

MAIN ACTIVITIES OF UNAFEI (1 January 2017 – 31 December 2017)

I. ROLE AND MANDATE

The Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) was established in Tokyo, Japan in 1962 pursuant to an agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Japan. Its goal is to contribute to sound social development in the Asia and the Pacific region by promoting regional cooperation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, through training and research.

UNAFEI has paid utmost attention to the priority themes identified by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Moreover, UNAFEI has been taking up urgent, contemporary problems in the administration of criminal justice in the region, especially problems generated by rapid socio-economic change (e.g., transnational organized crime, corruption, economic and computer crime and the reintegration of prisoners into society) as the main themes and topics for its training courses, seminars and research projects.

One of the most significant developments during the 2017 calendar year was UNAFEI's move from Fuchu to the Ministry of Justice's International Justice Complex in western Tokyo on 2 October 2017. Working side by side with the staff and professors of the International Cooperation Department (ICD), UNAFEI is poised to provide the same high-quality capacity-development programmes in state of the art facilities. UNAFEI's new address is 2-1-18 Mokuseinomori, Akishima-shi, Tokyo 196-8570.

II. TRAINING

Training is the principal area and priority of the Institute's work programmes. In the international training courses and seminars, participants from different areas of the criminal justice field discuss and study pressing problems of criminal justice administration from various perspectives. They deepen their understanding, with the help of lectures and advice from the UNAFEI faculty, visiting experts and ad hoc lecturers. This so-called "problem-solving through an integrated approach" is one of the chief characteristics of UNAFEI programmes.

Each year, UNAFEI conducts two international training courses (six weeks' duration) and one international seminar (five weeks' duration). Approximately one hundred government officials from various overseas countries receive fellowships from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA is an independent administrative institution for ODA programmes) each year to participate in all UNAFEI training programmes.

Training courses and seminars are attended by both overseas and Japanese participants. Overseas participants come not only from the Asia-Pacific region but also from the Middle and Near East, Latin America and Africa. These participants are experienced practitioners and administrators holding relatively senior positions in the criminal justice field.

By the end of 2017, UNAFEI had conducted a total of 167 international training courses and seminars. Over 5,000 criminal justice personnel representing 136 different countries and administrative regions have participated in these seminars. UNAFEI also conducts a number of other specialized courses, both country and subject focused, in which hundreds of other participants from many countries have been involved. In their respective countries, UNAFEI alumni have been playing leading roles and hold important posts in the fields of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, and in related organizations.

A. The 165th International Senior Seminar

1. Introduction

The 165th International Senior Seminar was held from 12 January to 13 February 2017. The main theme was "Juvenile Justice and the United Nations Standards and Norms". Twenty-six overseas participants (including one observer) and five Japanese participants attended the Seminar.

2. Methodology

Firstly, the Seminar participants introduced the roles and functions of criminal justice agencies in their countries in regard to the main theme. After receiving lectures from UNAFEI Professors and visiting experts, the participants were then divided into three group workshops as follows:

Group 1: A Few Measures to Prevent and Reduce Recidivism

Group 2: Reducing Crime and Recidivism of Juveniles: Discussions and Suggestions

Group 3: A Holistic Approach to Juvenile Justice Systems

Each Group elected a chairperson, co-chairperson(s), a rapporteur and co-rapporteur(s) in order to facilitate the discussions. During group discussion, the group members studied the designated topics and exchanged views based on information obtained through personal experiences, the Individual Presentations, lectures and so forth. The Groups presented their reports during the Report-Back Session, where they were endorsed as the Reports of the Seminar. The full texts of these Reports were published in UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 102.

3. Outcome Summary

(i) A Few Measures to Prevent and Reduce Recidivism

Group 1 conducted a comprehensive review of the status of juvenile justice in the participating countries and identified challenges facing juvenile justice systems. The group workshop report addressed the following topics: (1) the need for prompt intervention by the juvenile justice system; (2) comprehensive assessment of juveniles; (3) responsibilities of parents and guardians; (4) diversion programmes; (5) restorative justice; (6) multi-agency cooperation.

The group reported that timing of juvenile justice dispositions varies widely from country to country, and stressed the importance of prompt interventions, thus minimizing the time spent by the juvenile in the system. At the same time, comprehensive assessment of the needs of each juvenile must be conducted by qualified professionals using reliable assessment tools and comprehensive social inquiry reports. Due to the important role that parents play in the sound upbringing of their children, the United Nations standards and norms on juvenile justice encourage parental participation in the juvenile justice system. Nevertheless, the group concluded that most countries do not have such procedures and practices in place.

To avoid formal process, diversion programmes should be developed or expanded, particularly for minor juvenile offences. Many countries lack diversion programmes and enabling legislation. Among countries that have diversion, many of the options are limited or are not carried out promptly. To implement an effective diversion programme, constant training and specialized knowledge for personnel are important. Likewise, though restorative justice practices are encouraged by the UN standards and norms, implementation varies greatly. Data analysis is important to strengthen restorative justice practices based on each country's needs through a formal mechanism of monitoring and data analysis.

The group found that the protection of children in conflict with the law requires, among other measures, multi-sectoral coordination between government agencies, the community and the private sector. The group concluded that governments should recognize and strengthen the work of community leaders, such as volunteer probation officers, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which provide rehabilitation services through, for example, the operation of halfway houses.

Ultimately, a holistic approach is required to tackling juvenile recidivism. Countries need diverse options based on their domestic situations, and policies must be implemented in line with each country's legal system. Yet despite legal and cultural differences, all countries are united in the aspiration to eliminate recidivism

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among juveniles.

(ii) Reducing Crime and Recidivism of Juveniles: Discussions and Suggestions

The group members addressed the issue of juvenile crime and recidivism, recognizing that youth are, due to their maturation and growth process, fundamentally different than adults in terms of responsibility for their conduct and their prognosis for rehabilitation.

The group identified common factors that contribute to juvenile recidivism in the participating counties, which include insufficient use of diversion, the quality of treatment programmes due to lack of evaluation, and the problem of discontinuation of care and lack of synergies resulting from underutilization of multi-agency cooperation. Other factors identified by the group include: inadequate training facilities, lack of rehabilitation programmes, stigmatization, poverty, lack of funds, inadequate training of social workers, poor education, and lack of jobs.

In response to these issues, the group recommended: (1) strengthening governmental and non-governmental juvenile justice and welfare institutions; (2) enhancing the capacity of human resources through training; (3) empowering families to provide necessary care for juveniles; (4) reviewing existing programmes by increasing emphasis on diversion; (5) reviewing existing law and enacting new legislation to address emerging issues; (6) enhancing public awareness to reduce stigmatization of juvenile offenders; (7) conducting monitoring and evaluation of existing programmes; (8) increasing research on juvenile justice; (9) use of data management tools; (10) promoting guidance and counselling for juveniles.

Multi-agency cooperation with the community and the private sector is also important to reducing recidivism. Key measures to enhance multi-agency cooperation include promoting information sharing to enhance cooperation; establishing linkages among complementing organizations; promoting exchange programmes with other agencies with a view to adopt and adapt to best practices; establishing inter-agency initiatives such as meetings, working committees and central database management for easy reference during monitoring and evaluation; promoting joint panel discussions and talk shows hosted by staff of complementing agencies; promoting and sharing of resources among agencies in the juvenile justice system; and promoting community-based programmes to empower communities to take part in the treatment and rehabilitation of juveniles.

The group concluded by noting that the issue of juvenile delinquency and recidivism cuts across nations and is a threat to national security. The existence of recidivism indicates that the goals of a country's juvenile justice system have not been achieved, but these can be resolved by appropriate intervention. Although the factors causing juvenile recidivism and the group's recommendations are not exhaustive, it is hoped that they provide a general understanding of the problems facing juvenile justice systems and possible solutions in order to establish a just, safe and secure society for all.

(iii) A Holistic Approach to Juvenile Justice Systems

Group 3 addressed common challenges facing juvenile justice systems and provided recommendations to resolve them. The following topics were addressed: (a) the minimum age of criminal responsibility (MACR); (b) diversion; (c) special procedures for juveniles; (d) inter-organizational cooperation among related agencies; and (e) multi-agency cooperation with the community and the private sector.

Regarding the age of criminal responsibility, the group noted that the Convention on the Rights of the Child defines children as persons below the age of 18, recognizing that the convention is construed as setting the minimum age of criminal responsibility as no lower than 12 years of age. Among the participating countries, it was reported that the MACR varies from the ages of 10 to 15. Consequently, the group recommended that all countries increase the MACR to a minimum of 12 years of age and the international community should strive to achieve a uniform age for the MACR.

Diversion is an important juvenile justice measure that diverts juveniles from the traditional juvenile justice process thereby avoiding the negative effects from the stigma of conviction and sentence. All countries participating in the group have implemented diversion in some form, although at different stages of the juvenile justice process and by different decision makers. Countries with informal diversion measures should enact legislation to formalize such measures, and countries with formal systems should focus on

increasing the effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes.

The group also reviewed special procedures for juveniles in the participating countries, stressing the importance of these procedures to ensure rehabilitation and that all action taken by the juvenile justice system is done in consideration of the best interests of the child. In order to address juvenile justice in a holistic manner, inter-organizational cooperation and multi-agency cooperation with the community and private sector are important for making sure that all relevant stakeholders and organizations are involved in providing services necessary for the development of juveniles, such as health care, education and social welfare. All countries reported frameworks for working with non-governmental organizations.

The group recognized that, in line with the United Nations standards and norms on juvenile justice, each country has an obligation to improve its system and practices, and identified several challenges to achieving these goals. Recommended solutions include enhancing research, monitoring and evaluation of juvenile justice programmes and policies, strengthening community participation in juvenile justice, specialization of juvenile justice practitioners through training, among others.

B. The 166th International Training Course

1. Introduction

The 166th International Training Course was held from 10 May to 15 June 2017. The main theme was "Criminal Justice Procedures and Practices to Disrupt Criminal Organizations". Twenty-two overseas participants and eight Japanese participants attended the Course.

2. Methodology

The objectives of the Course were primarily realized through the Individual Presentations, lectures by visiting experts and Group Workshop sessions. In the former, each participant presented the actual situation, problems and future prospects of his or her country with respect to the main theme of the Course. The Group Workshops further examined the subtopics of the main theme. To facilitate discussion, the participants were divided into three groups to discuss the following topics under the guidance of faculty advisers:

Group 1: Disrupting Criminal Organizations Engaged in Drug Trafficking

Group 2: Trafficking in Persons: Focus on Sex Trafficking

Group 3: Effective Measures to Collect Information, Conduct Investigation and Financially Weaken Criminal Organizations on Money Laundering

The three groups each elected a chairperson, co-chairperson(s), a rapporteur and co-rapporteur(s) to organize the discussions. The group members studied the designated subtopics and exchanged their views based on information obtained through personal experience, the Individual Presentations, lectures and so forth. The Groups presented their reports during the Report-Back Session, where they were endorsed as the reports of the Course. The full texts of the reports were published in full in Resource Material Series No. 103.

3. Outcome Summary

(i) Disrupting Criminal Organizations Engaged in Drug Trafficking

Group 1 addressed the theme of disrupting criminal drug trafficking organizations that operate on a global scale, noting that the laws in many jurisdictions are insufficient to combat the cross-border nature of such crimes. Thus, in addition to focusing on effective investigation techniques, the group stressed the importance of engaging in international cooperation to overcome the jurisdictional impediments that limit effectiveness of domestic investigations.

The paramount objective of investigation is to collect information and intelligence quickly and effectively according to proper procedure so that it can be admitted as evidence at trial. Information gathered must be analysed by investigators with experience and with access to the necessary technology. This information must be shared with relevant domestic and foreign investigating agencies, although it must be handled with utmost secrecy. Sound practices for prosecution and adjudication of organized crime are also vital to ensuring successful trials. These measures include, among others, the use of plea agreements, proper disclosure of evidence and measures for witness protection.

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To combat organized crime, investigators must employ a variety of techniques to gather information on the criminal organization's activities. The group emphasized the importance of: electronic surveillance (particularly video surveillance and bugging), wiretapping and Call Details Records (CDR), observation and interviews of suspects and their criminal associates, the use of informants, undercover agents and decoys, cybertracing, search and seizure, and financial investigation. For example, wiretapping is important to develop the investigators' understanding of the organization's criminal network, daily routines, strengths and weaknesses, planned crimes, and so on. Similarly, observation and prompt interviews of suspects help investigators understand the organization's modus operandi and reveal previously unknown criminal associates, including the organizational structure of the group. Informants, undercover agents and decoys are important to infiltrate the organization, and cybertracing, search and seizure, and financial investigation provide valuable leads and evidence.

To effectively combat global drug crime, the group recommended, among others: (1) enhancing public awareness and participation in the process of combating crime; (2) implementation of witness protection programmes; (3) harmonization of criminal laws; (4) enhancing responses to "e-cash" based transactions, which present a significant challenge to law enforcement; and (5) joint investigation by practitioners from around the world.

(ii) Trafficking in Persons: Focus on Sex Trafficking

Human trafficking—the gruesome practice of pressing vulnerable people into forced labour—is a heinous crime with global impact, and the crime is routinely perpetrated by organized crime groups who transport people and funds across international borders. Group 2 considered effective measures for combating trafficking in persons, particularly sex trafficking, addressing the topics of investigation, prosecution, adjudication and countermeasures.

Investigation of sex trafficking is particularly difficult because the victims are typically reluctant to report their crimes to the police. Thus, investigators must proactively investigate the crime by relying on a wide variety of sources, including electronic and print media, social media, government agencies, and public informants, among many others. Enhancing public awareness of the crime and willingness to report is extremely important. Once information is gathered, information sharing among relevant agencies is important to advancing the investigation, but information must be screened for use, as only the information that is gathered according to the legal procedures applicable to the jurisdiction can be used as evidence at trial. While traditional investigative measures are important in any case, sex-trafficking investigations must make use of special investigative measures, such as computer forensics, DNA profiling, digital face recognition technology, GPS tracking, etc.

In addition to the importance of investigation, the prosecution and adjudication stages are important to disrupt criminal organizations. Cooperation between the police and prosecutors is critically important, and plea agreements are useful tools to obtain evidence from defendants for use against senior members of the criminal organization. During the process of adjudication, witnesses and victims must be protected so that they are willing to testify at trial. Also, the group recommended the use of special courts, laws or procedures for sex trafficking cases.

The group identified a number of countermeasures to combat organized crime, including sex trafficking. Attacking criminal organizations' financial capabilities is particularly effective, and, thus, freezing, seizing and confiscating the proceeds of crime is a necessary step. Furthermore, the use of non-conviction-based confiscation should be considered as a measure to secure the forfeiture of criminal proceeds, subject to applicable domestic law. The group recommended that all confiscated property be deposited into a human trafficking fund. Similarly, governmental and non-governmental organizations should consider establishing victims' compensation funds to alleviate the damages suffered by victims of sex trafficking, whether or not the offender can be identified, sentenced or punished.

(iii) Effective Measures to Collect Information, Conduct Investigation and Financially Weaken Criminal Organizations on Money Laundering

Group 3 selected the topic of combating and financially weakening criminal organizations through effective responses to money laundering. To do so, it is incumbent upon criminal investigators and prosecutors to identify and confiscate proceeds of crime. The United Nations Convention against

Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) calls for the criminalization of money laundering, and the group reported that all participating countries have relevant laws providing a legal basis to address it. However, the group reported that the laws and practices vary significantly from country to country, which impacts the speed and effectiveness with which illicit proceeds are confiscated.

To investigate money laundering, investigators must rely on a variety of sources of information, including community reports, bank transactions, taxation reports, immigration reports, trade records, information provided by other countries, past criminal records, social media and witness testimony. The legal limits on authority to compel cooperation were also discussed. Bank secrecy has been an historical barrier to financial investigations. However, with the near universal ratification of UNTOC, article 12(6) thereof overcomes this problem by requiring States Parties to empower their judiciaries to obtain access to bank records.

To confiscate the proceeds of crime, the group discussed a number of techniques, including physically tracking money, freezing of accounts/assets, non-conviction-based confiscation, differentiating between legitimate assets and proceeds of crime, and how to speedily seize illegal assets. Regarding the nature of the assets, the group reported that some jurisdictions allow the seizure of all assets, requiring the defendant to prove that the assets were obtained legitimately. In other jurisdictions, seizure requires a warrant and only illegitimate assets can be seized.

A common problem of investigation is that it is difficult to differentiate legal assets from illicit assets. This process is simplified in jurisdictions that permit the confiscation of the equivalent value of illicit proceeds in the event that those illicit proceeds cannot be found. However, several countries reported that bank accounts are not used or are uncommon, which complicates the investigation. Moreover, some countries only permit confiscation of assets upon conviction.

The group recognized the broad differences in economic, social, cultural, legal and political status among countries. These differences impact the effectiveness and timeliness of investigation and confiscation of proceeds of crime. Understanding and working with these differences is a critical component of successful international cooperation.

C. The 167th International Training Course

1. Introduction

The 167th International Training Course was held from 23 August to 21 September 2017. The main theme was “Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration of Organized Crime Members and Terrorists”. Fourteen overseas participants (including two observers) and seven Japanese participants attended.

2. Methodology

The participants of the 167th Course endeavoured to explore the topic primarily through a comparative analysis of the current situation and the problems encountered. The participants’ in-depth discussions enabled them to put forth effective and practical solutions.

The objectives were primarily realized through the Individual Presentations, lectures by visiting experts and the Group Workshop sessions. In the former, each participant presented the actual situation, problems and future prospects of his or her country with respect to the main theme of the Course. To facilitate discussions, the participants were divided into two groups to discuss the following topics under the guidance of faculty advisers:

Group 1: Specific Measures: Disengagement Interventions in Prisons

Group 2: Responding to Organized Crime Members and Terrorists in Contact with the Criminal Justice and Penal System

Each Group elected a chairperson, co-chairperson, rapporteur and co-rapporteur(s) to organize the discussions. The group members studied the situation in each of their countries and exchanged their views based on information obtained through personal experience, the Individual Presentations, lectures and so forth. Both groups examined the course theme. The Groups presented their reports in the Report-Back Sessions, where they were endorsed as the reports of the Course. The reports were published in full in

UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 104.

3. Outcome Summary

(i) Specific Measures: Disengagement Intervention in Prisons

The group focused on interventions in prison that lead to the disengagement of offenders from violent extremism, stating that most states do not want to hold the growing number of extremists in prison and lack the resources to do so. Thus, there is global demand for effective measures to rehabilitate and release former violent extremists without posing a threat to society. Acknowledging that prisons must prioritize security, offender rehabilitation in prison must be pursued to achieve disengagement from violent extremism. This process requires interventions from professional staff, such as psychologists, religious leaders, teachers, social workers, etc. However, maintaining prison security while providing an environment conducive to rehabilitation requires good quality and well-trained correctional officers.

To classify, allocate and accommodate violent extremists in prison, the group proposed a hybrid strategy that accommodates highly influential extremists in separate housing units or in isolation while placing criminal opportunists and rehabilitated offenders in the general population. To assess the risks and needs of violent extremists, Group 1 proposed a process of ongoing assessment utilizing interviewing, qualitative data and the verification of information. Noting that several assessment tools are available, the group presented the VERA II (Violent Extremist Risk Assessment) model. This tool identifies risk factors (not changeable) and needs factors (changeable), which can be used for case-management planning and tailoring of interventions, such as through cognitive-behavioural therapy.

The group offered a number of methods and approaches to encourage extremist offenders to disengage from their violent activities. These methods focus on a psychological and cognitive approaches to encourage disengagement at the crucial early stages, and they require continued monitoring and support after the completion of rehabilitation. Further measures include dissuasion from extremism by credible interlocutors; social, vocational and recreational activities; and government and civil society must match or exceed the support offered by terrorist organizations by providing employment support and involving the offender's family, as well as media and social media campaigns to counter terrorism.

In conclusion, the group's key recommendations are to ensure security in the prison environment by segregating highly influential extremists from the general population, employing professional staff and training correctional officers, conducting evidence-based assessment of violent extremists, and pursuing the reintegration of rehabilitated extremists into society by working with all segments of the community.

(ii) Responding to Organized Crime Members and Terrorists in Contact with the Criminal Justice and Penal System

Group 2 considered alternative measures to imprisonment for rehabilitating and reintegrating former members of organized crime groups and terrorists into society, concluding that diversion from prison has many advantages, such as identifying low-risk offenders and preventing sympathizers from joining terrorist organizations. However, factors such as the severity of the crime, the organization that the offender was affiliated with, the offender's level of radicalization, the likelihood of reoffending, the offender's receptiveness to intervention and treatment, and acceptance of alternative measures by the victim and the community must be considered.

The group agreed that courts should tailor alternatives to imprisonment and rehabilitation programmes to each offender with due consideration for public safety. Alternative measures should be based on a comprehensive assessment of the offender, including an intelligence review; juvenile offenders should be subject to investigations using medical, psychological, pedagogical and other expert knowledge. Measures for treatment in the community may include electronic monitoring and unpaid community service under enhanced supervision. However, the group recommended that serious crimes, such as first-degree murder, firearms trafficking, and so on should not be subject to alternative measures to imprisonment.

To reintegrate former organized crime members and terrorists into society, the acceptance of the community is of utmost importance. Offenders require continuous assistance and support in the community with the goal of preventing recidivism. Non-governmental organizations should be involved to provide offenders with support, counselling, social activities and accommodation at halfway houses. Additionally,

private-sector employers should be enlisted to provide offenders with jobs upon release, and the employers may be incentivized to hire ex-offenders by providing incentive payments, as is the case in Japan. Other important measures include the involvement of religious leaders and community volunteers such as volunteer probation officers. Furthermore, the mass media is a powerful public channel for enhancing public acceptance of offender rehabilitation by communicating positive stories of successful rehabilitation and reintegration and interviews demonstrating self-reflection by former organized crime members and terrorists and rejection of their past extremist activities. Finally, the group recommended the use of a restorative justice approach, through which the offender works to repair the harm caused to the victims, including victim-offender mediation.

III. SPECIAL TRAINING COURSES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. UNODC Regional Workshop

From 13 to 16 February 2017, the UNODC and UNAFEI co-hosted a regional workshop on “Preventing and countering radicalization and violent extremism leading to terrorism through the rule of law based criminal justice approach, and engaging private sector and civil society actors in the national framework”. The workshop was held in Tokyo, Japan at UNAFEI and was attended by 50 participants from Middle Eastern and North African countries.

B. The Fourth UNAFEI Criminal Justice Training Programme for French-Speaking African Countries

The Fourth Criminal Justice Training Programme for French-speaking African Countries (13-24 February) in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire: 32 practitioners from 8 French-speaking African countries discussed capacity-building for investigation, prosecution and adjudication, and measures for combating cybercrime.

C. The Comparative Study on Criminal Justice Systems of Japan and Nepal

The Comparative Study on Criminal Justice Systems of Japan and Nepal (6-17 March): 10 Nepalese participants attended to study and compare Japanese and Nepalese procedures for charge sheet writing and analysis and evaluation of evidence.

D. Training Seminar for Prison Officials in Myanmar

The UNODC and UNAFEI Training Seminar for Prison Officers in Myanmar (9 February-2 March): 45 participants studied prison management in line with international standards and norms.

E. The Follow-up Seminar for the Third Country Training Programme (TCTP)

The Follow-up Seminar for the Third Country Training Programme (TCTP) for Development of Effective Community-Based Treatment of Offenders in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Viet Nam (CLMV) Countries (24-28 July): 17 participants from 6 countries attended this seminar in order to confirm the outcomes of the first phase of the TCTP, discuss the challenges and strengthen the network among the CLMV countries.

F. The Second Asia Volunteer Probation Officers Meeting

The Second Asia Volunteer Probation Officers Meeting (12 September): Around 200 participants including volunteer probation officers (VPOs) and probation officers from the Asian and African region attended the meeting to share experiences and practices related to VPO programmes.

G. The Third World Congress on Probation

The Third World Congress on Probation (12-14 September): 371 participants from 34 countries/regions attended the Congress to share each country's practices and current topics and to discuss the role of Community Corrections through keynote speeches and workshop sessions.

H. Training Seminar for Prison Officials in Myanmar

The UNODC and UNAFEI Training Seminar for Prison Officers in Myanmar (13 September-13 October): 55 participants studied prison management in line with international standards and norms;

I. The Eleventh Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries

From 17 to 19 October 2017, UNAFEI held the Eleventh Regional Seminar on Good Governance in Hanoi, Viet Nam. The main theme of the Seminar was “Best Practices in Anti-Corruption: A Decade of Institutional and Practical Development in Southeast Asia”. Among other participants, 18 practitioners from ASEAN

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member states attended as official delegates.

J. The 20th UNAFEI UNCAC Training Programme

UNAFEI's annual general anti-corruption programme, the UNAFEI UNCAC Training Programme, took place from 1 November to 7 December 2017. A total of 28 participants attended: 23 overseas participants and 5 Japanese participants. The main theme of the Programme was "Effective Measures to Investigate the Proceeds of Corruption Crimes".

IV. INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICES

The Institute continues to collect data and other resource materials on crime trends, crime prevention strategies and the treatment of offenders from Asia, the Pacific, Africa, Europe and the Americas, and makes use of this information in its training courses and seminars. The Information and Library Service of the Institute has been providing, upon request, materials and information to United Nations agencies, governmental organizations, research institutes and researchers, both domestic and foreign.

V. PUBLICATIONS

Reports on training courses and seminars are published regularly by the Institute. Since 1971, the Institute has issued the Resource Material Series, which contains contributions by the faculty members, visiting experts and participants of UNAFEI courses and seminars. In 2017, the 101st, 102nd and 103rd editions of the Resource Material Series were published. Additionally, issues 152 to 154 (from the 165th Senior Seminar to the 167th International Training Course, respectively) of the UNAFEI Newsletter were published, which include brief reports on each course and seminar and other timely information. These publications are also available on UNAFEI's website at <http://www.unafei.or.jp/english>.

VI. OTHER ACTIVITIES

A. Public Lecture Programme

On 27 January 2017, the Public Lecture Programme was conducted in the Grand Conference Hall of the Ministry of Justice. In attendance were many distinguished guests, UNAFEI alumni and the participants of the 165th International Senior Seminar. This Programme was jointly sponsored by the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (ACPF), the Japan Criminal Policy Society (JCPS) and UNAFEI.

Public Lecture Programmes increase the public's awareness of criminal justice issues, through comparative international study, by inviting distinguished speakers from abroad. In 2017, Professor Richard Dembo of the University of South Florida in the United States, and Dr. Matti Joutsen, then Director of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI), were invited as speakers. They presented on "Civil Citation Programs (Diversion)" and the "Riyadh Guidelines and Havana Rules in Juvenile Justice", respectively.

B. Assisting UNAFEI Alumni Activities

Various UNAFEI alumni associations in several countries have commenced, or are about to commence, research activities in their respective criminal justice fields. It is, therefore, one of the important tasks of UNAFEI to support these contributions to improve the crime situation internationally.

C. Overseas Missions

Deputy Director MORINAGA Taro visited Cairo, Egypt from 14 to 18 January 2017 to attend the GCTF's Criminal Justice and Rule of Law Working Group.

Professor YAMAMOTO Mana visited Valletta, Malta from 17 to 22 January 2017 to attend the workshop of Criminal Justice Actors' Role in Countering Violent Extremism.

Professor YOSHIMURA Koji visited Bangkok, Thailand and Yangon, Myanmar to research the criminal justice systems in Myanmar and to discuss the "Myanmar Country Programme" with related organizations.

Director SENTA Keisuke, Professor YUKAWA Tsuyoshi, and Professor YAMADA Masahiro visited

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Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire from 9 to 26 February to conduct the fourth UNAFEI Criminal Justice Training Programme for French Speaking African Countries.

Professor MINOURA Satoshi, Professor WATANABE Hiroyuki and Professor AKASHI Fumiko visited Bangkok, Thailand from 12 to 25 February to conduct the Third-Country Group Training Programme for Development of Effective Community-based Treatment of Offenders in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam.

Professor YOSHIMURA Koji visited Jakarta, Indonesia from 5 to 12 March to attend the 6th Asian Conference of Correctional Facilities Architects and Planners (ACCFA).

Professor MINOURA Satoshi visited Sidney, Australia from 6 to 11 March to discuss the Third World Congress on Probation, which was held in Japan in September 2017, with representatives of Australia.

Director SENTA Keisuke visited Vienna, Austria from 7 to 11 March to attend the Expert Group Meeting of Education for Justice Initiative.

Deputy Director MORINAGA Taro visited Zurich, Switzerland from 8 to 12 March to attend the Eleventh Global Counterterrorism Forum Coordinating Committee Meeting.

Deputy Director MORINAGA Taro visited Preah Sihanouk province, Cambodia from 18 to 24 March as a visiting expert to attend workshops hosted the by UNODC.

Professor WATANABE Hiroyuki and Professor AKASHI Fumiko visited Hanoi, Vietnam from 21 to 25 March for the research of the current condition of Community-based Treatment of Offenders in Vietnam.

Professor YAMADA Masahiro visited Hanoi, Vietnam from 21 to 24 March to discuss the "Eleventh Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries" with related organizations.

Deputy Director MORINAGA Taro visited Seoul, Republic of Korea from 3 to 5 April to attend the 8th High-Level Regional Cooperation Seminar of the International Criminal Court (ICC) as a moderator.

Professor YAMAMOTO Mana visited Semarang, Indonesia from 10 to 13 April to attend a workshop hosted by the Global Counterterrorism Forum.

Professor MATSUMOTO Takeshi visited Hanoi, Viet Nam from 24 to 28 April to attend the UNODC needs assessment mission.

Director SENTA Keisuke visited Nairobi, Republic of Kenya from 30 April to 5 May to attend the 56th Annual Session and side events hosted by the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization.

Deputy Director MORINAGA Taro visited Jakarta, Indonesia from 7 to 10 May to attend a workshop hosted by the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IIJ).

Professor YUKAWA Tsuyoshi visited Dakar, Senegal from 6 to 14 May to attend a workshop hosted by the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IIJ).

Director SENTA Keisuke, Deputy Director MORINAGA Taro, Professor YUKAWA Tsuyoshi and Professor YAMAMOTO Mana visited Vienna, Austria from 21 to 28 May to attend the 26th Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Deputy Director MORINAGA Taro and Professor YAMAMOTO Mana visited Ponta Delgada, Portugal from 4 to 10 June to attend the IPPF (International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation) Colloquium.

Professor MINOURA Satoshi visited Bangkok, Thailand from 25 June to 1 July 2017 to attend an international workshop on diversion through restorative justice. Professor MINOURA also attended the 15th national symposium on ending violence against children in the juvenile justice system and made a

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presentation on “Community Participation in Juvenile Reintegration–The Volunteer Probation Officer System and Halfway Houses in Japan”.

Professor YAMADA Masahiro visited Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 16 to 23 July 2017 to participate in a seminar on Intelligence Based Investigation hosted by the Malaysia Anti-Corruption Academy (MACA).

Professor YUKAWA Tsuyoshi visited Tehran, Iran from 25 to 28 July to attend the Tehran Meeting on Preventing and Combating Cybercrime hosted by the UNODC. Professor YUKAWA made presentations on “Collection and use of digital evidence at trial” and “Acquiring evidence through MLA and other forms of international cooperation”.

Professor YAMAMOTO visited Vienna, Austria from 11 to 13 October 2017 to attend the Expert Consultation on “Treatment and Care of People with Drug Use Disorders in Contact with the Criminal Justice System: Alternatives to Conviction or Punishment - Review of the Draft UNODC/WHO Handbook -” hosted by the UNODC and the WHO.

Director SENTA, Professor WATANABE Ayuko and Professor YAMADA visited Hanoi, Viet Nam from 15 to 20 October 2017 to conduct the Eleventh Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries. The Seminar was co-hosted by the Supreme People’s Procuracy of Viet Nam.

Professor MINOURA and Professor YAMAMOTO visited London, United Kingdom from 22 to 29 October 2017 to attend the 19th Annual Conference of the International Corrections and Prisons Association on “Innovation in Rehabilitation: Building Better Futures”. Professor Minoura made a presentation on “UNAFEI’s Technical Assistance to Establish and Promote Effective Community Corrections Systems in the ASEAN Region” and Professor Yamamoto made a presentation on “Psychological Factors and Recidivism among Incarcerated Female Drug Abusers”.

Professor WATANABE Hiroyuki and Professor AKASHI visited Seattle, United States of America from 28 October to 3 November 2017 to attend 25th Annual International Research Conference on “Doing What Matters: Integrating Public Health and Criminal Justice Reform”. Professor Watanabe and Professor Akashi made a presentation on “Community Corrections and the Role of Volunteers in ASEAN countries”.

Professor HIRANO visited Kathmandu, Nepal from 8 to 17 November 2017 to discuss plans for the Comparative Study on Criminal Justice Systems of Japan and Nepal.

Professor YAMAMOTO visited Berlin, Germany from 12 to 17 November 2017 to attend the G20 International Conference on “Preventing Radicalisation – Towards Resilient Societies”.

Professor WATANABE Hiroyuki visited Ottawa, Canada from 21 to 26 November 2017 to attend the Expert Group Meeting on Restorative Justice in Criminal Matters hosted by the UNODC.

Professor MINOURA visited Nairobi, Kenya from 3 to 9 December to follow up on JICA’s Project in Kenya.

Deputy Director ISHIHARA, Professor WATANABE Ayuko and Professor YAMAMOTO visited Seoul, Korea from 6 to 8 December 2017 to attend the PNI Meeting and International Forum held by the Korean Institute of Criminology.

Professor YAMADA visited Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh, Viet Nam from 13 to 18 December to attend the Joint Study on the Legal Systems of Japan and Viet Nam.

D. Assisting ACPF Activities

UNAFEI cooperates and collaborates with the ACPF to improve crime prevention and criminal justice administration in the region. Since UNAFEI and the ACPF have many similar goals, and a large part of the ACPF’s membership consists of UNAFEI alumni, the relationship between the two is very strong.

VII. HUMAN RESOURCES

A. Staff

In 1970, the Government of Japan assumed full financial and administrative responsibility for running the Institute. The Director, Deputy Director and approximately nine professors are selected from among public prosecutors, the judiciary, corrections, probation and the police. UNAFEI also has approximately 15 administrative staff members, who are appointed from among officials of the Government of Japan, and a linguistic adviser. Moreover, the Ministry of Justice invites visiting experts from abroad to each training course and seminar. The Institute has also received valuable assistance from various experts, volunteers and related agencies in conducting its training programmes.

B. Faculty and Staff Changes

Mr. MATSUMOTO Takeshi, formerly a prosecutor of the Osaka District Public Prosecutors Office, was appointed a professor of UNAFEI on 1 April 2017.

Ms. UMEMOTO Yumi, formerly a Judge of the Obihiro Branch of the Kushiro District Court, was appointed a professor of UNAFEI as well as the International Cooperation Department (ICD), Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice on 1 April 2017.

Mr. MORINAGA Taro, formerly the Deputy Director of UNAFEI, was transferred to the International Cooperation Department, Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice, as its Director on 2 October 2017.

Ms. ISHIHARA Kayo, formerly a prosecutor of the Tokyo High Public Prosecutors Office, was appointed as Deputy Director of UNAFEI on 2 October 2017. She was a professor of UNAFEI from 2005 to 2008.

VIII. FINANCES

The Ministry of Justice primarily provides the Institute's budget. UNAFEI's total budget for its programmes is approximately ¥70 million per year. Additionally, JICA and the ACPF provide assistance for the Institute's international training courses and seminars.