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**European Committee on Crime Problems
(CDPC)**

**Committee of Experts
on the Operation of European Conventions
on Co-operation in Criminal Matters
(PC-OC)**

**OPEN ENDED CATALOGUE OF INTERNATIONAL JUDICIAL NETWORKS
OF OPERATIONAL RELEVANCE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST
TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME**

General European Networks

	PURPOSE	MEMBERS
<p>EUROJUST (European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation)</p> <p>www.eurojust.europa.eu</p>	<p>Judicial cooperation unit composed of national prosecutors, magistrates, or police officers of equivalent competences who have been detached from each Member State according to their own legal systems.</p> <p>Aims to reinforce the fight against serious organised crime by initiating and assisting the coordination of investigations and prosecutions between the competent authorities in the Member States, in particular, by facilitating the execution of international mutual legal assistance and the implementation of extradition requests.</p> <p>Assists investigations and prosecutions concerning a Member State and a non-Member State if a cooperation agreement has been concluded or if an essential interest in providing assistance is demonstrated.</p> <p>Types of crime and offences covered: terrorism, drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings, counterfeiting, money laundering, fraud and corruption, criminal offences affecting the European community's financial interests, environmental crimes, participation in a criminal organization.</p>	<p><u>Member States of the EU</u></p> <p><u>Established contact points in 23 non-Member States</u> Albania, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Egypt, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Russian Federation, Serbia, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and the USA.</p>
<p>European Judicial Network (EJN)</p> <p>www.ejn-crimjust.europa.eu</p>	<p>The EJN is a network of national contact points for the facilitation of judicial cooperation in criminal matters.</p> <p>National Contact points are designated by the central authorities competent in international judicial cooperation. They are specialists in judicial cooperation in criminal matters and are active intermediaries in facilitating cooperation. They assist with identifying and establishing direct contacts between competent authorities and by providing legal and practical information necessary to prepare an effective request for judicial cooperation or to improve judicial cooperation in general. To improve the application/implementation of the EU and International legal instruments, the EJN Contact Points also provide trainings in their Member States and information to the EU Institutions on judicial cooperation topics.</p> <p>Tools available on the EJN's website:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dedicated Areas for featured topics: Information on current international judicial cooperation topics, e.g. COVID-19, e-Evidence, European Arrest Warrant and European Investigation Order. - Fiches Belges: provide practical information on specific sets of measures that are covered by judicial cooperation in criminal matters, including the gathering of electronic evidence through MLA procedures and voluntary cooperation. - Judicial Atlas: establishes the competent authority to contact to request judicial cooperation in criminal matters, depending on the type of cooperation required. 	<p>Approximately 400 national contact points in:</p> <p><u>Member States of the EU</u></p> <p><u>EU candidate countries</u> Albania, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey</p> <p><u>Associated countries</u> Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland</p> <p>Non-EU countries: Our method is to connect with other judicial networks. Additionally, EJN has nominated Contact Points in Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada,</p>

	<p>- Compendium: tool for drafting requests such as MLA requests and freezing orders.</p> <p>- Judicial Library: Repository for documents, legal instruments, case-law and information related to judicial cooperation. The Library also includes Status of implementation of all EU legal instruments, Member States notifications and word forms for Mutual Recognition instruments.</p>	<p>Chile, Israel, Japan, Kosovo*, Russia, Taiwan, Ukraine and United States of America</p> <p>* This designation is without prejudice to the positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.</p>
<p>Committee of Experts on the Operation of European Conventions on Co-Operation in Criminal Matters (PC-OC) Council of Europe</p> <p>www.coe.int/tcj</p>	<p>The PC-OC is the forum in which experts elaborate ways to facilitate international cooperation in criminal matters and identify solutions to obstacles hampering the practical application of Council of European Treaties in the fields of extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfer of proceedings, transfer of sentenced persons, supervision of offenders, international validity of judgments, and seizure and confiscation of proceeds of crime.</p> <p>The PC-OC provides lists of contact points in the State Parties to the Conventions within its remit for the application of these conventions. For example, the list of officials involved in the practical application of the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -European Convention on Extradition -European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters -Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons <p>For the application of other conventions within the competency of the PC-OC, a list of single points of contact has been drawn up.</p>	<p><u>47 Member States</u></p> <p>Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, , Turkey, Ukraine, UK</p> <p><u>Other State Parties</u></p> <p>Australia, Bahamas, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Honduras, India, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Panama, South Africa, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, USA, Venezuela</p>

<p>South East European Prosecutors Advisory Group (SEEPAG)</p> <p>www.selec.org/about-seepag/</p>	<p>SEEPAG is a network of experienced prosecutors which enhances the cooperation and coordination between national investigating and prosecuting authorities.</p> <p>It assists SELEC countries (Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre) in operational matters and facilitates the exchange of information and evidence whilst also providing guidance, assistance, and feedback on justice and law enforcement matters.</p> <p>Member states are represented in SEEPAG by an experienced prosecutor/judge working in international cooperation in criminal matters, nominated by the Prosecutor General and/or by the Minister of Justice of the respective country. It is composed of National Prosecutorial Focal Points established in each member state seeking to promote the timely exchange of information and evidence through the proper execution of mutual legal assistance requests and more informal channels of communication.</p>	<p>Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Turkey</p>
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Specialised European Networks

	PURPOSE	MEMBERS
Camden Assets Recovery Interagency Network (CARIN) www.carin-network.org	<p>Informal interagency network of law enforcement and judicial practitioners as well as specialists in the field of asset tracing, freezing, seizure and confiscation.</p> <p>Each member state is represented by a law enforcement officer and a judicial expert (prosecutor, investigation judge – depending on the legal system) called ‘national contact points’. CARIN contacts support the complete asset recovery process.</p> <p>Principal objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to establish a network of contact points - to focus on the proceeds of all crimes, within the scope of international obligations - to be a centre of expertise on all aspects of tackling the proceeds of crime - to promote the exchange of information and good practices - to facilitate training in all aspects of tackling the proceeds of crime 	<p><u>54 Registered Member Jurisdictions</u></p> <p>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Guernsey, Hungary, Ireland, Isle of Man, Italy, Jersey, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, USA</p>
Convention on Cybercrime 24/7 Contact Points www.coe.int/en/web/cybercrime/tcy	<p>In order to facilitate immediate, “expedited” or provisional measures, the Convention on Cybercrime of the Council of Europe stipulates in its Article 35 that each party to the Convention establishes a 24/7 point of contact. The provisional measures taken by these contact points in most cases need to be followed up to by formal requests for legal cooperation.</p>	<p>Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, Canada, Dominican Republic, Israel, Japan, Mauritius, Panama, Sri Lanka, USA</p>

<p>Genocide Network</p> <p>www.eurojust.europa.eu/Practitioners/Genocide-Network</p>	<p>The European Network of Contact Points in respect of responsible for the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes ('the Genocide Network') promotes close cooperation between the national authorities to investigate and prosecute crimes against humanity, prosecute the crime of genocide, and war crimes.</p> <p>The Network facilitates cooperation and assistance across the Member States who exchange information, investigate, and prosecute persons and suspects that commit or participate in commission of relevant crimes.</p> <p>Each Member State designates a contact point facilitating the cooperation and for exchanging information between authorities.</p>	<p>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden</p> <p><u>Observers</u> Bosnia-Herzegovina, Canada, Norway, Switzerland, UK, USA</p>
<p>Network of National Experts on Joint Investigation Teams (JIT)</p> <p>www.eurojust.europa.eu/Practitioners/JITs/</p>	<p>Each Member State to the European Union designates a National Expert with a view to encouraging the use of JITs and exchanging experience on best practices.</p> <p>The aim of the JIT's network is to facilitate the work of practitioners in Member States by the setting up of teams for the sharing of best practices.</p> <p>A model agreement as well as a Practical Guide were developed to provide information, guidance and advice to practitioners on the formation and operation of JITs.</p>	<p><u>Member States of the EU</u></p>
<p>Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ACN)</p> <p>www.oecd.org/corruption/acn</p>	<p>The ACN is a regional outreach programme of the OECD Working Group on Bribery. The organization was established with an objective of supporting the member countries in their efforts to fight and prevent corruption.</p> <p>It offers a regional forum that promotes anti-corruption efforts, the exchange of critical information, donor coordination, and the elaboration of the best practices. It helps the participating countries in reform efforts, practical implementation of measures to curb corruption, and effective enforcement of laws.</p>	<p>Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan</p>

General Non-European Networks

	PURPOSE	MEMBERS
Commonwealth Network of Contact Persons (CNCP)	The CNCP aims to improve and enhance international assistance and cooperation in criminal cases through facilitating co-operation between the Commonwealth Member States, including mutual legal assistance and extradition and through providing the legal and practical information necessary to the authorities in their own country and in the Commonwealth Member States wishing to invoke international cooperation.	Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Cyprus, Dominica, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Swaziland, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia
Euromed Justice Projects Part of the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) Eurojust Secretariat	<p>The EU-funded Euromed Justice Projects are focused on judicial cooperation in the field of criminal law, civil law, independence of justice and access to justice.</p> <p>They aim to address the need to develop judicial cooperation and to support initiatives for the reform of criminal and penitentiary law.</p> <p>They also aim to enhance cooperation by creating synergies/collaborations between the beneficiary countries and relevant EU judicial cooperation units.</p> <p>The groups are composed of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, officials of the Ministries of Justice and authorities including within the civil society.</p>	<p>Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia</p> <p><u>ENPI East Countries</u> (not part of the Euromed Justice Projects) Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine</p>

The Great Lakes Judicial Cooperation Network (GLCJN)	<p>The Network aims to facilitate the administration of justice through judicial cooperation aiming to combat transnational crimes and terrorism in Africa's Great Lakes region. It tracks the implementation of the measures and also strengthens cooperation in extradition of accused persons, fugitives, and promotes mutual enforcement of justice.</p> <p>The Network has modalities that assist and promote practical implementation of its protocol and reinforce commitment made by the Heads of State for the region. Accordingly, the aim of the organization is to ensure adoption of protocols that promote security, development, and stability in the Great Lakes Region.</p>	<p>Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia</p>
Hemispheric Information Exchange Network for Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and Extradition web.oas.org/mla	<p>The Network serves as a platform to increase and improve the exchange of information among member States of the Organization of American States (OAS) in the area of mutual assistance in criminal matters.</p> <p>It offers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a public website providing legal information on mutual assistance and extradition - a private website containing information for individuals directly involved in legal cooperation - a secure electronic communication system facilitating the exchange of information between central authorities and allowing for virtual meetings and the exchange of pertinent documents 	<p>34 Member States of the OAS: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, USA, Uruguay, Venezuela</p>
Ibero-American Association of Public Prosecutors (AIAMP) www.aiamp.info	<p>AIAMP aims to strengthen ties of cooperation, solidarity and mutual enrichment among prosecutors of members states of the organization, and to facilitate links and communication with the public prosecutors from non-members states. It has a specialized network devoted to judicial cooperation.</p> <p>It hosts 6 specialized permanent networks on subjects such as cybercrime, drug trafficking, corruption and human trafficking, and 6 working groups.</p>	<p>Andorra, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela</p>
Ibero-American Network of International Legal Cooperation (IberRed) www.iberred.org	<p>IberRed is the pioneer network within the Ibero-American Region in nonstop functioning since October 2004 with the purpose to gather all relevant actors in the international legal cooperation in civil and criminal matters. One for all concept combines in one single structure different competences allowing a more efficient and global approach to fight complex organised crime.</p> <p>Each country member is represented by judges, prosecutors and experts of central authorities in related criminal matters such as: Extradition, Mutual Legal Assistance, Transfer of Sentenced Persons, UN Convention against Organised Transnational Crime, UN Convention against</p>	<p>Andorra, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay,</p>

	Corruption and UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Working in the operational field as well in working groups according to the priorities defined by the members itself. Nowadays, implementing JITs (joint team investigations) and the use of IT are our number one priorities to fight crime.	Venezuela, Supreme Court of Puerto Rico
Network of judicial international cooperation of the Portuguese speaking countries (RJCPLP)	The <i>Rede Judiciária da CPLP</i> (RJCPLP) develops its activities in coordination and in complement with the competence of executive powers and central authorities in the field of international judicial cooperation of the CPLP Member States with a view to facilitate cooperation between the Member States by updating and sharing information regarding the different legal systems, establishing contacts with domestic and international organisations, collaborating on training activities carried out by Member States or by international organisation etc. RJCPLP is composed of Contact Points in each country both in criminal and civil matters.	Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe, and Timor-Lest
Judicial Cooperation Network for Central Asia and Southern Caucasus (CASC)	<p>The Network aims to enhance the international judicial cooperation and to play the role of an inter-regional platform to facilitate the international judicial cooperation. It contributes towards inter alia; bridge the gaps between competent national authorities that handle requests for extradition, mutual legal assistance, and interregional level.</p> <p>Members exchange know-how and come up with best practices to detect and investigate the laundering of crime proceeds from electronic money and other virtual currencies. The organization also forges cooperation for recovery of proceeds from organized crime and develops discussions using concrete cases.</p>	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
Sahel Judicial Platform	The Platform aims to strengthen judicial cooperation in criminal matters by facilitating the transmission and execution of mutual legal assistance and extradition requests, keeping track of the cooperation requests processed, sharing experiences and best practices, and identifying technical assistance needs.	Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger
West African Network of Central Authorities and Prosecutors against Organized Crime (WACAP) www.wacapnet.com	<p>WACAP is a UNODC initiative implemented with the support of the ECOWAS Commission and Court of Justice promoting mutual legal assistance among magistrates across countries. The main purpose is to strengthen the capacity of prosecutors and central authorities combating all forms of impunity and organized crime and develop a regional strategy to facilitate prosecution of persons involved in transnational organized crime.</p> <p>It promotes better preparation and responses to mutual legal assistance requests, extradition, confiscation and seizure of proceed of crime.</p>	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

<p>South East Asia Justice Network (SEAJust)</p>	<p>The SEAJust is a UNODC initiative implemented with the informal support of the Secretariat for the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters among Like-Minded ASEAN Member Countries (ASEAN MLAT Secretariat). The main purpose is to facilitate the work of central and competent authorities and prosecutors and strengthen international cooperation in criminal matters within and outside of the South East Asian region.</p> <p>The SEAJust membership is open to all South East Asian states as well as other states or territories.</p>	<p>Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam</p>
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Specialised Non-European Networks

	PURPOSE	MEMBERS
Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ACN) www.oecd.org/corruption/acn	<p>ACN operates as a regional outreach program of OECD open to various countries such as Central Asia and Eastern Europe with national governments and anti-corruption authorities as the main counterparts for the participating countries.</p> <p>The organization was established with an objective of supporting the member countries in their efforts to fight and prevent corruption. It offers a regional forum that promotes anti-corruption efforts, promote the exchange of critical information, donor coordination, and elaboration of the best practices.</p>	<p>Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan</p>
Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for Southern Africa (ARINSA) http://new.arinsa.org	<p>The Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for Southern Africa (ARINSA) is an informal multi-agency network for participating countries. This platform enables participating members to exchange information, model legislation and country laws in asset forfeiture, confiscation and money laundering. Other services include newsletters, publications, events, and links to other networks.</p> <p>ARINSA as an international "network of networks" means that the proceeds of crime can be traced informally to all corners of the globe making sure that the slogan "<i>taking the proceeds from crime - in Africa</i>" and making sure to "<i>leave criminals with nowhere to hide</i>" - is withheld.</p>	<p>Angola, Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.</p>