

UNAFEI NEWSLETTER

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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

It is my privilege to inform readers of the successful completion of the 124th International Training Course on “The Effective Prevention and Enhancement of Treatment for Drug Abusers in the Criminal Justice Process”, which took place from 21 April to 12 June 2003. In this course we welcomed 11 Japanese and 15 overseas participants: 12 from Asia, 2 from Africa and 1 from Central America. They included police, public prosecutors, judges, correctional officers, probation officers and other high-ranking public officials. As this newsletter demonstrates, the course was extremely productive. It consisted of individual presentations, group workshop sessions, visits to relevant criminal justice agencies, and presentations by visiting experts, faculty members and *ad hoc* lecturers.

During the eight-week period, the participants diligently and comprehensively examined measures to prevent drug abuse and studied ways in which the treatment of drug abusers in the criminal justice process could be enhanced. This was accomplished primarily through a comparative analysis of the current situation and the problems encountered in tackling these issues. The participants’ in-depth discussions enabled them to put forth effective and practical solutions.

Drug abuse problems have a huge impact on all fields of the criminal justice administration. In view of the seriousness of drug related problems, many countries have taken specific measures to combat drug abuse. In addition international instruments such as the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988) to promote international cooperation in drug control, have been implemented. Meanwhile in order to effectively cope with drug abuse problems, drug demand reduction policies also need to be incorporated in a comprehensive strategy against drug abuse. The General Assembly of the United Nations at the 20th Special Session in 1988 recognized the need for such a strategy. It emphasized the need for early detection and prevention of drug abuse and appropriate rehabilitative services.

The purpose of this International Training Course was to offer participants an opportunity to share information on the current situation of drug abuse; punishments; prevention and treatment for drug abuse; and the challenges faced by each country. At the same time the course offered participants the opportunity to explore more effective measures and strategies for preventing drug abuse and treating drug abusers to promote their reintegration into society.

I would like to offer my sincere congratulations to all the participants upon their successful completion of the course, made possible by their strenuous efforts. My heartfelt gratitude goes to the visiting experts and *ad hoc* lecturers who contributed a great deal to the course’s success. Furthermore, I appreciate the indispensable assistance and cooperation extended to UNAFEI by various agencies and institutions, which helped diversify the programme.

A warm tribute must be paid to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for its immeasurable support throughout the course. At the same time, I must express great appreciation to the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (ACPF) and its branch organizations for their substantial contributions. Lastly, I owe my gratitude to all the individuals whose unselfish efforts behind the scenes contributed significantly to the successful realization of this course.

Upon returning to their home countries, I genuinely believe that, like their predecessors, the strong determination and dedication of the participants will enable them to work towards the improvement of their respective nation's criminal justice systems, and to the benefit of the international society as a whole.

Finally, I would like to reiterate my best regards to the participants of the 124th International Training Course. I hope that the experience they gained during the Course proves valuable in their daily work, and that the bonds fostered among the participants, visiting experts and UNAFEI staff will continue to grow for years to come.

June 2003

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kunihiko Sakai', written in a cursive style.

Kunihiko Sakai
Director, UNAFEI

THE 124TH INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COURSE

“THE EFFECTIVE PREVENTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF TREATMENT FOR DRUG ABUSERS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS”

Course Rationale

Drug abuse is a global problem in our societies. Many serious problems derive from such a global phenomenon. First of all, illicit drugs make significant profits for international organized criminal groups through such activities as illegal cultivation, synthesization, and trafficking. They threaten the peaceful order and economic/political stability of our societies with increases in crimes, corruption, damages to various social resources, etc. Also, in some countries, drug abusers are one of the major factors contributing to overcrowding in prisons and other correctional facilities, which pressurize the management and smooth operation of rehabilitative programmes. Moreover, drug abuse and drug addiction increases the susceptibility to HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases, thereby damaging the health and welfare of a wide range of people from adolescents to adults and impairs sound development among individuals, families, and communities. Finally, numerous pieces of empirical research demonstrate that drug abuse is one of the significant predictors for re-offending. From a practical point of view, it is often the case that drug abusers commit various crimes in order to obtain money for drugs or because they are under the influence of drugs. Therefore, drug abuse problems have a huge impact on all the fields of the criminal justice administration from crime prevention to treatment of drug offenders.

In view of the seriousness of drug-related problems, each country has taken specific measures in combating drug abuse problems. In addition, various international bodies and organizations such as the G8 summit ad-hoc meeting of drug experts and the United Nations have developed various countermeasures against drug abuse problems. At present, there are the following three multilateral treaties adopted by the UN: *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* (1961), *Convention on Psychotropic Substances* (1971), and *the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* (1988). Through such international instruments, more effective measures such as enhanced control of illicit drugs including precursor chemicals, and international cooperation in drug control, have been launched. In response to such movements, each jurisdiction has made every effort to systematically implement suppressive measures for drug trafficking and drug supply reduction policies by rearranging relevant domestic laws and practices.

Meanwhile, in order to effectively cope with drug abuse problems, drug demand reduction policies should be incorporated in comprehensive and well-balanced strategies against drug abuse, in addition to control and reduction on the supply side. In this connection, the General Assembly of the UN at the 20th special session in 1998 recognized that drug demand reduction programmes should be one of the key elements of a comprehensive strategy combating drug abuse and trafficking, and adopted '*the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction.*' More specifically, paras.13-14 put emphasis on focusing on the special needs of clients in prevention and treatment, and paras.15 and 17 encourage scientifically reliable information and evaluation:

13. Demand reduction programmes should be designed to address the needs of the population in general, as well as those of specific population groups, paying special attention to youth. Programmes should be effective, relevant and accessible to those groups most at risk, taking into account differences in gender, culture and education.

14. In order to promote the social reintegration of drug-abusing offenders, where appropriate and consistent with the national laws and policies of Member States, Governments should consider providing, either as an alternative to conviction or punishment or in addition to punishment, that abusers of drugs should undergo treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation and social reintegration. Member States should develop within the criminal justice system, where appropriate, capacities for assisting drug abusers with education, treatment and rehabilitation services. In this overall context, close cooperation between criminal justice, health and social systems is a necessity and should be encouraged.

15. Information utilized in educational and prevention programmes should be clear, scientifically accurate and reliable, culturally valid, timely and, where possible, tested with a target population....

17. Demand reduction strategies and specific activities should be thoroughly evaluated to assess and improve their effectiveness. The evaluations should also be appropriate to the specific culture and programme involved. The results of these evaluations should be shared with all those interested.

Thus, the early detection and prevention of drug abuse, and the appropriate delivery of treatment and rehabilitative services addressed to individual risks and needs of drug abusers are critical issues for drug demand reduction strategies, which should also be scientifically reliable, valid, and effective. These are the main reasons to set up this training programme that explores 'Effective Prevention and Enhancement of Treatment for Drug Abusers in the Criminal Justice Process.' More specific explanations are as follows:

Firstly, the preventive strategies for drug abuse may be analyzed at multiple levels: i.e., '*primary prevention*' which is directed at the general public for enhancing awareness; '*secondary prevention*' which is directed at specific high-risk groups who have increased susceptibility for drug abuse; and '*tertiary prevention*' which is directed at drug abusers who could relapse into subsequent drug use. Moreover, effective preventive strategies would require early detection and intervention for high-risk individuals as one of the core elements. In this context, various practices have been accumulated by the police and other criminal justice agencies.

On the other hand, with regard to the enhancement of treatment for drug abusers, diversified intervention programmes have been utilized although specific measures taken by each jurisdiction are characterized by differences in relevant determinants such as laws related to drug offences, types of dominant drugs used in each country, etc. For instance, programmes for drug abusers include detoxification, prescription of substitute drugs, therapeutic community (TC) model approaches, psycho-social intervention by multi-disciplinary teams, group counseling, boot camp treatment, relapse prevention programmes, cognitive-behavioral skill training and a variety of support for smooth reintegration into society. Moreover, if we examine responses at each stage of the criminal justice system, some countries have developed various diversion programs at the police, prosecution, and court levels, in order to intensify alternatives to imprisonment and/or to conduct early intervention. Furthermore, in institutional settings, some countries utilize special institutions or units for drug abusers, and/or provide intensive treatment programmes based upon individual risks and needs of drug abusers. These experiences and practices in each country might be re-examined in terms of such viewpoints as applicability, sustainability, cost effectiveness, results of evaluative studies and Evidence-Based Practices (EBP). Knowledge and experience in these practices can be accumulated as a useful knowledge base, which may be reflected in further improving current practices and strategies of treatment of drug abusers in each country.

On the basis of the explanations indicated above, the purpose of this International Training Course is to offer participants opportunities to share information on the current situation of drug abuse; punishments; prevention and treatment for drug abusers; and challenges faced by each country. At the same time, this course offers opportunities to explore more effective measures and strategies for preventing drug abuse and treating drug abusers to promote their reintegration into society.

In summary, among the major topics to be discussed are the following items:

- (1) To examine and analyze the current situation of drug abuse; the legal framework of prevention, punishment, and treatment for drug abusers; and practices and programmes for prevention and treatment.
- (2) To extract current problems and challenges faced by each jurisdiction and their practices concerning prevention of drug abuse, punishment and treatment for drug abusers.

To explore effective measures and strategies for further improving prevention and treatment of drug abusers at each stage of the criminal justice system based upon promising practices and relevant empirical studies in each country.

Course Summary

Lectures

In total, 9 lectures were presented by visiting experts, 6 by *ad hoc* lecturers and 4 by the professors of UNAFEI. Four distinguished criminal justice practitioners and scholars from abroad served as UNAFEI visiting experts. They lectured on issues relating to the main theme, and contributed significantly to the Course by encouraging discussions after their own lectures, participating in the discussions of other programmes, and conversing with the participants on informal occasions. Additionally, distinguished senior officials of the Government of Japan delivered *ad hoc* lectures. The lecturers and lecture topics are listed on pages 7, 8 and 9.

Individual Presentations

During the first three weeks, each Japanese and overseas participant delivered a 45-minute individual presentation, which introduced the actual situation, problems and future prospects of his/her country. These papers were compiled into a book entitled “Country Reports for the International Training Course on Crime Prevention” and distributed to all the participants. The titles of these individual presentation papers are listed on pages 10 and 11.

Group Workshop Sessions

Group Workshop Sessions further examined the subtopics of the main theme. In order to conduct each session effectively, the UNAFEI faculty selected individuals to serve as ‘group members’ for the sub-topics, based on their response to a questionnaire previously distributed. Selected participants served as chairpersons, co-chairpersons, rapporteurs or co-rapporteurs, and faculty members served as advisers. Each group’s primary responsibility was to explore and develop their designated topics in the Group Workshop Sessions. The participants and UNAFEI faculty seriously studied the topics and exchanged their views based on information obtained through personal experience, the Individual Presentations, lectures and so forth. After the Group Workshop Sessions, reports were drafted based on these discussions. These reports were subsequently presented in the Plenary Meetings and Report-Back session, where they were endorsed as the reports of the Course. Very brief summaries of the Group Workshop reports are provided on pages 12, 13 and 14.

Visits and Special Events

Visits to various agencies and institutions in Japan helped the participants obtain a more practical understanding of the Japanese criminal justice system. In addition to the Course's academic agenda, many activities were arranged to provide a greater understanding of Japanese society and culture, with the assistance of various organizations and individuals, including the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (ACPF). For more detailed descriptions, please refer to pages 15 to 19.

Lecture Topics

Visiting Experts' Lectures

- 1) Ms. Shereen Sadiq (U.K.)
 - A Brief Overview of the UK Drug Strategy – With a Focus on Treatment and Development of Drug Interventions in the Criminal Justice System
 - A Brief Overview of Drug Interventions in the Criminal Justice System (England and Wales) – with a Focus on Specific Interventions Provided at Arrest- Arrest Referral and as a Community Sentence Drug Treatment and Testing Orders

- 2) Dr. Juana Tomás-Rosselló, M. D. (UNODC)
 - International Drug Control Framework. Focus on Drug Demand Reduction (Part 1)
 - International Drug Control Framework. Focus on Drug Demand Reduction (Part 2)

- 3) Brian Grant, Ph.D. (Canada)
 - Substance Abuse in the Canadian Correctional Context
 - Substance Abuse Programs: Principles of Good Design and Assessment
 - Current Substance Abuse Interventions, Research and Emerging Developments

- 4) Dr. Decha Sungkawan (Thailand)
 - Thai Community-Based Correctional Programs for Narcotics Addict in Response to the 2002 Rehabilitation Act: A System Approach (Part 1)
 - Thai Community-Based Correctional Programs for Narcotics Addict in Response to the 2002 Rehabilitation Act: A System Approach (Part 2)

UNAFEI Professors' Lectures

- 1) Mr. Kenji Teramura, *Professor*, UNAFEI
 - Institutional Corrections in Japan
- 2) Ms. Sue Takasu, *Professor*, UNAFEI
 - Investigation and Prosecution in Japan
- 3) Mr. Toru Miura, *Professor*, UNAFEI
 - The Criminal Justice System in Japan: The Courts
- 4) Mr. Kei Someda, *Professor*, UNAFEI
 - Community-Based Treatment of Offenders in Japan

Ad Hoc Lectures

- 1) Mr. Toshiaki Nagatsuka
Deputy Director, Drug Control Division National Police Agency, Japan
 - Current Drug Situation In Japan
- 2) Mr. Junji Yamamoto
Deputy Director, Compliance and Narcotics Division, Pharmaceutical and Food Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan
 - Current Drug Situation and Countermeasures by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
- 3) Dr. Kiyoshi Wada, M.D., Ph.D
Head of the Division on Drug Dependence Research, National Institute of Mental Health, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry, Japan
 - Japan's Situation on Drug Abuse and the Key Concepts of Drug Abuse, Dependence and Intoxication.
- 4) Mr. Eiichi Senoo, M.D., Ph.D
Head of the Department of Addictive Behaviors, Tokyo Institute of Psychiatry, Japan
 - Introduction to the Treatment for Drug Dependence

- 5) Mr. Tsuneo Kondo
President of Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Center (DARC), Japan
 - The Role of Private Self-Help Groups for Rehabilitation from Drug Addiction

- 6) Mr. Makoto Oda
Secretary General Asia-Pacific Addiction Research Institute, Japan
 - The Drug Court in the United States- From Punishment to Treatment

Individual Presentation Topics

Overseas Participants

- 1) Mr. Mohammad Ashraf Ali Khalifa (Bangladesh)
 - Effective Prevention and Enhancement of Treatment for Drug Abusers in the Criminal Justice Process
- 2) Mr. Nagphey (Bhutan)
 - Prevention & Treatment of Drug Abusers in Bhutan
- 3) Mr. Francisco Stanley Martell Sibrian (El Salvador)
 - The Treatment of Drug Offenders in El Salvador's Criminal Justice Process
- 4) Mr. Alphonse Mark Adu-Amankwah (Ghana)
 - Drug Abusers and their Treatment in the Criminal Justice Process. The Ghanaian Situation
- 5) Mr. Muchlis Effendy, Ph.D. (Indonesia)
 - Prevention and Treatment Programs for the Drug Abusers or Offenders in Indonesia
- 6) Mr. Robert Parlindungan Sitinjak (Indonesia)
 - Prevention and Treatment Programs for the Drug Abusers or Offenders in Indonesia
- 7) Mr. Vong Poh Fah (Malaysia)
 - Drug Abuse and its Prevention in Malaysia
- 8) Mr. Wan Mohamad Nazarie bin Wan Mahmood (Malaysia)
 - Policies and Strategies to Prevent Drug Abuse for the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Offenders in Malaysia
- 9) Ms. Mamdhooa Shujau (Maldives)
 - Crime Prevention (Treatment of Offenders)
- 10) Ms. Auxtero Felicidad Cuizon (Philippines)
 - Drug Situation in the Philippines and its Prevention and Treatment
- 11) Ms. Elma Nel (South Africa)
 - An Overview of the Management of the Drug Situation in South Africa
- 12) Ms. Hidda Marakkala Nishan Chandrajith Dhanasinghe (Sri Lanka)
 - Crime Prevention (Treatment of Offenders)
- 13) Ms. Duangta Graipaspong (Thailand)
 - Public Health Strategies in Prevention and Treatment for Drug Abusers in Thailand

- 14) Ms. Oiytip Ratanagosoom (Thailand)
 - Effective Prevention and Enhancement of Treatment for Drug Abusers in the Criminal Justice Process
- 15) Mr. Jae-Woo Choi (Korea)
 - Situation of Drug Offence and Rehabilitation Education in Correctional Facilities in Korea

Japanese Participants

- 16) Mr. Hiroyuki Fukumoto (Japan)
 - Issues and Challenges of Treatment for Drug Offenders in Correctional Institutions
- 17) Mr. Yuki Goto (Japan)
 - Treatment of Drug Offenders
- 18) Mr. Masatoshi Kamiya (Japan)
 - Community-Based Treatment of Drug Abuse Probationers and Parolees in Japan
- 19) Mr. Kazufumi Kikuchi (Japan)
 - Effective Prevention of Drug Abuse in Japan
- 20) Ms. Manami Kojima (Japan)
 - Characteristics and Treatment Programs for Juvenile Drug Offenders in Japanese Juvenile Training School
- 21) Mr. Hideo Nakamura (Japan)
 - An Experimental Urinalysis Program in the Chiba Probation Office
- 22) Mr. Mamoru Nomura (Japan)
 - The Current Situation of Drug Abuse in Japan and Countermeasures by the Police
- 23) Mr. Hiroki Sakai (Japan)
 - Stimulant Drug Abuse Problems in Japan
- 24) Mr. Kunio Tomihari (Japan)
 - For the Road to New Judicial Treatment for Drug Abusers in the Criminal Justice Process in Japan
- 25) Mr. Eiji Yamada. (Japan)
 - The Drug Delinquency and Juvenile Proceedings
- 26) Mr. Hiroyuki Yamashita (Japan)
 - Correctional Treatment of Drug Offenders Under the Criminal Procedure

Group Workshop Sessions

Group 1
**EFFECTIVE PREVENTION OF DRUG ABUSE AND ENHANCEMENT OF
TREATMENT FOR DRUG ABUSERS AT THE PRE-SENTENCING STAGE**

Phase I

Chairperson	Mr. Mohammad Ashraf Ali Khalifa	(Bangladesh)
Co-Chairperson	Mr. Robert Parlindungan Sitinjak	(Indonesia)
Rapporteur	Mr. Francisco Stanley Martell Sibrian	(El Salvador)
Co-Rapporteur	Mr. Yuki Goto	(Japan)

Phase II

Chairperson	Mr. Kazufumi Kikuchi	(Japan)
Co-Chairperson	Mr. Muchlis Effendy	(Indonesia)
Rapporteur	Mr. Vong Poh Fah	(Malaysia)
Co-Rapporteur	Mr. Hiroki Sakai	(Japan)
Co-Rapporteur	Mr. Kunio Tomihari	(Japan)

Phase III

Chairperson	Mr. Alphonse Adu-Amankwah	(Ghana)
Co-Chairperson	Mr. Nagphey	(Bhutan)
Rapporteur	Mr. Mamoru Nomura	(Japan)
Co-Rapporteur	Mr. Hiroyuki Yamashita	(Japan)
	Ms. Mamdhoodha Shujau	(Maldives)

Visiting Experts	Ms. Shereen Sadiq	(UK)
	Dr. Brian A. Grant	(Canada)
	Dr. Decha Sungkawan	(Thailand)

Group Advisers	Deputy-Director Tomoko Akane	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Toru Miura	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Yasuhiro Tanabe	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Keisuke Senta	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Hiroyuki Shinkai	(UNAFEI)

Report Summary

Group 1 started their discussions by noting that worldwide drug abuse was on the increase. They noted that several reasons might be adduced for this including the fact that the majority of countries' drug abusers are convicted without much consideration for their treatment. It was also noted that research indicated that pre-sentencing treatment was very successful in reducing recidivism and rehabilitating the abuser.

The group looked at the current available programs for prevention and the problems of treatment at the pre-sentencing stage. They also discussed whether drug abusers should be treated as patients or ordinary offenders. The group agreed that there was no clear cut answer to this question and often depended on the circumstances existing in the particular country in question. It was however noted that punishment did not appear to have a positive effect on offenders.

They also discussed the forms of treatment programs that might be introduced and whether such programs should be voluntary or compulsory.

The group went on to discuss prevention of drug abuse and the necessity of education but the failure of current education programmes to have an impact on high-risk groups.

Group 1 noted in their conclusion that it was difficult to recommend a particular programme or means to deal with this issue that would be suitable for all the countries involved due to the very different philosophies of opinion regarding the criminality of drug abusers. Nevertheless the group agreed that pre-sentencing treatment was necessary and that among other things: the innocence of the drug abuser should be presumed; whether treatment should be voluntary depended on whether the country criminalized drug use; outside agencies should be relied on to provide such treatment and successful completion of treatment should at least be regarded as a mitigating factor. Turning to drug education, the group concluded that such programmes were absolutely necessary and should encompass schools, places of entertainment and advertising.

Group 2**EFFECTIVE PREVENTION OF DRUG ABUSE AND ENHANCEMENT OF TREATMENT FOR DRUG ABUSERS AT THE POST SENTENCING STAGE***Phase I*

Chairperson	Mr. Eiji Yamada	(Japan)
Co-Chairperson	Ms. Felicidad Cuizon Auxtero	(Philippines)
Rapporteur	Ms. Oiytip Ratanagosoom	(Thailand)
Co-Rapporteur	Ms. Manami Kojima	(Japan)

Phase II

Chairperson	Mr. Hidda Marakkala Nishan Chandrajith Dhanasinghe	(Sri Lanka)
Co-Chairperson	Mr. Jae-Woo Choi	(Korea)
Rapporteur	Ms. Elma Nel	(South Africa)
Co-Rapporteur	Mr. Hiroyuki Fukumoto	(Japan)

Phase III

Chairperson	Ms. Duangta Graipaspong	(Thailand)
Co-Chairperson	Mr. Wan Mohamad Nazarie Bin Wan Mahmood	(Malaysia)
Rapporteur	Mr. Masatoshi Kimiya	(Japan)
Co-Rapporteur	Mr. Hideo Nakamura	(Japan)
Visiting Expert	Dr. Decha Sungkawan	(Thailand)
Advisers	Prof. Kenji Teramura	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Kei Someda	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Tamaki Yokochi	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Sue Takasu	(UNAFEI)

Report Summary

This group started their discussions by examining the situation regarding the prevention and treatment for the drugs most commonly abused. It then discussed the major problems and countermeasures associated with prevention and treatment and focused on through care. The group then made an in-depth analysis of the current rehabilitative services available for drug abusers. The group made a number of recommendations highlighting the need for through care, and suggested that major agencies and organizations should formulate Multi Disciplinary Teams to plan and manage the entire Through Care process. They recommended that to maintain and improve the quality of the process, evidence-based practice should be the basic method. A continuous circle of research, monitoring, assessment and planning during the Through Care process was paramount. They also recommended, among other things, early family participation in treatment and a relapse prevention programme. Group 2 concluded that Through Care was vital if we were to effectively reduce the crime rate and therefore it needed to be developed and enhanced and services that provide such care should share their information and results so that treatment can be improved.

Observation Visits

<u><i>Date</i></u>	<u><i>Agency/Institution</i></u>	<u><i>Main Persons Concerned</i></u>
April 30	Aiko Juvenile Training School	• Ms.Kazuko Kurokawa, Superintendent
April 30	Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office	• Mr. Koichi Ueda, Chief Prosecutor
April 30	Ministry of Justice	• Ms. Mayumi Moriyama, Minister of Justice
May 7	Tokyo Mental Health & Welfare center Matsuzawa Psychiatric Hospital	• Dr. Naoki Kumagai
May 14	Tokyo District Court	• Mr. Osama Ikeda, Deputy Chief Judge
May 16	Tokyo Probation Office	• Mr. Mitsutaka Kawamoto, Director
May 16	Arakawa-Ryo Rehab. Hostel	• Ms. Kiyoko Fukuda, Warden
May 21	Kawagoe Juvenile Prison	• Mr. Kunio Kawaguchi, Warden
May 30	National Research Institute of Police Sciences	• Dr. Hiroyuki Inoue
June 9	Yokohama Customs Office	• Mr.Yukiyasu Aoyama, Director
June 9	Yokohama Prison	• Mr.Takeshi Kuwama, Warden
June 10	Fuchu 1st Junior High School	• Ms. Masayo Sato
June 11	Tachikawa Disaster Preparedness Center	• Mr.Michitaka Ishikawa, Director
June 11	Hachioji Medical Prison	• Dr. Takeshi Iwahori, Warden

Group Study Tours

<u><i>Date</i></u>	<u><i>Group</i></u>	<u><i>Agency/Institution</i></u>	<u><i>Main Persons Concerned</i></u>
May 21-23	Hiroshima, Kyoto	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hiroshima Police Headquarters• Hiroshima Juvenile Classification Home• Okazaki Park Police Box	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mr. Yutaka Takehara, Director• Mr. Kimiko Nagai, Superintendent• Mr. Mitsuo Sato, Inspector

Special Events

April 21

Welcome Party

April 23-May 13

Japanese Conversation Classes

The overseas participants attended 8 Japanese conversation classes provided by JICA. They learned practical Japanese expressions. The *sensei* (teachers) were Ms. Mari Kawakami and Ms. Mieko Terao. *Iroiro Arigato Gozaimashita.*

April 25

Ping/Pong Tournament

The participants enjoyed a ping-pong tournament at UNAFEI in which the staff and faculty members of UNAFEI also participated.

April 27

Tour of the Tokyo Metropolitan Area

The participants were given a tour of central Tokyo. They were able to visit areas of Tokyo such as Akihabara and Asakusa.

April 29

Hiking to Mount Takao

The participants hiked Mt. Takao with the UNAFEI staff. After enjoying a relaxing lunch at the summit, they descended the mountain by cable car and chair lifts.

April 30

*Courtesy Visit to the Ministry of Justice and
Reception by the Vice-Minister of Justice*

After visiting the Ministry of Justice, a reception was held by the Vice-Minister of Justice, Mr. Keiichi Tadaki at the Lawyers Club, Tokyo.

May 4-5

Kurayami Matsuri Festival

The participants and UNAFEI staff members joined Fuchu citizens in a local festival called “Kurayami Matsuri”, where they wore “Happi” (a traditional festival coat) and paraded with “Mikoshi” (portable shrines) on their shoulders. Fuchu Rotary Club hosted a friendship party later.

May 9

UNAFEI Olympics

The UNAFEI Olympic Games were held on the grounds of the Training Institute for Correctional Personnel. The participants competed in such events as racket relay and the true or false quiz. Afterwards, there was a friendship party at UNAFEI.

May 12 *Flower Arranging*

A group of volunteer instructors, led by Ms. Kuniko Mori and Ms. Junko Oishi, explained and demonstrated to the participants 'Ikebana', traditional Japanese flower arrangement. Afterwards, the participants had the opportunity to arrange the flowers themselves.

May 14 *ACPF Tokyo Minoru-kai Party*

The ACPF Tokyo Minoru-kai Branch, affiliated with the ACPF Headquarters, hosted a dinner party at the Sunshine 60 Building in Ikebukuro in honor of the participants.

May 17 *Fuchu Horse Racing Field and Party Organized by Fuchu Rotary Club*

At the invitation of the Fuchu Rotary Club, the participants observed and bet on horse races at the Tokyo Horse Race Course.

May 21-23 *Hiroshima-Kyoto Study Tour*

Hiroshima: On their first day, the participants visited the Peace Memorial Museum and Peace Memorial Park in Hiroshima.

Kyoto: On their third day the participants took advantage of a sightseeing tour of Kyoto City.

May 25 *Bus Tour to Nasu Highlands and Party Hosted by the ACPF Kisei-Kai Branch*

The participants visited the Nasu Musical Box Museum where they were given an explanation and performance of musical boxes. They then went to the top of Mt. Jeans by cable car where they took a walk in the Azalea garden. This was followed by a visit to the Nasu Zoo park. In the evening they enjoyed a party hosted by the ACPF, Kisei-Kai Branch.

May 26 *VPO's Friendship Party*

A discussion session and friendship party were arranged to exchange views between the VPOs and the participants.

May 28 *Bowling Tournament*

The participants enjoyed bowling at the Fuchu bowling center. After this, there was a small party held at UNAFEI.

June 1 *UNAFEI Barbecue Party*

The participants and UNAFEI staff enjoyed an afternoon barbecue party on the lawn at UNAFEI.

June 4 *ACPF Fuchu Party*

The ACPF Fuchu branch hosted a party for the participants and their host families at UNAFEI.

June 7 *Tea Ceremony*

“Chan-no-yu” or “Sado”, a formal Japanese tea ceremony, was demonstrated for the participants in Kyodo-no-Mori Park by members of the Tokyo-Fuchu branch of Soroptomist International.

June 9 *ACPF Yokohama Party*

The participants visited the Yokohama Doll Museum and China Town they then took an evening sightseeing tour around Yokohama Bay on the Marine Rouge. On board they enjoyed a beautiful view of the harbor and a wonderful dinner hosted by Yokohama ACPF.

June 12 *Farewell Party*

Reference Materials Distributed

No.	Keywords	Title	Author, etc	Source (Book, Journal, vol, pages, etc.)	Year	
1	Drug Terminology	Lexicon of Alcohol and Drug Terms (Note: 'Demand Reduction: A Glossary of Terms (2000)' (about 100 pages) is also available at www.unodc.org/pdf/report)	WHO	WHO	1994	
2	Convention, UN	UN Conventions on Drugs (Single Convention, Conv. Psychotropic Drugs, Conv. Against Illicit Traffic)	UN	www.incb.org/e/cov/1961,1971,1988 & www.unodc.org/odccp/treaty_adherence		
3	Convention, Regional	SAARC Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1990)	SAARC	www.saarc-sec.org/publication/conv-narcotic.pdf		
4	Narcotics Control, World Situation	International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (excerpt).	US Dept. of State	www.state.gov/g/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2002	2003	
5	UN Drug Control Policies & Actions	Political Declaration, Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction & Measures to Enhance International Cooperation to Counter the World Drug Problem	UN	UN Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Countering the World Drug Problem Together 8-10 June 1998 (UN Publication).	1999	
6	UN Drug Control Policies & Actions, World Situation, Follow-up	First biennial report of the executive director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together.	UN	UN Document (Commission on Narcotic Drugs 44 session)	2001	
7	UN Drug Control Policies & Actions, World Situation, HIV/AIDS	World situation with regard to drug abuse, in particular the spread of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) through drug injection.	UN	UN Document (Commission on Narcotic Drugs 45 session)	2002	
8	UN Drug Control program	Programme activities funded by the fund of UNDCP (excerpt)	UN	www.unodc.org/odccp/programme_activities		
9	UN Global Youth Network, Preventive Education	A participatory handbook for youth drug abuse prevention programs: A guide for development and improvement.	UN	UN Publication	No. E02.XI.10	2002
10	Prison policy, Regional consensus statement, Europe	Prisons, Drugs and Society.	WHO(Europe) Health in Prisons Project and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe. (WHO(Regional Office for Europe) Publication).		2002	
11	Diagnosis	Substance use disorders in the DSM-IV	Nathan, P.E.	In Marlatt, G.A. & VandenBos, G.R.(Eds.). <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> . APA.	Chap17: 417-429.	
12	Pharmacotherapy	Recent Developments in the pharmacotherapy of substance abuse	O'Brien C. P.		Chap25: 646-667..	
13	Relapse prevention, Evaluation	Relapse prevention as a psychosocial treatment: A review of controlled trials	Carroll, K.M.		Chap27: 697-717.	
14	Employment	Vocational rehabilitation of drug abusers	Platt, J.J.		Chap29:759-801.	
15	Prevention, Evaluation	Using research to guide culturally appropriate drug abuse prevention	Catalano, R.F., et al.		Chap33:857-874	
16	Treatment modality, Introduction	Treating substance abuse in offender populations	Van Voorhis, P & Hurst, G.	In Van Voorhis et al. (Eds.). <i>Correctional Counseling & Rehabilitation</i> . (4th ed.) Anderson.	Chap13:265-287.	
17	Treatment principles, Introduction	Correctional treatment: Accomplishments & realities.	Gendreau P. & Goggin, C.		Chap14:289-298.	
18	Treatment modality, Evaluation	Treatment of Drug Abuse	Anglin, M.D & Hser, Y-I	In Tonry, M. & Wilson, J.Q. (Eds.). <i>Drugs & Crime</i> . Univ. of Chicago Press.	393-460.	
19	Prevention, Evaluation	Substance abuse prevention: Theory, practice, and effectiveness	Botvin, G.J.		461-519.	
20	Evaluation, Introduction	Doing evaluations in policy research: Implications for drug control initiatives.	Reiss, A. J.	In Mackenzie, D. & Uchida, C.D. (Eds.). <i>Drugs and Crime: Evaluating Public Policy Initiatives</i> . Sage.	Chap2: 9-17.	
21	Prosecution	Prosecuting drug offenders.	Jacoby J.E. & Gramckow, H.P.		Chap10: 151-171.	
22	Assessment, Classification	Classifying drug offenders for treatment	Hepburn, J.R.	Chap11: 172-187.		

No.	Keywords	Title	Author, etc	Source (Book, Journal, vol, pages, etc.)	Year	
23	Deterrent effect, Criminal Sanction, Evaluation	Do criminal sanctions deter drug crimes?	Fagan, J.A.	In Mackenzie, D. & Uchida, C.D. (Eds.). <i>Drugs and Crime: Evaluating Public Policy Initiatives.</i> Sage.	Chap12: 188-214.	1994
24	Shock incarceration, Evaluation	Shock incarceration as an alternative for drug offenders.	Mackenzie, D.L.		Chap13: 215-230.	
25	Drug testing, Evaluation	The implementation and effectiveness of drug testing in community supervision.	Turner, S. et al.		Chap14:231-252.	
26	Economic cost, Treatment	Economic cost of substance abuse treatment in criminal justice settings.	McCollister, K.E. & French, M.T.		Chap3: 22-37.	2002
27	Treatment modality, Overview	Clinical approaches for drug offenders.	Dupont, R.L.		Chap5:57-68.	
28	Employment, Overview	Employment rehabilitation	Walker, R. & Leukefeld, C.G.		Chap6: 69-79	
29	Case management, Overview	Corrections-based case management and substance abuse treatment programming.	Siegal, H.A., et al.		Chap7: 80-87.	
30	TASC, Overview	Treatment accountability for safer communities: Linking the criminal justice and treatment systems	Cook, F.		Chap8: 105-109	
31	Throughcare, Networking, Overview	Integrated systems of care for substance-abusing offenders.	Prendergast, M.L. & Burdon, W.M.		Chap10: 111-126.	
32	TC, Overview	Therapeutic Community treatment in prisons	Deitch, D.A., et al.		Chap11: 127-137.	
33	TC, Dual diagnosis, Overview	Modified prison Therapeutic Communities for the dual- and multiple diagnosed offenders.	Leon, G.D., et al.	In Leukefeld, C.G., Tims, F. & Farabee, D. (Eds.). <i>Treatment of Drug Offenders: Policies and Issues.</i> Springer.	Chap12: 138-148.	
34	Drug testing, Evaluation	Drug testing in criminal justice settings.	Harrell, A. & Kleiman, M.		Chap13: 149-171.	
35	HIV/AIDS	HIV and AIDS prevention strategies.	Farabee, D. & Leukefeld, C.G.		Chap14: 172-185.	
36	Aftercare, Overview	The importance of aftercare in a corrections-based treatment continuum.	Inciardi, J.A., et al.		Chap16: 204-216.	
37	Gender needs, Overview	Clinical issues in treating substance-abusing women	Staton, M., et al.		Chap17: 217-225.	
38	Intensive supervision, Drug court	Probation and Parole Interventions	Kinlock, T.W. & Hanlon, T.E.		Chap19: 243-257.	
39	Assessment, Referral	Screening and referral for substance-abuse treatment in the criminal justice system.	Knight, K., et al.		Chap20: 259-272.	
40	Drug Court, Overview	Drug courts.	Belenko, S.		Chap23: 301-318.	
41	Evaluation, Overview	Federal drug-abuse treatment research priorities.	Battjes, R.J. & Carswell, S.B.		Chap26: 348-361.	
42	Future prospects	Looking to the future: substance abuse and corrections.	Tims, F.M., et al.		Chap27: 362-370.	
43	Drug control policy, UK	Drug interventions in the criminal justice system: Guidance manual.	DAPAS	Home Office (UK) www.drugs.gov.uk/ReportsandPublications/Communications/DPASPublications/		1999
44	Arrest Referral, Overview	Arrest referral: A guide to principles and practice.	Home Office	Home Office (UK) www.scotland.gov.uk/library5/justice/argpm-00.asp		2002
45	Arrest Referral, Evaluation	Arrest referral: Emerging findings from the national monitoring and evaluation programme.	DAPAS	Home Office (UK) www.drugs.gov.uk/ReportsandPublications/Communities/		2002
46	Community, Partnership, Introduction	Communities against drugs getting started.	Home Office	Home Office (UK) www.doh.gov.uk/drugs/pdfs/commagadrugsguidance.pdf		2001
47	Drug diversion programs, Australia	Australian diversionary programs: An alternative to Imprisonment for drug and alcohol offenders.	Vaughan, S.	VE paper presented at the UNAFEI 121st course.		2001
48	Drug diversion programs, Australia	Illicit drug diversion initiative: National principles; About Diversion; National Framework; National action plan on illicit drugs 2001 to 2002-03.		www.nationaldrugstrategy.gov.au/nids/diversion		

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49	Treatment, Overview, USA	Drug treatment in the criminal justice system.	Schmidt, G.	ONDCP Fact Sheet (available at www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov)	2001	
50	Drug Court, Overview, USA	1. Drug court resources: Facts&Figures. 2. The rebirth of rehabilitation: Promise and perils of drug courts (2000).	1. NCJRS 2. Gebelein, R.S.	www.ncjrs.org/drug_courts/		
51	Drug Court, Canada	Drug treatment courts: Substance abuse intervention within the justice system.	James, D. & Sawka, E.	isma vol3(1) (www.isuma.net/v0301/james/)		
52	Drug Court, Program details, USA	Summary information on all drug courts.	OJP Drug court clearing house	available at www.american.edu/spa/justice/drugcourts.html	2001	
53	Drug Court, Standards, USA	Standard 2.77: Procedures in drug treatment courts.	ABA Judicial Division	available at ABA website	2001	
54	Drug Court, Juvenile Programs, USA	Juvenile drug court programs.	Cooper, C.S.	available at OJJDP website	2001	
55	Drug Court, Drug testing, USA	Drug testing in a drug court environment: Common issues to address.	Robinson, J.J. & Jones, J.W.	available at www.american.edu/spa/justice/drugcourts.html	2000	
56	Drug Court, Evaluation, USA	Research on drug courts: A critical review 2001 update.	Belenko, S.		2001	
57	TC, Overview, Evaluation	Therapeutic Community in American prisons	Wexler, H.	In Cullen, E., et al. (Eds.). <i>Therapeutic Communities for Offenders.</i> Wiley.	Chap7: 161-179.	1997
58	TC, Staff training	Selection and training of staff for the therapeutic role in the prison setting.	Woodward, R.		Chap10: 223-252.	
59	TC, Future issues	Key issues for the future	Cullen, E., et al.		Chap11: 253-267.	
60	TC, AMITY, Evaluation	3-year reincarceration outcomes for Amity in-prison TC and aftercare in California.	Wexler, H., et al.	Prison Journal	79(3): 321-336.	1999
61	TC, Overview, Evaluation	Therapeutic Community	NIDA	NIDA Research Report Series (NIH Publication No. 02-4877).		2002
62	TC, Evaluation	Residential treatment in a Therapeutic Community may reduce future incarceration: A research note.	Messina, N., et al.	Center for Substance Abuse Treatment /SAMHSA		1999
63	Cognitive therapy, AA, NA, USA.	Recovery from the inside out: A cognitive approach to rehabilitation.	Konopa, J.B., et al.	Corrections Today	Aug. 2002.	2002
64	Treatment programs, Canada	Programing for offenders with substance abuse and dependence problems.	Lightfoot, L.O.	In Motiuk, L. & Sellin, (Eds). <i>Compendium 2000.</i> CSC.	Chap14.	2001
65	Treatment programs, Canada, Introduction	Substance abuse program.	CSC	www.csc-scc.gc.ca/text/prgrm/correctional/sub_e.shtml		
66	National Strategy, Treatment programs, Cognitive model, Risk/need Assessment, Gender needs, Drug Testing, Evaluation.	1. Canada's national drug strategy. 2. The national drug strategy for the CSC. 3. Drugs in federal corrections. 4. Substance Abuse: The perspective of a national parole board member. 5. CSC substance abuse programs: OSAPP, ALTO and Choices. 6. Intensive support units for federal inmate 7. High intensity substance abuse programming for offenders. 8. Programming for substance abusing women offenders. 9. Impact of institutional methadone maintenance treatment on release outcome. 10. Random unianalysis program. 11. Programs for substance abusing offenders in Canada.	1. Zilkowsky, D. 2. Roy, M. 3. McVie, F. 4. Crowley, M. 5. Delnef, C. 6. Varis, D.D. 7. Eno, J. et al. 8. Hume, L. 9. Johnson, S. 10. MacPherson 11. Serin, R.C., & Cousineau, C.	Forum on Corrections Research	13(3): 1. 3-5., 2. 3-5., 3. 7-9., 4. 13-14., 5. 35-40., 6. 41-44., 7. 45-47. 8. 48-50., 9. 51-53., 10. 54-57. 11. 58-60.	2001
67	Matrix Model, Methamphetamine	1. The Matrix Model. 2. Methamphetamine treatment: The Matrix Model.	1. NIDA. 2. NFATTC.	1. www.nida.nih.gov/BTDP/effective/ 2. NFATTC Addiction Messenger (2002).		
68	Evidence-based Model programs, USA.	1. SAMHSA Model program list. 2. LifeSkills Training (program example).	SAMHSA	Available at http://modelprograms.samhsa.gov/		
69	Drug testing, Pilot study, Japan.	An experiment using urinalysis on the stimulant offenders under probationary supervision. (original in Japanese).	Ikoma, T., et al.	Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention.	35(1):96-119.	2001

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70	Aftercare, UK, Sweden, Austria, Netherland.	Aftercare in 4 European Countries.	Galahad SMS Ltd.	Galahad SMS Ltd.	2001	
71	Prevention, Introduction	The problem of Alcohol and other drug abuse.	Hawkins & Associates.	In Hawkins, J.D., et al. <i>Communities That Care</i> . Jossey-Bass.	1992	
72	Prevention, Social development model.	Reducing risk and promoting positive social development.				Chap1: 3-7.
73	Prevention, Social development model.	Mobilizing the community				Chap2: 8-24.
74	Prevention, Drug education	Drug and alcohol prevention curricula.				Chap3: 25-39.
75	Prevention, Media	Media mobilization.				Chap10:129-148.
76	Prevention, Funding.	Resoureces and strategies for funding.				Chap12:170-187.
77	EBP, Systematic review (an example)	Systematic review of treatment for amphetamine-related disorders.	WHO	WHO	WHO/MSD/MSB/01.05	2001
78	EBP, Systematic review, Abstracts	1. Methadone maintenance therapy vs. no opioid replacement therapy for opioid dependence. 2. Treatment for amphetamine psychosis. 3. Primary prevention fro alcohol misuse in young people.	Cochran Collaboration	www.cochrane.org/cochrane/revabst		2002
79	CDATE, USA, TC, Cognitive-behavioral approches, Meta-analysis, EBP	1. The effects of Therapeutic Communities and milieu therapy on recidivism: Meta-analytic findings from the CDATE study. 2. The effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral treatment methods on offender recidivism: Meta-analytic outcomes from the CDATE Project.	1&2. Lipton, D.S., Pearson, F.S., Cleland, C.M., and Yee, D.	In McGuire, J. (Ed.), <i>Offender Rehabilitation and Treatment: Effective Programmes and Policies to Reduce Re-offending</i> . Wiley.	1. Chap 2: 39-77., 2. Chap3: 79-112.	2002
80	Overview, Treatment effectiveness, EBP	Demand side drug control: Utility of drug treatment.	Tsutomi, H.	Lecture papar presented at the UNAFEI 116th Course.		2000
81	Drug diversion, Thai	1. Narcotics Addict Rehabilitation Act (JICA version) 2. Narcotics Addict Capability Rehabilitation Act (Thai version (tentative English translation).	Dept. of Probation, Ministry of Jusitce, Thailand			2002

Experts and Participants List

Visiting Experts

Ms. Shereen Sadiq	Criminal Justice Policy Lead, Criminal Justice Intervention Program (Drug Unit), Home Office, United Kingdom
Dr. Juana Tomás-Rosselló, M. D.	Drug Abuse Treatment Adviser, Demand Reduction Section, UNODC
Dr. Brian Grant	Director, Addictions Research Center, Correctional Service, Canada
Dr. Decha Sungkawan	Dean of the Graduate School, The Faculty of Social Administration, Thammasart University, Thailand

Overseas Participants

Mr. Mohammad Ashraf Ali Khalifa	Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Bangladesh
Mr. Nagphey	Officer in Charge, Royal Bhutan Police, Bhutan
Mr. Francisco Stanley Martell Sibrian	Law Clerk, Criminal Chamber, Supreme Court, El Salvador
Mr. Alphonse Mark Adu-Amankwah	Superintendent of Police / Manager, National Crime Scene Management Team Analyst at Forensic Lab. Criminal Investigation Department, Ghana Police Service, Ghana
Mr. Muchlis Effendy, Ph.D.	Chief of Unit, Drug Division, Indonesia National Police, Indonesia
Mr. Robert Parlindungan Sitinjak	Public Prosecutor / Head of Sub-Division on Management Planning Bureau, The Attorney General's Office, Indonesia
Mr. Vong Poh Fah	Deputy Public Prosecutor, Attorney General's Chambers, Malaysia
Mr. Wan Mohamad Nazarie Bin Wan Mahmood	Director of Prisons, Prison Headquarters, Malaysia Prisons Department, Malaysia
Ms. Mamdhooaha Shujau	Assistant Undersecretary, Narcotics Control Board, Maldives
Ms. Felicidad Cuizon Auxtero	Social Welfare Officer, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Philippines

Ms. Elma Nel	Occupational Therapist, Ekuseni Youth Development Center, South Africa
Mr. Hidda Marakkala Nishan Chandrajith Dhanasinghe	Superintendent of Prisons Department of Prisons, Sri Lanka
Ms. Duangta Graipaspong	Assistant Director, Galyarajanagarindra Institute, Thailand
Ms. Oiytip Ratanagosoom	Human Resource Developer, Department of Corrections, Ministry of Justice, Thailand
Mr. Jae-Woo Choi	Assistant Correctional Supervisor, General Affairs Division, Dae-Gu Regional Correction Headquarters, Korea
Japanese Participants	
Mr. Hiroyuki Fukumoto	Chief Specialist in Charge of Psychological Assessment, Matsuyama Juvenile Classification Home, Japan
Mr. Yuki Goto	Assistant Judge, Tokyo District Court, Tokyo, Japan
Mr. Masatoshi Kamiya	Probation Officer, Chubu Regional Parole Board, Japan
Mr. Kazufumi Kikuchi	Public Prosecutor, Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office, Tokyo, Japan
Ms. Manami Kojima	Chief Specialist in Charge of Classification and Rehabilitation, Shimei Juvenile Training School for Girls, Japan

Mr. Hideo Nakamura	Probation Officer, Fukuoka Probation Office, Japan
Mr. Mamoru Nomura	Deputy Director / Police Senior Superintendent, 2nd Organized Crime Control Division, Organized Crime Control Department, Criminal Investigation Bureau, National Police Agency, Japan
Mr. Hiroki Sakai	Narcotics Control Officer, Narcotics Control Department, Kyushu Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare Japan
Mr. Kunio Tomihari	Assistant Judge, Tokyo District Court, Tokyo, Japan
Mr. Eiji Yamada	Family Court Probation Officer, Tokyo Family Court, Tokyo, Japan
Mr. Hiroyuki Yamashita	Public Prosecutor, Osaka District Public Prosecutors Office, Osaka, Japan

**EIGHTH SPECIAL SEMINAR FOR SENIOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE
OFFICIALS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

The Eighth Special Seminar for Senior Officials of Criminal Justice in the People's Republic of China, "International Cooperation in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice – to Focus on the Implementation of the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 and the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime", was held from 24 February to 14 March 2003. Twelve senior criminal justice officials and the UNAFEI faculty comparatively discussed contemporary problems faced by China and Japan in relation to the above theme.

Participants

Mr. Guo Jian-An	Director, Institute for Crime Prevention, Ministry of Justice
Mr. Wang Shang-Xin	Deputy Director General, Criminal Legislation Department, Legislative Affairs Commission, Standing Committee of National People's Congress
Mr. Xu Xin-Jun	Vice-Governmental Department Head and Director, The Prison Administrative Department of Hebei Province
Mr. Li Zai-Shun	Deputy Division Chief, Criminal Legislation Department, Legislative Affairs Commission Standing Committee of National People's Congress
Mr. Zhu Wei-De	Senior Judge, First Criminal Division, Supreme People's Court
Ms. Chen Jian-Hua	Assistant Prosecutor, The Supreme People's Prosecurate

Mr. Ge Feng	Deputy Director, General Office, Ministry of Public Security
Mr. Zeng Bin	Deputy Director, Legal Affairs Department, Ministry of Public Security
Mr. Bai Jie	Deputy Division Director Personnel Department, Ministry of Justice
Ms. Yang Wei-Li	Deputy Director, Department of Legal Publicity, Ministry of Justice
Mr. Xue Jian-Xiang	Deputy Chief Judge, First Criminal Division, High People's Court of Jiangsu Province
Mr. Ma Han-Quan	Director, Supervision Department for Detection, The Prosecutate of Shanxi Province

SECOND SEMINAR ON THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM FOR TAJIKISTAN

The Second Special Seminar for officials involved in criminal justice from Tajikistan was held from 4 March to 21 March 2003 at UNAFEI. The Seminar, entitled “Transnational Organized Crime and International Cooperation – to Focus on the Implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”. Ten criminal justice officials and the UNAFEI faculty comparatively discussed contemporary problems faced by Tajikistan and Japan in relation to the above theme.

Participants

Ms. Goulzorova Muhabbat	Head of Division, The Sector of Legal Department, President's Office
Mr. Boboev Hasan Nizomovich	Deputy Chief Department of Investigation of Special Cases, General Prosecutory
Mr. Radjabov Ruslan	Deputy Prosecutor, Prosecutory of Jeleznodorojniy Rayon of Dushanbe City
Mr. Sharipov Sharifjon Begovich	Deputy Prosecutor, Istaravshan City Prosecutory
Mr. Turaev Bekmurod Dustovich	Deputy Chief, Department of Investigation, General Prosecutory
Ms. Mamadova Manzura Latifovna	Chairman, Khojand City Court
Mr. Musoev Odinakhon Nusratulloevich	Judge, Supreme Court
Mr. Tavurov Abdurakhmon Gafurovich	Deputy Chief, Department of Investigation, Ministry of Internal Affairs

Mr. Balosov Azamjon Bobomyrodivich

Deputy Chief, Department of Struggle
against Drugs and Organized Crime,
Ministry of Internal Affairs

Mr. Gadoev Aziz Davlatovich

Deputy Chief, Legal Division,
Department of Public Service,
President's Office

INFORMATION ABOUT FORTHCOMING PROGRAMMES

1. The 125th International Training Course

The 125th International Training Course entitled “Effective Countermeasures against Illicit Drug Trafficking and Money Laundering”.

Rationale

It goes without saying that illicit drug trafficking facilitates drug abuse which is one of the most serious global social problems, and also brings organized criminal groups substantial profits, which fund such groups' activities and stimulates their growth. Much of these profits infiltrates the legitimate business sphere and may impair the integrity and stability of legitimate economic and financial systems as a whole. It has also been pointed out that some proceeds of drug trafficking may even go into the pockets of terrorist groups. Illicit drug trafficking and the proceeds derived from it, therefore, pose an immeasurable threat to the security of the government and the rule of law, as well as economic and political stability and the sound development of all countries, including Asia and the Pacific region.

It is obvious that law enforcement agencies should make every effort to prevent illicit drug trafficking related offences and investigate these offences thoroughly by utilizing various investigative methods. Controlled delivery and undercover operations, for example, have been utilized as effective investigative measures to date. On the other hand, when we pay attention to the fact that the purpose of illicit drug trafficking is to pursue financial gain, the most effective strategy is to deprive the perpetrators of their illicit proceeds and any property derived from them; and to control and criminalize the act of disguising and concealing the origin of this “dirty money” i.e. the act of “money laundering”. This strategy will deprive criminals of their incentive to commit further crime and exhaust the funds for reinvesting in further criminal activities, which will inevitably weaken the functionality of these organized criminal groups or even destroy them. Such strategy has given us a new approach to effectively combat illicit drug trafficking.

However, “dirty money” is actually increasingly laundered on an international scale owing to the development of technology and the increasing globalization of the economy and society. We are all aware that money laundering itself poses a growing threat to our society as well as to the international economic and financial system. According to some research by the United Nations and others, estimates of the amount of money laundered globally in one year have ranged between \$500 billion and \$1 trillion, and the majority of this amount is the proceeds of drug trafficking. Criminals can have a deleterious effect on legitimate businesses parasitically and distort fair competition by their huge illicit proceeds. Furthermore, money laundering techniques have made rapid progress and become more sophisticated, for example, by the skillful use of shell corporations, off-shore financial centers (the safe haven of illicit funds), underground banking and the involvement of professionals such as lawyers and accountants. Organized criminal groups have strengthened their global networks among them rapidly.

In recognition of the gravity of this issue, various international initiatives have been taken to tackle illicit drug trafficking and money laundering. As regards the United Nations, the UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances was adopted in 1988, which requires State Parties to criminalize money laundering and take necessary measures to trace, freeze and forfeit the proceeds in relation to drug offences. The United Nations also adopted the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in 2000, which provides for a comprehensive legal tool to effectively tackle transnational organized crime, and it requires State Parties to extend the scope of predicate offences of money laundering beyond drug trafficking to all serious crimes. The UN Office on Drugs and Crime has actively contributed to the fight against money laundering in various fields including implementation of the Global Programme against Money Laundering.

The G-7 Summit established the Financial Action Task Force on money laundering (FATF) in 1989, and most importantly, FATF developed the international standards “The Forty Recommendations” which set out a comprehensive blueprint for countries to implement effective anti-money laundering programmes. FATF examines the 29 member countries and territories’ progress in implementing “The Forty Recommendations” through self-assessment and a mutual evaluation procedure, and also publishes a list of Non-Cooperative Countries and Territories to encourage those countries to improve their programmes. In addition, regional initiatives have been actively taken, for example the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) has addressed this issue to facilitate the implementation of internationally accepted money-laundering standards in this region since 1997.

In reality, nonetheless, we have encountered difficulties in detecting illicit drug trafficking and money laundering due to the clandestine nature and the complexity of these offences, including identifying, tracing and freezing the proceeds of crime. In this respect, we should introduce, by domestic legislation, innovative legal weapons provided in the above-mentioned UN Conventions and other international standards, and implement these more effectively by, for example, improving investigative techniques, in order to combat such crime.

Furthermore, it is widely acknowledged that due to the inherent global nature of illicit drug trafficking and money laundering, harmonization of countermeasures and international cooperation is indispensable, especially so as to deny creating safe havens to criminals and their illicit proceeds. If a country does not join our concerted battle, the illicit money will flow into that country and will be laundered. International cooperation needs to be stressed; information exchange mechanisms, and mutual legal assistance and extradition needs to be carried out in a more effective and expeditious manner. Without strengthening international cooperation, we can never win the “war on drugs”.

Taking this into consideration, UNAFEI, as a regional institute (affiliated with the United Nations) for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, decided to undertake a series of international training courses and seminars under the general subject of “countermeasures against transnational organized crime”. This course is part of UNAFEI’s continuing commitment to this internationally important theme.

Special Training Programmes

1. Fourth Special Seminar for Kenya on Juvenile Delinquent Treatment Systems

UNAFEI will hold the Fourth Special Seminar for Kenyan criminal justice officials who are working for the prevention of delinquency and the treatment of juvenile delinquents in their country. The Seminar, entitled “Juvenile Delinquent Treatment Systems”, will be held from 4 November until 28 November 2003. The Seminar will expose Kenyan officials to the workings of the Japanese juvenile justice and treatment systems through lectures and observation visits to relevant agencies.

2. Special Training Programme: Corruption Control in Criminal Justice

UNAFEI will conduct the Sixth Special Training Course entitled “Corruption Control in Criminal Justice” from 4 November until 28 November 2003. In this course, Japanese and foreign officials engaged in corruption control will comparatively analyze the current situation of corruption, methods of corruption prevention, and measures to enhance international cooperation in this regard.

ADMINISTRATIVE NEWS

Faculty Changes

Mr. Yuichiro Tachi, formerly Professor of UNAFEI, was transferred to the Osaka District Public Prosecutors office on 1 April 2003.

Mr. Ryuji Kuwayama, formerly Professor of UNAFEI, was transferred to the Research Department of the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice on 1 April 2003

Ms. Mikiko Kakihara, formerly Professor of UNAFEI, was transferred to the Yokohama Probation office on 1 April 2003.

Mr. Keisuke Senta, formerly Deputy Chief Prosecutor at Oita District Prosecutors office, joined UNAFEI as a Professor on 1 April 2003.

Ms. Tamaki Yokochi, formerly a Probation Officer at the Tokyo Probation Office, joined UNAFEI as a Professor on 1 April 2003.

Mr. Hiroyuki Shinkai, formerly Senior Chief Program Supervisor at Osaka Prison, joined UNAFEI as a professor on 1 April 2003.

Mr. Sean Brian Eratt, formerly Linguistic Advisor to UNAFEI resigned on 28 February 2003.

Mr. Simon Cornell, a Solicitor from England, joined UNAFEI as Linguistic Advisor on 1 March 2003.

Overseas Trips by Staff

Mr. Yuichiro Tachi (Professor) attended the International Prosecutors Association Asia Pacific regional Meeting, held in Thailand from 16 to 19 February 2003.

Mr. Kei Someda (Professor) visited Thailand from 3 to 8 March 2003 where he delivered two lectures at the National Seminar on the Treatment of Offenders in the New Century, jointly organized by the Department of Probation and the Thailand Research Fund.

Mr. Kunihiko Sakai (Director) and Keisuke Senta (Professor) attended the 12th Session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in Vienna, Austria from 12 to 24 May 2003.

Mr. Kunihiko Sakai (Director) and Mr. Yasuhiro Tanabe (professor) attended the Global Forum 3 on Fighting Corruption and Safeguarding Integrity held in Seoul, Korea from 28 May to 1 June 2003.

UNAFEI Home Page: <http://www.unafei.or.jp/>

UNAFEI email: unafei@moj.go.jp

FACULTY & STAFF OF UNAFEI

Faculty:

Mr. Kunihiko Sakai	Director
Ms. Tomoko Akane	Deputy Director
Mr. Toru Miura	Professor, Chief of Training Division
Mr. Kenji Teramura	Professor, Chief of Research Division 124th Course Programming Officer
Mr. Kei Someda	Professor, Chief of Information and Library Science Division
Mr. Yasuhiro Tanabe	Professor
Mr. Keisuke Senta	Professor
Ms. Sue Takasu	Professor
Ms. Tamaki Yokochi	Professor
Mr. Hiroyuki Shinkai	Professor
Mr. Simon Cornell	Linguistic Adviser

Secretariat:

Mr. Kiyoshi Ezura	Chief of Secretariat
Mr. Yoshiyuki Fukushima	Deputy Chief of Secretariat

General and Financial Affairs Section:

Mr. Yoshihiro Miyake	Chief
Mr. Wataru Inoue	
Ms. Chika Yamashita	
Mr. Osamu Miyakawa	
Mr. Mitsuo Dai	Driver
Mr. Teruo Kanai	Maintenance
Mr. Noboru Kaneko	Maintenance
Ms. Akiko Tsubouchi	

Training and Hostel Management Affairs Section:

Mr. Makoto Nakayama	Chief 124th Course Assistant Programming Officer
Mr. Tatsufumi Koyama	
Ms. Akiko Masaki	
Ms. Tsubura Miyagawa	
Ms. Shinobu Nagaoka	

International Research Affairs Section:

Mr. Ryousei Tada Chief
Ms. Keiko Noda Librarian

Secretarial Staff:

Ms. Minako Fujimura
Ms. Kumiko Yanagisawa

Kitchen, Chef

Mr. Misao Saito

JICA Coordinator

Ms. Hiroyo Kuramochi