

MAIN ACTIVITIES OF UNAFEI (1 JANUARY 1999 - 31 DECEMBER 1999)

I. ROLE AND MANDATE

The Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) was established in Tokyo, Japan in 1961 pursuant to an agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Japan. Its goal is to contribute to sound social development in Asia and the Pacific region by promoting regional cooperation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, through training and research.

UNAFEI has paid utmost attention to the priority themes identified by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Moreover, UNAFEI has been taking up urgent, contemporary problems in the administration of criminal justice in the region, especially problems generated by rapid socio-economic change (e.g., transnational organized crime, corruption, economic and computer crime and the re-integration of prisoners into society) as the main themes and topics for its training courses, seminars and research projects.

II. TRAINING

Training is the principal area and priority of the Institute's work programmes. In the international training courses and seminars, participants from different areas of criminal justice discuss and study pressing problems of criminal justice administration from various perspectives. They deepen their understanding, with the help of lectures and advice by the UNAFEI faculty, visiting experts and ad hoc lecturers. This so-called "problem-solving through an integrated approach" is one of the chief characteristics of UNAFEI programmes.

Each year, UNAFEI conducts two international training courses (three months duration) and one international seminar (one month duration). Approximately 60 government officials from various overseas countries receive fellowships from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA; a governmental agency for ODA programmes) each year to participate in UNAFEI training programmes.

Training courses and seminars are attended by both overseas and Japanese participants. Overseas participants come not only from the Asia-Pacific region but also from the Middle and Near East, Latin America and Africa. These participants are experienced practitioners and administrators holding relatively senior positions in criminal justice fields.

During its 39 years of existence, UNAFEI has conducted a total of 113 international training courses and seminars, in which approximately 2700 criminal justice personnel have participated, representing 98 different countries. In their respective countries, UNAFEI alumni have been playing leading roles and holding important posts in the fields of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, and in related organizations.

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A. The 111th International Seminar

1. Introduction

From 18 January to 19 February 1999, 25 participants from 20 countries attended the 111th International Seminar to examine the main theme of "The Role of Police, Prosecution and the Judiciary in the Changing Society."

2. Methodology

Firstly, the Seminar participants respectively introduced the current position regarding the role and function of criminal justice agencies in their country. Secondly, General Discussion Sessions in the conference hall examined the subtopics of the main theme. In sum, the participants comprehensively examined recent manifestations of crime which have been transformed by social developments such as industrialization, urbanization and advancements in science and technology. How modern criminal justice agencies are to respond to this change was analyzed in order to seek concrete recommendations. In order to conduct each session efficiently, the UNAFEI faculty provided the following three topics for participant discussion:

Topic 1: Effective measures for better detection of crime and more thorough investigations;

Topic 2: The role of prosecution in the changing society; and

Topic 3: Effective Countermeasures for Speedy Trial.

The chairperson, co-chairperson, rapporteur and co-rapporteur, who were elected for each topic, organized the discussions in relation to the above themes. Subsequently, in the conference hall, all the participants and the UNAFEI faculty seriously studied the designated subtopics and exchanged views. Final reports were compiled, based on the said discussions, and were ultimately adopted as the reports of the Seminar. These reports have been printed in their entirety in the UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 55.

3. Outcome Summary

Of grave concern worldwide is the prevalence and complexity of transnational organized crime, which seems to be growing yearly. The manifestations and seriousness of transnational organized crime are overwhelming; for example, the smuggling of illegal migrants, money-laundering, large-scale corporate fraud, and illicit trafficking in drugs, firearms, stolen motor vehicles, and - most appalling - women and children. These crimes, as well as their perpetrators, are increasing exponentially. Moreover, transnational organized crime remains largely undetected, due to the fact that traditionally it is committed behind a veil of secrecy.

The proliferation of such crime poses a great threat at various levels of society. First, the life and welfare of individual citizens are imperiled. Secondly, national security and the rule of law are threatened. Moreover, in the extreme case, it may destabilize the fundamental framework of a nation. In this regard, the importance of detecting and preventing such crime in every country and the international community cannot be emphasized enough.

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The seriousness and heinousness of these crimes speak for themselves. Countermeasures and recommended solutions to this problem may include:

- (i) Adoption of a police model whereby the political executive does not have unhindered or direct control over police organizations.
- (ii) Established recruitment/appointment criteria and incentives to increase the calibre of investigative, prosecuting and judicial personnel, including attractive conditions of service; adequate equipment, training and facilities; promotion and higher education opportunities.
- (iii) Cooperation and coordination with the public and between investigative agencies.
- (iv) Introduction of specific legislation relating to the admissibility of evidence gathered by electronic surveillance and covert operations; confiscation of illicit proceeds and anti-money laundering provisions; establishing a presumption against the accused (shift in the burden of proof) in certain cases.
- (v) Strategies to address the overloading of courts, including possible use of summary proceedings, plea bargaining, and discretionary withdrawal and suspension.
- (vi) Establish guidelines to facilitate speedy trial, including strict non-adjourning policies; time limits for submission of expert reports and for completing trial; sanctions against dilatory tactics of counsel; limiting the scope of preliminary hearing activities.

While crime control is an issue concerning society as a whole, the criminal justice system – especially the police, prosecution and judiciary - is vested with a particular responsibility in this regard. Thus it is imperative that relevant agencies address these changing issues from a proactive, as well as a reactive, position.

B. The 112th International Training Course

1. Introduction

UNAFEI conducted the 112th International Training Course from 12 April to 4 July 1999 with the main theme, "Participation of the Public and Victims for More Fair and Effective Criminal Justice Administration." This Course consisted of 27 participants from 18 countries. The Institute's selection of this theme reflects its concern regarding the often limited participation of the public and victims in criminal justice processes. Facilitating meaningful inclusion and involvement requires the establishment, proper implementation, and strengthening of programmes and services from the pre-trial through to post-trial stages, and from a crime prevention perspective.

2. Methodology

The participants identified the obstacles to the participation of victims and the public in criminal justice procedures and policies, and searched for effective measures to facilitate involvement. In this regard, the underlying tension between the need to protect the rights of the accused and the need to recognize victims' and the public's interest, was acknowledged and explored with a view to reducing disparities.

The objectives were primarily realized through the Individual Presentations and Group Workshop sessions. In the former, each participant presented the actual situation, problems and future prospects of their country with respect to the main theme of the Course. The Group Workshops further examined the subtopics of the main theme. To

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facilitate discussion, the participants were divided into the following three groups under the guidance of faculty advisers:

- Group 1: Victim Assistance: Public Participation for More Effective Crime Prevention and Law Enforcement;
- Group 2: Participation of the Public and Victims for More Effective Administration in the Prosecution and the Judiciary; and
- Group 3: Participation of the Public and Victims for More Effective Administration in the Treatment of Offenders.

Each group elected a chairperson(s) and rapporteur(s) to organize the discussions. The group members seriously studied the designated subtopics and exchanged their views based on information obtained through personal experience, the Individual Presentations, lectures and so forth. Fourteen sessions were allocated for Group Discussion. In the sixth, eighth and ninth week, Plenary Meetings were held to discuss the interim outline of the Group Workshop reports and to offer suggestions and comments. During the final Plenary Meetings in the tenth week, drafts of the Group Workshop reports were examined and critiqued by all the participants and the UNAFEI faculty. Based on these discussions, the Groups further refined their reports and presented them in the Report-Back Session, where they were endorsed as the reports of the Course. The full texts of the reports have been published in the UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 56.

3. Outcome Summary

Public participation and cooperation is an essential element of all aspects of criminal justice administration, from crime prevention to the treatment of offenders. Regrettably, many countries have not successfully obtained such participation and cooperation due to a lack of public confidence in, and relevant policies related to, criminal justice administration.

In order to obtain public confidence and cooperation, the recognition, protection and incorporation of the rights and interests of victims of crime ('victims') in criminal justice administration is fundamental. Assistance and protection of the rights of victims is necessary at all stages of the criminal justice process, from pre-trial to post-trial. In this context, there are growing concerns that the current administration of the criminal justice system has often resulted in the unfair treatment of victims.

Although assistance to, and the protection of, the rights and interests of victims and the public are, in some jurisdictions, established; many countries (including Asian and African) are still lacking in this regard. The following initiatives are some measures that may be taken to enhance public and victim involvement in the criminal justice process:

- (i) Improving community policing through sensitivity training and organizational re-structuring of the police services; and through public education campaigns.
- (ii) Increasing victim services including crisis intervention, counseling, and advocacy assistance and support.
- (iii) Introduce a notification system for victims and, where necessary, the right to attend

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trial as a spectator.

- (iv) Expand victim participation in the criminal prosecution process and provide opportunities for input on sentencing and appeal.
- (v) Provide monetary redress/compensation to victims through accessible means.
- (vi) Avail public support for both the penal and community-based treatment of offenders, particularly by use of volunteer probation officer (VPO) systems, victim-offender panels and work release programs.

Many countries have recently seen an increase in the number and seriousness of crime. However the prevention and control of crime, through the fair and effective administration of criminal justice, cannot be achieved by governments alone. Public and victim participation and cooperation play a pivotal role in crime prevention. Without improvement in the means to facilitate this involvement, a fair and effective criminal justice system will not be achieved.

C. The 113th International Training Course

1. Introduction

From 30 August to 18 November 1999, UNAFEI conducted the 113th International Training Course with the main theme, "The Effective Administration of Criminal Justice for the Prevention of Corrupt Activities by Public Officials." This Course consisted of 30 participants from 19 countries.

2. Methodology

The 113th Course endeavored to explore the best means to more effectively combat corruption in public officials through the development of transparency and accountability, and by strengthening the criminal justice system. This was accomplished primarily through the comparative analysis of the current situation and problems in the participating countries. Our in-depth discussions enabled us to put forth effective and practical countermeasures to this problem, so as to improve the global fight against corruption.

This Training Course provided a forum for the exchange of information and views on how criminal justice agencies in the respective countries detect, investigate and prosecute corruption cases, as well as the problems and difficulties encountered in that regard. Discussions also highlighted the importance of establishing more efficient systems and effective countermeasures, and the need to increase international cooperation in this field in order to eradicate such crime.

The objectives were primarily realized through the Individual Presentations and the Group Workshop sessions. In the former, each participant presented the actual situation, problems and future prospects of their country with respect to the main theme of the Course. The Group Workshops further examined the subtopics of the main theme. To facilitate discussions, the participants were divided into the following three groups, under the guidance of faculty advisers:

Group 1: Current Situation and Recent Trends in the Corrupt Activities of Public Officials and Criminal Legislation against Corruption;

Group 2: Current Problems in Responding to the Corrupt Activities of Public Officials at the Investigation and Trial Stages, and Solutions for them; and

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Group 3: General Preventative Measures against the Corrupt Activities of Public Officials.

Each group elected a chairperson(s) and rapporteur(s) to organize the discussions. The group members seriously studied the designated subtopics and exchanged their views based on information obtained through personal experience, the Individual Presentations, lectures and so forth. Seventeen sessions were allocated for Group discussion.

In weeks five to ten, Plenary Meetings were held to discuss the interim outline of the Group Workshop reports and to offer suggestions and comments. During the final Plenary Meetings in the tenth week, drafts of the Group Workshop reports were examined and critiqued by all the participants and the UNAFEI faculty. Based on these discussions, the Groups further refined their reports and presented them in the Report-Back Session, where they were endorsed as the reports of the Course. The reports will be published in full in the UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 56.

3. Outcome Summary

Corruption is a social phenomena escalating in magnitude and form. Its activities can manifest as bribery, undue influence or misuse of professional status for personal gain, incorporating a range of traditional, punishable offences, including breach of trust and embezzlement.

Corruption undoubtedly disrupts the integrity and neutrality of public officials in performing their duties. It breeds a feeling of distrust and unfairness toward the national or local government by the citizenry, and may ultimately weaken gravely or collapse the national or local ruling government and economic structure of a country. It is also suggested that organized crime groups are involved in many corruption cases.

There are many common problems in responding to the corrupt activities of public officials at the level of detection, investigation, prosecution and trial, although legal frameworks and systems vary from country to country. One of the most important tasks for the criminal justice system is to expose the corrupt activities of public officials and to punish the wrongdoers effectively. The following countermeasures are suggested as a means of achieving this goal and developing a preventative framework:

- (i) Clarify the responsibilities of public officials and educate them in matters including conflict of interest, transparency and accountability.
- (ii) Implement internal inspection programs, auditing and disciplinary actions, preferably conducted by outside agencies.
- (iii) Introduce substantive domestic legislation against corruption, including broad interpretation of the offence; increased punishment provisions; confiscation/forfeiture of assets; and criminalize bribe-giving.
- (iv) Improve investigative tools including the use of covert operations and wire-tapping for corruption offences, and enhance co-ordination between different investigating organizations.
- (v) Seek the cooperation of financial institutions and introduce mandatory disclosure provisions for financial transactions.

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- (vi) Introduce an ombudsman system and increase public awareness of the adverse effects of corruption

With the globalization of economic activities, many countries have recently seen a corresponding increase in the number of corruption cases of a transnational nature. The acknowledged difficulties of detecting, preventing and punishing corrupt activities are increased in the international arena. In this context, including extradition provisions for corruption offences in bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements is one solution.

Needless to say, the prevention and exposure of corrupt activities are vital. The clandestine nature of such activities obscures the ability of investigators to detect and expose them. Other obstacles include the difficulty in securing the cooperation of the people involved in the case during investigation and trial; the scarcity of personnel and material resources in the criminal justice system; laws limiting the authorized methods of investigation; and the limited skill and/or low morale of the investigators. Without meaningful commitment to the eradication of corruption by governments and individual agencies/departments, through practical measures and legislative support, the combat of corruption in public offices will not be achieved.

III. SECOND EXPERTS MEETING ON CRIMES RELATED TO THE COMPUTER NETWORK

UNAFEI hosted the second Experts Meeting on Crimes Related to the Computer Network from 25 October to 28 October 1999 in preparation for the Workshop on Crimes Related to the Computer Network, as part of the Tenth United Nations Congress for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. To this end, UNAFEI welcomed representatives from all world regions to our institute to discuss Workshop issues in terms of their significance to Member States.

UNAFEI willingly assumed responsibility to organize and host the Experts Meetings, as well as to act as coordinator for the Workshop at the Congress, in response to a request made during the twelfth Co-ordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network held in Courmayeur, Italy, 1997. The first Experts Meeting was held at UNAFEI in October 1998. The work product of this initial meeting was submitted to the eighth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in April 1999. The second Experts Meeting was organized to finalize preparations for the Workshop, based on the outcome of the first Experts Meeting and subsequent administrative changes.

IV. TECHNICAL COOPERATION

A. Joint Seminars

Since 1981, UNAFEI has conducted 20 joint seminars under the auspices of JICA and in collaboration with host governments in Asia and the Pacific. 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 criminal justice administration in both the host country and Japan.

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1. Thailand-UNAFEI Joint Seminar

The Thailand-UNAFEI Joint Seminar was held in Bangkok under the theme of "Community and Victim Involvement in Criminal Justice Administration" from 13 to 16 December 1999. The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, through the Office of the Attorney General, and UNAFEI organized the Joint Seminar. The Joint Seminar was attended by high-ranking Thai government officials, representing all sectors of the criminal justice system. The UNAFEI delegation comprised of the Director, Deputy Director, four professors and an official from the National Police Agency of Japan. The Joint Seminar concluded with a summary of each session and an oral presentation of the resulting recommendations for the betterment of the Thai criminal justice system, as formulated by each session.

B. Regional Training Programmes

1. Costa Rica

In February 1999, the Preliminary Survey for the Regional Seminar on Effective Measures for the Improvement of Prison Conditions and Correctional Programmes was held in San Jose, Costa Rica. The Government of Costa Rica, through the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD), will now organize and host the Costa Rica Regional Seminar, with the support of JICA and UNAFEI, as a result of the Preliminary Survey's findings. This seminar will be held annually for five years and will target correctional officers in Latin America. Under this scheme, two UNAFEI professors attended the 1st International Training Course on the Improvement of Prison Conditions and Correctional Programmes, from 7 to 21 August 1999.

2. Kenya

From 15 August to 5 October 1999, two UNAFEI professors were dispatched to Kenya to assist the Children's Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage in a project to develop nationwide standards for the treatment of juvenile offenders and the prevention of crime by children and young persons.

3. Thailand

From 18 to 29 January 1999, two UNAFEI professors represented the Institute at the Seventh Regional Training Course on "Effective Countermeasures against Drug Offences and Advancement of Criminal Justice Administration", hosted by the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, in Bangkok, Thailand.

C. Special Seminars for Senior Criminal Justice Officials of the People's Republic of China

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

The Fourth Special Seminar for Senior Officials of Criminal Justice in the People's Republic of China, "Rational Structure of Criminal Justice and Relationship between the Different Agencies of Criminals Justice," was held from 1 to 19 March 1999. Ten senior criminal justice officials and UNAFEI faculty comparatively discussed contemporary problems faced by China and Japan in the realization of criminal justice.

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V. COMPARATIVE RESEARCH PROJECT

Reflecting its emphasis on the systematic relevance of training activities and priority themes identified by the UN Commission, the research activities of the Institute are designed to meet practical needs, including those for training materials for criminal justice personnel. For example, in 1999 UNAFEI updated its research by requesting several experts from countries in the Asia-Pacific region to report on their respective probation systems. UNAFEI subsequently compiled and published these reports in a book entitled "Adult Probation Profiles of Asia" and distributed copies internationally.

VI. INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICES

The Institute continues to collect data and other resource materials on crime trends, crime prevention strategies and the treatment of offenders, from Asia, the Pacific, Africa, Europe and the Americas, and makes use of this information in its training courses and seminars. The Information and Library Service of the Institute has been providing, upon request, materials and information to United Nations agencies, governmental organizations, research institutes and researchers, both domestic and foreign.

VII. PUBLICATIONS

Reports on training courses and seminars are published regularly by the Institute. Since 1971, the Institute has issued the Resource Material Series, which contains contributions by the faculty members, visiting experts and participants of UNAFEI courses and seminars. In 1999, the 54th edition of the Resource Material Series was published. Additionally, issues 98 to 100 of the UNAFEI Newsletter were published, including a brief report on each course and seminar (from the 111th to the 113th respectively) and providing other timely information.

VIII. OTHER ACTIVITIES

A. Public Lecture Programme

On 10 February 1999, the Public Lecture Programme was conducted in the Grand Conference Hall of the Ministry of Justice. In attendance were many distinguished guests, UNAFEI alumni and the 111th International Seminar participants. This Programme was jointly sponsored by the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (ACPF), the Japan Criminal Policy Society (JCPS) and UNAFEI.

Public Lecture Programmes increase the public's awareness of criminal justice issues, through comparative international study, by inviting distinguished speakers from abroad. This year, the Programme sponsors invited Mr. Suchart Traiprasit (Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General, Thailand) and Judge Rya W. Zobel (Judge, U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts and Director of Federal Judicial Centre, United States of America). Their lectures were entitled "The Role of Thai Prosecutors in the Fight against Transnational Crime" and "An Overview of the United States Sentencing Guidelines," respectively.

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B. Assisting UNAFEI Alumni Activities

Various UNAFEI alumni associations in several countries have commenced, or are about to commence, research activities in their respective criminal justice fields. It is, therefore, one of the important tasks of UNAFEI to support these contributions to improve the crime situation internationally.

C. Overseas Missions

Mr. Chikara Satoh (Professor) and Mr. Ryosuke Kurosawa (Professor) represented UNAFEI at the 7th Regional Training Course on "Effective Countermeasures against Drug Offences and Advancement of Criminal Justice Administration", hosted by the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, in Bangkok, Thailand, from 18 to 29 January 1999.

Ms. Kayo Konagi (Professor) and Mr. Shinya Watanabe (Professor) visited the Republic of Costa Rica from 14 to 27 February 1999 for the purpose of formulating an International Training Course on the Improvement of Prison Conditions and Correctional Programmes.

Mr. Chikara Satoh (Professor) participated in the ACPF Working Group Meeting on "The Role of Public Prosecutors in the Changing World" in Bangkok, Thailand, from 15 to 18 February 1999.

Mr. Mikinao Kitada (Director) and Mr. Keiichi Aizawa (Professor) represented UNAFEI at the 8th UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Vienna, from 26 April to 8 May 1999.

Mr. Masahiro Tauchi (Deputy Director), as a member-representative of UNAFEI and the Japanese delegation, attended the Subgroup on High-tech Crime of the G8 Senior Experts' Group on Transnational Organized Crime, held in Paris, France, from 17 to 22 May 1999.

Mr. Mikinao Kitada (Director), Mr. Akihiro Nosaka (Professor) and Mr. Kazuhiko Kawasaki (Director of 2nd Training Division, Research & Training Institute of Ministry of Justice) visited the Peoples' Republic of China, from 19 to 26 July 1999, for the purpose of fostering international exchange in criminal justice administration.

Mr. Shinya Watanabe (Professor) and Mr. Chikara Satou (Professor) represented UNAFEI at the 1st International Training Course on the Improvement of Prison Conditions and Correctional Programmes, San Jose, Costa Rica, from 7 to 21 August 1999.

Mr. Shoji Imafuku (Professor) and Mr. Hiroshi Tsutomi (Professor) visited Kenya as short-term visiting experts, as part of a JICA international assistance scheme for the Prevention of Crime by Children and Young Persons, from 15 August to 5 October 1999.

Mr. Hiroshi Tsutomi (Professor) represented UNAFEI at the 19th Asia and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA), Shanghai, the People's Republic of China, from 24 to 29 October 1999.

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Mr. Keiichi Aizawa (Professor) attended the International Association of Prosecutors 4th Annual Conference General Meeting in Beijing, the People's Republic of China, from 5 to 11 September 1999.

Mr. Keiichi Aizawa (Professor) represented UNAFEI at the International Conference for Combatting Child Pornography on the Internet in Vienna, Austria, from 28 September to 2 October 1999.

Mr. Mikinao Kitada (Director) attended the 14th Co-ordination Meeting of the Network of United Nations Institutes, 18 November 1999, and the ISPAC International Conference on Responding to the Challenges of Corruption, 19-20 November 1999, in Milan, Italy.

Mr. Masahiro Tauchi (Deputy Director), Mr. Shoji Imafuku (Professor) and Mr. Chikara Satou (Professor) attended the ACPG International World Conference in New Delhi, India, from 21 to 26 November 1999.

Mr. Chikara Satou (Professor) attended the ILEA Senior Criminal Justice Executive Program on Organized and Transnational Crime in Bangkok, Thailand, from 29 November to 1 December 1999.

Mr. Mikinao Kitada (Director), Mr. Masahiro Tauchi (Deputy Director), Mr. Hiroshi Iitsuka (Professor), Mr. Chikara Satou (Professor), Mr. Shinya Watanabe (Professor) and Mr. Shoji Imafuku (Professor) attended the Thailand-UNAFEI Joint Seminar in Bangkok, Thailand, from 13 to 16 December 1999.

D. Assisting ACPF Activities

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

- a. UNAFEI faculty members attended the ACPF working group meeting on prosecution held in Thailand in February 1999.
- b. UNAFEI dispatched faculty members to India to attend the ACPF International World Conference in November 1999.

IX. HUMAN RESOURCES

A. Staff

In 1970, the Government of Japan assumed full financial and administrative responsibility for running the Institute. The Director, Deputy Director and seven professors are selected from among public prosecutors, the judiciary, corrections and probation. UNAFEI also has approximately 20 administrative staff members, who are appointed from among officials of the Government of Japan, and a linguistic adviser.