

MAIN ACTIVITIES OF UNAFEI (1 January 2005 - 31 December 2005)

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 (six weeks duration) and one international seminar (five weeks duration). One hundred and twenty 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 Africa, Latin America and Europe. These participants are experienced practitioners and administrators holding relatively senior positions in criminal justice fields.

During its 44 years of existence, UNAFEI has conducted a total of 131 international training courses and seminars, in which approximately 3192 criminal justice personnel have participated, representing 108 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 129th International Seminar

1. Introduction

From 11 January to 9 February 2005, 25 participants from 15 countries attended the 129th International Seminar to examine the main theme of "Crime Prevention in the 21st Century – Effective Prevention of Crime associated with Urbanization based upon Community Involvement and Prevention of Youth Crime and Juvenile Delinquency".

2. Methodology

The objectives of the Course were primarily realized through the Individual Presentations and Group

Workshop sessions. Firstly, the Seminar participants each presented the actual situation, problems and future prospects of their country with respect to the main theme of the Course. The participants were then divided into three group workshops as follows:

- Group 1: Effective Measures for the Prevention of Crime Associated With Urbanization
- Group 2: Effective Measures for Youth at Risk
- Group 3: Role of the Community in the Reintegration of Victims and Offenders into the Community

Each group elected a chairperson, co-chairperson, rapporteur and co-rapporteur in order to facilitate the discussions. During group discussion the group members studied the designated topics and exchanged views based on information obtained through personal experience, the Individual Presentations, lectures and so forth. Later, 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, 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 Seminar. The full texts of these Reports are published in UNAFEI Resource Material Series No 68.

3. Outcome Summary

(i) Effective measures for the prevention of crime associated with urbanization

- a) Emphasising repressive measures in combating crime, such as strengthening law-enforcement and punishment are necessary and some positive results can be expected. However, relying solely on such measures is insufficient since they do not take into account the prevention of crime and reintegration of offenders into the community.
- b) An understanding of where and why crimes occur can improve attempts to fight crime. Maps offer crime analysts graphic representations of such crime related issues.
- c) Proper and meaningful urban planning is essential. If we want to change criminal behaviour, we must first change the environment such as to reduce the opportunities which might lead a person to offend. Target hardening such as installing CCTV, grills on windows and doors, better locks for doors and windows and lighting around houses and other security devices act as a deterrent to prevent the commission of crime.
- d) The creation of social amenities should be provided for people in urban areas. The youth and children for instance, need assistance from the community around them in terms of proper housing, recreation, education, vocational training, employment, etc. that can make their lives better so that they are less likely to commit crimes.
- e) The family as a whole, local government leaders, religious leaders, etc. should get involved in crime prevention. Youths and juvenile delinquents should be educated and sensitized to improve their morals and values.
- f) There are bad effects and a loss of confidence from society's perception of corruption within the police administration. Effective measures must be taken by the government to ensure that there is transparency and accountability.
- g) Inter-agency cooperation is very important. A comprehensive anti-crime programme should be planned in order to have many governmental organizations as well as non-governmental organisations share information and work together.
- h) There should be a partnership between the police and the community letting the latter bear some responsibility in preventing crime. That is to say, that the establishment of community policing is inevitable. As a step forward, introducing a close relationship between the prosecution and the community is of vital importance (Community Prosecution).

(ii) Effective measures for youth at risk

Many new initiatives should be taken by the government, foundations, businesses and non-government organizations to combat juvenile delinquency, youth crimes and unemployment as follows.

- a) There should be an emphasis on staff training and development and cross-disciplinary training should be increased.
- b) There should be professional development opportunities for staff and officials at all levels of the system.

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- c) Measures should be taken to overcome the negative perceptions of juvenile offenders. Negative public reaction to violent offences committed by youths creates great obstacles for them to seek access to community services including education, employment and practical training.
- d) Providing public forums that enable young people to tell their stories is an effective way to engage the media, public officials and the public.
- e) More extensive diversionary measures with more respect for victims should be discussed in the criminal justice system.
- f) Institutional vocational education programmes should offer training only in occupations for which there is demand. Efforts to reach out to employers should extend to public sector employers and small and medium businesses.
- g) The necessary community based services and support for juveniles should be made accessible in the community.
- h) Youth correctional facilities, local workforce development, education and youth development providers should work closely together to connect youth to appropriate services prior to their scheduled release date.
- i) Identifying adequate resources. Policymakers should be informed about the outcome of effective programmes and the cost savings they can achieve.
- j) Common understandings, goals and desired outcomes should be developed through a multi-disciplinary approach involving law enforcers, educators, the judiciary, etc.

The government should put an emphasis on implementing effective early prevention measures, executing criminal justice procedures with more extensive diversionary measures including more respect for victims; and promoting re-integration of juveniles into society with appropriate court dispositions.

(iii) Role of the community in the reintegration of victims and offenders into the community

Rehabilitation of offenders

- a) Develop appropriate offender treatment, support and aftercare measures by utilizing community resources.
- b) Improve the training systems of appropriate organizations and institutions with a view to providing effective delivery of programme activities and services.
- c) Develop appropriate policy guidelines to improve coordination and collaboration among relevant sector agencies, organizations and institutions and the government to consider embedding appropriate policies into legislation.
- d) Introduction of evidence-based practice for offender treatment, support and aftercare.

Victims of crime

- a) Develop standards for police, lawyers, medical professionals and others as well as establish appropriate training and educational courses. There is also a need to raise public awareness on avoiding victimization, promoting understanding of the victims' situation and so on.
- b) Invest in projects to implement victim assistance and support, including services provided to women and children by non-governmental organizations, health and police professionals.
- c) Develop appropriate policy guidelines to improve coordination and collaboration among relevant sector agencies, organizations and institutions.
- d) Adopt legislation to incorporate the principles of the UN Victim Declaration into appropriate language of Members States countries in a form that provides a framework for the implementation of the Declaration.
- e) Invest in research to assess the extent to which victims receive services and justice as well as surveys to measure the extent of victimization and its impact.

Restorative justice approaches

- a) Consider the recruitment and appropriate professional training of selected facilitators.
- b) Establish an expert group of selected and competent officers and facilitators; including volunteers to develop and facilitate the implementation of appropriate restorative justice programmes.
- c) Establish an agency mandated and authorized to provide supervision and monitoring to ensure compliance and fulfilment of the agreement between the offender and victim in the restorative justice programme.

- d) Develop appropriate legislation to provide a basic legal framework for the restorative justice system to protect fundamental human rights.

Other relevant issues

- a) Implement national crime prevention programmes consistent with the UN Guidelines and the Recommendations of the World Health Organization to significantly reduce violence, prioritizing violence within the family.
- b) Foster policing that is focused on strategic approaches to the reduction of crime and partnerships with agencies such as schools, social services and local government that are likely to lead to real reductions in victimization specifically focused upon youth at risk.
- c) Establish local level government crime prevention strategies to diagnose crime problems, develop plans, and implement strategies and monitor success in reducing crime.

There is no single or easy solution to combating crime, especially as we confront the transition into a new knowledge based economy and all that comes with it. The challenge is to continue to explore best practices, and draw from lessons learnt from other countries.

The re-integration of offenders and victims based upon community involvement is the best vehicle to support evidence-based practice in reducing crime levels.

B. The 130th International Training Course

1. Introduction

UNAFEI conducted the 130th International Training Course from 16 May to 23 June 2005 with the main theme, "Integrated Strategies to Confront Domestic Violence and Child Abuse". This Course consisted of 23 participants and 2 observers from 19 countries.

2. Methodology

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 three groups to discuss the following topics under the guidance of faculty advisers:

Group 1: Effective Criminal Justice Responses to Child Abuse and Domestic Violence

Group 2: Protective Measures for Victims of Child Abuse and Domestic Violence

Group 3: Treatment Programmes for Perpetrators

The three groups elected a chairperson, co-chairperson, rapporteur and co-rapporteur to organize the discussions. The group members studied the designated subtopics and exchanged their views based on information obtained through personal experience, the Individual Presentations, lectures and so forth. 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 the 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 are published in this 69th Resource Material Series.

3. Outcome Summary

(i) Effective criminal justice responses to child abuse and domestic violence (CA/DV)

- a) Acts pertaining to CA/DV should be criminalized to ensure the purposes underlined by relevant UN instruments.
- b) There is a need for a multidisciplinary approach to victim protection and support.
- c) Victim protection should not compromise the accused's right to due process and a speedy criminal procedure.
- d) There is a need to rehabilitate offenders to prevent re-offending.
- e) All stakeholders of the criminal justice system who deal with CA/DV should receive training.

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- f) Criminal justice agencies should cooperate and collaborate with other outside agencies.
- g) The possibility of developing programmes to treat offenders should be explored.
- h) Experts and technological improvements should be utilized.

(ii) Protective measures for victims of child abuse and domestic violence

- a) In order to promote general prevention the role of education and public awareness is critical. Media and private sector participation at the grass-roots level in this campaign is a key to success.
- b) The target of these awareness raising campaigns should be people from all strata of society including public officers, community and religious leaders, young couples, children, victims and perpetrators.
- c) In order to encourage reporting, protection of the source of the information should be ensured and professionals with information on victims should be exempted from confidentiality.
- d) A system of mandatory reporting may be implemented to encourage the public to report domestic violence and child abuse.
- e) Maximum channels should be available to the public in order to get relief and a well organized interdisciplinary coordination mechanism can result in providing relief to victims at their doorstep.
- f) A timely and appropriate level of intervention is vital to ensure the safety of victims by secluding victims from perpetrators to prevent repeated victimization and victims should be encouraged to approach shelters and other help centres.
- g) Counselling is not only important for victims to empower them to deal with the situations but perpetrators should also be targeted to improve their behaviour and break the cycle of violence.
- h) Public education is a major way of minimizing secondary victimization by the community. Moreover, criminal justice practitioners should also be aware of the plight of the victims and equipped with skills to deal with victims appropriately.
- i) A legal framework for effective and prompt protective orders should be in place and violations of these orders should be criminalized.
- j) A holistic approach, e.g. Unified Family Courts, is an alternative solution to the problem but its practical difficulties should be taken into account. The prime importance is providing relief and protection to victims and it should be envisaged in existing and future judicial set-ups.

(iii) Treatment programmes for perpetrators

The participants agreed that the perpetrators of CA/DV need to undertake a special perpetrators programme, utilizing the “Common Hybrid Model” as a model programme/model guideline. In order to implement this programme/guideline in each field, we have to consider the different settings in respective countries. For implementation, the following issues should be considered.

- a) States are obliged to promote treatment programmes for CA/DV perpetrators.
- b) Treatment programmes must address the risks, needs and characteristics of target perpetrators.
- c) States must consider the status of perpetrators such as inmates, probationers/parolees.
- d) States can utilize programmes which are proven to be effective based on research evidence. States may change such programmes depending on the particular conditions of respective countries.
- e) State government needs to co-operate with other stakeholders, such as, civil organizations, etc.
- f) Staff competency is important for successful treatment programmes; therefore, appropriate training is essential.
- g) Proper evaluation of the treatment programmes is important.
- h) Safety of victims and their family members should be considered in developing treatment programmes.

C. The 131st International Training Course

1. Introduction

From 29 August to 6 October 2005, UNAFEI conducted the 131st International Training Course with the main theme, “The Use and Application of the United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power - Twenty Years after Its Adoption”. This Course consisted of 24 participants from 17 countries.

2. Methodology

The objectives of this Course 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. To facilitate discussions, the participants were divided into three groups.

Each group elected a chairperson, co-chairperson, rapporteur and co-rapporteur to organize the discussions. The group members studied the situation in each of their countries and exchanged their views based on information obtained through personal experience, the Individual Presentations, lectures and so forth.

Group 1: Protection of Victims of Crime in the Criminal Justice System

Group 2: Response to Needs of Victims of Crime

Group 3: Active Participation of Victims of Crime in the Criminal Justice Process

Plenary Meetings were later 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 UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 70.

3. Outcome Summary

(i) Protection of victims of crime in the criminal justice system

It is highly likely that victims suffer secondary victimization more often while in the hands of the police than in court. Although considerable efforts are now being made in different countries aimed at protecting victims and ensuring their active participation in the criminal justice process, much still needs to be done to improve the knowledge levels of criminal justice practitioners about the impact of crime on victims. Justice officials need therefore to exhibit positive attitudes towards crime victims and victims of abuse of power.

The following are recommended as possible measures to take in order to protect victims of crime in the criminal justice process.

- a) Provide adequate professional training to police investigators, prosecutors and judges in order to change their attitudes and perceptions towards victims of crime, as well as to improve skills for protecting them.
- b) Improve the public affairs office in information dissemination through both print and electronic media to raise awareness levels on the problems and needs of victims.
- c) Consider establishing a substantive and easily accessible victim contact office based, for example, at the national police agency headquarters.
- d) Improve investigators' attitudes, questioning skills, etc. when interviewing victims of crime, so that the victims will not suffer from secondary victimization. Also, ensure that victims are interviewed at police stations or public prosecutors' offices in a separate room and/or time from offenders.

(ii) Response to needs of victims of crime

- a) States should conduct a survey on the impact of physical, financial and psychological injuries, and secondary victimization of crime victims.
- b) Criminal justice personnel should be given training on the impact of secondary victimization and susceptibility of crime victims.
- c) States should endeavour to make various forms of support available to victims of crime at one place.
- d) States should promulgate a code of conduct for criminal justice personnel to deal with victims of crime and victims of abuse of power.
- e) Private victim support organizations and criminal justice personnel should act in cooperation in order to extend maximum support to victims of crime. A coordinating body should be set up to coordinate activities of private victim support organizations and criminal justice agencies.

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- f) A charter containing rights of victims should be adopted by states, and those rights should be widely disseminated so that people are more aware of their rights. This charter should be included in academic curriculum of states.
- g) Victims should be given all information regarding their case as long as it does not jeopardize the investigation and trial of cases.
- h) States should create a fund to compensate victims of crime.

(iii) Active participation of victims of crime in the criminal justice process

It was agreed that the United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power was significant and Member States should consider endeavouring to implement the Declaration as much as possible, based on each country's situation, culture and the justice system.

With this perspective in mind, the following conclusions and recommendations were made:

- a) Victims should be given an opportunity to express their views and concerns, and those should be considered carefully by relevant agencies throughout the criminal justice process.
- b) In the investigation stage, victims should be given an opportunity to express their views and concerns by making a complaint.
- c) Victims should be entitled to access to basic information on the progress of the case at every stage of the judicial process.
- d) Victims should be treated with compassion and respect for their dignity, and should be supported in their efforts to participate in the criminal justice process.
- e) In a jurisdiction where the basic form of prosecution is public prosecution, it is important to have an independent and impartial body to review decisions of non-prosecution in order to ensure fair prosecution.
- f) Private prosecution might be one of the options when the State decides not to prosecute; however, measures should be in place to guard against abuse.
- g) It is important that the judicial system of a country has appropriate judicial and administrative mechanisms to facilitate the victim's participation in the court proceedings.
- h) Victims of crime suffer the most as a result of crime. It is of the utmost importance to give them an opportunity to express their pain and feelings in the form of a Victim Impact Statement and Victim Impact Evidence.
- i) With respect to the compensation and restitution of victims, it is important that victims receive swift restoration for damage inflicted by the offender through the criminal justice process.
- j) Victims' views, amongst other factors, should be considered by the prosecutor in determining whether to appeal.

D. Special Seminars and Courses

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

The Tenth Special Seminar for Senior Criminal Justice Officials of the People's Republic of China, entitled "Protection of Human Rights for Suspects and Defendants in Criminal Proceedings and Utilization of Non-custodial Measures in the Criminal Justice System", was held from 21 February to 10 March 2005. Sixteen senior criminal justice officials and the UNAFEI faculty comparatively discussed contemporary problems faced by China and Japan in relation to the above theme.

2. The First Seminar on Criminal Justice for Central Asia

The First Seminar on Criminal Justice for Central Asia entitled "Comparative Study on the Criminal Justice Systems of the Participating Countries and Japan - For the Establishment of a Fair and Efficient Criminal Justice System" was held from 28 February to 16 March 2005. The participants comprised of sixteen criminal justice officers from the five Central Asian countries, namely Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

3. The Second Special Training Course on Strengthening the Anti-Corruption Capacity in Thailand

The Second Special Training Course on "Strengthening the Anti-Corruption Capacity in Thailand" was held from 27 June to 21 July 2005 for twenty officials from the Office of the National Counter Corruption Commission (ONCC), Thailand. Through the Training programme, participants discussed various problems relating to corruption control, expanding their technical and juridical knowledge on the suppression of corruption and asset investigation.

4. The Sixth Special Training Course on the Juvenile Delinquent Treatment System for Kenya

UNAFEI held the Sixth Training Course on the Juvenile Delinquent Treatment System for Kenya from 17 October to 10 November 2005. The participants comprised officials working for the prevention of delinquency and the treatment of juvenile delinquents in Kenya including the children's department, the children's court, the police, probation officers, corrections officers and volunteer children's officers. The Course exposed sixteen Kenyan officials to the workings of the Japanese juvenile justice and treatment systems through lectures, a practicum and observation visits to relevant agencies.

5. The Eighth Special Training Course on Corruption Control in Criminal Justice

The Eighth Special Training Course on Corruption Control in Criminal Justice was held from 24 October - 17 November 2005. In this course fifteen foreign and three Japanese officials engaged in corruption control comparatively analyzed the current situation of corruption, methods of corruption prevention and suppression, and measures to enhance international cooperation.

6. Fourth JICA-NET Seminar on the Revitalization of the Volunteer Probation Aid System for the Philippines

A video teleconference was held from 5 to 6 December 2005 to facilitate the development of the Philippine VPA system. Twenty four participants and twenty four observers from the Parole and Probation Administration of the Philippines attended and interacted with Japanese VPOs and PPOs.

III. TECHNICAL COOPERATION

A. Regional Training Programmes

1. Short-Term Experts in Kenya

From 28 June to 31 August 2005, three UNAFEI professors were dispatched to Kenya to assist the Children's Department of the Vice-President of the Ministry of Home Affairs of Kenya in a project to develop nationwide standards for the treatment of juvenile offenders.

2. International Training Course on Criminal Justice System Reform in Latin American Countries

UNAFEI dispatched two professors to the Republic of Costa Rica, from 24 July to 12 August 2005, to jointly host, with ILANUD, a course on Criminal Justice Reform in Latin America in which ten countries were represented. On 4 August, they travelled to Guatemala to hold a follow-up seminar, focusing on the specific situation in Guatemala.

B. The 11th Congress

UNAFEI and the Swedish Economic Crimes Bureau organized a workshop on "Measures to Combat Economic Crime, Including Money Laundering" for the 11th Congress held in Bangkok, Thailand from 20 to 21 April 2005. A comprehensive report on the results of the workshop will be published at the beginning of 2006.

C. Second In-Country Training Course on Strengthening the Anti-Corruption Capacity in Thailand

UNAFEI, in cooperation with the National Counter Corruption Commission (NCCC) of Thailand, held a second In-Country Training Course in Bangkok, Thailand from 28 November to 2 December 2005. Sixty participants from Thailand attended the Course. The purpose of the Course was to develop and enhance the capacity and efficiency of the ONCC (which supports the activities of the NCCC) in the field of suppression, inspection and prevention of corruption.

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 March 2005, UNAFEI Published its Research on the Trends in Drug Abuse and Effective Measures for the Treatment of Drug Abusers in Asian Countries – An Analysis of Innovative Measures for the Treatment of Drug Abusers.

In April 2005, UNAFEI embarked on a two year research project with the research department of the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice concerning measures to combat high-tech crime, including identity theft. Research was carried out by a UNAFEI professor in the United States, Canada and Japan.

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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 2005, the 65th, 66th and 67th editions of the Resource Material Series were published. Additionally, issues 116 to 118 (from the 129th to the 131st respectively) of the UNAFEI Newsletter were published, which included a brief report on each course and seminar and 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 28 January 2005, 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 129th 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. Vincent E. Henry (Associate Professor, Department of Homeland Security, Long Island University, United States) and Prof. Hans-Jurgen Kerner, (Professor of Tubingen University, President, Institute of Criminology, Tubingen University) were invited as speakers to the programme. They presented papers on "COMPSTAT Management in the NYPD: Reducing Crime and Improving Quality of Life in NewYork City" and "Young Delinquents and Youth at Risk: Data and Reflections about a Complex Problem with Regard to Community Level Crime Prevention Efforts", respectively.

B. Assisting UNAFEI Alumni Activities

Various UNAFEI alumni associations in several countries carry out 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

Ms. Tamaki Yokochi (Professor), Mr. Rosei Tada (Staff), Ms. Minako Fujimura (Staff) and Ms. Yukari Ishikawa (Staff) visited the Philippines from 16 to 20 January 2005 with nine Volunteer Probation Officers to conduct interaction meetings with Filipino Volunteer Probation Aids at San Pedro, Bacolod and Iloilo.

Mr. Kunihiko Sakai (Director) and Mr. Keisuke Senta (Professor) visited Washington, D.C. to prepare for Workshop 5 of the 11th U.N. Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice from 1 to 6 March 2005.

Ms. Tomoko Akane (Former Deputy Director) visited Manila, the Philippines to observe the progress of the revitalization of the Volunteer Probation Officers and had meetings with JICA Philippines from 8 to 11 March 2005.

Mr. Kunihiko Sakai (Director), Mr. Keisuke Senta (Deputy Director), Mr. Hiroyuki Shinkai (Professor) and Mr. Seiji Yamagami (Secretariat Officer) visited Bangkok, Thailand to co-host Workshop 5 of the 11th U.N. Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice from 14 to 26 April 2005.

Mr. Motoo Noguchi (Professor) visited Bangkok, Thailand for the 11th U.N. Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice from 14 to 26 April 2005 to attend a Working Group on the Role of Criminal

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Justice in Minimizing Socio-economic Damage Subsequent to National Disaster, jointly held by the ACPF, the Attorney General's Office of Thailand and UNAFEI. He also attended an Ancillary meeting entitled Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of National Disasters: Lessons Learned, organized by the ACPF and ISPAC.

Mr. Takafumi Sato (Professor, Chief of Training Division) visited Bangkok, Thailand and presented a paper at Workshop 1 of the 11th Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice 1 from 17 to 26 April 2005.

Mr. Kunihiko Sakai (Director) and Mr. Takafumi Sato (Professor) visited Vienna, Austria to attend the U.N. Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to present a report on Workshop 5 of the 11th U.N. Congress from 22 to 29 May 2005.

Mr. Motoo Noguchi (Professor) visited The International Criminal Court in The Hague, Netherlands, as a Visiting Professional from 4 June to 7 July 2005.

Mr. Masahiro Tauchi (Director), Mr. Hiroyuki Shinkai (Professor), Ms. Tamaki Yokochi (Professor), Mr. Junichi Ebara (Chief of Secretariat) and Mr. Masayuki Tanuma (Chief of the International Research Affairs Section, Secretariat) visited China to prepare for the 11th Special Seminar for Senior Criminal Justice Officials of the People's Republic of China from 24 to 31 July 2005.

Mr. Ichihiro Sakata (Professor) and Mr. Tomoyuki Noge (Professor) visited Costa Rica and Guatemala from 24 July to 12 August 2005. In Costa Rica they jointly hosted with ILANUD a course on Criminal Justice Reform in Latin America in which 10 countries were represented. On 4 August, they travelled to Guatemala to hold a follow-up seminar, focusing on the specific situation in Guatemala.

Mr. Masato Uchida, (Professor, Chief of Research Division) visited Kenya to assist them in enhancing the services of the Children's Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage from 28 June to 31 August 2005. Mr. Keisuke Senta (Deputy Director) and Ms. Tae Sugiyama (Professor, Chief of Information and Library Science) joined him from 1 August – 21 August 2005.

Mr. Motoo Noguchi (Professor) visited Copenhagen, Denmark to participate and speak at the 10th Conference of the International Association of Prosecutors from 28 August to 1 September 2005.

Mr. Keisuke Senta (Deputy Director) visited the United Arab Emirates from 17 to 21 September 2005. He presented a paper on "Job Allegiance and Professional Ethics Emphasizing Concepts, Codes of Ethics, Means of Enhancing Job Allegiance and Maintaining Professional Ethics (Japanese Police and Criminal Justice Experience)" at a Symposium on Job Allegiance and Professional Ethics at the United Arab Emirates Ministry of Interior Police College.

Ms. Tamaki Yokochi (Professor) visited Balanga City, Bataan Province, and Manila the Philippines from 19 September to 12 October, 2005 to give technical assistance to training courses conducted by the Parole and Probation Administration of the Department of Justice for local probation officers and volunteer probation aids.

Mr. Masato Uchida (Professor), Mr. Hiroyuki Shinkai (Professor), Ms. Ayako Tanaka (Staff) and Mr. Hideyuki Inoue (Staff) visited the Republic of Korea to participate in the 25th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators from 25 September. Mr. Uchida addressed the Conference on the activities of UNAFEI and other delegates participated in various workshops. Mr. Shinkai returned to Japan on 28 September while the other delegates stayed until 1 October.

Director Masahiro Tauchi and Mr. Hiroyuki Shinkai (Professor) visited China to attend the Second International Congress of the ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs from 17 to 21 October, 2005.

Director Masahiro Tauchi, Mr. Keisuke Senta (Deputy Director), Mr. Tomoyuki Noge (Professor), Ms. Satoko Ikeda (Professor), Mr. Ryousei Tada (Staff) and Mr. Takayuki Aizawa (Staff) visited Bangkok, Thailand

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from 24 to 30 November and 24 November to 3 December 2005 respectively, to attend the In-Country Training Course under the three-year project on “Strengthening the Anti-Corruption Capacity in Thailand”.

Director Masahiro Tauchi visited Courmayeur, Italy to attend the 2005 PNI coordination meeting from 30 November to 4 December 2005.

Ms. Kayo Ishihara (Professor) visited Shenzhen City, the Peoples Republic of China to attend the First Asia-Europe Prosecutors General Conference from 9 to 12 December, 2005.

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. As an example of this cooperation the Director of UNAFEI Mr. Kunihiro Sakai visited Macau from 24 to 26 November to attend the ACPF World Conference and gave a presentation on the “Specific Objectives to be achieved at the Eleventh United Nations Congress in Bangkok”.

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 eleven Professors are selected from among public prosecutors, the judiciary, corrections, probation and the police. 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

Ms. Tomoko Akane formerly Deputy Director of UNAFEI was transferred and appointed Professor at Nagoya University Law School and Professor at the School of Law, Chukyo University on 1 April 2005.

Mr. Kei Someda formerly Professor of UNAFEI, was transferred and appointed Director, Case Management Division of Tokyo Probation Office on 1 April 2005.

Ms. Tae Sugiyama, formerly Deputy Director of the General Affairs Section of Kanto Regional Parole Board’s Secretariat, joined UNAFEI as a Professor on 1 April 2005.

Mr. Tomoyuki Noge, formerly a prosecutor with Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office, joined UNAFEI as a Professor on 1 April 2005.

Ms. Satoko Ikeda, formerly a prosecutor with Chiba District Public Prosecutors Office, joined UNAFEI as a Professor on 1 April 2005.

Mr. Haruhiko Higuchi, a Professor and Director for Special Police Studies at the Police Policy Research Centre, National Police Academy joined UNAFEI as a Professor on 11 April 2005.

IX. FINANCES

The Ministry of Justice primarily provides the Institute’s budget. The total amount of the UNAFEI budget is approximately ¥287 million per year. Additionally, JICA and the ACPF provide assistance for the Institute’s international training courses and seminars.