Thank you for subscribing to the SHERLOC newsletter! We are pleased to share the latest developments on the SHERLOC portal.

The SHERLOC team wishes you happy holidays!

NEWS IN BRIEF

- Bibliographic Database launched in October 2014
  Find 295 literature abstracts of publications on Smuggling of Migrants in Asia and beyond.

- You want to contribute?
  Find out more in our Guide for Contributors.

- Coming soon: Launch of the new cybercrime repository

Contact us: sherloc@unodc.org
**Latest developments**

**Fraudulent Medicine** is a new SHERLOC crime type. As a result, nearly 450 legislative provisions recently have been added for 78 Member States. These provisions stem from both criminal and pharmaceutical laws. Compare, for example, the Penal Code of Bangladesh (which criminalizes the ‘adulteration of drugs’ and sale thereof) with the Sierra Leone’s Pharmacy and Drugs Act (which sanctions unauthorized manufacture, transport, trade and sale of medicines – including when carried out by legal persons).

The new **Fraudulent Medicine** crime type in the Case Law Database is ready to expand. See, for example, R. v. Gillespie and ors (Operation Singapore) – a case that was discussed by its investigator and prosecutor at a UNODC-hosted side event to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in October 2014.
Latest developments

Smuggling of Migrants:
The recently uploaded Anti-People Smuggling and Other Measures Act 2010 of Australia amends the Migration Act of 1958. To see how section 233A [offence of people smuggling] is applied by Australian courts, have a look at DPP v Henok (2012) VCC 1432 (19 September 2012).

Wildlife crime:
Section 35 of this law was violated in The People's Procuratorate of Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province v Ng Soo Heong and others, whereby the defendants sought to smuggle pangolins into China. The defendants were charged and sentenced with smuggling rare animals under Chinese Criminal Law.