



# NEWSLETTER

JULY - DECEMBER 2024  
ISSUE #7

## UNODC-KOSTAT Centre of Excellence Activities

### Fourth Regional Meeting on Crime and Criminal Justice in Asia and the Pacific

Bangkok (Thailand), 9-11 July 2024 - The UNODC-KOSTAT Centre of Excellence for Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice in Asia and the Pacific (CoE) organized the Fourth Regional Meeting on Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics in Asia and the Pacific from July 9 to 11, 2024 in Bangkok, Thailand. The meeting was hosted by the Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ) and jointly organized with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice (KICJ), and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP).



The meeting brought together approximately 100 experts, policymakers, and practitioners from national statistical offices, law enforcement agencies, academia, civil society, international organizations, and the private sector. Notably, representatives from 19 countries participated in the sessions and shared their national experiences in producing and managing crime and criminal justice statistics and measuring various types of crime: Bangladesh, Bhutan,

ambodia, China, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

This Fourth Regional Meeting, the first since the Covid-19 pandemic, followed previous regional meetings held in 2014, 2016, and 2019, and two regional trainings on Crime Victimization Surveys (CVS) and the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) in 2017. As a regional platform for the exchange of knowledge and experience, this meeting featured eight plenary sessions with over 50 speakers and moderators, as well as two group discussion sessions with all participants. The objectives of the meeting were to:

- Broaden understanding of the current status of crime and criminal justice statistics in the region.
- Promote existing international standards for producing, collecting, and analyzing crime and criminal justice data and statistics.

- Exchange national and regional experiences and best practices in measuring different types of crime.
- Discuss and propose potential activities to enhance statistical capacity in the region.
- Strengthen a regional partnership to foster joint efforts in this field.

The participants actively engaged in the sessions and reiterated the importance of continuing these meetings regularly. The CoE acknowledged the increasing demand and interest from countries to enhance the availability and quality of their national statistical systems and the data they produce. The CoE will continue to play a pivotal role as the regional hub by implementing the proposed activities and providing technical assistance for the implementation of the ICCS, CVS, the Statistical Framework for Measuring the Gender-related Killing of Women and Girls, ICS-TiP, and the submission of the UN-CTS..

## CoE delivers a National Workshop on SDGs to Korean officials

Daejeon (Republic of Korea) 19 July – The CoE contributed to a national workshop on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) organized by Statistics Korea (KOSTAT).

The workshop aims to provide Korean government officials with a comprehensive understanding of the SDGs and their relevance to current global and national development efforts. KOSTAT, the close partner of the CoE, publishes an annual report on Korea's SDG implementation. As one of the key agencies overseeing the SDGs and responsible for the SDGs indicators, KOSTAT provided workshops for Korean government officials from multiple ministries to broaden their knowledge of SDGs and Korea's achievement in SDGs. In this context, the CoE was invited to the "Understanding the SDGs" sessions. The sessions comprised 4 parts: SDGs and the response from the Korean government, SDG indicator-based policy making and the examples (SDG 2 Agriculture), SDG indicator-based policy making and the examples (SDG 11 City) and SDG indicator-based policy making and the examples (SDG 16

Jonghee Choi, Coordinator of the CoE, provided a comprehensive overview of SDG 16 indicators, including intentional homicide, corruption, and others, explaining their definition and methods of computation, and relevance to global governance. She highlighted that achieving SDG 16 is pivotal for supporting the broader SDG agenda, as strong governance and institutions underpin progress across all goals. The session also featured data collection methodology for SDG 16. United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS), and UNODC Data Portal were introduced for participants' better understanding of data collection and dissemination of UNODC globally.

Additionally, Leejin Kim, Statistical Officer at the CoE, summarized the latest findings from the SDG 16 progress report, jointly produced by UNODC, UNDP, and OHCHR. He highlighted key results and policy implications, helping participants understand global trends and challenges in achieving SDG 16.



## CoE delivers a workshop on Producing High-quality Data on Trafficking in Persons in Indonesia

Jakarta (Indonesia) 29 July - 02 August 2024 – As custodian of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, UNODC is mandated to support countries in measuring their progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 16.2.2 ‘Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation’. As the Republic of Indonesia has signed and ratified to the UN Trafficking Protocol, producing high-quality data on trafficking in persons is a crucial next step to ensure the SDG reporting and the fulfilment of the Protocol’s objectives.

Following up the kick-off meeting on Producing High-Quality Data on Trafficking in Persons held on 27 May, a national workshop was organized in partnership with Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik, BPS), in Jakarta, Indonesia.

A total of 63 representatives from 17 data-producing institutions on trafficking in persons participated in the workshop, including law enforcement agencies, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center, the National Statistical Office, the Indonesia Migrant Workers Union, and the University of Indonesia. The participants actively engaged in the workshop and demonstrated a strong commitment to improve the quality of data related to trafficking in persons in coordination with the Anti Trafficking National Task Force. The workshop was delivered by Giulia Serio, UNODC Research Officer and David Ravaux, CoE Methodology Officer.

The first day of the workshop started with welcoming remarks from Erik Van der Veen, Head of UNODC Indonesia Office and Ateng Hartono, Deputy of Social Statistics of BPS-Statistics Indonesia, and Jonghee Choi, Coordinator of the CoE, where the milestones of the project were highlighted. UNODC then presented the administrative data as crucial for understanding and addressing trafficking in persons because it provides detailed information to help identify at-risk populations, track trends, and evaluate the effectiveness of policies and interventions. After sharing the findings of the data availability assessment, UNODC delivered a presentation on the [International Classification Standard for Administrative Data on Trafficking in Persons](#) (IC-TIP), an instrument used to facilitate the production and dissemination of high-quality administrative data related to the crime of trafficking in persons.



On the second day, data governance, the process of establishing the roles and rules for how data are to be managed, was presented to the audience. Moreover, an action plan was outlined by the participants in order to implement the IC-TIP in Indonesia. The participants highlighted the need for implementing a survey to measure the prevalence of trafficking in persons in order to complement the currently available administrative data.

The last day focused on making the participants familiar with the methods used to estimate the prevalence rate of trafficking in persons, i.e., the survey and non-survey methods such as the [Multiple System Estimation](#). The Project “Standard Tool for Analyzing Trafficking in Persons (STATIP)” was presented as an instrument to develop standardized survey tools to estimate the prevalence of trafficking in persons for the purpose of forced labour. Finally, the International Labour Organization (ILO) shared its experience in conducting a survey on decent work in marine fishing in Indonesia, which will be finalized by October 2024.

Following the workshop, the CoE visited relevant national institutions to prepare the grounds for implementing a survey to estimate the prevalence of forced labour under the STATIP project, which is aimed at developing a single set of tools allowing for the measurement of trafficking in persons (as per the United Nations Protocol on Trafficking in Persons) and forced labour (as per the ILO 1930 Convention No.29). This collaborative effort will pave the way for a comprehensive and coordinated approach to addressing and mitigating forced labour in Indonesia.

## CoE co-organizes the 3rd Asia Pacific Expert Conference for Criminal Justice (APECCJ)

Seoul (Republic of Korea) 13 August 2024 – The 3rd Asia Pacific Expert Conference for Criminal Justice (APECCJ), was held in Seoul, bringing together leading experts, policymakers, and researchers from across the region. Jointly organized by the Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice (KICJ) and the UNODC-KOSTAT Centre of Excellence (CoE), this year's conference focused on the integration of evidence-based policy and digital technologies to enhance crime prevention and criminal justice in the Asia Pacific region.

The conference began with opening remarks from Tae-hoon Ha, President of KICJ, who highlighted the importance of crime statistics and the discussion at the international level of this topic.



The remark was followed by Hyoungil Lee, the Commissioner of Statistics Korea (KOSTAT), underlining the importance of evidence-based policy facilitated by crime and criminal justice statistics and KOSTAT's expanding role as a hub to disseminate information to the Asia Pacific region. In the keynote session, Kevin Wolff from John Jay College of Criminal Justice of The City University of New York (CUNY) discussed the importance of Crime Victimization Surveys (CVS) to uncover the dark figure of crime and emphasized the role of technology in enhancing the accuracy and inclusivity of data collection.

The first thematic session provided insights into the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) and CVS in the region. Kyeongbo Sim, Deputy Director of Standard Division at KOSTAT, delivered a presentation on the development of the Korean Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (KCCS) and the achieved results. Then, Jisu Kim, Statistical Officer of the CoE elaborated on the status of CVS implementation in Asia and the Pacific and shared best practices.

Seong-Hoon Park, Director at KICJ, Khishigzaya Tumurjav, Senior Specialist at the National Statistics Office of Mongolia, and Kheam They, Director at the National Statistics Office of Cambodia shared their experiences in implementing the CVS in their national contexts, highlighting the assistance provided by the CoE.

During the second thematic session, the KICJ delivered case studies on the establishment of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics (CCJS) service system. Wonshin Hong, Project Manager of KICJ presented on the Institute's CCJS data service and shared KICJ's modernization strategy aimed at making the data accessible to a wide range of users. Meanwhile, Jinhong Kim, IT Programme Officer of KICJ presented a case study on using innovative technology to improve the dissemination of KICJ's research achievements. These cases showed how suitable use of AI can benefit the CCJS in the region. Following the session, the CoE engaged with participants to explore potential areas of collaboration where it could offer support.

The conference provided a platform for Member States in the region to share best practices, address implementation challenges, and leverage digital technologies such as AI and data analytics for crime data collection and analysis. The sessions highlighted opportunities for the CoE to enhance its role in supporting Member States in Asia and the Pacific. Specifically, the CoE's collaboration with regional partners like KICJ was emphasized as essential for advancing the development and modernization of CCJS infrastructure across the region, ensuring that countries can effectively utilize crime data to inform evidence-based policymaking.



## CoE co-organized the Regional Training on Crime Statistics from a Gender Perspective

Chiba (Japan) 3-6 September – The intersection of crime and gender is becoming a critical focus for policymakers and researchers. To address this pressing issue, the UNODC-KOSTAT Centre of Excellence for Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice in Asia and the Pacific (UNODC-KOSTAT CoE), United Nations Statistical Institute of Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) and UN Women Centre of Excellence for Gender Equity (UN Women CoE) together with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Gender Team co-organized the “Regional Training on Crime Statistics from a Gender Perspective.”

The training was based on “The Second Online Course on Crime Statistics from a Gender Perspective” developed in 2022 by UNODC, SIAP, and the UNODC-KOSTAT CoE, and targeted national experts from national statistics offices, law enforcement agencies, prosecution services, ministry of justice and research institutes across ten countries in Asia.

Hansol Jung, programme officer at CoE, highlighted the 'transformative role that data plays in integrating gender considerations into policy-making' and reiterated the importance of 'analys[ing] crime statistics through a gender lens in order to uncover insights essential for developing effective and inclusive policies.' This approach goes beyond disaggregating data by sex or counting incidents; it involves a nuanced understanding of how gender influences both the perpetration and victimization of crime, enabling to identify patterns, address inequalities and develop more effective and targeted interventions.

The training offered participants a structured journey through the integration of gender perspectives in crime and criminal justice statistics. It introduced and highlighted key concepts such as gender mainstreaming, and the importance of aligning crime statistics with gender-focused objectives. The training also emphasized the need to build a coordinated statistical system that incorporates gender dimensions, leveraging tools like the ICCS.



As the sessions progressed, participants gained a deeper understanding of specific crimes through a gender lens, particularly in relation to the SDGs. Topics included intentional homicide, physical, psychological, and sexual violence, harassment, forced (child) marriage, female genital mutilation/cutting, sex-selective abortion as well as trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, controlled drugs, corruption, and terrorism. The participants were introduced to data sources for each criminal act, the computation method for such indicators, and their impact on different genders.

In addition to the online course, the training presented the [Statistical Framework for Measuring the Gender-related Killing of Women and Girls \(also referred to as 'Femicide/Feminicide'\)](#) jointly developed by UNODC and UN Women and touched upon other emerging issues like technology-facilitated violence against women (TFVAW) and Crimes that affect the Environment, offering insights into the global initiatives and challenges of gathering data in this evolving space. Participants explored various data sources, both traditional and non-traditional, and learned how to select the most appropriate ones for different types of criminal acts.

In addition to theoretical knowledge, the course provided practical training on data collection and analysis. On the last day, participants were divided into two groups: Data producers were engaged in hands-on sessions using R software to compute gender-related SDG indicators while data users explored communication strategies for presenting crime and gender statistics.

The training also featured presentations from the participants in order to encourage knowledge-sharing and learn from each other. The participants presented their country-specific experiences in collecting and using gender-sensitive crime data. By the end of the course, participants were equipped with the technical skills and strategic insights to enhance gender mainstreaming in their national crime statistics systems.

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## CoE advances ongoing support for Kyrgyzstan's National Crime Victimization Survey



Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan) 30 September – 4 October – As part of UNODC's ongoing efforts to enhance crime and criminal justice statistics, the UNODC-KOSTAT Centre of Excellence (CoE) played a pivotal role in supporting the implementation of Kyrgyzstan's National Crime Victimization Survey (CVS).

During the week-long mission, the CoE, the UNODC Information Centre, and UNODC Kyrgyzstan held a series of individual meetings with key national stakeholders – such as the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), General Prosecutor Office (GPO), Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), and National Statistical Commission (NSC) – and conducted a practical workshop where all stakeholders participated to establish clear roles and coordination, review draft methodologies, and maximize the utility of survey results.

Throughout the mission, the UNODC team stressed the importance of collecting reliable data on unreported and unrecorded crimes, highlighting how CVS data will complement administrative records to provide a more complete picture of crime in Kyrgyzstan. This includes capturing information on victims, perpetrators, and public perception of safety, ultimately contributing to better policymaking and crime prevention strategies.

The workshop featured a session from national institutions, detailing their works and responsibilities in producing and managing data, to deepen understanding of existing data sources in the country and the national crime and criminal justice statistics system. A dedicated brainstorming session invited all participants to review and share insights into the draft methodologies to strengthen the effectiveness of national CVS. Positive engagement and support from all parties demonstrated a collective commitment to the survey's successful implementation.

The UNODC team also delivered a two-day fieldwork training for interviewers and supervisors, providing in-depth guidance on conducting interviews with a sensitive nature, addressing ethical considerations, and protecting the respondents' confidentiality. The training emphasised practical skills such as securing informed consent, navigating sensitive topics like violence, and managing non-response and operational challenges in the field.

Participants engaged in hands-on exercises, including role-playing interview scenarios to understand interviewer and respondent dynamics, receive peer feedback, and discuss common fieldwork challenges such as non-response and technical issues. Moreover, group discussions were held to review these exercises, allowing participants to share experiences and refine their approaches. The discussions helped finalize the survey's operational details, including the decision to name the survey the "Public Safety Survey" and the strategy for the initial contact with respondents.

With ongoing support from the CoE, the next steps involve finalizing survey instruments, questionnaires and methodologies, and fieldwork plans, while keeping local authorities and national stakeholders informed of progress. The results of the Public Safety Survey, Kyrgyzstan's National Crime Victimization Survey, are expected to contribute to shaping more responsive and effective crime prevention policies, aligning the country's criminal justice system with international standards and making it more people-centred.

## ICCS implementation workshop in Bahrain and Saudi Arabia



Manama (Bahrain), Riyadh (Saudi Arabia), 2-10 October – The CoE, in collaboration with UNODC Mexico and UNODC Research and Trend Analysis Branch (RAB), jointly delivered training sessions on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) in Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. The trainings were organized in collaboration with the UNODC Office for the Gulf Cooperation Council Region (OGCCR), which supported the trainers throughout the events by providing their regional expertise.

The workshops introduced participants from national institutions with relevance to crime and criminal justice statistics to the ICCS, detailing its principles, application, benefits, strengths and how to address potential challenges during implementation.

The first training took place over two days in Bahrain, organized with the support of the Ministry of Interior (MOI). The opening session featured remarks from Hatem Aly, Regional UNODC Regional Representative for the GCC Region and a representative from MOI. Trainers presented sessions on the development, structure, and implementation of the ICCS, followed by practical activities such as mapping national criminal acts to the relevant ICCS codes. These exercises allowed participants to gain a clear understanding of the ICCS coding structure and how to implement it in the national context. Additionally, UNODC provided an implementation roadmap, outlining recommended steps for enhancing the crime and criminal justice statistics classification system in Bahrain, emphasizing inter-institutional cooperation. Participants gathered in inter-agency groups to propose national implementation roadmaps and identify potential challenges in implementing the ICCS in the country. Participants included 28 technical experts from the relevant government agencies that collect, produce or disseminate crime statistics.



The second training was held in Riyadh for crime and criminal justice institutions in Saudi Arabia, with the support of Naif Arab University of Security Sciences (NAUSS), over the course of 5 days. Opening with remarks from the Vice President of the Department of Training at NAUSS, stressing the importance of crime statistics in ensuring timely and effective response to crime, the training provided a comprehensive introduction to ICCS to equip the participants with a clear understanding of the ICCS and the process of building correspondence tables and adapting the ICCS to national needs. A practical case study showcasing the experience of the Republic of Korea in implementing the ICCS was also delivered.



The trainers also led interactive exercises of mapping crime to the ICCS and discussing the current crime data collection and crime classifications in each institution represented. The sessions prompted lengthy discussions and Q&A sessions among the participants.

The workshops successfully achieved their goal of fostering collaboration between national institutions in the field of crime and criminal justice statistics, raising awareness of the necessity for a standardised national crime classification based on international standards and highlighting the critical role of inter-agency cooperation. Throughout the workshops, participants actively engaged in the interactive exercises, and representatives from various national institutions expressed their commitments to advancing inter-agency collaboration and reiterated their dedication to implementing the ICCS.

## CoE participates in the INTERPOL's 1st Future of Policing Congress

Incheon (Republic of Korea) 24-25 October – The CoE participated in the first INTERPOL Future of Policing Congress co-hosted by Korean National Police Agency (KNPA) and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). The congress brought together law enforcement leaders, future experts, and other relevant stakeholders from industry and academia from 37 countries to envision potential scenarios for the future, understand their implications for law enforcement functions, and strengthen law enforcement agencies for upcoming challenges.

The Congress commenced with opening remarks from INTERPOL Secretary General, Jürgen Stock, highlighting the importance of working, learning and operating in a fast-changing world. Congratulatory remarks were followed by Commissioner General of KNPA, Cho Ji Ho, who underlined the role of the congress in presenting countries with an invaluable opportunity to canvass new possibilities in responding to technology-driven crimes.



The Congress featured discussions on three themes: Future scenarios of law enforcement and policing in social, technological, economic, environmental, and geopolitical landscape; Impact on law enforcement in terms of the evolution of crime, policing duties, data and evidence, and changing models of policing, trust and citizen expectations; Path forward for law enforcement preparedness, encompassing equipment and tools, skill sets, processes and procedures, organizational structures, and international cooperation. Participants shared insights for future policing and reached a consensus that better training and education should be given to the police when it comes to new technology and digital solutions.

During the sessions, the CoE stressed its role as a regional innovation hub to strengthen the statistical capacity of Member States in the field of crime and criminal justice. A particular emphasis was made to the implementation of International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), which provides a framework for the systematic production and comparison of statistical data across different criminal justice institutions and jurisdictions.

## CoE strengthens partnership between KOSTAT and UNODC through strategic meeting



Daejeon (Republic of Korea), 29 October 2024 – On 29 October 2024, Jean-Luc Lemahieu, UNODC Director of Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, visited Daejeon, Republic of Korea, as part of his visit to the country to engage with key counterparts and attend the 31st Anti-Drug Liaison Officials' Meeting for International Cooperation (ADLOMICO). This marked his second visit to Daejeon since the CoE was established in 2019.



A highlight of his visit was the meeting with the Commissioner of Statistics Korea (KOSTAT), where they engaged in meaningful discussions on joint efforts and achievements from the CoE. With a shared commitment to expanding efforts on the implementation of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) and addressing emerging challenges such as cybercrime, both emphasized the importance of robust data systems to support informed and effective policymaking. This meeting reaffirmed the strong partnership between UNODC and KOSTAT and underscored their joint commitment to enhancing crime and criminal justice data quality across the region through the work of the CoE.

Following the meeting with KOSTAT, Jean-Luc visited the CoE and expressed strong support for the CoE's efforts in addressing emerging challenges in the region. He highlighted the Centre's role in promoting safety through reliable, data-driven insights and conveyed his confidence in the team's work for the Centre's continued growth and impact across Asia and the Pacific.

Later, Jean-Luc delivered a lecture at Chungnam National University, addressing today's complex global security issues and the urgent need to rebuild trust and strengthen collective leadership. Reflecting on the current climate of crises, he discussed the underlying causes of instability and highlighted that trust and unity will be key to tackling global issues.

## CoE Participates in the 2024 Joint Seminar on Korean Crime Classification for Statistical Purposes

Daejeon (Republic of Korea), 20 November 2024 – Since 2016, the Korean Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (KCCS) Seminar has provided a platform for discussions between academia and relevant government agencies on the development and refinement of the KCCS based on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS).



The 2024 KCCS Seminar, co-organized by Statistics Korea (KOSTAT) and the Korean Police Studies Association (KOPSA), brought together experts from the Korea Coast Guard and respective academic research teams to discuss the progress of the KCCS and explore its practical applications. Discussions ranged from applying the KCCS to domestic crime statistics and reclassifying the current crime statistics to align with the KCCS using artificial intelligence (AI) to developing maritime crime statistics based on the KCCS.

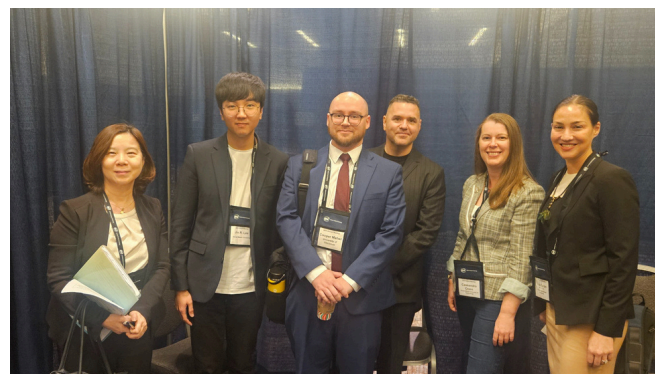
In his opening remarks, Hyungjun Ahn, Deputy Commissioner of KOSTAT, highlighted the increasing complexity of modern crime, such as cybercrime and transnational crime and the need for reliable and robust crime statistics for actionable crime prevention strategies. He expressed gratitude to national criminal justice agencies for their collaborative efforts to develop the KCCS. Professor Wook Kang, President of KOPSA, emphasized crime classifications in addressing the rise of economic and transnational crimes and in supporting evidence-based policymaking.

The seminar commenced with a presentation on the development of the KCCS, its current progress in implementation, and future plans for its expansion and application in improving crime classification and statistical analysis. This was followed by a presentation from Jonghee Choi, CoE Coordinator, who began her presentation by emphasizing the practical use of classification and added that KOSTAT was preparing a user guide following the completion of the KCCS classification, hoping that it would be widely utilized through related training. She introduced UNODC global standard tools for crime statistics based on the ICCS and elaborated on the benefits of implementing the ICCS in fostering international comparability, supporting evidence-based policymaking, and helping uncover hidden crime patterns. She concluded by underscoring the CoE role in providing capacity-building and methodological guidance across the Asia-Pacific region.

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## Cybercrime Research and Collaboration: A Key Global Initiative at the 2024 ASC Annual Meeting

13-16 November 2024 – Every year, the American Society of Criminology (ASC), the largest organization focused on disseminating knowledge and scholarly research in the fields of crime and criminal justice, organizes an annual meeting and brings together criminologists, researchers, and policymakers around the world to exchange ideas on the latest trends and research in crime and criminal justice. The theme of the 79th Annual Meeting was “Criminological Research and Education Matters: People, Policy, and Practice in Tumultuous Times.”



Thousands of professionals discussed a wide range of topics, including the intersection of race, gender, and victimization, highlighting the need for a deeper understanding of marginalized groups. Cybercrime was one of the major themes, with sessions like “Charting the Future for Cybercrime Research” discussing advancements in the field, ranging from identity theft to AI-driven crime prevention tools. Experts emphasized the importance of cross-disciplinary collaboration between psychology, law, and computer science to address the evolving landscape of digital crime. This collaboration is especially critical as new threats, such as deepfakes, continue to emerge. Additionally, there was a strong emphasis on the importance of digital literacy and open-mindedness in order to effectively tackle the complexities of modern cybercrime.

Amid these discussions, Jonghee Choi, Coordinator of the UNODC-KOSTAT Centre of Excellence (CoE), convened a collaborative meeting centered on the development of a standardized framework to measure cybercrime. The main objective of this initiative is trifold:

- to address challenges in global data collection on cybercrime, which are often hindered by inconsistent legal definitions and barriers to data sharing across jurisdictions
- to support future efforts to combat cybercrime by clarifying responsibilities for data collection
- to foster international cooperation to accurately reflect the scale and complexity of digital threats

The meeting included experts from the Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice (KICJ), the Seoul Institute, George Mason University, and the University of Alabama, who highlighted key gaps in cybercrime statistics and data collection methods. Key outcomes from the meeting included identifying the target users of the cybercrime framework; prioritizing the specific types of cybercrime such as financial fraud and child exploitation; and outlining a multi-stage development plan, which involves consultations at the international level, pilot studies, and continuous refinements.

Looking ahead, the CoE plans to further strengthen its global network of cybercrime experts and foster deeper discussions on the feasibility and practical application of various measurement frameworks. Insights from current research on cybercrime will be incorporated into future initiatives, ensuring that the international community is equipped to tackle the evolving challenges posed by cybercrime.

Through these collaborations, the CoE is poised to lead the way in shaping future global standards for cybercrime measurement, advancing the understanding of the ever-changing digital landscape, and developing effective strategies to counter this growing threat.

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## CoE highlights the accomplishments and strategic plans at Asia Pacific Statistics Week 2024

Bangkok (Thailand). The CoE contributed to the 2024 Asia-Pacific Statistics Week through active participation in key sessions and events. Building on previous contributions to the 7th and 8th Committee on Statistics, the Centre highlighted achievements, ongoing projects, and future plans to enhance statistical frameworks and tools that address emerging trends in crime and criminal justice data.



The Asia-Pacific Statistics Week is a regional forum that brings together statistical experts, policymakers, national statistical offices, and development partners to address existing challenges in statistical systems and advance the use of data and statistics for sustainable development. The event consists of a series of high-level meetings and sessions designed to facilitate dialogue, share best practices, and promote regional cooperation on statistical innovations.



At the Twentieth Session of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) Governing Council, Jonghee Choi, Coordinator of the CoE emphasized partnerships with SIAP and the UN Women Centre of Excellence, showcasing initiatives such as the Regional Training on Crime Statistics from a Gender Perspective and the expansion of the Femicide Framework e-learning module. The Council prioritized emerging areas such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), big data, and regional collaboration, aligning with the CoE's commitment to innovative and impactful statistical training.

During the Nineteenth Management Seminar for Heads of National Statistical Offices, the CoE contributed to discussions on creating agile statistical systems. Participants shared their experiences on addressing dynamic data needs through teamwork and user-centric approaches. The CoE actively engaged in conversations promoting the integration of crime and justice statistics into national systems and underscored the importance of regional cooperation in data collection.

At the Ninth Session of the Committee on Statistics, the CoE Coordinator introduced UNODC's initiative to develop a statistical framework for measuring cybercrime. She called on Member States to collaborate by sharing insights and challenges, reinforcing the importance of partnerships in tackling this evolving issue. In informal discussions after the session, participants emphasized the importance of capacity-building efforts to support the implementation of the framework, particularly in resource-limited and developing countries.

During a lightning talk session, Research Officer Crystal Pae delivered a talk on the importance of cybercrime data, emphasizing how it can shape effective policies and strengthen global collaboration and underscoring the urgency of UNODC's initiative to develop a statistical framework for cybercrime. During the week, the CoE highlighted its achievements and ongoing projects through an engaging exhibition booth, strengthening collaborations and increasing visibility for its work.

Through building strong partnerships and leading key initiatives, the CoE drives progress in crime and justice statistics, enhances the resilience of data systems, and equips stakeholders to tackle pressing challenges. The Centre will continue efforts to advance statistical innovation and excellence throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

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## **UNODC and Viet Nam Supreme People's Procuracy Collaborate to Strengthen Digital Forensics and Cybercrime Resilience Through Study Visit to the Republic of Korea**



Seoul (Republic of Korea) – A delegation from the Viet Nam Supreme People’s Procuracy (SPP), with the support of the UNODC Global Programme on Cybercrime and the CoE, participated in a study visit to the Republic of Korea aimed at strengthening their skills in digital forensics and cybercrime investigations. The visit comes as part of Viet Nam’s ongoing efforts to enhance its digital forensic capabilities, with a focus on strengthening the newly established Digital Forensic Laboratory at the Supreme People’s Procuracy to better address the growing complexities of cybercrime.

During the visit, the delegation held in-depth discussions with leading Korean institutions, including the Supreme Prosecutors’ Office, the National Forensic Service, Korea International Cooperation Agency, as well as experts from academia and private industry. These engagements highlighted practical approaches to handling digital evidence, applying artificial intelligence (AI)-driven forensic tools, and overcoming obstacles such as encrypted devices and sophisticated cyber threats.

A significant focus of the visit was the development of partnerships to enhance cooperation at both the national and international levels. The delegation explored opportunities to collaborate on research initiatives and capacity building programs to advance Viet Nam’s digital forensics capabilities and strengthen its cybercrime resilience.

This study visit aligns with the CoE and UNODC Global Programme on Cybercrime’s broader efforts to promote regional collaboration as well as capacity building for criminal justice officials, supported by the insights gathered and partnerships formed throughout this visit. By fostering collaboration and sharing expertise, this initiative reinforces the importance of regional partnerships in combating transnational cybercrime and improving justice systems.



## PUBLICATIONS

### In brief - Femicide in 2023 - Global estimates of intimate partner/family member femicides



This report provides information on disturbing, but well-known, facts: violence against women remains widespread, including in its most extreme manifestation, femicide, which is universal—transcending borders, socioeconomic statuses, and age groups. This report was published during the 16 days of Activism campaign in line with 25th anniversary of International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. Access the publication [here](#).

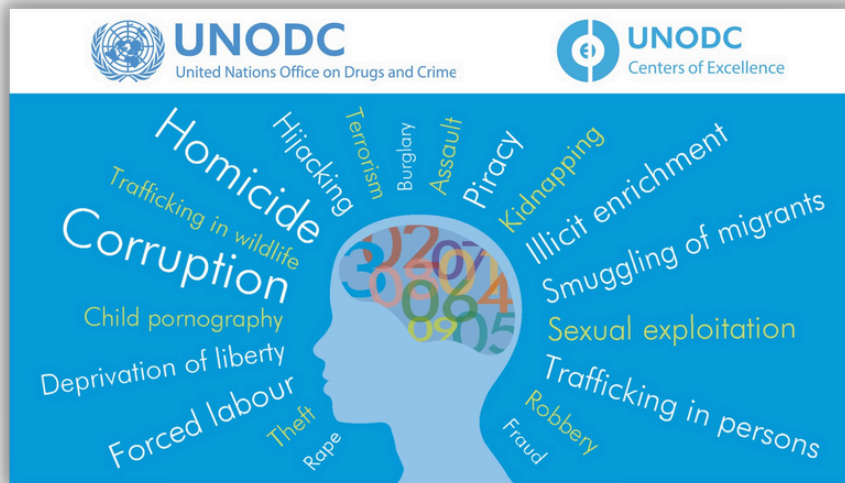
### Global Report on Trafficking in Persons



Global Report on Trafficking in Persons presents a global picture of the trends, patterns and flows of trafficking, alongside detailed regional analyses. This edition of the Global Report presents a special chapter on Africa produced with the purpose of unveiling trafficking patterns and flows within the African continent. Read more [here](#).

## ONLINE COURSES

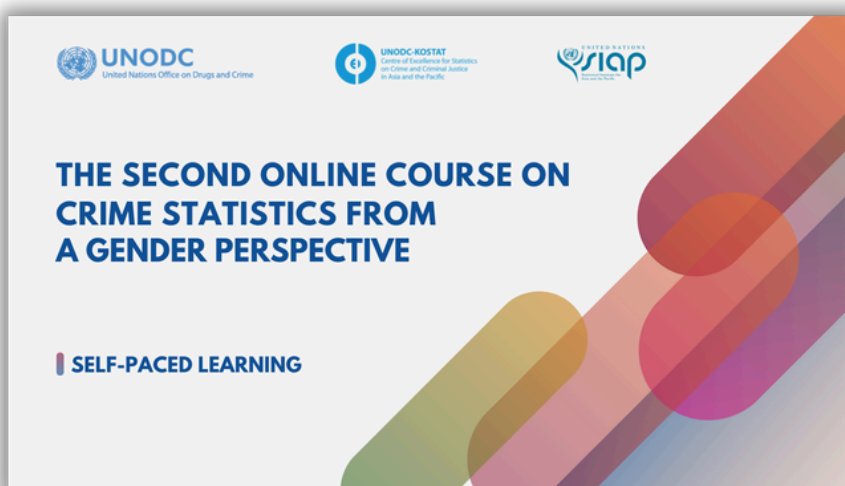
### ICCS eLearning Course



- Self-paced
- 2 modules
- Duration: 110 min
- Available in: English
- Free

**This course** outlines what the ICCS is and how it enables the cross-cutting monitoring of criminal offences across all criminal justice institutions.

### Crime Statistics from a Gender Perspective

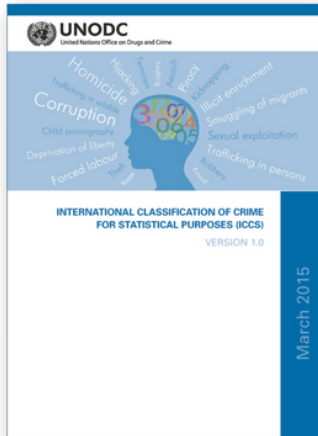


Learn more about the basic concepts, methods and frameworks required to compile crime statistics in relation to gender through **this course**.



## METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS

### The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purpose



The **International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purpose** (ICCS) is:

- The first international classification of crime for statistical purposes
- A methodological tool that provides a comprehensive framework for producing statistics on crime and criminal justice
- A hierarchical classification whose categories are mutually exclusive and exhaustive



### Manual on Victimization Surveys



The **Manual on Victimization Surveys** serves as a comprehensive source of information for developing national crime victimization survey

#### SDG Indicators covered by the Manual on Victimization Survey

16.1.3	Physical, sexual, or psychological violence
16.1.4	Perception of safety
16.3.1	Access to justice: Physical, sexual, or psychological violence
16.5.1	Bribery (population)
11.7.2	Physical or sexual harassment



## METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS

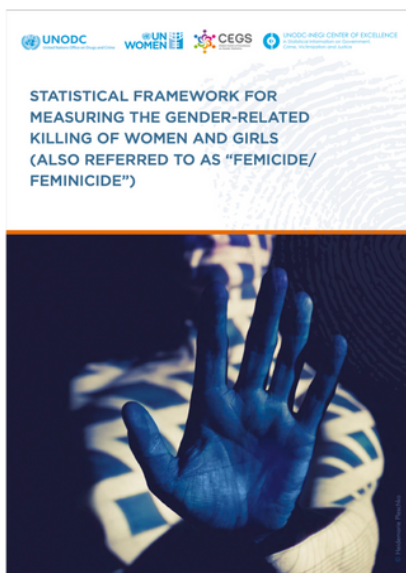
### Manual on Corruption Surveys



The **Manual on Corruption Surveys** provides countries with practical guidance to develop, plan and implement corruption surveys particularly for SDG 16 target 5: "Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms".



### Statistical Framework for Measuring the Gender-Related Killing of Women and Girls (also referred to as "Femicide/Feminicide")



The **Statistical framework for measuring the gender-related killing of women and girls** was jointly developed by UNODC and UN Women to provide a comprehensive framework for measuring the gender-related killing of women and girls by identifying the list of variables that can be used to identify and count the various types of such killings.

The framework also identifies the main data that should be collected for providing information on victims, perpetrators and state response to gender-related killings of women and girls.



## METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS

### International Classification Standard for Administrative Data on Trafficking in Persons (IC-TIP)

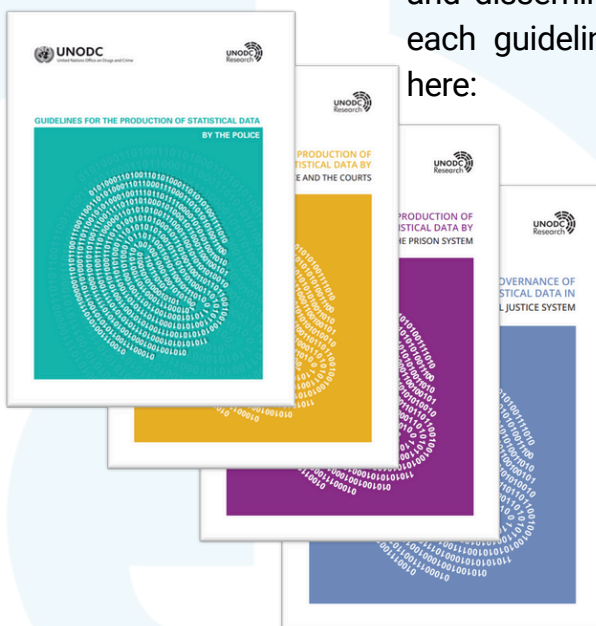


The **IC-TIP** was developed by IOM, in partnership with UNODC, as a common international classification standard, that aims to facilitate the production and dissemination of high-quality administrative data relating to various aspects of the crime of trafficking in persons.



### Guidelines for the Production of Statistical Data

The Guidelines for the Production of Statistical Data provide support to countries in the collection, production and dissemination of high-quality statistics. Delve into each guideline's details by criminal justice institution here:



- [Police](#)
- [Prosecution service and court](#)
- [Prison system](#)
- [Criminal Justice System](#)



## METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS

### SDG 16 Survey Initiative



The **SDG16 Survey Initiative** jointly developed by UNDP, UNODC and OHCHR provides a high quality, well tested tool that countries can use to measure progress on many of the survey-based indicators under SDG16.



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