

## **MAIN ACTIVITIES OF UNAFEI (1 January 2006 - 31 December 2006)**

### **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 1961 pursuant to an agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Japan. Its goal is to contribute to sound social development in 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 re-integration of prisoners into society) as the main themes and topics for its training courses, seminars and research projects.

### **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 criminal justice discuss and study pressing problems of criminal justice administration from various perspectives. They deepen their understanding, with the help of lectures and advice by 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). One hundred and forty nine government officials from various overseas countries receive fellowships from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA; 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 criminal justice fields.

During its 45 years of existence, UNAFEI has conducted a total of 134 international training courses and seminars, in which approximately 3257 criminal justice personnel have participated, representing 113 different countries. UNAFEI has also conducted a number of other specialized courses, both country and subject focused, in which hundreds of other participants from many countries have been involved in. In their respective countries, UNAFEI alumni play leading roles and hold important posts in the fields of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, and in related organizations.

#### **A. The 132nd International Senior Seminar**

##### **1. Introduction**

The 132nd International Senior Seminar was held from 10 January to 9 February 2006. The main theme was "Strengthening the Legal Regime for Combating Terrorism". In this Seminar, eighteen overseas participants and seven Japanese participants attended.

##### **2. Methodology**

Firstly, the Seminar participants respectively introduced the current position regarding the role and function of criminal justice agencies in their country in regard to the main theme. The participants were then divided into three group workshops as follows:

Group 1: Strengthening the Legal Regime, in Particular the Issues of Criminalization and International Cooperation

Group 2: Financing of Terrorism

Group 3: Prevention, Detection, Investigation and Prosecution of Terrorism Acts

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 experience, the Individual Presentations, lectures and so forth. Later, Plenary Meetings were held to discuss the interim outline of the Group Workshop Reports and to offer suggestions and comments. During the final Plenary Meetings, drafts of the Group Workshop Reports were examined and critiqued by all the participants and the UNAFEI faculty. Based on these discussions, the Groups further refined their reports and presented them in the Report-Back Sessions, where they were endorsed as the Reports of the Seminar. The full texts of these Reports are published in UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 71.

### 3. Outcome Summary

#### *(i) Strengthening the Legal Regime, in Particular the Issues of Criminalization and International Cooperation*

The importance of criminalizing acts required by the 11 UN Universal Conventions/Protocols, irrespective of whether a particular country was exposed to the threat of terrorism because of its serious global effects, was discussed.

The obstacles to the provision of mutual assistance and extradition of terrorist offenders and possible solutions; obstacles where the offence is committed for political purposes and possible solutions; and obstacles to the obligation to extradite or prosecute, were also looked at.

The following recommendations were made.

- a) In order that no country can become a safe haven for terrorists all countries should accede to the 13 UN Universal Conventions/Protocols as soon as possible.
- b) Each country must criminalize terrorist offences and establish jurisdiction over them in order to implement the relevant Conventions/Protocols.
- c) Adequate resources must be allocated by all countries to ensure the implementation of the Conventions/Protocols.
- d) All countries should establish penalties sufficiently severe in order that they qualify as extraditable offences.
- e) All countries should offer mutual assistance.
- f) There is a need for cooperation among countries and criminal justice agencies, etc.
- g) The awareness of the judiciary needs to be raised so that they can distinguish "political offences" from terrorism acts.
- h) All countries must fulfil the obligation of *aut dedere aut judicare*.

#### *(ii) Financing of Terrorism*

Terrorist organizations require financial resources in order to carry out their unlawful activities. Although there is no specific definition of terrorism this did not preclude States from criminalizing actions that constitute the crime of financing of terrorism since the various acts that constitute an act of terrorism were commonly agreed upon. It is important to distinguish it from money laundering so that States are able to deal with both types of crime adequately.

The following recommendations were made. Each country should:

- a) Ratify and implement the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.
- b) Adopt and implement the FATF 40 Recommendations and nine Special Recommendations, in particular have a legal framework to detect and investigate terrorist financing, criminalize all acts of terrorism and bring the perpetrators to justice and ensure that all legal persons are subject to civil, criminal or administrative sanctions for non-compliance.
- c) Ensure all banks, etc. are properly licensed, including alternative remittance providers.
- d) Issue regulations for financial institutions with respect to terrorist financing obligations under

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- the international standards and relevant domestic laws.
- e) Ensure the compliance of financial institutions with regulations such as the “know your customer” rule, etc.
- f) Regulate gatekeepers with respect to the obligation to make suspicious transaction reports.
- g) Enhance information sharing at the regional and international level.
- h) Enhance inter-agency cooperation among relevant ministries and agencies.
- i) Augment intelligence agencies.
- j) Hold training programmes locally and internationally for government officials to familiarize them with the latest methods in combating terrorist financing.
- k) Conduct awareness programmes for the general public.

### *(iii) Prevention, Detection, Investigation and Prosecution of Terrorism Acts*

The following in regard to effective measures to control entry of terrorists and dangerous materials were suggested.

- a) High performance detection equipment should be used to detect smuggling.
- b) Biometric I.D. systems need to be introduced to counter the problem of forged passports.
- c) The use of an Advanced Passenger Information System should be implemented.
- d) Severe penalties for those smuggling or aiding the illegal entry of terrorists or dangerous materials should be enacted.
- e) A monetary award system should be implemented to encourage people to provide information regarding illegal entry.
- f) Immigration and customs officials should be given greater powers.
- g) There should be greater cooperation with other enforcement agencies.
- h) Sniffer dogs should be employed to detect dangerous materials.
- i) Land, sea and air patrols should be enhanced to detect illegal entry.
- j) Immigration and customs officials should be well trained.
- k) A database of terrorists should be developed to ensure early detection.

The following measures in regard to the prevention and suppression of terrorism acts within each country's own territory were suggested.

- a) A better knowledge of the terrorists' activities should be gained.
- b) Terrorist activities and organizations should be criminalized.
- c) Terrorists should be prevented from getting materials that can be used for terrorism.
- d) Terrorist financing should be suppressed.
- e) Security measures at potential terrorists' targets should be strengthened.
- f) The public should be educated on the dangers and impact of terrorist activities.
- g) Strong inter-governmental agency cooperation should be built by exchanging and sharing information.

Specific issues related to the investigation and prosecution of terrorism offences, such as special investigative techniques, witness protection and the use and protection of intelligence information in criminal proceedings were also considered.

The final subject discussed was coordination and cooperation among relevant authorities. The following measures were suggested.

- a) Every agency should share information.
- b) Each country should adopt the measures relating to mutual legal assistance laid down in the 13 UN Conventions and Protocols.

It was recommended that every country should make every effort to enter into and fully implement the 13 UN Conventions and Protocols.

## **B. The 133rd International Training Course**

### **1. Introduction**

The 133rd International Training Course was held from 15 May to 22 June 2006. The main theme was “Effective Prevention and Enhancement of Treatment for Sexual Offenders”. In this Course, thirteen overseas participants, two overseas observers and nine Japanese participants attended.

## 2. Methodology

The objectives of the Course were primarily realized through the Individual Presentations and Group Workshop sessions. In the former, each participant presented the actual situation, problems and future prospects of their 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: Investigation, Prosecution, Sentencing Procedures and Preventive Measures

Group 2: Preventive Measures and Community-based Treatment Programmes

Group 3: Institutional Treatment of Sexual Offenders

The three groups elected a chairperson, co-chairperson(s), 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. During the course, Plenary Meetings were held to discuss the interim outline of the Group Workshop Reports and to offer suggestions and comments. During the final Plenary Meeting the drafts of the Group Workshop Reports were examined and critiqued by all the participants and the UNAFEI faculty. Based on these discussions, the Groups further refined their reports and presented them in the Report-Back Sessions, where they were endorsed as the reports of the Course. The full texts of the Reports are published in this Resource Material Series No. 72.

## 3. Outcome Summary

### *(i) Investigation, Prosecution, Sentencing Procedures and Preventive Measures*

In regard to the above topic the following recommendations were made.

- a) In order to encourage the reporting of sexual crimes a victim friendly atmosphere should be created at police stations with staff especially trained to deal with such cases.
- b) The capacity of forensic laboratories should be improved so they are able to produce quick and accurate results.
- c) Existing laws should be amended to enable the criminal justice system to intervene in crimes, such as stalking, that could lead to serious sexual offences.
- d) Nationwide criminal record systems should be improved and a DNA database of convicted criminals considered.
- e) A proper monitoring system, such as the one implemented in England and Wales, should be established so probation officers and the police can monitor offenders after their release.
- f) Potential victims of sexual crimes, such as women and children, should be provided with knowledge about crime prevention and self-defence.
- g) The police and the community should collaborate by, for example, sharing information, making safety maps and promoting environmental design to reduce crime.
- h) The police, prosecutors, correctional officers and probation officers should cooperate by sharing information on sexual offenders, having regard for privacy issues.
- i) International cooperation should be enhanced by establishing a regional network to share information on sexual offenders.

### *(ii) Preventive Measures and Community-based Treatment Programmes*

With the increased prevalence of sexual crimes in the respective countries, it has become important for society to look at positive ways to re-integrate sexual offenders back into their families and the community.

The following recommendations were made.

- a) Identify suitable probation officers in each area as sex offender treatment personnel – in order that they can use their expertise to conduct group therapy sessions, etc. incorporating the viewpoint of the victim.
- b) Involve the community through focus groups to raise public awareness.
- c) Change social attitudes towards the control of pornography.
- d) Incorporate victim protection measures into the criminal justice system.
- e) Motivate probationers to participate in community-based treatment.
- f) Provide probation officers with training from experts of various disciplines.

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- g) Families and friends should be more involved in treatment.
- h) A system similar to MAPPA (Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements) should be adopted.
- i) Community leaders/professionals should form a focus group to attract common concern for sex offences.
- j) The “Good Lives Model” should be incorporated in the treatment regime.
- k) Achievements should be measured by data analysis and surveys.
- l) Governments should provide subsidies to employers to employ offenders, thereby providing a mechanism within the community to support offenders.

### *(iii) Institutional Treatment of Sexual Offenders*

It is important to consider institutional and community treatment of sexual offenders to reduce recidivism.

Taking into consideration Art. 65 and Art. 62 of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, and Art. 10.1 of the U.N. Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures, it was agreed that there are three purposes of sex offenders’ treatment: protection of society by preventing recidivism, rehabilitation of sex offenders, and the need to address victims’ sentiments.

Individual countries have diverse problems in terms of the prevention and treatment of offenders and that while some countries have advanced in the development of modern treatment models others are trying to introduce treatment programmes relative to their social and economic conditions.

The following recommendations were made.

- a) Countries that have no treatment programmes in place should start raising awareness in their countries.
- b) There is a need to review or introduce legislation that addresses the necessity of offender treatment in participating countries.
- c) The introduction of scientific tools of assessment for treatment of sex offenders should be considered.
- d) The introduction of effective treatment programmes for sex offenders, such as cognitive behavioural therapy, should be considered. However, its limitations should be recognized and alternatives for those unable to benefit from such therapy considered.
- e) A central information bureau for collection and distribution of sex offender information for stakeholders should be established.
- f) Appropriate training programmes should be developed and used to train all stakeholders in the treatment programmes, to develop, implement and monitor the assessment and rehabilitation of sex offenders.

## **C. The 134th International Training Course**

### **1. Introduction**

The 134th International Training Course was held from 28 August to 5 October 2006. The main theme was “Challenges in the Investigation, Prosecution and Trial of Transnational Organized Crime”. In this Course, eleven overseas participants and nine Japanese participants attended.

### **2. Methodology**

The 134th Course endeavoured to explore the investigation, prosecution and trial of transnational organized crime. This was accomplished 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 and the Group Workshop sessions. In the former, each participant presented the actual situation, problems and future prospects of their country with respect to the main theme of the Course. To facilitate discussions, the participants were divided into three groups.

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.

Group 1: Measures to Facilitate Information and Testimony by Key Witnesses

Group 2: Measures to Collect Key Evidence which Substitute for or Corroborate Witness Statements

Group 3: Measures to Deprive Ringleaders and Criminal Organizations of Crime Proceeds and Punish them Effectively

Plenary Meetings were later held to discuss the interim outline of the Group Workshop Reports and to offer suggestions and comments. During the Plenary Meetings, drafts of the Group Workshop Reports were examined and critiqued by all the participants and the UNAFEI faculty. Based on these discussions, the Groups further refined their Reports and presented them in the Report-Back Sessions, where they were endorsed as the Reports of the Course. The Reports will be published in full in UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 73.

### 3. Outcome Summary

#### *(i) Measures to Facilitate Information and Testimony by Key Witnesses*

- a) *Immunity from prosecution and mitigation of punishment and the use of prosecutorial discretion*  
Immunity from prosecution is a useful tool for countries that lack other effective means of gathering evidence.
- b) *Witness protection*  
All the participating countries already use emergency short-term police protection and suggested these measures be given a legal basis. In regard to protection for witnesses at the trial stage it was recommended that it be included in national legislation. Such measures could include video-link testimony, in-camera sessions and anonymous witnesses, etc. depending on what measures would be compatible with the country's constitution. It was recommended that prosecutors reveal only selected details of witnesses' identities and only then at the latest stage of the proceedings. Due to the reluctance of witnesses to come forward for fear of reprisal, formal witness programmes were essential. However, in order for such a programme to be effective it was considered necessary that law enforcement officers be properly trained in methods of protection and that there be selection criteria in place for those applying for protection, etc. In regard to obstruction of justice the penalties should be made harsher where an organized crime group commits the offence.
- c) *International cooperation*  
Cooperation is of paramount importance and informal relationships between officials are just as important as MLA legislation. Instruments aimed at fostering international cooperation should also allow witness protection programmes to be implemented across borders. The use of testimony via international video-link, which would allow for the examination of protected witnesses at the same time as safeguarding the rights of the accused to a cross-examination, was also recommended.

#### *(ii) Measures to Collect Key Evidence which Substitute for or Corroborate Witness Statements*

The operation of traditional techniques are still very useful and it is recommended they be combined with new investigation techniques as outlined by the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (the Convention).

##### a) *Special investigative techniques*

Undercover operations were examined and it was concluded that they were one of the most effective ways of gathering information on the identity, structure and location of activities, etc. of organized crime groups. However, such operations were very dangerous and measures should be in place to protect those officers involved and rules should be in place to guarantee the control of execution of the procedure. The interception of telephone and data communications are an important tool for collecting evidence of criminal activity, subject to rules protecting the exercise of human rights. Discussing controlled delivery the group commented on how it had led to a great increase in drug apprehension worldwide and that it needed to be used with other tools, such as wire-tapping, in order to gather information about the structure of the criminal

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- organisation under investigation.
- b) *International cooperation*  
States should actively take measures to revise domestic legislation to avoid legal obstacles to Mutual Legal Assistance. Agreements should be made bilaterally and regionally in order to realize some of the recommendations of the Convention. The establishment of regional international organizations with powers to facilitate this measure would also enhance international cooperation.
  - c) *The exchange of information*  
It is important to keep close relations and cooperation among law enforcement authorities through international training courses. It is also important that all signatory countries adopt the Convention so that the differences between legal systems will decrease and make international cooperation, including extradition, easier.

### *(iii) Measures to Deprive Ringleaders and Criminal Organizations of Crime Proceeds and Punish them Effectively*

#### *Measures to deprive criminals of crime proceeds*

The following were suggested.

- a) In order to identify and trace the proceeds of crime effectively every country should establish an FIU and financial institutions should have an obligation to keep records for a substantial period of time and report suspicious transactions to the FIU.
- b) States should comply with the Customer Identification measures of the FATF.
- c) Confiscation of crime proceeds is as important as punishing criminals and should be carried out at the same time as the investigation. In addition, it is essential to have the necessary measures to enable the assets to be frozen before trial.
- d) Courts should be empowered to confiscate illicit assets when they are transferred to a third person or intermingled with property from legal sources.
- e) Judges and investigative agencies should be made more aware of the confiscation of crime proceeds.
- f) Prosecutors should only be required to prove on the preponderance of evidence that the proceeds of crime are derived from a predicate crime, provided this accords with the respective country's legal principles.
- g) Cooperation among agencies such as the police, prosecutors and FIU is indispensable in order to deprive criminals of their illicit proceeds.
- h) International cooperation among FIUs is equally important to eradicate transnational crime and investigators should utilize all modes of cooperation available.

#### *Measures to hold ringleaders and legal persons accountable*

- a) In order to tackle international organized crime at its root, the ringleaders need to be severely punished and have their assets confiscated.
- b) The use of the conspiracy/participation offence is one of the most efficient tools against ringleaders, allowing investigators to search, seize and freeze their assets at the earliest opportunity.

It is crucial that countries have uniform laws and measures towards transnational organized crime, based on the TOC Convention, to ensure there is no safe-haven for the criminals.

## **D. Special Seminars and Courses**

### 1. The Eleventh Special Seminar for Senior Criminal Justice Officials of the People's Republic of China

The Eleventh Special Seminar for Senior Criminal Justice Officials of the People's Republic of China was held from 20 February to 9 March 2006. The main theme was "Towards a Criminal Justice System that Can Meet the Challenges of Globalization and Reflects the Citizen's Point of View". In this Course, twelve senior criminal justice officials from China attended.

### 2. The Second Seminar on Criminal Justice for Central Asia

The Second Seminar on Criminal Justice for Central Asia was held from 27 February to 16 March 2006. The main theme was "A Criminal Justice System that Meets the Needs of the New Epoch". In this Seminar,

fourteen criminal justice officials from Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) attended.

3. The Third Training Course on Strengthening the Anti-Corruption Capacity in Thailand

The Third Training Course on Strengthening the Anti-Corruption Capacity in Thailand was held from 6 to 27 April 2006. This Training Course was the final course of a series of three and focused on effective prevention of corruption. Sixteen participants from the Office of the National Counter Corruption Commission attended.

4. The First Country Specific Training Course on the Revitalization of the Volunteer Probation Aid System for the Philippines

The First Country Specific Training Course on the Revitalization of the Volunteer Probation Aid System for the Philippines was held from 28 June to 10 July 2006. Ten Parole and Probation Officers and two Volunteer Probation Aids from the Philippines discussed measures to improve communication and feedback, and measures to promote Volunteer Probation Aids Associations.

5. The Seventh Training Course on the Juvenile Delinquent Treatment System for Kenya

The Seventh Training Course on the Juvenile Delinquent Treatment System for Kenya was held from 10 October to 1 November 2006. Sixteen participants from Kenya reviewed their progress in regard to improving the treatment of juveniles in correctional institutions and in the community and the progress they have made in establishing a Volunteer Children's Officers programme.

6. The Ninth International Training Course on Corruption Control in Criminal Justice

The Ninth International Training Course on Corruption Control in Criminal Justice was held from 18 October to 16 November 2006. In this Course, fifteen overseas and three Japanese officials engaged in corruption control comparatively analyzed the current situation of corruption, methods of combating corruption, and measures to enhance international cooperation.

7. Thailand In-Country Training Course

The Thailand In-Country Training Course jointly organized by the National Counter Corruption Commission of Thailand and UNAFEI was held from 27 November to 1 December 2006. The main theme was "Strengthening the Anti-Corruption Capacity in Thailand". Approximately forty-five participants from the Office of the National Counter Corruption Commission attended.

### III. TECHNICAL COOPERATION

#### A. Regional Training Programmes

1. Short-Term Experts in Kenya

Two UNAFEI professors were dispatched to Kenya, in August and September 2006, to assist the Children's Department of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs in a project to develop nationwide standards for the treatment of juvenile offenders and vulnerable children.

2. Short-Term Experts in Latin America

Two UNAFEI faculty members visited El Salvador and Costa Rica from 17 July to 6 August 2006. In El Salvador they held a follow-up Seminar, focusing on the specific situation in El Salvador. In Costa Rica, they jointly hosted, with ILANUD, a course on Criminal Justice Reform in Latin America in which ten countries were represented.

3. Short-Term Experts in the Philippines

A UNAFEI professor was dispatched from 3 to 13 September 2006 to Baatan, the Philippines to attend and present lectures at the In Country Training Programme of the Philippines PPA.

#### B. Third In-Country Training Course on Strengthening the Anti-Corruption Capacity in Thailand

UNAFEI, in cooperation with the National Counter Corruption Commission (NCCC) of Thailand, held a third In-Country Training Course in Bangkok, Thailand from 23 November to 2 December 2006. Fifty-four participants from Thailand attended the Course. The purpose of the Course was to develop and enhance the



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capacity and efficiency of the ONCC (which supports the activities of the NCCC) in the field of suppression, inspection and prevention of corruption.

### IV. COMPARATIVE RESEARCH PROJECT

UNAFEI, in collaboration with the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice (Japan), completed its research into the effective treatment programmes for drug offenders and published a report, in Japanese, entitled “Research on the Trends in Drug Abuse and Effective Measures for the Treatment of Drug Abusers – Australia, Canada, United Kingdom and the United States of America”.

### V. 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.

### VI. 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 2006, the 68<sup>th</sup>, 69<sup>th</sup> and 70<sup>th</sup> editions of the Resource Material Series were published. Additionally, issues 119 to 121 (from the 132nd Seminar to the 134th Course respectively) of the UNAFEI Newsletter were published, which included a brief report on each course and seminar and other timely information. These publications are also available on UNAFEI's web site: <http://www.unafei.or.jp/english>.

### VII. OTHER ACTIVITIES

#### A. Public Lecture Programme

On 27 January 2006, 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 132nd International Seminar participants. 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. This year, Mr. Javier Ruperez (UNCTED), Mr. John Forbes (ADB), Prof. Dr. Juhaya S. Praja (Indonesia) and Mr. Jean-Paul Laborde (UNODC), were invited as speakers to the programme. They presented papers on “Anti-terrorism Concerted Efforts by the United Nations and the International Community”; “Some Issues Relating to the Financing of Terrorism and Alternative Remittance Systems”; “Some Issues on Islam, Globalization, and Anti-terrorism – Post 9-11”; “Enhancement of the Accession to and Implementation of the 13 Universal Anti-terrorism Conventions and protocols, and the Role of the United Nations”, 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

Ms. Satoko Ikeda (Professor) visited Ottawa, Canada and Washington D.C., USA, to conduct research on identity theft from 10 to 20 January 2006.

Ms. Megumi Uryu (Professor) visited Macau, SAR, Peoples Republic of China to attend the Third Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of the International Association of Prosecutors from 12 to 14 January 2006.

Mr. Keisuke Senta (Deputy Director) visited Bangkok, Thailand to attend the High Level Seminar for the

Asia-Pacific Region to Promote the Ratification and Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and discuss details of the forthcoming 3<sup>rd</sup> training course for the officials of the ONCC from 15 to 21 January 2006.

Director Masahiro Tauchi, Ms. Tae Sugiyama (Professor), Ms. Tamaki Yokochi (Professor), Mr. Kazunari Arakawa (Chief, General and Financial Affairs Section) and Ms. Tomomi Matsuoka (Staff) visited the Philippines with thirteen Volunteer Probation Officers to participate in the Third Session of the In-Country Training Programme on a Holistic Approach to Volunteer Resource Development. Mr. Kazunari Arakawa and Ms. Tomomi Matsuoka visited from 17 to 21 January, Director Masahiro Tauchi from 19 to 25 January 2006 and Ms. Tamaki Yokochi from 17 January to 11 February 2006, in order to monitor and evaluate the progress of the revitalization of the Volunteer Probation Aid programme.

Mr. Hiroyuki Shinkai (Professor) visited the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Vienna to attend an Expert Group Meeting on Crime Data Collection from 7 to 12 February, 2006.

Mr. Motoo Noguchi (Professor) visited Kotakinabalu, Malaysia to act as Co-Rapporteur at the ACPF Workshop on the Guidelines on the Role of Criminal Justice to Minimize Socio-economic Damage Ensuing from Natural Disasters from 10 to 13 March 2006.

Mr. Iichiro Sakata (Professor) visited Vienna from 19 to 24 March, 2006 to attend the "Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting of the U.N. Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to Develop a Questionnaire on Standards and Norms Primarily Related to Crime Prevention".

Mr. Masahiro Tauchi (Director) and Mr. Iichiro Sakata (Professor) visited Vienna to attend and make presentations at the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice from 23 to 29 April 2006.

Mr. Masato Uchida (Professor) visited Canada from 1 to 15 May, 2006 to carry out research on the sexual offender treatment programmes in Canada. Mr. Uchida met with officials from the Correctional Service of Canada and travelled to Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

Mr. Keisuke Senta (Deputy Director) visited Hong Kong SAR to attend the Third ICAC Symposium: Corporate Corruption, Integrity and Governance, from 8 to 12 May 2006.

Mr. Koji Yamada (Professor) visited Manila, the Philippines from 9 to 13 May, 2006 to meet Mr. Ismael Herradura, the Administrator of the Parole and Probation Administration, Philippines and visited the offices of several government departments.

Ms. Kayo Ishihara (Professor) visited Bangkok, Thailand from 5 to 9 June 2006 to attend the UNODC Regional Expert Group Meeting on Witness Protection and to moderate a group work session.

Deputy Director Keisuke Senta visited Bali, Indonesia to attend the Asia – EU Regional Workshop: Promoting Transparency and Accountability for Local Governments and Deterring Corruption in Public Contracting and Procurement from 27 to 30 June 2006.

Motoo Noguchi (Professor) visited Phnom-Penh, Cambodia to attend a Judicial Strategic Planning and Development Workshop from 1 to 12 July 2006.

Megumi Uryu (Professor) visited Taipei, Taiwan to give a presentation on Prosecutors as Representatives of the Public Interest: The Japanese Practice, at the Conference on the Prosecutorial Systems in Different Countries from 5 to 9 July 2006.

Deputy Director Keisuke Senta and Satoko Ikeda (Professor) visited El Salvador and Costa Rica from 17 July to 6 August 2006. In El Salvador they held a follow-up Seminar, focusing on the specific situation in El Salvador. In Costa Rica, they jointly hosted with ILANUD a course on Criminal Justice Reform in Latin America in which ten countries were represented.

Director Keiichi Aizawa, Megumi Uryu (Professor), Koji Yamada (Professor), Mr. Kazuyuki Kawabe

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(Staff) and Ms. Yukari Ishikawa (Staff) visited China to discuss the theme of the forthcoming Country Specific Training Course for China from 23 to 29 July 2006.

Ichiro Sakata (Professor) visited Brussels, Belgium to attend the Expert Group Review Meeting on the Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit (The Justice Sector) from 25 to 29 July 2006.

Tae Sugiyama (Professor) visited Kenya to monitor and assist in the training of Children's Officers and VCOs of the Children's Department and organized and participated in the programme for Children's Officers and Stakeholder's Workshop at Kenya School of Law Karen from 6 to 27 August 2006.

Shintaro Naito (Professor) visited Bangkok, Thailand to attend the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learnt from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice from 14 to 19 August 2006.

Masato Uchida (Professor) visited Kenya to assist in the training of officers of rehabilitation schools and children's remand homes, and organized and participated in the programme for Children's Officers and Stakeholders Workshop at Kenya School of Law Karen from 20 August to 10 September 2006.

Motoo Noguchi (Professor) travelled to the United States to enrol as a Research Fellow at Yale Law School from 23 August 2006 to 1 January 2007.

Deputy Director Keisuke Senta visited Paris, France to attend and speak at the International Association of Prosecutors Annual Meeting from 27 August to 3 September 2006.

Koji Yamada (Professor) visited Manila and Bataan, the Philippines from 2 to 16 September 2006 to attend the Philippines Parole and Probation Administration In-country Training Programme where he delivered a lecture on the Japanese Community Based Treatment System.

Mr. Hiroyuki Shinkai (Professor) visited Vancouver, Canada from 21 to 27 October 2006 to attend the Annual General Meeting of the International Prison and Correctional Association.

Mr. Keisuke Senta (Deputy Director) visited Beijing, China from 23 to 25 October 2006 to attend the IAACA Conference where he delivered a speech on the activities of UNAFEI in regard to anti-corruption.

Mr. Keiichi Aizawa (Director), Ms. Megumi Uryu (Professor) and Mr. Hitoshi Nishimura (Co-Deputy Chief of Secretariat) visited Jakarta, Indonesia from 18 to 24 November 2006 to attend and make an oral intervention at the 11<sup>th</sup> ACPF World Conference on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Mr. Keiichi Aizawa (Director), Mr. Keisuke Senta (Deputy Director), Ms. Kayo Ishihara (Professor), Mr. Shintaro Naito (Professor), Mr. Ichiro Sakata (Professor), Mr. Seiji Yamagami (Staff) and Mr. Etsuya Iwakami (Staff) visited Bangkok, Thailand from 23 November to 2 December 2006, to attend the In-Country Training Course under the three-year project on "Strengthening the Anti-Corruption Capacity in Thailand".

Mr. Hiroyuki Shinkai (Professor) visited Auckland, New Zealand from 25 November to 2 December 2006 to attend the Asia and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators where he made a presentation on UNAFEI's activities.

Mr. Keiichi Aizawa (Director) and Ms. Kayo Ishihara (Professor) visited Bangkok, Thailand from 27 to 29 November 2006 to attend and make an oral intervention at the ADB/OECD Ninth Anti-corruption Initiative of Asia and the Pacific.

Mr. Keiichi Aizawa (Director) visited the United Nations offices in Geneva, Switzerland from 14 to 20 December 2006.

Mr. Keiichi Aizawa (Director) visited Italy from 15 to 17 December 2006 to attend and contribute to the discussion of the 2006 PNI Coordination Meeting and International Conference on the United Nations Convention against Corruption as a Way of Life.

#### **D. Assisting ACPF Activities**

UNAFEI cooperates and corroborates 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 ACPF's membership consists of UNAFEI alumni, the relationship between the two is very strong. As an example of this cooperation the Director of UNAFEI, Mr. Keiichi Aizawa, visited Jakarta, Indonesia from 18 to 24 November, 2006 to attend the 11th ACPF World Conference.

### **VIII. 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 also receives valuable assistance from various experts, volunteers and related agencies in conducting its training programmes.

#### **B. Faculty Changes**

Ms. Tamaki Yokochi, formerly Professor of UNAFEI, was transferred and appointed Parole Officer for Kanto Regional Parole Board on 1 April 2006.

Mr. Koji Yamada, formerly Chief of the Rehabilitation Service Development Section of Okayama Probation Office, joined UNAFEI as a Professor on 1 April 2006.

Mr. Masahiro Tauchi, formerly Director of UNAFEI, was promoted to the Supreme Prosecutors Office on 6 July 2006.

Mr. Keiichi Aizawa, formerly Director of the International Cooperation Department of the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice, joined UNAFEI as Director on 6 July 2006.

Mr. Tomoyuki Noge, formerly Professor of UNAFEI, was transferred to the Fair Trade Commission on 6 July 2006.

Mr. Shintaro Naito, formerly a prosecutor for the Special Investigation Division of Tokyo District Public Prosecutor Office, joined UNAFEI as a Professor on 6 July 2006.

### **IX. FINANCES**

The Ministry of Justice primarily provides the Institute's budget. The total amount of the UNAFEI budget is approximately ¥274 million per year. Additionally, JICA and the ACPF provide assistance for the Institute's international training courses and seminars.