



NEWSLETTER

From the Secretary-General




Let's go back to the last days of October and the first days of November 2012.


About 350 colleagues from 80 different jurisdictions came together in Bangkok, Thailand, for the 17th IAP Annual Conference.


This Conference with the theme: "Transnational Organised Crime and its expansion into diverse areas of Criminality and the role of the Prosecutor" was hosted by Mr. Chulasingh Vasantasingh, the Attorney-General of Thailand. Everyone experienced a very warm welcome and our Thai colleagues showed us a great hospitality. The Conference was a great success and the social program was amazing.


In this Newsletter you will find a report about the Conference from one


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of our members from Mauritius and you will also find short reports of the General Meeting and the meeting of the Executive Committee that was held in Pattaya, the Saturday before the start of the Conference. Also this Meeting was very well-arranged and fruitful.

In this Newsletter we also publish the list of IAP Award winners and once again our congratulations for all the mentioned achievements.

All the documents regarding this Conference are available on the IAP-website.

On behalf of the International Association of Prosecutors I want to congratulate Mr. Chulasingh Vasantasingh and the local organizing committee for these unforgettable events and I want to thank them for all the hard work that has been done and I think that they affectively promoted for their beautiful country and interesting culture.

Last month we held the 13th IAP European Regional Conference in The Hague with the theme: "Gender Justice". In our next Newsletter you will find a report of this conference.

In September 2013 we will have the 18th IAP Annual Conference in Moscow with the theme: "The Prosecutor and the Rule of Law". The local organizing committee orchestrated by Mr. Alexander Zvyagintsev, Deputy

Prosecutor-General of the Russian Federation, is already working hard to make this Conference a memorable event. I would like to encourage you all to participate and the online-registration will be open soon.

Under "Diary Dates" all the other forthcoming conferences are indicated.

In February I visited together with Janne Holst Hubner, our communication manager, Dubai to discuss the generous offer from the Attorney-General and the Senior Advocate-General of Dubai to take on the administration of an Arabic IAP-sister website. The first steps were made to make it possible to launch the Arabic sister-website during the 19th IAP Annual conference in Dubai in 2014.

I would like to thank Mohammed Hassan AbdulRahim, member of the Executive Committee for his enthusiastic support and all the arrangements for our visit.

The next Newsletter will be published in June this year. As always contributions for the Newsletter are very welcome.

Derk Kuipers
Secretary-General



Mr. Chulasingh Vasantasingh, the Attorney-General of Thailand, host of the 17th IAP Annual Conference



Meeting of the Executive Committee



The Executive Committee met in Pattaya on the 27th October 2012, the day before the registration day of the 17th IAP Annual Conference in Bangkok.

The meeting was chaired by IAP President James Hamilton.

All members were present except for Martin Herschorn, Barbara Brezigar, Stephen Pallaras and Raija Toiviainen.

The President drew attention to the passing of the long-time Executive Committee member and a dear friend Sir Alasdair Fraser QC, who will be remembered with affection by anyone who met him and to whom the IAP owes great debt.

The President briefly explained the background for the presence of Thomas Burrows and Manuel Pinheiro Freitas and reminded members of the special observer status assigned to the Senate represented by the Chair of the Senate, Nick Cowdery, Australia, and the AIPPF (Association Internationale des Procureurs et Poursuivants Francophone) represented by the President, Sabin Ouellet, Canada.

The following represents a summary of the main points and actions agreed by the Committee.

- The President reminded the members about the message regarding Stephen Pallaras' appointment as a judge at Solomon Island and his wish to step down as Vice-President and member of the Executive Committee. He stressed the fact that Steven's resignation unfortunately came in at a very late stage, so there was not sufficient time for a nomination for election during the General meeting in Bangkok; a majority of the Committee had electronically agreed to co-opt Sal Vasta as Vice-President of the Asian Pacific Region until the termination of the next General Meeting in Moscow, September 2013, pursuant to Constitution (Article 11.5).

Sal Vasta's co-option as a VP created a vacant ordinary membership. The President again reminded members that this vacancy has been dealt with electronically through the discussion forum of the IAP Executive Committee website and that a majority of the members approved the co-option of Manuel Pinheiro Freitas from Brazil as an ordinary member of the Executive Committee until the termination of the General Meeting in Moscow, September 2013.

- The President reminded members that his term as a President will end in 2013. It was agreed that candidates for IAP President should indicate their wish to stand and to present a single page statement setting out their vision for the future of the IAP by 28 February 2013.

- The Secretary-General reported that the following organisational members had been admitted: The Crown Law Department, Government of the Kingdom of Tonga; The Office of the Attorney-General of Samoa; The Asociacion Gremial Nacional de Fiscales del Ministerio Publico de Chile; The Director of Public Prosecutions of Montserrat; The General Prosecution Office of the Slovak Republic, The Kosovo Prosecutor's Association (Kosovo under UN security resolution 1244) and The Office of the Attorney-General of Zimbabwe.

- It was agreed that all members will take action and contact Agencies/Ministries of Foreign Affairs etc. to find funding for the Granting Program.

- The General Counsel presented her report. She spoke about the well-attended TIPP-side event, which took place in Vienna during the Conference of UNTOC and which was successfully chaired by Mr. Chulasingh Vasantasingh. She reminded the members about the launch of the TIPP (Trafficking in Persons Platform) taking place on the second day of the Annual Conference.

rence and stressed the fact that TIPP is administered by a retired Chief Prosecutor of England and Wales, Glynn Rankin, free of charge.

Regarding the joint IAP/UNODC-Publication on Guidelines to support Prosecution Standards, Nick Cowdery updated the members of the progress and status of the project and mentioned that they will work very hard to meet the obligation to launch the Guidelines during the Annual Conference in Moscow in September 2013. He reminded the members about the intention to consult the members on the draft during the Regional Fora during the Annual Conference and mentioned that he and Domingue Pierre Rosario will prepare an outline for such consultation. Nick invited members to sign up for a Group of critical friends to critique the draft of Handbook when ready. Alexander Zvyagintsev volunteered to be a critical friend.

It was agreed that all members should consider signing up for the Group of Critical Friends and Working Group to finalise Handbook for public launch during the 18th IAP Annual Conference in Moscow, September 2013.

• Nick Cowdery presented his report of the activities of the Senators. The Prosecutor in Difficulties Protocol has been completed by Grenville Cross, Deputy Chairman of the Senate, to whom the IAP is indebted to for his great and hard work.

The Secretary-General will circulate a “step by step” guide and he will ask the members of the Executive Committee and Senate to volunteer for the Standing Committee.

• Sabin Ouellet, President of the AIPPF, gave a short account on the history of the merger of the IAP- and the AIPPF-website and member administration system with a focus on the common goals for both associations.

• Mr. Chulasingh Vasantasingh, Attorney-General of Thailand and host of the 17th IAP Annual Conference, once again welcomed the Executive Committee to Pattaya, the City of Happiness and gave a presentation on the preparation for the Annual Conference and General Meeting in Bangkok and announced that the President of the Supreme Court will be the honorary guest speaker on the Sunday night Welcome Reception.

• Alexander Zvyagintsev thanked the members for the positive outcome of the bidding round in Croatia, allowing Russia to host the 18th Annual

Conference in Moscow. He reported that the preparations are already “in full speed”.

• The General Counsel briefly reported about the IAP Regional Conferences which have taken place in 2012 in Quebec and Mauritius. (reports in the Newsletter and on the website) Forthcoming conferences were also mentioned. (see Diary Dates: page 13)

François Falletti confirmed the invitation to host the Northern Spring meeting of the Executive Committee in Paris, 25 – 27 April 2013. This kind invitation was accepted.

Dr. Ali Albuainain repeated his invitation to host a future meeting of the Executive Committee in Bahrain.

• Basile Elombat expressed some words of thanks to the Australian Government for financial support allowing a number of African prosecutors attending a training course in Australia. He expressed special thanks to Nick Cowdery for his initiative and great support in this regard.

• The President offered his thanks on behalf of the Committee to Mr. Chulasingh Vasantasingh, the Attorney-General of Thailand, for the warm hospitality and great friendship.

Thanks were also extended to those, within his office, who had been responsible for organising both the Executive Committee Meeting in Pattaya and General meeting in Bangkok.



The White Dragon Temple in Pattaya

ExCo list

President

James Hamilton
Barrister / former DPP
Ireland

Immediate Past President

François Falletti
Procureur Général près la Cour
d’Appel de Paris
France

Vice-Presidents

Feng YE
Member of the Prosecuting
Committee of the Supreme
People’s
Procuratorate of the People’s
Republic of China
People’s Republic of China

Carlos Mariano Donoso Castex
President of the Association of
Prosecutors of Argentina
Argentina

Wendy Stephen, QC
Crown Counsel
Canada

Basile Elombat
Magistrat, Vice-Président Cour
d’Appel du Nord
Cameroon

Raija Toiviainen
State Prosecutor, Head of the
International Unit
Finland

Salvatore Vasta (co-opted)
Senior Crown Prosecutor
Australia

Secretary-General

Derk Kuipers
Senior Advocate General
The Netherlands

General Counsel

Elizabeth Howe OBE
Chief Crown Prosecutor
England and Wales

Members

Mohammed Hassan AbdulRahim
Abdulla
Chief Prosecutor
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Ali Fadhul AlBuainain
Attorney General
Kingdom of Bahrain

Kamran Aliyev
Director of the Anticorruption
Department
General Prosecutor’s Office
Republic of Azerbaijan

Satyajit Boolell
Director of Public Prosecutions
Mauritius

Serge Brammertz
Chief Prosecutor ICTY
The Netherlands

Thomas Burrows
Associate Director, US Dept. of
Justice
United States of America

Richard Buteera
Director of Public Prosecutions
Uganda

Agnes Diofási
Vice-President of the Hungarian
Association of Prosecutors

William J. Downer SC
Deputy Director of Public
Prosecutions
South Africa

Rory Field
Director of Public Prosecutions
Bermuda

Siri S. Frigaard
Chief Public Prosecutor
Norway

Vinette Graham-Allen
Director of Public Prosecutions
Bahamas
Martin Herschorn, QC
Director of Public Prosecutions
Canada

Cheol-Kyu Hwang
Chief, Suwon District
Prosecutors’ Office
Korea

Gerhard Jarosch
Deputy Chief Prosecutor
Austria

Michael Kennedy CBE
Chief Operating Officer (ret.)
England and Wales

Lennart Lindblom
Deputy Director of Public
Prosecutions
Denmark

Manuel Pinheiro Freitas (co-
opted)
Presidente
Associação Cearense do
Ministério Público
Brazil

Oleksandr Shynalskyi
President, The Ukrainian
Association of Prosecutors
Ukraine

Chulasingh Vasantasingh
Attorney General
Thailand

Alexander Zvyagintsev
Deputy Prosecutor General
Russian Federation



The 17th IAP Annual Conference 28 Oct-2 Nov 2012

The theme of the conference was “Transnational organized crime, its expansion into diverse areas of criminality and the role of the prosecutor”. The conference took place on 28th Oct.- 2nd Nov. 2012 at the Bangkok Convention Centre at Central World, Bangkok, Thailand and was organized by the Office of the Attorney General of Thailand. The conference was a great success. The number of participants who attended reached quite a record. The professionalism shown by the host country in organizing the event was quite amazing and the friendliness of the people of Thailand was exceptional.

The theme chosen this year was very apt. We are living in a world where unlawful organizations are developing rapidly in different spheres of criminal activities using different sophisticated ways and means to achieve their goals and operating across borders. They do not face any constraints and will use easy prey as well as indulging in corrupt activities to get what they want. What is then the role of the prosecutor in this environment characterized by fearless criminals who are willing to take the risk at all costs for unlawful gains? What can we do as prosecutors to combat these criminals and attack their unlawful activities? Are the existing tools which are being used to fight crimes effective enough? How can we as a network put our resources together at their best and optimum use in the fight against crime? These were a few questions which were raised and addressed at the conference.

Mr. Chulasingsh Vasantasingh, the Attorney-General of Thailand, opened the Conference with warm words of welcome. The opening was followed by the Award-ceremony. On page 11 you find a short report of this ceremony.

In his keynote address during the opening ceremony, James Hamilton, President of the IAP, explained in what circumstances the IAP took birth 17 years ago. He pointed out that prosecutors from different countries came together after realizing that serious crime had become truly international. He stressed that the theme of this year conference reflects the very existence of the

IAP. He was positive that the conference would provide an excellent forum to exchange views and ideas to better fight serious crimes like terrorism, arms smuggling, human trafficking, corruption, money laundering and piracy which all have an international dimension.

The first plenary session addressed the very important issue of Prosecuting Organised Crime. This plenary was chaired by the Attorney General of Thailand and four distinguished speakers gave their views on the subject matter. They all agreed that prosecuting organized crime is by no means easy and there are many challenges which both investigators and prosecutors need to overcome in order to get a successful prosecution. Mr Keir Starmer, QC, Director of Public Prosecutions England and Wales, addressed the main challenges in fighting organized crimes namely the cross-jurisdictional nature of offending, sophisticated criminals using modern communications to offend and corrupt practices to avoid facing justice. He opined that the best way to deal with these criminals is to confiscate their assets which represent proceeds of crime and in this way directly affect their criminal activities. He added “Civil recovery powers enable us to target the proceeds of crime without embarking on a criminal process”. He concluded by saying that “international cooperation is key to us all seeing success in tackling organized crime”. Gabriela Knaul, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers gave an overview on how organized crime can be a genuine threat to the rule of law, at both national and international levels. She was of the view that to fight organized crime efficiently, there is a need to “establish and strengthen a strong judiciary within the national criminal justice system, composed of independent and impartial judges, magistrates, prosecutors and lawyers, as a fundamental tool in the fight against impunity”. For his part, Gary Lewis, UNODC Representative, believed that it is important to know the problem, to establish the normative framework, to build the technical capacity and expand regional partnerships in order to battle against organized crime and concluded that “It takes a network to defeat a network”. Michele Coninx, President of Eurojust, explained the important role of Eurojust in the fight against organized crime. Some of the proposals she put forward were to enact appropriate domestic laws, create public/private partnerships, to establish a common strategy to prevent duplication of efforts and the need to protect/support victims of crimes. The plenary was then followed by a panel discussion which was very animated.

Closely connected to the subject dealt with at the plenary, four workshops were held simultaneously on the following topics: Cybercrime, Commodity smuggling, Recovering the proceeds of organized crime and Insights into some emerging areas of organized crime activity. All the topics were quite interesting but I decided to attend the one on asset recovery which was of special interest to me. David Green QC, Director of SFO, UK, made a presentation on “Asset Recovery in major fraud and corruption cases-the SFO experience” whilst Jean Francois Thony, Prosecutor General of the Court Of Appeal in France expatiated on “Freezing, seizing and confiscating criminal assets, the new tool under French law”. I am sure that all those who have attended this workshop like me and who have a particular interest in the subject must have found it very instrumental and enlightening, with a broad perspective from two different legal systems.

The conference was also marked by the launching of the IAP TIPP (Trafficking in persons platform) during the second plenary by Elizabeth Howe, IAP General Counsel. It is a new electronic specialist forum for prosecutors dealing with human trafficking. It can be used as a forum for prosecutors to ask questions, provide information on new trends and cases, exchange good practice and share problems.

Mrs Howe gave an insight into the problem of organized crime and trafficking in persons by making special reference to the scale of the problem and why it is considered to be so lucrative. She also addressed the issue of protection of witnesses in a potential case of trafficking in person. This session was chaired by Francois Falletti, Chief Prosecutor, Court of Appeal, Paris, France and the speakers were from USA, The Netherlands and Thailand. Other topical issues which were addressed during the conference were Environmental crime, International cooperative tools, Public confidence and trust. On the last day of the conference, a Best Practice Manual for International Prosecutors was also launched by Hassan Jallow, Prosecutor for the ICTR (International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda). This publication was produced by the Prosecutors of the Specialist Tribunals dealing with War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity.

During the conference, a Networking Event was also organised to allow delegates to arrange meetings with their international colleagues with a view to

promote international cooperation among them. Special Interest Group Meetings were also held during the conference addressing issues like War Crimes and Small Islands and other small states.

After so much of hard work put in during the conference, we were all entitled, afterwards, to some leisure activities in the form of a Domestic Day Programme where we were able to visit popular places in Bangkok and learn more about its culture and people.

It can safely be said that it was an excellent conference which has achieved all its objectives. We were able to exchange ideas and share experiences on some of the problems we encountered as prosecutors. I have no doubt that if we apply the best practices advocated throughout the conference, we shall be in a better position to fight organized crimes more efficiently. The IAP has, once again, through its annual conference, successfully promoted two of its important objects which are to promote the efficient prosecution of criminal offences and to assist prosecutors internationally in the fight against organized crime.

Appointment is taken for the next IAP conference which is going to be held in September 2013 in Moscow.

Rashid Ahmine
Senior Assistant DPP
Office of DPP
MAURITIUS





Outcome of 17th Annual Conference and General Meeting of the IAP, Bangkok, Thailand 2012



Mrs. Yingluck Shinawatra, Prime Minister of Thailand, opened the Conference Dinner

Theme: Transnational Organised Crime and its expansion into Diverse Areas of Criminality and the Role of the Prosecutor.

Aim: What can we do to improve cooperation between prosecutors to more readily combat international criminality

Recommendations to members

Enhance IAP electronic platforms/fora and activate members to contribute and populate sites

- TIPP
- GPEN
- FICJ

In particular include on TIPP- good practice on
 (a) a victim centred approach to Human Trafficking and
 (b) the advantages of multidisciplinary task forces.



- Promote Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) by setting up on IAP Website electronic links (a) to Central Authorities within separate jurisdictions eg UNODC list and (b) to available tools and good practice material on international cooperation

- Through the IAP Website and Conferences, publish and promote developments and experience in the area of Asset Seizure and Recovery

- Follow up on outcome of 15th Annual Conference in the Hague to produce guidance on concurrent jurisdiction issues in the context of transnational criminality including cyber crime and finalise existing IAP consultation paper

- Recognition by IAP of Thailand's initiative in establishing the Association of ASEAN Public Prosecutors (AAPP) among ASEAN countries (agreed in principle by Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia; Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand) and encourage growth to encompass other ASEAN Countries and more.

- Facilitate links between Environmental Prosecutors Networks including recently formed European Environmental Prosecutors Network and provide IAP endorsement and support.

- Encourage and facilitate the transfer of knowledge and skills in the area of International Criminal Justice, from the specialist tribunals and courts – in particular by marketing the International Prosecutors Best Practice Manual and by encouraging the adoption of universal standards in the prosecution of crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide.

- Consider counterfeiting crime as a topic for future conferences

The General Meeting 2012



The General meeting was held on the 31st October 2012, during the Bangkok conference and was officiated by IAP President James Hamilton and General Counsel, Elizabeth Howe. Communication Manager Janne Holst Hubner also assisted.

The President opened the meeting and welcomed those who were present and reminded those present that only those with up-to-date membership were allowed to attend the General Meeting.

Apologies had been received from the Secretary-General, Derk Kuipers, because of sad family circumstances.

The Rules of Procedure had been distributed to those attending.

The Minutes of the previous meeting held in Seoul, Korea, 28 June 2011, which have been published via the IAP-website and the IAP-Newsletter and were contained within the Annual Report, were agreed and accepted as an accurate record.

There were no matters arising from the Minutes. On behalf of the Secretary-General, the President briefly introduced the Annual Report, which had also been made available to membership through the IAP-website.

He spoke in memory of Sir Alasdair Fraser, who had been Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland for many years before he took early retirement as a result of his illness, which sadly proved to be terminal.

Sir Alasdair Fraser was a member of the Executive Committee of the Association for many years and his wise counsel was of huge benefit to the IAP on many occasions. In 2006 he was the recipient of the Association's

Special Achievement Award.

The President thereafter gave details of the present membership situation. The number of individual and organisational members is still growing, 1303 individual members and 158 organisational members.

On behalf of the Secretary-General, the President reported that the financial situation is healthy and highlighted the fact that the IAP would be in a different financial state without the financial support from the Dutch Government covering the salary of the Secretary-General, and the British and Danish Governments substantially covering the salaries of the General Counsel and the Communication manager. He further stressed that the income from the membership subscriptions are extremely important for the daily running of the IAP, which is why members are urged to settle any outstanding debts.

The Executive Committee's nominations of candidates for the Executive Committee had been published through the IAP website and IAP Newsletter 56 in accordance with rules of the IAP Constitution (article 8).

There was only 1 expiring term of office for 2012 which had been announced. (Barbara Brezigar from Slovenia who had expressed a wish to step down). The Executive Committee had nominated Thomas Burrows for election; he stood up and was deemed as duly elected by the General Meeting, there being no other candidates.

Stephen Pallaras from South Australia had signified his wish to resign as Vice-President as a consequence of his new judicial position in the Solomon Islands (this information had arrived outside the 3 month notice period for nominations). The Executive Committee had therefore decided to co-opt ordinary Executive Committee member Salvatore Vasta, Queensland, Australia, to serve as Vice-President until the termination of the next General Meeting, in accordance with the IAP Constitution (article 8.7). Owing to a need to increase the IAP foothold in Latin America the Executive Committee decided to co-opt Mr. Manuel Pinheiro Freitas from Brazil as an ordinary member of the Executive Committee (Sal Vasta's seat) until the termination of the next General Meeting.

The General Counsel spoke briefly on plans for 2013 and activities and achievements for 2011/2012.

The General Counsel advised members to access the business plans through the website. She referred to the Newsletters and Annual Report which detailed her activities during the year and drew attention to following additional points:

The IAP had become an "intellectual partner" of the World Bank "Global Forum on Law Justice and Development" (GFLJD) and she would report further on the implications and opportunities that this would bring in subsequent Newsletters.

The development of a UNODC/IAP Reference Manual for Prosecutors on "the Status and Role of Prosecutors" was underway and was expected to be launched at the IAP Annual Conference in Moscow in 2013. Consultation exercises were taking place within the current Conference.

IAP Senator, Nick Cowdery, was invited on stage to report on the IAP Prosecutors in Difficulties project. He reported that after several years of discussion on the best way forward, the Association's Senate was asked in October 2011 to review the position and to prepare a draft Protocol, indicating how cases of prosecutors in difficulty should be handled. This was done and in May 2012 the Executive Committee adopted the draft Protocol, which now regulates the way in which the Association processes requests for assistance from prosecutors in difficulty. He thanked Grenville Cross, former DPP of Hong Kong and an IAP Senator for the huge amount of work done drafting the Protocol.

Members were reminded of the requirement for organisational members to commit to the IAP Standards.

The Communication manager presented the new version of the IAP websites and administration systems.

She briefly informed members about the new administrative tools that make it possible for individual members to be individually connected to a Special Field of Interest (GPEN, FICJ or TIPP), furthermore, members will shortly be able to receive e-generated communications from the IAP in one of following languages: French, Russian, Spanish and Arabic as well as English.

She further gave a status report on the development of the other language websites (French, Russian, Spanish and Arabic).

Mr. Satyajit Boolell, DPP of Mauritius, suggested integrating a more professional filing system for Conference documentation and documentation in general, which the Communication manager promised to include in further upgrades.

The President gave a short overview of future conferences (see Diary Dates, page 13).

The President read out the constitutional criteria for Honorary Membership and proposed the following candidate for election together with a citation for the nominee: Birgitte Vestberg, former State Prosecutor for Special International Crimes, Denmark. Birgitte was duly elected and was presented with Honorary Membership by the President.

The President presented during an Award Ceremony the Certificates of Merit and the Certificates of Appreciation. (The IAP Awards, see page 11).

There was no other business.

The next General meeting will take place in Moscow, Russia, within the dates of the 2013 Annual Conference, the 8th to the 9th September.



Brenda Hollis, the Prosecutor Special Court for Sierra Leone receiving a Special Achievement Award

The IAP Awards



The President of the IAP presents a Special Achievement Award for HRH, Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol to Mr. Chulasingh Vasantasingh, Attorney-General of Thailand

The IAP Awards for 2012 were presented during the 17th Annual Conference and the General Meeting. The Awards were:

Special Achievement Awards

HRH, Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol, in recognition of Her Royal Highness's contribution as a champion of Human Rights and particularly Woman's Rights in Thailand, especially in the context of violence against woman in which regard she can be considered a role model. Her election as Chair of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was an important signal about the central position of the prosecutor in the assertion of The Rule of Law.

Gerrie Nel, for his fierce pursuit of the vision of the National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa's ideals to achieve justice in society, so that all can live in freedom and security, and guided by the Constitution, his unending determination to ensure justice for the victims

of crime by prosecuting without fear, favour and prejudice that became apparent when he took the lead role in the prosecution of the previous National Commissioner of Police for South Africa, Jacob Sello Selebi. His conviction on charges of corruption and sentence of 15 years imprisonment was largely due to Gerrie's commitment to the principles of prosecutorial independence and integrity which he held to despite repeated obstacles over a period of more than 3 years.

Allan Dahl, in recognition of his work in Afghanistan where he has been working since 2009 in very difficult and dangerous circumstances when his life is

often at risk and has won the respect of both national and international personnel. He has worked tirelessly and enthusiastically to develop a resilient and effective Afghani justice system and throughout has remained passionate about his work and his vision for Afghanistan and its people.

The Office of the Prosecutor of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, for having attained a number of successful convictions which significantly contributed to the development of international jurisprudence and for having won a notable achievement in respect of the conviction of Charles Taylor, the first judgement against a former Head of State in an internationalised jurisdiction since the Second World War, which was attained by the skilful handling of significant challenges.

The Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, in recognition of its progress towards achieving a central position in the removal of impunity for war criminals and those responsible for crimes against humanity and also for having overcome a number of challenges in order to obtain a conviction

against Thomas Lubanga Dyilo for the war crime of conscripting and enlisting children under the age of 15 and using them to participate actively in hostilities from 2002 – 2003.

Prosecutor of the Year Awards

Marilé van Heerden, South Africa,
Christian Ndanga Dogoua, Cameroon,
Kang Song, Korea,
Jayantha Jayasuriya, Sri Lanka,
Rashid Ahmine, Mauritius.

Certificates of Merit

Barbara Brezigar, in recognition of her distinguished service to the Executive Committee of the Association;

Stephen Pallaras, in recognition of his distinguished service to the Executive Committee of the Association;

The Public Prosecution Service of Korea, for hosting the 16th Annual Conference and General Meeting of the IAP in Seoul, Korea, June 2011;

The Prosecutor General of Kazakhstan, for hosting the 6th IAP Regional Conference of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia in Astana, Kazakhstan, October 2011;



The President with the winners of the Prosecutor of the Year Award

The City of The Hague, for hosting the 12th IAP European Regional Conference in The Hague, The Netherlands, February 2012;

UEFA, for co-hosting a Seminar on Sports Crime in Nyon, Switzerland, November 2011;

The High Prosecutors Office and the Prosecutors Association of Chinese Taipei, for hosting the 8th IAP Regional Conference of Asia Pacific and the Middle East in Taipei, Chinese Taipei, April 2012;

The Office of the Director of Criminal and Penal Prosecutions of Quebec and the Public Prosecution Service of Canada, for hosting the 2nd IAP Regional Conference of North America and the Caribbean in Quebec, Canada, May 2012;

The Prosecutor General of Buenos Aires, for taking part in the partnership and administration of the IAP Spanish language sister website;

The Director of Public Prosecutions of Mauritius, for hosting the 2nd African and Indian Ocean Regional Conference in Mauritius, August 2012;

Han Moraal, for offering great support to the GPEN initiative and for hosting the 1st GPEN Conference in Rotterdam, The Netherlands in November 2011.

Certificates of Appreciation

Sirisak Tiyanpan, for his great support and friendship during many years and his ability to maintain continuity of support from Thailand;

Camille Rochette, in recognition of her significant work on the development of the AIPPF and for the translation of IAP Newsletters into French;

Carlos Donoso Castex, for translating the IAP Standards for Security and Protection into Spanish.



IAP launches Trafficking in Persons Platform (TIPP)

TIPP was formally launched at the 17th IAP Annual Conference in Bangkok, by Elizabeth Howe, General Counsel to the IAP. TIPP is a global networking facility for prosecutors that will assist them in combatting trafficking in persons and it will be hosted on the IAP website. It provides a forum that prosecutors can access that will enable them to communicate and network with colleagues in other countries.

Human trafficking cases present numerous difficult challenges for prosecutors that necessitate an informed prosecutorial response. It is a complex transnational crime, although internal trafficking is increasing, and there are unique factors caused by victim vulnerabilities that provide problems in obtaining evidence.

The aim of TIPP is to assist prosecutors by providing;

- A forum for the exchange of best practice
- A repository for training material and guidance
- A means to identify in-country experts
- An opportunity to ask questions and exchange ideas
- A means to identify new trafficking trends
- A forum to discuss and exchange case law and legislation
- A means to enhance international cooperation

The benefits of TIPP will be;

- Improved victim support/protection
- Improved victim/witness care
- Better evidence
- Expedited cases
- Effective mutual legal assistance
- Resolution of legal queries and problems

TIPP will be managed and coordinated by Glynn Rankin who is a barrister and a former Chief Crown Prosecutor, in England and Wales. He was a founding member of the UK Human Trafficking Centre (UKHTC), a member of the European Commission Expert Group on Trafficking in Human Beings and Chair of the Interpol Working Group on Human Trafficking. He is an Independent Anti-Trafficking Specialist and a Fellow of Liverpool University.

All members of the IAP can help in making TIPP a successful tool for prosecutors, one that can provide them with the information and assistance that will enable them to prosecute cases more effectively. Can you please inform all prosecutors, who are involved in human trafficking cases, in your respective jurisdiction about TIPP, how it can be of benefit to them and how they can access the platform. "As the coordinator of TIPP I would welcome your support for the platform, any content, from your countries, that can be up-loaded onto the platform and any contributions on how it could be improved." - Glynn Rankin
Contact: tipp@iap-association.org

Diary Dates

3rd IAP North American and Caribbean Regional Conference,
7 - 9 August 2013, Rhode Island, United States.

IAP Executive Committee Meeting,
26 - 27 April 2013, Paris, France.

18th IAP Annual Conference and General Meeting,
8 - 12 September 2013, Moscow, Russia.
Theme: "The Prosecutor and the Rule of Law".

19th IAP Annual Conference and General Meeting,
November 2014, Dubai, Arab Emirates.

9th IAP Asia, Pacific and the Middle East Regional Conference,
2 - 4 July 2014, Sydney, Australia.



Understanding expert evidence

Forensic science is becoming more and more important for investigation and prosecution. Up-to-date knowledge of forensic science and the correct use of test results are important to all professionals in the forensic chain. For prosecutors and judges, however, a broad knowledge of the strengths and limitations of the various disciplines in forensic science is crucial in order to understand and appreciate expert evidence.

Forensic expertise

The Netherlands Forensic Institute (NFI) is an agency of the Dutch ministry of Security and Justice, comes under the Directorate General Administration of Justice and Law Enforcement and is one of the world's leading forensic laboratories.

Using its expertise in over thirty forensic disciplines, the NFI not only performs analyses in actual and potential criminal cases, but also provides advice and education to governments, government agencies (e.g., law enforcement, customs, inspectorates, foreign justice authorities, and special investigative services) and forensic laboratories or institutes.

The NFI has no legally defined duties or powers, nor

does it hold any monopoly. This independence means that the NFI is neutral with respect to questions of guilt or innocence. It also operates (as far as criminal proceedings allow) as transparently as possible, and welcomes interest in its work from politicians, the media and competitors.

The NFI Academy - Sharing knowledge

In the context of global law enforcement and the detection and prosecution of crime, the NFI sees it as one of its key tasks to share forensic knowledge and expertise. To this end, the NFI Academy offers courses, workshops and training programmes at various levels, from practical to academic to a wide range of national and international clients. These are led by NFI professionals, whose daily jobs also include crime scene investigation or advanced research in the NFI's labs.

The NFI Academy organises international courses for prosecutors and judges to explain the forensic disciplines at basic and advanced levels. The courses provide insight into the role of the forensic technical areas of research, and also addresses the interpretation of NFI reports. Jurists are furthermore taught how the Bayesian framework may be used to assess the value of

evidence, on how Bayesian inference may be applied to update the probability estimate for a hypothesis as additional evidence is learned.

Tailor-made solutions

The training is combined with the NFI's casework, research and development, and its state-of-the-art techniques. This ensures that the latest developments in the forensic field are taken into account, and that content is in line with the needs in the field.

These courses and training sessions, developed tailor-made courses upon request, are given at the NFI's purpose-built premises in The Hague but are also given on-site or in-company, in the Netherlands or abroad.

Contact

Do you want to know more about the NFI Academy? Please contact us at +31 70 888 62 72 or at nfi-academy@nfi.minvenj.nl, or check our website at <http://academy.forensicinstitute.nl>

For more information about the NFI products and services please contact the NFI Front Office, team Accountmanagement, Marketing & Sale, at +31 70 8886640 or at accountmanagement@nfi.minvenj.nl

Secretary-General appoints Carl Alexandre of United States Deputy Special Representative for United Nations Stabilization mission in Haiti

In January 2013 United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon announced the appointment of Carl Alexandre of the United States as his Deputy Special Representative for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). He replaces Kevin Kennedy, who served in that position from April 2010 until December 2012. The Secretary-General is grateful for Mr. Kennedy's dedicated service and his important contribution to Haiti after the 2010 earthquake.

With Mr. Alexandre expected to take up his functions on 1 March, the Secretary-General appointed Ross Mountain of New Zealand in the interim, to serve in the position effective from 14 January. Mr. Mountain was Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo from between 2004 and to 2009.

Mr. Alexandre is a career member of the Senior Executive Service of the United States Government since 2001, and brings to his new position extensive managerial and leadership experience in the fields of international development and the rule of law. He is currently the Director of the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training in the United States Department of Justice, where he oversees the development and implementation of security sector and rule-of-law initiatives worldwide. He also served his Government as Senior Resident Legal Adviser in Haiti from November 1994 to June 1997.

Mr. Alexandre is a very dedicated and enthusiastic member of the IAP. In the past he attended several meetings of the ExCo on behalf of the Department of Justice and was very involved in the organisation of the IAP Annual Conference in Washington in 2003. The IAP congratulates Carl Alexandre upon this important appointment and wishes him the very best of luck in his new position.





Prosecuting with public confidence and trust



Mr. Kevin Zervos, Director of Public Prosecutions, Hong Kong

Being a public prosecutor is not an easy job. There is a lot at stake, and there are a lot of stakeholders interested in or affected by what we do and how we do it. What is at stake, is our criminal justice system. And of all the stakeholders, the most important is the public. We are after all “public” prosecutors and we serve the public by providing justice to all equally and fairly. It is an onerous and mighty objective and there will be times when the handling of a case by the prosecution will not be understood or appreciated by the public and may even result in public criticism or concern. The sad reality is that it only takes one case to go seriously wrong for the public to lose confidence and trust in the prosecution service. One thing is clear, to have the confidence and trust of the public you have to earn it, and having earned it, you have to maintain it. As public prosecutors, we sometimes underestimate how important public confidence and trust is to our work. We must not fall into the trap of having “a holier than thou” attitude and forget who we are there to serve. Public confidence and trust is both a measure of and a support for the work that we do and there is a lot to be gained by forming a partnership with the public in serving the interests of justice.

Public confidence and trust is where the public feel assured that public prosecutors are doing their job properly by ensuring that justice is dispensed at all times with equal measure and in an even handed manner to all. The obvious difficulty when dealing with issues involving the public is determining exactly who the public is. I will treat the term “the public” as relating to the

people as a whole but in reality it is difficult to truly gauge the views of the public as a whole when it is made up of individuals and groups who may hold different and sometimes extreme views and the views being represented as the public’s may not be fully or properly informed views or even rational in all the circumstances.

Putting this issue aside, we need to address how a prosecutor earns and maintains public confidence and

trust. It would seem that this must depend on what the public know about the criminal justice system and the work and function of the prosecution service.

We need to start therefore by understanding the purpose of the criminal justice system. It has been said it is to preserve public order and decency; protect individuals and their property from harm; provide sufficient safeguards against the exploitation and corruption of others, especially the vulnerable; and punish those who deserve punishment by means of incapacitation, deterrence, reformation or reparation. Public prosecutors play a key role in meeting the objectives of the criminal justice system. We are required to uphold the rule of law and enforce it. This is what society expects of us. It is also important to bear in mind that we act on behalf of the public and not on behalf of the government or law-enforcement.

Public order is secured by the exercise of power and without the confidence and trust of the public those who exercise that power will fail to establish the legitimacy necessary to fulfil this role. For the public to have confidence and trust in the prosecution service, a number of key goals need to be achieved. We need to be professional at all times and ensure that the law is applied equally to all and that we get it right. We need to be fair but firm and ensure that we get just results. It is also important that we be transparent and accountable and not operate behind closed doors. Published guidelines and policy are an important means of informing the profession and the public of how we

handle and decide on cases. We need to be prepared to discuss and explain decisions and, in particular, engage the public and address public concerns when they arise. Overall we need to make the public confident that we are acting in the best interests of the public as a whole. This means we need to provide a prosecution service that is professional, fair and independent. A prosecution service needs to be competent and efficient. This is achieved through training and experience and by providing appropriate support and resources in the handling of cases. A prosecution service needs to be fair and honest. This is achieved by constantly reminding prosecutors of the role that they perform as a minister of justice and of the importance of not winning convictions at any cost. A prosecution service also needs to maintain independence and control over prosecutions. It must remain free from any interference and take a principled approach to the work that it does. This is a key feature of a prosecution service and relies heavily on the integrity and honesty of the people that make up the service.

Whilst a prosecution service deals with a number of stakeholders, the partnership that it forges with the public is especially important. The public have a right to know within reason how public prosecutions are being conducted. Members of the public are becoming increasingly knowledgeable about their rights and obligations and hence they expect and want to know more from their public prosecutors. It is therefore imperative that a prosecution service actively seeks to increase the public’s knowledge and awareness of the criminal justice system and the role and work of the prosecution service. By educating the public, you will have an informed and understanding public that will better appreciate and appropriately support the work of the prosecution service. Of course, this will depend on the prosecution service doing its job properly. There is also the added advantage that it provides the opportunity to explain to the public their civic duties and responsibilities in the pursuit of criminal justice and to encourage them to report crime and assist the authorities. It is vital for members of the public to appreciate the important role they perform, and the responsibility they have, in achieving criminal justice. Taking the mystique out of the law and enabling the public to better understand it will go a long way to help the public feel assured about the criminal justice system and the public prosecutor’s role in the criminal process.

How we forge that partnership with the public requires us as prosecutors to reach out and to talk

and listen to members of the public. Maintaining a dialogue with the public can be achieved in various ways. One way is through the publication of policy statements, information brochures and a yearly report. Another is through participation in public forums and events. In Hong Kong we held Prosecution Week where we engaged in a week of activities promoting the prosecution service. We produced a brochure on the prosecution service and distributed promotional items such as rulers imprinted with “Rule Out Crime” and “Rule of Law”. Prosecutors attended schools and community groups and gave talks about the prosecution service and the criminal justice system. We held mock trials and seminars on criminal justice. It is imperative that the public has online access to the prosecution service. A dedicated website providing information about the service and its work, as well as more general information about the criminal justice system, is essential. An e-mail address is also essential to enable the public to promptly and effectively contact the prosecution service. There should be a dedicated unit within the prosecution service dealing with complaints and feedback from the public. It gives both reassurance to the public and vital feedback to the prosecution service about the quality and standard of work that it is providing. Media relations are also important in this regard. This brings us to the issue of the social media. It is without doubt that social networks are a source of information and a means of communication. The issue is how reliable and useful are they in this context. Official blogs are becoming increasingly common with professional people and bodies. However, care and caution needs to be taken with social networks as a gauge of public views or as a form of communication to and from members of the public. The major difficulty is that in most cases you do not know who you are dealing with, and you are unable to determine the reliability or accuracy of any information that is provided.

There will be occasions when it is necessary to gauge and address public concern or views that relate to or may impact on a prosecution. This can be done by various means. Court decisions and rulings can provide a measure and assessment of how the prosecution service is performing in its work before the courts. Interacting with the private profession and the public provides a mechanism for discussion and feedback. Reviewing individual complaints and feedback is another important gauge. Monitoring and interacting with the media provides an insight into issues arousing public concern or interest, as does the legislature through debates and enactment of laws.

In meeting the objectives of the criminal justice system, it is incumbent on a prosecution service to make sure that criminal matters are investigated and prosecuted and that law enforcement is tackling the difficult as well as the easy cases. If the laws are not being enforced, it is the responsibility of the prosecution service to speak up to make sure they are. It is also the responsibility of the prosecution service to bring to justice those who offend the law and to get the right results by fair and proper means.

Public confidence and trust is the lifeblood of a prosecution service. Without it, a prosecution service will fail to establish the requisite legitimacy and standing within the community to fulfil its role. A prosecution service needs to earn public confidence and trust and that can only be achieved through good work and by effectively upholding the rule of law fairly and equally. To this end, it is important to form a partnership with the public and increase public awareness about the criminal justice system so that it is able to better understand and support the prosecution service.



Obituary Mr. Kampree Kaocharern

It is with great sadness that we herewith announce the passing of Mr. Kampree Kaocharern in November 2012, after he had been in hospital for a period of time. His unexpected death has shocked all public prosecutors who knew him and who worked with him. Many were impressed with his kindness as well as his dedication to both the Office of the Attorney General and the IAP during the time he was the Attorney General of Thailand.



PLEASE TAKE GOOD NOTICE OF THE IAP BANK ACCOUNTS

EURO account:

Name: St. Treasury International Association of Prosecutors
Number: 48.76.76.890
IBAN: NL16ABNA0487676890

USD account:

Name: St. Treasury International Association of Prosecutors
Number: 48.76.95.097
IBAN: NL23ABNA0487695097

GRANTING PROGRAM

Name: St. Treasury International Association of Prosecutors
Number: 42.49.05.345
IBAN: NL07ABNA0424905345

BIC-code for all the accounts: ABNANL2A

When paying your annual dues, please do not forget to indicate your name / the name of your office, country and year you are paying for!

If you want to help to make it possible for colleagues from developing countries to attend our conferences, please donate your money on the Granting Program account.
We thank you in advance!



Cyber-crime and GPEN update

From Elizabeth Howe General Counsel IAP

I am not writing a full entry in this newsletter since it already includes a significant report upon the 17th IAP Annual Conference which should reflect a substantial element of what has been occupying my time during the course of last year.

However I did want to offer a quick update setting out the IAP's increasing involvement in addressing the pernicious spread and growth of cybercrime.

In the last newsletter I wrote about our association with ICSPA the International Cyber Security Protection Alliance. I was privileged to attend and speak at their first Annual General Meeting in Scotland in November last year. It is early days, but it is a progressive organisation connecting the E technology industry with law enforcement with an increasing membership which promises to be in the front line when dealing with cyber security in general and cyber security in particular. The prosecutorial voice and perspective was heard loud and clear during the event, not only from myself but also from John Dunn the Procurator Fiscal for West Scotland and former USA prosecutor-Chris Painter an old friend of the IAP who has now become Coordinator for Cyber Issues, US Department of State and Cyber Security Adviser to Hilary Clinton, confirming the well-known fact that some prosecutors can do more than just prosecute! Look on the ICSPA website www.icspa.org for more information about the event and future plans.

John Lyons the dynamic Chief Executive of ICSPA and I were both invited to the formal opening of the European Cyber Crime Centre (EC3 as it is known) on 11 January 2013 at Europol in the Hague. EC3 is a European Commission initiative and is intended as the focal point of the European Union's fight against cybercrime. EC3 will work closely with Eurojust and will tackle in particular the following areas of cybercrime;

1. That committed by organised crime groups to generate large criminal profits such as online fraud
2. That which causes serious harm to the victim such as

online sexual exploitation
3. That which affects critical infrastructure and information systems in the European Union
Europol and EC3 have no enforcement capability as such but rely upon 'in country' law enforcement agencies to act upon the information and intelligence and analyses they pass on. International cooperation both within Europe and beyond is thus crucial and needs to be matched by prosecutorial cooperation if we are to bring cybercriminals to justice. GPEN (the Global Prosecutors E Crime Network) which operates within the IAP is designed to enhance such cooperation, but its effectiveness is dependent upon the active participation of IAP members.

If you want to know more about GPEN and how you can get involved-access the GPEN site on the IAP website and contact GPEN gpen@iap-association.org



The IAP has become a partner of the World Bank Global Forum for Law, Justice and Development (GFLJD) and will be contributing to its development programme. More information about the specific themes which the IAP have opted to progress will be included in 2013/14 business plan which will be posted on the IAP website once approved by the IAP Executive Committee when it next meets in April.





The IAP Global Justice Confidence Index: A New Frontier

Powered by The RIWI Corporation

By Neil Seeman, JD, MPH

Founder & CEO, The RIWI Corporation

Introduction and Methodology to the Global Justice Confidence Index

Tracking general public perceptions of confidence in government workers in more than 150 countries in the world has never been done before – until now. In partnership with The RIWI Corporation’s patented, peer-reviewed and privacy-compliant nano-survey ‘smart data’ technology – which tracks public opinion in real-time in every city and country around the world – the International Association of Prosecutors is excited to present the findings of the first-ever global justice confidence index (“IAP CJCI”).

The IAP commissioned The RIWI [“R-I-W-I”: Real-time Interactive World-wide Intelligence, www.RIWI.com] Corporation to conduct the IAP Global Justice Confidence Index. Using RIWI’s proprietary nano-survey technology, a random sample of roughly 400,000 Internet users worldwide in 153 countries was asked a variety of questions related to their trust level in different aspects of the criminal justice system in their country; they were also asked questions about their trust in different types of government workers and officials, including prosecutors. The IAP and RIWI were especially interested in how prosecutors compared to other officials and to other government workers in terms of general population sentiment. Further, the data also provided insights into popular public support for prosecutorial strategies that leverage new technology, such as social media, as a mechanism to gather valuable prosecutorial information.

When running a global index of this nature, RIWI’s technology leverages the power of its patented claims, coded algorithms, and its technology to ensure that everyone in every region of the world with Internet access has an equal, random probability of being exposed to the suite of questions posed. These responders, unlike traditional “panel” respondents, are not incented in any way. As shown through peer-reviewed research and case studies with high data-sensitivity organizations, such as the World Bank, RIWI data are representative of the targeted population in each region.

In a forward to a recent publication on “Smart Data,”

the chief software manager and software analyst for CLSA, the globally respected financial services and research firm based in China, described RIWI’s technology as a “unique and proprietary approach [that] paves the way for heretofore unattainable insights into customer preferences and behavior.” The RIWI approach therefore exemplifies an important theme of this year’s IAP conference in Bangkok – the importance of seeking out leading-edge technological innovations to support the global assault on crime.

Using its data capture engine, RIWI presented to conference attendees on a range of indices relating to Global Prosecutors’ Trust, Global Business Trust, Global Government Workers’ Trust, Global Police Trust, and Global Judges’ Trust. RIWI also presented attendees with the highest country-level trust scores; results for trust in police taking protective action; and global perceptions of local gang influence.

Results were presented on more specific issues, including on public demand for trafficked women, when caught, to be sent back to their home country by local police. RIWI also discussed results relating to expressed concern, which varied by country, about the theft of credit card and other personal data. Among the most important results were those presented on the issues of general confusion about how the criminal justice system works, and the sense of power of social media to assist prosecutors educate the public. Without education about the criminal justice system, trust in the role of prosecutors, already high relative to other officials, may suffer.

Global Justice Confidence Index: Key Findings

Prosecutors fared relatively well. World-wide, on average, prosecutors are trusted by the public approximately twice as much as any of the following groups: business people, judges, police, or government workers. To be sure, this trust level varies among countries, but the general finding is robust and relatively consistent. Less encouraging is that 32 percent of people world-

wide state that they do not understand how their own criminal justice system works. In contrast, forty percent of people state that they do understand how their criminal justice works. There is a general consistency across countries on this startling lack of understanding. Notably, the public’s sense of how their country’s criminal justice system works is completely unrelated to the degree to which there is freedom of the press, strong democratic freedom or whether there is economic freedom – as evidenced by other global indices (notably, Freedom House data) which track economic prosperity and liberty. Our data therefore suggest that, even in economically advanced nations with strong freedoms of the press and political freedoms (such as Canada), there is still a strong basic need to educate the public about how the criminal justice system works.

Across the world, trust in the police to help victims of crime is low (lower than 60 percent). More than forty percent of the world is worried about their credit card information, and their personal information, being stolen online. People in technologically-savvy China are most aware of this global cyber-crime problem, which, of course, can be perpetrated from any location in the world.

Even in relatively wealthy nations, people are worried about the power of local gangs. For example, 21 percent of people in the United States worry about gangs. This perception may be fuelled by disproportionate media attention about gang warfare.

The United States, Canada and the Czech Republic are ranked as the least corrupt countries in the IAP GJCI. However, it should be borne in mind that citizens from countries who expect more from their officials may perform less well on this confidence index than countries where people expect less (‘expectation bias’). This is a common bias seen in all perception surveys, witnessed, for example, in some studies of patient satisfaction.

The perception of the benefit of social media to aid criminal prosecution is limited. Most people think that social media, such as Facebook™ or Twitter™ or Google+™ can best be used to help identify people be investigated for crimes. There was also some, but less, support to use social media to: a) explain how a trial works; b) to explain myths and facts about crimes; and, c) to find legal resources.

Study Limitations

RIWI data are limited to Internet users, and, as such, tend not to represent the poorest socio-economic strata. The very large samples gathered tend to mitigate this problem. Further, RIWI data do penetrate poor regions

in manners superior to other common panel techniques, which rely on primed, incented respondents. For example, RIWI’s China data captures respondents in more than 1,000 cities in that country.

Although representative (~50/50%) of sex, RIWI data tend to be slightly skewed toward younger ages because of higher Internet usage among the young. Again, this limitation is reduced by very large RIWI sample sizes and strong response rates for RIWI’s nano-surveys (~10%, with statistically similar response rates every day).

Key Findings: A Reality Check for Prosecutors around the World

The overwhelming finding from this first-of-a-kind application of a novel technology to tap the pulse and opinions of the general global public toward prosecutors should act as a reality check for prosecutors. There is good news and bad news for prosecutors. The good news is that, relative to other government officials, prosecutors are not perceived to be bribed frequently: the global average for perception of bribery of prosecutors is five percent. This compares to 12 percent for business; 13 percent for civil servants; 19 percent for police; and 8 percent for judges.

The bad news is that prosecutors as a group do not work alone in any country, but rather they work in partnership with these other government groups. It is important to work with other government officials to root out bribery wherever it surfaces.

A related reality check is that prosecutors face new threats, or, more accurately, threats that have hitherto not been sufficiently on the public radar. These include:

- a) A fundamental lack of trust of calling the police, seen in virtually all nations;
- b) A shocking level of concern around the world in the power of local gang influence;
- c) A high rate of concern – elevated in emerging and poorer markets – about personal information posted online or being outright stolen; and,
- d) An alarming rate of reported ignorance about how the criminal justice system operates (See following Figure).

Conclusions: New Tools for Prosecutors?

Using the 2011 Freedom House data on Press Freedom, Economic Freedom and Level of Democratic Freedom in a country, RIWI ran statistical tests to determine

if there were any correlations between the Freedom House 'freedom' findings and the IAP GJCI findings. RIWI discovered that a population's basic understanding of how the criminal justice system works, according to the IAP data, is wholly unrelated to the degree to which there is freedom of the press, strong democratic freedom or the degree to which there is economic freedom.

This important finding suggests that, even in very advanced nations economically that enjoy strong freedom of the press and that enjoy political freedom, there is still a very strong need to educate the public about how the criminal justice system works.

In light of these findings, how can prosecutors better educate the public? Social media as a tool to educate the public is being tried in many areas, notably health-care, such as in hand hygiene and in chronic disease prevention. A similar model could be tried in criminal justice education, but the people most affected by the justice system are poor and lesser educated and may be suffering from literacy challenges. The respondents to the GJCI may have factored this finding into their opinions when they reported that social media would, in fact, be a limited tool to educate the public about how the criminal justice does and does not work.

That said, social media channels, such as YouTube™ or Facebook™ or Twitter™ may be powerful tools, the survey findings found, to identify people who might be in a position to be investigated for a crime. This approach could be taken through proper prosecutorial procedure of carefully gathering data judiciously, using natural language scripts and machine language to mine open-access comments on photos where users self-report suspicious activities (such as participation in illegal riots).

Whatever the new technological techniques are that prosecutors will employ in the age of the Internet, it is important for the IAP to keep abreast of new trends. Further, it is important to track global perceptions on how prosecutors can use existent and emerging tools to crack down on criminal behavior before it grows. To this end, it is exciting for The RIWI Corporation, an innovative company whose unique and proprietary data stream is focused on predictive trends, as well as on baseline information-gathering, to partner with the International Association of Prosecutors.

About the RIWI Corporation

The RIWI Corporation is a company born out of patented technology first used by a research unit affiliated with the University of Toronto charged with un-

dertaking government-commissioned work and peer-reviewed research in global pandemic surveillance and drug safety surveillance. RIWI technology is a 'smart data' engine, a nano-survey methodology, proven and peer reviewed in multiple academic papers, real time data, geo-located data, and has been collecting data continuously 24/7 since 2009. The RIWI data introduce a unique, differentiated data stream with over 10 million respondents captured to date. Its global reach penetrates more than 190 countries; data are randomized, privacy-compliant and representative of the Internet population per region. Only real, non-incented, willing respondents accessed on every type of Web device answer RIWI nano-surveys, running every day.

About the Author

Neil Seeman, BA (Queen's), JD (Toronto), MPH (Harvard)

Neil is the Founder and CEO of The RIWI Corporation. Neil was one of four founding editorial board members of the National Post from its launch until its sale to Canwest in 2001. A former Senior Fellow of The Fraser Institute, Neil joined the Univ. of Toronto Medical School to become a project lead for the Hospital Report Research Collaborative, the first to apply dynamic Web-based performance reporting for over 150 hospitals. Neil joined IBM in Oct. 2006, where he led research and consulting in social technologies in health-care for clients around the world. In Oct. 2008, Neil founded the Health Strategy Innovation Cell at Massey College in the University of Toronto. The College's Senior Resident in health system innovation, Neil led a 20-person team of researchers to conduct globally recognized research and Web products in the 'real-time Web'. Neil has authored over 800 essays, editorials, and over 30 peer-reviewed journal articles. He is co-author of four academic books, most recently, *XXL: Obesity and the Limits of Shame* (Univ. of Toronto, 2011), which was a finalist for the Donner Foundation's best book on public policy by a Canadian (2011). His work has been profiled in *The Economist*, the *Washington Post*, *Business Week*, *CNBC*, the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the *Wall Street Journal* and other major media around the world. He has been adjunct faculty at Ryerson University since 2003, teaches "knowledge transfer in the Age of the Web" at the Univ. of Toronto and is Adjunct Faculty in Public Health and Health Policy & Evaluation.



Other pictures of the Annual Conference, Bangkok 2012



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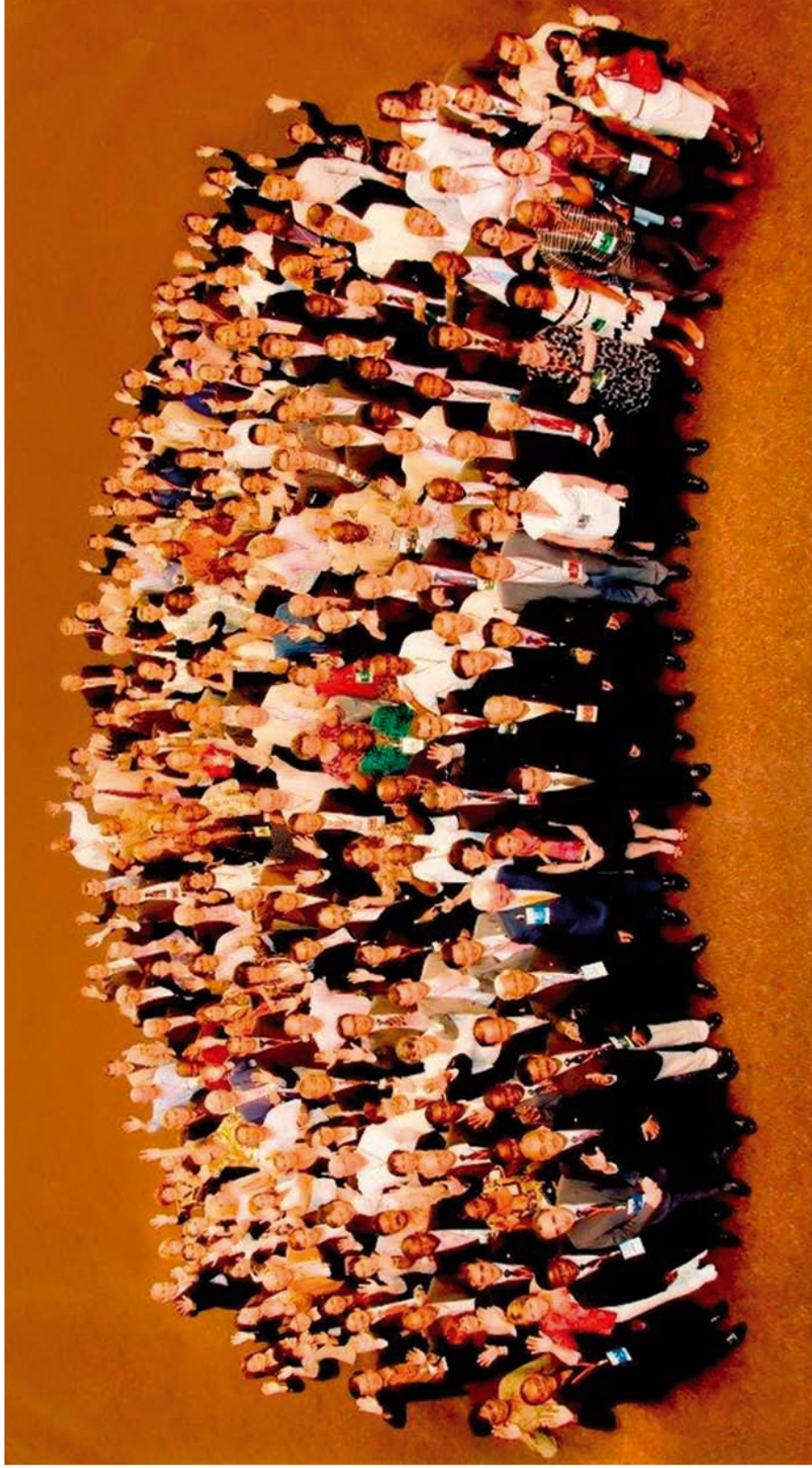
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THE 17TH IAP ANNUAL CONFERENCE AND GENERAL MEETING

28 OCTOBER - 2 NOVEMBER 2012

Bangkok, Thailand

