

19th APCCA Conference Report

Introduction

This report is a summary of the proceedings of the Nineteenth Asia and Pacific Conference (APCCA) held in Shanghai, Peoples' Republic of China, over the period 24 to 29 October 1999.

The conference was attended by senior representatives of correctional services of 18 nations or territories in the Asia and Pacific region, generally the Chief Executive, Commissioner or Director General responsible for corrections in each nation or territory. The conference was hosted by Mr. Du Zhongxing, Director General, Prison Administration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice of China, and was officially opened by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Gao Changli.

The first meeting of the APCCA was held in Hong Kong in 1980. The idea for that meeting developed from discussions between the then Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology and the then Commissioner of the Hong Kong Prison Service. Since 1980 the conference has assembled each year, apart from 1990. For most of that period the conference was assisted by the Australian Institute of Criminology but since 1993 the conference has been supported by the APCCA Coordinator in his private capacity.

After the first assembly of the conference in Hong Kong, in subsequent years the conference has assembled in Bangkok, Tokyo, New Zealand, Tonga, Fiji, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Australia (New South Wales and Victoria), India, China, Australia (South Australia), Hong Kong, Australia (Northern Territory), Japan, New Zealand, Malaysia, and Canada. Over this period the conference has developed a significant history of traditions or conventional practices, even though it has no formal constitution or rules of procedure. For example, it has always been accepted that the host has the right to select those to be invited. Furthermore, the conference is relatively inexpensive as all the participants pay for their own air fares and accommodation.

As a matter of tradition, however, the host nation provides some hospitality as well as an appropriate venue for the formal meetings. At this conference extensive and generous hospitality was provided by the Ministry of Justice of China and the provincial authorities in Shanghai.

Another tradition that has developed within the framework of the APCCA is that of visiting correctional institutions, especially if they are related to the agenda items under discussion.

Visits to institutions are seen as a useful complement to formal discussions and are generally greatly appreciated by participants as a practical method of exchanging ideas. For the nineteenth conference in Shanghai visits were arranged to the Tilanqiao Prison, the women's prison of Zhejiang Province, the juvenile reformatory of Shanghai City, and the Qingpu prison of Shanghai City.

During the period of the conference, two meetings of the APCCA Advisory Committee were held. A report of the first of these meetings is included in this report as Appendix F, and the outcomes of the second meeting are incorporated in the report of the final APCCA Business session of the full conference.

A further tradition of the APCCA that was established at the first meeting in 1980 is for a summary report to be drafted while the conference is in progress. Following that practice, a draft report was circulated to all delegates on the evening before the final day of the conference. This was based on the oral presentations made by delegates and also on the written national discussion papers prepared by all participating nations and territories. This report is an edited and extended version of the original draft report.

Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony for the conference was conducted in the formal setting of the main conference hall of the Hua Xia Hotel in Shanghai on the morning of Monday 25 October in the presence of representatives of the Ministry of Justice of the People's Republic of China, the People's Government of Shanghai Municipality and departments (bureaus) of prison administration of 13 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

The audience included representatives of the Correctional Departments of 18 nations and territories in the Asia and Pacific regions together with a number of observers and invited guests.

The opening ceremony was chaired by Director General of the Department of Judicial Assistance and Foreign Affairs of the Ministry of Justice, Mr. Wang Lixian, who welcomed all

present and called upon his Excellency, Mr. Gao Changli, Minister of Justice of China to deliver the Welcome Speech as follows:

"Respected Conference Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, With the conclusion of an intense preparation, the 19th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional administrators has been opened

today. We do feel happy that China can be the host nation of this annual event of APCCA. I, on behalf of the Chinese government and the Chinese Ministry of Justice, would first like to extend a heartfelt congratulation on the opening of this year's annual session and a warm welcome to delegates coming from 21 countries, regions and international organizations.

Crime, as one of the vilest social evils, has always been a malignant tumour that imperils the healthy development of the human society. How to effectively combat crimes and how to diminish and even eliminate crimes is an issue that all the world countries are now being confronted with. To respond to this, the correction and rehabilitation of criminals have now been gaining wider and wider, closer and closer attention of the international community. At this annual session of APCCA, participants will carry out discussions and communications, and will draw on mutual experience for reference on issues that countries and regions of the Asian and Pacific Region are commonly concerned in the correctional field. Such an event, I believe, will be surely of weighty significance for strengthening the exchanges and cooperation among the correctional circles of the Asian and Pacific Region and thus advancing the correctional cause of countries and territories of this region.

in the past fifty years ever since the founding of the People's Republic of China, especially during the past twenty years of reform and opening-up to the outside world, China has witnessed great changes in its politics, economy and social life. To govern the country according to law has become a basic strategy of running the country. Such a policy has been one of the symbols of the civilization and

social progress attained in China. So far, we have laid down a series of major laws and regulations, and to have laws to go by has basically been achieved in all aspects of the state and social life of the country. The law administration and enforcement and legal supervision have been further improved and strengthened. With regard to prison administration, a series of prison laws and regulations, which are typical of the Prison Law of People's Republic of China, has ensured the development of the prisons' work in a speedy, sound and legalized way. The effectiveness of education and reform of prisoners keeps changing for better. The professional qualities and law enforcement capacity of prison staff have also been improved a lot. We, in our correctional work, have also taken positive steps to make open the daily management affairs of prisons, trying to promote the transparency of the enforcement of criminal penalty and enable the public to have a knowledge of the prison and conduct supervision of the prison's work. We are now continuing with efforts of exploring new correctional means and approaches. We keep attaching great importance to the protection of the prisoners' human rights. The target of correction work in our country has now changed from the traditional model of reforming criminals into citizens who support themselves by their own labour to a higher stand of turning the

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criminals into law-abiding citizens and helping hands to the construction of the country. Generally speaking, the aforementioned measures have enabled correctional work to fit the changes and social development of our country. Of course the prosecution of our country's correctional work, we have

met with a number of occurrences and questions, on which we need to have a further study and take

further responding measures. In a word, the reform of our country's correctional work need be further deepened.

Respected conference delegates, ladies and gentlemen, the Asian and Pacific Region is a region that is

playing an extraordinarily active role in the current political, economic and cultural exchanges and

communications of the world. This region covers a huge geographical span and embraces a large

number of countries and territories, of what the population occupies half of the world total. In the

respect of propelling the world peace and development, the Asian and Pacific Region has a great

potentiality and may play a key role. The world needs to know about China, and China needs also to

learn about the world. In order to make a further step to prevent and reduce crimes and ensure a stable

and sound social environment for the development of this region, are willing to strengthen our

communications and cooperation with all countries and territories of the Asian and Pacific Region and

work jointly to explore effective chance and approaches to deal with the problem of crimes.

The

holding of the Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators in China will be helpful for

China strengthen its cooperative ties with all the countries and territories of this region in the correctional field and to learn about the correctional practices and policies of all the countries and

territories of this region. We need to draw on for reference the beneficial experience of all the other

countries and regions. The Chinese delegates will attend the conference in an attitude of being ready to

learn and cooperate and value the opportunity to develop their friendship and exchanges with representatives of all the other countries and regions.

At last, I earnestly wish this year's annual session of APCCA a full success, and may the foreign

delegates, ladies and gentlemen have a pleasant stay in China in this golden season of Autumn. Thank

you!"

The chairman then introduced the honourable Feng Guoqin, Deputy Mayor of Shanghai who officially opened the conference with the following speech:

"Respected Mr. Chairman, Respected Conference Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, In the pleasant

golden autumn, just after seeing off the respected guests who came to Shanghai to attend the international annual meeting of "Wealth" Tribune, we have the pleasure to see the opening of the 19th

Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators in our city. I, on behalf of Shanghai

Municipal Government, would like to extend a warm welcome to the leaders of the Ministry of Justice,

delegates from other countries, regions, international organizations and other provinces of our country

and a cordial congratulation on the opening of this annual event.

We feel greatly honoured by the fact that the 19th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional

Administrators is held in China and gives Shanghai an opportunity to play the host. I would also like to

express our heartfelt thanks to the Ministry of Justice and Judicial circles home and abroad for their

trust in us. Shanghai Municipal Government and judicial circle will do our best to guarantee the

success of this conference. At the same time, we will explore more actively the betterment of the

system of the correction and administration of prisoners.

Shanghai is one of the influential cities in the world as well as one of the most representative cities in

China. Now, China is implementing the basic strategy "To Govern the Country by Law; based upon this,

Shanghai is pushing on the policy "To Administer the city by law" . Against this background, it has a very

active meaning to have this conference held in China, especially in Shanghai.

In the past 50 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, Shanghai prison administration, based upon the principle of punishment combined with rehabilitation, education

combined with labor, has probed productively for the prevention and diminution of recurrence of crime

and attained a remarkable achievement in transforming the prisoners into law-abiding citizens who

support themselves by their own labour. Even more, we have established a set of practical systems,

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methods and principles concerning this field, for example, tackling the problems of public security in a

comprehensive way, taking measures to solve the problems of settlement, assistance and education of

the released, etc. At the same time, we realize sober-mindedly that in the administration and education

of the prisoners we are confronted with new challenges and problems. I think, the opening of APCCA

both gives an opportunity for the experts and colleagues home and abroad to strengthen the understanding and improve the friendship for each other, but a best occasion for Shanghai judicial

circle to learn from the experience of the experts from other countries, Hong Kong, Macau and other

provinces of our country.

The 21st century is coming near and the prospect of Shanghai is full of hope. Shanghai people will

strive hard to make a valuable contribution to the further improvement of democracy and legalization,

including the correctional administration, while maintaining the smooth development of economy and society, so as to turn Shanghai into an international metropolis with high legalization, high civilization and high modernization.

At last, I wish the 19th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators a full success.

Thank you."

The APCCA Coordinator Professor David Biles then responded to the previous speakers in the following words:

"Mr. Chairman, Minister of Justice, Distinguished Delegates, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to add my personal welcome to that offered by our hosts, and I would also like to congratulate the conference organising committee headed by Minister of Justice Gao Changli for the excellent preparations they have made for this, the 19th assembly of the Asia and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators. Very special thanks are due to Ms Bai Ping for the central role she has played in all aspects of the preparation.

Since we last met in Vancouver just twelve months ago, there have been a number of developments which I believe will make the APCCA even stronger and more useful to its members. We now have an operational internet web site which contains a short history of our Organisation as well as virtually all of the material contained in the report of the 18th APCCA held last year. The address is very easy to remember. It is: www.apcca.org (but during the establishment period the site may be reached on www.aic.gov.au:8081).

This development has come about as a result of a memorandum of understanding which we have signed

with the Australian Institute of Criminology, which requires the Institute to establish and develop the site over a period of three years. I realise that at this time only a little over half of APCCA member nations are active internet users, but that proportion will undoubtedly increase rapidly over the next few years and therefore the web site will become increasingly useful. It would be timely, however, if we at this conference gave some thought to establishing a small working group that could offer suggestions and advice to the Australian Institute of Criminology. Such a working should not incur any cost as it would be quite appropriate for the members communicate with each other and with the Institute **by** electronic mail or by meetings on line. I have already received offers to join this group from Hong Kong, China (SAR), Canada, Singapore and New South Wales (Australia), The development of the internet web site has been made possible **by** the active support of the APCCA Finance Sub-committee, convened by Benny NG Ching-kwok of Hong Kong of China, supported by Leo Keliher of New South Wales and Mark Byers of New Zealand. I would like to place on the record my sincere thanks for the excellent work this group. With the approval of the Finance Sub-committee, for the first time we had produced some corporate gifts, or tokens, which incorporate the APCCA logo. These are metal lapel pins and a small number of ties. I hope that all delegates at the conference will wear these tokens as a mark of their support for this Organisation. In the twelve months since the 18th APCCA in Vancouver, our Canadian friends have responded to the challenge and produced two issues of the APCCA Newsletter full of news items of interest to our

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members. All of the information contained in the newsletters either has, or will be, made available on our web site, in addition to the copies circulated. throughout the region. I am very pleased to announce that at meeting yesterday of the APCCA Advisory Committee Canada and China agreed to forces to produce and circulate newsletters in the coming twelve months.

In August of this year, our Chinese hosts enabled me to visit Shanghai to discuss the preparations that had been made for this conference at that time and to discuss the details of the program. I am most grateful to the Chinese Ministry of Justice for the generous hospitality they offered to me in both Shanghai and Beijing during that visit and also for allowing me to visit two extremely modern and impressive prisons. I quite confident that delegates who visit correctional institutions on Wednesday a Thursday of this week will be equally impressed with what they see as I was in August. Also during August, taking advantage of the fact that I was in China, I was able accept an invitation to visit Mongolia where I inspected a wide range of correction institutions as well as places of cultural significance. This was a memorable visit for and I will long cherish the friendship and hospitality that I was shown. I would like acknowledge again the APCCA Finance Sub-committee which approved the purchase of airline tickets for me between Beijing and Ulaanbaatar.

In the planning for this conference it was assumed that Professor Richard Harding Director of the Crime Research Centre of the University of Western Australia, would be here to act as co-rapporteur in the preparation of the conference report, and Professor Harding had agreed to send, at the expense

of his Centre, his Director of Studies, Mr Neil Morgan, to assist us both. Unfortunately, ill-health has prevented Professor Harding from coming to Shanghai, and therefore a heavier burden will fall on the shoulders of Mr. Morgan. Over the past two or three weeks, Mr. Morgan and I have had an opportunity to read some of the national discussion papers and we are both of the view that all that we have seen are at a very high standard as well as being extremely interesting. This suggests to me that the substance of the conference deliberations will again be valuable and successful in the open exchange of ideas.

Before concluding my remarks, I have been asked to say a few words about the APCCA symbols which will soon be formally handed over to China by the previous host from Canada. The first symbol is a Fijian war club which was presented to APCCA in 1985. A war club is designed to kill or injure one's enemies, but when it is surrendered or handed respectfully to another person it symbolises peace, reconciliation and civilisation. These are values of great relevance to all of us in APCCA. The second symbol is a large and heavy Indian oil lamp made of wood and brass. The light from the lamp represents enlightenment, learning and wisdom. These, again, are concepts of special relevance to APCCA. These two symbols are held in trust by the host nation until they are presented to the host on the next occasion when we meet.

I wish you all a professionally rewarding and personally enjoyable conference in this historically and economically highly significant city of Shanghai."

At the conclusion of Professor Biles' speech the APCCA symbols were ceremoniously marched

into the hall by an honour guard from the Shanghai authorities, accompanied by a rousing band. Mr. Peter de Vink, on behalf of the Canadian Hosts of the 18th APCCA, formally handed over the symbols to Mr. Du Zhongxing.

At the conclusion of the formalities all conference participants assembled in front of the conference centre for the group photograph.

When the conference re-assembled, a final conference formality was observed. On the motion of the delegate from Fiji, Mr. Aisea Taoka seconded by the delegate from Indonesia, Dr Hasanuddin, the leader of the delegation from the People's Republic of China, Mr. Du Zhongxing was unanimously elected as the Chair of the Conference.

Conference Business

Two sessions of the conference were devoted to the APCCA business. These sessions were held on Monday, 25 October and Friday, 29 October. These meetings addressed the issues that are outlined below. The APCCA Advisory Committee also met on two occasions. The first of these meetings was held on Sunday, 24 October, and report of that meeting is included as Appendix E. The second meeting of the APCCA Advisory Committee was mainly devoted to a consideration of suggested agenda items for the 20th APCCA, the results of which are recorded below.

Preparation of the Conference Report

The arrangements for the preparation and circulation of the conference report were outlined at both business sessions of the conference, as well as at the first meeting of the APCCA Advisory Committee meeting. A draft report, which did not include details of conference business or closing ceremony, was circulated to delegates on the evening of Thursday, 28 October with an invitation for suggested amendments to be submitted in writing to the APCCA Coordinator, either before delegates left Shanghai or by mail or fax in the next two or three weeks.

It was noted that the final report of the conference would be printed and circulated by the Chinese host later in the year. (it is customary for six copies of the final report to be forwarded to the larger nations and territories attending the conference and two copies to the smaller nations and territories. It has also been customary for one copy of the report to be forwarded to nations and territories who have been unable to attend the conference, and other copies have been routinely deposited in significant libraries.)

Host of Future Conferences

The host for the 20th APCCA was confirmed as the New South Wales Department of Corrective Services, Sydney, Australia. This would be over the period 5 to 11 November 2000.

The APCCA Coordinator reported that at the 18th APCCA in Vancouver, informal offers had been made to host the conferences in 2001 and 2002 by India and the Philippines, but as neither of these nations was represented in Shanghai it was not possible to confirm these offers. In order to clarify the position of India, a fax was sent to the appropriate authority in New Delhi soon after the start of the conference but no reply was received by the end of the week. In the light of this information, the delegate from Fiji informed the conference that it was possible that his government would agree to Fiji being the host in 2001. This information was accepted with acclamation by the conference and it was agreed that he would inform the APCCA Coordinator as soon as he received approval. The Coordinator indicated that he would make a further attempt to contact India, and when the question was settled he would inform the members of the APCCA Advisory Committee, and would also submit a short report to the APCCA Newsletter.

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The conference hosts for the years 2002 and 2003 are not resolved at this time but the representative from Singapore indicated to the conference that Singapore would like be the host in 2004, when substantial progress would have been made in redevelopment of the Changi prison complex. This offer was greeted with acclamation the conference.

Agenda items for the 20th APCCA

At the first business session of the conference a call was made for all delegates to submit in writing, suggestions for agenda items to be discuss at the 20th APCCA. A total of 27 suggested agenda items was received, as indicated on the following list:

AUSTRALIA

1. Women's Programs
2. Professional Development and Training for Corrections Staff
3. Pre- and Post- Release Programs
4. Management of Long-term Inmates
5. Drugs In Prison
6. Health Issues for Corrections Beyond 2000, including psychiatric, disabled
7. Estimating and Predicting Inmate Numbers

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

8. Foreign Prisoners and International Transfer

NEW ZEALAND

9. Community and Media Support
10. Women Prisoners
11. Cultural-based programs and interventions
12. Standards and Bench-marks

CANADA

13. Restorative Justice
14. Community Involvement in the Correctional Process
15. The Evolving Role of the Prison Administrator in Public Education, etc
16. Professionalisation of Correctional Staff

HONG KONG of CHINA (SAR)

17. The Enhancement of Correctional Work by the Application of Advanced Technology
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18. The Social Cost of the Incarceration of Female Offenders

CHINA

19. Security Categories of Prisons and Individualised Management of Prisoners
20. Correctional Cost and its Insurance
21. The Application of Psychological Treatment in Corrections
22. The Correction of Recidivists and Persistent Offenders

MALAYSIA

23. Vision and Mission of Corrections in the New Millennium
24. Motivating Staff in Correctional Settings
25. Rehabilitation and Treatment Modalities for Dealing with Drug Addicted Prisoners
26. Health Issues in Corrections

VIETNAM

27. Correction and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicted Inmates

The second meeting of the Advisory Committee considered this list and noted there was considerable overlap between a number of the suggestions. After careful consideration, the committee decided to recommend to the full conference that the following items comprise the agenda for the 20th APCCA:

1. National Report on Contemporary Issues in Corrections

The Advisory Committee was of the opinion that the practice of giving all delegations an opportunity to present a relatively unstructured report at the opening of the conference was generally appreciated and should be continued.

2. Women Prisoners

It was noted that a number of the suggestions included some reference to women prisoners and that there were many sub-issues of considerable importance to be considered. These include the question of whether or not women prisoners who were mothers should be allowed or encouraged to keep their children with them in prison, well as the fact that the relatively small numbers of women prisoners may have the result of not providing them with the full range of education, training and treatment programs that are provided for men prisoners.

3. Community Involvement in Corrections

It was suggested by the Advisory Committee that this proposed agenda item should include a consideration of the public education role of prison administrators and the broader issue of media support for correctional work. Also, it was suggested that the issue of *Conference Business - Record of 19th APCCA* communication and coordination between agencies, that was discussed briefly at this conference, could be considered in greater detail under this topic.

4. Health Issues in Corrections

This proposed agenda item will provide an opportunity for delegates to discuss a wide range of topical issues, with particular reference to drug dependent prisoners, and those with psychiatric or intellectual disabilities. In this way, the substance of a number of the suggested agenda items will be considered. The question of the role of psychological treatment in prisons might also be considered, as well as the issue of the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases such as hepatitis and HIV/AIDS.

It was also decided by the Advisory Committee to recommend to the full conference, as the suggestion of New South Wales, that the subject of the Classification of Prison and Prisoners would be considered as an adjunct to the main conference. This would, in effect, be an intensive training course for members of delegations who are interested. The host for the 20th APCCA, Dr Leo Keliher, also suggested that he was considering the possibility of having some parallel, or simultaneous, sessions during the presentations for agenda items 2, 3 and 4.

The APCCA Coordinator gave an undertaking to prepare a Discussion Guide, which may assist

those charged with the responsibility of preparing national discussion papers, by early 2000.

The recommendations of the APCCA Advisory Committee in relation to the 20th APCCA were

unanimously accepted by the full conference.

APCCA Fund

In addition to the reports of the APCCA Finance Sub-committee and financial statements reproduced in Appendix F, the APCCA Advisory Committee recommended, and the full conference accepted, that the Convener of the Finance Sub-committee explore the possibility of having some wall plaques made which featured the APCCA logo and could be used as gifts for officials, such as prison governors, who had demonstrated courtesies to the conference.

APCCA Newsletter

As reported in Appendix E, the APCCA Advisory Committee at its meeting of 24 October 1999 accepted a proposal that the Newsletter be produced and distributed for the next twelve months by China and Canada. Following further discussion, however, it was decided that a more convenient arrangement would be for this task to be undertaken by China in collaboration with Hong Kong of China, with the nominated editor being the Commissioner of the Correctional Services Department, Hong Kong of China. Canada was thanked for its generous offer. This change was accepted by the full conference.

APCCA Web Site

The APCCA Coordinator reported that during the establishment phase of the web site a more convenient address for the site was www.aic.gov.au:8081 but that shortly the permanent address of (www.apcca.org) should be available. He also reported that the email address of *Conference Business - Record of 19th APCCA*

the web master was John.Myrtle@aic.gov.au and he suggested that Mr. Myrtle would be delighted to hear from members of the advisory group.

The APCCA Coordinator also reported to the Advisory Committee and to the full conference that National discussion papers would only be published on the web site if there was clear approval from the nations or territories that had prepared the reports.

Other Business

At the conclusion of the APCCA Business session, Information about two future conferences was circulated. The first was the annual conference of the Association of Paroling Authorities International, 7 to 10 May 2000, in Ottawa, Canada, and the second a conference on women in corrections, 31 October to 1 November 2000, in Adelaide, Australia.

As there was no other business, the Chairman closed the session and moved on to the Closing Ceremony.

Closing Ceremony

To open the Closing Ceremony the Chairman, Mr. Du Zhongxing, invited Mr. Fan Fangping, the Vice Minister of Justice of China, to deliver his address. In his speech Fan Fangping said: "Respected Mr. Chairman, Respected conference Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, The 19th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators will come to the end here in Shanghai today.

Through the efforts of all the participants, this session of APCCA has been going on in a lively way and has achieved success. Here, I, on behalf of the Ministry of Justice of the People's Republic of China, would like to extend warm congratulations on the successful conclusion of this annual event. During the past five days, delegates of all the participating countries and regions have introduced to the conference their respective practices under the agenda items. The delegates have raised their own viewpoints upon the questions that are commonly concerned. The delegates have carded out an exchange of experience and have achieved more consensus. The expected outcomes of the conference have been attained. In the past several days, delegates of all the participating countries and regions, through contacts with the Chinese delegates and especially through the field visits to the Qingpu Prison and the Juvenile Delinquents' Reformatory of Shanghai City and the visit to the Women's Prison of Zhejiang Province, have deepened their knowledge about the reform of prisoners in China. During the conference period, delegates have also had a visit to the West Lake of Hangzhou and a city tour of Shanghai. I hope these tours may leave you with a good impression. We believe this conference will be of positive and weighty significance for propelling the correctional cause of the Asian and Pacific Region, promoting the mutual friendship among the correctional circles of this region and

strengthening the mutual exchanges and cooperation. I feel happy to have this opportunity to share with you the fruits of this annual event.

Respected conference delegates, ladies and gentlemen, to rehabilitate criminals and turn them into law-abiding citizens is a very important step to properly and effectively solve the problem of crimes and a weighty safeguarding for maintaining the social stability and propelling the social development. It is a historic mission set and given by the human society to the correctional workers of all the countries.

The strengthening of the international exchanges and cooperation and learning from others to make up for the weak points are of quite significance for enabling the criminal penalty enforcement work of all the countries to advance in a more scientific, standardized and civilized way so as to better fit the development tendency of the criminal penalty enforcement system of today's world. Most of the Asian and Pacific countries are developing countries. In these countries, the task of punishing comes, rehabilitating criminals and safeguarding the social so as to ensure a sound social environment for the economic and social development appears to be more arduous and more urgent as well. We have happily found that, the Asian and Pacific Region, through holding the conferences of correctional administrators regularly for the past nearly twenty years, have done an effective work which has been quite helpful for strengthening the exchanges and cooperation among the countries and territories of this region, and urging the governments of the countries and territories of this region to attach greater importance to and further reinforce the work of rehabilitating criminals. Facts have demonstrated that

the Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators has served as a very valuable bridge which has helped a lot to connect the correctional agencies of different countries and territories into a closer and more constructive and capable community. I sincerely hope that this organization can exist everlastingly, become more and more vigorous and achieve more and more fruits in the future.

At last, please allow me, on behalf of the Ministry of Justice of the People's Republic of China and Minister Gao Changli and in my own name, to extend thanks to all the delegates for their efforts, to the respected APCCA Coordinator Mr. David Biles for his laborious, excellent and fruitful work, to all the members of the organizing committee of this annual session for their hard work, to Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Justice and Prison Administration, Zhejiang Provincial Department of Justice and Prison Administration for their industrious efforts, to Shanghai Hua Xia Hotel for its enthusiastic and considerate service for the conference. I would also like to extend my best wishes to Australia, the

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host nation of next annual session of APCCA ---- May Australia be successful in holding the 20th APCCA.

May all the delegates have a pleasant journey back home! Thank you!"

The Chairman then invited Mr. Zhu Jimin, the Director General of the Shanghai Prison Administration Bureau to speak, and he said:

"Respected Conference Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, The 19th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators is coming to the end today. I, on behalf of Shanghai Prison Administration

Bureau. would like to extend my hearty congratulation on the successful conclusion of this conference and deep respect and thanks to the coordinator of the conference, Mr. Biles, for his guidance and direction.

Nearly 100 representatives attend this conference, some are newly acquainted friends, but many are old friends we have met more than once before. It is of unusual significance that in October of the golden autumn, 1999, the year which bridges the old and the new century, old and new friends meet together in Shanghai, China, exchange the experience of correctional administration and improve the understanding and friendship with each other. We will keep all the beautiful memory of this conference in our minds forever and conscientiously incorporate the valuable experience drawn from every representative during the conference in our work so long as the condition of our country permits.

Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators, since its first opening in 1980, has witnessed 19 sessions. once in a year, without any interruption. This fact shows clearly that Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators has great vitality and widespread influence. We earnestly hope that in the new century, Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators will become more and more successful, earn more and more friends and have an even greater influence.

Fellow colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, although we belong to different countries and each country has different condition, different language, we have common mission and obligation, which make us come together, namely, to diminish the crime rate through correction of the bad habit of the offenders,

to promote the social development through safeguarding the stability of the society. The mission and the obligation are lofty and sacred.

At last, please let me liken the correctional work, which aims to purify the heart, to the snow-white magnolia. I sincerely wish Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators, as the beautiful white magnolia, will be in full blossom every year and bring its beauty and fragrance to the human society. Thank you."

The APCCA Coordinator, Professor David Biles, was then asked to speak and he said that in his opinion this meeting of the APCCA had, by any measure, been an outstanding success.

He said that the standard of the written and oral presentations to the conference had been extremely high and the informal discussion between delegates during the conference had been stimulating and valuable. Furthermore, all of the delegates had had extremely interesting visits to correctional centres and had witnessed some brilliant concerts, both in the prisons and in the community. The hospitality, which include number of memorable banquets, had been of an exceptionally high order, and delegates had been overwhelmed by the beauty and the vitality of the city of Shanghai. Finally, the APCCA delegates had taken the opportunity to strengthen informal friendships and this had led to a number of arrangements being made for visits or off of assistance between nations in the region. These personal friendships, Professor Biles suggested, were at the very heart of the APCCA.

Professor Biles then suggested that all of these achievements meant that the Peoples Republic of China deserved warm thanks and congratulations for the work that they have done in *Closing Ceremony - Record of 19th APCCA*

hosting the 19th APCCA. In particular, thanks were due to Minister of Justice a Deputy Minister of Justice for the guidance they had given to the organising committee. At the working

level, particular thanks were due to Mr. Du Zhongxing for his skill chairing of the conference

sessions and for ensuring all of the many details of the conference arrangements worked smoothly. He then thanked the conference organiser Ms. Bai Ping, for her outstanding work, and the large number of people behind the scenes who had contributed to the overall success of the conference. One of the behind the-scenes people had been Mr. Zhou Yong who had provided invaluable assistance with the preparation of the draft report. Also, in relation to the draft report, Professor Biles offered his thanks to Mr. Neil Morgan who had undertaken a great

deal of the actual writing of the draft report in a very limited period of time, and also to Mrs. Julie Biles who provided valuable assistance with proof reading.

Professor Biles concluded his remarks by saying that, in his view, APCCA was now stronger than ever and had also reached a stage of maturity which was shown by the fact that delegates were now more prepared than in the past to discuss the problems and shortcomings in their correctional systems, rather than referring only to the achievements. He then expressed the hope that all present would meet again at the 20th APCCA in Sydney, Australia, in November 2000.

The Chairman then invited Dr. Leo Keliher, the leader of the Australian delegation to address the conference. Dr. Keliher, on behalf of the Australian delegation and particularly on behalf of

New South Wales, formally invited all delegates to attend the 20th APCCA in Sydney next year.

He said that a stimulating program was being planned and a number of visits to correctional institutions would be included in the program. He also pointed out that in November the Olympic Games would be over but there would be an opportunity to inspect the Olympic facilities. (As Dr. Keliher was speaking a written invitation was handed to all delegates together

with registration papers and information about the conference, a draft program and details of the hotel facilities.) Dr. Keliher remarks were warmly received by all present.

The Chairman then made a short speech in which he thanked all present for making the conference a success. Then, the head of the delegation from Singapore, Mr. Lohman Yew, on behalf of all delegates expressed his warm thanks for the wonderful work of the Chinese hosts.

He said that every aspect of the conference had been a great success and he wished APCCA well for the future.

Agenda Item One

National Reports on Contemporary Issues in Corrections

Introduction

As in 1997 and 1998, delegates to this conference were invited, under the first agenda item, to present an overview of the major issues relating to corrections in their nation or territory, especially over the past twelve months. The reports revealed a wide range of issues that reflected not only different traditions with respect to corrections, but also cultural, historical and political diversity of the region. Nevertheless, there was a high level of agreement on the key issues across the region,

Socio-Economic Factors and Structural Constraints

All delegates agreed that correctional systems do not operate in a vacuum but are affected very directly by general socioeconomic conditions and changing economic circumstances. For

example, Brunei Darussalam is one of the wealthiest nations in the region on a per capita basis, but identified a number of concerns with respect to prison population levels, access to good quality training for staff, the development of treatment programs and access to information technology.

The national reports identified several ways in which economic and political changes were impacting upon and shaping corrections in the region. The first relates to the number and type of offences being committed and, consequently, the types of offenders received into correctional systems. China, for example, noted that there were changes to the composition and features of criminals' as the socialist market economy takes shape, and commented on the issues posed as the employment system of China is changing from planned allocation to market-oriented regulation. Vietnam stated that, as a result of its achievements with respect to socioeconomic development, the conditions of life for its people and prison conditions had improved. However, at the same time the nature of committing crimes is more diverse and complicated. Types of organised, transnational crimes appear... there are more ... drug crimes, economic crimes, organised crimes etc. The Korean representative noted that since late 1997 when Korea went under International Monetary Fund management system, the number of inmates has greatly increased along with the augmentation of the property crimes caused by the economic difficulties.

Secondly, macro-economic problems create difficulties in terms of obtaining funding and

resources for corrections. China appears to have faced fewer problems than most nations in this regard, and reported that it has significantly expanded education and vocational training courses. Economic constraints have, however, affected most of the region. As noted by Fiji, the question is, at the end of the day, one about the allocation of priorities with respect to government spending. At times of economic difficulty it is harder to justify expenditure on corrections and Vanuatu reported that an impact in regards to the prison population is finance.

The precise effects of socioeconomic considerations are inevitably very different across such a vast region. Mongolia, for example, is attempting to ensure a supply of safe drinking water to the country as a whole, not just to prisons. Some nations have been unable to construct or operate new correctional facilities. The Solomon Islands reported that a new prison complex, which was expected to be commissioned in March 1997, was well behind schedule due to financial problems. The report from Thailand stated that, as a result of a major policy initiative

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to downsize government agencies and cut down a number of government employees, the Department of Corrections is currently unable to run newly constructed prisons due to staff shortages. In Japan, the economic crisis has impacted severely on prison work (the core of correctional treatment in Japan) because I contracts have been cancelled and orders decreased on account of the bankruptcy of private companies.

A number of other nations appear to have been less affected by these problems. However, even in these nations there is general pressure for value for money through increasing service efficiency and the best possible management of resources. This was highlighted by Australia, Canada and New Zealand and is exemplified by the experience in Hong Kong of China, which

faces the challenge of reducing operating expenses by at least five per cent between now and the year 2002, without prejudicing the quality of public services.

Prison Population Levels, Overcrowding and Crime Rates

· Population Levels

Issues of prison overcrowding remained a central concern. Most of the nations explained that their prison populations were increasing. The two exceptions to this general pattern were China and Canada who reported that their custodial populations were declining. At the end of

1998, the prison population in China stood at 1.435 million, 1 1,000 less than in 1997.

Canada

reported a drop of 6% in the year 1997-1998. This decline was the result of government initiatives to address a large increase in prison population (both federal and provincial) during the early part of the decade.

In the rest of the region, the level of increase in the prison population varied. For example, Korea reported a significant increase and Hong Kong of China, a much lower increase.

Thailand reported a particularly acute problem, with prisons currently operating at more than double their official capacity. The report from the Philippines showed that the prison population

has increased, on average, at 5.52% since 1990; with this the congestion rate has increased from 15% in 1997 to 20% in 1998. In Singapore, the prison population is currently 30% above

capacity. It was also possible to identify a number of specific/local trends. For example, there are regional variations within countries such as Australia where Queensland and the Northern Territory showed particularly high levels of increase in the past five years. There are also variations across Malaysia but in most parts of the country, the population exceeds comfortable

capacity and many prisoners are forced to double up. The New Zealand data showed a particularly striking rise in the number of remandees over the past decade. Whilst the prison population as a whole has increased by 64%, the remand population has increased by 81%.

· Prison Populations and Overcrowding

The conference papers and presentations demonstrated that whilst prison population levels and overcrowding are closely linked, there is not necessarily a direct relationship between the two. For example, China still faces an overcrowding problem despite recent drop in the prison

population. On the other hand, Indonesia and Japan report that they were operating below full capacity despite an increase in their populations. In Japan, the occupancy rate is still only 82.9% despite the fact that prison population has been rising gradually since 1993. In Indonesia, establishments are currently operating at 88.1 % of capacity, despite an increase of around 30% in the prison population. However, it is clear that in both of these countries populations are moving closer towards total capacity (in 1995, Indonesia operated 67.6% of capacity) and that overcrowding may become an issue in the future.

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· Prison Populations and Crime Rates

The reports also revealed the important fact that changes in prison population levels not necessarily related directly to changes in crime rates. As the Canadian delegation pointed out, the general public perception seems to be that crime is increasing and one necessary response to this is an increase in the level of custodial sentences. However, in Canada itself, the increase in imprisonment rates in the early 1990's occurred at a time when actual crime rates were declining. In New Zealand, the prison population is increasing at a time when crime

rates are stable overall, but where there is an increase in the level of violent crime. There is also some evidence of this phenomenon from Australia where a move towards truth in sentencing style legislation ... contributed to increasing numbers, and length of stay, in prisons.

The Singapore delegation suggested that increasing levels of sentence was having a clear impact in that country. This gap between actual crime rates, fear of crime and sentences is clearly matter that has important ramifications for correctional administrators and policy makers.

Offender Demographics

All of the reports make mention of the demographics of prisoners. The patterns continue to vary across the region but a number of common themes can be identified. First, in terms of gender, the balance varies across the region. The delegate from Vanuatu stated that there are very few female offenders in that nation. Overall, it is striking that the figure is generally in the

region of 3-7% (For example, in China and Mongolia, the figure is around 3%; Solomon Islands

4%; Japan 5.2%; Australia 5.5%, Korea 5.8%; Singapore 7%; Macau 7%). There was some measure of agreement that there is a danger that female offenders, because of their limited numbers, may be somewhat disadvantaged.

In several nations (especially Australia, New Zealand and Canada) there continues to be a major problem with respect to incarceration rates for indigenous peoples. In these countries, continuing efforts are being made to attempt to address these issues and, in particular, to developing programs that empower indigenous people themselves and to address concerns from within the relevant communities, not merely from outside.

Although figures were not available for the whole region, a number of reports indicated that the

average age of inmates was increasing. This was certainly the case in New Zealand and Japan, both of whom identified a significant increase in prisoners aged 60 or more.

Foreign Prisoners

Almost all of the reports gave special mention of the issue of foreign prisoners. Across the region there is a high level of interest and concern in matters relating to the management of foreign prisoners and to further pursuing the question of international transfers for prisoners so

that they can serve their sentences in prisons in their home countries.

China noted that although the number of foreign prisoners was small, it was increasing very significantly as the country was opening up more to the wider world. China gave strong support to the idea of international transfers. Hong Kong of China noted a particular increase in the number of prisoners holding two way permits and with illegal immigrant status. It further

reported that it has now entered formal agreements with the UK, the USA and Sri Lanka and that negotiations are continuing with the Philippines, Thailand and Italy. Hong Kong of China

will also process individual cases on an ad hoc basis. Both Japan and Korea mentioned a growing concern with foreign prisoners and Singapore commented on the difficulties that can be posed for prison management when prisons become places of detention for those who have

breached immigration regulations.

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A More Integrated Approach to Offender Management

A common theme was the need to ensure, as far as possible, the development of more effective programs for the rehabilitation of inmates. In China, for example, prisoners have been

encouraged to reform themselves and, to that end, there has been a coordinated approach to increasing the use of psychological testing and education and technical training programs.

There was agreement that it is necessary, in order to achieve this goal, to aim to develop an integrated approach to the assessment and treatment of offenders. Modern technology will be of some assistance in this exercise, in terms of accessing and sharing information.

Several reports, including those from Australia, Hong Kong of China and Canada, identified staff training as the key to such developments. As stated in the New Zealand report, efficient and effective offender management depends on the staff. Their perspectives and requirements

must be acknowledged and they must be afforded clear and appropriate career development opportunities.

National and International Standards

One of the most significant and striking features of the reports to the conference was the extensive reference to uniform standards in prisons and corrections, and especially to the relevance in the region of international obligations such as the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. China provides a particularly good example of the relevance of the 'rule of law' and of these standards and obligations: 'the legal system of prison has been further improved... with a sounder basis for administering prison by law.' Specifically, the report referred to national standards for prison buildings, safe work in prisons and laws on the running of prisons.

There have been moves to develop national correctional standards between Australia and New Zealand.

Malaysia has recently enacted new prison legislation and anticipated that there will soon be new prison regulations. Mongolia is setting correctional framework by reference to the parameters of international obligation the requirements of the Constitution of Mongolia.

Cambodia has developed legislation on a number of matters in order to promote the rule of law and, in conjunction with project advisers from overseas, has developed regulations governing administration of prisons and prison procedures.

It is obvious, as Fiji noted in the context of access to library facilities for prisoners, financial and other constraints affect the extent to which nations are able to comply these international standards. However, it is both significant and encouraging to see extent to which such standards are regarded as setting a basic benchmark across region.

In this context, it was particularly helpful for conference delegates to hear from representative of UNAFEI. He informed the conference that UNAFEI is interested further developing its facilities for

training staff from the region. He also stated UNAFEI would be conducting seminars next Spring in which two of the themes would likely to be the problems posed by remand prisoners

and by the ageing prison population He drew the attention of the conference to a recent UNAFEI publication entitled Probation Profiles of Asia, a valuable resource describing probation practices in the Philippines, Japan, Korea, China, India, Fiji, Pakistan, Indonesia and

Thailand, He that a similar book would be produced on institutional treatment in the region.

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Other Issues

A number of general themes that were canvassed in the national reports will addressed in more

detail under agenda item four. These include the importance of inter-agency collaboration; the

role of community and non-governmental Organisations; issues surrounding the use of modern

technology (including information technology)- the privatisation of prisons or other services related to corrections and issues accountability.

Several reports mentioned the core matters of security and control. These were not identified as presenting any unusually difficult problems over the past twelve months (except, perhaps, in

Macau). However, several reports commented on changes in the makeup of the prison population and the potential consequences of these changes for the effective management of prisons. New Zealand and Canada, for example, noted that there appeared to be an increase in the proportion of violent and often seriously violent offenders in prison.

Prison health and deaths in custody also remain matters of great concern. For example the Malaysian delegation referred to the increase in the number of prisoners with HIV/AIDS and an

associated increase in deaths in custody. The Australian delegation saw deaths in custody as a continuing issue and also suggested that the prison system is likely to face increasing numbers of prisoners with health issues involving psychiatric and/or psychological and behavioural difficulties.

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Agenda Item Two

The Correction or Re-education of Young Offenders

Introduction

The high quality of the oral and written presentations on the subject of young offenders suggests that this agenda item is one that is taken very seriously by all delegates and is therefore an ideal subject for discussion at a conference such as this. Nearly all of the presentations made reference to special laws, facilities or programs dealing with young offenders, but there was considerable difference between presentations in the details applying to different jurisdictions. There was general agreement, however, with the proposition that young offenders were in need of special consideration, either because their early onset of criminality placed them at high risk for the future or because it was thought that they were more amenable to change than were older offenders.

By way of background, the Canadian paper suggested that as far as individual needs are concerned, there are a number of important differences between young and older offenders. These differences include the fact that young offenders are more likely than older offenders to have only criminal friends and associates. Also, in the area of employment and education, young offenders are more likely to have unstable employment histories as well as deficits in learning and skills. The Australian paper also pointed out that young inmates in corrective institutions have different developmental characteristics from the population at large, such as lower education levels, higher levels of childhood abuse, and lower socioeconomic standing. Furthermore, the Canadian analysis showed that young offenders are more likely than older offenders to have had early exposure to the criminal justice system, to have experienced secure custody, and to have failed while serving non-custodial or community-based supervision orders. If these observations are found to be true in other jurisdictions, it is clear that juvenile criminality and its correction are phenomena that understandably provoke great concern and challenge.

On the other hand, a recent report from the Australian Institute of Criminology which focuses on recidivism among juvenile offenders has stated that the overwhelming majority of young people

have no contact with the criminal justice system. Of those who do have contact in the form of a court appearance, the majority have only one appearance. It is the relatively small group who have several court appearances who are the major cause of concern. These observations would no doubt apply to all nations and they help place the problem of juvenile criminality in a realistic perspective.

The Definition of Young Offenders

There is no agreement in the Asia and Pacific region on the definition of the term young offender. For the majority of nations or territories in the region the cut-off point between adult and juvenile treatment by the criminal justice system is either the 18th or 17th birthday. In a number of jurisdictions, such as Hong Kong of China, Macau, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Canada and some Australian states, the cut-off point is 18 years. New Zealand and other Australian jurisdictions it is 17 years and in China, Singapore and Vietnam it is 16 years. In both

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China and Vietnam, offenders aged from 14 to 18 years are treated as a special category while in Singapore young offenders are defined those in the age range 14 to 21 years.

In contrast, the cut-off point in Japan is 20 years with all offenders up to, and including 19 yearolds

being classified as juveniles. Also in Japan, incarcerated offenders between the ages of 20 and 25 years are classified as 'young adults' and are generally classified and housed separately from older prisoners. The situation is similar in the Republic Korea where offenders

under 20 years may be sent to juvenile training schools, but those who have been convicted of

felonies may be sent to correctional institutions, of which two are especially for this age group.

The delegate from Cambodia reported that it was difficult to differentiate between adult and juvenile offenders in his country due to inadequate legislation and therefore children aged between 13 and 18 years were often held in adult prisons.

Within adult correctional institutions, it is common for younger prisoners to receive some form

of special treatment or programs. In New Zealand, for example, prisoners under 20 years of age are required by the regulations to, as far as practicable, be kept separate from older prisoners, even though this is often not possible. In the future, however, higher level of segregation will be possible as a network of regional youth units on prison sites, but physically

separate from the main prisons, is currently being established. In New Zealand, offenders in the 16 to 19 year age range may be sentenced to corrective training, which is a 'short, sharp shock' approach. However, this sentencing option has not proved effective and will eventually

cease. This expression is also used to describe the philosophy of the detention centre programs of Hong Kong of China, which are based on strict discipline, hard work, physical training and foot drill, and may be applied to male young offenders aged 14 to 20 years or to young adult offenders from 21 to under 2 years.

Criminal Justice or Social Welfare

In virtually all nations, when very young children break the law the consequences for them are

determined by considerations of welfare rather than criminal responsibility. In other words, very

young children are not considered responsible for their actions and are therefore not liable to punishment by the criminal justice system. There is a wide range of ages which are defined as the minimum age of criminal responsibility in different jurisdictions. For example, it is 7 years in

Hong Kong of China, 10 years in New Zealand and 14 years in Vietnam and the Republic of Korea. In all nations, between that minimum and the cut-off point for adult liability, formal or informal arrangements are made for governments to respond to juvenile offending without sending the individual offenders to adult prisons. Most commonly, agencies responsible for social welfare provide residential or non-residential care for these young people.

Even though in all nations arrangements are made for juvenile offenders to be dealt with in the

context of welfare rather than punishment, in a very small number of cases children or adolescents who commit very serious offences may be held in adult prisons. In some cases a young person may be transferred from a juvenile institution to a prison as a result of seriously disruptive behaviour. When this situation occurs it creates a significant management problem for prison authorities as there is always a need to provide protection for very young prisoners.

As a relatively high proportion of the clients of social welfare authorities eventually 'graduate' to the adult corrections sphere, it was recognised by a number of delegates that it is important that effective communications be maintained between social welfare and correctional authorities. This is necessary as, in a number of jurisdictions, there are many cases where young offenders are transferred from one system to the other.

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Segregation or Integration

An issue raised by a number of delegates was that of the desirability of segregating young offenders from older offenders in correctional institutions. The main argument in favour of segregation is to prevent young offenders being victimised by more mature and physically stronger prisoners, and to prevent them from being 'hardened' by acquiring the attitudes, language and behaviour of adult prisoners who have no interest in rehabilitation or changing their way of life. (It has been suggested in some circles, although not at this conference, that the main reason for segregation is to allow older prisoners to enjoy a more comfortable life in prison!)

As mentioned above, New Zealand has not been able to comply with a regulatory preference for the segregation of young prisoners. In contrast, in Japan the vast majority of offenders under 20 years are committed to one of a series of 53 juvenile training schools which are situated throughout the nation, and a very small number are held in prisons. In Japan, ten prisons out of a total of 67 mainly confine juvenile and young adult prisoners. Similarly in the

Republic of Korea, there are 12 juvenile training schools and two correctional institutions for young offenders, one for first-time offenders and the other for repeat offenders. In Mongolia, one juvenile prison accommodates all sentenced young offenders (approximately 80) in the nation, while in Indonesia juvenile offenders are separated from adult offenders as a matter of law.

In Hong Kong of China, the Commissioner of Correctional Services has a statutory duty and power to set aside a prison, or a portion of a prison, to accommodate prisoners under 21 years of age, and these young prisoners may be required to attend compulsory educational classes. If they have been sentenced to three months or more and are released before attaining the age of 25 years they are subject to statutory post-release supervision. In New South Wales, Australia, a young offenders program, which is mentioned below, segregates this group in a separate prison in the adult correctional system. In Thailand, prisoners in the age range 18 to

25 years are regarded as young offenders and are provided with a better environment which aims to create a boarding school atmosphere by the use of different uniforms. .

In the Philippines, juvenile offenders are confined by the Bureau of Child and Welfare under the Department of Social Welfare and Development, while in Brunai Darussalam, a very small country, offenders under the age of 18 years are treated young prisoners and are provided with reasonable facilities as conditions permit.

Specific Programs

In Japan the law specifies that the aim of correctional education in juvenile training schools is to provide inmates with academic education, vocational guidance, adequate training and medical measures for the purpose of adjusting juveniles to a sound life as member of society. While this is expressed in very general terms, it summarises the aim to which all nations aspire.

There are considerable differences between nations, however in the practices that are followed to achieve this aim.

Possibly typical of a number of smaller nations, the Pacific island nation of Fiji has other institutions which specialise in the education and training of young offenders and a registered with the Ministry of Education. These institutions offer programs dealing with wide range of academic and vocational subjects as well as moral education and music and sports. In contrast, the even smaller nation of Vanuatu is not able to make special arrangements for young offenders and relies on the influence of church visitors to have positive effect.

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In Malaysia a number of specialist institutions, known as Henry Gurney schools, cater for the needs of young offenders. There are five such schools, one of which is for female Offenders over 14 and under 18 years may be sentenced by the courts to these schools for a maximum period of three years. Inmates in the Henry Gurney schools are required to participate in a wide range of activities, including physical work, trade training, sports and marching exercises.

A high level of self-discipline is encouraged and a number incentives to good behaviour, such as home leave, are offered.

Possibly the jurisdiction in the region which provides the most comprehensive range of

treatment options for young offenders is Hong Kong of China. As mentioned earlier

Detention

Centres in Hong Kong of China provide programs of hard work, strenuous exercise and strict discipline for male offenders aged 14 to 20 years (for one to six months) and for offenders aged

21 to 24 years (for three to twelve months). Training Centres, for both male and female offenders from 14 to 20 years provide programs character development based on Scout activities and Outward Bound courses as well a vocational training for six to 36 months, while

Drug Addiction Treatment Centres providing compulsory placement for males and females from

14 years and above for periods of two to twelve months. In addition, there are special programs for young prisoners under 2 years based on half-day vocational training, open examinations and computer training.

A different approach is pursued in Australia, where the Gurnang program for young prisoners in

New South Wales is based on outdoor adventure activities in a remote and mountainous location. As in other programs in other nations, the aim is to build up confidence and selfdiscipline

by coping with physically challenging situations. A recent independent evaluation of this program produced positive results which suggested that it is meeting its objectives.

The Staff Who Deal with Young Offenders

A number of presentations and country papers referred to the important role played by staff in the management of programs and institutions which focus on the needs of young offenders.

For example, the Australian paper states that the Gurnang Program in New South Wales is conducted by staff with expertise in the area of adventure-based education, but the role of custodial officers is also crucial. (Delegates to the conference were given a thorough appreciation of this program from a video which showed the program in action and was screened in a break between conference sessions.)

Many delegates recognised that, regardless of the precise details or components of the programs that are offered, the most important factor in the correction or re-education of young

offenders is the quality of the relationships that are established between the young offenders and the staff. It was also suggested that staff who had a particular talent or aptitude for

effectively dealing with young offenders should be appropriately recognised and rewarded. While it is not necessarily the case that only young staff can cope with young offenders, those who work in this specialist field tend to be younger than the average correctional officer. This may be partly explained by the fact that the physical and emotional demands of working with young offenders can be the cause of a condition known as 'burn-out' which can have serious consequences for staff if it is not treated or if alternative work is not provided.

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Conclusions

The diversity of the approaches that are adopted in the Asia and Pacific region in relation to the correction and re-education of young offenders may be largely a reflection of the differences in culture, history and socioeconomic development that are found in the region.

Regardless of the diversity, however, it is clear that all nations in the region regard the problem

of juvenile offending as a very serious one, and in many nations it is seen as a problem that is becoming worse.

Also, it must be recorded that more nations chose to address this agenda item than the other two where a choice was offered, suggesting that coping with young offenders is seen as an issue of serious concern and one that can be the basis of further learning from each other.

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Agenda Item Three

Defining and Clarifying the Roles and Functions in Prisons with a View to:

(a) Reducing Recidivism

(b) Reducing the Negative Impact of Prison on the Families of Convicted and Unconvicted Criminals and

(c) Enhancing the Use of Community Corrections

Introduction

This agenda item raised a very wide range of complex issues that go to the core of the purpose

and role of prisons within the correctional system. There was a broad measure of agreement between delegates as to many of the issues involved in each of the specific questions under the agenda item but there were also some significant differences in the practice of each nation and a number of different suggestions as to possible reforms. Canada, Fiji, Indonesia, Korea and Thailand spoke first to this agenda item and their reports were followed by a general

discussion.

Agenda Item 3(a): Reducing Recidivism

· Some General Observations

The report from Vanuatu summed up a recurring central theme from this segment of the conference; namely that 'the reduction of recidivism cannot be seen as the responsibility of only

the correctional administrators given the fact that there are other influential avenues that may cause individual offenders to re-offend. It was nevertheless recognised that correctional systems must make every effort to reduce recidivism rates. The language that is used often varies between the reports but ultimately tends to reflect very similar philosophies. In China, the aim is to combine punishment with reformation and education with labouring. In Indonesia,

the avowed aim is 'social reintegration' and in Fiji it is 'rehabilitation'. Canada, Hong Kong of China, and a number of other nations use the phrase 'safe and timely reintegration' to reflect the need to consider both the period of incarceration and the period following a person's release into the community. The New Zealand report adopted a similar stance and highlighted the fact that recidivism must be effectively targeted if the corrections system is to meet the objectives of risk reduction and risk management.

· Measuring Recidivism

It is by no means easy to define or to measure recidivism. There are problems in measuring what recidivism means in terms of further offences (does it, for example, cover the case of a released rapist who commits traffic offences?) and in terms of the time frame over which it is measured (for example, whether it involves a two year or a five year follow-up period). The Australian report referred to the fact that different measures can lead to different results and the New Zealand report suggested that it would be helpful if some consideration was given to international benchmarking for recidivism measures. A further problem, noted in the report from

Japan, is that different interpretations can be put on the same set of recidivism statistics.

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· Sentence Planning and the Importance of 'Throughcare'

There was clear agreement at the conference that if the aim is to reduce recidivism, there must

be clear sentence planning for prisoners; in other words, treatment programs must be properly

planned and targeted. Indonesia, for example, stated that there should be prison diversification in more specific forms according to the need of training, level of security, recidivist period and recidivist characteristic/type. Similarly, Thai correctional services believe that programs should be implemented extensively and comprehensively throughout the inmate's incarceration period.

Closely related to this, delegates from numerous nations remarked on the importance of 'throughcare'; in other words, that the treatment of prisoners should be considered as a continuum which extends into the period following release. In that respect, Korea stated that more prisoners are now allowed to undertake 'work release' from prison.

· Types of Treatment Programs

As would be expected, there were wide regional differences in the range of treatment programs that seek to address offending behaviour. Some nations have highly developed programs that target specific groups of offenders. For example, Australia, Canada and New Zealand have specific programs related - according to the offence that has been committed and an assessment of the offender's needs - to sexual offending; violence and aggression; cognitive skills and substance abuse issues. In other places (including Japan and China) more general group treatment programs are available for offenders who fall within certain categories. Those nations which do not yet have well developed programs all expressed a strong commitment to their future development.

· Cultural Appropriateness and the Role of 'Non-Experts'.

There was a strong sense that - especially in the case of indigenous peoples - treatment programs must be developed that are culturally appropriate to the particular offender. A number of nations, including Fiji and Korea, stressed the importance of focussing on the whole person including their spiritual being. In order to achieve these aims, it was considered necessary to involve not only 'professionals' such as psychologists, but also relevant community agencies and religious organisations and, where appropriate, the families of offenders.

· Vocational Training and Education

Vocational training and education remain an important part of the attempt to address issues of recidivism. Several delegates expressed the view that it was important, in this regard, to ensure that such training meets, as far as possible, the needs of a modern technological society.

· Inter-Agency Co-operation

It was also agreed that it is essential for partnerships to be developed - both between government departments and between government and non-government agencies order most effectively to address the issues. In the course of the informal discussion the representatives

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from Australia, Canada, Hong Kong of China, Malaysia, Zealand, Thailand and Korea expressed some views as to how it may be possible to achieve greater inter-agency collaboration and to avoid duplication of services. idea that emerged was for a 'lead agency' to

be identified in cases requiring inter-age involvement. Ideally that 'lead agency' should control

and direct the use of its resources and those of other agencies.

**Agenda Item 3(b): Reducing the Negative Impact of Prison on the Families
Convicted and Unconvicted Criminals**

It was notable that some of the same themes emerged with respect to the second mat under agenda item 3. The sentiments of the Indonesian delegation were typical; 'in essence humans are insoluble from their families, friends and communities.' The philosophy of the Correctional

Service of Canada is also indicative of the general tenor the conference. They said that the Service strongly believes that providing offenders with the opportunity to meet their families on

a regular basis helps them to develop a maintain positive relationships that assist them to prepare for a safe reintegration as I abiding citizens.

A number of reports referred to the particular problems posed by remand prisoners a the general pattern across the region is that remandees are allowed more contact, way of family visits, consultation with legal advisers, telephone calls, letters and so on, than convicted criminals.

It was generally recognised that all nations should do whatever is feasible in order to ensure that families are able to visit inmates. This is a particularly acute problem in those countries such as Australia and Canada which are geographically large but have relatively small

population levels. New Zealand reported that it pursues a policy of 'regional' prisons in order to alleviate some of these problems. Again, as in the nation reports, there was a strong level of agreement that international transfers should be allowed where this could meet the aims of all parties.

There are variations across the region in terms of prisoners' visiting rights and other forms of family contact. For example, access to telephone calls differs widely and there are differences in terms of the number of letters which may be sent. One of the most interesting matters to be raised concerned conjugal and/or longer term family visits. Korea and Thailand both reported that they allow conjugal visits. The Korean delegate explained that the primary aim was to relieve sexual tension. The Thai delegate also considered that such visits also play a very important role in helping to resolve family disputes.

Overall, the most important themes to emerge from this segment were the fundamental importance of the family and, as under item 3(a), the need to develop a multi-agency approach.

The conference agreed that, even in prisons, successful rehabilitative programs will depend on family input to counselling. Although such developments are in their early stages, this marks something of a departure from traditional corrections practice and the Thai delegate made the telling observation that it will therefore be crucial to educate prison staff as to the importance of family involvement.

Agenda Item 3(c): Enhancing the Use of Community Corrections

Much of the discussion on agenda items 3(a) and 3(b) fed in to the discussion on item 3(c). For example, the reports from China, New Zealand, Canada, Hong Kong of China and Japan advocated an integrated approach to offender management in which the person would pass

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through the institutional phase of corrections before being reintegrated, with the assistance of community corrections, into the community at large, The New Zealand report noted that the philosophy of community corrections was, in some respects, shifting away from a social work orientation, and towards a community re-integration and 'risk management' model. There is a tendency in the community to regard community corrections as a soft option but the Canadian report stressed that it should be seen as contributing to public safety by risk management. The

Canadian philosophy, which neatly summarises the basic position, was said to be one of 'managing risks and balancing rights'.

Reverting to the theme of inter-agency collaboration, some interesting differences emerged in terms of the 'structure' of responsibility for community corrections. In some nations, including

Australia, it is a matter that lies firmly in the realm of justice agencies. However, in others it is

located outside justice departments. In the Solomon Islands, for example, community corrections are under the Department of Community Welfare. In Korea, it is a matter for the 'Social Protection and Rehabilitation Bureau.'

There was general agreement that an effective system of community corrections is essential for

the operation of the correctional system as a whole. The first main challenge appears to be, as the Australian delegation put it, to develop a 'whole of government approach.' The second, and

related challenge, is that effective community corrections will involve acceptance by the community of the aims of corrections agencies and, ideally, some sharing of responsibility by non-governmental organisations. Put simply, if community corrections are to have a vibrant future, it will be crucial to gain the support or acceptance of the community for such initiatives

and their involvement therein.

Agenda Item Four - Record of 19th APCCA

Agenda Item Four

Corrections in the New Millennium: Challenges and Responses

Introduction

Item four on the agenda invited delegates to look to the future and to consider the main challenges that are likely to be faced during the first part of the new millennium. It also provided an opportunity to revisit and evaluate some of the major themes which emerged during the conference. China, Hong Kong of China, Singapore and Vietnam spoke first to this

agenda item and their reports were followed by a general discussion. The reports and the discussions ranged over a wide field, including: accountability, transparency a the role of

international standards; modern technology and its limitations, collaborate between government agencies and between government and non government organisations; the position of foreign prisoners; privatisation; staff training; issues of drug abuse and inmate health; the development of non-custodial measures and 'restorative justice', and the importance of public acceptability and the 'marketing' of justice policies and practices.

It is not possible, in this summary, to address all these themes in depth and some have already been canvassed in the earlier agenda items. This review will therefore mention each of the matters but will concentrate on those issues which attracted most debate and which are of significance to corrections in the region as a whole.

Accountability, Transparency and the Role of International Standards

Several nations identified the development of prison laws and standards as a key issue for the new millennium. It was recognised that such standards and laws have the potential to make the system more transparent and accountable and also more understandable to the general public. Fiji stated that clear legal constraints are required and China has embarked on a broad ranging program of law reform to provide more structure and accountability to the prison regime. Japan's prison laws date back to the early twentieth century and, although they are flexibly administered, are in need of revision. Malaysia too is in the process of revamping its prison rules.

In thinking about such issues, it should not be forgotten that socioeconomic circumstances are quite different across the region. It is quite impossible to expect all correctional systems to meet the same expectations and it was clear from the conference that domestic challenges will

always be the primary concern for correctional authorities. Nevertheless, as we move into the new millennium, a significant challenge for the more developed correctional systems is to consider possible ways to promote and assist in schemes for regional assistance and cooperation.

Such schemes can be based either on collaboration between justice agencies or through other national and/or international agencies. For example, both Mongolia and Cambodia face enormous economic obstacles but are eager to develop their correctional systems in line with the principles contained in United Nations covenants and guidelines. International collaboration and aid, as well as continuing contact through organisations such as

APCCA, clearly have some role to play in further promoting these positive developments.

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Modern Technology and its Limitations

One of the most interesting points of discussion during the conference revolved around the uses and abuses of modern technology. There were two strands to this discussion.

The first was the use of computers and data bases. The second, and more controversial point, concerned the use of modern technology such as 'electronic tagging' as an alternative to, or an adjunct to, incarceration.

· Computerisation and Information Technology

There was general consensus that increased computerisation of data provides opportunities for the more cost-effective administration of correctional systems as a whole, and for recording

the management of individual offenders. It became clear that some nations, including Japan, Singapore, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Hong Kong of China are well-advanced in terms of computerisation. Some, including Brunei Darussalam, stated that computerisation is in

its infancy.

The Hong Kong delegation also observed that the information revolution - including satellite television and the internet - opens up some new issues and potential benefits. They noted, for instance, that discussions on issues of law and order and corrections are likely to become more global in their focus. They further suggested that the capacity to interchange ideas and information has the potential to raise the level of awareness and debate about matters such as international standards and benchmarks in corrections. It was interesting to learn that Hong Kong of China and Singapore are already exploring closer links in this respect.

· Technological Control of Offenders

In the course of the free discussion, questions were raised about the extent to which modern technology such as closed circuit television cameras, implanted 'chips', 'smart cards' and other forms of electronic tagging could be used in lieu of, or in addition to, custody or other forms of

corrections. If this question was to be approached purely as a technological matter, it is clear that more could be done in terms of electronic surveillance and tagging. However, all delegates expressed concern at such a prospect and agreed with the Fijian delegate's conclusion that prisons are here to stay despite technological advances. Delegates shared

five main objections to an excessive reliance on new technologies of this kind. The conference

Chairman summarised the first of these views when he commented that technological changes

can help to improve security and control but that true success in correctional functions must ultimately depend on the quality of the human administrators. The New Zealand delegation struck the same chord with the comment that we are 'in the business of changing behaviour, and this cannot be done by technology alone.' Secondly, the Canadian and Singaporean delegations noted that electronic tagging has profound limitations. In many instances, it might be able to tell the authorities where a particular person was at a particular time but this will not

necessarily prevent that person committing a crime. Singapore also noted that electronic tagging is unlikely to offer much assistance in the proposed 'high rise' complex at Changi because current technology is unable to identify the floor upon which a person is located. Third, electronic tagging might undermine the aims of deterrence (Singapore) and physical incapacitation (Australia). Fourth, there are problems in terms of the acceptability of tagging both to the community at large and to offenders themselves. The Australian delegation reported

that research in New South Wales indicates many offenders do not like or respond well to the *Agenda Item Four - Record of 19th APCCA*

limited tagging schemes that currently operate in the State. Finally, strong concerns were raised about the human rights implications of overusing invasive forms of technology.

Overall, the view of the conference was, therefore, that there is much to be gained from careful

and cautious use of modern technology. In particular, as the Korean delegates suggested, it may allow staff to be relieved of some of the more mundane custodial/security tasks so they can devote greater energy to rehabilitative tasks. However, the limitations and dangers of technology should be acknowledged.

Collaboration between Government Agencies and between Governmental and Non Governmental Organisations

Another theme that flowed throughout the conference was that of collaboration between correctional agencies and other government and non-governmental organisations. Discussed under agenda item three, significant steps have already been made in a number of jurisdictions; the challenge is to continue such developments in order to maximise the use of

resources in a cost-efficient and effective manner.

Foreign Prisoners

As discussed under agenda item one, there is an increasing recognition across the region of the problem of foreign prisoners. Such prisoners can cause difficulty for prison management and are inevitably returned to their home countries upon release. It therefore in the interests of

all parties to further explore the possibility of agreement allowing for the international transfer of prisoners.

Privatisation

The question of privatisation of corrections was fully debated at the 1997 APCCA conference in

Kuala Lumpur. It remains an important matter across the region, Privatisation has extended further in Australia and New Zealand where it includes arrangements between governments and private companies for the design, construction, financing and management of new prisons

(DCFM). Most of the region has not gone so far down the route of privatisation but it is obviously on the agenda in a number of developed and developing nations. Korea, for example, stated that it is establishing 'a new law which allows the participation of private companies in the management of the prison system' and Cambodia spoke of private sector involvement in prison building. Even in nations such as Singapore that do not intend to privatise the construction and operation of prison, there appears to be increasing interest in 'outsourcing' services such as prisoner escorts. A general theme was also that the public sector should tap into private sector services for the delivery of prison based treatment programs.

It is clear that an important challenge for corrections in the new millennium is how best to utilise, manage and regulate private sector involvement in its many different forms.

Staff Training

Another clear theme of this and other APCCA conferences is that correctional systems are dependent for their success on their staff. The demands on staff are changing with the advent of modern technology and, as Brunei Darussalam put it, the shift from a 'passively custodial *Agenda Item Four - Record of 19th APCCA*

role to an actively rehabilitative role.' All delegates would agree with Indonesia's comments that

we need 'educational programs and technical training to increase performance, professionalism and careers.' Many of the smaller nations face the problem of a lack of numbers and resources for comprehensive staff training. It will be interesting to see, as the new millennium progresses, whether there is a greater sharing of expertise and a pooling of resources on a regional basis, as suggested at the 1997 APCCA meeting in Kuala Lumpur.

Drug abuse and Inmate Health

Drug abuse and other health problems will continue to pose significant challenges and the conference recognised that a high level of inter-agency collaboration will be required to address such problems. For example, as noted by several nations (including Singapore, Malaysia and Vietnam) drug abuse and issues relating to HIV/AIDS will need to be tackled not merely as a 'justice' issue but as a matter of education and health. The same is true of prisoners with severe psychological and/or psychiatric problems, whose numbers were predicted by the Australian delegation to be likely to increase significantly.

Non-Custodial Measures and 'Restorative Justice'

The nations represented at the conference agreed that it is necessary to consider corrections as a whole, and not simply to focus on custodial sanctions. As mentioned under agenda item three, a number of issues arise with respect to the structure of such systems (for example, whether community corrections should be part of a justice ministry or a social welfare ministry).

Although the matter was not fully debated, the general view appears to be that it is easier to achieve an integrated approach to offender

Management if institutional and community corrections are under the same governing ministry.

Whatever the administrative arrangements may be, there was clear agreement on the importance of including community organisations and families in the process. In this context, the Canadian, Australian and New Zealand delegations referred to developments in 'restorative

justice' in their jurisdictions. These initiatives seek to reintegrate the offender to the community

but also to 'restore' the sense of well being of the community by their increased participation in

the process. It can take numerous forms, including family group conferencing and 'healing circles'. These initiatives have particular value in the context of empowering indigenous peoples but are capable of broader application.

Public Acceptability and 'Marketing'

In many respects, the final theme provides a fitting conclusion to the conference proceedings. The Canadian delegation summed up the general mood of the conference with the comment that the major challenge is to 'stay the course' and that we must all consider ways in which we can sharpen our communication and marketing skills. This is, perhaps, the ultimate challenge for the new millennium. It is only through concerted effort to inform and educate the community

in the issues faced by correction agencies and offenders that we are likely to achieve goals such as inter-age collaboration, the reduction of recidivism and the strengthening of family and community values.

Appendix E - Record of 19th APCCA

Appendix E

Report of the APCCA Advisory Committee 24 October 1999

1. Attendance

The members of the APCCA Advisory Committee - namely, China, Malaysia, Fiji, Canada, the

current and most recent conference hosts, and the APCCA Coordinator were supplemented on

this occasion by representatives of Australia (NSW and NT), Brunei Darussalam, Hong Kong (China), Cambodia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Singapore, Vanuatu and Vietnam. The total attendance was 24 persons.

The APCCA Coordinator, as the convenor of the meeting, welcomed all present to this opportunity to discuss matters of mutual interest.

2. Agenda

A draft agenda, prepared by the APCCA Coordinator, provided an opportunity for w\$ideranging

and informal discussion about the current operations and the future of the conference.

3. Format for discussions

It was explained by the APCCA Coordinator that in order to provide more time for discussion of

agenda items, all nations would be invited to speak to agenda item one, but there would need to be a selection of those who would formally speak to the other agenda items. Delegates present at the Advisory Committee meeting were asked to give their preference in relation to agenda items two, three and four. These preferences were noted to be used as a guide by the conference chair.

4. Report on Preparations for Conference

The head of the delegation from China informed the meeting of the preparations for the conference. The Minister for Justice and the Deputy Mayor of Shanghai would address the Opening Ceremony and other senior officials would be present. Approximately 25 observers would also be present. He also reported that to date, 66 delegates from 21 nations had accepted the invitation and 11 delegates would bring companions. Arrangements for hospitality and social functions were explained.

5. Report on APCCA Fund

The APCCA Coordinator thanked the members of the APCCA Finance Sub-committee for their work during the year and called on the Convenor to report to the meeting.

Mr. C K Ng, Commissioner of Corrective Services, Hong Kong (SAR), made an informal *Appendix E - Record of 19th APCCA*

report and informed the committee that a written financial report would be presented to the business session of the conference.

6. Future Host Nations

The delegate from New South Wales, Australia reported that plans for the 20th APCCA in Sydney in 2000 were well under way.

At the Advisory Committee Meeting in Vancouver in 1998 the delegate from India had suggested that India could be the host in the year 2001, and the representative of the Philippines indicated that his country would consider hosting the conference in the year 2002.

It was noted that, unfortunately, neither of these countries would be represented at this conference. After some discussion it was decided that the APCCA Coordinator would try to contact the relevant office in India seeking confirmation before the closure of this conference.

7. APCCA Web Site

The APCCA Coordinator indicated that he would be reporting to conference on the successful

negotiations with the Australian Institute of Criminology to establish a Web Site on the Internet for APCCA. He then asked for an indication of interest in setting up working party to advise on the operation of the Web Site. Offers were made by members from Hong Kong (SAR), Canada, Singapore and Australia (NSW). These offers were readily accepted.

8. APCCA Newsletter

Congratulations were extended to the representatives from Canada for their efforts producing two Newsletters in the past year. Discussion ensued on the decision made the 1998 conference to place the responsibility for production of the Newsletter in the hands of the host country for the year following conference. It was agreed that Canada the previous host country, would cooperate with China in the production of the Newsletter for the-coming year.

9. International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA)

The delegate from New Zealand, Mark Byers, reported on his attendance at the recent ICPA conference held in Budapest attended by 20 nations from Europe, the Americas and China (as observer). New Zealand intends to join the Association. The APCCA Coordinator was congratulated on his election as Vice President of IPCA represent Oceania. The delegate from Canada indicated that she had literature about the ICPA and that this was available.

10. Other Business

There being no other specific business, the APCCA Coordinator expressed his than all persons present for their attendance and participation in the meeting. He then formally declared the meeting closed.