
INTRODUCTORY NOTE

It is with pride that the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) offers to the international community the Resource Material Series No. 110. Part One of this volume contains the work product of the 173rd International Training Course, conducted from 21 August to 20 September 2019. The main theme of the 173rd Course was *Tackling Violence against Women and Children through Offender Treatment: Prevention of Reoffending*. Part Two contains the work product of the 22nd UNAFEI UNCAC Training Programme, conducted from 9 October to 15 November 2019. The main theme of the 22nd UNCAC Programme was *Detection, Investigation, Prosecution and Adjudication of High-Profile Corruption*.

The 173rd Course offered participants an opportunity to deepen their understanding of relevant theories and practices to facilitate the treatment of offenders who commit violence against women or children, particularly sex offenders. The harm of sexual offending is devastating. No matter what kind of sexual offence is committed, such victimization causes serious and long-lasting mental and social harm to the victims in many cases. Therefore, in order to reduce victimization and reoffending, it is of vital importance to provide interventions focused on each offender's specific problems and needs when the VAWC offenders become involved in the criminal justice process. Eventually, effective interventions can prevent the commission of similar misconduct and mitigate escalation.

The 22nd UNCAC Programme took a comprehensive look at measures to combat corruption, which has become increasingly transnational and complex in nature. To successfully detect, investigate and prosecute corruption, it is crucial to improve practical measures to obtain information of corruption allegations from various sources. Thus, in addition to conventional investigative measures, the Programme considered: (1) measures to enhance the reporting of corruption crimes and to obtain cooperation from witnesses and accomplices; (2) the use of special investigative techniques, such as interception of communications, electronic surveillance, and undercover operations, to identify and investigate high-profile targets, including criminal organizations; (3) information sharing with relevant national and international authorities, including financial intelligence units (FIUs), taxation or securities authorities, and the private sector; (4) effective financial disclosure systems for high-profile individuals and measures for conducting thorough scrutiny of the disclosed information.

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

In this issue, in regard to both the 173rd International Training Course and the 22nd UNAFEI UNCAC Training Programme, papers contributed by visiting experts, selected individual presentation papers from among the participants, and the reports of each programme are published. I regret that not all the papers submitted by the participants of each programme could be published.

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

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