuals on crime prevention and criminal justice produced by the United Nations. It includes resources on pretrial detention, prisons, criminal justice standards for peacekeeping police, juvenile justice, justice for victims and abuse of power, domestic violence, computer-related crime, extradition, and mutual legal assistance. It also contains links to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture, the United Nations Committee against Torture, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination, the United Nations Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, the United Nations Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, Its Causes and Consequences.

## **United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)**

<http://www.unhchr.ch>

A department of the Secretariat of the United Nations, OHCHR is mandated to promote and protect the enjoyment and full realization of all rights established in the Charter of the United Nations and in international human rights laws and treaties. The home Web site includes links to such treaty bodies as the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Human Rights Committee, and the Committee against Torture, and other special mechanisms such as the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women and the Special Rapporteur on Torture. This Web site also contains the full text of the universal human rights instruments.

## **University of Minnesota Human Rights Library**

<http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/links/alphalinks.html>

This site compiles various human rights documents, links, reports, and projects. Its list is alphabetized by topic.

## **World Bank Anti–Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism**

<http://www1.worldbank.org/finance/html/amlcft>

This Web site contains a variety of documents, publications, and other resources on money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

## **World Bank Anticorruption**

<http://www.worldbank.org/anticorruption>

This Web site discusses various anticorruption strategies and provides information on tools, resources, and country and regional approaches to corruption.

