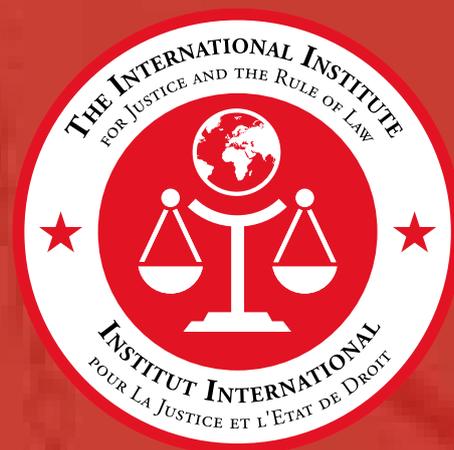


THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUSTICE AND THE RULE OF LAW

Annual Report

2018





OUR Mission

The mission of the IJ is to enhance and strengthen the competencies of criminal justice practitioners and other stakeholders to address terrorism and related transnational criminal activities within a rule of law framework, and to promote cooperation and information exchange on a national, regional and international basis.

OUR Vision

Our vision is to be an internationally recognized training institute and a regional knowledge hub for practical and sustainable rule of law-based capacity-building for lawmakers, judges, prosecutors, law enforcement, corrections officials, other criminal justice practitioners and relevant stakeholders. The IJ will continue its core geographic focus on North, West, and East Africa, the Middle East, and other select regions. The IJ's continued growth will include developing, implementing and operationalizing international good practices, and developing new strategies and techniques to fully address the contemporary manifestation and evolving nature of global terrorism.

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A Message from the Executive Secretary



Mr. Thomas Wuchte
IIJ Executive Secretary

2018 was an important milestone for the IIJ, with renewed emphasis on regional collaboration and partnerships as we work to ensure even more sustainable and impactful results from IIJ programming. We are now building our position as an institute with an international reputation. We are grateful for the ongoing support from our governmental and non-governmental partners in helping advance the IIJ mission: specifically, to enhance and strengthen the competencies of criminal justice practitioners and other stakeholders to address terrorism and related transnational criminal activities within a rule of law framework.

While the past year has demonstrated that the fight against terrorism is far from over, we see that CT efforts globally are having an impact. At the IIJ, we are redoubling our efforts to deliver on the IIJ's mission to help counter the threat and meeting our obligation to deliver top-notch programs tailored to the evolving environment.

Together as a team of 22, and with strong support from our Governing Board of Administrators, donors and partners, the IIJ is fulfilling its mission. We are ending this year implementing programs under eight IIJ Core Initiatives that not only help operationalize good practices and tools developed by the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF), but are proactively showcasing, dovetailing with, and implementing the work of European Union agencies, the United Nations, and our growing network of regional partners.

Looking back at 2018, nearly half of the IIJ's recent programmatic activities were conducted outside of Malta with practitioners in their respective regions. In fact, since January 2018, the IIJ has convened programs in Abuja, Addis Ababa, Amman, Bamako, Bangkok, Cotonou, Istanbul, Rabat, N'Djamena, New Delhi, and Tunis. These events not only succeeded in delivering substantive outcomes for both donors and participating practitioners, but offered great opportunities to further the IIJ's collaboration within these regions in ways that are prominently shaping our 2019 calendar.

In the coming year, the IIJ team will also be focused on implementing an innovative IIJ Sustainability Strategy and establishing the IIJ's long-term headquarters and center of operations at the Valletta Campus of the University of Malta. We are also further developing our training curriculum and network of partners to enhance the impact of our work. These are exciting prospects and we are looking forward to the year ahead.

All of our team appreciate you taking the time to read our report and we thank you for your ongoing support and engagement.

Thank you!



At the June 2012 Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) Ministerial Plenary Meeting, GCTF Members called for the establishment of the IIJ as a key platform to deliver innovative and sustainable training to implement counterterrorism-related, rule of law-based good practices developed by the GCTF and other international and regional fora. G8 leaders welcomed the proposed establishment of the IIJ at the June 2013 G8 Summit. A range of governments and international, regional and non-governmental organizations collaborated on developing the IIJ's mandate and structure. The IIJ was formally inaugurated on 18 June 2014 in Valletta, Malta.

Hands-on rule of law training for criminal justice practitioners

The IIJ designs and delivers interactive trainings – in Malta and abroad – that enhance the competencies of parliamentarians, judges, prosecutors, police, prison and other criminal justice practitioners to address terrorism and related transnational criminal activities within a rule of law framework. The IIJ's in-house and extensive network of CT experts deliver training tailored to the needs of the regions the IIJ serves.

Strengthening national, regional and international cooperation

The IIJ promotes cooperation and information exchange among relevant authorities from the justice and security sectors. The IIJ collaborates with a variety of international, regional and non-governmental organizations and serves as a platform to develop and exchange good practices on judicial cooperation including mutual legal assistance and extraditions.

IIJ core strengths

The IIJ works flexibly with donor and partner countries to develop and implement interactive training and practical programs in a neutral setting. IIJ programs incorporate expertise from different legal systems and are designed to develop criminal justice responses to terrorism while respecting the rule of law. The IIJ utilizes peer exchanges to promote a dynamic training environment and employs a monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure sustainable outcomes.

IIJ geographic focus

The IIJ's core geographic area includes North, West, and East Africa, the Middle East, and select engagement in regions including the Balkans, and Central, South and Southeast Asia.



Launched in 2011, the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) is an informal, a-political, multilateral counterterrorism platform that is strengthening the international architecture to address the evolving and multifaceted nature of contemporary terrorism. The GCTF's overarching mission is to reduce the vulnerability of people worldwide to terrorism by preventing, combating, and prosecuting terrorist acts and countering incitement and recruitment to terrorism.

With 29 countries and the European Union as members, the GCTF provides an invaluable forum for national counterterrorism officials, experts, and practitioners to meet with their counterparts from different regions around the world to share experiences, expertise, and lessons learned, and to develop international good practices and tools to strengthen counterterrorism civilian capabilities, national strategies, and action plans to counter terrorism.

The IIJ is one of three GCTF-inspired institutions, along with the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF) based in Geneva, and the Hedayah International Center of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism in Abu Dhabi.

Since the IIJ commenced operations in 2014, it has proudly and steadfastly supported the GCTF and its members by:

- Designing and delivering effective practitioner training that implements and seeks to operationalize a wide range of GCTF good practices and tools.
- Supporting and participating in activities under all five of the GCTF's thematic and geographic working groups, and hosting GCTF programs, expert meetings and workshops at the IIJ in Malta.
- Supporting and actively promoting implementation of the GCTF *Life Cycle of Radicalization to Violence Initiative* and *Life Cycle Toolkit*.
- Serving as an implementing partner for key GCTF initiatives. In 2018, this included the year-long GCTF *Initiative to Address Homegrown Terrorism* which, under the direction of Initiative CoLeads Morocco and the United States, produced new good practices focusing on the practical steps governments can take – across the prevention, detection, intervention and response phases – to effectively tackle the challenges posed by homegrown terrorism in a coordinated manner.



GCTF
GLOBAL COUNTERTERRORISM FORUM

Geographic Impact: October 2017 - October 2018



 Participants in IIJ Programs

Over

Renforcer le rôle des juges
dans la mise en œuvre du
Mémorandum de la Haye

10-12 novembre 2017



Since its inauguration in 2014, the IJJ has trained more than 4000 criminal justice practitioners from over 68 countries. In 2017-2018, the IJJ delivered more than 30 individual training events, reaching over 1100 criminal justice practitioners from 68 countries.

The IJJ continues to focus on diversifying its participant base and, in turn, the reach, impact and sustainability of IJJ programming. In the past year, IJJ programs have attracted practitioners from the judiciary, judicial schools, civil society, defense attorneys, legislators, prosecutors, law enforcement and corrections, government policy-makers, and subject-matter experts from regional and international organizations.

Closing the gender gap across all IJJ programming is another key focus, and the IJJ team is actively working with partner countries to encourage greater female participation in IJJ workshops and program content. In 2018, there was a marked increase in female participation in many IJJ initiatives and corresponding regions.

The IJJ is also redoubling its efforts to ensure that rigorous monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes are applied and adhered to throughout the design and implementation of IJJ programming. With a new dedicated M&E capacity, the IJJ team will be working to ensure that the planning, content and implementation of all eight IJJ Core Initiatives benefit not only from lessons learned, but are shaped by and held accountable to robust and relevant performance indicators. This will allow the IJJ to more clearly demonstrate the concrete impact of financial contributions in support of IJJ programs, how these programs are meeting the articulated needs of practitioners in the IJJ's geographic area, and – more broadly – will promote greater accountability and sustainable impact of IJJ programming.





The IIJ designs and delivers interactive trainings – in Malta and abroad – across eight IIJ Core Initiatives, all of which seek to advance the legal framework underpinning criminal justice-related counterterrorism interventions by integrating human rights, justice, and the rule of law. The eight IIJ Core Initiatives include:

1. Homegrown Terrorism

Developing and implementing good practices on the practical steps governments can take – across the prevention detection, intervention and response phases – to effectively tackle homegrown terrorism challenges.

2. Global Central Authorities

Establishing strong and empowered Central Authorities and promoting international judicial cooperation on requests for mutual legal assistance, extradition and digital evidence through good practices and networks at the interagency, regional and international levels.

3. Investigations

Enhancing practical skills and cooperation on evidence gathering, investigations, internationally accepted interview techniques, undercover investigations, terrorism finance, and the protection of law enforcement and intelligence information.

4. Judicial Capacity-Building

Building the capacities of the judiciary and civilian criminal justice systems by encouraging robust prosecution of terrorism and other transnational crimes underpinned by the rule of law and protection of human rights.

5. Juvenile Justice

Examining criminal justice frameworks in the terrorism context with respect to the vulnerability of children and juveniles and seeks to integrate into that framework national and international criminal justice standards.

6. Parliamentarians

Promoting the criminalization of terrorism offenses and other transnational crimes, including the role that parliamentarians can play in providing oversight of the implementation of a rule of law-based counterterrorism legal regime.

7. Prison Management

Establishing strong rule of law-based rehabilitation and reintegration programs for violent extremists and assisting prisons to put in place proactive interagency and management strategies to assess, manage and mitigate against prison radicalization.

8. Returning FTFs

Addressing the full range of complex issues states confront when dealing with relocating or returning battle-hardened individuals and their families.

Addressing Homegrown Terrorism Initiative

Homegrown terrorism presents an ongoing threat to the global community. ISIL/Da'esh, al-Qa'ida, al-Nusrah Front and their cells, affiliates, splinter groups or derivatives, as well as other transnational terrorist groups, continue to use their networks to direct, enable, inspire, and/or incite individuals to commit deadly terrorist attacks. In lieu of luring FTFs, these groups are increasingly encouraging individuals to perpetrate attacks in their own countries to instill fear and promote polarization within societies.

In 2017-2018, under the auspices of the GCTF and the direction of Initiative Co-Leads Morocco and the United States, the IJ served as the implementing partner for the GCTF's *Initiative to Address Homegrown Terrorism*, which led the development of new good practices focusing on the practical steps governments can take – across the prevention, detection, intervention, and response phases – to effectively tackle in a coordinated manner the challenges posed by homegrown terrorism.

Challenges addressed by these good practices were first identified at a launch event held in Malta. Two practitioner workshops followed, which focused on drawing out specific good practices, first in the prevention and detection phases, and

then in the intervention and response phases. GCTF Members then reviewed the good practices at a meeting in Rabat, hosted by the Kingdom of Morocco, ahead of endorsement by GCTF Ministers in September 2018.

The Rabat-Washington Good Practices on the Prevention, Detection, Intervention and Response to Homegrown Terrorism serve as a complementary piece to the GCTF's *The Hague-Marrakech Memorandum on Good Practices for a More Effective Response to the FTF Phenomenon* and the *Addendum to The Hague-Marrakech Memorandum focusing on returning FTFs*, providing a comprehensive response to the current terrorism landscape.



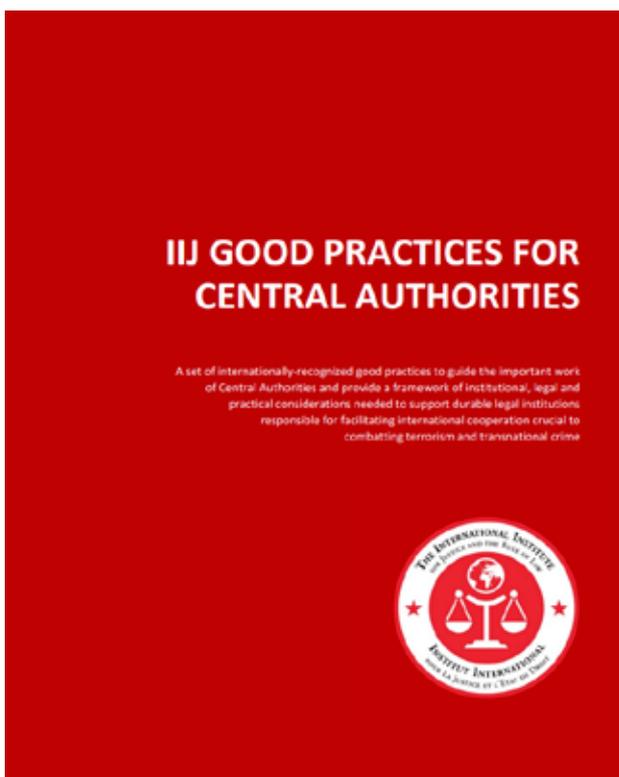
Global Central Authorities Initiative

Central Authorities – the national entities responsible for mutual legal assistance and extradition – play a crucial role in facilitating international cooperation in criminal investigations and prosecutions.

The IJG Global Central Authorities Initiative (GCAI) is strengthening rule of law compliant responses to international terrorism by building and enhancing the capacity of Central Authorities. With support from the United States, the initial phase of the GCAI engaged Central Authority practitioners, along with subject-matter experts from regional and international organizations, in a collaborative process to develop a set of internationally recognized good practices to guide the work of Central Authorities and set forth the essential functions of these important institutions.

Four regional workshops were convened, drawing practitioners from the Sahel-Maghreb region, Southeast Asia (co-hosted with Indonesia), Horn of Africa (co-hosted with Tanzania), and South Asia (co-hosted with India).

The *IJG Good Practices for Central Authorities*, published in September 2018, expand on Good Practice 9 of the GCTF's *Rabat Memorandum on Good Practices for Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector* in articulating specific practices and procedures to encourage international cooperation in counterterrorism matters. The good practices provide guidance on: strengthening formal international assistance, especially extradition and mutual legal assistance; designating a single Central Authority; and fostering flexible cooperation to promote “real-time” effective exchange of information, consistent with relevant laws and regulations. The good practices also support implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 2322 (2016) and 2396 (2017).



Investigations Initiative

Intelligence-led investigations ensure focused and proportionate responses to terrorist threats and encourage the appropriate sharing of relevant information. As terrorist strategies, capabilities and tactics evolve, it is vital that law enforcement's strategies, capabilities and tactics in gathering and developing intelligence produce best evidence and present such evidence to deliver fair and successful prosecutions and convictions.

The IJJ Investigations Initiative focuses on cross-border and returning FTFs and supports implementation of a range of GCTF good practices (including the *Rabat Memorandum on Good Practices for Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector*, *Rabat Memorandum Explanatory Note Recommendation 6*, *The Hague-Marrakech Memorandum on Good Practices for a More Effective Response to the FTF Phenomenon* and its *Addendum*, and the *Border Security Management Initiative*), and actions specified in UNSCR 2396 (2017) to strengthen international investigation cooperation in countering terrorism.

With support from the United Kingdom, the IJJ initially scoped, designed and delivered two regional four-day immersive practical training exercises for Cameroon, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Nigeria, and Tunisia. In 2018, the IJJ continued to support capacity-building through ongoing mentoring in those countries.

Additionally, by request, the IJJ designed a discrete and tailored program to develop counterterrorism investigative and prosecution capacity in Trinidad & Tobago.

“Working in partnership with the British High Commission, the IJJ has been instrumental in helping Trinidad and Tobago develop the skills, structures and procedures it needs to build resilience against the threat of terrorism. Through the IJJ, the Trinidad and Tobago authorities have had access to best-in-class CT expertise and have benefited from a bespoke training programme based on international best practice. IJJ has had a significant impact on Trinidad and Tobago’s ability to detect, disrupt and investigate terrorism cases.”

Ms. Caroline Alcock, Deputy High Commissioner, British High Commission, Port of Spain, Trinidad



Judicial Capacity- Building Initiative

The judiciary plays a central role in the conduct of fair trials, including by encouraging robust prosecution, ensuring that defendants' rights are protected, and delivering effective verdicts. In terrorism cases, the judiciary is required to strike a delicate balance between protecting national security and ensuring that those accused of terrorism offenses receive a fair trial. The growth and expansion of terrorism-related offenses over the past several years has required countries to strengthen the capacities of their civilian criminal justice systems.

To this end, the IJ Judicial Capacity-Building Initiative – one of the IJ's oldest and most diverse core initiatives – encompasses a variety of programs and comprehensive workshops, through which the IJ supports capacity-building for civilian criminal justice systems in the IJ's geographic area. Through these workshops, the IJ promotes good practices, raises awareness, and encourages judges and other legal practitioners to engage in cross-border dialogue in an effort to respond effectively to terrorism within a rule of law framework.

In 2018, the IJ, with the support of Canada, held a regional workshop in Cotonou, Benin, for judges who handle terrorism cases in West Africa and the Sahel. Practitioners from Benin, Chad, Niger and Nigeria, France, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and the United States shared measures to improve judicial capacity to effectively and equitably handle terrorism-related cases by reinforcing judges' knowledge of international good practices.

In addition, the IJ co-hosted with Canada a Judicial Study Tour of six Moroccan criminal justice institutions for judges from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger and Nigeria, Belgium, France, Spain, and the United States.

The program provided a platform for judges from the West Africa and Sahel regions to learn from Morocco's experience addressing terrorist threats, to share

national experiences and international good practices.

In 2018, the IJ also published the *IJ Recommendations Manual for Judges from West Africa and the Sahel*, operationalizing the GCTF's *The Hague Memorandum on Good Practices for the Judiciary in Adjudicating Terrorism Offenses*.



“The National Institute of Magistrate of the Kingdom of Morocco salute the efforts of the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law in Malta in the field of judicial training in the judicial treatment of terrorism and organized crime, we appreciate the quality of the work and the organization and also underlines the relevance of the subjects proposed, the pedagogical methods used as well as the professionalism of the experts. “

Abdelmajid Rhomija, General Director of the National Institute of Magistrate

Juvenile Justice Initiative

Children and juveniles may be affected by terrorism in several capacities: as victims, witnesses, and/or offenders. The increasing involvement of minors in terrorism-related activity is a pressing international concern. Counterterrorism legislation and related emergency measures often give insufficient consideration to the fact that increasing numbers of suspected or alleged ‘terrorists’ are under the age of 18.

The IJ Juvenile Justice Initiative examines criminal frameworks in the terrorism context in regards to the vulnerability of children and juveniles and seeks to integrate into that framework national and international standards of juvenile justice.

The IJ, with the support of Switzerland and the United States, and under the auspices of the GCTF’s Criminal Justice and Rule of Law Working Group, played a key role in the development of the GCTF’s *Neuchâtel Memorandum on Good Practices for Juvenile Justice in a Counterterrorism Context (Neuchâtel Memorandum)*, endorsed by GCTF Ministers in September 2016.

The IJ has continued to be a leading voice on juvenile justice, convening regional workshops to disseminate and implement the *Neuchâtel Memorandum*, as well as actions specified in UNSCR 2396 (2017),

which calls on states to consider particular support for radicalized juveniles in accordance with applicable international law.

In 2018, the IJ convened workshops in the MENA region, East Africa, Western Balkans, and Southeast Asia. The workshops brought together more than 100 justice sector practitioners with experts from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to discuss ways to reinforce the implementation and operationalization of the *Neuchâtel Memorandum*.

In addition, the IJ has published an *IJ Toolkit* which tracks the *Neuchâtel Memorandum* and includes hypothetical fact patterns to contextualize the good practices. The IJ captured the results of these discussions and is currently developing *IJ Practitioner Notes* for publication in early 2019 to further assist training and capacity-building.



Parliamentarians Initiative

Parliamentarians are responsible for incorporating international counterterrorism legal frameworks into national legislation. They have the capacity to make counterterrorism efforts more effective by enhancing accountability mechanisms, encouraging civic participation, and promoting adherence to international best practices. Legislators can also directly impact the effectiveness of antiterrorism measures through the allocation of national budget resources, oversight of justice sector institutions and existing legislation, public statements, and the overall setting of national policy. Their independent role requires informed judgment to guarantee transparent antiterrorism legislation that seeks a balance between individual rights and the rule of law.

Since the launch of the IIJ Parliamentarians Initiative in 2015, more than 250 parliamentarians from 31 countries and 11 regional inter-parliamentary fora have participated in IIJ programs hosted by Malta's House of Representatives, Morocco's House of Representatives, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, and the Arab League, as well as two symposia held in Brussels, and a meeting in Malta.

The IIJ Parliamentarians Initiative is implementing the GCTF's *Valletta Recommendations Relating to Contributions by Parliamentarians in Developing Effective Responses to Terrorism*. The IIJ led the development of the *Valletta Recommendations* under the auspices of the GCTF, with input from parliamentarians from Algeria, the Arab Parliament, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the ECOWAS Parliament, France, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, the Netherlands, the Palestinian National Authority, the Pan African Parliament, Senegal, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, and the Union for the Mediterranean.

In 2018, the IIJ has been developing an *IIJ Handbook for Parliamentarians*, which will provide substantive recommendations for parliamentarians on strengthening counterterrorism policies and practices based on the rule of law. The handbook has been drafted *by parliamentarians for*

parliamentarians, and will serve as a useful reference for new members of parliament and criminal justice practitioners to help normalize expectations and build consensus around the concept that parliamentarians have a fundamental role to play in building and overseeing counterterrorism frameworks.



Prison Management Initiative

Prisons often serve as incubators for radicalization to violence, and networks developed between serving inmates, former prisoners and wider criminal and extremist associates can be used for current attack planning in the outside environment. Effective leadership, policies and procedures are therefore essential to deal with ever more complex risks affecting inmates, staff and the wider public. The influence of hardened radicalizers within prison systems, some who may have served as Foreign Terrorist Fighters, must be assessed and suitable operational strategies to minimize harm designed according to local legal and cultural norms.

Since 2015, the IJ's Prison Management Initiative has been building and strengthening the capacities of prison officials through the implementation of good practices and sharing of practical skills and tools. The Initiative assists prisons to put in place proactive interagency strategies, which involve monitoring and assessing threats and mitigating risks; necessities for both prison and public safety.

The IJ Prison Management Initiative is implementing the GCTF's *Rome Memorandum on Good Practices for Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders*. The initiative is also supporting actions called for in UN Security Council Resolutions 2178 (2014) and 2396 (2017), including measures to maintain a safe and human environment, and tools to assess and help address radicalization to violence and terrorist recruitment within prisons.

In 2018, the IJ followed the successful 2017 Global CT Prison Intelligence Workshop with a four-day regional workshop on Prison Intelligence in a Counterterrorism Context, with support from the United States, and in collaboration with the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Justice.

The workshop provided a platform for practitioners from 17 countries to engage in topics ranging from prison risk assessment tools, human intelligence, safeguarding intelligence, recruiting and using informants, and the benefits of multi-agency approaches to prison intelligence.

The workshop culminated in a study visit to a Nigerian prison that houses terrorism suspects.



"I have benefitted very much from the ideas and experiences brought forward during the prison intelligence workshop in Abuja, Nigeria. It taught us how to collect information and how to recruit informants. The workshop showed us how to eradicate the disruptive influence of radicalized inmates in prisons."

Mr. Mousse Abdi Farhane, Head of Operations, Prison of Gabode, Djibouti

Returning FTFs Initiative

Returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters, and the complex challenges posed by relocating or returning battle-hardened individuals who have traveled to conflict zones to participate in or train for terrorist acts, are the focus of the IJ Returning FTFs Initiative.

Launched in 2015 as the Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) Initiative, the focus shifted to Returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters as the threat continued to evolve. The IJ Returning FTFs Initiative is a targeted and comprehensive initiative focusing on building inter-agency approaches to leverage a variety of disciplinary backgrounds to respond to the rehabilitation and reintegration of terrorist fighters. The initiative aims to support the development of coherent national policies jointly pursued by policy-makers and practitioners at a central and local level.

The IJ Initiative also supports the integration of rehabilitation and reintegration measures, including the use of administrative procedures where appropriate, both within and outside the criminal justice system, as recommended and endorsed by GCTF Ministers in 2016 through the *Addendum to The Hague-Marrakech Memorandum on Good Practices for a More Effective*

Response to the FTF Phenomenon, with a focus on Returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters, and the Rome Memorandum on Good Practices for Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders. The IJ Initiative is further supporting actions specified in UN Security Council Resolutions 2178 (2014) and 2396 (2017).

In 2018, and continuing throughout 2019, with support from the Netherlands, the IJ is implementing a multi-phase program in partnership with the governments of Mali and Chad, focused on specific needs regarding the rehabilitation and reintegration of terrorist fighters, FTFs and RFTFs.

The IJ has also commenced on workshops to promote the implementation and operationalization of the new GCTF *Good Practices on Addressing the Challenge of Returning Families of Foreign Terrorist Fighters*, endorsed by GCTF Ministers in September 2018.





A range of IIJ-developed tools and publications are available on the IIJ website www.theijj.org including, but not limited to:

IIJ practitioner-oriented tools



Factsheets about the IIJ and the IIJ Core Initiatives



IIJ Annual Report and Quarterly IIJ Newsletters





Malta

Malta provides a neutral learning environment where sensitive topics can be discussed in a constructive manner, and its central location in the Mediterranean is accessible for participants from across Africa, the Middle East, and other regions. The IJ is grateful for the Government of Malta's continued support and commitment to the IJ mission and vision, and congratulates Malta, and the city of Valletta, for a vibrant and rich year of cultural celebrations as the 2018 European Capital of Culture.

The IJ – Valletta Campus

The Valletta Campus - popularly known as the Old University Building - is a culturally and historically significant 16th century palazzo located in Valletta, the beautiful capital city of Malta. Construction on the Old University Building began in 1595, under Grand Master Martino Garzes. Its exterior was re-designed in a Baroque style in 1647.

The IJ holds the majority of its Malta-based programs in the Old University Building, which can accommodate up to 60 participants in conference settings, as well as a range of other venues for breakout groups and smaller events.

In 2018, the IJ's Governing Board of Administrators determined that the IJ would make its long-term home at the Old University Building. Engineering works have commenced, and will continue in phases over the next twelve months, to enhance and tailor the facilities to the IJ's operational and training needs. Plans include restoration works, improvements to office functionality, additional security features, as well as other modern and energy efficient upgrades. In addition, the IJ is working with the University of Malta to upgrade and refurbish the Aula Magna, the IJ's main training facility, and other ancillary conference spaces used for IJ programs. The IJ's invaluable partnership with the University of Malta is a continuation of the cooperation and support memorialized in the 2014 Memorandum of Understanding.



The IJ Team



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GCTF
GLOBAL COUNTERTERRORISM FORUM



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL
COUNTER-TERRORISM COMMITTEE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORATE (CTED)



unieri
United Nations
Interregional Crime and Justice
Research Institute



UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Valletta Partners

African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism

CEELI Institute

European Judicial Training Network

Global Center on Cooperative Security

Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF)

Hedayah

Institut national des hautes études de la sécurité et de la justice

University of Malta

Institute for Security Studies (ISS)

International Centre for Counter-Terrorism (ICCT)

Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

United Nations

United States Institute of Peace

The Internat
Justice ar



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