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# REPORT OF THE PROGRAMME

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## THE 27<sup>TH</sup> UNAFEI UNCAC TRAINING PROGRAMME

“Detecting Corruption – Learning from Successful Methods, Practices and Techniques”

### 1. Duration and Participants

- From 23 October to 19 November 2025
- 22 overseas participants from 16 countries
- 5 participants from Japan

### 2. The Purpose of the Programme

This training programme was centred on the theme: “Detecting Corruption – Learning from Successful Methods, Practices and Techniques”. The objectives were as follows:

- a. To examine and share knowledge on the current regimes, existing challenges, countermeasures, best practices and effective methods in the participating countries for detecting corruption;
- b. To discuss strategies for effectively translating identified corruption leads into investigative and prosecutorial actions;
- c. To promote mutual understanding and trust among participants and to establish a network aimed at improving practices within each country and facilitating ongoing information exchange.

### 3. Contents of the Course

#### (1) Lectures

- Overseas Experts
  - A) “Anti-corruption regime in Finland”  
Mäntysalo Venla, Senior Specialist, Department of Criminal Policy and Criminal Law, Ministry of Justice, Finland
  - B) “Corruption in Finland”, “International co-operation in corruption cases”  
Jokela Katja, Senior Specialised Prosecutor, Prosecution District of Southern Finland
- Lectures by Japanese Experts
  - A) “Investigative techniques to detect corruption”  
Yasuhiro TANIWAKI, National Police Agency
  - B) “Detection, Investigation and Prosecution of Major Corruption Cases, Focusing on Proceedings with Investigation – From my experience at the Special Investigation Department of the Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office-”  
Shintaro SEKIGUCHI, Director, Special Trial Division, Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office
  - C) “Whistleblower Protection Act”  
  
Tomoko IWATA, Senior Specialist for Policy Planning, Office of Counsellor for Whistleblower Protection and Consumer-business Partnerships, Consumer Affairs Agency  
  
Yutaka KAWASAKI, Researcher, Office of Counsellor for Whistleblower Protection and Consumer-business Partnerships, Consumer Affairs Agency
  - D) “Legal System for Preventing Bid Rigging and Case Examples of Uncovering Bid Rigging”

Yasunori OHYA, Special Investigation Coordinator, Investigation Bureau, General Secretariat, Japan Fair Trade Commission

E) “Anti-corruption Seminar”

Kenichi KINUGAWA, Lawyer, TMI Associates

F) “JICA's Anti-Corruption Effort”

Kaoru OCHI, Deputy Director, Compliance Division, Legal and Compliance Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Risa KAWAHARA, Assistant Director, Compliance Division/Legal Division, Legal and Compliance Department, JICA

G) “Toyota's anti-corruption activities”

Toru OGAWA, Legal Department, TOYOTA Motor Corporation

H) “Involvement of Japanese Lawyers in Facilitating the Detection of Corruption and Misconduct – with a Focus on Collaboration with Investigation Authorities –”

Members of the Anti-Bribery Committee Japan (ABCJ)

Tatsuya INAGAWA, Lawyer

Rie KUWABARA, Lawyer

Nobuhiro MATSUO, Lawyer

Rumi TABATA, Lawyer

(2) Individual Presentations

Each participant made an “Individual Presentation” describing the current situation and challenges in the participant's country. Participants asked many questions to the presenters and active discussions were held.

(3) Study Visit

- a. The participants visited the Tokyo District Court. In addition to observing court proceedings, they received explanations from court officials regarding Japan's witness (including whistle-blowers) protection measures in criminal trials—such as shielding and video-link systems—and observed the actual facilities.
- b. Participants visited the Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office to observe a mock interrogation room to learn about Japan's interrogation environment, in case participants' country request Japan to interview an individual through mutual legal assistance.

(4) Group Discussion

Based on the knowledge gained through individual presentations, lectures and study visits, the participants were divided into three groups to discuss: (a) effective methods for protecting whistle-blowers, (b) the potential use of artificial intelligence (AI) to detect corruption and (c) action-oriented approaches to fostering a culture of lawfulness. In addition, participants worked on a hypothetical corruption case to examine suspicious facts that could lead to detecting corruption, and they discussed possible investigative techniques. The outcomes of these discussions were then presented in a group work presentation session.

#### 4. Feedback from the Participants

Most participants commented that the training was well-structured and provided valuable learning opportunities. In particular, the group work based on a hypothetical case was highly regarded, as it allowed participants to gain insights into the practical approaches of different countries through concrete examples. Some participants suggested that using different hypothetical cases for each group would make the exercise even more effective.

## 5. Comments from the Programming Officer

Through this training programme, it became clear that methods for detecting corruption significantly vary depending not only on differences in legal systems and areas where corruption is most severe, but also on factors such as overall public awareness of compliance, social norms and even the size of a country. For example, in countries with small populations where most citizens know each other and traditionally resolve matters within closed communities, whistle-blower systems tend to be less accepted. Conversely, in countries where corruption is extremely pervasive, there are cases where whistle-blowing is actively encouraged without hesitation.

Acknowledging these differences, the participants thoroughly examined—through individual presentations, lectures, and group work—what measures or initiatives could be implemented in their own countries and how such implementation could be achieved. Moreover, as noted above, the training offered an opportunity to think about topics without a definitive answer, such as the potential use of AI to detect corruption and whether whistle-blowers should be financially rewarded. This strengthened the capacity of participants to think proactively and develop broader perspectives. It is worth highlighting that discussion on these issues also offered valuable insights for Japan's own practices.

The training also placed emphasis on the importance of a “culture of lawfulness.” No matter how effective investigations may be, the reality is that corruption cannot be eradicated by law enforcement alone. At a deeper level, it is essential to build a society, culture and environment where corruption does not occur and is not tolerated—and the responsibility for this lies with each individual citizen. Accordingly, participants were asked to reflect on what a culture of lawfulness means and how it can be instilled from their respective positions. What was impressive in this regard was that the overseas expert Katja Jokela, a Finnish prosecutor, explained how Finland has built its reputation as one of the least corrupt countries in the world: *“Respect for the law and trust in the state are ingrained within each individual.”* As the training progressed, terms such as “culture that does not accept corruption” and “culture of lawfulness” were increasingly heard from participants, signalling raised awareness.

The training enabled participants not only to engage in practical discussions on investigative techniques for detecting corruption, but also to adopt a long-term perspective on building societies where corruption does not arise. The author also learned a great deal from the participants. It is our sincere hope that each participant will apply the knowledge and perspectives gained through this programme to enhance and develop the anti-corruption regimes and practices in their respective countries.