

MAIN ACTIVITIES OF UNAFEI (1 JANUARY 2000 - 31 DECEMBER 2000)

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 80 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 all 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 116 international training courses and seminars, in which approximately 2800 criminal justice personnel have participated, representing 100 different countries. In their respective countries, UNAFEI alumni have been playing leading roles and holding important

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posts in the fields of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, and in related organizations.

A. The 114th International Seminar

1. Introduction

From 17 January to 18 February 2000, 26 participants from 21 countries attended the 114th International Seminar to examine the main theme of "International Cooperation to Combat Transnational Organized Crime - with Special Emphasis on Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition".

2. Methodology

Firstly, the Seminar participants respectively introduced the current situation regarding the role and function of criminal justice agencies in their country in the fight against transnational organized crime. Secondly, General Discussion Sessions in the conference hall examined the subtopics of the main theme. In sum, the participants comprehensively examined the manifestations of transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking, money laundering and trafficking in women and children, which pose a growing threat to the security of the international society and the stability of sovereign states. How modern criminal justice agencies are to respond to this emerging form of crime through the use of mutual legal assistance and extradition was analyzed, in order to seek concrete recommendations. To conduct each session efficiently, the UNAFEI faculty provided the following three topics for participant discussion:

- Topic 1: Specific problems and solutions that arise from cases involving international mutual legal assistance or extradition;
- Topic 2: Refusal of mutual legal assistance or extradition; and
- Topic 3: The framework of mutual legal assistance and extradition: scope, advantages/disadvantages, and the structure and function of a central authority.

A chairperson, co-chairpersons, rapporteur and co-rapporteurs were elected for each topic and organized the discussions in relation to the above themes. In the conference hall, the participants and 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 were printed in their entirety in UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 57.

3. Outcome Summary

Of grave concern worldwide is the prevalence and complexity of transnational organized crime. Its perpetration, under the influence of criminal organizations, has been a serious problem in various countries in the world, including the Asia-Pacific region. In recognition of the gravity of this situation, the United Nations has given special attention to the issue of transnational organized crime, establishing the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in 1998. During the debates of the Committee, it has been generally understood

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that mutual legal assistance and extradition are two major weapons for effectively combating transnational organized crime.

However these modalities, in their present manifestations and procedural practices, are not entirely satisfactory. For example, establishing dual criminality, one of the traditional prerequisites for rendering mutual legal assistance and extradition, is often a difficult and time-consuming task for both the requesting and requested states. Up-to-date information on the pertinent law and its interpretation by both states is not always fully available. Thus requiring dual criminality rigidly may sometimes undermine the efficiency and effectiveness of the mutual legal assistance and extradition procedure.

Giving due consideration to issues such as the above, the strengthening and improvement of international cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime through mutual legal assistance and extradition mechanisms were explored. Recommendations included:

- (i) To bridge differences in civil and common law systems, there should be limited requirements imposed on a requesting country to provide evidence in its request for extradition or mutual legal assistance. There should also be a flexible interpretation of dual criminality for extradition.
- (ii) Adoption of bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements to decrease uncertainty in the assurance of reciprocity and to increase cooperation in combating serious crime. Referral to the United Nations Model Treaty should be promoted.
- (iii) The principle of *aut dedere aut judicare* (extradite or prosecute) should be implemented to bring fugitive offenders to justice. States should enact laws that allow their nationals to be extradited, especially when there is the consent of the offender. Alternatively, states could extradite their own nationals for trial abroad on the condition that, once convicted, the fugitive offenders will serve their sentences in their respective countries.
- (iv) The minimum imprisonment system should be adopted by all states to make the scope of offences for which mutual legal assistance can be granted as wide as possible (except in regard to coercive measures).
- (v) Where the proceeds of crime are confiscated, the assets should be shared amongst countries to enhance and acknowledge the cooperation necessary to fight organized crime. The basis for asset sharing should be clearly defined in bilateral agreements.
- (vi) United Nations to help member states, through the provision of education materials and conferences, to modernize and harmonize their domestic laws.

With transnational organized crime increasing exponentially, it is imperative that the relevant agencies strengthen and improve existing mechanisms for international co-operation in regard to extradition and mutual legal assistance. The introduction of related agreements and treaties, flexible requirements or conditions, and an ethos of cooperation is essential to combat the growing threat of transnational organized crime in the twenty-first century.

B. The 115th International Training Course

1. Introduction

UNAFEI conducted the 115th International Training Course from 15 May to 7 July 2000 with the main theme, “Current Issues in Correctional Treatment and Effective Countermeasures”. This Course consisted of 23 participants from 14 countries. The Institute’s selection of this theme reflects its concern regarding the contemporary problems increasingly faced by correctional administrations worldwide. These problems include overcrowding and the treatment of special categories of prisoners, particularly women, drug-addicted and foreign offenders. By clarifying the actual situation experienced by correctional administrators in the Asia-Pacific region, solutions and countermeasures to the challenges in these areas can be developed and implemented for the betterment of criminal justice.

2. Methodology

The participants identified the current situation of and problems experienced in relation to current correctional administration, particularly overcrowding and the treatment of female, foreign and drug-addicted prisoners. In this regard, the current trends of prisoners and their problems, and the underlying causes of overcrowding, were acknowledged and explored with a view to reducing disparities in treatment and for the overall improvement of correctional practices.

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

- Group 1: Practical Measures to Alleviate the Problem of Overcrowding;
- Group 2: Practical Measures to Improve Prison Conditions; and
- Group 3: Current Trends and Problems of Prisoners, and Measures for Effective Treatment.

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. Sixteen sessions were allocated for Group Discussion. In the fifth, sixth and seventh 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 seventh 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 Sessions, where they were endorsed as the reports of the Course. The full texts of the reports were published in the UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 57.

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3. Outcome Summary

In recent years, many countries have been confronted with important issues such as overcrowding in correctional facilities, improvement of prison conditions, an increase of drug-related offenders and the shortage of effective treatment programmes. Longer terms of detention for unsentenced inmates and ineffective options for non-institutional treatment are considered two of the major causes of overcrowding.

On the improvement of prison conditions, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, defines the standard of institutional treatment (including prison conditions) to be satisfied by each country. However, many countries are confronted with problems which hinder the fulfillment of this standard.

Similarly, the development and promotion of effective treatment methods for problematic prisoners is becoming more necessary. With the international tendency towards borderless crime, foreign prisoners are increasing in number; with different life customs, language and difficulty in communication becoming significant treatment issues. Additionally, how to control the health of inmates (including HIV positive inmates) has become an important correctional issue, particularly in relation to the treatment of drug-related prisoners. Finally, gender differences in the treatment of prisoners requires equal attention.

In response to the above issues, the following countermeasures are suggested in regard to resource constraints and overcrowding:

- (i) Speedy criminal procedure and effective use of alternative measures to imprisonment including the use of fines, suspension of sentence, community service orders, weekend detention, house arrest, binding over and recognizance.
- (ii) Introduction of Drug Court, utilizing treatment programmes as an alternative to imprisonment.
- (iii) Better utilization of budget to update obsolete facilities, meet base needs and develop reporting/assessment systems to ensure the best use of current resources.
- (iv) Consider alternatives to budgetary and space constraints including privatization of services, private sector joint enterprises/ prison works (to augment funding) and open camp prison accommodation.
- (v) Increase transparency of the prison administration to raise public awareness and support for non-custodial measures.
- (vi) Early release measures including parole, remission/reduction of sentence period and pardons.

Similarly, the following countermeasures are suggested in relation to the treatment of foreign, female and drug-addicted prisoners:

- (i) Educate prison officials on the human rights of prisoners, law/legislation, multicultural and addiction issues. Recruit skilled and bi-lingual staff.

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- (ii) Develop inmate handbooks to advise prisoners (especially new entrants) on human rights expectations and obligations. Provide local language and cultural awareness programmes for foreign prisoners.
- (iii) Utilize public sector support and the availability of volunteers for prisoner treatment programmes.
- (iv) To ensure the effectiveness of therapeutic programmes, implement measures to control the influx of drugs into prisons and to reduce drug use recidivism. Separate drug-related/abusing prisoners from mainstream prisoners to reduce contact and negative influences.
- (v) Ensure that female prisoners receive equal treatment including access to rehabilitative and educational programmes. Provide adequate health and child care services, including necessities and child care facilities such as nurseries.
- (vi) The development and promotion of bilateral and multilateral conventions on the transfer of foreign prisoners.

It is necessary for all correctional administrators to work towards the common goal of corrections, that is, to provide humane treatment to all offenders (taking into consideration human rights concepts) and to help them re-integrate successfully back into society. Addressing the special needs of specific groups of prisoners, such as drug-related, female and foreign prisoners, is a fundamental part of this treatment philosophy. Without commitment from all sectors of the criminal justice system, and governmental support, this goal will not be achieved.

C. The 116th International Training Course

1. Introduction

From 28 August to 15 November 2000, UNAFEI conducted the 116th International Training Course with the main theme, "Effective Methods to Combat Transnational Organized Crime in Criminal Justice Processes". This Course consisted of 25 participants from 15 countries. The Institute's selection of this theme reflects its concern regarding the increase of transnational organized crime worldwide. The Course examined current trends and issues in investigating and prosecuting transnational organized crime, particularly the expansion of investigative techniques in the areas of electronic surveillance, controlled delivery, undercover operations and tracing crimes.

2. Methodology

The 116th Course endeavored to explore the best means to more effectively combat transnational organized crime, particularly through the development and expansion of investigative techniques. 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 crime.

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 transnational organized crime cases, as well as the problems and difficulties encountered in that regard. Discussions also highlighted the importance of

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establishing more efficient investigate systems and the need to increase international cooperation in this area 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, with two focus areas respectively, under the guidance of faculty advisers:

- Group 1: (i) Analysis of the current situation of illicit drug trafficking
(ii) Tools facilitating the investigation of transnational organized crime. The current situation, problems and solutions for:
 - (a) Controlled delivery
 - (b) Electronic surveillance (wire-tapping, communications interception, etc)
 - (c) Undercover operations;
- Group 2: (i) Analysis of the current situation of illegal firearms trafficking and human (women, children, migrants) trafficking
(ii) Methods for obtaining the cooperation of witnesses to punish organized criminals. Current situation, problems and solutions for:
 - (a) Immunity system
 - (b) Witness and victim protection programmes; and
- Group 3: (i) Analysis of the current situation of trafficking in stolen vehicles, card fraud, money laundering, major transnational organized criminal groups.
(ii) Components and legal frameworks for combating transnational organized crime:
 - (a) Criminalisation of participation in an organized criminal group
 - (b) Anti-money laundering system
 - (c) Asset forfeiture system (for assets derived from organized crimes)

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 and ten, Plenary Meetings were held to discuss the interim outline of the Group Workshop reports and to offer suggestions and comments. During the Plenary Meetings, 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 Sessions, where they were endorsed as the reports of the Course. The reports were published in full in the UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 58.

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3. Outcome Summary

Transnational organized crime is a growing threat to the security of the international society and the stability of sovereign states. It undermines the integrity of legitimate national economies, global financial systems, the rule of law and fundamental social values. It incorporates all areas of traditional crime including drug trafficking, money laundering, the use of violence and extortion, acts of corruption, trafficking in women and children, fraud, industrial espionage, infringement of intellectual property rights and so forth.

The detection and suppression of transnational organized crime poses unique challenges to investigative authorities. Before addressing these challenges, the groups addressed the current situation regarding illicit drug trafficking, firearms trafficking, the trafficking of stolen vehicles, card fraud, money laundering and the status of major crime groups, to better assess the measures that can be taken to prevent these crimes.

In regard to drugs, the shift of opium production from South East Asia to South West Asia denotes an alarming trend. As the refinement of heroin has diminished in South East Asia, increased production in methamphetamine has occurred in this region. Similarly, increased levels of international drug consumption have been noted in these regions (amongst others), with former drug transit nations now (also) becoming significant drug consuming nations. Corresponding to these shifts in usage, the *modus operandi* and trafficking routes, as wells as the mafia groups involved, have altered dramatically and expanded exponentially.

From the seizures recorded in 1998/99, it is predicted that amphetamine type stimulants (ATS) will be the major drug problem of the 21st century. The small-scale production and easy concealment of these drugs presents complex problems for authorities in terms of detection and prevention, and requires concerted international effort to contain.

Connected to this, the trafficking of firearms has proliferated in many nations due to inter-regional conflicts and porous borders. In some regions, such as Brazil and Papua New Guinea, firearms are allegedly used to purchase narcotics. In other regions, such as Japan, they are primarily used by organized crime groups to carry out their illicit activities. Similarly, aside from human rights considerations, the trafficking of persons has provided increased finance and human resources for international crime groups and their nefarious undertakings. In several regions, illegal immigrants seeking economic alleviation or political refuge have been coerced into prostitution or illegal labor through their links with organized crime groups offering 'safe passage' to foreign nations. In other regions, women and children are forcibly removed from their homelands to be used in combat, slavery or, particularly in Africa, be exchanged for guns.

Of equal concern is the traffic of stolen motor vehicles, card fraud and money laundering mechanisms. The use of underground banking channels such as *Hundi* or *Hawala* allows organized criminal groups to legitimise the proceeds of crime. These channels and similar methods are used to 'clean' funds obtained from the above

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activities. Thus the elimination of money laundering plays a pivotal role in crime prevention strategies.

The use of traditional investigative methods to combat transnational organized crime has proved to be very difficult and ineffective. This demands that law enforcement agencies utilize special investigative tools such as controlled delivery, undercover operations and electronic surveillance (wiretapping, communications interception, etc), whilst maintaining citizens' human rights and reasonable rights to privacy. Further strategies to counter transnational organized crime and enhance the overall effectiveness of investigations at the international level are:

- (i) Ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- (ii) Development of multilateral and bilateral treaties for the sharing of intelligence and the transfer of seized assets.

At the national level, recommendations include:

- (i) Development of anti-money laundering legislation and reform of bank secrecy provisions/ company law (especially in regard to establishing offshore companies).
- (ii) Criminalization of participation in organized criminal groups.
- (iii) Adoption of an immunity system for co-operating defendants in organized crime investigations and trials.
- (iv) Introducing witness protection programmes, including relocation, identity change, police protection and financial assistance, for organized crime trials.
- (v) Identity protection mechanisms in organized crime trials, including non-disclosure of witness information, video link testimonies, out-of-court examination etc.
- (vi) Denial of bail for organized crime defendants.

D. Special Seminars and Courses

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

The Fifth Special Seminar for Senior Officials of Criminal Justice in the People's Republic of China, entitled "Participation of the Public and Victims in Criminal Justice Administration", was held from 28 February to 17 March 2000. Ten senior criminal justice officials and UNAFEI faculty comparatively discussed contemporary problems faced by China and Japan in the realization of criminal justice.

2. First Special Seminar for Kenya on Juvenile Delinquent Treatment Systems

UNAFEI conducted the First Special Seminar for Kenyan criminal justice officials who are working for the prevention of delinquency and the treatment of juvenile delinquents in their country. The Seminar, entitled "Juvenile Treatment Systems", was held from 2 October to 25 October 2000. The Seminar exposed Kenyan officials to the workings of the Japanese juvenile justice and treatment system through lectures and observation visits to relevant agencies. As a result of this comparative study, the officials successfully developed action plans for the implementation and development

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of institutional and community-based treatment systems for juvenile delinquents in Kenya.

3. Third Special Training Course on Corruption Control in Criminal Justice

UNAFEI conducted the Third Special Training Course entitled “Corruption Control in Criminal Justice” from 6 November to 1 December 2000. In this course, thirteen foreign officials engaged in corruption control comparatively analyzed the current situation of corruption, methods of corruption prevention, and measures to enhance international cooperation in this regard.

III. WORKSHOP ON CRIMES RELATED TO THE COMPUTER NETWORK

UNAFEI organized the Workshop on “Crimes Related to the Computer Network”, during the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which was held in Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000.

The Workshop was a one-day programme held on 15 April 2000. It consisted of a keynote speech, presentations and panel discussions, with the participation of 17 experts from all over the world. The objective of the Workshop was to provide participants with information and knowledge about computer crime from both a substantive standpoint and an investigative standpoint.

In the Keynote address, the Honourable Ms. Anne McLellan, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada, noted the growing seriousness of domestic and transnational computer crime, and the importance of developing effective laws and procedures for controlling it, without unduly interfering in the legitimate and beneficial effects of this new technology.

The Workshop held a series of panel discussions. The first panel, entitled “Crimes Related to the Computer Network: What are they? Which abuses should be criminalized, and how? How can they be prevented?”, reviewed computer crimes from a criminological and legal point of view. The second panel, entitled “Search and Seizure: Obtaining Data within a Networked Environment”, comprised of a case-study scenario on the technical and legal issues that arise from the legal search and seizure of data from computer networks. The third panel, “Search and Seizure: Tracking Suspects across Computer Networks”, consisted of a case-study scenario on the tracing of computer communications in multinational networks. The fourth and final panel, “New Partnerships: Law Enforcement and Industry Cooperation”, dealt with the relationship between law enforcement, and computer and Internet industries.

As a result of the discussions, the Workshop reached the following conclusions:

1. Computer-related crime should be criminalized;
2. Adequate procedural laws are needed for the investigation and prosecution of cyber-criminals;
3. Government and industry should work together towards the common goal of preventing and combating computer crime, so as to make the Internet a secure place;

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4. Improved international cooperation is needed in order to trace criminals on the Internet;
5. The United Nations should take further action with regard to the provision of technical cooperation and assistance concerning crimes related to computer networks.

In furtherance of the objectives of the Workshop, in April 2000 UNAFEI published "Crimes Related to the Computer Network - Challenges of the Twenty-first Century", a compilation of the written contributions to the first Experts Meeting on the Workshop on Crimes Related to the Computer Network held at UNAFEI October 5 to 9, 1998. These contributions provide the common basis of discussion amongst the Meeting's members in determining the scope of the Workshop and the issues to be discussed. It is believed that this publication will benefit those generally interested in crimes related to computer networks, as well as provide a contextual background to the Workshop's development.

IV. TECHNICAL COOPERATION

A. Joint Seminars

Since 1981, UNAFEI has conducted 21 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.

1. Nepal-UNAFEI Joint Seminar

The Nepal-UNAFEI Joint Seminar was held in Kathmandu under the theme of "Effective Countermeasures to Combat Organized Crime in Criminal Justice Processes" from 19 to 22 December 2000. The Government of the Kingdom of Nepal, through the Ministry of Home Affairs, and UNAFEI organized the Joint Seminar. The Joint Seminar was attended by high-ranking Nepalese government officials, representing all sectors of the criminal justice system. The UNAFEI delegation comprised of the Director, Deputy Director, three professors, the Linguistic Adviser and an official from the National Police Agency of Japan. The Joint Seminar concluded with the adoption of the resulting recommendations for the betterment of the Nepalese criminal justice system, as from each session.

B. Regional Training Programmes

1. Thailand

In January 2000, UNAFEI dispatched two professors to Thailand to assist the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) in organizing the Eighth Regional Training Course on "Effective Countermeasures against Drug Offences and the Advancement of Criminal Justice Administration."

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2. Costa Rica

In July 2000, UNAFEI dispatched two professors to Costa Rica to attend the Second Regional Seminar on “Effective Measures for the Improvement of Prison Conditions and Correctional Programmes”, organized and hosted by the Government of Costa Rica through the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD).

3. Others

In July and August 2000, 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.

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 2000 UNAFEI updated its research by requesting several experts from countries in the Asia-Pacific region to report on their respective correctional systems. UNAFEI subsequently compiled and published these reports in a book entitled “Institutional Treatment 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 2000, the 55th edition of the Resource Material Series was published, as was “Criminal Justice in Japan”, a book presenting a concise picture of the actual practices in, and administration of, criminal justice in Japan. Additionally, issues 101 to 103 of the UNAFEI Newsletter were published, including a brief report on each course and seminar (from the 114th to the 116th respectively) and providing other timely information.

UNAFEI also published “Crimes Related to the Computer Network - Challenges of the Twenty-first Century”, a compilation of the written contributions to the first

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Experts Meeting on the Workshop on Crimes Related to the Computer Network, held at UNAFEI 5 to 9 October, 1998 in preparation for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

VIII. OTHER ACTIVITIES

A. Public Lecture Programme

On 10 February 2000, 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 114th 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, Dr. Michael Platcha (Professor, Faculty of Law, Gdansk University, Poland) and Mr. John E. Harris. (Acting Director, Office of International Affairs, Criminal Division, US Department of Justice, the United States of America) were invited as speakers to the Programme. They delivered lectures respectively entitled "The Lockerbie Affair: When Extradition Fails, are the United Nations Sanctions a Solution? The Role of the Security Council in the Enforcing of the Rule *Aut Dedere Aut Judicare*" and "Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties: Necessity, Merits and Problems arising in the Negotiation Process".

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. Masahiro Tauchi (Deputy Director) and Mr. Hiroshi Tsutomi (Professor) represented UNAFEI at the "8th Regional Training Course on Effective Countermeasures against Drug Offenders and the Advancement of Criminal Justice Administration" convened by the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), Thailand. Mr. Tauchi and Mr. Tsutomi presented expert lectures on the role of the UNDCP in narcotics law enforcement, and on the work of the ONCB in this regard. The Training Course was held in Thailand from 16 to 29 January 2000.

Mr. Keiichi Aizawa (Professor) and Mr. Shoji Imafuku (Professor) presented at a conference on "Cooperation in Community-based Corrections in 2000", held in Pattaya, Thailand, 21 to 22 February 2000. Mr. Imafuku then traveled to Singapore to conduct research on community-based treatment systems in the field of corrections between 23 to 25 February 2000.

Mr. Hiroshi Tsutomi (Professor) attended the Regional Seminar on Assessment and Classification of Adult Offenders and Juvenile Delinquents held by the Economic and

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Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Bangkok, Thailand, from 12 to 16 March 2000.

Mr. Mikinao Kitada (Director) and Mr. Chikara Satou (Professor) visited Tashkent, Uzbekistan, from 19 to 25 March 2000, to attend the Central Asian Seminar on Transnational Organized Crime, held by the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNODCCP).

Mr. Masahiro Tauchi (Deputy Director), Mr. Hiroshi Iitsuka (Professor), Mr. Akihiro Nosaka (Professor) represented UNAFEI at the follow-up seminar to the Bangladesh-UNAFEI Joint Seminar of March 1998, held in Dhaka, Bangladesh 19 to 21 March 2000. The Deputy Director and the professors then visited Manila, the Philippines, to conduct a study tour of the *Muntinlupa* Halfway House and the Philippine Department of Justice, from 22 to 24 March 2000.

Mr. Mikinao Kitada (Director), Mr. Keiichi Aizawa (Deputy Director), Mr. Hiroshi Iitsuka (Professor), Mr. Shinya Watanabe (Professor) and Mr. Katsuhiko Jimbo (officer) attended the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Vienna, from 10 to 17 April 2000. The UNAFEI delegation then attended the Ninth United Nations Commission on the Prevention of Crime and Criminal Justice, also held in Vienna, from 18 to 20 April 2000.

Mr. Yuichiro Tachi (Professor) and Mr. Chikara Satou (Professor) attended the ninth session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, held in Vienna, Austria from 12 to 18 June 2000.

Mr. Keiichi Aizawa (Deputy Director), Mr. Chikara Satou (Professor), Ms. Mikiko Kakihara (Professor), and Mr. Kenji Koroyasu (President, Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice) visited the People's Republic of China, from 12 to 19 July 2000, for the purpose of fostering international exchange in criminal justice administration.

Mr. Hiroshi Tsutomi (Professor) and Mr. Akihiro Nosaka (Professor) visited Kenya as short-term experts, as part of a JICA international assistance scheme for the prevention of crime by children and young persons, from 16 July to 25 August 2000.

Mr. Hiroshi Iitsuka (Professor) and Mr. Shinya Watanabe (Professor) represented UNAFEI at the Second International Training Course on the Improvement of Prison Conditions and Correctional Programmes, San Jose, Costa Rica, from 18 to 26 July 2000.

Mr. Mikinao Kitada (Director) presented a lecture on behalf of UNAFEI at the First World Congress on Public Security and the Procurement and Administration of Justice, Mexico City, Mexico, 25 to 29 July 2000.

Mr. Mikinao Kitada (Director) visited the International Center for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (ICCLRCJP) in Vancouver, Canada, from 28 to 30

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July 2000, to exchange views on the administration of criminal justice institutes and the working programme of each institute for fiscal year 2001.

Mr. Hiroshi Iitsuka (Professor) visited Kathmandu, Nepal, from 8 to 13 August 2000, in preparation for the Nepal-UNAFEI Joint Seminar to be held December 2000.

Mr. Hiroshi Tsutomi (Professor) participated in the Youth Justice 2000 Conference Singapore from the 13 to 15 September 2000.

Mr. Mikinao Kitada (Director) attended the Fifteenth Coordination Meeting of the Network of UN Institutes in Turin, Italy from 19 to 20 September 2000. He then traveled to Courmayeur, Italy to attend the Eighth ISPAC Plenary Session and the International Conference on “Countering Terrorism through Enhanced International Co-operation” from 21 to 22 September and 22 to 24 September 2000, respectively.

Mr. Mikinao Kitada (Director) and Mr. Keiichi Aizawa (Deputy Director) attended the Eighth Asia Crime Prevention Foundation World Conference held in Beijing, The People’s Republic of China from 11 to 16 October 2000. UNAFEI was co-organizer of the Group Meeting “Internet Related and Other ‘High-tech’ Crimes” for this conference; a follow-up forum to the “Workshop on Crimes Related to the Computer Network”, which UNAFEI coordinated as part of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, held in Vienna, April 2000.

Mr. Shinya Watanabe (Professor) represented UNAFEI at the Twentieth Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators in Sydney, Australia from 5 to 11 November 2000.

Mr. Keiichi Aizawa attended the First Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) Symposium in Hong Kong from 13 to 16 November 2000.

Mr. Mikinao Kitada (Director), Mr. Keiichi Aizawa (Deputy Director), Mr. Yuichiro Tachi (Professor), Mr. Hiroshi Iitsuka (Professor), Mr. Hiroshi Tsutomi (Professor), and Ms. Rebecca Findlay-Debeck (Linguistic Adviser) represented UNAFEI at the Nepal-UNAFEI Joint Seminar on “Effective Countermeasures to Combat Organized Crime in Criminal Justice Processes”, in Kathmandu, Nepal, from 19 to 22 December 2000.

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. An example of this cooperation and corroboration can be seen in 8th ACPF International World Conference, which was held in Beijing, the Peoples Republic of China, in October 2000. UNAFEI co-organized the Group Meeting “Internet Related and Other ‘High-tech’ Crimes” as part of the World Conference. This Group Meeting was a follow-up forum to the “Workshop on Crimes Related to the Computer Network”, which

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UNAFEI coordinated as part of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, held in Vienna, April 2000.

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. Moreover, the Ministry of Justice invites visiting experts from abroad to each training course and seminar. The Institute has also received valuable assistance from various experts, volunteers and related agencies in conducting its training programmes.

B. Faculty Changes

Mr. Masahiro Tauchi, formerly Deputy Director of UNAFEI, was transferred to Tokyo Public Prosecutors Office and appointed Deputy Director of General Affairs Department on 1 April 2000.

Mr. Keiichi Aizawa, formerly Professor of UNAFEI, was appointed Deputy Director of UNAFEI on 1 April 2000.

Mr. Shoji Imafuku, formerly Professor of UNAFEI, was transferred to the Kanto Regional Parole Board as Assistant Chief of General Affairs Division on 1 April 2000.

Mr. Yuichiro Tachi, formerly a Public Prosecutor with the Osaka District Public Prosecutors Office, joined UNAFEI as a Professor on 1 April 2000.

Ms. Mikiko Kakihara, formerly an Administrative Official in the Counsellors' Office of the Rehabilitation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice, joined UNAFEI as a Professor on 1 April 2000.

X. FINANCES

The Ministry of Justice primarily provides the Institute's budget. The total amount of the UNAFEI budget is approximately ¥336 million per year. Additionally, JICA and the ACPF provides assistance for the Institute's international training courses and seminars.