

# **REPORT OF RECENT ACTIVITIES AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES OF UNAFEI**

**THE NINTH MEETING OF THE AD HOC ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF  
EXPERTS ON UNAFEI WORK PROGRAMMES AND DIRECTIONS  
OCTOBER 27, 1997**

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Mr. Chairperson,  
Distinguished Members of the Ninth Meeting of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

As the Director of UNAFEI, the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, it is my great privilege and honor to introduce the recent activities of our Institute. In this report, I would like to focus upon our activities since the last Meeting of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee in March of 1992.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

**1.** 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 the Asia and Pacific region by promoting the prevention of crime and the improvement of criminal justice administration through training and research. Since its foundation, UNAFEI has been placing the highest priority on the training of criminal justice personnel of the region. At the core of the Institute's various activities are the 2 three-month International Training Courses and the 1 five-week International Seminar which are conducted annually.

**2.** During its 36 years of existence, UNAFEI has conducted a total of 107 international training courses and seminars, in which more than 2,593 criminal justice personnel have participated, representing 89 different countries not only from the Asia-Pacific region but also from the Middle and Near East, Latin America and Africa. UNAFEI participants are selected from among experienced practitioners and top-level administrators holding senior positions in their respective countries. Thus, UNAFEI alumni play leading roles and hold important posts in the fields of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders in their countries.

**3.** In addition to these international training courses and seminars, UNAFEI has conducted a considerable number of seminars with the cooperation of other governments, dispatching UNAFEI staff members overseas. Moreover, UNAFEI has undertaken several research projects and has published the results of such research as well as the results of the training programmes. Thus, the Institute has been endeavoring to fulfill the important responsibilities entrusted to it by the countries in the region and the United Nations.

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\* Director of UNAFEI.

## II. TRAINING PROGRAMMES AT UNAFEI

4. When the Director of UNAFEI reported to the members of the last Meeting of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee in March 1992, the total number of participating countries in the UNAFEI international training courses and seminars was 67 and the total number of participants was 2116. In comparison, presently, the corresponding number of countries is 89—increasing by 22 over the last five and half years. Additionally, during the same period, the total number of participants to these training programmes (91st Course through 107th Course) increased from 2116 to 2593.

5. UNAFEI training programmes have four distinct characteristic features:

a. Practice-oriented programme

First of all, the training programmes are organized with particular attention to the actual conditions and urgent problems in the administration of criminal justice in the region. Socio-economic changes have generated the increasing number of crimes and juvenile delinquency and crimes have become more sophisticated, organized and internationalized. Moreover, there exist such persistent problems as the low detection rate of crimes, the inordinate delay in investigation and trial proceedings, prison overcrowding, insufficient treatment programmes for offenders and the high rate of recidivism. Thus, by selecting these problems as the main themes and topics for the training courses and seminars, the Institute has attempted to reflect the changing and contemporary needs of the region. At the same time, UNAFEI has paid the utmost attention to the priority themes identified by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme of the United Nations, which reflect common and urgent problems throughout the world. Moreover, the participants comprise experienced practitioners from the different criminal justice fields. As a result, current problems are identified and practical solutions to the problems are discussed and recommended in the training programmes.

b. Integrated approach

The second feature is an integrated approach to the criminal justice system as a whole. UNAFEI usually chooses themes or topics which are relevant to and inter-related with every field of the criminal justice system, recognizing that the improvement of criminal justice administration in its entirety can only be realized through systematic cooperation among different related agencies. Consequently, the composition of the participants is unique, representing a variety of professions. This wide variety enables the participants to examine issues and problems from different angles and discuss solutions from the various perspectives of the whole criminal justice system. Thus, the Institute has encouraged participants to pay special attention to the need for coordinating policies and practices between all related agencies of their respective criminal justice systems.

c. Participant-centered process

The third point is a participant-centered process. Of course, the UNAFEI faculty actively assist participants in obtaining productive training results by sharing their knowledge of different criminal justice systems, delivering lectures and giving advice in the group discussions. Visiting experts also impart their broad knowledge and extensive experience to the UNAFEI participants.

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However, another equally beneficial way for participants to learn is from each other, since all the participants have considerable practical experience in the criminal justice field and a high level of professional integrity. Through the individual presentations and the group workshops, participants are expected to identify common problems and to work out their suitable solutions primarily by themselves, based upon their professional knowledge and experience.

### d. Family atmosphere

The fourth feature concerns our family atmosphere. Since the participants live together for an extended period of time during the UNAFEI programme, a real sense of family and unity is fostered among them. This atmosphere deepens the understanding among participants from different nations and professional backgrounds, thus furthering the training results and creating lifelong friendships well beyond national boundaries. Furthermore, the pleasant memories and recollections about UNAFEI strongly tie its alumni together in many countries regardless of the differences in the training programmes they attended. Thereby, the exchange of information and coordination among different criminal justice agencies are promoted and international cooperation can be facilitated.

### A. International Training Courses

6. The International Training Courses, which last for three months, are organized to provide participants with ample opportunities to discuss common contemporary issues and problems in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. In each training course, 15 to 20 overseas participants and about 10 Japanese participants are invited to UNAFEI. They hold relatively high senior positions in their respective professions. The training courses have been divided into two kinds: courses on the treatment of offenders (spring) and courses on the administration of criminal justice (autumn). Primarily, the training course curriculum is composed of the individual presentations by each participant, lectures of visiting experts, *ad hoc* lecturers and faculty, and group workshops. These programmes are supplemented by observation visits and study tours to various agencies including the police, public prosecutors offices, the courts, and correctional and rehabilitation institutions.

7. In each training course, under the guidance of the UNAFEI faculty and visiting experts, participants identify current problems and discuss countermeasures and recommendations, taking differences in criminal justice systems and practices into consideration. They draft reports of their discussions in the group workshops, which are later published in the UNAFEI Resource Material Series, along with selected papers of the participants and the visiting experts' papers.

8. The main themes of the international training courses since April 1992 are as follows:  
1992: • Further Use and Effectual Development of Non-Custodial Measures for Offenders (91st International Training Course)  
• Quest for Effective Methods of Organized Crime Control (92nd International Training Course)

## RESOURCE MATERIAL SERIES No. 53

- 1993: • Current Problems in Correctional Treatment and Their Solution (94th International Training Course)
- Effective Countermeasures against Crimes Related to Urbanization and Industrialization—Urban Crime, Juvenile Delinquency and Environmental Crime (95th International Training Course)
- 1994: • Effective Treatment of Drug Offenders and Juvenile Delinquents (97th International Training Course)
- Economic Crime and Effective Countermeasures against It (98th International Training Course)
- 1995: • The Institutional Treatment of Offenders: Relationships with Other Criminal Justice Agencies and Current Problems in Administration (100th International Training Course)
- The Fair and Effective Administration of Criminal Justice: The Proper Exercise of Authority and Procedural Justice (101st International Training Course)
- 1996: • Improvement of the Treatment of Offenders through the Strengthening of Non-Custodial Measures (103rd International Training Course)
- International Cooperation in Criminal Justice Administration (104th International Training Course)
- 1997: • The Quest for Effective Juvenile Justice Administration (106th International Training Course)
- The Role and Function of Prosecution in Criminal Justice (107th International Training Course)

### **B. International Seminars**

**9.** The International Seminars are attended by top administrators, department heads, senior prosecutors and judges who work at the policy-making level; generally 20 to 25 overseas participants and about 6 Japanese participants. The programmes of the seminars mainly consists of individual presentations by each participants, lectures by visiting experts and *ad hoc* lecturers, and general discussions. These programmes are supplemented by observation visits and study tours to criminal justice agencies.

**10.** The individual presentations and general discussion sessions are carried out almost in the same manner as the individual presentations and the group workshops in the training course. Also, the results of the general discussion sessions are carried in the UNAFEI Resource Material Series, along with selected papers of the participants and the visiting experts' papers.

**11.** The main themes of the international seminars since April 1992 are as follows:

- 1993: • Policy Perspective for Organized Crime Suppression (93rd International Seminar)
- 1994: • Promotion of International Cooperation in Criminal Justice Administration (96th International Seminar)
- 1995: • The Effective Administration of Criminal Justice: Public Participation and the Prevention of Corruption (99th International Seminar)
- 1996: • Crime Prevention through Effective Firearms Regulation (102nd International Seminar)

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- 1997: • The Effective Administration of Criminal Justice for the Prevention of Corruption by Public Officials (105th Seminar)

### **C. Summaries of Specific Courses and Seminars: Past, Present and Future**

**12.** From 29 January to 1 March 1996, the 102nd International Seminar took up the contemporary issues of firearms regulations. Thirty-one participants from 24 countries attended this Seminar. Being fully aware of the United Nations' role in this field, UNAFEI selected as the main theme of the Seminar, "Crime Prevention through Effective Firearms Regulation"; thus implementing the resolution "Firearms and Regulation for Purposes of Crime Prevention and Public Safety" adopted by the Ninth United Nations Congress in Cairo, Egypt in April 1995. The Seminar participants introduced and explained their countries' situation regarding firearms regulation and actively exchanged opinions in order to explore some effective measures to regulate firearms applicable to participating countries. They discussed important issues such as the enhancement of investigation techniques, the detection of smuggling by border control, international cooperation, the appropriate qualifications for possessing firearms, effective prosecution and sentencing, and cooperation from the general public. Acknowledging wide differences in the social, political and economic backgrounds of each country, the participants reconfirmed that each state has the responsibility to protect the life and property of its people by implementing appropriate firearms regulations which are suitable to each country.

**13.** The 103rd International Training Course, "Improvement of the Treatment of Offenders through the Strengthening of Non-custodial Measures", was conducted from 15 April to 5 July 1996. Twenty-eight participants representing 18 countries reviewed the current situation and problems in the implementation of non-custodial measures for the treatment of offenders, and sought practical solutions to them, paying due respect for the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures, the so-called Tokyo Rules. It was agreed that prisons in various parts of the world suffer from overcrowding problems as a result of the excessive use of custodial measures and the insufficiency or nonexistence of non-custodial measures for the treatment of offenders. It was reaffirmed that since non-custodial measures are effective for rehabilitating offenders, as well as alleviating the overcrowding problems of prisons, such measures should be extended and strengthened at every stage of criminal justice, striking a balance with such traditional objectives of punishment as retribution, deterrence and rehabilitation.

**14.** UNAFEI welcomed 32 participants from 20 countries in the 104th International Training Course (held from 2 September to 22 November 1996). Discussions of the main theme, "International Cooperation in Criminal Justice Administration" involved such topics as mutual assistance, extradition and the transfer of foreign prisoners. The participants made full reference to the United Nations Manuals on the Model Treaty on Extradition and on the Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters. Traditionally, in the field of international cooperation, the conflict between so-called treaty prerequisite countries and treaty non-requisite countries has been an unsolved difficult issue. This has hampered cooperation in criminal justice administration at the international level and, perhaps of greatest concern, has enabled criminals to evade justice. The participants of the 104th Course concluded that extradition arrangements and mutual assistance should be provided not only in the context of a treaty obligation

but also on the basis of reciprocity. In other words, even between countries without a treaty, extradition or mutual assistance should be realized by amending domestic laws and taking a flexible attitude on the principle of reciprocity. Additionally, during this Training Course, the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation and UNAFEI held a Working Group on Extradition, inviting many eminent experts.

**15.** From 27 January to 28 February 1997, 25 participants from 19 countries attended the 105th International Seminar and took up the contemporary issues of corruption. Being fully aware of the United Nations' role in this field, UNAFEI selected as the main theme of the Seminar, "The Effective Administration of Criminal Justice for the Prevention of Corruption by Public Officials." In many countries, corruption exists at various levels of government. The criminal justice agencies of some countries have actively tackled this problem and produced successful results. On the other hand, in a large number of countries, corruption is still prevalent and law enforcement agencies have not established the required countermeasures to effectively tackle and deter the crime. The Seminar participants respectively introduced their countries' experiences regarding corruption, and analyzed the causes and dynamics of corruption in order to seek concrete measures for its eradication.

**16.** UNAFEI conducted the 106th International Training Course (from 14 April to 4 July 1997) with the main theme, "The Quest for Effective Juvenile Justice Administration." This Course consisted of 29 participants from 19 countries. The Institute's selection of this theme reflects its concern that juvenile delinquency is becoming increasingly serious and rampant in the world, and that juveniles committing heinous offences are becoming younger and younger and coming from all walks of life. Criminal justice practitioners should seriously cope with such situations by improving the juvenile justice administration. The participants identified the causes and nature of juvenile delinquency and searched for effective countermeasures and prevention activities. Also considered were the proper dispositions and treatment programs for juvenile delinquents, making reference to the role, use and application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules).

**17.** At present, UNAFEI is conducting the 107th International Training Course with the main theme, "The Role and Function of Prosecution in the Criminal Justice." This Course consists of 29 participants from 19 countries. Although the degree of prosecutors' authority and responsibility varies from country to country, it is commonly recognized that they play a crucial role in the effective and efficient administration of criminal justice. There are a large number of countries which suffer from a low conviction rate due to insufficiency of investigation and inefficiency of prosecution; as well as prison overcrowding due to delayed proceedings in investigation and trial and the lack of alternative ways to dispose of the criminal cases. Based on such actual and specific problems faced by each country, the 107th Course participants are exploring solutions to further improve prosecution systems and practices from the prosecutor's point of view, which would thereby contribute to the development of the whole criminal justice system. Particularly, during this Training Course, the role and function of prosecutors at the stages of investigation, initiation of prosecution and trial are being extensively deliberated.

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**18.** UNAFEI will hold the 108th International Seminar from 26 January to 27 February 1998, inviting about 20 overseas and 6 Japanese participants. The Seminar will focus on the main theme, "Current Problems in the Combat of Organized Transnational Crime," recognizing that the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders will take up the issue as an important theme. In light of the growing threat by organized transnational crime at both national and international levels, the Seminar will examine the current situation of organized transnational crime and legislation against such crime as well as the problems faced by criminal justice agencies.

### **D. Special Seminar for Senior Officials of the People's Republic of China**

**19.** From 10 to 29 July 1995, UNAFEI—under the sponsorship of ACPF—conducted a special seminar for 30 high-ranking and influential officials from the People's Republic of China involved in the field of criminal justice. The participants represented the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Justice. They and the UNAFEI faculty discussed specific problems particularly faced by Chinese criminal justice administration and explored practical solutions to such problems.

**20.** In light of the successful realization of this Seminar and the strong request made by the Chinese Government, the Special Seminar for Senior Officials of the People's Republic of China was conducted the following year, from 2 to 20 December 1996, under the sponsorship of JICA. On this occasion, 10 high-ranking Chinese officials from the same fields of criminal justice mentioned above participated. They and the UNAFEI faculty comparatively discussed the problems faced by Japan and China, placing emphasis on corruption issues. Another similar Special Seminar will be held from 1 to 19 December of this year and particular attention will be given to juvenile justice issues.

## **III. OVERSEAS SEMINARS**

### **A. Joint Seminars**

**21.** Since 1981, UNAFEI has conducted 17 joint seminars under the auspices of JICA and in collaboration with host governments in Asia including China, Fiji, Indonesia (2), the Republic of Korea, Malaysia (2), Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea (2), the Philippines (2), Singapore, Sri Lanka (2) and Thailand. Joint Seminars are held on a large scale (inviting about 100 participants) and are customarily attended by national cabinet members such as Ministers of Justice. With the participation of policy-makers and high-ranking administrators, including members of academia, the joint seminars attempt to provide a discussion forum in which participants can share their views and jointly seek solutions to various problems currently facing the criminal justice administration in the host country. Discussion topics based on such problems include public participation in crime prevention, the prevention of juvenile delinquency, drug trafficking, organized crime, fair and speedy trial, overcrowding, the effective institutional treatment of offenders, and the strengthening of non-institutional measures.

**22.** UNAFEI contributes to these joint seminars by carefully selecting the discussion topics in advance, delivering lectures and actively participating in the discussions. In this respect, these seminars are also marvelous opportunities for UNAFEI to convey and disseminate the fruitful results of the UNAFEI programmes. The host country can effectively benefit from the knowledge and expertise which UNAFEI has accumulated through its training programmes and research. Moreover, since participants from different fields of criminal justice system attend the joint seminars, the so-called integrated approach is readily taken to identify problems and discuss solutions. In principle, the Institute conducts a seminar once a year. In March 1998, the Bangladesh-UNAFEI Joint Seminar will be held in the capital city of Dhaka. About 80 criminal justice officials of the country are expected to attend. Additionally, preparatory discussions have already been made toward the organization of a joint seminar with India in fiscal year 1998.

### **B. Other Overseas Seminars**

**23.** In addition to the Joint Seminars, UNAFEI frequently and actively participates in other seminars overseas. This month, under the financial assistance of JICA, UNAFEI dispatched two professors to Kenya. They assisted the Kenyan Government in holding a seminar on crime prevention and the treatment of juvenile delinquents. They researched the actual needs in the criminal justice fields in Kenya and contributed to the seminar by delivering lectures and giving advice during discussion sessions.

**24.** Since 1989, UNAFEI has actively assisted the Latin American Institute for the Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD) in organizing regional seminars in Costa Rica entitled "Effective Countermeasures against Drug Offences and Advancement of Criminal Justice Administration". In the past, 10 seminars have been held (approximately once a year) with the cooperation of JICA and the Government of Costa Rica. Each two-week seminar is attended by about 20 participants from Latin America and the Caribbean, mostly high-ranking judges, public prosecutors and administrators. They have focused on drug problems within the context of such contemporary issues as money laundering, international cooperation, the prevention of drug abuse and the treatment of drug offenders.

**25.** Since 1992, UNAFEI has sent two experts to Thailand each year to assist the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) in organizing regional training courses entitled "Effective Countermeasures against Drug Offences and the Advancement of Criminal Justice Administration". Thus far, five courses have been held with the cooperation of JICA and the Royal Thai Government. Approximately 20 participants from various Asia-Pacific countries have attended each two-week course and have discussed drug-related issues and identified the actual problems in the participating countries. Discussion topics in the courses have included the improvement of investigative techniques, effective measures against money laundering, the implementation of the Vienna Convention, international cooperation, and the treatment of drug offenders.

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**IV. RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS**

**26.** Research is also one of the important activities of UNAFEI. Its staff members have made great efforts to conduct research both inside and outside of the Institute. They have regularly visited overseas countries to study and research the actual situation in crime prevention and criminal justice administration. The useful results of such research are reflected in the comparative studies of the training programmes and other UNAFEI activities.

**27.** The Institute is particularly conscious of the actual crime situation in the Asia-Pacific region. The UNAFEI faculty has been striving constantly to collect useful statistics and other pertinent data as a part of its daily research activities. These efforts have crystallized into such UNAFEI publications as "Asia Crime Report No.1" (1993), which compiled extensive data regarding nine Asian countries. "Crime Trends in Asia and the Pacific" (1995), another publication, represents efforts by UNAFEI to keep the international community abreast of the actual crime situation in the Asia-Pacific region. It incorporates the Fourth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice in the region and was submitted to the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders held in Cairo, Egypt in April 1995.

**28.** Comparative studies are undertaken by the Institute as well on criminal justice systems and practices in the region. For example, "Criminal Justice Profiles of Asia", published in 1995, compiles the salient features of investigation, prosecution and trial in 12 countries. In the near future, the Institute intends to publish the results of two other comparative research projects conducted in the fields of corrections and probation respectively.

**29.** The publications of the Institute are designed to meet the practical needs (including training) of criminal justice personnel. Since 1971, the Institute has published 50 editions of the UNAFEI Resource Material Series. They contain informative papers by participants, visiting experts and faculty members of UNAFEI as well as the discussions results in the Group Workshops and General Discussion Sessions. The Institute also has been issuing the UNAFEI Newsletter, in which a brief report of each training programme and other timely information are incorporated. Additionally, UNAFEI has published ten editions of "Ajiken Shoho", a report of UNAFEI activities in the Japanese language, since December 1991.

**30.** Apart from such regular publications, UNAFEI has published "Criminal Legislation of Japan" (1993). In commemoration of the 100th UNAFEI International Training Course, "The History of 100 International Training and Seminar Courses at UNAFEI" (1995) was published to provide an overview of the Institute's history.

## V. OTHER UNAFEI ACTIVITIES

**31.** UNAFEI cooperates and collaborates with ACPF to further improve crime prevention and criminal justice administration in the region. Since UNAFEI and ACPF have many similar goals and a large part of ACPF's membership consists of UNAFEI alumni, the relationship between the two is strong. Some examples of cooperation and collaboration can be seen as follows:

- a. UNAFEI has assisted ACPF extensively in all its World Conferences, as both a coordinator and a contributor, including the Sixth ACPF World Conference which will be held in Tokyo from 28 to 31 October 1997. Additionally, the participants of the 107th International Training Course will attend the Symposium to be held on October 29 which focuses on the theme of prosecution.
- b. An ACPF Working Group meeting was held at UNAFEI in October 1996, and the 104th Course participants joined the meeting to discuss international cooperation. Also, a UNAFEI faculty member attended another ACPF Working Group meeting held in Malaysia in May 1997 regarding international cooperation and drug-related crimes.
- c. UNAFEI dispatched faculty members to Manila to collaborate with ACPF and Asia Crime Prevention Philippines, Incorporated (ACPPi) in establishing the first halfway house in the Philippines. (Established in June 1997.)
- d. To proceed with an ACPF project to foster volunteer leaders in the crime prevention field, UNAFEI sent two professors to Thailand in December 1995 and one professor to Papua New Guinea in December 1996.

**32.** In November 1992 and June 1994, UNAFEI organized at the Institute two workshops on computerization of criminal justice information systems. The results of the workshops were presented to a workshop in the Ninth United Nations Congress held in Cairo in 1995.

**33.** Under the auspices of JICA, UNAFEI has dispatched its faculty members once every few years to conduct follow-up studies of its training programmes. UNAFEI alumni have brought back new knowledge and ways of thinking to their respective home countries and have utilized such training results to improve their respective criminal justice systems and practices. By researching and evaluating the impact of training results to actual situations, enhancements to the future training programmes can be made. In October 1996, two UNAFEI faculty members visited Peru and Venezuela to conduct such a follow-up study. To assess the effects and results of the programmes, questionnaires were distributed to UNAFEI alumni and their working agencies, and interviews were also conducted. The follow-up study provided UNAFEI with valuable information in order to better grasp training needs and enhance training.

**34.** UNAFEI staff tries to meet with alumni to exchange opinions for the development of criminal justice administration when traveling overseas. On these occasions, UNAFEI provides a forum where alumni from different criminal justice fields can meet and talk, thereby contributing to the enhancement of coordination among them for promoting the aims of criminal justice. Alumni meetings have recently been held on the following occasions:

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- Bangladesh in August 1996,
- China in September 1996,
- Peru and Venezuela in October 1996,
- Hong Kong in January 1997,
- Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand in July 1997,
- Costa Rica in August 1997, and
- Kenya in October 1997.

**35.** UNAFEI is now assisting the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation (IPPF) in organizing the latter's Eighth Colloquium, which is scheduled to be held at UNAFEI in January 1998. IPPF is an international organization which has as its aim the promotion of studies in the field of the crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, especially by scientific research, publications and teaching.

### VI. FINANCES AND ADMINISTRATION

**36.** In 1970, the Government of Japan assumed full financial and administrative responsibility for running the Institute. The director, deputy director and seven professors are selected from among public prosecutors offices, the judiciary, corrections and probation. UNAFEI also has approximately 20 administrative members, who are appointed from among officials of the Government of Japan, and a linguistic adviser. Each year, about 20 visiting experts from abroad are invited by the Ministry of Justice to each training course or seminar (For example, 5 experts in the 105th International Seminar, 7 in the 106th International Training Course, and 7 in the 107th International Training Course). The Institute has also received valuable assistance from various other experts, volunteers and related agencies in conducting its training programmes.

**37.** The Institute's budget is primarily provided by the Ministry of Justice. The total amount of the UNAFEI budget is approximately ¥350 million this year. JICA also provides financial assistance for the Institute's international training courses and seminars. Participants from various overseas countries receive fellowships from JICA which cover their travel expenses and meal and accommodation costs, and provide a daily subsistence allowance. JICA also sponsors UNAFEI's joint and regional seminars by bearing such expenses as the rental fee for the seminar sites and air fare for dispatching overseas experts from Japan.

**38.** ACPF is another constant and reliable supporter of UNAFEI activities through its financial contributions. ACPF hosts friendship parties for the UNAFEI participants to provide opportunities for the international exchange of ideas. ACPF kindly invites the UNAFEI participants to their branches located in various prefectures. The Foundation also assists the UNAFEI participants in experiencing Japanese cultural activities. Additionally, ACPF financially assists UNAFEI staff in visiting overseas countries.

## VII. GOALS AND PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE

### A. Research and Publications

**39.** UNAFEI fully recognizes the importance of research activities and has taken advantage of its uniquely advantageous position as a regional institute which invites a number of criminal justice officials from various countries. Research activities are indispensable to making the training programmes more productive and fruitful. Furthermore, UNAFEI is in the position to provide criminal justice officials in the region with comprehensive and current information. Although UNAFEI places its first priority on enhancing its training programmes, research has never been neglected nor treated lightly. Thus, UNAFEI continues to make the utmost efforts to implement research projects.

**40.** UNAFEI serves as a clearinghouse of information on crime prevention and criminal justice administration in the region. In this regard, the Institute regularly surveys the crime situation in the Asia-Pacific region and publishes the research results. UNAFEI also continues to conduct comparative research in the various fields of criminal justice systems and practices, focusing on the current situation, problems and their countermeasures. The Institute aims to compile and publish the results. Towards this goal, UNAFEI alumni should be encouraged to conduct research or to find appropriate resource persons to fulfill this task. For those who contribute to such research activities, financial assistance should be provided to complete the research and publish the results.

**41.** Since the work products of the training programmes themselves are valuable resources of comparative study, UNAFEI has been compiling such training results as reference material. Primarily, these efforts have been realized through the Resource Material Series.

**42.** The Institute is in the process of updating the library and information services. Collecting the most current criminal justice publications and legislations of various countries is one important project to complete. Another scheme is to provide such necessary information on the internet. Presently, UNAFEI publications are sent by mail to its alumni and other concerned individuals and organizations twice a year. However, UNAFEI is considering to make its publication materials available on the internet, so as to widen the scope of its audience and disseminate information in a more timely manner.

### B. Staff Intensification

**43.** The professors of UNAFEI consists of criminal justice professionals seconded by the Government of Japan from the fields of prosecution, the judiciary, corrections and rehabilitation. However, the Institute has never been provided with police officers as a part of its regular teaching staff. Since the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme has been increasingly placing emphasis on the prevention of various types of crimes and their control, the themes and features of UNAFEI training programmes have turned in the same direction. This necessitates the attendance of police officers as lecturers as well as participants. UNAFEI continues to invite regularly a representative from the police as a lecturer to meet training needs. However, in light of the considerably large number of overseas participants from the police, it is desirable that professors from the police give day-to-day advice to the participants.

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**44.** Those who are assigned as UNAFEI staff have an international outlook or a sense of internationalism. Its faculty members are given opportunities to go abroad and to experience various activities in an international setting. Considering the role and function of UNAFEI as a regional training and research institute, its teaching staff should make continued efforts to develop their knowledge of criminal justice systems and practices as well as communication skills.

### **C. Establishment of UNAFEI Branch in Osaka**

**45.** UNAFEI has established its status as an affiliated regional institute of the United Nations for crime prevention and criminal justice and has enjoyed a high reputation for its quality programmes. As a result, it has been repeatedly pointed out that the number of UNAFEI programmes and participants should be increased to a great extent. However, presently, UNAFEI yearly conducts 2 three-month training courses, 1 five-week seminar, 1 special three-week seminar for high-ranking Chinese government officials, and 1 overseas joint seminar for two weeks. The entire UNAFEI staff is involved in the implementation and preparation of these programmes, which nearly occupy a whole year. Thus unless the UNAFEI staff is increased, it will be very difficult for the Institute to expand its programmes and continue to maintain the same level of quality expected by the international community. Moreover, the accommodation capacity in the UNAFEI dormitory is also limited. Considering these limitations in human resources and facilities, the Ministry of Justice is planning to establish a UNAFEI branch in the city of Osaka by 1999 in order to increase the number of UNAFEI programmes. I am hopeful that the project will successfully proceed and an entirely new programme will be additionally organized in the new environment.

### **D. Strengthening the United Nations-UNAFEI Relationship**

**46.** As you know, the Government of Japan has assumed full financial and administrative responsibility of UNAFEI. However, since it is still an affiliated regional institute of the United Nations, UNAFEI maintains a close relationship with the United Nations in the following ways:

- a. The director of UNAFEI is assigned in consultation with the United Nations.
- b. The programmes of the Institute duly respect and reflect the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, taking up the agendas of the Programme as its training themes and thus providing opportunities to discuss appropriate measures for implementing United Nations instruments.
- c. UNAFEI submits an annual report to the United Nations, informing it of the Institute's activities.
- d. As one of the regional institutes of the United Nations, UNAFEI attends the United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. The Institute also participates and makes statements every year at the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
- e. UNAFEI has invited criminal justice professionals as visiting experts from the United Nations and its related agencies including UNAFEI's sister institutes so that UNAFEI can benefit from their guidance and lectures.

**47.** Additionally, UNAFEI has recently extended its support to the efforts by the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network to establish “UNOJUST”, a computer network which will make readily available online criminal justice resources and will enhance collaboration among the members of the Network.

**48.** UNAFEI believes that its steady and continued activities in line with the general policy of the United Nations are most conducive to the countries in the region. Therefore, the Institute intends to strengthen and develop its relationship with the United Nations.

### **VIII. CONCLUSION**

**49.** The present staff of UNAFEI has endeavored to continue in the fine tradition of excellence and achievement which has been established since 1961 by the United Nations, the Government of Japan, the countries of region, and its predecessors. We are making the utmost efforts to maintain and develop the successful administration of UNAFEI programmes. UNAFEI, as an affiliated regional institute of the United Nations, has taken up contemporary and urgent issues in its training programme themes, respecting the United Nations Programme and paying close attention to the actual needs of the Asia-Pacific region. In this way, the Institute contributes to countries of the region by promoting the sound development of their respective criminal justice administrations. UNAFEI invites criminal justice practitioners to its training courses and seminars to identify actual problems and discuss solutions. Such a practice-oriented and problem-solving approach has been most beneficial to the participating countries' crime prevention and criminal justice administrations. UNAFEI will maintain this fundamental attitude under the support of the United Nations, the Government of Japan, the countries of the region, JICA and ACPF. Moreover, the Institute will continue to upgrade its training and research activities and intensify its staff and organization. By taking up actual criminal justice issues in its training programmes, UNAFEI will further strive for the improvement of crime prevention and criminal justice administration in the region.