

MAIN ACTIVITIES OF UNAFEI (1 January 2003 - 31 December 2003)

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 (eight weeks duration) and one international seminar (five weeks duration). Approximately 90 government officials from various overseas countries receive fellowships from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA; an independent administrative institution 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 42 years of existence, UNAFEI has conducted a total of 125 international training courses and seminars, in which approximately 3048 criminal justice personnel have participated, representing 104 different countries. UNAFEI has also conducted a number of other specialized courses, both country and subject focused, in which hundreds of other participants from many countries have been involved in. 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.

A. The 123rd International Seminar

1. Introduction

From 14 January to 13 February 2003, 22 participants from 15 countries attended the 123rd International Seminar to examine the main theme of "The Protection of Victims of Crime and the Active Participation of Victims in the Criminal Justice Process Specifically Considering Restorative Justice Approaches".

2. Methodology

Firstly, the Seminar participants respectively introduced the current position regarding the role and function of criminal justice agencies in their country in regard to the main theme. Secondly General Discussion Sessions in the conference hall examined the subtopics of the main theme. In sum, the participants comprehensively examined the measures that were available to protect victims of crime, problems encountered and ways to improve that protection. They also carefully considered restorative

justice approaches and arrived at a number of important recommendations. To conduct each session efficiently, the UNAFEI faculty provided the following seven topics for participant discussion:

- Topic 1: The strengthening of immediate and direct support for the victim and the establishment of a system of monetary support for the victim;
- Topic 2: Current situation, problems and solutions in relation to measures to protect victims of crime;
- Topic 3: Particular issues in utilizing restorative justice approaches such as the Victim Offender Reconciliation Programme (VORP), Victim Offender Mediation Programme (VOM), Victim Offender Dialogue Programme, family group conferencing and others;
- Topic 4: The argument on the theoretical basis of restorative justice, relationship between restorative justice and criminal justice, including the aims and goals of restorative justice in comparison with criminal justice;
- Topic 5: Major obstacles for introducing restorative justice approaches and effective utilization of restorative justice approaches in the criminal justice system;
- Topic 6: System/measures in relation to the active participation of victims in the criminal justice process; and
- Topic 7: Measures to provide information for victims of crime in the criminal justice system.

A chairperson, co-chairperson, rapporteur and co-rapporteur 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. The General Discussion Paper summarized the vital points of the seven general discussion sessions. This paper will be printed in UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 63.

3. Outcome Summary

The role of victims in the criminal justice process has traditionally been limited to that of witnesses; it has only been recently that the needs of victims have been given recognition. An impetus for change has been the adoption, in 1985, of the "Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power" at the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

The participants produced a general discussion paper which separately addressed the issues of: support and protection of victims; and restorative justice approaches and made comprehensive recommendations for both.

It was proposed that in order to fully implement support and protection for victims of crime the "Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power" be respected by both individuals and nations. The following recommendations were made:

- (i) Taking into account each country's needs pilot projects should first be set up for victim support and assistance.
- (ii) Development of victim support and assistance requires a better understanding of victims; therefore there is need to plan and conduct systematic training of facilitators. Experts from countries with advanced victim support systems, e.g., the U.K., the U.S., etc. should be invited to help.
- (iii) Traditional wisdom and customs should not be disregarded or disqualified since community development and mobilization may provide more appropriate services for victims of crime than institutionalized systems.
- (iv) Basic information about criminal proceedings (such as arrest of the offender, prosecution, schedule of trial, release on bail, etc.) should be provided to victims by the competent authorities.
- (v) In order to positively reflect victims' rights at trial, "private accessory prosecutions" should be introduced if necessary, where the victims can participate in the criminal trial as private prosecutors in addition to public prosecutors.
- (vi) Every country with a private prosecution system must ensure that the victim is not placed in a disadvantageous situation because of poverty and/or lack of legal expertise. In countries where private prosecutions are not available, there should be some appropriate measures to complain or appeal against the decision of non-prosecution by public prosecutors.
- (vii) The police and other criminal justice related authorities should provide protective measures to victims/witnesses in danger, such as escort services etc.

- (viii) Separate waiting rooms between offenders and victims/witnesses, and partitions in courtrooms should be introduced. A video link should be available if the financial circumstances of the respective countries enable this.
- (ix) Due to the burden on resources of establishing comprehensive victim support services it was recommended that only areas with the most pressing needs initially establish such services. As awareness of the issues grows and resources become available it could gradually be expanded.

The restorative justice approach is one which considers the loss caused by crime through the active participation of the victim, offender and the community. The Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century was adopted by the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders in Vienna in April 2000. This encourages the development of restorative justice policies, procedures and programmes that are respectful of the rights, needs and interests of victims, offenders, communities and all other parties.

Although restorative justice has been defined in numerous ways, the participants reached a common understanding about restorative justice as follows: "Restorative justice provides a process with opportunities for victims, offenders and the community affected by a specific offense and is a means to collectively identify and address harms, needs, and obligations, in order to heal and put things as right as possible".

Based upon the aims and goals of restorative justice the following recommendations for introducing and utilizing restorative justice approaches were made:

- (i) When each country initiates restorative justice approaches, pilot programmes which correspond with problem-oriented approaches should be started, considering the feasibility and efficacy of such approaches.
- (ii) The state should: try to solve general problems such as ignorance and constraints of resources; ensure a fair process and outcome for the parties concerned; take effective measures to ensure parties have equal bargaining power; and protect the human rights of offenders under the due process of law.
- (iii) Research has proved that restorative justice approaches are useful in prevention of re-offending, and provide satisfactory results for the parties concerned, however there is still a need for more research widening the scope, particularly in the field of domestic violence.
- (iv) Adequate information about restorative justice should be provided to the general public and persons working for the criminal justice system.
- (v) When the restorative justice process is implemented, guidelines should be observed, such as voluntary participation; trained facilitators and mediators should guide the process; and appropriate follow-up should be carried out to confirm the implementation of the agreement.

B. The 124th International Training Course

1. Introduction

UNAFEI conducted the 124th International Training Course from 21 April to 12 June 2003 with the main theme, "The Effective Prevention and Enhancement of Treatment for Drug Abusers in the Criminal Justice Process". This Course consisted of 26 participants from 13 countries. The purpose of this International Training Course was to offer participants an opportunity to share information of the current situation of drug abuse; punishments; prevention and treatment for drug abuse; and the challenges faced by each country. At the same time the course offered participants the opportunity to explore more effective measures and strategies for preventing drug abuse and treating drug abusers to promote their reintegration into society.

2. Methodology

The participants identified the current situation of and problems experienced in preventing drug abuse and treating drug abusers within the criminal justice system. It was acknowledged that there might be a causal link between the increase in drug abusers and the lack of treatment afforded convicted drug abusers. The participants explored the types of treatment programmes that are and which could be offered at both the pre and post sentencing stage.

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 two groups under the guidance of faculty advisers:

- Group 1: Effective prevention of drug abuse and the enhancement of treatment for drug abusers at the pre-sentencing stage; and
- Group 2: Effective prevention of drug abuse and enhancement of treatment for drug abusers at the post sentencing stage.

The two groups elected a chairperson, co-chairperson, rapporteur and co-rapporteur 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. Sessions were allocated for Group Discussion. During the course, 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 will be published in the UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 64.

3. Outcome Summary

Drug abuse has a huge impact on all fields of the criminal justice administration. In view of the seriousness of drug related problems, many countries have taken specific measures to combat it. In addition international instruments such as the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988) to promote international cooperation in drug control have been implemented. Meanwhile in order to effectively cope with drug abuse problems, drug demand reduction policies also need to be incorporated in a comprehensive strategy against drug abuse. The General Assembly of the United Nations at the 20th Special Session in 1998 recognized the need for such a strategy. It emphasized the need for early detection and prevention of drug abuse and appropriate rehabilitative services.

Worldwide drug abuse is on the increase. Several reasons might be adduced for this including the fact that the majority of countries' drug abusers are convicted without much consideration for their treatment. Research indicates that pre-sentencing treatment is very successful in reducing recidivism and rehabilitating the abuser. However the legal position in some participating countries is that drug abusers are criminals and should only receive punishment.

Most of the participating countries do not have treatment programmes for drug abusers at the pre-sentencing stage. Also, there are considerable differences regarding the ways in handling drug abuse problems, i.e. whether drug abuse be criminalized or decriminalized, therefore, there are many difficulties and problems concerning the introduction of such programmes without contradicting the current legal framework of the respective countries. The recommendations that follow are in respect of programmes at the pre-sentencing stage for the purpose of rehabilitation and reintegration of drug abusers, creating a safer community and reducing the caseload of criminal justice agencies.

- (i) It is necessary to introduce pre-sentencing treatment in dealing with the drug abusers in the interests of criminal justice and society.
- (ii) The implementation of a pre-sentencing treatment programme should be in accordance with each country's legal framework, social background and so on.
- (iii) In the introduction of any pre-sentencing treatment, the following factors should be considered: presumption of innocence; the target of the treatment: persons who commit drug abuse (however, countries may wish to consider the possibility of enlarging the scope of the programme by encompassing drug abusers who commit other offences under the influence of drugs or for the purpose of obtaining drugs); necessity of consent – a voluntary scheme could be implemented in countries that criminalize drug use and a compulsory scheme would be a better option in countries that do not criminalize drug use; since most criminal justice agencies lack necessary manpower, skill and knowledge in administering effective treatment it is indispensable to establish and maintain coordination among treatment agencies and criminal justice agencies; successful completion of

treatment should result in non-prosecution or dismissal of charges, or be taken as a mitigating factor if a charge is for drug abuse only.

- (iv) Comprehensive community drug education programmes are necessary.

As regards the prevention of drug abuse and the enhancement of treatment at the post-sentencing stage, the following recommendations were made:

- (i) Through Care is an essential continuous process of supervision and support from institutional and community-based treatment to aftercare. Major agencies and organizations should formulate multi disciplinary teams to plan and manage the entire Through Care process. A continuous circle of research, monitoring, assessment and planning during the Through Care process is of vital importance.
- (ii) Early family participation in treatment is very desirable as most of the drug abusers have a background of family disruption. Thus, family therapy and counseling from the beginning is important.
- (iii) Drug relapse is a common phenomenon in the process of recovery. Starting the relapse prevention programme at the aftercare stage will be too late for the drug abusers to learn and develop skills for overcoming the triggers which drag them back to the re-using road. Relapse prevention should receive attention throughout rehabilitation.
- (iv) The ideal Through Care can be achieved by emphasizing collaboration and co-ordination of agencies and departments.
- (v) The establishment of a common database management system, which can be utilized by all of the stakeholders for programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation, is essential. Dissemination of the analyzed information should be used by policy makers in formulating an effective and efficient strategy and policy.
- (vi) Effective strategies should be put in place to intercept negative practices such as drug smuggling in prison and other practices which lead to a vicious cycle.

C. The 125th International Training Course

1. Introduction

From 8 September to 30 October 2003, UNAFEI conducted the 125th International Training Course with the main theme, "Effective Countermeasures against Illicit Drug Trafficking and Money Laundering". This Course consisted of 24 participants from 13 countries. The purpose of this International Training Course was to offer participants an opportunity to share information on the current situation of Illicit drug trafficking and money laundering, and the challenges faced by each country. At the same time the course offered participants the opportunity to explore more effective measures and strategies to meet these challenges.

2. Methodology

The 125th Course endeavored to explore the best means to effectively combat illicit drug trafficking and money laundering. The participants comprehensively examined measures to prevent drug trafficking and studied ways in which money laundering could be detected and prevented. This was accomplished primarily through a comparative analysis of the current situation and the problems encountered in tackling these issues. The participants' in-depth discussions enabled them to put forth effective and practical solutions.

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:

- Group 1: Effective criminal investigation;
- Group 2: Countermeasures against organized crime; and
- Group 3: Effectively tracing the proceeds of crime, focusing on countermeasures against money laundering.

Each group elected a chairperson, co-chairperson(s), rapporteur(s) and co-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.

In weeks six and seven 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 will be published in full in the UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 65.

3. Outcome Summary

Drug trafficking is of great concern to the international community because it affects not only individuals but the whole of society itself. Many organized criminal groups rely heavily on it as a source of income which is used in turn to fund their growth. In order to make an impact on drug offences it is necessary to not only prevent them from committing these offences but also to deprive these groups of this income. Criminals however go to great lengths to conceal their proceeds of crime and therefore it is essential that serious measures are taken in order to prevent this money laundering.

The collection of information is paramount in the successful investigation of drug trafficking. There is, however, a need to improve conventional investigation methods in order that the criminals will be arrested and successfully prosecuted. They can be categorized as: intra-agency measures; inter-agency measures; and international forum.

(i) Intra-Agency

Expert investigators with experience in the field of investigation should conduct on-the-job training for less experienced investigators. It is also necessary that police investigators maintain a checklist so they can easily refer to the standard operating procedures that must be followed. Analysis of failed operations will help them determine the cause and reason why such operations were not successful.

(ii) Inter-Agency (Domestic)

In order to share information, liaison committee meetings among investigation agencies involved in drug offenses should be held. By conducting such meetings regularly they can also become acquainted with other personnel and thus create a closer working relationship. Feedback between prosecutors and investigators should be maintained in order to have a constant and regular follow-up on the status of a case to ensure that all the necessary witnesses and evidence are properly presented.

(iii) International Forum

It is desirable to have a working level meeting among involved nations. At this meeting, information exchange regarding specific cases and procedures for international investigation should be discussed. Secondly, placing personnel at embassies etc., as liaison officers from the investigation agency, is very effective because the liaison officers can smooth the administrative process during a mutual assistance case. Thirdly, it is important to actively participate in various international training courses and forum held by international organizations. Through this participation, global trends regarding drug trafficking and money laundering and the latest information regarding international measures can be acquired. Lastly, database sharing or creating mutual link measures will be effective among countries that closely cooperate.

The introduction of new investigation techniques is necessary to combat organized crime organizations involved in drug trafficking. Controlled delivery for example is encouraged by the TOC Convention; it is vitally important however that proper procedures are followed to ensure the admissibility of such evidence. The effectiveness of this technique can be improved when it is combined with other techniques such as electronic surveillance which is a very efficient method of collecting critical data but has the disadvantage of requiring a large financial investment. Many countries have experienced a significant expansion in the use of undercover operations which has helped secure the convictions of drug traffickers and dealers. It is of course vital to ensure that key prosecution witnesses are not intimidated and so to secure the cooperation and safety of key witnesses a witness protection programme is very desirable.

In order to effectively combat money laundering it is essential that countries that have not yet criminalized it do so and also set up Financial Intelligence units (FIU's). In this regard the following recommendations were made:

- (i) Existing laws should be amended in the following ways: the scope of predicate offences should be expanded; STR's should be clearly defined; leakage of information by bank officials should be criminalized; a legal framework should be provided for cooperation between agencies; legislation should enable new investigative techniques; supervisory systems should be established for non-banking financial institutions; and fair and effective measures for investigative authorities to obtain bank records should be provided.
- (ii) It is important to launch an active awareness raising campaign to promote the common understanding that anti-money laundering measures are necessary.
- (iii) Law enforcement officials and staff of FIU's should receive adequate training to provide them with skills and knowledge regarding the investigation of money laundering.
- (iv) A regime for greater cooperation between law enforcement officials and other relevant agencies should be established.
- (v) States should ratify and enact laws to implement UN Conventions such as: the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances requiring State Parties to take necessary measures to trace, freeze and forfeit the proceeds in relation to drug offences; and the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- (vi) International cooperation should be promoted.

D. Special Seminars and Courses

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

The Eighth Special Seminar for Senior Officials of Criminal Justice in the People's Republic of China, entitled "International Cooperation in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice – to Focus on the Implementation of the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 and the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime", was held from 24 February to 14 March 2003. Twelve senior criminal justice officials and the UNAFEI faculty comparatively discussed contemporary problems faced by China and Japan in relation to the above theme.

2. Fourth Training Course for Kenya on Juvenile Delinquent Treatment Systems

UNAFEI conducted the Fourth Training Course for Kenyan criminal justice officials who are working for the prevention of delinquency and the treatment of juvenile delinquents in their country. The Course, entitled "Juvenile Delinquent Treatment Systems", was held from 4 November to 28 November 2003. The Course 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 of institutional and community-based treatment systems for juvenile delinquents in Kenya. They also developed a plan for the establishment of a network between the police, the courts and the Children's department.

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

UNAFEI conducted the Sixth Special Training Course entitled "Corruption Control in Criminal Justice" from 4 November to 28 November 2003. In this course, seventeen foreign and three Japanese 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. Among the participants four were from the National Counter Corruption Commission of Thailand; the organization that UNAFEI is preparing a new programme for in 2004, based on the Technical Cooperation Project "Support for Anti-Corruption Management".

4. Second Seminar on the Judicial System for Tajikistan

The Second Special Seminar for officials involved in criminal justice from Tajikistan was held from 4 March to 21 March 2003 at UNAFEI. The Seminar was entitled "Transnational Organized Crime and International Cooperation – to Focus on the Implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime". Ten criminal justice officials and the UNAFEI faculty comparatively discussed contemporary problems faced by Tajikistan and Japan in relation to the above theme.

5. J-Net Seminars and an Ad Hoc Seminar on the Revitalization of the Volunteer Probation Aid System for the Philippines

The first "J-Net Seminar on the Revitalization of the Volunteer Probation Aid System for the Philippines" was held in March 2003, and the Second Seminar was held in November 2003. They were conducted in

Manila, Philippines and Tokyo, Japan, through the Japan International Cooperation Agency-Net. An Ad Hoc Seminar was held in March 2003 at UNAFEI for five Parole and Probation officers as a follow up to the first J-Net Seminar.

6. Special Course for Indonesia

A special course for Indonesia on “Comparative Study on Legal and Judicial System for their Reform” was held from 2 June to 5 July 2003 by the International Cooperation Department, Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice of Japan in collaboration with UNAFEI.

7. Special Seminar on the Japanese Justice System for the Office of the Public Prosecutor General of the Macau Special Administrative Region

The “Special Seminar on the Japanese Justice System for the Office of the Public Prosecutor General of the Macau Special Administrative Region” was held at UNAFEI from 24 to 29 August 2003. There were 29 participants from Macau, which included the Prosecutor General, 7 public prosecutors and 21 officers from the public prosecutors office.

III. TECHNICAL COOPERATION

A. Regional Training Programmes

Costa Rica

In July 2003, the Director and a professor from UNAFEI visited Costa Rica to attend the Fifth International Training Course on 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).

B. Seminar on Counter-Terrorism Conventions

During the 125th International Training Course, UNAFEI arranged for the participants to attend a two-day seminar entitled “Counter-Terrorism Conventions for the Purposes of Encouraging the Accession to the Convention by Countries in Southeast Asia”, held by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan.

C. Others

In July and August 2003, the Deputy Director and 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 and implement national standards and regulations for the Children’s department for the treatment of juvenile offenders and to establish a network between the police, the courts and the Children’s department.

IV. 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. In June of 2003 UNAFEI sent questionnaires on the treatment of drug abusers to 8 Asian countries, by the end of the year 6 countries had replied. UNAFEI will analyze the results, conduct a comparative study and make a report in 2004.

V. 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.

VI. 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 2003, the 60th and 61st edition of the Resource Material Series were published. In September 2003 the results of the Indonesia-UNAFEI-JICA Joint Seminar on “Criminal Justice Reform” (held in Jakarta, Indonesia in December 2002) were published.

Additionally, issues 110 to 112 of the UNAFEI Newsletter were published, including a brief report on each course and seminar (from the 123rd to the 125th respectively) and providing other timely information. These publications are also available on UNAFEI's web site <http://www.unafei.or.jp/english>.

VII. OTHER ACTIVITIES

A. Public Lecture Programme

On 31 January 2003, 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 123rd 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, Professor John Braithwaite (Chair, Regulatory Institutions Network Research School of Social Science, the Australian National University) and Ms. Sylvia Frey (Executive Assistant, Section on Criminal Procedure, Federal Ministry of Justice, Germany) were invited as speakers to the Programme. They presented papers on, "Restorative Justice: Justice of the Future" and "Victim's Rights in Germany – Information and Participation in Criminal Procedure, Reparation and Practical Assistance" respectively.

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. Yuichiro Tachi (Professor) attended the International Prosecutors Association Asia Pacific regional Meeting, held in Thailand from 16 to 19 February 2003.

Mr. Kei Someda (Professor) visited Thailand from 3 to 8 March 2003 where he delivered two lectures at the National Seminar on the Treatment of Offenders in the New Century, jointly organized by the Department of Probation and the Thailand Research Fund.

Mr. Kunihiko Sakai (Director) and Keisuke Senta (Professor) attended the 12th Session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in Vienna, Austria from 12 to 24 May 2003.

Mr. Kunihiko Sakai (Director) and Mr. Yasuhiro Tanabe (Professor) attended the Global Forum 3 on Fighting Corruption and Safeguarding Integrity held in Seoul, Korea from 28 May to 1 June 2003.

Ms. Sue Takasu (Professor) visited Malaysia as an Independent Assessment Expert for the World Bank and IMF to assess the effectiveness of the law enforcement concerning anti-money laundering and combating financing terrorism from 13 to 24 July 2003.

Mr. Kunihiko Sakai (Director) and Mr. Hiroyuki Shinkai (Professor) attended the "Fifth International Training Course on Effective Treatment Measures to Facilitate the Reinsertion and the Rehabilitation of Inmates into the Society", held in Costa-Rica from 13 to 26 July 2003.

Ms. Tamaki Yokochi (Professor) visited the Philippines to take part in the 2nd J-Net Seminar on the Revitalization of Volunteer Probation Aid for the Philippines between 14 and 18 July 2003.

Ms. Tomoko Akane (Deputy Director), Mr. Kenji Teramura (Professor) and Mr. Kei Someda (Professor) visited Kenya as short-term experts, as part of a JICA international assistance scheme providing special support to the Children's Department of Kenya from 22 July to 13 August 2003.

Mr. Kunihiko Sakai (Director) and Keisuke Senta (Professor) visited Bangkok, Thailand to do preparatory research for the cooperative project for the NCC between Thailand and UNAFEI from 17 to 23 August 2003.

Ms. Tomoko Akane (Deputy Director), Mr. Toru Miura (Professor) and Mr. Kiyoshi Ezura (Chief of Secretariat) visited the People's Republic of China for the purpose of fostering international exchange between the respective criminal justice administrations from 31 August to 6 September 2003.

Mr. Keisuke Senta (Professor) attended the APG for money laundering in Macau from 14 to 20 September 2003.

Mr. Toru Miura (Professor) and Ms. Tamaki Yokochi (Professor) visited Uzbekistan, Kyrgyz and Tajikistan to consider the necessity of establishing a training course for the Central Asian countries from 14 to 29 October 2003.

Mr. Yasuhiro Tanabe (Professor) visited Hong-Kong from 4 to 7 November 2003 to give a presentation at the 2nd Asian Cyber Crime Summit at the Hong-Kong University.

Ms. Tomoko Akane (Deputy Director) visited Courmayeur, Italy from 26 November to 2 December 2003 to attend: the 18th coordinating meeting of the UN Programme Network Institutes; the 10th ISPAC Plenary Meeting; and the ISPAC International conference on Crime and Technology: New Frontiers for Regulation, Law enforcement and Research.

Ms. Sue Takasu (Professor) visited Bangkok, Thailand from 27 November to 2 December 2003 to attend the ACPF Working Group Meeting on the Plans of Action in Asia for the Implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice as a speaker of one of the sessions on the theme of "Economic and Financial Crimes: Challenges to Sustainable Development".

Mr. Kenji Teramura (Professor) visited Hong Kong from 1 to 6 December 2003 and Thailand between 6 to 14 December to conduct a survey concerning the effective prevention of drug abuse and treatment of drug abusers among Asian countries.

Mr. Kei Someda (Professor) visited Singapore from 1 to 6 December 2003 and Thailand between 6 to 14 December to conduct a survey concerning the effective prevention of drug abuse and treatment of drug abusers among Asian countries.

Mr. Hiroyuki Shinkai (Professor) and Mr. Wataru Inoue (Staff) visited Hong-Kong from 6 to 13 December 2003 to participate in the 23rd Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators.

D. Assisting ACPF Activities

UNAFEI cooperates and corroborates with the ACPF to 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 consists of UNAFEI alumni, the relationship between the two is very strong. An example of this cooperation can be seen in the UNAFEI Seminar for the Office of the Public Prosecutor General of the Macau SAR, which was organized by the ACPF and held by UNAFEI from 25 August to 29 August 2003.

VIII. 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 eight 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. Yuichiro Tachi, formerly Professor of UNAFEI, was transferred to the Osaka District Public Prosecutors office on 1 April 2003.

Mr. Ryuji Kuwayama, formerly Professor of UNAFEI, was transferred to the Research Department of the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice on 1 April 2003.

Ms. Mikiko Kakihara, formerly Professor of UNAFEI, was transferred to the Yokohama Probation office on 1 April 2003.

Mr. Keisuke Senta, formerly Deputy Chief Prosecutor at Oita District Prosecutors office, joined UNAFEI as a Professor on 1 April 2003.

Ms. Tamaki Yokochi, formerly a Probation Officer at the Tokyo Probation Office, joined UNAFEI as a Professor on 1 April 2003.

Mr. Hiroyuki Shinkai, formerly Senior Chief Programme Supervisor at Osaka Prison, joined UNAFEI as a professor on 1 April 2003.

Mr. Sean Brian Eratt, formerly Linguistic Advisor to UNAFEI resigned on 28 February 2003.

Mr. Simon Cornell, a Solicitor from England, joined UNAFEI as Linguistic Advisor on 1 March 2003.

IX. FINANCES

The Ministry of Justice primarily provides the Institute's budget. The total amount of the UNAFEI budget is approximately ¥314 million per year. Additionally, JICA and the ACPF provide assistance for the Institute's international training courses and seminars.