

# Prepublication praise for Combating Serious Crimes in Postconflict Societies

Modern societies are plagued by violent crimes but manage to cope because of their functioning social structures, particularly their law enforcement, judicial, prosecutorial, and correctional systems. Yet more important is the fact that the normalcy of life reinforces the unwritten social contract that holds society together. In societies torn by conflict or emerging from conflict, where violence is the norm and self-help the way in which people interact, both the volume and the seriousness of violent crimes increase while the social contract unravels. Such societies not only find their security and stability imperiled but also confront enormous obstacles in attempting to restore order, democracy, and the rule of law—without which normalcy cannot return.

Experience in various postconflict situations suggests that intergovernmental organizations, as well as governments eager to assist, more often than not reinvent the wheel when searching for elementary tools with which to combat violent, destabilizing crimes. Those organizations and governments would be wise to turn to this handbook instead, for it offers policymakers and practitioners an invaluable combination of breadth of coverage, pragmatic focus, and wealth of experience. Brimming with experience and brilliantly edited, this volume is truly a useful tool.

— **Cherif Bassiouni**, Distinguished Research Professor of Law and President,  
International Human Rights Law Institute, DePaul University College of Law

This groundbreaking publication will be an invaluable tool in the hands of those facing the challenges of restructuring postconflict societies. Put together by seasoned practitioners and distinguished scholars, it explains what approaches have and haven't worked, discusses the kinds of resources required, and provides a rich fund of practical examples and references.

The book's authors, like others who have worked in the field, understand that the rule of law is the core of any modern state, enabling institutions to function effectively and all citizens to seek redress for their grievances. Without the rule of law, society cannot function. This book should be on the desk of every chief of mission and international official tasked with rebuilding societies traumatized by conflict.

— **Jacques Paul Klein**, former Chief of UN Operations in Croatia,  
Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Liberia

It has long been my strong contention that serious and organized crime is one of the most serious problems we face in the world today. Eighty percent of the world's conflict is intrastate, and most intrastate conflict is characterized by crime.

At last, a small group of heroic individuals, with the unwavering support of the United States Institute of Peace, have persuaded experts on transnational and serious crime to explain the lessons of their work; the techniques they employ; and the values, structures, systems, and skills that are crucial to the effective prevention of serious crime. Together, they have created a repository of knowledge hitherto longed for but never before accessible in tangible form.

*Combating Serious Crimes* is the product of years of patient and diligent work, and the outcome is a truly outstanding contribution to law enforcement capacity- and institution-building. Whilst practitioners will find themselves scribbling notes alongside the text of this invaluable book, political decision makers should also keep the book close to hand as a reminder of the need to plan for the long term and to ensure that financial, human, and equipment resources are adequate to the task of rebuilding post-conflict societies.

— **Richard Monk**, former Commissioner of the UN International Police Task Force

A very comprehensive, thoughtful, and authoritative analysis of strategies for tackling serious crimes in postconflict environments. With its extensive use of examples from recent postconflict experiences and an impressive holistic approach, *Combating Serious Crimes* is an invaluable resource and must-reading for policymakers, scholars, and practitioners alike.

— **Lieutenant General David H. Petraeus**, U.S. Army,  
who has served in Iraq, Bosnia, and Haiti

Time and again we intervene with military force, but while we may suppress the conflict we fail to resolve the underlying confrontation and our militaries remain in Bosnia, Kosovo, Afghanistan, and Iraq. We fail to translate military security achieved by force of arms into civil security achieved by the rule of law. This book provides guidance to those responsible for forming the institutions and structures to bridge the gap between ending the conflict and leaving a viable civil society. It should be required reading for policymakers and practitioners alike.

— **General Rupert Smith**, former Deputy Supreme Commander in NATO during the Kosovo crisis and former UN commander in Sarajevo

Combating  
**Serious  
Crimes**  
in  
Postconflict  
Societies



# Combating Serious Crimes in Postconflict Societies

A Handbook  
for Policymakers  
and Practitioners

Edited by  
*Colette Rausch*

Written by  
*Elaine Banar, Kristen Fennel, Adalbert Gross,  
Michael E. Hartmann, Deborah Isser, Andrew Mackay,  
Vivienne O'Connor, David C. Ralston, and Colette Rausch*

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE PRESS

Washington, D.C.

The views expressed in this book are those of the authors alone. They do not necessarily reflect views of the United States Institute of Peace.

United States Institute of Peace  
1200 17th Street NW, Suite 200  
Washington, DC 20036-3011

© 2006 by the Endowment of the United States Institute of Peace.  
All rights reserved.

First published 2006

Printed in the United States of America

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standards for Information Science—Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48-1984.

**Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data**

Combating serious crimes in postconflict societies : a handbook for policymakers and practitioners / edited by Colette Rausch ; written by Elaine Banar ... [et al.].

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN-13: 978-1-929223-95-4 (pbk. : alk. paper)

ISBN-10: 1-929223-95-1 (pbk. : alk. paper)

1. Crime prevention. 2. Postwar reconstruction. 3. Peace-building.

I. Rausch, Colette. II. Banar, Elaine.

HV7431.C6576 2006

364.4—dc22

2006017807

# Contents

<b>Foreword, by Paddy Ashdown</b>	x
<b>Acknowledgments</b>	xiii
<b>Authors and Contributors</b>	xv
<b>1. Introduction</b>	3
<i>Serious Crimes and Their Effects on Postconflict Societies</i>	3
<i>The Concept of Serious Crimes</i>	3
<i>The Origins of and Factors Facilitating Serious Crimes</i>	5
<i>The Effects of Serious Crimes</i>	6
<i>The Genesis and Evolution of This Book</i>	9
<i>The Purpose of This Book</i>	10
<i>Guiding Principles</i>	12
<b>2. Conducting an Assessment</b>	17
<i>What an Assessment Is and Why It Is Important</i>	17
<i>Scope of the Assessment</i>	18
<i>Assessing the Nature of the Serious Crimes Problem</i>	19
<i>Types of Serious Crimes</i>	19
<i>Motivation and Catalysts for Serious Crimes</i>	19
<i>Perpetrators of Serious Crimes</i>	20
<i>Political, Economic, and Social Factors</i>	20
<i>Capacity and Challenges within the Criminal Justice Sector</i>	21
<i>Legal Framework</i>	21
<i>Police Capacity</i>	23
<i>Judicial System Capacity</i>	25
<i>Prison System Capacity</i>	27

<i>Capacity and Challenges Outside the Criminal Justice Sector</i>	28
<i>Political Will of the Authorities</i>	29
<i>Public Attitudes and Expectations</i>	29
<i>Conducting an Assessment</i>	30
<i>Who Should Conduct the Assessment?</i>	30
<i>Assessment Methodology</i>	32
<b>3. Reforming the Legal Framework</b>	39
<i>The Legal Framework in a Postconflict State</i>	39
<i>The Importance of Understanding the Legal Framework</i>	39
<i>How Deficiencies in the Legal Framework Affect the Investigation and Prosecution of Serious Crimes</i>	41
<i>Identifying the Legal Framework</i>	42
<i>The Types of Modifications That May Need to be Made to the Legal Framework</i>	51
<i>Modifications to the Legal Framework</i>	54
<i>Covert and Other Measures of Surveillance</i>	55
<i>Measures to Protect Witnesses</i>	57
<i>Immunity from Prosecution or Mitigation of Sentences for Cooperative Witnesses</i>	61
<i>Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds and Instrumentalities of Crime</i>	63
<i>Effective Extradition Procedures</i>	67
<i>The Role of Mutual Legal Assistance in the Investigation of Serious Crimes</i>	69
<b>4. Institutional Reforms</b>	73
<i>Police Reforms: The Creation of Specialized Functions</i>	74
<i>Overarching Principles</i>	75
<i>Technical and Resource Elements</i>	76
<i>Specialized Functions of Police</i>	77
<i>Interagency Coordination and Cooperation</i>	80



<i>Judicial Structures and Options for Trying Serious Crimes Cases</i>	80
<i>Specialized Mechanisms to Prosecute and Adjudicate Cases</i>	82
<i>General Principles in Considering Specialized Mechanisms</i>	95
<i>Prosecution of a Serious Crime by an Interested State</i>	97
<i>Reforms Addressing Right to Defense Counsel, Access to Defense Counsel, and Defense Counsel's Access to Evidence</i>	99
<i>The Right to Defense Counsel</i>	100
<i>Restrictions on the Right of Access to Defense Counsel</i>	101
<i>The Right of the Defense to Access Evidence in a Case</i>	103
<i>Prison Reforms to Address Serious Crimes</i>	103
<i>Security Measures to Protect Personnel and Institutions</i>	106
<i>Requirements for the Establishment of a Close Protection Program</i>	107
<i>Methodology for Establishing Close Protection Teams</i>	107
<i>Personnel Required for a Close Protection Team</i>	108
<i>Areas of Concern in Implementing a Close Protection Program</i>	108
<i>Witness Protection Programs</i>	109
<b>5. Strategies for Addressing Serious Crimes</b>	113
<i>Criminal Intelligence</i>	114
<i>The Intelligence Process</i>	115
<i>Intelligence Compared to Evidence</i>	117
<i>Sharing Intelligence</i>	117
<i>Establishing Criminal Intelligence Units to Address Serious Crimes</i>	120
<i>Targeting Strategies</i>	122

<i>Public Awareness Campaigns</i>	124
<i>The Role of International Military Forces in Combating Serious Crimes</i>	127
<i>The Transition from International Military Forces to Civilian Police</i>	133
<b>6. International Engagement</b>	137
<i>General Considerations</i>	138
<i>Authorization</i>	141
<i>Types of Intervention</i>	142
<i>Determining the Type of Assistance</i>	143
<i>Needs Assessment</i>	145
<i>Host Country Factors</i>	146
<i>Commitment and Resources</i>	147
<i>Issues Related to the Use of International Personnel</i>	148
<i>Recruitment and Length of Deployment</i>	148
<i>Selecting Qualified Personnel</i>	150
<i>Supporting Resources</i>	152
<i>Accountability</i>	153
<b>Further Reading and Resources</b>	155
<i>Rule of Law and Judicial Reform</i>	155
<i>Human Rights</i>	157
<i>Peace Operations</i>	158
<i>Policing</i>	161
<i>Prisons and Corrections</i>	162
<i>Combating Corruption</i>	163
<i>Combating Organized Crime, Trafficking, and Terrorism</i>	164
<i>Regional and International Treaties</i>	166
<i>Useful Websites</i>	166
<b>Index</b>	171

# Foreword

## Paddy Ashdown Former High Representative, Bosnia and Herzegovina

When, in 2002, I first arrived in Bosnia and Herzegovina as the high representative of the International Community and the special representative of the European Union, it was apparent to me that the biggest threat to peace and security was the grip that organized crime had on the country. My priority was therefore to establish mechanisms to combat this plague. We struggled to put into place a new legal framework, establish a credible and independent court to handle sensitive cases, and create a police force capable of countering organized crimes.

I wish that *Combating Serious Crimes in Postconflict Societies: A Handbook for Practitioners and Policymakers* had been available to me when I arrived in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The knowledge and experience captured in its pages would have been invaluable to us as we sought to establish the rule of law in that country and help it toward its proper place in the Euro-Atlantic family. But until the publication of this book, there was very little literature on the issues it addresses and almost nothing that married the firsthand experience of practitioners with first-rate scholarship.

Tackling what the authors of this handbook call “serious crimes”—including organized crime, ethnic or religious violence, and terrorism of a variety that can upset the establishment of a viable postconflict peace—requires a great deal of specialized know-how, political will, and time. What differentiates the category of serious crimes from the types of organized and violent crime found in all countries is its potential destructiveness to an already vulnerable social fabric. During my term as the high representative, I learned firsthand about the threat posed by such criminal activity in postconflict countries. It is often connected with wartime elites that remain empowered after the war and those who receive patronage from them. This political-criminal nexus makes the problem all the harder, and all the more important, to confront head-on. To do so effectively, policymakers and practitioners need not only determination, dedication, and political backing but also the proper tools and resources.

International efforts to stabilize countries emerging from conflict have multiplied rapidly in the past decade, and there is now a wealth of

experience on which to draw. While there can never be a simple, off-the-shelf approach to establishing the rule of law in postconflict societies, to ignore the experience of previous efforts elsewhere is to needlessly complicate the peacebuilding task of the international community and to recklessly endanger the future of societies and peoples emerging from conflict. This handbook contains many of the lessons learned in places such as Afghanistan, Bosnia, Iraq, Kosovo, Liberia, and Sierra Leone and draws as well from experience combating serious crimes in countries such as Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

One such lesson is that institutional problems must be confronted—and confronted promptly; options do not improve with time. In the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the links between organized crime and official corruption are particularly strong and significantly retard the country's ability to reenter the European mainstream. There are close ties among those who protect war crimes indictees, smuggle goods, traffic in persons, and commit a host of other illicit activities. The fact that efforts to curtail these activities were not launched earlier in the international community's engagement has lengthened our stay considerably.

Future policymakers and practitioners will refer to this work, the first of its kind, to help them in their efforts to transform the absence of war into a peace under law. Written by people who have themselves engaged in the struggle to combat serious crimes, it offers insights that could be gleaned only from on-the-ground practice. At the same time, the authors are keenly aware of the overarching policy requirements involved in developing and implementing a strategy aimed at reducing serious crimes to a level at which domestic democratic institutions can tackle it effectively.

I commend the United States Institute of Peace for the effort it has put into pulling this book together, and for its numerous other activities to assist policymakers and practitioners in their work to establish durable postconflict peace. The Institute performs a valuable service in turning lessons learned in the field into tools for rebuilding the rule of law in postconflict environments.

I commend, too, the men and women who have contributed their wisdom to this volume. Judges and scholars, police officers and military officers, prosecutors and defense counsel, government ministers and human rights lawyers: together, they have created an invaluable resource for those who will follow in their footsteps, sharing the same determination to make the world a more peaceful and a more lawful place.

# Acknowledgments

The origins of this book lie in 2002, when the Rule of Law Program of the United States Institute of Peace assembled a small team of practitioners who were directly involved in efforts to tackle serious crimes in Kosovo. I am forever grateful to the original members of the Serious Crimes Working Group—Elaine Banar, Adi Gross, Michael Hartmann, Andrew Mackay, and David Ralston—whose vision shaped this handbook and whose passion and perseverance saw it through to completion. Their experiences with serious crime and their knowledge of the havoc it wreaks on societies emerging from conflict drove them to volunteer countless hours of their scarce time to help put this handbook together.

I also want to thank Kristen Fennel, Debbie Isser, and Vivienne O'Connor, who graciously allowed themselves to be recruited into the group as authors. Without their expertise, keen intellects, and abilities as writers, the handbook would not have moved forward. I am grateful to Vivienne not only for the mind-mapping skills that helped organize this book but also for the gift of her friendship.

Our development editor, Nigel Quinney, deserves particular mention. He became part of our serious crimes family and working with him was a wonderful experience. He could always be counted on to deliver witty phrases to make me laugh and encouragement at times when it seemed our endeavor would not make it to fruition. I also wish to acknowledge Neil Kritz, director of the Rule of Law Program and associate vice president of the United States Institute of Peace, for his invaluable and unwavering support and encouragement. Chrissy Hoffman and Christian De Vos—respectively, senior program assistant and research assistant in the Rule of Law Program—were always there for “just one more” task, even though one always turned into many. Kurt Basseuner provided keen political insight and support, for which I am very grateful.

Over the course of three years and numerous meetings, no fewer than forty experts contributed to the development of this handbook. They were drawn from a remarkable array of professional backgrounds: scholars, legal specialists, police officers, military personnel, judges, prosecutors, defense counsel, intelligence experts, prison and security personnel, policy advisors, human rights advocates, and representatives of international organizations. The range of countries in which they had worked to combat serious crimes was equally impressive: Afghanistan, Bosnia,

Burundi, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, East Timor, El Salvador, Haiti, Iraq, Liberia, Nepal, Serbia, and the Solomon Islands. To every contributor to this volume, I extend my warm and sincere thanks. Your willingness to share your expertise and insights with us has given the handbook a depth and breadth that it would not otherwise possess.

I am also grateful to those agencies and offices of the United Nations and of various governments that allowed their staff to attend meetings and otherwise contribute to the development of this handbook. Those organizations include the UN Office of Drugs and Crime; the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; the UN Mission in Kosovo; the UN Mission in Sierra Leone; the Irish Centre for Human Rights; the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington, D.C.; the U.S. Attorney's Office in the Eastern District of New York; the police department of North-Rhine-Westphalia, Germany; the Department of Justice in Bari, Italy; the Ministry of Justice in Liberia; the Greater Bochum Police Department in Germany; the High Court in the Palestinian Authority; the High Court of Fiji; and the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security Studies of the University of Marbor, Slovenia.

Special acknowledgement is due to the 52 Infantry Brigade of the British Army, which graciously hosted two of the vetting meetings at its base at Edinburgh Castle in Scotland.

Finally, I wish to thank Patrick and Calvin Dunn, who tolerated endless evenings and weekends at home while I sat with my computer in my lap and my mind on serious crimes.

Everyone who has worked on this volume has wanted it to be a practical and useful tool for those who endeavor to build sustainable peace. We hope that it will make some contribution, no matter how modest, to the creation of a world guided by the rule of law and to the establishment of a peace that will last far longer than the ink on these pages.

COLETTE RAUSCH  
UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

# Authors and Contributors

## Editor

**Colette Rausch** is deputy director of the United States Institute of Peace's Rule of Law program. Before joining the Institute, she worked at the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe's Mission in Kosovo, serving first as head of the Rule of Law Division and then as director of the Department of Human Rights and Rule of Law. Rausch also served as the U.S. Department of Justice's resident legal adviser in Hungary, where she worked on the development of a crime task force, and later in Bosnia in 1998–9. In 1999–2000, she was the Department of Justice's program manager for Central and East Europe, establishing criminal justice development and training projects in Albania, Bosnia, Croatia, Kosovo, and Macedonia. Prior to this, she was a federal prosecutor with the U.S. Attorney's Office in Las Vegas, Nevada.

## Authors

**Elaine Banar** is chief of the Asset Forfeiture Unit at the U.S. Attorney's Office in the Eastern District of New York. Previously, she was deputy chief of the Narcotics and Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force Section. In 2001, she served as the special legal advisor on organized crime matters for the United Nations Mission in Kosovo, where she spearheaded a group that drafted criminal statutes to address serious and organized crime. She was also instrumental in establishing the first witness protection program in the Balkans and engaged U.S. and UK financial support in establishing a safe site for high-risk witnesses. Between 2002 and 2004, she was a member of a DOD/DOS international law enforcement training team that taught undercover and controlled delivery operations to police agencies in the Baltics.

**Kristen Fennel** worked for the U.S. Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) from 1999 to 2001. She helped develop and implement rule of law and police assistance programs in Albania, Bosnia, East Timor, Indonesia, and Kosovo. During this time, she managed the federal interagency working-level

planning process to develop a coordinated set of programs to reestablish a working judicial system in Kosovo. She then managed INL's resulting Kosovo justice program.

**Adalbert Gross** is a senior police officer of the state of North-Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. In 1997–8, he worked for the UN International Police Task Force (IPTF) in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, as head of the Local Police Development Section, where he was responsible for the organization of local police structures, assessment of personnel, implementation of police trainings, and the certification of local police according to the Dayton peace accord. Thereafter, he participated in NATO Exercise Viking 1999 as a police commissioner and, in 2001–2, he was deployed as UNMIK police deputy commissioner in Kosovo.

**Michael E. Hartmann** was the first UN-appointed international public prosecutor for Kosovo (February 2000–July 2005). His responsibilities included briefing and arguing appeals before Kosovo's Supreme Court and investigating and prosecuting genocide, war crimes, terrorism, corruption, politically motivated murder, and ethnic hate crimes. He previously served as a team leader for UNMIBH's Judicial System Assessment Programme and as the Bosnia field representative for anticorruption for the UN Centre for International Crime Prevention. In 2003, he was a senior fellow at the United States Institute of Peace. Hartmann is currently advisor to the attorney general of Afghanistan for the U.S. State Department/INL Bureau Justice Sector Support Program. From 1983 to 1998, he was an assistant district attorney in San Francisco, California.

**Deborah Isser** has been a senior rule of law advisor with the United States Institute of Peace's Rule of Law program since August 2004. Previously, she was senior policy adviser at the Office of the High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where she focused on economic reform and efforts to combat corruption and organized crime. In 2000 and 2001, she served at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations as special adviser. She was also a member of the team responsible for settling U.S. arrears to the United Nations.

**Brigadier Andrew Mackay**, OBE, commander of the British Army's 52 Infantry Brigade, has extensive experience in postconflict environments. At Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), he participated in the strategic and operational planning for IFOR, SFOR, and KFOR. He was also deployed to Sarajevo to set up and then run the Joint Elections Planning Centre. In Kosovo in 2000–1, he set up and led the Advisory Unit on Security and Justice, overseeing the establishment of a



witness protection program, the creation of the Kosovo Organised Crime Bureau, and the reorganization of Kosovo's Department of Justice. In 2004, he established and then commanded the Civilian Police Assistance Training Team in Baghdad. More recently, 52 Infantry Brigade has assumed a formal operational role for Security Sector Reform (SSR) and he is currently the British Army's SSR Proponent.

**Vivienne O'Connor** is the Rule of Law project officer at the Irish Centre for Human Rights and codirector of the Model Codes for Postconflict Criminal Justice Project, run jointly by the Centre and the United States Institute of Peace. Her expertise includes international human rights law, international and comparative criminal law and procedure, and the law of peace operations, with a particular emphasis on the rule of law. She has lectured on international human rights law at the University of Ireland Galway, the Irish Centre for Human Rights, and at the University of Melbourne, where she was a visiting academic in 2003.

**Major General David C. Ralston** has served in the United States Army for over thirty years, and currently serves as the commanding general of the United States Army Field Artillery Center and School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. His previous operational experience includes serving as Kosovo Force's chief of staff for operations and intelligence, where he was responsible for military operations in Kosovo and coordination between military and police operations. He also served in Bosnia as the effects coordinator for the 1st Cavalry Division and on several operational tours of duty in Europe.

## Contributors

**Thomas Barfield** is a social anthropologist who has conducted extensive ethnographic fieldwork in northern Afghanistan, as well as shorter periods of research in Xinjiang, China, and post-Soviet Uzbekistan. He is the author of five books, including *The Central Asian Arabs of Afghanistan* (1981) and *Afghanistan: An Atlas of Indigenous Domestic Architecture* (1991). He currently serves as chairman of the Department of Anthropology at Boston University and is past president of the Central Eurasian Studies Society and president of the American Institute for Afghanistan Studies.

**Kurt W. Bassuener** is a strategic analyst in the Political Department of the Office of the High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He is

also senior associate and cofounder of the Democratization Policy Council. Previous positions and projects include cofounding and codirecting the Democratization Policy Institute, assistant director for government affairs at the International Rescue Committee, program officer for the United States Institute of Peace's Balkans Initiative, associate director of the Balkan Action Council, and policy analyst at the Balkan Institute.

**Hudson Benzu** is currently working in Sierra Leone as a UN civilian police commissioner. He began his career in 1977 as part of the Zambian Police Force, where he rose through the ranks to become deputy commissioner of police. His positions have included school commandant of the Police College, senior prosecutions officer, senior intelligence officer, commander of a combat unit, and commander in five police divisions. In 1994–5, he worked in Somalia as police advisor to UNOSOM II.

**Roberto Courtney** is an attorney practicing in the areas of international civil litigation, white-collar defense, and environmental law. He has worked as a consultant to governments as well as national and international civil society organs and has published widely on governance, electoral politics, and anticorruption. Currently, he is the executive director of *Etica y Transparencia* (the national chapter of Transparency International), a Nicaraguan watchdog group specializing in anticorruption and judicial monitoring. It was named “one of the best civic groups in the world” by former U.S. president Jimmy Carter.

**Felipe De La Torre-Corral** is with the Anti-Organized Crime and Law Enforcement Unit of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). In this capacity, he has coordinated projects aimed at establishing the regulatory frameworks and building the capacity of government agencies to counter kidnapping and protect witnesses. Previously, he participated in facilitating the development of legal structures for the concession of public services to the private sector in his home country of Ecuador. He also played a role in modernizing Ecuador's Ministry of Environment and Postal Administration.

**Christian De Vos** is a third-year law student at the American University's Washington College of Law (WCL). He previously worked for Amnesty International and the Human Sciences Research Council in South Africa on transitional justice, international criminal law, and universal jurisdiction. He is currently a research assistant in the United States Institute of Peace's Rule of Law program and editor-in-chief of *Human Rights Brief*, a publication of WCL's Center for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law.

**Michael J. Dziedzic** is a senior program officer in the Center for Postconflict Peace and Stability Operations at the United States Institute of Peace. Before joining the Institute, Dziedzic, a retired United States Air Force colonel, was a senior military fellow at the Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University. During his Air Force career he served as a professor at the USAF Academy and the National War College, a strategic military planner for the United Nations Mission in Kosovo, and a political-military planner at the Pentagon.

**Fidelma Donlon** is the deputy registrar of the Registry for War Crimes and Organized Crime in the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina. She is responsible for ensuring that the processing of war crimes and other serious crimes meets national and international standards of due process of law and fair trials. She previously served as the head of the Criminal Institutions and Prosecutorial Reform Unit in the Office of the High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina. She is qualified to practice as a solicitor in Ireland.

**Judge Charles Erdmann**, a former Montana Supreme Court Justice, worked for the Office of the High Representative (OHR) of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1998 to 2000, where he initially assisted in establishing OHR's anticorruption unit and later was named head of the OHR Human Rights and Rule of Law Department. In 2000-1, he served as the chief judge of the Bosnian Election Court. In 2001-2, he worked on judicial reform issues in Bosnia and Serbia. In October 2002, he was appointed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces.

**Larry Gwaltney** is a senior litigation associate with the law firm of Moore & Van Allen, PLLC in Charlotte, North Carolina. Previously, he served as an officer in the United States Army Judge Advocate General's Corps, and his assignments included deployments to Kosovo and Afghanistan. He has written numerous articles on the use of the military in postconflict environments and has worked on various projects with the United States Institute of Peace's Rule of Law Program.

**Isabel Hight** is corrections policy officer in the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations. She has worked in correctional systems since 1978, serving in operational and senior management capacities in prisons and headquarters, as well as playing policy and training and development roles. In 2000, she joined the UN system as director of the East Timor Prison Service, and until July 2002 she led the UN team supporting the reestablishment of the prison system.

**Christiana Hoffman** joined the United States Institute of Peace's Rule of Law program in 2003. She also works on the program's Model Codes for Postconflict Criminal Justice Project, run in partnership with the Irish Centre for Human Rights. Before joining the Institute, she earned her master's degree in international relations from the London Centre of International Relations, University of Kent. Her research focused on gender and violent conflict.

**Alex Innes** has worked for more than ten years in high-risk environments as a close protection instructor and security specialist for the Canadian government and the United Nations. He spent two years with the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo as a close protection officer and security advisor. In that capacity, he helped establish close protection procedures for the mission.

**Goran Klemencic** is a senior lecturer at the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security Studies of the University of Maribor, Slovenia, and a consultant to various international organizations on issues related to criminal justice reform and comparative criminal law. He has previously worked for the Slovenian Ministry of Interior/Police, for the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption, and for the Council of Europe as a project manager and adviser on issues related to organized crime, corruption, and reform of criminal justice and police in emerging democracies.

**Agnieszka Klonowiecka-Milart** was the second UN-appointed international judge for Kosovo and currently serves on the Supreme Court. She has adjudicated cases of genocide, war crimes, terrorism, corruption, murder, and ethnic hate crimes for UNMIK. She has previously served with the United Nations as a team leader for UNMIBH's Judicial System Assessment Program and with the Polish Ministry of Justice's Department of International Cooperation. Before entering Poland's judiciary, she taught criminal law and procedure at the Maria Curie Skłodowska University.

**Peter Korneck** is an international prosecutor with UNMIK. In 2001–3, he was chief of the International Police Task Force's Criminal Justice Advisory Unit in Bosnia-Herzegovina and, before that, was an international prosecutor with UNMIK for the district courts in Pristina, Pec, and Mitrovica and a judicial systems officer with UNMIBH. Korneck has twenty-five years' experience in Germany's Department of Justice, where he focused on international organized crime and terrorism.

**Neil J. Kritz** is an associate vice president of the United States Institute of Peace and directs its Rule of Law program. His research and writing focus on postconflict rule of law and how societies deal with a legacy of past human rights abuses. He has provided advice and organized conferences on war crimes and mass abuses in several countries. In 1990–1, at the request of the Russian Constitutional Commission, he coordinated two expert reviews of the draft Russian constitution and has more recently advised on the Iraqi constitutional process.

**J. Kenneth Lowrie** is the deputy chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, U.S. Department of Justice. He has been with the Department of Justice since 1969 and has served as an Organized Crime Strike Force attorney in Detroit and Chicago.

**Marco Maria Monaco** specializes in criminal law and procedure, about which he has written numerous articles and papers. He has participated as a trainer and coordinator for several projects held by the American Bar Association's Central European Law Initiative, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences, focusing on judicial reform and criminal law and procedure in Albania, Armenia, Bosnia, and Macedonia. He is currently a practicing defense attorney in Rome.

**Assad Mubarak** is a high court judge in the Palestinian Authority, a member of the Palestinian High Judicial Council, and chair of the Judicial Education Department of the Palestinian High Judicial Council in partnership with the Law Institute of Birzeit University. He is also a member of the Palestinian Authority Steering Committee for the Empowering of the Palestinian Judicial System. In addition, he is a commissioner in the Palestinian Central Elections Commission. In the past, he has served as the attorney general of the West Bank and as the Palestinian representative to the Arab League Conference on the extradition of offenders.

**Maria Nystedt** has considerable experience in criminal intelligence analysis, both with operational and with strategic intelligence. She has worked as an intelligence analyst at the Swedish National Criminal Intelligence Service, at the UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, and at Europol.

**Bruce Ohr** has been chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the U.S. Department of Justice since 1999. From 1991 to 1999, he was an assistant U.S. attorney in the U.S. Attorney's Office for

the Southern District of New York, serving as chief of its Violent Gangs Unit in 1998–9. From 1988 to 1991, he was an associate at the San Francisco law firm of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe.

**Bruce “Ossie” Oswald** is a lecturer in the Faculty of Law at the University of Melbourne. He is also an associate director of the Asia-Pacific Centre of Military Law. His research and teaching interests are in the areas of criminal law, international humanitarian law, human rights law, and the law of peace operations. He has served in the Regular Australian Army as a legal officer and has seen operational service in Rwanda, the former Yugoslavia, East Timor, and Iraq.

**Michael Platzer** worked for thirty-four years in the United Nations in a wide variety of capacities. At the UN Office of Drugs and Crime, he was officer in charge of the Criminal Justice Reform Unit and the Rule of Law Section, which included the Global Anti-Corruption Programme. He was also a member of the Secretary General’s working group on the Rule of Law. He has designed and/or managed criminal justice reform and peace-building projects in countries throughout Eastern Europe and Africa.

**David Reddin** was commissioned into the British Army’s Legal Services in 1984 and subsequently served in Germany, Cyprus, Northern Ireland, and Angola. From 1995 to 1997, he served in Bosnia as legal adviser to the Allied Command Europe Rapid Reaction Corps (the land component of the NATO-led Implementation Force [IFOR]); in 1998, he became legal adviser to the British Contingent Commander of KFOR in Kosovo; and, in 2002, he was legal adviser to NATO’s International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan. He retired from the British Army in 2002.

**Ali Saleem** works with the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Nepal, where he has also worked for the UN Development Programme. Previously, he was project coordinator and UN liaison officer for the Asian Human Rights Commission and Asian Legal Resource Center in Hong Kong. He has also served with the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations in East Timor, and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva.

**Giuseppe Scelsi** began working in 1982 as a monocratic civil and criminal judge for the Department of Justice in Bari, Italy, where he is now a deputy prosecutor in the Office of the Public Prosecutor. He has worked

in cooperation with the European Anti-Fraud Office of the European Union and the Senate and House of the Italian Republic's Mafia Organized Crime Commission. He has taught at the University of Bari and served on the Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings.

**Govind Prasad Thapa** is a retired additional inspector general of Nepal police. His police career spanned more than three decades, during which time he conducted several successful investigations of organized crime, developed strategies for improving the criminal justice system, and helped establish women's and children's services centers within the police force. He has also served as a consultant to several UN agencies (including UNHCHR and UNICEF), the UK Department for International Development, the Human Rights and Good Governance Advisory Unit (Danida/HUGOU), and the International Organization for Migration.

**Horst Tiemann** is head of Germany's Greater Bochum Police Department, a position he has held since 1999. He has more than thirty-five years' experience working for the German police in various capacities, including investigating serious crimes, training and recruitment of SWAT teams and crisis negotiators, and managing police operations in districts with ethnic minorities. In 1996 he served as a regional commander and director of special projects with the International Police Task Force (IPTF) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, for which he received a UN Medal of Service.

**Catherine Volz** has worked for the United Nations for sixteen years, assisting states in ratifying and implementing international drug control treaties and, more recently, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols and the UN Convention against Corruption. She is currently the chief of the Treaty and Legal Affairs Branch of the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC). She was a senior trial attorney with the U.S. Justice Department from 1980 to 1989.

**Abla Gadegbeku Williams**, who began her career as a Liberian police officer, is a lawyer and currently deputy commissioner of immigration and naturalization. Before this, she served as deputy minister of justice for legal affairs within the Liberian Ministry of Justice. She handled administrative hearings and complaints to establish prosecutable evidence, assisted in the prosecution of cases brought by the government, and provided legal opinions to Liberia's attorney general. She is also the second vice president of the Association of Female Lawyers of Liberia, which advocates for the rights of women, children, and the indigent.

**Justice Gerard Winter** sits on the bench of the High Court of Fiji. A lawyer from New Zealand with extensive experience in international law in Asian South Pacific and Eastern European countries, he has contributed to numerous law reform missions, including the UN-inspired Model Codes for Postconflict Criminal Justice Project. He has served as secretary for the Criminal Law Section of the International Bar Association and with the New Zealand Law Society.