

UNAFEI NEWSLETTER

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INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME
AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

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IN THIS ISSUE

	<i>Page</i>
LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR	1
THE 134TH INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COURSE	3
“CHALLENGES IN THE INVESTIGATION, PROSECUTION AND TRIAL OF TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME”	
Course Rationale	3
Course Summary	8
Lecture Topics	9
Individual Presentation Topics	11
Group Workshop Sessions	13
Observation Visits	16
Group Study Tour	17
Special Events	18
Reference Materials Distributed	20
Experts and Participants List	22
THE FIRST COUNTRY SPECIFIC TRAINING COURSE ON THE REVITALIZATION OF THE PPA VOLUNTEER PROBATION AIDES SYSTEM FOR THE PHILIPPINES	25
INFORMATION ABOUT FORTHCOMING PROGRAMMES	
The 7 th Training Course on the Juvenile Delinquent Treatment System for Kenyan Criminal Justice Officials	27
The 9 th International Training Course on Corruption Control in Criminal Justice	27
The 135 th International Senior Seminar	27
ADMINISTRATIVE NEWS	
Faculty Changes	31
Overseas Trips by Staff	31
FACULTY & STAFF OF UNAFEI	33

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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

It is my privilege to inform readers of the successful completion of the 134th International Training Course on "Challenges in the Investigation, Prosecution and Trial of Transnational Organized Crime" which took place from 28 August to 5 October 2006.

In this Course, we welcomed nine Japanese and eleven overseas participants: seven from Asia, two from Latin America and two from Africa. They included police officers, public prosecutors, judges, a probation officer, a correctional officer and other high-ranking public officials.

As this newsletter demonstrates, the Course was extremely productive. It consisted of individual presentations, group workshop sessions, visits to relevant criminal justice agencies and presentations by visiting experts, faculty members and ad hoc lecturers.

In this age of globalization, transnational organized crime has become a serious issue for the international community. It is often difficult to detect organized criminals and bring them to justice since they use methodical and sophisticated methods. Advances in technology and the ease with which goods, money and people can flow between States, have encouraged these organized groups to become more involved in crimes with a transnational element. In addition, because most states have been ill-equipped to fight this form of crime, having inadequate laws and procedures, organized crime groups have been quick to exploit these weaknesses. Transnational organized crime is one of the major threats to human security, impeding the social, economic, political and cultural development of societies worldwide.

In recognition of this growing threat, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Many States quickly ratified it and it came into force on the 29 September 2003. The Convention and its three Protocols (the "Convention") make it easier for State Parties to rely on one another in the investigation, prosecution and punishment of transnational organized crime. The Convention provides for a number of measures including controlled delivery, electronic surveillance, immunity from prosecution, witness and victim protection, etc. In addition, the Convention addresses the issue of international cooperation and mechanisms for extradition.

In light of the significance of the Convention, UNAFEI believes it is of vital importance that States make full use of the countermeasures it provides in order to effectively tackle transnational crime. In order to facilitate the efforts of countries, which in many cases are still in the process of implementing the Convention, UNAFEI, as a regional institute of the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, held this Course to review how each country deals with transnational crime, understand the problems they faced and how these challenges could be overcome.

During the Course the participants diligently and comprehensively examined the challenges in the investigation, prosecution and trial of transnational organized crime primarily through a comparative analysis of the current situation. The participants shared their own experiences and knowledge of the issues, and identified problems and areas in which improvements could be made. After engaging in in-depth discussions with the UNAFEI faculty and visiting experts, the participants presented a group report. The participants also prepared an individual Action Plan detailing

how they would put into effect in their respective countries what they had learnt on the Course.

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

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

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

Finally, I would like to reiterate my best regards to the participants of the 134th International Training Course. I hope that the experience they gained during the Course proves valuable in their daily work, and that the bonds fostered among the participants, visiting experts, and UNAFEI staff will continue to grow for many years to come.

October 2006

相澤 恵一

Keiichi Aizawa
Director, UNAFEI

"CHALLENGES IN THE INVESTIGATION, PROSECUTION AND TRIAL OF TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME"

Course Rationale

(1) Response to the Increasing Threat of Transnational Organized Crime by the International Community, in Particular, the United Nations

Advances in communications and technology have shrunk distances between states, made state frontiers porous and opened up previously unimaginable opportunities for commercial, political and social interaction, and consequently have dramatically expanded legitimate international commercial transactions. This process of globalization has also led to unprecedented opportunities for illegitimate activities by criminal organizations. Transnational criminal organizations have been among the first to take advantage of the new global reach made possible by the revolutions in communications, transportation and commerce. The rapid growth and geographical extension of organized crime in its various forms have been undermining the development process and impairing the safety and quality of life of citizens.

Following the increased threat of transnational crime, since the mid-1990s, the international community began to recognize the gravity of the threat posed by transnational organized crime to the political, economic and social fabric of society. Subsequently, after several years of negotiations by the United Nations, in November 2000, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (hereinafter referred to as "the Transnational Organized Crime Convention" or "the Convention"), together with its two following protocols as a historic step forward in countering this threat: (i) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (hereinafter referred to as "the Trafficking in Persons Protocol") and (ii) Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (hereinafter referred to as "the Migrant Protocol").

Moreover, in May 2001, the General Assembly adopted a third protocol, the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (hereafter "the Firearms Protocol").

Many states, having taken this threat seriously, moved swiftly towards the ratification of the Convention and the Protocols. Consequently, the Convention, the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, the Migrant Protocol and the Firearms Protocol entered into force on 29 September 2003, 25 December 2003, 28 January 2004, and 3 July 2005, respectively. By the end of 2005, more than 100 states became parties to the Convention, nearly 100 to the Trafficking in Persons Protocol and the Migrant Protocol, and nearly 50 to the Firearms Protocol. Many other states are in the ratification process.

Following the entry into force of the Convention, pursuant to Article 32 therein, the Conference of the Parties was established to improve the capacity of States Parties to combat transnational organized crime and to promote and to review the implementation of the Convention

and its Protocols. The first and the second sessions of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties were held in 2004 and 2005, respectively, in which representatives of the State Parties, signatories and non-signatories participated. Subsequent sessions will be held in order to review the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols.

In addition, various bodies of the United Nations have deemed the fight against transnational organized crime as a high priority issue. In particular, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has undertaken a series of activities to promote the ratification and implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, and to provide technical assistance to States as its top priority.

(2) The Significance of the Transnational Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols in the Investigation, Prosecution and Trial of Transnational Organized Crime

One of the most important tasks for the criminal justice system is to detect, investigate, prosecute and punish organized criminals effectively. However, organized criminals often remain undetected and beyond arrest because of the difficulties and complexity inherent to the investigation of organized crime. In particular, it is difficult to penetrate the core of organized criminal groups and catch the ringleaders. As professionals of crime, organized criminals quite often conceal the tracks of their illegal activities in a methodical and sophisticated way. Also, the ringleaders are usually involved behind the scenes and behind closed doors. Moreover, those who can supply key information and evidence to the law enforcement authorities are subject to potential retaliation or intimidation by the criminal organization. Further, the increase in the transnational aspect of their illegal activities has made these tasks more complex and difficult, due to gaps in national law, jurisdictional problems or a lack of accurate information about the full scope of organized criminal groups' activities. Therefore, in order for law enforcement officials to reach such criminals, they need to implement fully the use of innovative legal weapons.

By the use of the Convention and its Protocols, States Parties are able to rely on one another in investigating, prosecuting and punishing crimes committed by organized criminal groups where either the crimes or the groups who commit them have some element of transnational involvement. This should make it much more difficult for offenders and organized criminal groups to take advantage of the difficulties inherent in the investigation, prosecution and trial of cases involving several jurisdictions.

In addition to dealing with the fight against organized crime in general, the Convention deals with some of the major activities in which transnational organized crime is commonly involved, such as money laundering and the obstruction of justice. To supplement the Convention, the three Protocols also tackle specific areas of transnational organized criminal groups' activities that are of particular concern to UN Member States.

In detail, the Convention and its Protocols apply to "serious crimes" (i.e. offences punishable by a maximum deprivation of liberty of at least four years or a more serious penalty, Articles 3.1(b) and 2(b), the Convention) and several other specific acts of which the Convention and the Protocols require criminalization (Article 3.1(a), the Convention). These acts are:

- (i) Participation in an organized criminal group (Article 5, the Convention);
- (ii) Laundering of proceeds of crime (Article 6, the Convention);
- (iii) Corruption (Article 8, the Convention);
- (iv) Obstruction of justice (Article 23, the Convention);
- (v) Trafficking in persons (Article 5, the Trafficking in Persons Protocol);
- (vi) Smuggling of migrants (Article 6, the Migrant Protocol);

- (vii) Illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition (Article 5, the Firearms Protocol); and
- (viii) Falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms (Article 5, the Firearms Protocol).

In order to suppress these crimes, the Convention and its Protocols provide for a variety of remarkable measures to investigate, prosecute and try transnational organized crime effectively.

As one of the significant investigative measures, Article 20 of the Convention provides for the use of special investigative techniques, such as controlled delivery, electronic surveillance and undercover operations, and their use at the international level. Such measures could enable law enforcement authorities to obtain evidence behind closed doors. Also, as an effective tool in order to reach the organized criminals, in particular, the core of the criminal organization, Article 26 refers to granting immunity from prosecution and mitigating punishment for a person who participates or has participated in an organized criminal group and provides substantial cooperation in the investigation or prosecution.

In order for the criminals that have been detected and investigated to be prosecuted, tried and punished effectively, further measures are needed to secure the testimony of witnesses. In this regard, Articles 24 and 25 provide for witness and victim protection measures, including the use of physical protection and testimony through the use of video links, etc.

As the most crucial element for combating transnational organized crime, the Convention comprehensively addresses the issue of international cooperation. In particular, Articles 16 and 18 provide for elaborated mechanisms for extradition and mutual legal assistance, respectively. Additionally, Article 13 specifically addresses international cooperation for purposes of confiscation in detail. Moreover, the Convention refers to methods to accelerate trans-border investigation, such as joint investigations in Article 19 and law enforcement cooperation in Article 27.

Although some of the measures are not in the mandatory clauses of the Convention, the use of these measures could enhance the capacity of the competent authorities in the investigation, prosecution and trial of organized criminals who seek to take advantage of gaps in traditional laws and the differences in the criminal justice systems and legislation.

Giving due consideration to the significance of the Convention and its Protocols and the necessity of their effective implementation in the fight against transnational organized crime as mentioned above, UNAFEI, as a regional institute of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, believes that it is of vital importance to make full use of the countermeasures provided in the Convention and the Protocols in order to combat this threat. It has been several years since the international community first recognized the threat of transnational organized crime and each state has started to strengthen its legal regime to combat it both domestically and internationally in line with the Convention and the Protocols. In order to facilitate such efforts, which are still in progress in many countries, it is time to review how each country's criminal justice system has in practice dealt with transnational organized crime, and what problems and challenges it faces. UNAFEI, therefore, will explore in this Course various practical issues that relate to the investigation, prosecution and trial of transnational organized crime, with special attention to the Convention and its three Protocols.

(3) Objectives

This Training Course aims at examining and analyzing the current situation, problems and

challenges in the investigation, prosecution and trial of transnational organized crime. The objectives and their subtopics are as follows:

(1) Current situation of transnational organized crime in the respective countries and their existing legal regime to investigate, prosecute and try it, in particular, the offences listed below (NB: for the purpose of preparing the individual presentation paper, participants are requested to focus on any one or more of these offences):

- Participation in an organized criminal group;
- Money laundering;
- Obstruction of justice;
- Trafficking in persons;
- Smuggling of migrants;
- Illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition;
- Falsifying or illicitly obliterating, removing or altering the marking(s) on firearms; and
- Others (i.e. "serious crimes", as defined in Article 2(b) above).

Please note that corruption offences, as defined in Article 8 of the Convention, are excluded from the scope of this Training Course, since the incorporation of corruption into the Convention offences was intended mainly to facilitate international cooperation between State Parties, and more detailed measures were left to the UN Convention Against Corruption.

(2) Current situation of, and problems and challenges in the investigation, prosecution and trial of the above mentioned offences, in relation to collecting key evidence

(i) Problems and challenges in the use of special investigative techniques

a) controlled delivery b) electronic and other forms of surveillance c) undercover operations d) other special investigative techniques e) use of special investigative techniques at the international level.

(ii) Problems and challenges in obtaining information and testimony by key witnesses and victims

a) protection measures for witnesses and victims (e.g. relocation, non-disclosure of identity, testimony through video links) and its use at the international level b) measures to encourage persons who participate(d) in organized criminal groups to supply information and to cooperate with the law enforcement authorities (e.g. granting immunity from prosecution).

(NB: Participants are also encouraged to include in their presentation any examples of success stories on the above issues, which could serve as best practices for other participants).

(3) Current situation of, and problems and challenges in, the investigation, prosecution and trial of the above mentioned offences, in relation to international cooperation

(i) Problems and challenges in obtaining and providing mutual legal assistance, including for purposes of confiscation

(ii) Problems and challenges in the use of other types of international cooperation

a) joint investigations b) law enforcement cooperation (e.g. exchange of information).

Please note that since extradition mainly entails legal issues rather than practical ones,

extradition issues are excluded from the main scope of this Course, which focuses on practical issues pertaining to investigation, prosecution and trial of transnational organized crime.

Course Summary

Lectures

In total, seven lectures were presented by visiting experts, three by ad hoc lecturers and seven by the professors of UNAFEI. Four distinguished criminal justice practitioners from abroad served as UNAFEI visiting experts. They lectured on issues relating to the main theme, and contributed significantly to the Course by encouraging discussions after their own lectures, participating in the discussions of other programmes, and conversing with the participants on informal occasions. In addition, distinguished senior officials of the Government of Japan delivered ad hoc lectures. A panel discussion was also held with Ms. Kuniko Ozaki of the UNODC and Deputy Director Keisuke Senta of UNAFEI. The lecturers and lecture topics are listed on pages 9 and 10.

Individual Presentations

During the first two weeks, each Japanese and overseas participant delivered an individual presentation, which introduced the actual situation, problems and future prospects of his/her country. These papers were compiled onto a compact disc and distributed to all the participants. The titles of these individual presentation papers are listed on pages 11 and 12.

Group Workshop Sessions

Group Workshop sessions further examined the subtopics of the main theme. In order to conduct each session effectively, the UNAFEI faculty selected individuals to serve as group members for the sub-topics, based on their response to a questionnaire previously distributed. Selected participants served as chairpersons, co-chairpersons, rapporteurs or co-rapporteurs, and visiting experts and faculty members served as advisers. Each group's primary responsibility was to explore and develop their designated topics in the group workshop sessions. The participants, experts and UNAFEI faculty studied the topics and exchanged their views based on information obtained through personal experience, the individual presentations, lectures and so forth. After the group workshop sessions, reports were drafted based on the discussions in their groups. These reports were subsequently presented in the plenary meetings and report-back session, where they were endorsed as the reports of the Course. Brief summaries of the group workshop reports are provided on pages 13 to 15.

Visits and Special Events

Visits to various agencies and institutions in Japan helped the participants obtain a more practical understanding of the Japanese criminal justice system. In addition to the Course's academic agenda, many activities were arranged to provide a greater understanding of Japanese society and culture, with the assistance of various organizations and individuals, including the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (ACPF). For more detailed descriptions, please refer to pages 16 to 19.

Lecture Topics

Visiting Experts' Lectures

- 1) Ms. Amy Chang Lee (United States)
 - The United States' Experience in the Investigation and Prosecution of Transnational Organized Crime (Part I and II)
- 2) Mr. Juergen Kapplinghaus (Germany)
 - Eurojust: Signpost on the Road to Security, Freedom and Justice in Europe
 - Joint Investigation Teams/Testimony through an International Video Conference: Basic Ideas, Relevant Legal Instruments and First Experiences in Europe
- 3) Mr. Severino H. Gaña, Jr. (Philippines)
 - The Philippine Experience on the Investigation and Prosecution of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, with Special Focus on Punishing the Traffickers
- 4) Mr. Giuliano Turone (Italy)
 - Legal Frameworks and Investigative Tools for Combating Organized Transnational Crime in the Italian Experience (Part I and II)

UNAFEI Professors Lectures

- 1) Mr. Haruhiko Higuchi, *Professor*, UNAFEI
 - Police of Japan
- 2) Ms. Satoko Ikeda, *Professor*, UNAFEI
 - Prosecution in Japan
- 3) Mr. Ichiro Sakata, *Professor*, UNAFEI
 - The Criminal Justice System in Japan: The Courts
- 4) Mr. Hiroyuki Shinkai, *Professor*, UNAFEI
 - Institutional Corrections in Japan
- 5) Mr. Koji Yamada, *Professor*, UNAFEI
 - Community-Based Treatment of Offenders in Japan
- 6) Mr. Keisuke Senta, *Deputy Director*, UNAFEI
 - United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
 - International Cooperation in the Investigation and Adjudication of Transnational Organized Crime

Ad Hoc Lectures

- 1) Mr. Shinichi Moriyama
Assistant Director, Strategy-Planning and Analysis Division, Organized Crime Department,

Criminal Investigation Bureau, National Police Agency

- Current Situation of Organized Crime, Boryokudan and Drug and Firearms Crimes in Japan

2) Mr. Kenji Miyanishi

Assistant Director, International Investigative Operations Division, National Police Agency of Japan

- Interpol's Fight Against Transnational Organized Crime and NCB Tokyo

3) Mr. Kentaro Sadahiro

Deputy Director of JAFIO

- The Role of JAFIO in Anti-Money Laundering Measures, Investigations, the Confiscation of Illicit Proceeds, etc.

Individual Presentation Topics

Overseas Participants

- 1) Mr. Mohammad Wali Tarin (Afghanistan)
 - Crucial Challenges in Crime Prevention for the Government of Afghanistan
- 2) Mr. Fernando Cesar Costa (Brazil)
 - The Brazilian Legal Framework for the Investigation, Prosecution and Trial of Transnational Organized Crime
- 3) Mr. Ping Zhu (China)
 - Country Report
- 4) Mr. Tonny Renaldo Matan (Indonesia)
 - The Prosecution of Human Trafficking in Indonesia
- 5) Mr. Aung Htay Myint (Myanmar)
 - Country Report
- 6) Ms. Zenobia Beatrix Barry (Namibia)
 - Country Report
- 7) Mr. Sikandar Hayat (Pakistan)
 - Country Report
- 8) Mr. Leonardo Ernesto Paul Aparicio (Panama)
 - The Public Ministry and the Prosecution of Transnational Organized Crimes
- 9) Mr. Netipoom Maysakun (Thailand)
 - Money Laundering in Thailand
- 10) Mr. Mohamed Kadhem Zinelabidine (Tunisia)
 - Smuggling of Migrants and Money Laundering in Tunisia
- 11) Mr. Musaed Dhaifalla Al-Dhaheri (Yemen)
 - Trafficking in Children in the Republic of Yemen

Japanese Participants

- 12) Mr. Yusuke Endo
 - The Present Situation and Challenges of Money-Laundering in Japan
- 13) Mr. Masanori Hisaki
 - The Current Situation of Smuggling of Illegal Migrants by Vessels into Japan and the Japan Coast Guard's Countermeasures

- 14) Ms. Junko Kawamata
 - Criminal Organizations in Japan and Countermeasures Against Them
- 15) Mr. Kazuhiro Kikawa
 - Investigation and Trial of Organized Drug Offences
- 16) Ms. Emiko Nishimura
 - Human Trafficking in Japan
- 17) Ms. Ayako Sakonji
 - Parole of Members of Japanese Criminal Organizations
- 18) Mr. Yasuke Suzuki
 - The Testimony of Important Accomplice Witnesses in Organized Crime Cases: Problems and Challenges
- 19) Mr. Shinichi Suzushima
 - The Current Situation and Issues Relating to Organized Crime in Japan
- 20) Ms. Chika Yamashita
 - Relationship Between *Boryokudan* and Juvenile Delinquents and their Treatment in Juvenile Training Schools in Japan

Group Workshop Sessions

Group 1

**MEASURES TO FACILITATE INFORMATION AND
TESTIMONY BY KEY WITNESSES**

<i>Chairperson</i>	Mr. Musaed Dhaifalla Al-Dhaheri	(Yemen)
<i>Co-Chairperson</i>	Mr. Yasuke Suzuki	(Japan)
<i>Rapporteur</i>	Ms. Zenobia Beatrix Barry	(Namibia)
<i>Co-Rapporteur</i>	Ms. Emiko Nishimura	(Japan)
<i>Members</i>	Mr. Mohammad Wali Tarin	(Afghanistan)
	Mr. Tonny Renaldo Matan	(Indonesia)
	Ms. Chika Yamashita	(Japan)
<i>Visiting Experts</i>	Mr. Severino H. Gana Jr.	(Philippines)
	Ms. Amy Chang Lee	(USA)
<i>Advisers</i>	Prof. Kayo Ishihara	(UNAFEI)
	Deputy Director Keisuke Senta	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Haruhiko Higuchi	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Koji Yamada	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Masato Uchida	(UNAFEI)

Report Summary

Group One studied measures to facilitate information and testimony by key witnesses by dividing the topic into three sub-topics. They first looked at granting immunity from prosecution and mitigation of punishment and the use of prosecutorial discretion. They concluded that immunity from prosecution is a useful tool for countries that lacked other effective means of gathering evidence.

The Group went on to look at witness protection. They discovered that all the participating countries already use emergency short-term police protection and suggested these measures be given a legal basis. They then explored protection for witnesses at the trial stage and recommended they 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. They also recommended that prosecutors reveal only selected details of witnesses' identities and only then at the latest stage of the proceedings. The Group discussed the reluctance of witnesses to come forward for fear of reprisal and concluded that formal witness programmes were essential. However, in order for such a programme to be effective they considered it 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. The Group also discussed obstruction of justice and recommended that the penalties be made harsher where an organized crime group commits the offence.

Finally, the Group discussed international cooperation. The Group considered such cooperation as of paramount importance and informal relationships between officials as just as important as MLA legislation. Instruments aimed at fostering international cooperation should also allow witness protection programmes to be implemented across borders. They also recommended 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.

Group 2**MEASURES TO COLLECT KEY EVIDENCE WHICH SUBSTITUTE FOR OR CORROBORATE WITNESS STATEMENTS**

<i>Chairperson</i>	Mr. Mohamed Kadhem Zinelabidine	(Tunisia)
<i>Co-Chairperson</i>	Mr. Masanori Hisaki	(Japan)
<i>Rapporteur</i>	Mr. Fernando Cesar Costa	(Brazil)
<i>Co-Rapporteur</i>	Mr. Kazuhiro Kikawa	(Japan)
<i>Members</i>	Mr. Ping Zhu	(China)
	Ms. Junko Kawamata	(Japan)
<i>Visiting Expert</i>	Mr. Juergen Kapplinghaus	(Germany)
<i>Advisers</i>	Deputy Director Keisuke Senta	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Shintaro Naito	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Megumi Uryu	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Tae Sugiyama	(UNAFEI)

Report Summary

Group Two examined measures to collect key evidence which substitute for or corroborate witness statements. The Group discussed this topic by first looking at the enhancement of traditional measures. The Group regarded the operation of traditional techniques as still very useful and recommended they be combined with new investigation techniques as outlined by the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (the Convention).

The Group then discussed the use of special investigative techniques. They looked at undercover operations and 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, they cautioned that such operations were very dangerous and measures should be in place to protect those officers involved and recommended rules be in place to guarantee the control of execution of the procedure. They also looked at the interception of telephone and data communications, which they considered 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 organisation under investigation.

The third and final topic discussed was international cooperation. The Group recommended that States actively take measures to revise domestic legislation to avoid legal obstacles to Mutual Legal Assistance. They suggested agreements 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. Concerning the exchange of information the Group considered that it was important to keep close relations and cooperation among law enforcement authorities through international training courses. Finally, the Group commented that it was important that all signatory countries adopt the Convention so that the differences between legal systems will decrease and make international co-operation, including extradition, easier.

Group 3**MEASURES TO DEPRIVE RINGLEADERS AND CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS OF CRIME PROCEEDS AND PUNISH THEM EFFECTIVELY**

<i>Chairperson</i>	Mr. Shinichi Suzushima	(Japan)
<i>Co-Chairperson</i>	Mr. Yusuke Endo	(Japan)
<i>Rapporteur</i>	Mr. Netipoom Maysakun	(Thailand)
<i>Co-Rapporteurs</i>	Mr. Sikandar Hayat	(Pakistan)
	Ms. Ayako Sakonji	(Japan)
<i>Members</i>	Mr. Aung Htay Myint	(Myanmar)
	Mr. Leonardo Ernesto Paul Aparicio	(Panama)
<i>Visiting Expert</i>	Mr. Giuliano Turone	(Italy)
<i>Advisers</i>	Prof. Satoko Ikeda	(UNAFEI)
	Deputy Director Keisuke Senta	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Ichiro Sakata	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Hiroyuki Shinkai	(UNAFEI)

Report Summary

Group Three began by looking at measures to deprive criminals of crime proceeds and agreed on the following. 1) 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. 2) States should comply with the Customer Identification measures of the FATF. 3) 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. 4) Courts should be empowered to confiscate illicit assets when they are transferred to a third person or intermingled with property from legal sources. 5) Judges and investigative agencies should be made more aware of the confiscation of crime proceeds. 6) 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. 7) Cooperation among agencies such as the police, prosecutors and FIU is indispensable in order to deprive criminals of their illicit proceeds. 8) International cooperation among FIUs is equally important to eradicate transnational crime and investigators should utilize all modes of cooperation available.

The Group then looked at measures to hold ringleaders and legal persons accountable. 1) In order to tackle international organized crime at its root, the ringleaders need to be severely punished and have their assets confiscated. 2) The Group considered the use of the conspiracy/participation offence as one of the most efficient tools against ringleaders, allowing investigators to search, seize and freeze their assets at the earliest opportunity.

The participants concluded their report by stating that it was 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.

Observation Visits

<u><i>Date</i></u>	<u><i>Agency/Institution</i></u>	<u><i>Main Persons Concerned</i></u>
Sept 6	Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Hideaki Kouguchi (Deputy Director, General Affairs Department)
Sept 25	Supreme Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Yuki Furuta (Justice)
	Tokyo District Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Toshitaka Ito (Presiding Judge)
Sept 27	High-Tech Crime Control Centre, Metropolitan Police Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Toshihisa Hirakawa (Police Investigator, Squad Leader of Intelligence Squad)
Oct 2	Fuchu Prison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Kenji Sawada (Senior Researcher)
Oct 4	Fuchu-Daikyu Elementary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Yasunori Kato (Principal)

Group Study Tour

<u><i>Date</i></u>	<u><i>Location</i></u>	<u><i>Agency/Institution</i></u>	<u><i>Main Persons Concerned</i></u>
Sept 13-15	Hiroshima and Kyoto	Hiroshima Prefectural Police Headquarters	• Mr. Hisashi Iijima
		Kyoto Prefectural Police Headquarters	• Mr. Fumikazu Higuchi

Special Events

August 28 *Welcome Cocktail Reception*

Sept 4, 7 and 11 *Japanese Conversation Classes*

The overseas participants attended three Japanese conversation classes and learned practical Japanese expressions. The sensei (teacher) was Ms. Mieko Terao.

Sept 6 *Courtesy Visit to the Ministry of Justice and
Reception by the Vice-Minister of Justice*

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

Sept 8 *UNAFEI Olympics*

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

Sept 9 and 10 *Home Visits*

ACPF Fuchu branch organized dinners for the participants in the homes of members from the Fuchu International Exchange Salon, etc. The hosts were Ms. Chitose Sashida, Mr. Rinshi Sekiguchi and Mr. Shigeyuki Ogawa.

Sept 13 to 15 *Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park and Museum, etc.*

While on their study tour to Kyoto and Hiroshima, the participants visited the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park and Museum, Atomic Bomb Memorial Dome, Sanju-Sangen-Do Temple, Kiyomizu Temple, Kinkaku-ji Temple and Nijo Castle.

Sept 19 *Meeting with Volunteer Probation Officers and Friendship Party*

A discussion session was arranged to exchange views between the Volunteer Probation Officers (VPOs) and the participants. It was organized by UNAFEI and the Rehabilitation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice. It was followed by dinner and a friendship party at UNAFEI.

Sept 21 *Friendship Party with the TICP*

The participants enjoyed a friendship party hosted by the TICP. The trainees from the TICP put on an entertaining show consisting of "Suika Wari" and Judo and Kendo.

Sept 25 *ACPF Minoru-kai Meeting and Party*

The participants attended a meeting and a party held in their honour by the members of Minoru-kai ACPF.

Sept 28 *The Way of Tea*

The participants were given an opportunity to enjoy the Japanese tradition of the "Way of Tea" under the guidance of Ms. Soue Kubo (Ura Senke Tea Master). After receiving an explanation on how to taste tea the participants took part in a formal "Way of Tea" session.

Sept 29 and 30 *ACPF Study Tour*

The overseas participants were invited on local overnight trips by seven branch organizations of the ACPF, namely: Aomori, Iwate, Sendai, Shizuoka, Tochigi, Osaka and Saitama. Each branch organization held a reception in honour of the participants visiting their region.

Oct 3 *ACPF Bowling Tournament*

The participants enjoyed bowling at the Fuchu bowling centre. Afterwards there was a small friendship party and prize giving held at UNAFEI.

Oct 5 *Farewell Party*

A small party was held at UNAFEI to bid farewell to all the participants.

Reference Materials Distributed

A.

1. A/RES/55/25
 - i) United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Annex I)
 - ii) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Annex II).
 - iii) Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Annex III).
2. A/55/383/Add.1: Interpretative notes for the official records (*travaux préparatoires*) of the negotiation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto.
3. A/RES/55/255: Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (annexed).
4. A/55/383/Add.3: Interpretative notes for the official records (*travaux préparatoires*) of the negotiation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

B.

1. Report of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its first session, held in Vienna from 28 June to 8 July 2004 (CTOC/COP/2004/6).
2.
 - i) Report of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its second session, held in Vienna from 10 to 21 October 2005 (CTOC/COP/2005/8).
 - ii) Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Analytical report of the Secretariat (CTOC/COP/2005/2).
 - iii) Implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Analytical report of the Secretariat (CTOC/COP/2005/3).
 - iv) Implementation of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Analytical report of the Secretariat (CTOC/COP/2005/4).

C.

1. Bangkok Declaration.
2. FATF Documents on the Forty Recommendations.
3. FATF Standards. Nine Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing.
4. G8 Recommendations on Transnational Crime.

D.

1. Global Programme against Transnational Organized Crime: Result of a pilot survey of forty selected organized criminal groups in sixteen countries.
2. Eurojust. Annual Report 2005.

3. Council of Europe Organized Crime Best Practice Surveys.
 - i) Report on Witness Protection.
 - ii) Reversal of the burden of proof in confiscation of the proceeds of crime: a Council of Europe Best Practice Survey.
 - iii) Report of Communication and Intrusive Surveillance.
 - iv) Cross Border Cooperation in the Combating of Organized Crime.
 - v) Effectiveness of Provisions on Membership in Criminal Organisations.
4. The Attorney General's Guidelines on Federal Bureau of Investigation Undercover Operations.
5. Extract from United States Attorney's Manual.
 - i) Electronic Surveillance.
 - ii) Witness Security.
 - iii) Organized Crime and Racketeering.

Experts and Participants List

Visiting Experts

Mr. Juergen Kapplinghaus	Deputy National Member for Germany Eurojust Germany
Ms. Amy Chang Lee	Assistant Chief Organized Crime and Racketeering Section Criminal Division United States Department of Justice United States
Mr. Severino H. Gana, Jr.	Assistant Chief State Prosecutor National Prosecution Service Department of Justice Philippines
Mr. Giuliano Turone	Judge of the Supreme Court (Corte di Cassazione) Italy

Overseas Participants

Mr. Mohammad Wali Tarin	Chief of Foreign Relations and Planning General Attorney's Office Afghanistan
Mr. Fernando Cesar Costa	Deputy Director Division of Combat/Repression of Organized Crime Civil Police of the Federal District Brazil
Mr. Ping Zhu	Judge Beijing High People's Court China
Mr. Tonny Renaldo Matan	Functional Attorney/Prosecutor Tangerang District Attorney Office in Banten Province Indonesia

Mr. Aung Htay Myint	Commander No. 5 Police Battalion Myanmar Police Force Myanmar
Ms. Zenobia Beatrix Barry	Public Prosecutor Office of the Prosecutor-General Ministry of Justice Namibia
Mr. Sikandar Hayat	Superintendent of Police Diplomatic Protection Department Capital Security Police Ministry of Interior Pakistan
Mr. Leonardo Ernesto Paul Aparicio	Major Officer Public Ministry Panama
Mr. Netipoom Maysakun	Judge Southern Bangkok District Court Thailand
Mr. Mohamed Kadhem Zine Labidine	Magistrate, President of a Research Team Legal and Judicial Research Centre Tunisia
Mr. Musaed Dhaifalla Al-Dhaheri	Deputy Manager of Deputy Minister for Public Security Office Ministry of Interior Yemen
Japanese Participants	
Mr. Yusuke Endo	Public Prosecutor Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office
Mr. Masanori Hisaki	Deputy Director Transnational Organized Crime Strike Force Japan Coast Guard
Ms. Junko Kawamata	Superintendent Strategy-Planning and Analysis Division Organized Crime Department Criminal Investigation Bureau National Police Agency

Mr. Kazuhiro Kikawa	Public Prosecutor Okayama District Public Prosecutors Office
Ms. Emiko Nishimura	Public Prosecutor Sapporo District Public Prosecutors Office
Ms. Ayako Sakonji	Probation Officer Kinki Regional Parole Board
Mr. Yusuke Suzuki	Assistant Judge Tokyo District Court
Mr. Shinichi Suzushima	Judge Osaka District Court
Ms. Chika Yamashita	Instructor Nagoya Juvenile Classification Home

**THE FIRST COUNTRY SPECIFIC TRAINING COURSE ON THE
REVITALIZATION OF THE PPA VOLUNTEER PROBATION
AIDES SYSTEM FOR THE PHILIPPINES**

The First Country Specific Training Course on the Revitalization of the PPA Volunteer Probation Aides System for the Philippines commenced on the 28th June and concluded on the 10th July 2006. Ten Parole and Probation Officers and two Volunteer Probation Aides from the Philippines attended.

Mr. Ismael Juanga Herradura	Administrator Parole and Probation Administration Department of Justice
Ms. Edita Katigbak Buemio	Assistant Regional Director National Capital Region Parole and Probation Administration Department of Justice
Ms. Judea Pabillar Asuncion	Chief Probation and Parole Officer Region III, Bataan Parole & Probation Office Parole and Probation Administration Department of Justice
Ms. Brigid Santes Tan	President/Metro Bacolod Volunteer Probation Aide Parole and Probation Office Hall of Justice Bacolod City
Mr. Ignacio Pascual Montero, Jr.	Volunteer Probation Aide Region III, Bataan Parole & Probation Administration Parole and Probation Administration Department of Justice
Mr. Allan Jose Bibal Alcala	Regional Director Parole and Probation Administration Regional Office No. V Parole and Probation Administration Department of Justice
Ms. Emetri Jance Amoroso	Regional Director (Director II) Parole and Probation Administration Regional Office No. VI Department of Justice

Mr. Paulino Dolawen Ayang-Ang	Regional Director Regional Parole and Probation Office No. 3 Parole and Probation Administration Department of Justice
Mr. Edgar JR. Belonio Leyson	Probation and Parole Officer II Regional Parole and Probation Office No. 6 Parole and Probation Administration Department of Justice
Ms. Maria Cristina Cabatos Palaca	Supervising Probation and Parole Officer Sta. Rosa City Parole and Probation Office Parole and Probation Administration Region IV Department of Justice
Ms. Grace Villagante Tomaro	Chief Probation and Parole Officer Bacold City Parole and Probation Office No. II Parole and Probation Administration Department of Justice
Ms. Charito Apacible Zamora	Chief Probation and Parole Officer/Chief Training Division Parole and Probation Administration Department of Justice

INFORMATION ABOUT FORTHCOMING PROGRAMMES

1. The 7th Training Course on the Juvenile Delinquent Treatment System for Kenyan Criminal Justice Officials

The 7th Training Course on the Juvenile Delinquent Treatment System for Kenyan Criminal Justice Officials will take place from 10 October - 2 November 2006. Sixteen participants from Kenya, consisting of Children's Officers, magistrates, police officers, probation officers and correctional officers will participate. The participants will review their progress in regard to improving the treatment of juveniles in correctional institutions and the progress they have made in establishing a Volunteer Children's Officers programme. They will also discuss the enhancement of networking and collaboration of all stakeholders.

2. The 9th International Training Course on Corruption Control in Criminal Justice

The Ninth International Training Course on Corruption Control in Criminal Justice will take place from 18 October - 16 November 2006. Fifteen overseas and three Japanese participants will study the current situation of corruption, analyze its causes, and discuss practical solutions. The programme will include, among other things, lectures from visiting experts and lectures from the Fair Trade Commission and the National Tax Agency, in addition to criminal justice agencies.

3. The 135th International Senior Seminar

The 135th International Senior Seminar entitled "Promoting Public Safety and Controlling Recidivism Using Effective Interventions with Offenders: An Examination of Best Practices" will be held from 12 January to 15 February 2007.

1. Rationale

When society punishes an offender with imprisonment, there is little disagreement that the expected role of such punishment is to prevent the offender from re-offending and to promote public safety. However, there is much discussion concerning the rationale for punishment in general; retribution, incapacitation, deterrence, rehabilitation, and so on.

Currently, many are advocating harsher punishment for offenders partly due to the increasing fear of crime in society. Such calls have been strengthened by "correctional pessimism": that no correctional treatment programme that has been implemented since the 1960s under the rehabilitative ideal, has actually accomplished its purpose i.e., a reduction in recidivism (Nothing Works).

However, the application of various sentencing guidelines, which were first applied in the United States based on the retributive ideal or "Just Desert" model which was to counter the rehabilitative ideal, has resulted in a considerable increase in the prison population in many countries. Also many arguments have been made concerning the deterrent effects (either general or

¹ "World Social Situation". ECOSOC Resolution 663 (XXIV). (Annex Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.) 31 July 1957.

specific) of punishment to suppress recidivism; however, there seems to be no agreement on this issue.

On the other hand, various standards and norms have been established for the institutional treatment of prisoners in the international community, starting from the adoption of "United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners"¹ at the first United Nations Congress for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders held in Geneva in 1955. Many countries endeavour to use and apply such standards and norms. For example, the "United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners" states that the ultimate purpose of imprisonment is to protect society against crime, at the same time it should also aim at offenders' reintegration into society.

In view of improving the treatment of offenders, it is not efficient to confine all offenders to penal institutions in order to punish them. It is very difficult to provide offenders with effective treatment if the prisons are overcrowded. To incarcerate offenders for minor infractions stigmatizes them unnecessarily, and thus prevents them from reintegrating into society. Non-custodial measures are more conducive to social integration of offenders and facilitate their rehabilitation by allowing them continuous contact with the community. In 1990 the United Nations adopted "United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)",² which stipulates guidelines and standards concerning various non-custodial measures.

Since the 1990s, a re-evaluation of programmes that aim at the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders has been made from the point of view of "What Works" not from the pessimistic point of view of "Nothing Works". Thus now, a consensus is being established concerning the models of effective intervention that aim at the prevention and/or reduction of recidivism.

According to the consensus, effective interventions that aim at the prevention and/or reduction of recidivism should be based on empirically tested and appropriate assessments of the risk and need factors of individual offenders, and the interventions should address their needs. More precisely, the interventions should: (1) be used primarily with higher risk offenders; (2) target the known criminogenic predictors of crime and recidivism; and (3) be based on the behavioral and learning theory. Upon their implementation, it is important that the interventions should: (4) meet "responsivity" of offenders; (5) be carried out in the community rather than in institutions, and if it is necessary to carry them out in an institution they should be community-oriented; (6) be implemented by well trained staff; and (7) follow offenders after they have completed the programme and give structured relapse prevention and aftercare.

Such effective intervention models have already been implemented in institutions, such as prisons, and in the community, such as while on probation, in many countries in the form of cognitive behavioral therapy, social skills training and motivational interviewing. An empirical evaluation of their outcomes is also being carried out.

Moreover, such interventions that aim at preventing and/or reducing recidivism can be carried out not only in traditional treatment settings, such as in institutions or in the community, but also at various stages in the criminal justice process, such as the police, prosecution and trial stage, in conjunction with non-custodial measures. Such interventions are actually carried out in some countries and jurisdictions in the form of a "Prolific and other Priority Offender (PPO) Scheme" that prioritize the police's attention to known offenders who are responsible for commit-

² "United Nations Standard and Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (Tokyo Rules)." General Assembly Resolution 45/110. 14 December 1990.

ting a disproportionately large number of offences and introduces them to treatment programmes in order to solve their problems. Another example is a "re-entry court" where a judge actively participates in the re-entry process of released offenders into society. It is very important that such interventions that aim at preventing and reducing recidivism should be carried out seamlessly and in a coordinated manner not only by criminal justice agencies but also through collaboration with other relevant agencies.

Reflecting such insights, the United Nations adopted the Bangkok Declaration on the occasion of the 11th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in Bangkok, Thailand in 2005. The Declaration urges Member States to "recognize that comprehensive and effective crime prevention strategies can significantly reduce crime and victimization ... [, and] ... urge that such strategies address the root causes and risk factors of crime ..." ³ Member States are also urged to "endeavour to use and apply the United Nations standards and norms in [their] national programmes for crime prevention and criminal justice [and] to facilitate appropriate training for law enforcement officials, including prison officials, prosecutors, the judiciary and other relevant professional groups, taking into account those norms and standards and best practices at the international level" ⁴. Therefore, it is very important to discuss and examine the experiences and practices that aim at the prevention and reduction of recidivism and evaluate their adaptability, sustainability and cost-effectiveness in order to incorporate such ideas into improving future treatment of offenders in respective countries.

Based on the above, this seminar aims to study best practices of the effective interventions that aim at the prevention and/or reduction of recidivism of offenders in the participating countries and provide an opportunity to examine necessary and effective measures to promote offenders' re-integration into society through the provision of effective programmes at each stage of the criminal justice process.

- (1) Examination and analysis of policies that aim at the prevention and/or reduction of recidivism in the respective countries
 - The current situation of crime
 - The current situation of recidivism
 - The current policies to protect society from recidivists
 - Extent to which diversion is used
 - The current situation of treatment programmes in institutions and the community
- (2) Problems faced by implementing policies that aim at the prevention and/or reduction of recidivism in respective countries and possible future challenges
 - Problems and challenges facing legal systems that aim to prevent and/or reduce recidivism and at protecting society from recidivists
 - Problems and challenges of treatment programmes in institutions
 - Problems and challenges of treatment programmes and supervision of offenders in the community
 - Problems and challenges of collaboration between related agencies
- (3) Examination of more effective treatment models for the prevention of recidivism and policies to reduce recidivism

³ Bangkok Declaration: Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Item. 10. <http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/congress11/BangkokDeclaration.pdf>.

⁴ Bangkok Declaration: Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Item. 29.

- Identification of effective policies and treatment models in the respective stages of the criminal justice process that reduce recidivism
- Appropriate coordination among agencies responsible for implementing policies that aim at the reduction of recidivism
- Ways in which to utilize research to identify effective policy
- Identification of effective policy and models and an examination of the adoptability of those in the respective countries
- Possibility of international cooperation.

ADMINISTRATIVE NEWS

Faculty Changes

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 a Professor at 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.

Overseas Trips by Staff

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.

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

Professor Megumi Uryu visited Taipai, 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 Professor Satoko Ikeda 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, Professor Megumi Uryu, Professor Koji Yamada, Mr. Kazuyuki Kawabe (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.

Professor Ichiro Sakata 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.

Professor Tae Sugiyama 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.

Professor Shintaro Naito 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.

Professor Masato Uchida 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.

Professor Motoo Noguchi travelled to the United States to enrol as a Research Fellow at Yale Law School from 23 August 2006 to 1 January 2007 and Stanford Law School from 3 to 16 January, 2007. He will return to UNAFEI on 18 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.

Professor Koji Yamada 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.

FACULTY AND STAFF OF UNAFEI

Faculty

Mr. Keiichi Aizawa	Director
Mr. Keisuke Senta	Deputy Director
Mr. Motoo Noguchi	Professor
Mr. Haruhiko Higuchi	Professor
Ms. Tae Sugiyama	Professor, Chief of Information and Library Service Division
Mr. Hiroyuki Shinkai	Professor
Mr. Koji Yamada	Professor
Mr. Masato Uchida	Professor, Chief of Research Division
Ms. Megumi Uryu	Professor
Ms. Kayo Ishihara	Professor, 134 th Course Programming Officer
Mr. Shintaro Naito	Professor
Mr. Iichiro Sakata	Professor, Chief of Training Division
Ms. Satoko Ikeda	Professor, 134 th Deputy Course Programming Officer
Mr. Simon Cornell	Linguistic Adviser

Secretariat

Mr. Junichi Ebara	Chief of Secretariat
Mr. Kazuyuki Kawabe	Co-Deputy Chief of Secretariat
Mr. Hitoshi Nishimura	Co-Deputy Chief of Secretariat

General and Financial Affairs Section

Mr. Hideshi Ohashi	Chief
Ms. Ayako Tanaka	
Ms. Chiemi Matsuura	
Mr. Keiji Matsui	Driver

Training and Hostel Management Affairs Section

Mr. Seiji Yamagami	Chief
Mr. Masayuki Tanuma	134 th Assistant Course Programming Officer
Ms. Yukari Ishikawa	
Ms. Tomomi Matsuoka	
Mr. Hideyuki Inoue	

International Research Affairs Section

Mr. Etsuya Iwakami	Chief
Ms. Masumi Tomita	Librarian

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