



# Pakistan UNTOC Review Mechanism Civil Society Perspective

Annual Report 2024



## About the Centre for Governance Research (CGR)

CGR is a forum for studies and debate on strategic and tactical issues related with good governance and the rule of law. It is a non-governmental civil society advocacy Centre dedicated to reforms in the justice and governance sectors.

As an independent think tank, CGR sets its own agenda, publishing and disseminating its findings regularly for national and global audience. Using an interdisciplinary approach, CGR brings together rule of law, justice and governance experts, researchers and internationally renowned professionals to animate its debate and research activities.

CGR aims to stand out as one of rare Pakistani think tanks to position itself at the very heart of debate on governance and justice issues.

CGR focuses on advocacy, research and studies in the following areas:

- Governance and Rule of Law
- Public Policy
- Policing and Justice Sectors
- Serious and Organized Crimes
- Counter Terrorism and Counter Extremism (CT and CE).

Meanwhile, the National Initiative against Organized Crime (NIOC) continues as a flagship project from the platform of the Centre for Governance Research (CGR).

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## Acknowledgements

On behalf of the CGR, we would like to acknowledge contribution of Nawaz Nadeem, Secretary of UNTOC Review Secretariat and Hassan Sardar, Manager Administration of CGR, in compiling this report on behalf of the Civil Society Alliance.

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## Civil Society Perspective

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## Introduction

The **United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)** was adopted on **November 15, 2000**, as a global instrument to combat transnational organized crime. Opened for signature in **Palermo, Italy**, between December 12-15, 2000, it came into force on September 29, 2003. The Convention commits ratifying states to address crimes such as participation in organized criminal groups, money laundering, corruption, and obstruction of justice, while fostering international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime.

Additionally, three **Protocols** supplement the Convention, focusing on:

- **Trafficking in Persons**, especially women and children
- **Smuggling of Migrants**
- **Illicit Trafficking of Firearms**

Countries must first ratify the Convention before joining any of its protocols. These protocols came into force between 2003 and 2005, reinforcing global efforts against organized crime and human rights violations.

## Pakistan's Participation

Pakistan adopted **UNTOC in December 2000** and ratified it in **January 2010**. A key milestone was achieved in October 2018, when the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its 9th session established the **UNTOC Review Mechanism** to assess the implementation of the Convention. This initiative fosters international cooperation by engaging governments, NGOs, academia, and private sector stakeholders to identify technical assistance needs and promote best practices.

Pakistan entered the **first review cycle in 2021**, as part of the **initial 62 countries** to be assessed under the **first Review Cluster, 'Criminalization and Jurisdiction.'** The review process was to be overseen by experts from two peer review countries, providing an opportunity to evaluate and strengthen Pakistan's efforts against transnational organized crime.

The **Ministry of Interior (MOI)** serves as the **focal ministry** for the review process, with **Dr. Ehsan Sadiq**, former Director General of the National Police Bureau (NPB) and currently Director General of the Anti-



Money Laundering Authority (AMLA), appointed as the National Focal Person (NFP) for the UNTOC Review Mechanism in January 2022.

## Review Mechanism Process

Pakistan's **UNTOC Review Secretariat**, established within the **National Police Bureau**, coordinates with various stakeholders. Several **government entities**, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF), National Accountability Bureau (NAB), and Financial Monitoring Unit (FMU), have nominated focal people to support the review process.

The National Initiative against Organized Crime (**NIOC**), a flagship initiative of the Centre for Governance Research (**CGR**) **Pakistan**, led by **Mr. Tariq Khosa**, collaborated with the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to '**Pilot Initiative**' for the UNTOC review process.

A scoping meeting held on August 24, 2022, involved 46 participants from governmental and non-governmental sectors, alongside representatives from UNODC, who provided technical insights into the review process.

## The Pilot Initiative

On September 15, 2022, Pakistan became the second country globally (after Mexico) and the first in Asia to undertake the Voluntary Pilot Initiative for the UNTOC Review. A two-member UNODC team, including Mr. Anders Frantzen and Mr. Issam Alkhayat, participated in discussions with government officials, civil society representatives, and other stakeholders.

Despite initial skepticism, several factors contributed to the early success of the Pilot Initiative:

- **Trust and Collaboration:** A strong partnership between the National Focal Person and NIOC ensured



effective engagement with stakeholders.

- **Multi-Stakeholder Engagement:** Recognizing the complex nature of organized crime, Pakistan adopted a holistic approach, acknowledging that government efforts alone were insufficient.
- **Global Recognition:** Pakistan's role as the first Asian country to voluntarily engage in the UNTOC review process encouraged broad participation.

### Positive Outcomes of the Pilot Initiative

1. **Structured Consultations and National Priorities:** The initiative facilitated scoping meetings, roundtables, and dialogues, leading to consensus on national priorities for combating organized crime, migrant smuggling, human trafficking, drug trafficking, and firearms control.
2. **Formation of a Civil Society Alliance (CSA):** Established in 2022, the CSA consists of NGOs, private sector representatives, academia, and media stakeholders, providing collective input on UNTOC implementation.



3. **Legislative Advancements:** Pakistan ratified the Protocol on Trafficking in Persons in 2022, marking a significant step in addressing human trafficking. This was acknowledged by the Chair of the Conference of Parties in Vienna (October 2024).

### Conference of Parties (COP) – October 2024

A **high-level Pakistani delegation** attended the **12th Session of the Conference of Parties (COP) to UNTOC**, held in **Vienna from October 14-18, 2024**. The delegation included:

**His Excellency Mohammad Kamran Akhtar Malik**, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Vienna

1. **Mr. Ahmad Ishaque Jehangir**, Director General, Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)
2. **Dr. Ehsan Sadiq**, National Focal Person on UNTOC Review Mechanism, Director General, National Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism Authority
3. **Mr. Sheraz Ali**, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Vienna



### Pakistan's Official Statement at COP

Pakistan submitted a **written statement**, reaffirming its commitment to:

- Combating transnational organized crime in all its manifestations.
- Strengthening international cooperation for the extradition of fugitives and recovery of stolen assets to developing nations.
- Enhancing the capacities of law enforcement agencies (LEAs) in developing countries through technical and financial assistance.
- Ensuring civil society participation in shaping inclusive and effective crime

prevention strategies under the UNTOC Review Mechanism.

## Contribution of National Focal Person and Government of Pakistan Stakeholders

On behalf of the civil society we would like to acknowledge the positive contribution of Dr Ehsan Sadiq, National Focal Person of UNTOC Review Process, currently the DG of Anti-Money Laundering Authority (AMLA); and various other stakeholders of the Government of Pakistan, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, our Permanent Mission in Vienna, especially Ambassador Kamran Akhtar; and the Ministry of Interior, including the DG National Police Bureau for their significant contributions throughout 2024.

## Centre for Governance Research (CGR) Contributions on behalf of Civil Society Alliance

The Centre for Governance Research (CGR) Pakistan has played a pivotal role in the UNTOC review process, particularly in shaping national strategies against organized crime. The organization issued **annual civil society reports on UNTOC implementation** in **2022 and 2023**, which were shared with **UNODC-CSU** and the **UNTOC Secretariat**.

Like previous years, CGR, along with other CSOs, actively participated in international events hosted by UNODC under the UNTOC Review Mechanism, aimed at assessing the implementation of the Convention. The key events included:

1. Constructive Dialogue on Firearms, held on 04 April 2024
2. Constructive Dialogue on International Cooperation, held on 07 June 2024
3. Constructive Dialogue on Technical Assistance, held on 07 June 2024
4. Constructive Dialogue on Trafficking in Persons, held on 10 July 2024
5. Constructive Dialogue on the Smuggling of Migrants, held on 15 July 2024

CGR also presented **written statements** during the **Constructive Dialogues on Trafficking in Persons (TIP), Smuggling of Migrants (SOM), and Firearms (FA)**, putting forward the following **key recommendations**:

## Recommendations by CGR

### Trafficking in Persons (TIP)

1. Strengthen the national database on TIP to ensure evidence-based policy formulation.
2. Empower survivors by prioritizing victim support, rehabilitation, and social reintegration as a moral obligation for law enforcement and criminal justice authorities.
3. Break the nexus between corruption and organized crime to restore the



public's trust, especially in authoritarian states.

4. Establish strong coalitions between state and civil society stakeholders to combat child trafficking effectively.
5. Eliminate gender-based discrimination and ensure that women and girls receive equal protection and opportunities, as equality is a right, not a privilege.
6. Promote community engagement and resilience-building among vulnerable segments of society.

#### **Smuggling of Migrants (SOM)**

1. Encourage legal migration pathways to reduce irregular migration and human smuggling networks.
2. Dismantle the nexus between corrupt state officials and organized crime groups (OCGs) involved in migrant smuggling.
3. Strengthen judicial independence, professional investigative practices, and competent prosecution mechanisms to ensure accountability.

#### **Smuggling of Firearms (FA)**

1. Promote the universal adoption of the Firearms Protocol and enhance collaboration between governmental and non-governmental actors to close legislative gaps and adopt global best practices for handling technological advancements in firearms.
2. Foster alliances between civil society organizations, experts, professionals, and

the private sector to combat firearms-related violence and organized crime.

3. Address firearms acquisition and inconsistencies in licensing regimes through clear Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and guidelines, to be disseminated under the Global Strategy against Illicit Weapons led by the UNODC Firearms Bureau.
4. Curtail state collusion and corruption that enables the diversion of lethal weapons to militant organizations and non-state actors through firm enforcement of sanctions regimes.
5. Ensure that human rights are never violated in efforts to control firearms-related violence. A victim-centered and humane approach must be adopted, particularly to protect women and children.
6. While law enforcement remains the state's responsibility, it must not be used as a pretext for extrajudicial killings or excessive force against dissenting voices. A balance must be struck between security and justice, ensuring that human dignity and the right to life remain inviolable.

### **National Action Plan against Smuggling of Migrants (SOM)**

It is important to note that in 2023, CGR issued the following 14-point National Action Plan against the Smuggling of Migrants (SOM), addressing areas such as political commitment, victim protection, public awareness, legal migration frameworks, and international cooperation:

The death of approximately 300 Pakistanis, on 14 June 2023, off the coast of Greek town Pylos, by drowning, on their way to make it illegally into Italy, is indeed, a national tragedy. This was the third major incident recorded since February 2023, in which migrants from Pakistan lost their lives at sea. These incidents call for concerted, comprehensive, and sustained national efforts against migrant smuggling, which is assuming alarming proportions. Not only that, it is also likely to evolve into a much graver issue, resulting in hundreds of innocent deaths, devastating their families, if not addressed immediately. This plan has been formulated, keeping in view the parameters stated in the UN Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants (2000) and the factors peculiar to the Pakistani context.

The following should be the major suggested parameters of our national response:

1. **Political ownership.** The most important step in combating migrant smuggling from Pakistan, is to have political ownership of the National Action Plan Against Migrant Smuggling (NAPAMS). Without political ownership, any plan would be a nonstarter, as it requires migrant smuggling specific legislation, provision of adequate resources and ensure greater coordination between different government departments. It can only be accomplished if the government in power owns the national plan against migrant smuggling. NAPAMS should have the approval of the Federal cabinet, if it is to be taken seriously by the stakeholders.
2. **Threat assessment.** Prescribing long and short-term measures to combat the threat of migrant smuggling has to be preceded by an evidence-based threat assessment. Understanding the dynamics of the phenomenon of migrant smuggling from Pakistan, substantiated by data, is indeed essential to be better able to respond to the threat. While the threat assessment continues, some steps can be carried out in parallel.
3. **Awareness.** Human smugglers take advantage of the lack of awareness of the people about the illegal and risky nature of migrant smuggling. A well thought out awareness campaign, tailored to the respective victim audiences, may be designed and implemented, on a sustained basis.
4. **Prosecution.** In Pakistan, prosecution of networks of migrant smugglers is a weak area in enforcement of anti-migrant smuggling laws. There is a need to carry out a holistic performance audit of the existing law (Prevention of Smuggling of Migrants Act, 2018) and enforcement mechanisms against migrant smuggling, including the enforcers (FIA, Coast Guards, FC/Rangers) prosecutors, trial courts, witness protection, rehabilitation of victims etc. Based on this performance audit, necessary changes may be made in the existing laws and criminal justice system to make it more effective in punishing and deterring the human smuggling networks.
5. **Victim protection.** The migrants who get caught should be treated as victims, as visualized in the UNTOC Protocol on Smuggling of Migrants (SOM). They should not be treated as accused and efforts made

to rehabilitate them, as laid down in the Prevention of Smuggling of Migrants Act, 2018.

6. **Witness protection.** Migrant smuggling is carried out by powerful organized criminal groups (OCGs). Witnesses are reluctant to come forward to give evidence against them before the police and in the courts, for fear of violence. This requires an effective witness protection programme in major migrant smuggling cases.
7. **Anti money laundering.** Migrant smugglers, like the accused of all forms of organized crime, must launder the profits earned by them from this illegal activity. There is a need to carry out financial investigation of all migrant smuggling networks, whenever they are traced out or arrested. This requires strict application of the Anti-Money Laundering Act 2010, to those involved in migrant smuggling. Also, it requires integrating provisions of AMLA 2010 with those of PSMA 2018.
8. **Anti-corruption.** Migrant smuggling, like all organized crime, is very difficult to carry out without corruption of government employees. All corrupt employees in FIA, Coast Guards etc., found involved in abetment of migrant smuggling must be proceeded against and given exemplary punishments and data maintained of such actions taken. The anti-corruption provisions of law be integrated into the PSMA 2018.
9. **Socio-economic measures.** The primary driver of the victims of migrant smuggling is lack of employment and poverty. Also, prima facie, it seems that the victims of migrant

smuggling belong to certain specific areas. For instance, as per one observation, approximately 90% of victims of migrant smuggling going to Europe, via Iran, Turkey route belongs to Gujranwala Division and areas of Azad Kashmir. The basic reason for this is that these are the areas from where people have gone abroad earlier, in large numbers. They serve as magnets attracting their families/ friends/ acquaintances to follow suit. Similarly, the poorer victims tend to cross over from Pakistan into Iran via Balochistan and from there sail to Oman, travelling onwards by foot to Dubai. The rates of migrant smugglers for this route are lower than other avenues. Most of these victims belong to parts of KP, Sindh and districts in South Punjab like Dera Ghazi Khan. These areas need to be identified and more targeted socio-economic measures to improve employment opportunities be taken. More vocational training institutes in these areas may be one viable option.

10. **Legal employment abroad.** One view is that since the legal ways of emigration to other countries are difficult, people resort to illegal ways to go to greener pastures. There is a need to evaluate the performance of the Emigration Protection Bureau and the procedures to allow people to go abroad for employment.
11. **Border control.** Migrant smuggling is not possible without crossing borders. Thus, effective border control is an essential component of combating human smuggling. FIA for airports, coast guards for sea routes and FC/ Rangers for land exits. A holistic exercise should be carried out to

evaluate their requirements in terms of capacity building and a three-year plan launched to meet these. This step should be accompanied by stepped up monitoring of their performance and ruthless accountability of those involved in migrant smuggling.

12. **International cooperation.** Migrant smuggling is an internationally organized crime. Unless all the countries concerned i.e., of origin, transit and destination of migrant smugglers, the effort is not likely to succeed. Regional cooperation is required to deal with specific areas of human smuggling in a region. For instance, to deal with human smuggling from Afghanistan/Pakistan to Europe via land route, it may be desirable to form a regional group of four countries like Pakistan, Iran, Turkey and Greece. In fact, a quadrilateral group to deal with human smuggling comprising, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey and Greece, was set up in 2006. It had one meeting in Athens, followed by one in Islamabad, but withered away after that. It needs to be revived. Similarly, to deal with human smuggling by sea from Pakistan to Oman onwards to Dubai, another four-nation group be formed comprising of Pakistan, Iran, Oman and UAE. Again, to deal with human smuggling by air from Pakistan to other transit countries like Libya and Guinea Bissau, onwards to Italy or Greece by sea, should be dealt with by another regional group. It may be pertinent to point out that in the first decade of the 21st century, smuggling of child camel jockeys from Pakistan to UAE, was a big humanitarian issue. It was successfully

combated by the joint efforts of UAE and Pakistan. While in Pakistan, FIA stepped up action against the smugglers who sent these kids abroad; UAE cut down the demand of using these children as camel jockeys, by clamping down against those of its citizens who used these children as jockeys in camel races. The basic aim of these regional groups is to tackle the specific features of each form of migrant smuggling peculiar to these countries.

13. **Implementation and monitoring.** Specific implementation plans should be drawn up on each of the measures above, with unambiguous KPIs and categorical timelines, by a National Steering Committee headed by the Interior Minister. The other members can be from the Ministries of Finance and Law. They can co-opt any other members they consider appropriate. Any department not taking it seriously should be brought to the notice of the Prime Minister for necessary action. Below this NSC, should be a joint task force headed by FIA, with Coast Guards, FC Balochistan as members. The Joint Task Force (JTF) shall monitor the implementation of NAPAMS monthly, through mutually developed data maintenance templates, KPIs and timelines.
14. **Feedback and review.** The plan shall be reviewed one year after its implementation, in the light of the feedback received from relevant quarters and adjusted accordingly, if need be.



## First International Day for the Prevention of and Fight against All Forms of Transnational Organized Crime-15 November 2024

**Venue:** Universal College Lahore, Pakistan

**Organizers and Partners:** Centre for Governance Research (CGR), Centre for Human Rights (CFHR) and Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime (GI-TOC)

**Participants:** The event brought together high-level representatives from government, law enforcement, academia and civil society. These included:

- 31 in-person participants
- 86 online participants

**Mr. Tariq Khosa** (Director, CGR) highlighted the journey of Pakistan's initiatives against transnational organized crime, beginning with

the formation of a civil society alliance in Islamabad in September 2022 and its representation at the 11th Conference of the Parties in Vienna in October 2022. The alliance now includes 35 civil society organizations and 65 international experts. He emphasized the importance of partnerships in fostering collective action and referred to Pakistan's pioneering efforts as the first Asian country to launch a global conference on transnational organized crimes. He also mentioned the annual reports of 2022 and 2023, which reflect civil society perspectives on this critical issue.

**Mr. Mark Shaw** (Director, GI-TOC) underscored the global impacts of transnational organized crime, including its threats to security, high levels of violence, undermining democracy and the rule of law, environmental destruction, and economic distortion. He stressed the need for data-driven analysis, strategic interventions, and enhanced international cooperation. Reflecting on Pakistan's initiatives, he lauded its leadership in fostering resilience and partnerships, making it a model for other



countries. Mr. Shaw also called for greater attention to prevention efforts, emphasizing the importance of frameworks for the rule of law and the need for comprehensive data collection and strategic implementation.

**Mr. Ian Tennant** (Chair, Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice), emphasized the vital role of NGOs in combating transnational crime, highlighting Vienna's example of community and NGO collaboration under the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. He noted the Alliance's recent milestone: a declaration signed by over 200 NGOs in October addressing trafficking and other crimes. Tennant stressed the need to shift from a narrow security-focused approach to

one that incorporates civil society's research and expertise. He celebrated the Alliance's achievements, including record civil society participation and the inclusion of indigenous representatives, while commending Pakistan's leadership as a model for others to replicate.

**Mr. Billy Batware** (UNODC-Civil Society Unit) emphasized the crucial role of civil society in engaging stakeholders to address transnational organized crime (TOC) and corruption. He highlighted the UN General Committee's March resolution recognizing civil society's contributions. On the first International Day, he called for collective action, urging governments, academia, and other actors to collaborate on joint solutions. Batware

commended Pakistan's initiative in fostering international dialogue, showcasing its leadership in promoting cooperation and progress against TOC.

**Ms. Lisa Hartevelt** (Board Member, Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) highlighted new crime trends and the role of civil society in providing technical support and advancing resolutions adopted at the 12th session of the UN Convention against Transnational Crime.

**Ms. Anna Alvazzi** (Board Member, Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) championed the adoption of the first Civil Society Declaration. Representing her NGO, she advanced initiatives under the Firearms Protocol, emphasizing collective responsibility and actionable efforts. She highlighted the October resolution on firearms as a key step, particularly for its focus on deterrence and the importance of civil society engagement.

**Mr. John Collins** (Director of Academic Engagement, GI-TOC) discussed the establishment of a new observatory aimed at fostering strategic partnerships and advancing discussions on transnational crime.



He highlighted the Global Initiative's commitment to Pakistan, noting the successful international collaborations over the past four years, particularly focusing on human trafficking and drug-related issues in Afghanistan. He emphasized the need to expand this reach, positioning Pakistan as a focal point for a Central South Asia observatory. Collins also introduced a project aimed at enhancing community resilience, addressing trafficking, and forming smaller civil society networks for the prevention of human trafficking.

**Mr. Tariq Parvez** (President, National Initiative against Organized Crime) launched the National Initiative in 2019 and as an expert on terrorism, emphasized the importance of raising awareness about organized crime and the need for international cooperation. He stressed the necessity of resourceful individuals who can assess the scope of organized crime and expand preventive measures. Parvez called for the development of online courses to address organized crime and for a focused approach to specific areas in different countries. He pointed out that Pakistan's high ranking on the terrorism index is closely linked to organized crime, an issue that requires deeper analysis.

**Mr. Muhammad Tahir Rai** (Director General, National Police Bureau) highlighted the dual significance of organized crime, not only as a threat but also as a force that undermines the societal fabric. He stressed the need for better coordination among police sectors, the updating of criminal laws, and enhanced accountability. Tahir pointed out the high impact of trafficking, child labor, and illegal migration, with over 5,000 cases in 2023. He also

identified cybercrime, illicit arms trafficking, and drug smuggling as pressing challenges. Tahir called for a unified approach involving both government and civil society, emphasizing the need for educational campaigns to curb organized crime.

**Mr. Ambassador Mansoor Ahmad Khan** (Director, Beaconhouse Center for Policy Research) acknowledged Pakistan's challenges with organized crime, particularly at the borders. He stressed the importance of a synchronized approach between the government, civil society, and international partners to tackle these issues.



Mansoor emphasized the role of civil society and the critical need for strong partnerships with institutions in the UK, Vienna, and Geneva.



He noted that academia, especially the youth, plays a crucial role in addressing these challenges and shaping the future.

**Dr. Ehsan Sadiq** (Director General, National Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism Authority) emphasized that organized crime is a global challenge requiring collective action. He stressed the obligation of the international community to fight this menace through collaborative forums, as it cannot be tackled in isolation.



**Ms. Sevim Saadat** (Director Policy & Advocacy, CFHR) and **Mr. Umar Khan** (Executive Director, CFHR) emphasized the crucial role of civil

society, academia, and society in combating organized crime, particularly through the generation of ideas. They referenced a recent study in Malaysia, highlighting how trafficking significantly impacts Pakistan's economy, with substantial financial losses to traffickers and smugglers. They noted that Pakistan's civil society is actively launching initiatives to address this issue within the country.

## Unveiling of the UNTOC Civil Society Declaration 2024

The event concluded with the unveiling of the Civil Society Declaration by Mr. Tariq Khosa, Mr. Sarmad Saeed (Deputy Director, NIOC), Mr. John Colling, Ms. Sevim Saadat, and Mr. Umar Khan, in the presence of all participants. The unveiling of this declaration underscores the collaborative nature of the event and sets the stage for future initiatives and continued engagement in advancing the cause.





## CGR and CSOs' Upcoming Engagements in the UNTOC Review Mechanism during 2025

CGR and other civil society organizations (CSOs) will continue to participate in international events on the UNTOC Review Mechanism, hosted by UNODC in 2025:

- Constructive Dialogue following the **Working Group on Firearms** – April 2025
- Joint Constructive Dialogue following the **Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance and the Working Group on International Cooperation** – June 2025
- Constructive Dialogue following the **Working Group on Trafficking in Persons** – October 2025
- Constructive Dialogue following the **Working Group on the Smuggling of Migrants** – October 2025
- CGR intends to actively participate at the CCPCJ in Vienna during the week starting 19 May 2025.
- From the platform of Asia Regional Civil Society Network (NET4U Asia), an

international youth congress against transnational organized crime will be held on 15 November 2025 to mark the International Day against TOC.

## Conclusion

Pakistan's experience with the UNTOC Review Mechanism Pilot Initiative has demonstrated the immense value of multi-stakeholder engagement in combating organized crime. By institutionalizing civil society participation, enhancing inter-agency collaboration, and developing comprehensive national strategies, Pakistan has set a model for other States Parties.

Through proactive engagement, the country has strengthened institutional responses and international cooperation, reinforcing transparency, inclusivity, and effectiveness in addressing transnational organized crime. Moving forward, sustained efforts and institutional reforms will be essential in advancing Pakistan's leadership in global crime prevention and justice initiatives.



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