
INTRODUCTORY NOTE

It is with pride that the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) offers to the international community the Resource Material Series No. 104.

Before introducing the contents of this issue, I would like to draw your attention to a number of enhancements to the Resource Material Series that have been made over the last few issues. In RMS No. 102, we introduced a new section entitled "Supplemental Material". This new section will include experts' papers, presentations and other reports produced by, or in connection with, UNAFEI's activities. In RMS No. 103, we introduced a redesigned cover to give the journal a new look and to provide readers with quicker access to information about the contents covered in each issue. In this issue, RMS No. 104, we have expanded the content of the appendix to include additional presentation materials related to certain courses, and we have created an index of the entire Resource Material Series in order to help our readers search for and locate relevant papers published in prior issues. We hope that you find these changes beneficial and that they enhance the value of the Series as a whole.

Part One of this volume contains the work product of the 167th International Training Course, conducted from 23 August to 21 September 2017. The main theme of the 167th Course was *Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration of Organized Crime Members and Terrorists*. Part Two contains the work product of the 20th UNAFEI UNCAC Training Programme, conducted from 1 November to 7 December 2017. The main theme of the 20th UNCAC Programme was *Effective Measures to Investigate the Proceeds of Corruption Crimes*.

The 167th Course offered participants an opportunity to deepen their understanding of relevant theories and practices to facilitate the reintegration of former organized crime members and terrorists into society. The rise of violent extremism and terrorism throughout the world presents criminal justice systems with the unique challenge of balancing the interests of public security with the well-established principles of human rights. This challenge is compounded by the growing links between terrorism and organized crime, and the ongoing threat of the radicalization of prisoners and detainees in custodial settings. While evidence-based practices and research are still in the early stages of development, there is global recognition of the need to identify effective measures that support offenders in the process of disengagement or deradicalization from violent extremism. Using the UNODC's "Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalization to Violence in Prisons" as a guide, as well as other global initiatives, criminal justice practitioners can begin the process of implementing strategies and practices that may lead to the rehabilitation and social reintegration of terrorists and members of organized crime groups.

The 20th UNCAC Programme addressed challenges facing anti-corruption officials in investigating, tracing, freezing and confiscating the proceeds of corruption crimes. To successfully prove corruption offences, establishing the flow of the proceeds of corruption is a crucial element. However, the nature of corruption makes it very difficult for criminal justice authorities to obtain effective leads and to fully develop and investigate them. This is because corruption is ordinarily committed in secret among a very limited number of parties. Moreover, laundering of proceeds of corruption frequently involves various methods to disguise illegal transactions, and, in our globalized society, the proceeds can be easily and quickly transferred across national borders and investigative jurisdictions. Thus, accurate and speedy identification and tracing of illicit proceeds of corruption are some of the most important elements to a successful investigation. These steps are prerequisites for freezing, seizing and, ultimately, confiscating the proceeds of corruption from offenders in order to deprive them of their ill-gotten gains, prevent their ability to commit further crime and deter them from attempting to do so.

UNAFEI, as one of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, held these training programmes to offer participants opportunities to share experiences, gain knowledge, and examine crime prevention measures in their related fields, as well as to build a human network of counterparts to further international cooperation, which is vital to addressing these issues.

In this issue, in regard to both the 167th International Training Course and the 20th UNAFEI UNCAC Training Programme, papers contributed by visiting experts, selected individual presentation papers from among the participants, and the reports of each programme are published. I regret that not all the papers submitted by the participants of each programme could be published.

I would like to pay tribute to the contributions of the Government of Japan, particularly the Ministry of Justice, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, and the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation for providing indispensable and unwavering support to UNAFEI's international training programmes. Finally, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all who so unselfishly assisted in the publication of this series.

March 2018

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

Keisuke SENTA
Director of UNAFEI