

The author(s) shown below used Federal funds provided by the U.S. Department of Justice and prepared the following final report:

Document Title: Publishing the Documents of the Lyon Group of Senior Experts on Transnational Crime and G8 Videoconferencing Support, Final Report

Author(s): Rule of Law Foundation

Document No.: 192293

Date Received: February 01, 2002

Award Number: 99-IJ-CX-0057

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**Publishing the Documents of the Lyon Group of
Senior Experts on Transnational Crime and
G8 Videoconferencing Support**

Final Report

**Submitted by the Rule of Law Foundation
To
The National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs,
United States Department of Justice**

Grant Award 1999-IJ-CX-0057

Reporting Period: September 1, 1999 to August 31, 2000

PROPERTY OF
National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000

Summary

Three times a year the Lyon Group of Senior Experts on Transnational Organized Crime from the Group of Eight (G8) gather to discuss issues related to transnational organized crime and suggest ways to harmonize policies across the Group of Eight. At each meeting from 30-60 documents are generated which need to be made available to all of the members. Through April 1999, the Rule of Law Foundation had archived on CD-ROM over 300 documents dating back to 1995, and distributed them to the G8 members. The objective of this project was to publish the initial collection plus an additional 100 documents covering two meetings from 1999. This goal was exceeded by publishing 439 Lyon Group Documents in addition to 197 documents in a related special project for the U.S. State Department.

A further goal of this project was to improve the communication capabilities of the G8 by providing a test facility at the NIJ Internet Studio capable of providing videoconferencing over the Internet. The upgrade of the Internet Studio that this required was accomplished, and videoconferencing hardware and software was tested on an ongoing basis.

This project was set to be completed by February 29, 2000. However, the U.S. State Department did not provide the final set of documents for the last meeting covered by the grant until June 2000. As such, NIJ granted an extension until August 31, 2000. Since the last interim report covered the period ending June 30, 2000, the contents of this final report will closely resemble the final interim report.

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**Publishing the Documents of the
Lyon Group of Senior Experts on Transnational Crime and
G8 Videoconferencing Support**

**Final Report
September 1, 1999 to August 31, 2000**

Background

Three times a year the Lyon Group of Senior Experts on Transnational Organized Crime from the Group of Eight (G8) gather to discuss issues related to transnational organized crime and suggest ways to harmonize policies across the Group of Eight. At each meeting from 30-60 documents are generated which need to be made available to all of the members. At U.S. State Department (Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs – INL) request, through April 1999 the Rule of Law Foundation had archived on CD-ROM over 300 documents dating back to 1995, and distributed them to the G8 members. These documents were also made available on a secure private channel on the World Justice Information Network. In September 1999, NIJ approved a project to recover those costs and continue to update the archive an additional two meetings, which, based on past experience, we estimated would total approximately 100 documents. In fact, 131 new documents were archived during the course of the project, bringing the total number of documents to 439.

This project included support for an additional NIJ/INL request to improve communication among the G8 members by providing a test bed for new videoconferencing facilities funded in grant 98-IJ-CX-K004. This required a technical upgrade of the NIJ Internet Studio, providing the added benefits of sustaining the growth of the World Justice Information Network and offering a number of online services for the users.

Results and Accomplishments

Lyon Group Documents

1. Digitizing

The goal of the project was to increase the level and quality of communications among the Group of Eight "Lyon Group" countries by continuing to publish the 30-60 documents from each meeting on CD-ROM and on a secure private channel on the World Justice Information Network. Funding was approved for digitizing the proceedings of two meetings, in addition to the 300 documents already digitized, for an increase of 100 documents, or 400 documents total. When INL provided the proceedings of the first new meeting, it added a significant quantity of documents from prior meetings, nearly matching the goal of 100 new documents. The initial collection included 308 documents covering meetings from June 1995 through January 1999. The second collection of documents covered meetings from June 1995 through June 1999, and included 396 documents. The third and final collection covered meetings from June 1995 through November 1999, and included 439 documents. As with the previous collections we published, all documents, new and previously archived, were published on a set of 60 CDs for distribution at the following Lyon Group meeting set for October or November 2000. The total of 439 documents includes 131 submitted by INL for archiving through this grant after the initial collection, or 31 more than agreed to.

Digitizing the documents proved to be a labor-intensive process, requiring additional temporary proofreaders and taking staff away from other projects. Very many of the paper copies were very difficult to read, having been faxed, copied, and written on since originally being published. The quality of the documents from recent meetings was no better than those from earlier meetings. It was even more difficult for scanners to interpret all of the stray marks left on these documents, requiring intensive proofreading before they were ready to be published. The final task was to provide a unifying style sheet for all of the documents, which required even

further editing. Theoretically, the task of converting paper documents to electronic form can be very efficiently accomplished with the help of scanners, though it is much more the case when the quality of the original documents is high. A final task is organizing the documents on the CDs so that they are easy to find. This was significantly easier with the latest set of documents, as INL staff were able to put more time into organizing the documents they sent to us.

2. Distribution on CD-ROM

All three sets of CDs we distributed consisted of 60 CD-ROMs, with 50 to be distributed at the following meeting of the G8 Group of Senior Experts on Transnational Organized Crime.

Five disks were distributed to each delegation, with the U.S. delegation holding on to a reserve of 15 CDs. The Rule of Law Foundation kept the remaining 10 CDs as a reserve for future distribution. This electronic collection has proven how useful it is to have over 400 documents available at your fingertips, organized by country and year, and full-text searchable. It is a great improvement over paper documents scattered in offices around the world, disorganized, not searchable, and in some cases not very legible.

3. Distribution via Internet

Simultaneous with publication on CD-ROM, the first set of 303 documents were published on the secure private Lyon Group channel on the World Justice Information Network (WJIN) at <http://www.wjin.net>. We have maintained the same organization for the documents that exists on the CD-ROM. They are organized by year of publication, which corresponds with shifts in the Presidency of the G8. So far documents from five years have been archived: 1995 (Canadian Presidency), 1996 (French Presidency), 1997 (American Presidency), 1998 (British Presidency), and 1999 (German Presidency). We proposed to INL to add each group of new documents to this database. Within each year documents are classified by their country or organization of origin: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, United Kingdom, United States, European Commission, Ministerial Documents, and Lyon Group Documents. The

documents are searchable either by navigating through the directories or by using keyword searches for terms located in the documents. It is also possible to search for documents by country of submission, relevant subgroup, or date or city of the meeting at which the document was submitted. Only users authorized to view the channel have access or even know of the existence of the channel when they log on to WJIN. While INL approved the initial online collection, it preferred for distribution to be solely through CD-ROM, obviating the need for updating the online collection with each new set of documents, as it was only accessible to delegates to the G8 meetings. Thus the online collection contains a total of 303 documents.

Internet Videoconferencing Support

The prerequisite for Internet videoconferencing support was an upgrade to the NIJ Internet Studio, which was accomplished in the fall of 1999. The Studio upgrade set the stage for testing videoconferencing and distance learning packages over the Internet. Testing began in December 1999 with the installation of a couple of software packages and video cameras to workstations at the NIJ Internet Studio. The Rule of Law Foundation used one of its partners in Moldova, Relsoft Communications, as an overseas node for the testing. The results were encouraging, with the transmission of audio, video, and shared software at acceptable levels for conducting meetings. At a very small fraction of the cost of traditional non-Internet videoconferencing, this technology shows great promise, as we have demonstrated in a series of videoconferences hosted at the NIJ Studio throughout the project, with guests including representative from the U.S. Department of the Treasury, NIJ, the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT), the Office of International Affairs (OIA), and an Assistant Attorney General from the U.S. Department of Justice, INL and the Bureau for Educational and Cultural Affairs and Bureau for Public Affairs of the U.S. Department of State, and a visit by the U.S. Ambassador to Armenia.

The most impressive demonstration of the Internet videoconferencing capabilities of the Studio was the grand opening of 11 Internet Studios in Moldova, with a video link between one of the studios and the NIJ Internet Studio in Washington. The President of Moldova and the Minister of Justice hosted ceremonies in Chisinau, along with Sergey Chapkey, President & CEO of the Rule of Law Foundation, and Dr. Jim Finckenaer, Director of the International Center of NIJ. In Washington, Acting Director of NIJ Julie Samuels congratulated our Moldovan colleagues on this accomplishment. Other officials from NIJ and ICITAP were represented as well. Our relationship with Relsoft Communications allowed us to increase the bandwidth to any of 13 Internet Studios we had set up in Moldova at will to accommodate the greater need required for Internet videoconferencing.

Evaluation Mechanism

1. Progress Monitoring

In addition to the required semi-annual reports and quarterly financial reports, Rule of Law Foundation staff met regularly with NIJ and INL staff to update them on progress, determine any new needs or adjustments, discuss new project ideas, make presentations, and report on any travel.

2. Time Tracking

Rule of Law Foundation staff kept time sheets corresponding to their payroll cycle. The time sheets tracked hours worked by activity, along with vacation, holidays, and sick leave.

3. Impact Assessment

The impact of the information sharing that this project has enabled is difficult to measure. INL and the G8 members expressed satisfaction with the CDs and private channel on WJIN, including a desire in principle to continue the project for at least another year. The actual process of digitizing brought us anecdotal evidence that the project had and will continue to have significant impact. INL staff had difficulty finding the documents they wanted us to digitize and

verifying that they were indeed the "official" versions. This problem was not as severe with the most recent set of documents, though it was nevertheless significant. With the latest set, 60 CD-ROMs were created with instant access to all 439 documents, making them searchable as well. The Lyon Group channel on WJIN provides the same service for the original archive. The upgrade of the Internet studio enabled testing of Internet videoconferencing and distance learning software, allowed for the continued growth of the World Justice Information Network, and improved training and meetings taking place there.

Staff

During the course of the project, the Rule of Law Foundation was administered by a team of three full-time staff and two full-time visiting fellows with project management, technical, research, and training skills. All provided support to this project. Sergey Chapkey was the president, and provided supervision for all projects. Charles Cochran, was the vice president for programs, taking care of many grant management tasks. Inna Struicova, Ruslan Buiucli, and Vladislav Sukhin alternated as visiting fellows, training on Web portal development and providing some support for the project. Gregory Pearson, a program officer at the Foundation, was the project director for the Lyon Group project. He was the liaison with INL, acquiring all paper documents, working with INL to determine the style sheet, researching, procuring, installing, and testing scanning and document formatting software and a CD-writer, scanning all documents, supervising proofreading of the documents, hiring temporary personnel as needed, organizing the electronic layout of the documents, publishing the CDs, and supervising the publishing of the documents on WJIN.

Conclusions and Implications

This project, in addition to providing a valuable service, has proved a number of important points. We have demonstrated the advantages of converting collections of paper documents into electronic form. In addition to being more compact and portable, electronic collections are searchable and significantly more accessible. We have published a total of 439 Lyon group documents, in addition to a total of 197 documents for a special project to publish on CD and online the documents of the Global Forum for Fighting Corruption, chaired by Vice President Al Gore (at the request of this projects sponsors at INL, within the framework of the project). This brings the total published to 636 documents on CD-ROM and 500 online by August 2000, compared with a goal of 400. As a consequence, the Lyon Group of Senior Experts on Transnational Organized Crime has been better able to keep track of the proceedings of its meetings, and has had to spend less time searching for documents it needs to reference for its current business. The Internet Studio upgrade has also yielded many payoffs, with Internet videoconferencing capability and the beginning of distance learning projects. We have thus been able to lay the groundwork for improved international communication with NIJ and INL partners worldwide.

One issue of concern we had regarding videoconferencing support for INL is that nobody at INL was willing or able to be a point of contact for this project. While we were able to upgrade the NIJ Internet studio to be capable of providing Internet videoconferencing demonstrations and support, nobody at INL was willing to be a liaison to the G8 to put this technology to use for its intended purposes. Since the departure of Jonathan Weiner at INL, we did everything in our power to ensure that we were in compliance with not just the letter of the agreement, but the sense that this was intended to promote better communications among the G8 countries. But this was impossible without INL participation. In any case, the upgraded studio is available for INL use thanks to their generous support, and we look forward to any use it may provide the G8.

The Rule of Law Foundation is grateful for the continued support of NIJ and INL over the last five years for this and other projects, which have resulted in a much greater capacity for NIJ and INL and our international partners to exchange information, facilitating programs to promote the rule of law. We look forward to continuing this relationship into the future.

Introduction

This is a preliminary version of what will eventually be a comprehensive collection of the documents of the Lyon Group, from its inception in the statement of the Halifax Summit in June of 1995 through the third meeting of the German Presidency in November of 1999. The United States has begun assembly of this archive of Lyon Group documents in the hope of providing a convenient and useful way for Lyon Group participants to locate and refer to documents from past meetings.

Several issues require brief discussion in this introduction. Initially, this collection is a closed collection intended only for law enforcement purposes among the Lyon Group participants. Until such time as agreement is reached among the Eight on the extent to which this collection should be more widely available, its distribution is limited as described above. Accordingly, those with access to this collection should not disclose any of its contents without obtaining the approval of the issuing authority (unless it is clear that the document is already publicly available, as in the case of communiqués and the Forty Recommendations). For a further description of the current limitations of this collection, please double click the subheading "disclaimer" on the title page.

Assistance of States that issued documents in the Lyon Group will be appreciated in completing the collection of Lyon Group documents previously submitted or issued. If a government has documents submitted or issued at past meetings it wishes added to the collection, it should contact the U.S. point of contact that can be found by double clicking the subheading "contact information and personal credits" on the title page.

The U.S. would like to coordinate with the current Lyon Group presidency to ensure that all documents submitted to or issued by the Lyon Group are included in periodically updated versions of the collection. One idea being considered for ensuring that each delegation has access to a fully up-to-date archive in the future is the establishment of a password and encryption protected website that would be updated after each meeting relevant to the Lyon Group's functions. It is anticipated that this site would only be accessible by persons within each government who had received the appropriate password and encryption key from its head of delegation.

For your convenience, the collection has been divided into five sections, one for each year of the Lyon Group's existence. Each of these sections is divided into categories for each Lyon Group country (as well as a category for general documents), a subcategory indicating the date of the meeting at which a document was submitted, and a further subcategory indicating which subgroup with which the document is associated, followed by a link to the document itself. In the indices, you will find the category headings in black text, while the document titles themselves are in blue. Clicking on the blue title will take you to the document.

For further information on how to navigate through the index and documents in the collection (including doing a search for a specific term), click the subheading "help on navigating

the collection” on the title page. Further information about how to carry out certain technical functions, may also be found in this section.

HISTORY OF THE G-8 GROUP OF SENIOR EXPERTS ON TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME (GROUPE DE LYON)

INTRODUCTION

The Summit process began 23 March 1973, when then U.S. Treasury Secretary George Shultz invited the finance ministers of the United Kingdom, France, and Germany to an informal meeting at the White House to discuss the international monetary system. The ministers decided to continue meeting informally and to ask their Japanese colleague to join them. The press called the ministers "The Group of Five."

In 1974, two of the finance ministers, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France and Helmut Schmidt of Germany, became heads of government and decided to raise these informal meetings to the head of state/government level. The first summit meeting was hosted by France and took place at the Chateau de Rambouillet, 15-17 November 1975. At that summit, the leaders of France, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United States focused on achieving a workable international monetary system following the 1973 demise of the fixed-rate post-war Bretton Woods system. In 1976, Canada joined the group. With the end of the Cold War, Russia began to take part. The agenda of the meetings had been broadened substantially, and the leaders were addressing the major political and economic issues affecting their countries and the international community.

The leaders of the governments of the Eight now meet every year. Their expanded agenda has included macroeconomic management; international trade; international institutions; relations with developing countries; macroeconomic issues such as employment and the information highway; transnational issues such as environment, drugs and organized crime; and a wide range of political issues, such as human rights, regional security, terrorism, and arms control. Countries have agreed to take the Presidency responsibilities in turn; these include hosting the annual summit.

CANADIAN PRESIDENCY—1995

HALIFAX: At their summit in Halifax, the P-8 Heads of State/Government adopted a statement describing transnational organized crime as a growing threat to the security of their countries, because of its impact on the integrity of financial systems, corruption, and democracy. They pledged to work to reinforce existing institutions, strengthen cooperation, exchange information and provide assistance to other nations, and deny safe havens to criminals. They went on to establish a group of Senior Experts on Transnational Crime with, at that point, a temporary mandate "to look at existing arrangements for cooperation, both bilateral and multilateral; identify significant gaps and options for improved coordination; and propose practical action to fill such gaps."

The group was directed to report back to the Heads of State/Government at their summit in 1996 in France. The group has always reported to the Heads at the summits and, in preparation for the Summits, has worked through the Sherpa process to keep governments informed and to receive policy direction as needed.

The emphasis of the work of the Senior Experts was always to be on practical, operational cooperation. In a letter of 24 August, Ross Hynes, head of the Canadian delegation, said the Group's work should "revolve around the deliberations of a wide range of expert practitioners." Participants should include representatives of agencies "directly involved in policing, customs and immigration enforcement, legal experts, and foreign policy specialists." Canada envisaged subgroup discussions on policing and customs enforcement, immigration enforcement, legal issues and multilateral and bilateral institutions and arrangements.

The Senior Experts held two meetings in Canada, the first in Ottawa, 12-14 October, and the second in Montebello, 27-29 November 1995.

Two subgroups were created. One dealt with legal and institutional issues, chaired by the head of the Italian delegation, Luigi Lauriola. The second looked at policing and other law enforcement agencies, including Customs, Immigration, and Treasury and was chaired by the head of the UK delegation, Peter Wrench.

In preparation for the October meeting, the Canadians proposed an agenda which included improving the tracking and interdiction of firearms and drugs; possible joint international law enforcement activities, such as information and asset sharing; mutual technical assistance on enforcement techniques, such as controlled deliveries and reverse stings; joint operations against alien smugglers and document fraud; mutual legal assistance and extradition; international witness testimony and witness protection; enhancing the role of multilateral and regional institutions; broadening the jurisdiction of the Financial Action Task Force in combating money laundering; and possible P-8 joint action against corruption.

There were a series of meetings on various topics in several capitals before the group convened again in Ottawa, 27-29 November. In Ottawa, they had extensive discussions on mutual legal assistance and extradition and on a broad range of possible actions and declarations for the P-8 summit to be held in Lyon in June 1996.

The reports of the groups during the Canadian presidency indicated that the options mentioned were a "non-exhaustive list of possible gaps in the arrangements for cooperation." Delegations were invited to send their comments on the list and "on any additional issues which could be usefully discussed to complete the first phase of the work." These papers were to be the basis for possible responses on international crime to be agreed upon during the French presidency.

In response to a questionnaire sent by the Canadians, the Senior Experts elaborated a document, in table format, showing each country's domestic criminal legislation targeting various activities of organized crime groups.

At their final meeting under the Canadian presidency, the members of the group decided they had made progress but needed to refer to governments and to continue meeting to refine their recommendations. French delegation head, Herve Belot, announced that the group would be invited to meet again in Paris and probably would be invited for one or two additional working group meetings during the French presidency. At this point, the Senior Experts Group was considered an ad hoc structure whose continued value would be considered at each subsequent P-8 summit.

FRENCH PRESIDENCY-1996

PARIS: The Government of France invited the Senior Experts to meet in Paris 7-9 February 1996. At that meeting, the experts continued refining their recommendations. They met again in Paris, 10-12 April, and produced their 40 Recommendations, which were to be endorsed at the summit in June. They also prepared an inventory of existing international agreements against transnational organized crime and an inventory of existing institutions engaged in this struggle.

LYON: At the June summit in Lyon, the Heads of State/Government welcomed the work of the group and asked it to follow-up implementation of the 40 Recommendations. For these reasons, the Senior Experts became known as the Group de Lyon.

The Summit communiqué said that the Eight were committed to mobilize their full resources and influence to combat the threat of transnational organized crime and would support international/multilateral organizations and efforts to fight this common threat. The Eight would encourage wide adherence to international conventions dealing with transnational organized crime; resist the threat posed by narcotics trafficking; share information and expertise to detect, investigate and prosecute criminals; and deny the use of their territories to transnational organized crime. The Eight pledged to take all possible steps, including extradition, to bring fugitives to justice and provide the broadest possible mutual legal assistance. They declared their intent to deprive criminals of their illicit profits by adopting appropriate legislation and implementing FATF recommendations and to adopt the necessary legislative and regulatory measures to combat corruption.

LYON: The Group de Lyon met in Lyon for the first time 14-16 October and began working on implementation of the 40 Recommendations. They centered their attention on Recommendations 34-36 dealing with an international crime convention; illegal immigration and forged documents; and a project-based methodology to deal with third countries, beginning with West African organized crime and focused on Nigerian-based crime. Each of the Eight was to report on implementation of the 40 Recommendations in its own country and on its parallel activities in international fora.

The concept of having subgroups to concentrate on specific issues was accepted. A U.S. proposal to establish a Lyon Group Website met a lukewarm reaction, as did a proposal for a Troika to handle administrative matters from one presidency to the next.

Three interim meetings of subgroups were scheduled to discuss firearms issues (Tokyo, 12-14 November); forged documents related to illegal immigration (Lyon, 16-18 December), and criminal assistance and extradition (Rome). Each subgroup was to report back to the Lyon Group. The Japan-led subgroup provided a framework for future action on firearms issues. The French-led subgroup agreed on the need to reduce the number of types of travel/identity documents issued by each country, to tighten the document handling, storage and issuing process, and to enhance authentication training for immigration and border officers. It established a framework for work on document fraud.

U.S. PRESIDENCY-1997

CHANTILLY: The first Lyon Group meeting under the U.S. Presidency took place near Washington (at Westfields in Chantilly, Virginia), 21-23 January 1997.

The subgroup concept had taken hold, and five subgroups were at work. Subgroups explored high-tech crime in greater detail and discussed measures to combat illegal alien smuggling, West African organized crime, the need to advance international cooperation to combat illegal firearms trafficking, expansion of international mutual legal assistance cooperation, and issues involving extradition. There was consideration of a subgroup on corruption, which Russia might lead.

Delegates agreed to submit national progress reports on the 40 Recommendations for publication prior to the Denver Summit. In its concluding document, the group agreed to focus on practical operational issues affecting law enforcement, to promote law enforcement capabilities and cooperation, to forge a common "Eight" approach to transnational crime issues, to suggest steps that all nations could take to address international law enforcement questions, and to develop common ground in other multilateral fora that address issues related to transnational organized crime. The experts also agreed not to require the Lyon Group to achieve any formal status with the EU or any other group.

Specifically, the subgroups did the following:

Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition (chaired by Italy): Agreed to focus on a limited number of recommendations to obtain practical results as soon as possible and more expanded and efficient sharing of information, but could not reach agreement on extradition of nationals.

West African Organized Crime (chaired by UK): Agreed on the wide-ranging threat and international impact of crimes from this region and examined various preventive measures that could be taken.

Trafficking in Firearms (chaired by Japan): Endorsed five recommendations on developing mechanisms for information exchange and added a sixth; agreed on a follow up meeting for March. There was some consideration, in an interim meeting, of adding trafficking in women and children.

Subgroups on Alien Smuggling (chaired by Canada) and Document Fraud (chaired by France) were merged. Progress on these issues was limited. Experts agreed that the availability and circulation of hard information on these problems posed difficulties.

High-Tech/Computer Crime (Chaired by U.S.): Agreed that addressing computer-related crime requires a multidisciplinary approach, including substantive and procedural legal guidelines as well as technical, economic, personnel, and human rights issues. Prior to the April meeting, there was discussion of the threats posed by the increasing use of transnational electronic means to facilitate financial transactions.

WASHINGTON: The 16-18 April meeting of the Lyon Group took place in Washington at the Department of State. U.S. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin gave the opening remarks which focused on the global impact of financial crime, particularly money laundering and FATF's 40 recommendations as well as the strategy developed for the Summit of the Americas in Buenos Aires in 1995. He also spoke about new technologies, like smart cards and Internet banking. He ended by saying, ".....your work (law enforcement) is never completed. As soon as you deal with one set of crimes through a joint bilateral or multilateral international investigation, another major investigation crops up. It's the nature of the enterprise."

At its April meeting, the Lyon Group agreed that the High-Tech Subgroup would have an interim meeting. The other subgroups would meet only at the October plenary in Boston where they would determine whether they should undertake further work. It was also agreed that the full Lyon Group would consider future activities, including selecting more of the 40 Recommendations for which implementation proposals should be developed.

The Group discussed emerging trends in organized crime and agreed to consider further possible work on environmental crime and trafficking in women and children. The Group agreed to compile a Crime Experts Directory for internal use and to review the collective implementation of the 40 Recommendations.

The subgroups also continued the work begun in January:

Legal Assistance and Extradition: Continued to discuss practical measures to implement the recommendations on mutual assistance and extradition. After having worked on Recommendations 4, 5, and 10 in January and meeting in Rome to carry out additional work, the Subgroup worked on Recommendations 3, 6, 8, 9, 14, 15, and 16 (which included discussion on possible links to the work of the High-Tech Subgroup).

West African Organized Crime (the future Law Enforcement Projects Subgroup): Had met in the UK in March and identified 14 points of good practice for action against West African organized crime. The Subgroup invited the Eight to bring these points to the attention of all national agencies that might be involved in tackling these problems. The Subgroup agreed that its work on this issue was completed and it would regroup as a projects-based subgroup. It planned to be a steering group identifying possible areas for future projects and referring them to operational experts, resolving practical problems, and providing a forum for discussion of specific proposals suggested by participants.

Firearms Trafficking: Continued work begun at its Tokyo subgroup meeting and at the January plenary meeting and intensified its cooperation on these issues, including joining together in training and exchange programs.

Alien Smuggling/Document Fraud: Identified areas for legislation to curb alien smuggling, agreed to share best practices and points of contact, and decided that the issue of trafficking in women and children was already being addressed in the work of the Subgroup. The Subgroup urged that states ensure that penalties for this crime be commensurate with the human suffering incurred. It decided that there were no other identifiable issues to warrant future consideration and recommended representation by multidisciplinary constituents, including immigration services. The Document Fraud part of this subgroup developed a list of contact points and launched a French-Canadian pilot project on the transmission of images (photo phone) scheduled for the first half of 1997. It also took measures to improve the quality, storage and control of travel documents and to exchange information on stolen or fraudulent passports. The Subgroup declared it would make regular progress reports to the Lyon Group.

High-Tech: Reviewed responses to its questionnaire regarding jurisdictions of law enforcement bodies to investigate and prosecute a computer crime case; technical resources available; national law enforcement's ability to read the contents of communications; and the possibility of sharing information among law enforcement authorities. There was also discussion about regulation of Internet service providers. The U.S. agreed to prepare a report on these core issues, so that the Subgroup could begin to devise solutions. Canada agreed to do a report on transborder search issues for later discussion. The Subgroup decided to meet again in London in June. France announced it would host a P-8/Carnegie Experts Group meeting in Paris, 26-27 June, on the use and misuse of the Internet.

DENVER: At the Summit in Denver, 19-22 June, the Eight praised the work of the Lyon Group and stated that "Our efforts to combat transnational crime will be a priority...for the foreseeable future...We must intensify our efforts to implement the Lyon recommendations..." The Summit communiqué cited two areas of "critical concern." These were the investigation, prosecution, and punishment of high-tech criminals and a system to provide governments with the legal and technical capabilities to deal with these kinds of crime. It also expressed support for the Lyon Group's work on border security, illegal firearms trafficking (by considering a new instrument); document security, combating alien smuggling, and extradition and mutual legal assistance.

BOSTON: The Lyon Group next met in Boston, 26-29 October, where they reviewed the actions of the sub-groups and considered how to implement the mandates from Denver on high-tech crime, border control, firearms, financial crime, drugs, extradition and mutual legal assistance. Country reports on national implementation of the 40 Recommendations and the national points of contact (Crime Directory) were distributed. The emerging trends of environmental crime, trafficking in women and children, Internet gambling and trafficking in art objects and archaeological artifacts were considered. The plenary session also worked on the Justice/Interior ministers meeting scheduled to take place in Washington in December.

High-Tech Crime Subgroup: Continued work begun in its interim meeting in Paris and completed a draft paper containing ten principles and a ten-point action plan to be given to

ministers at their December meeting.

Border Control-Alien Smuggling/Document Fraud Subgroup: Decided to reconstitute itself with a broader mandate to look at border control issues. It decided to build on the work of the subgroup on alien smuggling/document fraud and asked that project proposals be submitted at the January meeting under the UK Presidency.

Firearms Subgroup: Subgroup had met several times under its Japanese chair prior to the Boston meeting. In Boston, it decided to consider a new international instrument to combat illicit firearms trafficking and to seek adoption of a standard system for firearms identification and a stronger international regime for import and export licensing of firearms.

Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition Subgroup: Discussed future tasks. These were to include reporting annually on implementation of practical measures taken to enhance agreed-upon cooperation and mechanisms to ensure that domestic prosecution of nationals in lieu of extradition is carried out with the same level of commitment and resources as a serious domestic offense would be. The Subgroup also agreed to examine the use of video-link technology; confiscation and sharing of assets obtained through criminal activity; international cooperation in computer crime cases; and coordination among the eight on the possible elaboration of a UN organized crime convention.

Law Enforcement Projects Subgroup (headed by the UK): Discussed several projects which had been tabled. These were credit card fraud (Germany); organized smuggling of Iraqi nationals (Germany); proposed study of Colombian organizations (UK); trafficking in stolen vehicles (Japan); smuggling of Asian people by transnational organized crime groups and the underground banking systems developed in connection with this (Japan); West African crime (UK); Eastern European/Eurasian crime (several sponsors); cocaine trafficking in the Caribbean (Germany); and a border control project (Border Control Subgroup).

Denver Mandates on Narcotics and Financial Crime: In Denver, the Eight had agreed to work together against drugs. In Boston, the Lyon Group expressed concern about duplicating the work of other multilateral groups and diluting its concentration on transnational organized crime, a subject not handled in any other forum. The UK agreed to host a "one off" meeting on drugs during its presidency. With regard to financial crime, which was mentioned in a G-8 context in the Denver communiqué, delegates agreed not to make a report on this issue because it was to be discussed by the G-7 in Washington a few weeks later.

Ministerial Meeting: The G-8 Justice/Interior Ministers met 10 December in Washington to discuss law enforcement issues, particularly high-tech and computer-related crime. Ministers agreed to ensure that a sufficient number of trained and equipped law enforcement personnel would be allocated to the task of fighting high tech crime. They established a G-8 network of computer crime experts available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and declared their intention to develop more efficient ways of tracing attacks through computer networks. They agreed on domestic prosecution of nationals for crimes committed in other countries, when extradition is not possible. They directed experts to take steps to preserve, for law enforcement purposes, information on computer systems; to ensure that computer wrongdoing is made a criminal

offense; and to work with industry to devise new solutions to make it easier to detect, prevent and punish computer crimes.

UK PRESIDENCY-1998

LONDON: The Lyon Group met in London, 20-21 January, for its first plenary session under the UK Presidency. Transnational organized crime was to be one of three focal points for the Birmingham Summit. It was agreed that Sous Sherpas and Sherpas would shape the crime package for Birmingham in order to ensure integration of issues then outside the remit of the Lyon Group (such as drugs, aspects of financial crime and environmental crime). The UK announced it would host a G-8 drug meeting in Edinburgh in February 1998.

Canada and France tabled non-papers on approaches that might be taken to address crime issues at the Birmingham Summit. Canada advocated using the themes of protecting the quality of life in our communities; protecting our people from abuses of high technology; protecting economic security and prosperity; "no safe havens;" secure borders in a global environment; and promoting good governance, rule of law and human rights in criminal justice. France suggested a G-8 "message" on crime related issues (drugs, corruption, financial crime, and transnational organized crime convention). France proposed a communiqué directing the Lyon Group to review implementation of the 40 Recommendations and to work on cybercrime, trafficking of people, firearms, and confiscation and apportionment of assets seized. Under "new initiatives," France suggested looking at counterfeiting and developing partnerships between law enforcement and international business.

UN Organized Crime Convention: There was considerable discussion of the approach to be taken, within the UN framework, in development of a convention on organized crime.

In preparation for a meeting the following week in Warsaw, a non-paper was developed which set out points of agreement among the Eight. Canada suggested that a convention on organized crime be divided into two parts--a core convention and a series of optional protocols that would focus on substantive criminal areas, such as trafficking immigrants, firearms, stolen vehicles and corruption. The issue was to be discussed again at the March Lyon Group plenary.

Firearms Subgroup: Produced an initial draft of principles and an action plan which was tabled for comments. Japan was to prepare the final paper for consideration at the March plenary. Discussion of a firearms trafficking protocol raised some concern among EU members about duplicating actions taken in the EU context, but other countries pointed out that the Organization of American States would probably table the convention in the UN regardless of what the Eight decided to do. The Subgroup decided that a political decision needed to be made about the utility of a firearms protocol.

High-Tech Crime Subgroup: Continued working on implementation of the action plan ministers had endorsed in Washington in December. The Subgroup agreed to meet in Paris in February and again in March at the Lyon Group Plenary. The group agreed to address principles pertaining to

the transferred search and/or seizure of electronic evidence; full implementation of the 24 hour/7 day network; establishment of international standards for computer forensics; and creation of a dialogue among the Eight, telecommunication companies, and Internet service providers. The first G-8 high-tech training conference was scheduled for October 1998.

Mutual Legal Assistance Subgroup: Discussed asset confiscation, based on papers the UK and U.S. had tabled. Delegates reported on asset confiscation arrangements in their countries, which revealed a wide divergence of regulations and practice. The Subgroup agreed that the UN Crime Convention should contain a strong provision on asset confiscation and decided to provide a written summary of assistance each country could currently provide in tracing, seizing and confiscating assets. They also discussed the use of video link technology as a means of mutual legal assistance. Delegates agreed to provide written information to the March meeting on their countries' ability, under current legislation, to provide assistance or to use video link technology.

Law Enforcement Projects Subgroup: Announced four active projects and a further seven at the development stage. The active projects included the German payment/smart card initiative; West African organized crime, especially "419" scam letters (UK); Caribbean trafficking operation, including an operational meeting in Miami in February to finalize action (Germany); and East European/Eurasian organized crime (UK). Developing projects included border control (UK); coordinated currency inspections to catch illicit currency transiting selected major airports (U.S.); pedophile crimes (UK); organized trafficking in stolen vehicles (Japan); East European/Eurasian crime assessment; underground banking (Japan) and Colombian crime assessment (UK).

LONDON: The 3-4 March meeting in London focused on preparations for Birmingham. Papers were sent to the Sous Sherpas and Sherpas who were to organize additional work for Birmingham. Delegates agreed to compile records of their countries' implementation of the 40 Recommendations for the Birmingham Summit.

UN Organized Crime Convention: Delegates continued discussing the proposed UN organized crime convention and agreed to send to the Presidency written comments on the scope of the convention, their views on emphasis and ideas on related issues. They agreed there would be a G-8 coordination meeting the evening before the Crime Commission meeting in Vienna in April.

High-Tech Crime Subgroup: Met in Paris in February and in London in March to continue its work. Delegates agreed on three principles for cooperation with industry; distribution of the directory of 24 hour contacts; further progress in discussion of transborder searches; agreement to look at possible measures to prevent fraud on the Internet. The Subgroup decided to meet again at the end of June.

Law Enforcement Projects Subgroup: Announced five active projects (West African organized crime; cocaine trafficking through the Caribbean; East European organized crime; pedophile networks; stolen vehicles) and several others in developmental stage.

Firearms Subgroup: Reached agreement on the text of a set of principles and an action plan to combat firearms trafficking; this will be forwarded to the Birmingham Summit. The Subgroup

also agreed to work toward a legally binding instrument in the context of the UN Organized crime convention.

Mutual Legal Assistance/Extradition Subgroup: Agreed on proposals on asset confiscation, which covered issues to be addressed in legislation and in practical cooperation. Delegations agreed to provide user-friendly national guides to obtain assistance in asset confiscation from their countries. Delegates also exchanged information on the use of video technology and how to deal with related issues, especially perjury during video testimony.

Border Controls and Alien Smuggling Subgroup: Discussed, but could not agree on, possible areas in which a separate border control/alien smuggling subgroup could make a positive contribution. Germany offered to host a meeting in April to look at the issue in more detail.

BIRMINGHAM: At the Birmingham Summit, transnational organized crime was a main issue. The Summit Communiqué, referring to transnational organized crime, stated "To fight this threat, international cooperation is indispensable. We ourselves, particularly since the Lyon Summit in 1996 have sought ways to improve that cooperation. Much has already been achieved...We welcome the steps undertaken by the G-8 Lyon Group to implement its 40 Recommendations...by working together our countries are helping each other catch criminals and break up cartels. But more needs to be done...We urge the Lyon Group to intensify its on-going work and ask our Ministers to report back to our next Summit on progress..." At the Summit, Russia offered to host a G-8 ministerial on organized crime, and this offer was accepted.

LONDON: The Lyon Group met again in London, 2-4 November, to follow up the mandates of the Birmingham Summit. The Group also discussed the Justice/Interior ministers' video conference, which the UK had scheduled for 23 November, and the U.S. international conference, hosted by Vice President Gore, on fighting corruption and safeguarding integrity among justice and security officials.

On financial crime, an issue included in the Birmingham communiqué, the Lyon Group agreed on the importance of not duplicating the work of other fora, such as FATF, but decided to go ahead with work on asset confiscation and the money laundering aspects of the project on East European organized crime. The Group decided to return to the question of financial crime at a future date.

The Birmingham communiqué expressed the need to explore ways of combating official corruption arising from large flows of criminal money. After discussing positive actions the Lyon Group could take, it was decided to postpone further consideration until the Group's next meeting, after the U.S. corruption conference. Since corruption is a main weapon used by organized crime, there was discussion about including provisions on corruption and organized crime in the UN Crime Convention, but this rejected for tactical reasons and will be considered again at a later meeting.

There was general evaluation of the contributions of the various subgroups. The UK suggested that a subgroup be formed to evaluate the relationship, if any, between environmental violations and organized crime, but no decision was made.

The informal group on the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime was established as an ad hoc subgroup to address unresolved questions regarding the convention, especially its scope. It was agreed that some good progress had been made in formulating G-8 positions, but other areas required additional discussion. It was agreed that the G-8 would present proposals as individual countries rather than on behalf of the Eight. It was also agreed that adequate time needed to be set aside for negotiations on the main convention and for the protocols on alien smuggling, trafficking of women and children, and firearms.

Judicial Cooperation Subgroup: Moved forward in its discussion of asset confiscation, providing evidence by video link, and mutual assistance. The subgroup discussed implementation of the principles relating to asset forfeiture, which were endorsed at Birmingham. The UK, U.S. and Canada agreed to prepare a model asset sharing agreement for discussion at the next meeting in January. There was agreement in principle for a U.S. proposal to have a training conference for G-8 forfeiture experts. The subgroup also discussed overcoming obstacles to effective mutual legal assistance and adoption of principles on video link evidence in light of responses to a revised questionnaire. On extradition, delegates discussed domestic prosecution in lieu of extradition of nationals and making high tech crime subject to sufficiently severe penalties to make this an extraditable offense.

High Tech Crime Subgroup: Discussed the U.S. paper on transborder search. Delegates were asked to go beyond the constraints of traditional mutual assistance to develop creative solutions and "to think outside the box" to deal with this new global technology. The plenary session instructed the subgroup to continue developing proposals for expedited mutual legal assistance; to consider how to test the limits of mutual legal assistance and the effectiveness of the 24 hour/7 day network; and to move ahead on its dialogue with industry. The subgroup had a joint meeting with Internet service providers and telecommunications carriers in Rome (June 1998).

Alien Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings Subgroup: Proposed expanding its work to include trafficking in women and children. This was accepted in the plenary session. Canada planned to draft a strategy (principles and action plan) building on the German draft discussed earlier in Koblenz. It was agreed that G-8 positions would be developed for the alien smuggling and trafficking in women and children protocols. Projects adopted at the Koblenz meeting were to be discussed in January, and Japan was to circulate a proposal on fraudulent documents.

Firearms Subgroup: Worked from a Canadian initiative on elaboration of a protocol to the UN Crime Convention. Japan offered to host an international workshop on firearms marking and law enforcement cooperation. The Lyon Group approved principles and action plan of the firearms subgroup, and delegates were to report progress in implementing these recommendations.

Law Enforcement Projects Subgroup: Reviewed tabled projects and decided that two projects (payment/smart card fraud and the East European/Eurasian organized crime) were still "active." The Subgroup:

- agreed to conclude projects on West African organized crime and trafficking in stolen vehicles. The first project had resulted in seizures of contraband and circulation of best practices on Nigerian advance-fee fraud letters, and the second had led to the creation of an

international database.

- adopted a UK proposal for a project to assess the role of organized crime in three types of environmental crime (hazardous wastes, CFCs and endangered species).
- looked at status reports on projects dealing with Caribbean drug trafficking and child sexual abusers. Ended the Caribbean project because the operation had not produced significant results. The pedophile project will be ended after development of a best practice guide to pedophile investigations.
- Declined to take on two U.S. projects on coordinated currency inspections and intellectual property rights.

VIDEO MINISTERIAL: The G-8 Justice and Interior Ministers met on December 15 through a historic global video conference, under the chairmanship of the UK. At their first "virtual meeting," the ministers endorsed steps taken by the Lyon Group, through the work of its subgroups, against specific transnational organized crime threats and also endorsed the conclusions of the recent London Conference on Terrorism. UK Home Secretary Straw floated the intriguing concept that, if a computer network system is set up to be accessible from another country, the system should be considered present in both jurisdictions. However, there are serious legal and/or constitutional problems involved. The Ministers urged the Lyon Group to continue with its work in preparation for the Cologne Summit and agreed to meet again in Moscow in late 1999.

GERMAN PRESIDENCY-1999

COLOGNE: The first meeting of the Lyon Group under the German presidency took place in Cologne, 13-15 January, and was opened by Interior Minister Otto Schilly. Schilly stressed the importance of cooperation, bridge building and the pooling of experience among law enforcement institutions to meet the challenge of transnational organized crime's now globalized operations. He pointed out that people in Germany with suspected links to organized crime came from 100 different countries; fewer than half are German. Schilly encouraged coordination between the G-8 and European countries to avoid duplication of effort.

Germany's decision to make economics the central theme of the June Summit raised questions about how to ensure that the Cologne Summit communiqué provided the customary strong endorsement of the work of the Lyon Group. Since 1996, the Lyon Group has been given direction at the annual meeting of the G-8 Heads of State/Government and instructed in the communiqué to report to the next summit on the work the Lyon Group has undertaken on behalf of the Eight.

Three major international crime/corruption conferences sponsored by G-8 members were discussed in Cologne. In February, U.S. Vice-President Gore was hosting a high-level international conference in Washington on fighting corruption and safeguarding integrity among

justice and security officials. France, with the UN Center for International Crime Prevention, was sponsoring a spring conference in Paris on financial crime and corruption. Russia was sponsoring the October Justice/Interior Ministers meeting in Moscow, which would deal with high-tech crime and aspects of financial crime.

Judicial Cooperation Subgroup (chaired by Germany): Completed a chart on G-8 countries' ability to engage in asset sharing and on their forfeiture systems. The Subgroup adopted a model asset sharing agreement, although Japan and Germany said they could not, at this time, enter into asset sharing arrangements. The U.S. announced that, in March, it would sponsor a G-8 asset forfeiture seminar in Rome (Italy), which would be directed toward prosecutors and police inspectors. The Subgroup also discussed the principle of "extradite or prosecute" (number 10 of the Lyon Group's 40 Recommendations) for countries which could not extradite nationals. The U.S. said it would begin requesting domestic prosecutions where extradition was not possible and urged action to implement Recommendation 10. Participants agreed to report on implementation of Recommendation 10. The Subgroup discussed measures to eliminate bottlenecks in providing mutual legal assistance and to increase effectiveness. The UK and U.S. offered to work with interested delegations to develop a list of principles to facilitate the use of video links for testimony from absent witnesses. Japan expressed reservations about video links.

UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) ad hoc subgroup (led by France): Developed G-8 consensus on a proposal on the scope, related definitions and associated crime provisions of the TOC. The group decided that the civil anti-money laundering provisions in Article 4 bis needed to be strengthened to reflect, to the greatest extent possible, the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). The convention negotiations were to resume in Vienna in January.

High Tech Subgroup: Did not take part in the Cologne meeting because the subgroup was to meet separately in Santa Monica, California, in February. As chair, the U.S. reported on the Subgroup's recent activities, including a November 1998 conference in Washington. The Subgroup is working on interim principles to govern transborder retrieval of stored computer data, as well as traffic ("trap and trace") data and an agreed set of industry-related initiatives to implement in each country (data preservation, technical standards, best practices, industry 24 hour points of contact, industry standard request form).

The Subgroup on Alien Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings: Worked on the UN Convention (TOC) protocols on the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in women and children. In general, consensus was reached on the protocol articles under discussion, including agreement that the article on "victims of trafficking" needed extensive revision. The Canadian chair tabled a non-paper statement of principles and action plan which was, as directed by the Birmingham communiqué, a comprehensive and multi-disciplinary approach to the smuggling of migrants and trafficking of people.

Firearms Subgroup (chaired by Japan): Met, at the Sherpas' suggestion, with G-8 small arms experts who focus on arms control and proliferation issues to go over initiatives on the table in various multilateral fora and to look at small arms issues comprehensively from both the non-proliferation and law enforcement aspects. The experts agreed on the value of looking at aspects

of current firearms/small arms initiatives, such as export control, licensing, marking, record keeping and tracing, which cut across both trafficking and non-proliferation issues. They also recognized that elements in the existing draft Firearms Protocol to the UN Convention (TOC) would assist in tackling small arms proliferation. However, the Lyon Group Subgroup concluded that, to be consistent with the Lyon Group mandate, it needed to counter illicit firearms trafficking from an organized crime perspective. The Firearms Subgroup decided to remain focused on illicit trafficking and on the firearms protocol for the UN Convention (TOC). No further joint work in the Lyon Group was deemed necessary. The Subgroup discussed a Canadian draft for the upcoming Vienna meeting on the TOC Firearms Protocol and agreed to meet on the margins of the meeting to coordinate views. The UK said it was considering proposing language for the protocol requiring the licensing of firearm owners. The U.S. strongly opposed this, insisting that the thrust of the protocol was limited to combating international trafficking in firearms, not delving into domestic issues.

Ad hoc Corruption Subgroup (chaired by Russia): Focused on the forthcoming U.S. conference on fighting corruption and safeguarding integrity among justice and security officials. The Subgroup examined the guiding principles paper tabled by the U.S. Participants agreed to discuss the outcome of the U.S. conference at the next Lyon Group meeting and to prepare for the Paris conference. The Subgroup deferred consideration of a possible corruption protocol to the UN TOC Convention. It also deferred discussion on money laundering and its effect on corruption until after the U.S. conference.

Law Enforcement Projects Subgroup (chaired by the UK): Agreed to continue working on two projects, concluded two others and listed three as "developing" projects.

- On payment card fraud, work will continue to establish an internationally accepted definition of "payment card" and consider a possible convention to combat the use of such cards by transnational organized crime. Joint operations, such as joint tracing of credit card production machinery, are being considered.
- Work will continue on the Eastern European organized crime project through Project Millennium, a common database maintained by Interpol on Eastern European crime groups, and on monitoring cash flows from Russia which may be linked to transnational organized crime.
- Work concluded on Project Osprey, targeted on trafficking in child pornography. This had led to 10 arrests and 37 open investigations and to G-8 agreement on "best practices." Any additional work would be carried out through the EU Customs' Cooperation Working Group (open to non-EU countries). The U.S. offered to conduct a seminar on forensic training for handling child pornography evidence on the Internet.
- Operation Caribbean was concluded. It had targeted drug trafficking through U.S. airports to Europe, but despite three blitz operations, only eight arrests had been made, and no controlled deliveries effected.

- Three developing projects would be looked at again at the March Lyon Group meeting. Environmental crime project will focus on illicit trafficking in CFCs and hazardous wastes. The subgroup agreed to look into whether the Lyon Group actions could fill gaps in national or Interpol databases dedicated to tracking stolen art objects. Italy offered to host a training conference for the investigation of art theft. The subgroup agreed to look again at intellectual property crime, once the U.S. received responses to its survey.

KÖNIGSWINTER: The Lyon Group next met in Königswinter, 15-17 March. There was concern that G-8 efforts against organized crime would not feature in the Cologne Summit communiqué. The Heads of Delegation believed it was important to have some mention in the communiqué of the work the Lyon Group was undertaking in the name of the Eight. In addition, the Lyon Group had been given certain mandates at the Birmingham Summit and directed to report in Cologne on its progress in carrying out these mandates. Finally, the Lyon Group has always relied on direction from the Summit to continue its work and, now that its work was touching some politically sensitive issues, such as transnational data searches and extradition of nationals, needed to report those issues to the G-8 Leaders.

After careful consideration, the Lyon Group decided to send the Sherpas a recommendation proposing that elements on transnational organized crime be included in the Cologne communiqué. The Lyon Group recommended that the communiqué reflect the continuing commitment of the Eight to cooperate against the threat of transnational organized crime. It also proposed that the communiqué instruct the Lyon Group to continue its work and report the results to the Okinawa summit. It urged that the communiqué reaffirm G-8 support for the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols and highlight the forthcoming Moscow ministerial meeting. A report on the work of the Lyon Group since the Birmingham Summit was attached to the recommendation.

The Heads of Delegation also examined the role of the Lyon Group and agreed that the present framework of G-8 cooperation on transnational crime issues was effective in helping the Eight develop common positions on major issues and being an influential force in various fora. Beyond its original mandate to respond to implementation of the 40 Recommendations, the Lyon Group had shown its value with regard to the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, judicial cooperation, high tech crime and other issues. There was consensus that the number and complexity of the issues being handled by the Lyon Group was now close to its capacity. The Group accepted the recommendation of the Sherpas and agreed to close out projects or activities to the extent practicable, especially when it takes on new projects. However, some recent activities were not initiated by the Lyon Group but had been undertaken at the direction of the G-8 Heads of State/Government.

Russia confirmed that the Justice/Interior Ministers meeting would be in Moscow in October. It was agreed that the agenda would focus on transnational high tech crime and the financial aspects of transnational organized crime activities. The Lyon Group agreed on the need for close cooperation with finance ministries. Russia was planning a preparatory meeting in early summer to elaborate the agenda and prepare for the conference.

Canada proposed that human security be a framework for having the G-8 Foreign Ministers address issues which threaten citizens, such as organized crime, terrorism, drugs, and small arms, and pointed out that the security of states does not fully ensure the individual safety and well-being of their citizens. Delegations concurred with the thesis, but decided that the multidisciplinary manner in which the Lyon Group approached transnational organized crime and law enforcement did not lend itself to being subsumed into a category for consideration by foreign ministers, rather than heads of state/government. The Lyon Group report would be sent to the G-8 foreign ministries for reference in discussing human security.

The U.S. described the results of Vice-President Gore's 24-26 February conference on "Fighting Corruption: Safeguarding Integrity Among Justice and Interior Ministers." It was decided that the Lyon Group would recommend to Sherpas that the G-8 communiqué "welcome the Washington conference and support the principle of mutual evaluation...on an 'if appropriate' basis" and recommend that the UN Crime Convention make acts of official corruption criminal offenses. France briefed on the 30 March-1 April UN experts meeting on corruption, which France would be supporting. It was also decided to recommend that the Cologne communiqué note the Paris meeting.

High Tech Crime Subgroup (chaired by the U.S.): Made progress in dealing with transnational access to stored computer data. It finalized interim principles asking countries to ensure that legal tools are in place to preserve data before criminals can delete it, even if the searching country eventually obtains the data through traditional legal assistance procedures ("fast freeze, slow thaw"). The interim principles also endorse the notion that direct transnational searches, without the authorization of the searched state, could be permissible under certain conditions. The Lyon Group endorsed the subgroup proposal to hold a G-8 conference, which France would sponsor, of law enforcement and industry to explore law enforcement problems in the information age and develop measures to protect public safety. The subgroup is also reviewing legal systems for gaps in legislation and related differences, e.g. how ISP's and telephone companies are legally differentiated. The UK offered to draft a survey of encryption related concerns to determine if the Lyon Group should address these issues. The Subgroup will be working to ensure that direct police-to-police cooperation can supplement traditional mutual legal assistance mechanisms, when needed. How to balance privacy concerns, marketplace drivers, and public safety will be a major high tech crime question for the future.

Judicial Cooperation Subgroup (chaired by Italy): Produced a model agreement on the sharing of confiscated criminal proceeds, which was formally approved by the Lyon Group. The Subgroup finalized plans for a seminar for G-8 prosecutors and police investigators to share experience and ideas on using confiscation as a weapon against transnational organized crime. The Subgroup also agreed to a list of measures, approved by the Lyon Group, for overcoming obstacles to effective mutual legal assistance. A subject of continuing study is the use of video links as a tool for mutual legal assistance. This would require that national laws allow for the admission into evidence of video-link testimony, grant enforceable power to compel the attendance of witnesses, etc., and this posed problems for some countries. The U.S. suggested a conference of G-8 officials dealing with mutual legal assistance practice and agreed to provide a notional agenda. The Subgroup also discussed how best to implement the principle of extradition or prosecution of fugitives found in their national territory.

Ad Hoc Subgroup on the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime: Met to develop consensus on sections of the convention, particularly the section on regulatory measures to combat money laundering. Subject to consultations in capitals, the members reached consensus on a revised text, but questions remained as to whether there should be a reference to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 40 Recommendations.

Firearms Subgroup (chaired by Japan): Concentrated on the firearms and ammunition protocol to the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and on the means to expedite negotiations in Vienna, possibly by holding supplemental expert sessions on technical issues or regional meetings. The Subgroup worked from a Canadian draft based on the G-8 Statement of Principles and Action Plan. The definition of "firearms" remains unresolved, with several countries agreeing that the definition should parallel that in the Organization of American States (OAS) Convention. Other issues still to be resolved included marking at import, import/export/in-transit licensing regime, and retransfer of weapons. The subgroup decided that explosive materials should not be covered by the protocol, mainly because that issue fell outside of both their mandate from ECOSOC and the negotiators' expertise. The subgroup agreed on further study of a proposal from Canada to include "destructive devices" in the protocol.

Alien Smuggling/Trafficking in Human Beings Subgroup (chaired by Canada): Working from a U.S.-Argentine text, made progress on the protocol on trafficking in persons, especially women and children. Consensus was reached on several articles, but some issues remain to be resolved. The subgroup worked on the protocol on the smuggling of migrants, using a UN-provided text that was an amalgam of elements of an Austrian-Italian draft text and comments from the U.S. and Canada. Again, consensus was reached on several, but not all, articles. The subgroup agreed to meet in June to continue its work. The subgroup completed the statement on guiding principles and plan of action called for in the Birmingham communiqué. This document, which is based on the understanding that smuggling of and trafficking in human beings are grave crimes, will form the basis for G-8 cooperation on these issues. Germany, Italy and Japan reported on their respective projects covering return charter flights, Chinese smuggling, and document examination. The subgroup agreed to share experiences and identify best practices.

Law Enforcement Projects Subgroup (chaired by the UK): Agreed that project based joint action is a useful approach for the Lyon Group. The UK offered to prepare a report identifying obstacles and impediments revealed the course of cooperation on projects.

- On the International Payment Card project, Germany reported significant progress. The group met in Tokyo in January and meets again in Munich in April to develop a paper on agreed principles, an action plan, obstacles, and good practices for the Berlin Lyon Group meeting. One issue is defining "payment card."
- On East European Organized Crime, Germany reported that a manual is being developed to assist the investigation of organized crime leaders. There has been progress in creating a database, under the auspices of Interpol, of individuals linked to East European crime, Project Millennium, although questions of data protection and existing laws and regulations have been raised. Delegations reported on varying levels of success in collecting information about funds flowing out of Russia into their banking systems. Several countries are

prohibited from sharing data based on nationality.

- On Environmental Crime, the UK presented a survey of G-8 countries' experience in this area. Several countries noted evidence of organized crime involvement in trafficking in ozone depleting substances and hazardous waste, but others were doubtful. The U.S. proposed a joint project to identify groups engaged in this kind of trafficking. Germany, Italy and the UK agreed to take part, and Canada and France agreed to the project in principle. A draft statement supporting the project was endorsed by the Heads of Delegation to be forwarded to the G-8 environment ministers for their meeting.
- The Chair of the High Tech Subgroup briefed the Projects Subgroup on Intellectual Property Crime, drawing on the preliminary responses to the survey completed by most of the G-8. He noted U.S. law enforcement concern about IPR cases where organized crime is involved or where counterfeit products threaten health and safety. Countries will complete or revise their survey responses and provide points of contact for IPR crime. The U.S. offered to do a report on the involvement of organized crime in IPR crime and submit an operational proposal targeting IPR crime.
- The UK raised the problem of criminal use of encryption. The High Tech Crime and Projects subgroups will analyze the results of a survey the UK will prepare on the current impact of encryption on G-8 law enforcement agencies and policies and practices to counter this.
- Italy reported on Illegal Trafficking in Stolen Art, and the EC provided an update on a recent Cultural Heritage Committee meeting. The subgroup agreed that the art market attracts money laundering and welcomed Italy's offer to host a conference for training law enforcement officers on investigative methodologies for dealing with art theft cases. Points of contact will be exchanged for the Berlin meeting, but it was decided the Lyon Group should not do any further work in this area at this time.

MOSCOW MINISTERIAL: The October 19-20 meeting in Moscow of G-8 Justice and Home Affairs Ministers was opened by Russian Prime Minister Putin, who described transnational organized crime as "that evil" which threatens the international community. The Prime Minister informed the ministers about Russia's planned actions against money laundering, including joining FATF as soon as possible, and against corruption. Since the focus of the meeting was on the financial and high tech aspects of transnational organized crime, the G-8 ministers, in their formal remarks, elucidated their governments' efforts in these areas. In their communiqué, ministers agreed to bring their national money laundering legislation into closer alignment and to consider putting certain responsibilities on professionals who can act as "gatekeepers" to the international financial system (such as lawyers, accountants, auditors and company formation agents). They agreed on the importance of extending predicate offenses of money laundering to include serious crimes, such as bribery and corruption, and on the need for mutual legal assistance, which would include access to financial information required for criminal investigation. On high tech crime, ministers adopted certain principles, developed by the Lyon Group's experts, for access to data stored in a foreign state and pledged to work toward implementation of these principles in their own countries and internationally. They agreed to cooperate against Internet fraud, since crime groups often move their operations from one

country to another, and asked the Lyon Group's subgroup on high tech crime to work with industry on options for tracing networked communications across national boundaries. Ministers agreed on a statement denouncing terrorism as criminal and unjustified, regardless of motivation, and said anti-terrorism responses should be within the scope of international standards of human rights and the norms of international law. Ministers also approved, as an annex to their communiqué, guiding principles and a plan of action against the smuggling of and trafficking in human beings.

BERLIN: The final meeting of the Lyon Group under the German presidency took place in Berlin, November 15-17.

While the subgroups continued to do their work, the heads of delegations met separately to consider the future work of the Lyon Group and its mandate to provide creative, cutting-edge leadership in international efforts against the security threat posed by this dark side of globalization. The heads of delegation discussed steps to implement the Moscow Ministerial Communiqué, a process which was already beginning. They considered how to respond to emerging forms of economic crime, including organized crime's involvement in Internet fraud, counterfeit financial instruments, and trafficking in fraudulent products, and the financial network which enables transnational organized crime to flourish. They agreed that Lyon Group work should not duplicate work being done in other fora, especially FATF. The U.S. offered to write a paper outlining the need for a subgroup to deal with these aspects of economic/financial crime and to carry out the Moscow ministerial agreement to consider suspicious activities reporting by gatekeepers to the international financial system. The EC circulated the new "Charter of the European Professional Associations in Support of the Fight Against Organized Crime," which is a voluntary agreement to support codes of conduct against fraud, corruption and money laundering.

The delegation heads looked at challenges to cooperation and to maintaining the influence and leadership of the Lyon Group. This Group, given a mandate to implement 40 practical recommendations against transnational organized crime, is encountering sensitive issues in carrying out that mandate. There will need to be consideration at senior levels of the G-8 governments and extensive dialogue with industry and the public on issues such as data protection/privacy versus law enforcement/public safety.

Expanding the influence and leadership of the Lyon Group beyond the Eight is another challenge. Canada noted that there had been significant progress in addressing the international crime agenda since the Halifax Summit, often due to the work of the Lyon Group. It was acknowledged that the Lyon Group had been a catalyst for negotiation of the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols and that the recommendations of the EU Action Plan to counter the threat of transnational organized crime were modeled on the Lyon Group recommendations. Delegates agreed it was important for the Lyon Group to remain coordinated, e.g. during TOC negotiations, and to reach out to non-G-8 countries in order to exercise the leadership role its creators had envisaged.

At the opening plenary, Canada explained the Canadian concept of human security. This is a broad approach which looks at the variety of threats to individual citizens, including threats from

organized crime, and is based on the premise that global, regional and national security concerns increasingly relate to individual security as a result of our changing world.

The U.S. briefed on the CIVPOL proposal, to be presented to the G-8 Foreign Ministers at their Berlin meeting. It is intended to provide the UN with a data bank of police officers able to help restore civilian policing to areas of conflict.

At the conclusion of the Lyon Group, there was a joint meeting with counter-terrorism experts. The purpose of the meeting was to see what each group could learn from the other and whether there would be any benefit from closer cooperation in meeting the challenges from organized crime and terrorism. It was decided that there was some crossover, but only a few areas of commonality.

Judicial Cooperation Subgroup: Continued discussion of the use of video link technology with special attention to the problem of perjury and whether video links should be limited to witnesses or whether it could also be extended to cover accused persons under certain circumstances. Canada briefed on recent legislation on video link use, and the Japanese are studying the issue in order to introduce appropriate legislation. The Subgroup considered a U.S. paper on the extradition of nationals or national prosecution (aut dedere aut judicare-extradite or prosecute), a subject discussed by Ministers in Moscow. Problems, such as differences in legal systems, will have to be overcome. The U.S. agreed to do a paper with ideas on how these differences might be handled, and other countries will look at obstacles to effective domestic prosecution. France suggested making an exhaustive list of existing bilateral agreements to see how these obstacles might be overcome, elaborating guidelines on mutual assistance best practices, and the idea of a network of magistrates. The Subgroup also discussed in general terms the issue of gatekeepers and the U.S. proposal to convene a meeting of relevant experts in January 2000, as well as a U.S. proposal to convene a senior level conference of G-8 central authorities and to host a conference on asset confiscation. Delegates agreed to provide information on difficulties and obstacles related to data protection in the field of mutual legal assistance. (Italy chairs)

Transnational Organized Crime Convention: The group, chaired by Germany, discussed the provisions of the main convention on money laundering and widespread opposition in the G-77 to a provision incorporating the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) into the convention. There was also discussion of articles on corruption, especially definitions of "public official" and exactly who would be covered by the corruption provisions. Because of differences in legal systems, delegates agreed there may need to be modifications of wording which deals with the bribery and intimidation of witnesses.

Firearms Subgroup: Reached common understandings on the definitions of firearms to be covered, ammunition, and illicit manufacturing, and on the scope of the convention. It was agreed that each party should maintain records for ten years that are necessary to trace and identify firearms illicitly manufactured and trafficked. Japan, which chairs the subgroup, is to host a workshop in Tokyo in February.

Alien Smuggling/Trafficking Subgroup (chaired by Canada): The UK and Italy provided progress reports on their projects to interdict the smuggling of East European illegal migrants by

train from Milan to the UK which has led to numerous interdictions and the breakup of a smuggling ring in the UK. Other coordinated projects are underway, some with non-G-8 countries. There were also reports on maritime smuggling, especially of people from Fijian Province in China with smugglers operating out of China and Hong Kong and Eastern Europeans, especially Albanians and citizens of the former Yugoslavia, as well as Iraqis and Kurds. In accordance with Recommendation 42 of the Moscow Ministerial Communiqué, each country agreed to compile and share information on visa applicants and whether their visa laws prohibited the issuance of visas to money launderers and related individuals. There was extensive discussion of the Protocols to the TOC convention on Trafficking in Persons and on Migrant Smuggling. Delegations agreed to continue work on the protocols, to evaluate the implementation and promotion possibilities of the "Statement of Guiding Principles and Plan of Action," and to improve coordination among the Eight during the Vienna negotiations. They also agreed to examine the possibility of joint operations against maritime smuggling and fraudulent document producers.

High Tech Crime Subgroup (chaired by the U.S.): Endorsed French plans for the 15-17 May meeting in Paris, which will bring together policy level law enforcement and industry officials to focus on locating and identifying on-line criminal traceability. The meeting is intended to support the common interests of industry and government in promoting the growth of, and confidence in the Internet and secure electronic commerce. The Subgroup discussed a paper dealing with this issue and providing options for permitting law enforcement to backtrack down a trail of Internet Service Provider and phone lines after a crime has been committed, even if the trail crosses international borders, in order to track down the perpetrators of the crime. This issue was a priority item in the Moscow Ministerial Communiqué. The subgroup also considered reactivating discussion of transborder search and seizure (an issue now under discussion in fora such as the Council of Europe); management of the 24/7 network in the future and developing a more proactive use of it; continued efforts on Internet fraud, and a possible code of ethics for the Internet. The UK also reported on its International High Tech Crime and Forensics Conference, which took place in London, 4-7 October, and brought together 250 experts from 26 countries.

Law Enforcement Projects Subgroup: Discussed the paper the UK chair had circulated prior to the meeting, which outlined good practices and obstacles encountered through the 22 projects considered by the subgroup. The general view was that the subgroup, because of its composition and operational focus, added considerable value to the work of the Lyon Group and can take issues forward in a way that groups in other fora cannot.

Delegations agreed to assess the accuracy of the Chair's paper and solutions for overcoming obstacles cited.

- Payment card crime: a report was presented by Germany (BKA), and a draft framework document containing guiding principles and an action plan was circulated. Experts continued working on an expanded definition of "payment card crime," including access devices and E-commerce on the Internet. A working group has been established with Interpol, and the Lyon Group experts agreed to meet again in Rome at the end of November. Ideas for practical action would be considered in Tokyo.

- Eastern European-Eurasian crime: a report on the working group meeting in Germany in March 1999 was circulated. Most, but not all, Lyon Group members were entering their data on people involved in Eastern European organized crime (EEOC) into Interpol's Project Millennium database. There was a discussion about coordinating EUROPOL's EEOC database project with that of Interpol, and the UK offered to report back on possible overlap. A related money laundering project had not yet met its goals, even though money laundering and financial crime had been a focal point of the Moscow ministerial. It was agreed that action in this area should be a priority. Three targeted operations were reviewed, and Italy reported that its operation would lead to arrests. The group may look at joint targeting of money launderers.
- Intellectual Property Rights (IPR): the U.S. reported on its survey which indicated that IPR infringement is a global problem with links to other crimes in many cases and indications of involvement of organized crime. It also identified the need for increased enforcement at the border by customs authorities. An EU Green Paper on Counterfeiting and Piracy identified an increase in cross border activity and a need to improve legal provisions and a lack of a coherent law enforcement approach. The U.S. agreed to prepare an options paper for the Tokyo meeting.
- Environmental Crime: the U.S. presented a report on the results of the July 1999 working group meeting in Rome, which was also attended by representatives from Interpol, Europol, and other international organizations involved in implementation of International Environmental Agreements. Transnational organized crime involvement is increasingly seen in trafficking hazardous wastes and ozone depleting substances. A database is being created of information collected at national and local levels. The next meeting of these experts, in Naples in February, will focus on the illegal movement of hazardous wastes and ozone depleting substances and the dumping of these materials into the sea, into fresh water sites and on the land. The development of operational activities is to be considered at the Tokyo meeting.
- Data Encryption: a UK survey will be circulated when all replies are received.
- Emerging Issues: Germany submitted a discussion paper on stolen vehicles drawn from experience in working with Russia and Italy and will develop this project for Tokyo, although a similar project proposed in November 1998 had not been supported. Italy reported on an EU Falcone program held in October 1999 and will develop a proposed project for the subgroup to consider in Tokyo. Germany prepared a paper on the illegal trading and use of illegal chemical and pharmaceutical substances as growth enhancers for meat producing animals; it will be discussed in Tokyo. Germany also presented a paper on organized investment fraud and invited comments for the Tokyo meeting. The UK asked each delegation to provide examples of practical difficulties encountered with data protection. The U.S. will provide a paper expanding on the issue of visa denial. The Chairman asked each delegation to provide a list assessing national priorities and future trends.

New On This Version of the Lyon Group CD

- Includes documents from November 1999 meeting in Berlin and adds some additional documents from earlier meetings in 1999.
- Adds several documents from the April 1998 Koblenz meeting of the Alien Smuggling subgroup.
- A detailed history of the Lyon Group through the German Presidency, written by the U.S. delegation.
- Fixes several items incorrectly labeled in the 1995 index and adds Russian paper from that year.
- Adds U.S. proposal on subgroups from 1996, report of the Extradition Subgroup meeting in Washington in January 1997, and an interim paper on conclusions adopted by the Lyon Group from 1997.
- Updates contact information for U.S. delegation.

Adobe Acrobat

The collection is stored in the form of Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) files and a copy of Adobe Acrobat Reader 3.01 with Search is provided on this CD. Acrobat allows users to view and print documents using a variety of operating systems, monitor sizes, and fonts and have the documents appear identical to each user.

Full instructions for the use of Acrobat can be found by selecting "Reader Online Guide" from Acrobat's "Help" menu. Full instructions on the use of Acrobat's search feature are available by going to Acrobat's "Help" menu, selecting "Plug-In Help" and then selecting "Using Acrobat Search" from the sub-menu.

If you already have a copy of Acrobat, you can use your existing copy to view the documents in this collection. If you don't have Acrobat Reader installed on your computer, you can always get it for free from the Adobe Corporation's Web site, at <http://www.adobe.com/prodindex/acrobat/readstep.html>. Acrobat Reader version 4.0 with Search is now available from this website. To get the most out of this CD, you may wish to download and install this newer version.

However, you should be aware that only a version of Acrobat specifically labeled as "with Search" will allow you to use Acrobat's search functions, which can greatly improve your ability to navigate within the collection. If your version of Acrobat does not support the Search tool, we strongly recommend that you use the version included on this CD, even if your version is more recent.

Navigating the Collection

Using the Index

The collection may be viewed in two ways. In the left-hand column of this document, you will see a collection of hyperlinks, which Acrobat refers to as "bookmarks". If you wish to temporarily hide the bookmarks you may do so by selecting the "Page Only" option from the "View" menu. If the bookmarks are not visible, you may view them by selecting the "Bookmarks and Page" option from the "View" menu. On most systems, documents in this collection will be open with bookmarks displayed.

This document contains a bookmark for each year that the Lyon Group has been in existence. Each of these bookmarks links to an index of all the included documents from that year. Each of these yearly indices is organized by country of submission, meeting date, and relevant Subgroup. The document titles themselves are hyperlinks to the actual documents. Acrobat Reader displays these links as blue underlined text, just as most Web browsers do. Each index also has bookmarks, which allow you to quickly move to the submissions of a particular country. For example, if you wish to locate a Japanese document, simply click on the bookmark for "Japan" and you will be taken directly to the section of the current index dealing with documents submitted by Japan.

Finally, to return to the start, each document in the collection has a single bookmark, which will take you back to the introductory page. From there, you can move to one of the indices and locate a new document. Please note that Acrobat *will not* print bookmarks, so you may make a printout of a document without worrying about it being cluttered with the navigational bookmarks.

Keyword Searches

The above method is useful if you are looking for a specific document and have at least a general idea of when and by whom it was submitted. However, there may be times when you wish to find all the documents in the collection dealing with a specific topic. To obtain this type of a document listing, you should use Acrobat Reader's Search utility. To access the search function, open the "Tools" menu, select "Search" and then select "Query" from the sub-menu that opens. This opens the Acrobat search box, into which you can type the text that you wish to search for. Advanced users will note that the search utility supports Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT), proximity searches and other advanced search functions. Full details, for those who are interested, are available by going to Acrobat's "Help" menu, selecting "Plug-In Help" and then selecting "Using Acrobat Search" from the sub-menu.

You may search for any word or words appearing in the document. You may also search for documents based on country of submission, relevant Subgroup, or the date or city of the meeting at which the document was submitted. The search engine will scan every document in the collection and return a listing of the titles of all documents matching your search terms. To go directly to one of these documents, click on its title to highlight

it, then click on the "View" button at the bottom of the search window. If you want more information on a document, you may click on its title to highlight it, then click on the "Info" button. This will provide you with the document's title, date, Subgroup, and country of submission.

By default, your search will cover the entire collection. If you want to search for documents only from a specific year, you can do so by adding, for example, "AND 1998" (without the " marks and substituting the appropriate year for 1998) to year search terms. This will return all documents matching your search terms from 1998...but it will also return documents from other years, which contain your search terms and mention events in 1998. To allow a more focused search, we have also provided search indices for each year in the collection. By switching from the general index to one or more of the yearly indices, you may limit your search to a specific year or years.

To switch indices, bring up the Search box in Acrobat and click on the "Indexes" button. This will bring up a list of available indices. The master index is titled "Lyon Group Index", the other indices are named with their respective years. All indices with check marks beside them will be searched. To search only a specific year, click on the box next to the master index to uncheck it, then click on the checkboxes for the year or years that you wish to include in your search.

If only the master index is displayed, you will have to locate the other indices manually. Do this by clicking on the "Add" button at the bottom of the list of indices. Then, in the "Add Index" box provided, navigate to the CD and open the G8 folder. You will see a number of folders labeled 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999. Open the folder for the year of the index you want to add. The last file listed in this folder will be one titled 95index.pdx (with 95 replaced with the last two digits of the year, so that the 1996 index file is titled 96index.pdx, the 1997 file is titled 97index.pdx, etc.). Open this .pdx file to add it to the list of indices which may be searched. You will need to follow this procedure to add each index, but you will only need to do it once for each index. The next time you insert the CD, Acrobat will remember the locations of all the indices and they will be available for searching. However, if you upgrade to a new copy of Acrobat, you will need to repeat this procedure with your new software.

More information on locating and switching between indices can be found in the "Using Acrobat Search" help file discussed above.

Returning to Previously Viewed Documents

Acrobat also has navigational buttons, you can use to move back and forth between documents that you have previously viewed in a given Acrobat session. Of these, the most useful is the "Back" button, which will take you, one page at a time, back through the various documents that you have viewed, just as the "Back" button on a web browser does. This can be done either by clicking on the menu bar button with the "<<" symbol or by selecting "Go Back" from the "View" menu.

Technical Requirements

In order to view this collection, you must have at least a 386Mhz PC running Windows 3.1 and CD-ROM drive or a 68k or better Macintosh and CD-ROM drive. This CD is optimized for use with a PC running Windows 95, Windows 98 or Windows NT 3.51 or later. On these operating systems, when you insert the CD into your CD-ROM drive, the first page of the collection will open automatically. On other operating systems, you will have to launch the collection manually by opening the Adobe Acrobat application for your operating system and then opening the "startup.pdf" document on this CD. Further hardware and software requirements depend on your operating system:

Windows 95, Windows 98, or Windows NT 3.51 or later

- 386, 486, Pentium processor or equivalent
- 8 MB RAM (16 MB for Windows NT)

Windows 3.1 or Windows 3.11 for Workgroups

- 386, 486, Pentium processor or equivalent.
- 8 MB RAM
- The introductory page will not automatically launch when you insert this CD into your CD-ROM drive
- Some files in this collection have filenames that exceed the 8-character limit imposed by Windows 3.1. In some cases, this may cause errors with links from one document to another or with opening documents from search results. You may need to use Windows Explorer to open these files.

Macintosh

- Power Macintosh (any speed; includes all G3, G4 and iMac systems)
- 5.0 MB RAM
- System 7.1.2 or later
- The introductory page will not automatically launch when you insert this CD into your CD-ROM drive.
- You must use your own copy of Adobe Acrobat Reader or Adobe Acrobat Reader with Search (however, if your own copy is not of Acrobat Reader with Search, the search utility will not function). If you do not already have a copy of this software, it can be downloaded free of charge from can be downloaded from the Adobe website at <http://www.adobe.com>.
- The CD may also be used on any 68k series Macintosh (this includes the Quadra series and some Centris and Mac II series models), however, you must have your own copy of Adobe Acrobat Reader version 3.0. There is not, unfortunately, a 68k version of Acrobat Reader version 4.0.

Disclaimer

Please be advised that this compilation of materials represents only a preliminary and provisional archive of documents produced in connection with Lyon Group activities. At this stage, the database does not purport to include all documents produced and submitted by every Lyon Group member since 1995. The United States compiled the referenced documents and prepared the corresponding indices based upon a preliminary review of certain files maintained by particular U.S. representatives involved in the work of the Lyon Group; it is possible that those files may not include every document produced by the United States, much less every document submitted by other delegations. Additional documents will be added following a further review by U.S. representatives of existing files and based upon the contributions of other delegations. Accordingly, each delegation is strongly urged to undertake a comprehensive review of its files (particularly files pertaining to the year of that country's G8 Presidency), to ensure that the final compilation be as comprehensive as possible.

Because English is the working language of the Lyon Group, only English-language documents have been included in the compilation. Regrettably, technological limitations prevented us from including materials submitted by delegations in languages other than English, and resource limitations prevented us from translating documents into English for inclusion in the database.

Contact Information

If you have questions, including technical questions about the use of this CD, or comments about the collection, please contact Gregory Pearson of the Rule of Law Foundation:

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If have comments about the scope of the collection that you prefer to address directly to a member of the U.S. delegation, you may address them to the United States Department of State, Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL).

Credits

This collection was prepared by The Rule of Law Foundation through a grant to the National Institute of Justice, United States Department of Justice from the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, United States Department of State.

Production for the Rule of Law Foundation was by Gregory Pearson, Julie Makarov, Katerina Zuzina, Charles Cochran, Roberto Gonzalez Carames, and Sergey Chapkey (email: webmaster@rol.org). Thanks are also due to the staff of the Criminal Division Training Center of the U.S. Department of Justice for their kind assistance. Please visit the Rule of Law Foundation's online presence, the World Justice Information Network at <http://www.wjin.net>.

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