CONFERENCE REPORT
2016

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(in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice,
People’s Republic of China and the APCCA Secretariat)

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TIANJIN, PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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HISTORY AND ROLE OF APCCA

1. Introduction to the 36th APCCA

(a) Conference Host and Venue

This is the official report of the proceedings of the 36th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) held in Tianjin, People’s Republic of China from 16th to 21st October 2016.

The conference was generously hosted by the Ministry of Justice (Prison Administration Bureau and the Department of Judicial Assistance and Foreign Affairs); the Prison Administration Bureau of Tianjin Municipality; the Bureau of Justice of Tianjin Municipality; and the Tianjin Municipality.

Since the establishment of APCCA in 1980, China has been a strong supporter of APCCA. It has previously hosted the conference in Beijing in 1991, and in Shanghai in 1999. For the 36th APCCA, the conference was held at the Geneva Hotel in the beautiful city of Tianjin. It was attended by over 100 delegates from 18 nations and territories in the Asian and Pacific region including Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong (China), Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Solomon Islands, Thailand and Vietnam. Over 85 Chinese officials at all levels and from different parts of China also attended and participated actively in the conference. The list of national and regional participation in APCCA since 1980 can be found at http://www.apcca.org/library.php.

Generally, the delegations were headed by the Chief Executive, Commissioner or Director General responsible for corrections, often accompanied by other senior and specialist staff. Representatives from the United Nations and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) and the International Committee of the Red Cross attended as observers.

Tianjin (Chinese: 天津; Tiānjīn), which means ‘Heavenly Ford’ or ‘Ford of Heaven’, is a metropolis in the northern coastal Mainland China, administered by the People's Republic of China and one of the five national central cities of China. In 2015, its total municipal population was 15,469,500. Tianjin, along with Beijing, Shanghai, and Chongqing - is one of China's four municipalities, and is thus under direct administration of the central government.
Tianjin is 120 kilometres from Beijing (25 minutes by bullet train). Facing the Bohai Sea, Tianjin, the one-time imperial port, serves as Beijing’s vital gateway to the sea. Today, Tianjin boasts the largest artificial harbour in northern China with 30 different sea routes to over 300 of the world’s ports. In recent years, it receives more and more attention from visitors due to its illustrious historical heritage and other natural resources.

Following the 1858 Treaties of Tianjin, several Western nations established concessions in Tianjin. The over 250 exclusive European-style houses, municipal buildings and churches in Five Great Avenues (五大道; Wǔdàdào) are legacies of that period. These beautifully preserved buildings with 19th and early 20th century architecture occupy 1.3 million square metres. To complete the mix, on the two banks of the Hai River, Ming and Qing architectural styles have also been preserved, and juxtaposed with contemporary Chinese architecture and the city’s many modern skyscrapers.

**b) Conference Theme and Logo**

The key mission of correctional administrators around the world is to improve correctional practices and reintegration programs to prevent and reduce crime. The conference theme “Better Correction, Better Reintegration” underlies the topics of Agenda Items 1 to 5 discussed at the 36th APCCA by correction officers and experts from the Asia-Pacific region. The development and implementation of best practices in corrections (in prison and in the community); in designing prisons and community-based facilities that meet the safety, security and rehabilitation of different cohorts of offenders; and in devising initiatives in offender education and rehabilitation will assist in reducing recidivism, in protecting community safety and in maintaining social harmony and stability.

The presentations delivered by delegates on all the Agenda Items were of a high standard and discussions during the sessions were robust and dynamic as delegates were keen to share ideas and practices in corrections.

The conference logo integrates the words ‘rule of law and humanity’ with the conference theme, the host city, and conference dates. China’s history and culture is depicted in the form of the logo which is the ninth son of the Chinese dragon with a ring in its mouth. The five stars signify that there is one heart in all, and that the Chinese people have the strength of an indestructible great wall to safeguard and protect social order, national security and stability under the guidance of the Rule of Law which upholds the socialist core values of prosperity, democracy, civilisation and harmony of China.

The logo incorporates the Haihe River and the peace dove which signifies peace and friendship with countries around the world since the reformation in China and when China opened its doors to the world. The words ‘Rule of law and humanity’ gives full expression to the Chinese values of liberty, equality, justice and rule of law. The image of the wheat ears symbolises the confidence and determination of China to proactively devote to ‘Better Correction, Better Reintegration’, including collaborating with other countries to achieve this mission.

**c) Prison Visit**

Visits to correctional institutions are an integral part of APCCA as they complement the formal conference discussions and provide the best possible practical method for delegates to observe
operations in other jurisdictions. For this conference, on Thursday 20th October, delegates visited the Tianjin Prison, Ligang Prison and Changtai Prison in the Xiqing District of Tianjin.

Delegates learnt that in China, a prison is an organ of the State for executing criminal punishments on criminals sentenced to death penalty with a two-year suspension of execution, life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment. In 2016, there were a total of 674 prisons in China (namely, 606 prisons for male prisoners, 37 prisons for female prisons and 31 juvenile correctional facilities) accommodating more than 1.6 million inmates. The incarceration rate is 120 per 100,000.

In China, the education of prisoners plays a major role in ensuring their successful rehabilitation and reintegration into the community. Individualised education programs coupled with the implementation of correctional measures have assisted ex-prisoners to become law-abiding citizens and have achieved safety, social harmony and stability in the community. These correctional measures include the strengthening of internal management of prisons, regulating fair and civilised law enforcement, promoting the reform of prisons, and improvements in prison design/construction and information sharing. In addition, China is strongly promoting community corrections by improving the implementation and coordination of non-custodial sentences and custodial sentences to further assist in the rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates into the community.

The main goal of prisons in China is the prevention and reduction of crime, by adhering to the guideline of combining punishment with rehabilitation. They aim for constant innovation in management styles and correctional measures in endeavouring to help criminals become law-abiding citizens. To achieve this goal, the prisons adopt the following approaches:

- **Management of prisoners**: Male prisoners, female prisoners and juveniles are accommodated in separate facilities. Prisoners are managed according to their classification (high alert, middle-level alert and low alert) and according to the quantitative assessment of their daily performance.

- **Education and rehabilitation**: Upon reception, new inmates are assessed to determine their risks and needs so that individualised rehabilitation plans can be formulated. New inmates also attend an orientation education program which includes classroom education and training on behaviour norms. In addition, all prisoners attend legal, moral and cultural education programs. They also receive legal aid, social assistance and support from their families.

As part of their rehabilitation and reintegration process, prisoners attend:
- Vocational training on sculpting, drawing and jade carving techniques;
- Psychological health education and psychological crisis intervention;
- Cultural and sports activities (such as art performances and festivals within the prisons);
- Training on social situations, policies and social adaptation to assist their smooth reintegration into the community; and
- Connection with the relevant departments for the coordinated resettlement of released prisoners such as simulated social life, driving simulation, recruitment and entrepreneurship training (discussed below).

- **Standardised law enforcement**: This includes the following matters:
  - The prisons propose the commutation and parole of qualified prisoners to the people’s courts in accordance with legal procedures. This includes the hearing of cases for commutation and
parole; announcement of commutation and parole; and group discussion of cases for commutation and parole.

- The prisons safeguard the lawful rights of prisoners (for example, provision of complaints mailboxes, family visits, and telephone calls to family members).
- Provision of basic living and medical services in accordance with the law. This includes access to the prison hospital; health checks; ablutions in prison cells; provision of uniform bedding and clothing; group dining facilities; mini supermarkets in prisons; and catering for prisoners.
- There is dialogue between the residential procurator and prisoners; inspection of prisons by the People’s Congress and law enforcement supervisors; and visits by prisoners’ family members.
- The prisons publicise their activities on the internet, are open to scrutiny by news media and there is a hotline for the publicity of prison affairs.

By always adhering to the rule of law and to the purpose of rehabilitating criminals, China’s prisons execute criminal punishments in a strict and standardised way, strengthen the protection of released prisoners, and endeavour to effectively prevent and reduce recidivism.

- **Comprehensive guarantee:** The State guarantees the expenditure for the rehabilitation of prisoners which includes the following matters:
  - According to the design and construction standards, the prison is divided into three functional zones (namely, reading room, zones for education and vocational training, and places for outdoor activities).
  - According to the information construction of the prisons, each prison has a monitoring system, a command centre, telemedicine for prisoners, prisoners’ information inquiry terminals, and long-distance meeting for prisoners.
  - The building of a regular, specialised and professional team of prison police officers by conducting emergency drills, skills contests, occupational oath and physical training.

- **Community correction:** China is focused on implementing a community correction system by establishing a community correction command centre with the following objectives:
  - Integration of community corrections into the social management service system;
  - Supervision and education of the offenders who are subject to community correction;
  - Provision of intensive education on ideology, morality, legal system and attitude to community work (this includes visits and assistance to families in difficulty; individual heart-to-heart talks; themed lectures; psychological counselling, and doing community work that benefits the public.

- **Openness and integration to enhance international exchanges and cooperation:** Over the years, prison visits have been made by delegations from Namibia, Columbia, Finland, Germany, United States, and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

In hosting APCCA in 2016, China opened its prison doors to member countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Prior to the prison visits, delegates attended a reception ceremony at the police training base where police officers and prison officers demonstrated their skills in emergency drills, tactical response and defence with expertise and precision.
Delegates were divided into groups to visit the Tianjin Prison, Ligang Prison and Changtai Prison in rotation as they are all located at the Liyuan Prison Complex. Tianjin Prison accommodates high risk prisoners including those with imposed with the death penalty, life sentences and two years’ probation.

At Ligang Prison, prisoners learn about the prison culture establishment, corrections and Chinese traditional culture. At Changtai Prison, educational and vocational training courses (such as traditional Chinese painting, woodwork, computing and mechanical skills) are provided to prisoners serving short sentences. There is a specialised training centre within Changtai Prison to assist the prisoner’s return to society. The training centre has mock structures such as ATM machines, vehicle driving simulator, a bank, and a post office to assist the prisoners in their transition into the community. Delegates were impressed with the prison design and construction including the dormitories, facilities for the inmates and the training centre.

In China, female prisoners and juvenile offenders attend dancing, acting and singing classes as part of their rehabilitation programs. During the lunch break, delegates were impressed with the series of traditional and modern dancing and singing routines performed by female prisoners and female juveniles from the Tianjin Women’s Prison and Tianjin Juvenile Offender Correctional Centre. Two police officers also sang whilst the female prisoners danced. There was also a saxophone performance by a male prisoner from Changtai Prison. Inmates from the Tianjin Women’s Prison performed a very poignant and touching melodrama about a female inmate’s separation from her mother.

After the prison visit, delegates ended the eventful day with dinner on river cruise ship on the Haihe River. Delegates were able to see the magnificent buildings and the amazing lights along the river.

Chinese cuisine is an important part of Chinese culture which includes cuisines from the diverse regions of China that have different cooking techniques and seasoning to produce the three traditional aspects of Chinese food (namely, colour, smell and taste) and also their meaning, shape and nutrition. During the formal conference dinners on Sunday, Monday and Friday, delegates enjoyed a variety of Chinese cuisine. In addition, at the Farewell Dinner on Friday, there was a cultural show with traditional dancing being performed by dancers with elaborate and colourful costumes, singing and an acrobatic performance. The performances were graceful, sophisticated, artistic and professional which left an indelible memory on all the delegates.

The warmth and generous hospitality provided by the Ministry of Justice of China and the Tianjin Municipality, the organising committee, the liaison officers and prison officers during the conference week reflected their commitment to their work in corrections and the success of the conference.
During Agenda Items 2-5, the delegates willingly shared their best practices and experiences with each other during the presentations and discussions.

During the prison visits, many questions were asked regarding the design of the prisons, and the rehabilitation and vocational programs offered to the prisoners. During the conference week, old friendships were rekindled and new friendships were forged. A unique feature of APCCA is the establishment of strong friendships between member countries over the years, and this has laid the solid foundation for correctional administrators to shift their focus on the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners.

2. **APCCA History, Traditions and Symbols**

The first APCCA meeting was held in Hong Kong in 1980. It developed out of 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 met every year apart from 1990. From 1980 to 1992, the conference was assisted by the Australian Institute of Criminology. From 1993 to 2002 it was assisted by Professor David Biles in a private capacity and from 1997 to 2002, Professor Neil Morgan worked with Professor Biles. In 2003, Professor Morgan and Irene Morgan were appointed as the Rapporteurs.

During 2001 and 2002, APCCA established a new framework for its operations with the drafting of the **APCCA Joint Declaration**. The **Joint Declaration** sets APCCA’s governance framework, including a Governing Board, sub-committee structures, a Secretariat, and a formal Rapporteur role (see below and Appendix A).

Between 1980 and 2016, APCCA met in numerous nations across the region: Australia (five times); Brunei Darussalam; Canada (three times); China (three times); Hong Kong (China) (three times); Fiji; India (twice); Indonesia; Japan (three times); Korea (twice); Malaysia (three times); New Zealand (three times); Singapore; Thailand (twice), Tonga and Vietnam. For the topics discussed at earlier conferences, please see [http://www.apcca.org/library.php#page=resources](http://www.apcca.org/library.php#page=resources).

APCCA has several important traditions. It is unique because the conference is not open to general registrations but is strictly by invitation to the chief executive officers of correctional departments in the Asia Pacific region. It has also always been accepted that the host has the right to select those to be invited. Host nations have provided hospitality as well as logistical support and an appropriate venue.

APCCA has adopted a number of symbols that embody its enduring values and traditions. The symbols are a Fijian war club, an Indian oil lamp, APCCA flag and APCCA Song. Although a Fijian ‘war club’ might appear to carry connotations of aggression and violence, its true significance is that it is a sign of peace, harmony and civilisation when it is surrendered to another person. The Indian brass

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1 The Inspector of Custodial Services for Western Australia ([www.oics.wa.gov.au](http://www.oics.wa.gov.au)) and Adjunct Professor of Law at the University of Western Australia.
2 Prison and Legal Policy Consultant. Irene Morgan previously held positions as Legal Policy Advisor (Western Australia Police); Principal Legislation Project Officer (Department of Health); Legal Research Officer (Parole Board and Mentally Impaired Accused Review Board of Western Australia), and senior academic positions (University of Western Australia).
lamp is a symbol of learning and enlightenment. In the context of APCCA, the Indian Oil Lamp shines the pathway to the sharing of ideas and best practices in corrections amongst APCCA members.

The APCCA flag, prepared by the Corrections Bureau of Korea, was adopted in 2005 and symbolises the long life and strength of APCCA. The book represents correctional practices which are documented in the annual Conference Reports and newsletters. At the 2008 conference in Malaysia, APCCA adopted a song composed by the Malaysian Prison Department entitled ‘Togetherness in Unity’. The lyrics reflect the strength of APCCA where friendships and knowledge are shared each year, and how member countries can help one another to make the world a better place. The APCCA Song is played during the Opening and Closing Ceremonies of the conference (see Appendix B).

3. APCCA Joint Declaration and Management

A significant stage in APCCA’s history was the signing of a Joint Declaration (see Appendix A) by all jurisdictions present at the 2002 conference in Bali, Indonesia. Since then, a number of other jurisdictions have signed up and the Joint Declaration has been amended over the years. The APCCA members are Australia (all States and Territories), Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, Hong Kong (China), Macao (China), Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea (became a member at the 2015 conference), Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga and Vietnam.

The Joint Declaration, which followed from the recommendations of a Working Party in 2002, sought to place APCCA on a firmer and clearer footing for the future while not detracting from its positive and well-established traditions. Key features of the Joint Declaration include a broad statement of the organisation’s goals, establishment of a Governing Board, formalisation of arrangements for the administration of the APCCA Fund (including the establishment of a Finance Committee) and
provisions governing the establishment of a Secretariat and the roles of the Rapporteur (see Appendix A).

Since then, the role of the Secretariat has been undertaken by Hong Kong (China) and Singapore. Under the Joint Declaration, the Secretariat’s work is to be reviewed by the Governing Board every two years. The roles of the Rapporteurs are also set out in the Joint Declaration. Professor Neil Morgan\(^3\) (who has been a Rapporteur for APCCA since 1997) and Mrs Irene Morgan\(^4\) (who has been serving APCCA since 2000) have served as Rapporteurs since 2003.

At the 30\(^{th}\) APCCA in Vancouver, Canada (2010), the Conference acknowledged the strong traditions and achievements of APCCA. However, as it was around ten years since the Joint Declaration had been signed, it was decided that it was timely to survey members and to establish a Working Group on the Future Directions of APCCA to examine opportunities to build on these achievements over the next decade. The Working Group met in Langkawi, Malaysia, in July 2011. During the 2011 conference in Tokyo, the findings and recommendations of the Working Group report were accepted and put into action.\(^5\)

\[\text{APCCA Working Group Meeting, Langkawi, Malaysia, 2011}\]

4. Conference Papers and Presentations

Topics for APCCA conferences are chosen at the preceding conference (see ‘Conference Business’ section below). The Rapporteurs then write a detailed Discussion Guide on the various topics (see Appendix E) which is distributed to APCCA members a few months prior to the annual conference.

The Discussion Guide provides a structure and a series of suggested questions to assist member countries to write their papers and presentations. Most of the papers follow this structure, allowing a more structured focus to the topic in question and an ability to compare practice across jurisdictions. Presenters also use PowerPoint to aid their presentations.

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\(^3\) The Inspector of Custodial Services for Western Australia (www.oics.wa.gov.au) and Winthrop Professor of Law at the University of Western Australia.

\(^4\) Prison and Legal Policy Consultant. Irene Morgan previously held positions as Legal Policy Advisor (Western Australia Police); Principal Legislation Project Officer (Department of Health); Legal Research Officer (Parole Board and Mentally Impaired Accused Review Board of Western Australia), and senior academic positions (University of Western Australia).

For the 36th APCCA in Tianjin, all delegations made presentations to the whole conference on Agenda Item One on Monday. Discussions on Agenda Items 2 and 3 were held in concurrent sessions on Tuesday, with Agenda Items 4 and 5 sessions held on Wednesday. The facilitator/summary presenter of each Agenda Item session then presented a summary of the discussions and findings to the conference as a whole, on Friday.

The United Nations Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (‘UNAFEI’) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (‘ICRC’) attended the conference as ‘observers’ as they are not APCCA members. UNAFEI gave a presentation on its mission to provide practical training to countries around the whole, and a presentation on anger management to improve prison management and for offender rehabilitation. The ICRC gave a presentation on infection control and health services in prisons which was relevant to the topic for Agenda Item 3.

5. Conference Report, APCCA Regional Statistics and Newsletters

One of the most important traditions of APCCA has been the production of the annual Conference Reports, the writing of which is the responsibility of the Rapporteurs (Professor Neil Morgan and Irene Morgan). The Conference Reports are a specialist report, not just a summary record of the conference, in that they contain a thematic analysis of the matters raised in the various agenda items. These Reports have been used by University academics for teaching and research purposes.

Another important aspect of APCCA’s functions is the publication of Regional Statistics. The Hong Kong (China) branch of the APCCA Secretariat is responsible for circulating data request forms to members, for collating the responses, and for compiling and presenting the results. This is an invaluable and unique resource which permits some tracking of historical trends as well as access to current data on matters such as imprisonment rates.

In addition, Newsletters are produced bi-annually by the Singapore branch of the APCCA Secretariat. Member countries are invited to submit articles on selected topics, for publication on the website.

The Conference Reports, Regional Statistics and Newsletters are the most comprehensive source, sometimes the only source, on diverse correctional areas (they are available at http://www.apcca.org/library.php#page=resources) and are used in various academic institutions and organisations, including United Nations affiliated bodies, in publications, teaching and research on correctional trends and issues.

The Conference Reports provide useful research, training and educational tools. Some countries translate those parts of the report that deal with the agenda items and specialist workshops for local use. Sometimes, countries which are unable to attend the conferences (usually for financial reasons) also make use of the reports. Over the years many delegates have commented on the value of the reports as a resource in developing correctional policies, laws and practices and in influencing government decisions.

6 A summary is provided under Agenda Item 5, below.
7 A summary is provided under Agenda Item 3, below.
OPENING CEREMONY AND OFFICIAL SPEECHES

OPENING CEREMONY

The Official Opening Ceremony of the 36th APCCA was held on Monday 17th October 2016 at the Fenghua Hall, Geneva Hotel, Tianjin. The guest of honour was the Honourable Madam Wu Aiyin, Minister of Justice of the People’s Republic of China. The ceremony began with a procession to the stage by the following:

- The Honourable Madam Wu Aiyin, Minister of Justice of the People’s Republic of China;
- Mr Wang Dongfeng, Acting Mayor of Tianjin, People’s Republic of China;
- Mr Liu Zhiqiang, Vice Minister of Justice, People’s Republic of China;
- Professor Neil Morgan, APCCA Rapporteur;
- Mrs Irene Morgan, APCCA Rapporteur;
- Mr Vitaya Suriyawong, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice of Thailand (representing the host of APCCA in 2015);8
- Mr Francis Bulewa Kean, Commissioner, Fiji Corrections Service (representing the host of APCCA in 2017);
- Mr Wang Jinyi, Director General, Prison Administration Bureau, Ministry of Justice, People’s Republic of China.

The guards of honour with the APCCA symbols

The APCCA symbols were escorted into the conference room by the guards of honour. All delegates stood to attention whilst the national anthem was played followed by the APCCA Song “Togetherness in Unity”.

Mr Suriyawong handed the APCCA flag to Mr Wang Jinyi. This marked the symbolic ‘handover’ of the APCCA symbols from the 2015 host to the 2016 host.

8 Mr Vitaya Suriyawong was the Director General of the Department of Corrections, Ministry of Justice, Thailand when Thailand hosted the conference in 2015.
Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

Today, the 36th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators opens in the beautiful coastal city of Tianjin. I would like to, on behalf of the Ministry of Justice of the People’s Republic of China, extend warm congratulations on the successful holding of this great event, warm welcome to the delegates to this meeting, and heartfelt thanks to Tianjin Municipality and relevant institutions for the preparations!

Crime is a global issue. It is the common responsibility of all countries to prevent and reduce crime and effectively correct criminals in the world. Since the first meeting in 1980, the Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) has played a positive role in preventing and reducing crime and effectively correcting criminals. This year, the conference will conduct in-depth exchanges on the theme of “Improve the Quality of Correction and Facilitate the Smooth Return to Society”.

I believe it will surely be helpful to achieve the purpose and task of Conference of Correctional Administrators, enhance the exchange and cooperation between correctional administrators, improve the quality of the criminal correction and the level of the correction management in all countries and promote peace, stability, development and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Chinese government has always attached great importance to the criminal correction. In recent years, we have amended and improved a series of laws and regulations, including the criminal law and criminal procedure law, conducted in-depth institutional reform of the prison system, established and improved the community-based correctional system and enhanced the educational correction of inmates and termers in community.

As a result, the quality of the educational correction continuously improves. Our judicial administration earnestly implements the prison law, sticks to the guideline that “combines punishment with transformation with the aim of transforming the inmates”, carries out the central task of the educational correction of the criminals, and coordinates and promotes the correction models through punishment, education and labor to transform the criminals into law-abiding citizens.
We conduct comprehensive educational activities on morality, law, culture, vocational skills and labor, as well as psychological correction, individualized education as well as imprisonment and release tutoring to help criminals smoothly return to society.

We continue to impartially enforce the law in a civilized manner, enhance the regularization, specialization and professionalism of the prison police, promote the standardization of the law enforcement, further deepen the transparent administration of the prison, strengthen law enforcement supervision, criminal classification of custody, classification management, regulate the routine inspection of criminals, rewards and punishment and treatment by category, effectively uphold the dignity, personal rights and other legitimate rights and interests of the criminals, including the rights to defense, appeal, complain, report and so on.

We vigorously strengthen the capacity building to guarantee the criminal correction, accelerate the prison layout adjustment and the development of the prison hierarchy as well as enhance the IT system of the prison. Consequently, the conditions of the inmate supervision keep improving and it is evident that the guarantee level of the criminal correction increases.

Meanwhile, we promote the community-based correction under the law in an all-round way, and for the criminals sentenced to public surveillance, probation, parole or temporary supervision outside prison in community, we enhance the monitoring and management, the educational correction and the social adaptation support to help them better integrate into society.

We help address the employment and schooling, social assistance, social insurance and other issues facing the termers in community to create favorable conditions for them to integrate into society. Through hard work, the criminal correction has achieve significant progress in China and the rate of recidivism remains at a low level.

Now China has entered the critical stage towards building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way. It is further promoting the comprehensive rule of law, with the sustainable and sound economic and social development and people enjoying happy and prosperous lives. However, at the current stage, as new changes keep emerging from conventional crimes and the composition of criminals is becoming increasingly complicated, the education and correction of criminals faces new challenges. We will adhere to the rule of law as the guiding principle, actively promote the rule of law in the criminal correction, impartially enforce the law in a civilized manner and ensure the criminal correction always in line with the rule of law.

We will actively promote the rational criminal correction, conduct research on the rules of the criminal education and correction, innovate the correctional means and methods, and use new technology in correction so as to further improve the quality of the education and correction.
We will actively promote humanitarian care to criminals under correction, stick to the principle of humanitarianism, uphold the personal dignity of criminals, and protect the lawful rights and interests in accordance with the law.

We will actively promote civil society to participate in the criminal correction and give full play to the role of family and relatives in the criminal correction. We will organize experts, scholars and volunteers and relevant institutions to participate in helping and educating the criminals so as to facilitate their smooth return to society.

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

While we have achieved inspiring results in preventing and reducing crime and effectively correcting criminals in all the countries/areas of the Asia-Pacific region, the situation remains serious and complicated. We are facing new challenges from transnational organized crime, information security and cybercrime to terrorist crime, drug-related crime and corruption. It is more important than ever to strengthen the connection and cooperation between the correctional administrators in the Asia-Pacific region to jointly explore the methods and measures to prevent and reduce crime and effectively correct criminals.

We are willing to work with the correctional administrators in the Asia-Pacific region and further build consensus, accurately grasp the trends of crime in the Asia-Pacific region, well understand the roles and responsibilities of all countries/areas in preventing and reducing crime and effectively correcting criminals, and jointly respond to the new challenges facing the criminal correction in the Asia-Pacific region on the basis of mutual respect, mutual trust and equality.

We will further deepen exchange and cooperation by actively promoting the application of the UN standards and norms for crime prevention and criminal justice, exchanging information on the changes of the composition of criminals as well as the construction standards for the criminal correction facilities, further expanding the practical cooperation in the training of correctional administrators and theoretical researches, timely sharing the experience and practices of effectively correcting violent terrorists and cyber criminals, and learning from each other the expertise of the criminal danger assessment and psychological treatment, so as to jointly promote the development of the criminal correction in the Asia-Pacific region.

We will further improve the exchange and cooperation mechanism by giving full play to the role of APCCA, improving the institutional arrangements for the communication among the member countries (regions) and the Secretariat and Rapporteur, strengthening the high-level exchanges and personnel exchanges among correctional administrators in the member countries (regions), actively expanding the connection and communication among the correctional administrators in the Asia-Pacific region and relevant international organizations as well as the correctional administrators in other countries (regions) in the world and further enhancing the inclusive and open exchange and cooperation, and work together to promote the exchange and cooperation in the field of the criminal correction management to a higher level.
Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

The Asia-Pacific region has a long history and splendid cultures and has made great contributions to the development of the world civilization. With more than half the population in the world, the member states (regions) of the APCCA should play a greater role in preventing and reducing crime globally. I sincerely hope that you can take advantage of the platform built by the APCCA to expand exchanges, enhance communication, deepen cooperation and actively contribute to the progress of the criminal correction.

To conclude, I wish this meeting a complete success!

**Welcome Speech by Mr Vitaya Suriyawong**
**Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice, Thailand**
**(Representing the APCCA 2015 host)**

Excellencies, honourable guests, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

First, please allow me to express my sincere gratitude to the Bureau of Prison Administration, Ministry of Justice of the People’s Republic of China and the Organising Committee for inviting me to the 36th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators, and commend them for organising what promises to be an engaging and fruitful conference.

For the past 36 years, APCCA has served as a valuable forum for our region to share our experiences and update each other on innovations in the field of corrections. More importantly, it has been an avenue to form friendships and strengthen the ties between us. The lessons and bonds we shared have helped shape the direction of our corrections work, and I have no doubt that this strong tradition will continue for a long time.

Last year, it was Thailand’s great honour to host the 35th APCCA conference. We are honoured again today to pass the torch from Bangkok to Tianjin, and witness the continuation of the APCCA tradition.

For this year, under the theme of ‘Better Corrections, Better Reintegration’, there are five important agenda items to discuss. They are:
- Challenges and initiatives in corrections
- Designing prisons and community-based facilities;
- Providing effective infection control and healthcare services in prison;
- Developing effective corrections in the community as well as in prison; and
- Initiatives in offender education and rehabilitation.

I hope that the deliberations throughout this week will be prove to be beneficial, and that the conference will run smoothly. And, of course, enjoyable. We are, after all, among friends. Thank you very much.

At the conclusion of the Opening Ceremony, the official group photograph was taken.
WELCOME DINNER

On Monday 17th October 2016, a formal Welcome Dinner was held at the Tianjin Hotel. The APCCA Rapporteurs delivered the following speeches.

Welcome Speech by Mrs Irene Morgan
APCCA Rapporteur

Honourable Minister of Justice, Madame Wu Aiying
Honourable Secretary of Municipal Party Committee of Tianjin, Mr. Li Hongzhong
Honourable Acting Mayor of Tianjin, Mr Wang Dongfeng
Honourable Vice-Minister of Justice, Mr Liu Zhiqiang
Honourable Secretary General of Municipal Party Committee, Mr Cheng Qisheng
Honourable Vice Mayor of Tianjin, Mr Zhao Fei
Distinguished guests and delegates

Neil and I are honoured, privileged and delighted to be here in Tianjin for the 36th APCCA. We have now served as rapporteurs for 20 years and we know from experience that this year’s conference will be a very successful event.

China has chosen a strong and meaningful theme for the conference: “Better Correction, Better Reintegration”. This theme reflects the fact that prisons should not just be about punishing and isolating offenders. Prisons should also aim to rehabilitate inmates and help them return to society without committing further crimes. That is because rehabilitation and reintegration offer the best form of community protection. And, as China has recognised, community corrections as well as prisons have a vital role to play in achieving this goal.

There are 19 delegations at this conference from across the Asia Pacific region. Geographically, culturally and economically, APCCA is a very diverse group. It includes the world’s two most populous countries – China and India – as well as small Pacific island nations. We also welcome UNAFEI and ICRC as Observers.

Today, we heard from each delegation about the main issues they are facing in corrections. Their presentations showed that while we are all very different, there are also many positive opportunities for mutual learning and for offering each other mutual assistance and support.

The topics we will discuss tomorrow and Wednesday were selected by delegates to the 2015 conference that was generously hosted by Thailand. These discussions will add once more to our learning, and we look forward to continuing our learning journey in Fiji in 2017, Malaysia in 2018, and Singapore in 2020.
Welcome Speech by Professor Neil Morgan  
APCCA Rapporteur

APCCA has a very proud 36 year history and China has made an enormous contribution to the organisation. This is the third time that China has hosted the APCCA conference. The first time was 1991 in Beijing, and the second time was 1999 in Shanghai. China has also attended almost every conference since 1989.

I attended the 1999 conference in Shanghai and was most impressed with the generosity, hospitality and professionalism of the hosts. At that time, I was able to meet some people who are here today, as well as other people who are now in the Ministry of Justice in Beijing. It has been wonderful to renew and develop these friendships.

Before coming to Tianjin on Friday, Irene and I took a short tour of some of China’s historical and scenic sites. China truly is an extraordinary and exciting country of diversity and contrast. Ancient civilisations, deep culture and rich traditions sit alongside a rapidly developing, sophisticated and vibrant modern society.

China’s economic, social, infrastructure and technological development since 1999 has been incredible. We see the physical evidence of this in the fast trains, the airports, the mobile phones, the housing blocks, the public buildings and the road systems. But as we all know, true and meaningful human progress is about people not about physical infrastructure. Again, we have been deeply impressed by the dignity, professionalism and courtesy we have been shown by everyone we have met.

It is important to recognise that such achievements do not occur by accident: they are a tribute to the Chinese government’s long term vision and foresight, and to intelligent planning and well-targeted investment. We also want to say that you have a very talented and well-educated group of young people working in the Ministry and Departments of Justice. This means that the future is very bright indeed.

In the area of corrections, we can see evidence of China’s development in the conference program. In 1999, the main focus was security and control in prisons. Now, the central themes are corrections and reintegration, including community corrections. In other words, we are now looking to the future, not just at day-to-day management.

The conference logo is also very meaningful. As the Conference program explains, it reflects China’s history, culture and core values. And, importantly, it embodies the Chinese values of ‘liberty, equality, justice and rule of law’ to which Madam Wu referred this morning. We are confident that we will see concrete evidence of these values during China’s presentations at this conference, and also during our visits to prisons on Thursday.

So, on behalf of ourselves and all APCCA members, we would like to express our heartfelt gratitude and deep appreciation to the Ministry of Justice, the municipality of Tianjin, the Department of Justice in Tianjin, and the Prison Administration Bureau of Tianjin for their hard work, commitment and professionalism in organising this conference. Thank you.
AGENDA ITEM 1:
Challenges and Initiatives in Corrections

1. INTRODUCTION

This agenda item is held in full plenary session every year. It plays a central role in APCCA proceedings and history:

- It gives all countries, large or small, equal standing to share information about the challenges they face and their efforts to address those challenges.
- It allows cross-jurisdictional learning on areas of common importance.
- It gives continuity to the APCCA knowledge base and long term understanding.

Agenda Item 1 always reveals a wide range of issues, which reflect the region’s cultural, economic and socio-political diversity, as well as different traditions in corrections. For example, this conference was attended by four of the world's ten most populous nations (China, India, Indonesia and Japan) and by small Pacific island nations (Fiji, Kiribati and Solomon Islands). Some APCCA members, including Hong Kong (China), Macao (China) and Singapore are small but very densely populated. Others, such as Canada, Australia and Mongolia, are large with widely scattered populations outside their main cities.

The different countries are also at very different stages of economic development. Every year, the United Nations produces a list of countries based on its ‘Human Development Index’. Whilst it must be recognised that the ‘Human Development Index’ takes account only of selected socio-economic and political measures, several APCCA members are in the top 20% while others are in the bottom 20%.

Despite this diversity, correctional administrators face many common themes. There is no doubt that sharing and learning through APCCA has been a powerful influence on improving correctional services.

It is impossible to cover every issue raised in the papers and presentations. They run to several hundred pages, and are rich source of information. This review outlines the main issues identified by each country, and concludes by reflecting on regional trends and the conference theme ‘Better Correction, Better Reintegration’.

2. ISSUES AND POLICY INITIATIVES

China, the host, gave the first presentation, followed by its two Special Administrative Regions, Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR. The presentations then continued in alphabetical order.

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CHINA

As host of APCCA 2016, China was able to showcase recent developments in the country’s correctional infrastructure, philosophy and policy, especially in Tianjin. Delegates had a unique opportunity to listen, observe and learn from the developments that have already occurred or are planned. China has invested heavily in both prisons and community corrections in the past decade, with positive results.

Despite its vast size and population, China has one national prison system, directed by the central government in Beijing. However, responsibility for administering prisons is devolved to the 23 Provinces, four Municipalities, and five Autonomous Regions. The two Special Administrative Regions (Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR) have separate correctional services.

China reported that it has a total of 1.65 million prisoners in over 680 prisons, including 31 female prisons and 29 juvenile delinquency reformatories. Around 100,000 (6%) of the prisoners are women.

While its prisons have been ‘safe and secure’ over recent years, China has been progressively revising its prison laws and policies. The aim is to combine punishment with rehabilitation. The ultimate goal is to rehabilitate prisoners through scientific and humane management. Recidivism rates are reported to be low.

China’s presentation referred to the following core values and initiatives:

- **The central task is ‘reform’**. China focuses on ‘strengthening the moral, legal, cultural, technical and labour education of prisoners’. This involves education and vocational training, healthcare, psychological counselling, and pre-release training.

- **Law enforcement must be impartial and prisons must have strong management**. China aims to safeguard prisoners’ rights to dignity, appropriate living conditions, diet and healthcare. This is a difficult challenge in such a large country. However, prison law enforcement has improved as a result of new laws and a focus on improving management performance. Prisoners are now being treated more consistently; practices are more standardised; there is greater transparency in prison affairs; and there are fewer violations of law by ‘prison police’ (prison officers).

- **Maintaining security and stability is a priority**. This requires integrated security management and strong operating procedures. In recent years, standards have reached a historical high.

- **Standardised new prison designs have improved capability**. China is implementing general standards for prison design, including layout, cell design, supporting infrastructure and the use of IT. Delegates were able to see this first hand during their visit to Tianjin Prison, Ligang Prison and Changtai Prison, all located at the Liyuan Prison Complex (see above).

- **Team building and improved capability are vital to success**. The aim is to build a ‘regular, specialised and professional team of prison police officers’. This includes improved training and improved management.

- **Community corrections is an important growth area**. Community corrections began in 2003. It is being spread to the whole country as part of reforms to the judicial system. By the end of 2014, more than 1.8 million people had completed community corrections orders.
corrections is important because it ‘facilitates the successful return of criminals to society, effectively reduces the cost of punishments, and produces positive legal and social effects.’

Key challenges for China include:
- Offences are becoming more ‘intelligent, dynamic and violent and are spreading to younger age groups’.
- The prisons need to improve their ‘philosophy, mechanisms and methodology’ and to increase their focus on education, reform, and return to society.
- Prison police officers need to enhance their capability and professionalism.

China said that engagement in international forums such as APCCA has been of real assistance in modernising its system, and warmly thanked delegates for attending this conference.

**HONG KONG (CHINA)**

In Hong Kong (China), the Correctional Services Department (‘HKCSD’) is responsible for managing people in custody (PICs).

The HKCSD mission is to protect the public and to reduce crime. HKCSD sees public safety as something that starts as soon as a person enters prison. It aims to balance three elements: safe and decent custody, rehabilitation and reintegration programs, and community support / education. Staff professionalism is a critical element in all these areas.

The key indicators and trends are positive:
- The crime rate has declined (from 1609 per 100,000 of the population in 1984 to 910 per 100,000 in 2015).
- The rate of imprisonment has been declining since 2004.
- Recidivism rates (measured as readmission to prison upon conviction for a new offence within two years of release) have declined from 38% in 2002 to 27% in 2013
- There have been no escapes since 2008, and no riots since 2000.
- The rate of death and self-harm amongst PICs is low.

These results are very encouraging, but HKCSD recognises there is no room for complacency.

The system also faces some pressure points. One of these is to provide services and facilities for women, who comprise around 20% of PICs. A good deal of investment has been targeted at women in recent years.

Within the prisons, the focus is on strict discipline, regular living patterns, and strategies to address offenders’ rehabilitation needs. Although security remains good, the number of ‘high security risk’ PICs has increased. In response to this, in 2016, HKCSD established ‘Regional Response Teams’ (‘RRT’) to provide enhanced tactical support to institutions. RRT members complete additional specialised training.
HKCSD also recognises the need to provide support and treatment to vulnerable PICs: ‘their special needs cannot be considered as a marginalised segment of penal management’ and must be built directly into institutional management.

In February 2016, HKCSD introduced a new ‘Risk and Needs Assessment Tool for Sex Offenders’ (discussed under Agenda Item 5, below). This resulted from a five year collaboration with the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

In order to enhance public safety through rehabilitation and reintegration, HKCSD seeks to equip prisoners with skills which are market-oriented, so that they can obtain sustainable employment on release. A range of vocational training programs is available, with preference given to areas where there is a labour shortage.

HKCSD works hard to provide comprehensive staff training and to build the professional image of staff amongst the public. In recent years, staff training opportunities have extended to language courses to meet the needs of PICs from different countries, as well as scenario-based training. To boost the professional image of staff, HKCSD engages actively with the media to improve public understanding and to correct misunderstandings.

For a long time, HKCSD has invested heavily in community outreach and education programs. This has led to many beneficial outcomes in areas such as employment and support on release.

The ‘Rehabilitation Pioneer Project’ was launched in 2008. It aims to reach out to young people in the community, with a focus on drug abuse. It includes meetings with prisoners; visits to the Correctional Services Museum; talks and forums. In addition, a ‘Reflective Path’ program gives the young people a real life sense of the justice system, such as mock trials and sentencing, reception into prison, and role playing as prisoners. There have been more than 240,000 participants since 2008. Both initiatives are discussed under Agenda Item 2, below.

MACAO (CHINA)

Responsibility for corrections was restructured in Macao (China) on 1 January 2016. The changes are designed to simplify administration, to give a higher priority within government to corrections, to improve staffing, and to achieve better results.

Under the restructure, the ‘Correctional Services Bureau’ has taken over the responsibilities of the former Macao Prison and Youth Correctional Institution. The Bureau falls under the Secretary for Security. The name was changed to ‘Correctional Services’ to recognise that prisons aim to rehabilitate people, not just to detain them.

Under the restructure, responsibility for non-custodial measures and rehabilitation services for released prisoners lies, as before, with the Department of Social Reintegration (‘DSR’). However, the DSR is now located in the Social Welfare Bureau, not the Legal Affairs Bureau. This ensures that the DSR can collaborate more closely with other social welfare units and provide stronger rehabilitation and support services.
Macao (China) has undergone rapid change with the massive growth in gaming tourism and associated entertainment. Its land mass is only 30.5 square kilometres and its population just 652,500. However, it has almost 15 million visitors each year, primarily from China. Its main source of revenue is gaming. This has created a complicated social environment with increased opportunities for illegal activities. Although Macao is still a safe place, and the crime rate has remained relatively stable for a number of years, there are signs of a recent increase.

The number of prisoners rose by 21% from June 2012 to June 2016. In June 2016, there were 1317 prisoners, and the imprisonment rate was 202 per 100,000 of the total local population. However, the majority of prisoners are from Mainland China (41%) followed by Macao residents (32%) and foreigners (16%).

Women comprise 15% of all prisoners. Drug offenders are an area of particular concern and the DSR has been trialling new treatment programs.

The Macao (China) prison is overcrowded and quite old. It is being expanded and renovated. Construction of a new prison commenced in 2010. It is expected to have a capacity of 2,700 when fully operational.

The Correctional Services Bureau has been actively engaging with the community in order to enhance prison-citizen relations. Initiatives include TV programs that showcase the work of correctional officers.

The DSR has also been driving a number of initiatives to bridge the gap between prison and the community. These include employment programs for pre-release prisoners; family support programs; a half-way house (established in 1998 and now delivering programs focusing on family and social skills); and a reintegration scheme to provide practical support for non-residents.

The DSR implemented two important initiatives in 2016:

- **A new Case Management Inventory** which assesses risks and needs. This applies pre-trial as well as post-conviction. It helps the DSR to provide accurate information to the courts, to target offender treatment programs, and to better understand the risks posed by sex offenders and others.
- **Enhanced Supervision Scheme for High Risk Offenders**: a ‘High Risk Case Management Team) has been established to identify high risk cases and to provide better supervision and interventions for such offenders.

**FIJI**

In Fiji, the Fiji Correctional Service (‘FCS’) is responsible for corrections.

A new **Corrections Act** came into force in June 2008. This embeds a focus on rehabilitation and reintegration and aims to encourage a sense of self-respect and personal responsibility on the part of prisoners. It also aims to improve transparency, accountability and ethical behaviour.
FCS revised its vision, mission and values to meet the expectations of government. These include a reduction in recidivism and improved community safety:

- **Vision**: to effectively rehabilitate all inmates to become law abiding citizens who contribute positively to Fiji.
- **Mission**: to positively restore lives.
- **Values**: Family, Integrity, Loyalty, Honesty, Empathy, Leadership.

By focusing on ‘safety and security, care and change’, FCS has succeeded in reducing the recidivism rate and improving staff culture/professionalism. However, it recognises that it still faces significant challenges.

The biggest single issue is rising prisoner numbers and increased overcrowding. From June 2015 to September 2016, the prison population rose from 1,591 to 1,889, an increase of close to 19%. The prison system is around 25% above total approved capacity, and overcrowding is even more severe in some prisons.

FCS is undertaking a full review of rehabilitation services to try and reduce recidivism and to ensure prisoners are equipped for release.

One important initiative is ‘Operation Solesolevaki’. This seeks to re-establish the relationship between the offender and their ‘vanua’ (village/community), the church and the general community. The aim is to restore the lives of offenders and re-build community bonds. One key element of ‘solesolevaki’ is that offenders undertake community work. Fiji’s Re-entry Programs (*Solesolevaki Program* and the *Rakiraki Work Camp*) are discussed in Agenda Items 2 and 4, below.

Staff professionalism and integrity remain an area of concern. The FCS Commissioner told the conference that he does not believe his Service is yet professional enough, despite efforts in recent years to build expertise and professionalism. In the years ahead, FCS will therefore focus firmly on the professional development, career development and integrity of its staff.

Fiji has continued to engage with fellow APCCA members, notably in its version of the Singapore Yellow Ribbon program.

Fiji will host APCCA 2017. APCCA members are looking forward to learning more about its prison system, and its efforts to improve rehabilitation, reintegration and staff professionalism.

**INDIA**

India, is a vast and complex country with a vast and complex prison system. The prison system is governed by national legislation (*the Prisons Act 1894*) but administered by the different states and Territories, which prepare their own regulations and manuals.

The Indian Union comprises 28 States and seven Union Territories, and a total population of more than 1.2 billion people. The Republic of India came into being on 26 January 1950, after India had gained independence in 1947.
To some degree, the colonial legacy and the struggle for independence still live on. The words of Mahatma Gandhi certainly resonate strongly in prison law and administration. Gandhi continually emphasised the rights of all people, including prisoners, to be treated with dignity, humanity and respect. He said that the way prisoners are treated is one of the best indicators of the state of the whole society, and that they should be treated as patients, not criminals.

Similar principles are reflected in the Indian Constitution, which guarantees to everyone the rights of liberty, dignity and equality. The courts and both national and state-based Human Rights Commissions are actively engaged in prison issues.

India has a low rate of imprisonment (33 prisoners per 100,000 of the population) but a high rate of overcrowding. The occupancy rate of between 110% and 120% has come down from 140 - 145% ten years ago but remains of national concern.

By far the biggest problem in Indian prison administration is the very large number of ‘undertrials’ (unsentenced prisoners). They constitute two thirds of the total prison population.

Measures that have been implemented to try and address overcrowding include:
- A massive prison building and renovation program (125 new jails across the country).
- Improved access to legal aid support.
- More resources for the courts.
- Better use of technology to expedite court processes.
- Release if there has been inordinate delay.
- Plea bargaining.
- Expansion of bail.
- Expansion of alternatives to imprisonment
- Expansion of parole and other early release schemes.

Another challenge facing prisons in India is uniformity, because while the governing legislation is national, different states are responsible for prisons. The national government is using a range of strategies to try and promote uniformity in administration and standards. For example, its provision of financial support for prison construction projects is backed by a requirement to comply with a standardised set of policies contained in the *Model Prison Manual*, which was prepared by the Bureau of Police Research and Development.

India has expanded its focus on services geared to rehabilitation and community re-entry, including Open Prisons and creative art therapy. Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) play an important role in delivering such programs. The Indian government recognises that such collaborations offer value for money and the opportunity to ‘do more with less’.

India has also been expanding the use of technology for security, prison management and prisoner rehabilitation. Examples include the following:
- *E-governance* is being progressively improved, and some States have already implemented prison management software (‘PRISMS’).
- *Biometric technology* is used in some prisons to improve identification and recording of information.
- **E-filing of court documents** has improved the speed and quality of justice.
- **Video-conferencing** is increasingly used for routine court hearings.
- **Mobile phone jamming systems** are used in some States.

**INDONESIA**

The Indonesian presentation noted that corrections is affected by changes in politics, economics and law. The country’s rapid development has led to a growth in transnational, organised and white collar crimes. Indonesia also faces some complex community and religious dynamics.

In Indonesia, the Directorate General of Corrections is responsible for the administration of corrections. The Directorate General of Corrections is part of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

The Indonesian delegation highlighted three main challenges:
- Overcrowding.
- Narcotics.
- Terrorism.

Indonesia’s prison population has increased by over 50% in the last ten years (from 128,000 to over 197,000). Growth has been particularly fast in the last three years. Between 2014 and August 2016, number rose by 37,000 (23%).

Some new prisons have been built, and some old ones extended, but the prison population still greatly exceeds official capacity of 119,000. Several prisons are operating at three to six times their official capacity.

Overcrowding is posing problems in relation to the quality of supervision of prisoners, healthcare and disease transmission, and the mental health of prisoners. Although women and children are held in separate areas of the prisons, high levels of overcrowding also present difficulties in managing separation.

The growth in prisoner numbers reflects the growth in crime, especially narcotics. Narcotics crimes have increased from year to year. Due to the high rate of narcotics crimes, the government has ranked such offences as ‘extraordinary’ crimes, along with terrorism, corruption, human trafficking, illegal logging, money laundering and genocide.

Terrorism offences are relatively uncommon, and there are only around 140 terrorist prisoners across the whole system. However, these prisoners pose special problems due to the nature of their offences, their connections in the ‘outside world’, and the risk that they will influence other prisoners. For Agenda Item 5, Indonesia delivered a presentation on the strategies adopted to address the challenges in the management of terrorism prisoners.

Indonesia has identified a number of strategies to try and reduce overcrowding, and to address narcotics and terrorism. They include the following:
Increasing the use of community corrections, so that people are only sent to prison for serious crimes.

Construction of more prisons, and renovation/expansion of existing prisons.

Improved rehabilitative programs for drug addicts.

Developing a special prison for terrorists.

Greater use of remission and clemency for prisoners.

Professionalising and improving correctional services.

**JAPAN**

In Japan, the Correction Bureau of the Ministry of Justice is responsible for corrections.

As discussed in other recent APCCA reports, Japan has undertaken significant penal reforms over the past decade. To give effect to the intent of a number of high level reviews, the *Act on Penal Detention Facilities and Treatment of Inmates and Detainees* were enacted in 2006, and processes have been put in place to improve transparency and accountability.

Japan’s crime rate fell by around 43% between 2005 and 2014. The prison population fell by around 21% over the same period. These are very positive trends. They also mean that the prison system as a whole is not overcrowded.

However, changes in the profile of the prisoner population over the past decade have created some pressure points. The changes include:

- Many more ‘repeat admissions’ to prison (up from 36% in 2003 to 47% in 2014).
- A growing proportion of female prisoners (up from 7.1% of newly admitted inmates in 2006 to 9.9% in 2015).
- A big increase in the number of inmates aged 60 or more (up from 11.3% of the prison population in 2006 to 17.1% in 2015).
- A large decline in the number of prisoners aged between 20 and 29 (down from 20.4% of admissions in 2006 to 14.7% in 2015).

Many prisoners also come under more than one ‘growth area’. For example, there is particular concern about the number of aged women who are repeat offenders, usually convicted of minor property crimes.

To address these and other issues, a Ministerial Meeting for Crime Control in 2012 formulated ‘**Comprehensive Measures toward Prevention of Recidivism**’ with four key strategies:

- Enhance guidance and support to prisoners in accordance with their characteristics.
- Secure the offender residence and work.
- Research and analysis of the causes of reoffending and the effectiveness of countermeasures.
- Implement a support system that has public support and understanding.

These four strategies aim to achieve four goals:

- Preventing repeat offending.
- Improving the operation of women’s penal institutions.
• Working with local communities.
• Building firm foundations for correctional administration (including officer culture and training, prisoner treatment and anti-earthquake measures).

Japan has been active in pursuing arrangements for the international exchange of prisoners. The number of foreign nationals in prison has dropped from 5.9% of the prison population to 3.6% between 2005 and 2015. Currently, China (30%), Brazil (11.2%) and Iran (7.9%) account for the largest number of foreign prisoners.

At the end of August 2016, over 350 prisoners had been transferred back to their home countries and nine had been transferred back to Japan. Japan has transferred most of these prisoners under the Council of Europe Convention. It also has bilateral treaties with Thailand, Brazil and Iran, and is in negotiations with China.

Although the prison population has declined, Japan recognises the need to modernise its prisons and to build more modern facilities. Two major projects are the Osaka Detention Center and International Justice Center, which will be integrated with a number of adult and youth facilities.

Japan is also enhancing the capacity of penal institutions to deal with natural disasters and their aftermath. Measures include improved infrastructure, emergency management procedures and communications.

KIRIBATI

In Kiribati, prisons are run by the Kiribati Prison Service, which is part of the Police Service. Kiribati is an archipelago of 33 atolls (21 of them inhabited) with a total land area of 811 square kilometres and 3.5 million square kilometres of ocean. It has a small population of over 105,000 and a small number of prisons (over 140). The Prison Service faces serious logistical challenges in that it can take several weeks for prisoners to be picked up by boat from the more remote islands and transported to the capital, Tarawa. It is also very costly to provide services to outer islands.

The challenges that Kiribati faces with respect to corrections need to be understood in the context of the much broader challenge of climate change. The islands are low-lying and extremely vulnerable to global warming. Kiribati has already experienced damage from high tides and rising water levels.

Kiribati’s prison population has been rising. Alcohol abuse and domestic violence are the most serious problems. Domestic violence affects children as well as wives and is often tied to jealousy and compounded by alcohol abuse. In 2012, Kiribati enacted the Children, Young People and Family Welfare Act. This Act reflects international standards (such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child) as well as best practices across the region.

In 2015, Kiribati commissioned APCCA Rapporteur Irene Morgan, assisted by Neil Morgan, to review the whole prison system. Their report included recommendations in relation to new legislation; an improved corporate structure; better security and safety; improved prisoner management and risk assessment; health services; rehabilitation; staff training; and prison construction. The Kiribati Cabinet accepted all the recommendations, and the Prison Service has been moving to secure funding and to implement the report’s recommendations.
All three prisons in Kiribati (Betio, Bairiki and Kiritimati) are seriously overcrowded, unhygienic, unsafe for habitation, and insecure.

The Kiribati Prison Service is keen to explore further opportunities for regional collaboration and support. It hopes to be able to report to APCCA 2017 in more positive terms, and is optimistic that the government will now act on the recommendations of the 2015 Review.

**REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

The Korea Correctional Service (‘KCS’) is responsible for corrections in the Republic of Korea (South Korea). KCS is part of the Ministry of Justice. Korea has 38 Correctional Institutions and 11 Detention Centres.

Korea’s prisoner numbers dropped from 48,228 in 2009 to 45,038 in 2012. Since then, however, numbers have increased. In mid-2016, there were 57,451 prisoners. Around 63% of prisoners are sentenced and 37% are on remand.

The increase in numbers appears to be partly due to a slight increase in the national crime rate. It also reflects changes in criminal law and practice, including a stricter application of parole laws to some categories of prisoner.

The profile of prisoners has changed significantly over recent years. First, there are now many more female prisoners (7.6%) than in 2009 (4.8%). Secondly, since 2009, the number of prisoners aged 50-59 has increased by 66%. The number aged 60 or more has increased by 140%.

For the last 20 years, there has been a program to improve correctional facilities. The aims have been to improve safety, security and decency in the treatment of prisoners. For example, measures have been taken to reduce the risks of suicide and fire, to increase environmental efficiency, and to improve prisoners’ privacy, comfort and conditions.

A positive feature in Korea is the establishment of special facilities to target particular needs. In 2010, a correctional facility opened for foreign nationals; in 2011, a psychological treatment centre opened in an existing prison for sex offenders; and in 2012 a small rehabilitation centre was opened for prisoners with disabilities.

Korea has two privately operated facilities (the Milyang Hope Center and the Anseong Hope Center), which opened in 2013 and 2014. They are not correctional institutions but offer dormitory-style accommodation, where inmates sleep at night and go out to work for a company during the day. If they show exemplary behaviour, they have a strong chance of gaining employment with the company. While in the Centers, inmates have free access to Internet and Smart Phones.

For many years, KCS has been rolling out measures to improve correctional services and to reflect the fact that inmates are not just the target of punishment, but need protection, healing and reintegration (see also previous APCCA reports).
Recent initiatives include improving psychological assessments and counselling (especially for sex offenders) and expanding the use of Internet technologies to improve family contact.

**MALAYSIA**

The Malaysian Prison Department (‘MPD’), which is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs, is responsible for corrections in Malaysia.

In 2009, the Malaysian government launched a ‘Government Transformation Program’ (‘GTP’). Priority targets of the GTP included reducing crime and recidivism. The MPD had already identified rehabilitation and community involvement as key ingredients in reducing recidivism and had been developing programs and initiatives (see Agenda Item 2, below).

In 2008, the Prisons Act was substantially amended to allow the implementation of a parole system (drawing on Australian experience). Success rates are reportedly very good. The general aim of the MPD is to provide a seamless system of care in prisons followed by parole and/or aftercare in the community.

The biggest challenge facing Malaysian prisons is the surge in prisoner numbers. In September 2016 there were 55,117 people in Malaysia’s prisons, an increase of 50% since 2012. Prisoner numbers exceed the official capacity of the Malaysian prison system (52,530).

Around 28% cent of prisoners are on remand, and 72% are sentenced. The number of remand prisoners has been rising particularly quickly.

Around 16,000 prisoners (29% of all prisoners) are foreign nationals, primarily from Indonesia. Most are held for immigration offences. In April 2016, Malaysia enacted legislation to permit the international transfer of sentenced prisoners. It is hoped that this will lead to transfer arrangements between a number of countries.

Like many countries, Malaysia is very concerned at the potential threat posed by extremist groups such as ISIS. It has had to deal with a number of challenges to its borders and political authority. In February 2013, the ‘Sabah Invasion’ saw 235 armed militants from the Philippines land in East Sabah and claim sovereignty. The incursion, which was condemned by the Philippines government, ended when Malaysian security forces took control, but 56 militants and 10 members of the security forces were killed. This incident led to numerous arrests and to a number of people sympathetic to the invasion being imprisoned.

Malaysia pointed to a number of successes in prisoner management. They include the following:

- New prisons in Johor Bahru and Puncak Alam (see Agenda Item 2, below).
- Increasing number of inmates achieving vocational training certificates.
- Further improvements to rehabilitation programs.

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10 ‘ISIS’ stands for the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (al-Sham).
• Improved professional development opportunities for staff.

Looking ahead, Malaysia has set three priorities in its 2015-2030 Master Plan:
• Greater community involvement.
• Recidivism rate below 5%.
• Two thirds of offenders being supervised and rehabilitated in the community rather than in prisons.

MONGOLIA

In Mongolia, the General Executive Agency of Court Decision is responsible for the country’s prisons. Prior to 2003, the Police Department was responsible for prisons.

In the late 1990s, when Mongolia first attended APCCA, the rules governing prisons were poorly drafted and poorly implemented. Prison conditions were very poor, tuberculosis (‘TB’) was rampant, and management was of a low standard.

In the last 15 years, the prison system has made great progress. In their 2016 presentation, Mongolia showed some pictures, contrasting the decrepit, unhygienic, crowded conditions of the early 2000’s with the much better conditions of 2016.

The Mongolian political system has been relatively stable but a downturn in economic conditions has led to more unemployment and some property crimes have increased.

The General Executive Agency of Court Decision aims to prevent recidivism and to support the rehabilitation of offenders. To achieve this, it has two priorities: to cooperate with communities, and to improve the foundations of correctional administration.

Mongolia’s correctional objectives also include respect for human rights, and providing international standard living conditions, safety and security for staff and prisoners, and prisoner reintegration. To meet these goals, improved laws and governance structures have been put in place and numerous new facilities constructed.

The regulations governing prisons have been revised and greatly improved over recent years. The system is now better organised and regulated. One of the most valuable changes is the introduction of a stronger system for the classification of prisoners. This allows different groups of prisoners to be separated and has successfully reduced the number of conflicts between inmates.

In 2015, Mongolia’s prison population dropped markedly from previous years. In 2013 and 2014 there were over 6,500 prisoners. In 2015, the number was just over 4,500.

In 2013, Mongolia signed the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Forms of Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment (‘OPCAT’). It then ratified OPCAT in 2015. Ratifying OPCAT has opened the Mongolian prison system up to greater outside scrutiny. It has also helped the General Executive Agency of Court Decision to gain government support for prisons and for improved staff training and professionalisation. A number of foreign diplomats have visited the prisons and have commented on the improved standards.
In 2015, Mongolia adopted a new ‘Standard’ for prison construction. The new Standard includes requirements in relation to prisoner accommodation and also for other key infrastructure, such as employment workshops, meditation rooms, and health facilities. In order to improve health services, a Central Medical Hospital has been constructed for prisoners.

**SINGAPORE**

In Singapore, the Singapore Prison Service (‘SPS’) is responsible for prisons and for the supervision of prisoners after release. SPS is a division of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SPS aims for three key outcomes:
- Safety and security in prisons.
- Reduced recidivism.
- Reduced incarceration.

SPS operates 13 prisons (most of which are at the Changi Prison Complex) and one Community Supervision Centre. At the end of June 2016, SPS was responsible for managing 12,722 offenders in custody and another 1,758 under home detention/electronic monitoring. In total, SPS has around 2,500 staff, including psychologists, medical officers, support staff, research staff and other civilian personnel.

Over the past decade, Singapore has reoriented its system towards improving rehabilitation and reintegration outcomes whilst maintaining a firm focus on law, order and discipline.

There is evidence of positive outcomes:
- Crime rates have fallen.
- Prisoner numbers have fallen by almost a third. They dropped from over 18,000 in 2002 to just over 12,000 in 2008. They have been relatively stable since then.
- Recidivism rates have fallen. In 2000 they were over 40%. The rate was 27.5% for people released in 2011 and 2012, and 25.9% for those released in 2013.

These positive results reflect the fact that a holistic Singapore-specific model was adopted. Importantly, the model was backed up by a strong focus on learning and improvement.

Although the general trends are positive, SPS is concerned about the large number of ‘multiple time’ offenders. Almost 50% of prisoners have been incarcerated more than five times. Drug abuse remains the primary driver of repeat recidivism.

SPS is engaged in a Transformation Plan that is designed to cement the gains that have been made and to address remaining issues. In 2014, the Prisons Amendment Act laid the framework for stronger supervision and support of offenders in the community. Key initiatives under the Act include:
- The establishment of Community Drug Centres for young offenders.
- A system of ‘conditional remission’ under which the last third of the sentence imposed by the courts is not unconditionally remitted for all prisoners but may be used to impose conditions on the person’s freedom post-release.
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- A Mandatory Aftercare Scheme for high risk prisoners.\(^{12}\)

SPS is committed to increasing the use of technology to assist in managing offenders and risks. One of these initiatives, the ‘i-SCREEN tool’, allows SPS to assess an offender’s risk of committing an institutional offence (see Agenda Item 2, below).

The Prison Operations and Rehabilitation System II (‘PORTS II’) is the primary offender management IT system. It has five main domains (Operations, Registry, Rehabilitation, Intelligence, and Discipline). While many other jurisdictions also have offender management databases, the SPS model was ‘developed with mobility in mind’. Officers can access information on hand-held devices that they carry with them, and are no longer required to return to workstations to do this. This allows officers to respond more quickly to prisoner inquiries, and improves positive interaction between staff and prisoners.

The Yellow Ribbon Project, which began in 2004, continues to provide opportunities for community involvement in corrections. In 2010, the Yellow Ribbon Community Project began (‘YRCP’). This is a grassroots-led project which involves volunteers visiting the families of offenders and offering practical advice. The YRCP has three main areas of focus:
- Helping to identify vulnerable children.
- Rekindling family bonds.
- Providing positive pro-social supports.

SPS sees data-driven operations, evidence-based interventions and targeted corrections as the key to meeting future challenges.

**SOLOMON ISLANDS**

The Corrections Services Department of the Solomon Islands (‘CSSI’) is responsible for prison administration. CSSI replaced the former Prisons Department in 2007.

CSSI’s mission is ‘to enhance the safety of the community by providing secure and humane containment, and through facilitating the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners.’ Its vision is to be ‘an effective, ethical, committed and professional organisation, and a leader in correctional management in the region.’

Solomon Islands enacted new legislation in 2008, with assistance from other regional countries, notably Australia. The Correctional Services Act 2008 and supporting Regulations sought to embody international standards and involved a philosophical shift from social isolation and punishment to rehabilitation and reintegration. A further review of the Act and Regulations is scheduled.

Solomon Islands faces several challenges in relation to law and order and corrections:
- Increased natural phenomena, such as storms and cyclones, create displacement and homelessness and also cause damage to prison infrastructure.

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\(^{12}\) Please see N Morgan and I Morgan, *APCCA Report 2015* at [http://www.apcca.org/library.php#page=resources](http://www.apcca.org/library.php#page=resources), for more information.
• Disenfranchised youth are forming gangs, especially in urban areas.
• Lack of resources to treat the growing number of prisoners with mental health problems.
• Management of immigration detainees in a prison environment.

In order to meet these challenges, the government announced in 2014 that it would ‘support the development of specialised facilities for young offenders, female offenders, mentally ill prisoners and immigration detainees.’

Prisoner numbers increased from 2014 to 2015 but have remained relatively stable since then. The main reason for the increase was a growth in remand prisoner numbers. Remand numbers almost doubled between 2013 and 2016, and remand prisoners now comprise 50% of the prison population. The main reason is that the police and the courts have been very slow to progress cases.

There are only around ten female prisoners in Solomon Islands, just 2% of the total population. Although numbers are low, CSSI is aiming to improve services to women, and to provide facilities for women with children.

Most convicted prisoners have been found guilty of violent or sexual offences. Around 30% of prisoners are serving a life sentence, but another 30% are only serving 12 months or less.

CSSI has achieved a good deal in professionalising correctional services over the past decade. Performance management and staff training have been improved, internal audit and inspection systems have been introduced, and CSSI has developed formal links with the University of the South Pacific. There has also been a sharp focus on strategic planning, staff development and leadership/management training. CSSI expressed thanks to its regional colleagues, including Australia, Fiji and Malaysia for their assistance in recent years.

SRI LANKA

In Sri Lanka, the Department of Prisons is responsible for prison administration.

The Department of Prisons’ vision is the ‘social reintegration of inmates as good citizens through rehabilitation’. Its mission is to create a ‘good relationship between the prison officers and the inmates in order to achieve the main objectives of custody, care and corrections, and thereby improve the job satisfaction of the officers and build up positive attitude among the officers and regulate the welfare of the prisoners, utilizing their productivity of labour for the benefit of the country.’

Like many other countries, Sri Lanka is a former British colony. The colonial legacy lives on in Sri Lanka’s legislation and prison system and the country also faces the challenge of trying to recover from severe civil conflict. The prison system aims to comply with the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the ‘Mandela Rules’).

The average daily number of prisoners has declined from 24,000 in 2012 to 18,000 in 2015. However, despite this drop, the prisons remain overcrowded. They have an official capacity of just 12,000.

The three biggest challenges for the Department of Prisons involve matters outside its control:
• High numbers of death sentence prisoners.
• High numbers of unsentenced prisoners.
• Drug abuse in the community.

Sri Lanka houses around 8,900 convicted prisoners. A large number (1,587 or 18%) are facing the death penalty or life imprisonment, and over 1,100 are on death row. These prisoners have been generally been convicted of murder or other serious crimes, especially during the period of ethnic conflict.

The large number of death sentence prisoners reflects the fact that the death penalty has not actually been carried out since 1976. The President has delegated the power to give the final order for execution to the Department of Prisons. The death penalty is a politically sensitive issue. While some members of the community want the death penalty reinstated, a Presidential Committee is examining the question of pardons or of commuting the sentence to something less than death.

The high number of death sentence and life sentence prisoners leads to many problems, including overcrowding, security concerns, and mental health issues. These prisoners have no access to employment or rehabilitation programs, and stay in their cells all day.

On a more positive note, the number of unsentenced prisoners has been declining. In 2012, they comprised 60% of the prison population. Numbers are still high but are now below 50%. The drop appears to be the result of a special task force that was established, chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry of Justice and facilitated by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Drug abuse remains a major social issue. It is also responsible for an increasing number of prison admissions each year. In 2012, drug offenders accounted for 33% of admissions. In 2015, they accounted for 46% of admissions.

Sri Lanka is keen to engage with regional colleagues to drive further improvements in its prison system.

**THAILAND**

In Thailand, corrections is the responsibility of the Department of Corrections (‘DOC’), which is part of the Ministry of Justice. As discussed at APCCA 2015 in Bangkok, Thai corrections is in an era of change. The aims are to improve inmates’ quality of life and public safety, as well as efficiency and accountability.

Thailand’s prisons face a severe overcrowding problem. Numbers more than doubled between 2006 (152,000) and 2014 (over 315,000). There was a slight drop in 2015 to 309,610. But by August 2016, numbers were over 324,500. The official capacity of the prison system is only around 110,000.

The drop in numbers in 2015 was the result of a ‘collective royal pardon’. There was also a drop in prisoner numbers in 2012 after another collective pardon. Without these pardons, overcrowding would have been even worse.
The number of women in prison (around 44,600 in 2015) has increased at the same rate as the number of men. Thailand houses more than 10,500 foreign national inmates and has been active in the area of international exchange programs.

The vast majority of offences committed by both men and women relate to narcotics. This creates serious security challenges with regards to drugs and devices such as mobile phones.

The number of people undergoing compulsory drug rehabilitation in lieu of imprisonment has increased four-fold from 2007. The number of people on probation has also increased since 2007 but at a much lower rate.

The number of people on parole has greatly increased since 2013. This is the result of changes to the parole system and the introduction of the SOFT Prison project (see Agenda Item 2, below).

A number of strategies are being implemented to further raise standards and improve accountability. It is essential to amend the antiquated Penitentiary Act and related legislation. Key elements will be:

- A corrections policy committee to oversee corrections and rehabilitation.
- A more systematic approach to rehabilitation, including offender assessment and classification.
- Systematic pre-release and parole systems.

It will take some time before all the legislation changes are made. However, DOC is already pursuing a number of positive initiatives. They include:

- **Prison Organizing Project.** DOC is requiring all its prisons to improve their focus on cleanliness, tidiness and good organisation. The aims are to improve security and safety, and to reduce the impacts of overcrowding.
- **A transgender wing** at Minburi Remand Prison (to promote gender equality and protection).
- **Specialised Rehabilitation Prisons:** the system has limited resources and is very overcrowded. DOC is therefore identifying specific prisons to specialise in different rehabilitation programs.
- **The SOFT Prison Project:** transitional facilities are being introduced in the vicinity of existing minimum security prisons. The SOFT prisons aim to alleviate prison overcrowding and provide an intensive rehabilitation and reintegration program to suitable inmates (see Agenda Item 2).
- **Sakkasa Samadhi Mind Development Program.** This program is based on the work of a well-known Thai Buddhist monk and focuses on spiritual well-being. In July 2016, 120,000 inmates were engaged in the program.

**VIETNAM**

The General Department for Criminal Sentence Execution and Judicial Support (which is part of the Ministry of Public Security) is responsible for prisons and corrections in Vietnam.
Vietnam has 53 prisons, five rehabilitation centres and three juvenile schools. The prison population rose quickly from 2010 to 2014 but fell slightly in 2015. It fell again in 2016.

At the end of June 2016:
- There were 130,679 people in Vietnam’s correctional facilities, a reduction of 5,566 (or 4%) from June 2015.
- Around 11.5% of prisoners are unsentenced.
- Women account for 14.5% of the population.
- The number of young offenders has been declining.

One of the reasons for the drop in prisoner numbers is the use of the Presidential amnesty. In 2015, over 18,000 offenders received an amnesty. However, the prison population dropped by only 5,566.

Vietnam has been revising its laws over many years. On 1 July 2011, the Law on Criminal Sentence Execution came into effect. This, read with the 2007 Law on Amnesty, is intended to provide greater consistency and continuity in the law. It emphasises reintegration for ex-prisoners and places a responsibility on local authorities to encourage and support them through employment and training opportunities.

The new legal framework has helped the General Department for Criminal Sentence Execution and Judicial Support to upgrade prison buildings and improve staff recruitment and training.

In 2015, the Law on the Criminal Code and the Law on Criminal Procedure were amended. The main changes were:
- To enhance community based treatment of offenders
- To reduce the use of the death penalty
- Legalisation of early release on parole

Challenges facing the General Department for Criminal Sentence Execution and Judicial Support include the following:
- Growth in prisoner numbers.
- Increase in drug offenders.
- Difficulties for ex-prisoners to find employment.

Vietnam is interested in learning from other countries and in developing collaborations, including prisoner exchange programs for foreign national prisoners.

AUSTRALIA

Australia is a vast continent with a scattered population. It has a federal system of government consisting of six States and two Territories as well as the Federal (or ‘Commonwealth’) government. The different States and Territories are primarily responsible for criminal laws, correctional policy and prisons. People convicted under federal laws are also imprisoned in State or Territory prisons.

There are around 112 prisons in Australia. In 2015, they housed around 36,200 prisoners. Another 56,000 offenders are being supervised in the community under a community-based sentence or
Legislation, policies and imprisonment trends and patterns vary widely between different Australian jurisdictions. For example, the state of Victoria has a much lower imprisonment rate than most other jurisdictions. The Northern Territory and Western Australia have the highest imprisonment rates.

Although there are differences between the various States and Territories, there are four common trends:

- The rate of imprisonment is increasing.
- The proportion of unsentenced prisoners has been rising rapidly.
- Women are a growing proportion of this growing population.
- Aboriginal people are grossly over-represented in prison compared with the general population.

In addition, Australia now has many more prisoners with ‘complex needs’. These prisoners present major challenges for every aspect of prison management, including security (contraband), prisoner and staff safety, health service needs, and rehabilitation/reintegration. Research on newly received prisoners has found that:

- Two thirds have served a prior term of incarceration.
- 30% or more are withdrawing from alcohol or drugs.
- 60% or more have had treatment for a mental health issue.
- They are 6-10 times more likely to have attempted suicide than the general population.
- They are 3-4 times more likely to be smokers.
- They have high rates of Hepatitis C and heart problems.

All Australian jurisdictions face pressure from growing prisoner numbers. This is not because overall crime rates are increasing. However, strong public concern at offences committed by people on bail or on parole has led to laws and policies being tightened up. There is also concern about the link between violent crime and the use of drugs such as methamphetamine.

In order to meet increased demand, Australian States and Territories are expanding the capacity of their prison systems. This is done both by adding extra beds to existing cells (usually called ‘doubling up’), by adding extra accommodation units in existing prisons, and by constructing large new prisons (see Agenda Item 2 below, for details about New South Wales’ new ‘rapid-build’ correctional centre).

Correctional Services Departments in Australia are also looking for more innovative and effective ways to contract with not-for-profit organisations and the private sector to improve prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration.

**BRUNEI**

In Brunei Darussalam, the Prisons Department, which is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs, is responsible for the prison system and some other aspects of corrections. Brunei is a small country (5,675 square kilometres) and has a population of around 431,000 people.
The Prisons Department’s mission is to ‘protect society through safe, humane custody and to rehabilitate prisoners to become useful, law abiding citizens and responsible members of society.’

In line with this mission, the Prisons Department has set some specific strategic priorities. They include:

- Reducing recidivism.
- Improving correctional facilities.
- Improving the working environment and professional development opportunities for staff.
- Introducing more community-based programs.

There are three prisons at two sites in Brunei: Jerudong Prisons, Jerudong Women’s Prison, and Maraburong Prison. Between 2005-2006 and 2009-2010, the number of prisoners declined from around 800 to around 500. However, by 2015, numbers had increased to almost 850.

The biggest increase has been in the number of remand prisoners, which more than doubled between 2012 and 2015. The most common offences are road traffic, theft, immigration offences and drug offences. To cope with demand and to be ready for any future increase in prisoner numbers, Maraburong Prison is being expanded through the addition of additional accommodation and supporting infrastructure.

Government concern about recidivism and the costs of imprisonment is leading to measures to improve reintegration. They include increased collaboration with other government agencies and NGOs, and holding public forums and seminars to improve community understanding and support.

Another emerging area is the impact of Islamic Syariah criminal law. The government intends that a Syariah Criminal Code will be implemented across the country in stages over the next few years. Although full details are yet to be finalised, some of the punishments under these laws, including caning, will be administered by the Brunei Prisons Department.

**CAMBODIA**

In Cambodia, the General Department of Prisons is part of the Ministry of the Interior. The country has four correctional centres and 23 municipal and provincial prisons.

The country has faced many issues over the past 50 years. After experiencing blanket bombing by the US air force during the ‘Vietnam War’, it witnessed the genocidal Pol Pot/Khmer Rouge regime and interventions by foreign powers before it was able to become an independent kingdom once more.

Twenty years ago, Cambodian prisons were in a very poor state. With the assistance of overseas donors, the country has been working hard to meet international standards, and had definitely made progress. However, work is still progressing.

Prisoner numbers in Cambodia have been increasing rapidly. In 2004, there were fewer than 7,000 prisoners in the country. In late 2016, there were 16,450 prisoners. 2015-2016 saw a particularly sharp increase. The causes of this increase include socio-economic issues, a more rigorous execution of warrants, and a clampdown on gangs, drug offences, people trafficking, illegal logging and illegal land grabs.
Prison overcrowding is by far the most pressing concern, with all prisons now well over their official capacity. This has put pressure on water supply, sewerage systems, prison routine, food and rations, health services and other core operations. There has not been a commensurate increase in staff numbers, capability or equipment.

In order to counteract these pressure and to improve standards, new prisons are to be built and existing prisons will be renovated. Standards for prison design and construction are being developed in collaboration with the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (‘UNOCHR’), the International Committee of the Red Cross (‘ICRC’) and the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

The Department of Prisons is looking to engage more widely with the judiciary, NGOs and the private sector to develop community based alternatives and better employment and training opportunities for prisoners. It also remains keen to explore opportunities for further international collaboration.

3. Conclusion: ‘Better Correction, Better Reintegration’

China chose ‘Better Correction, Better Reintegration’ as the guiding theme for the 2016 conference. The presentations on Agenda Item One showed that this was a very appropriate and meaningful theme.

Across the region, everyone is strongly committed to building a prison system that ‘corrects’ offenders, and does not just hold them apart from society. The ultimate goal is to ensure the offender returns safely to the community and does not return to prison. Better reintegration means a safer society. And, Community Corrections, not just prisons, are important to achieving these goals.

Obviously, there are differences between the various jurisdictions. However, the presentations identified some common factors that are relevant to achieving better corrections and better reintegration:

- A prison environment that is secure, safe humane, decent and positive.
- Different groups of prisoners (such as women and men, people with mental impairments, older and younger people, and sentenced or unsentenced) have very different rehabilitation and reintegration needs. It is important to develop specific services and programs to address those needs.
- In order to develop and target programs appropriately, it is important to understand the profile of prisoners, and to respond to any changes. The following trends are apparent across the region:
  - In many countries, prisoner numbers are increasing and prisons are increasingly overcrowded.
  - Across most of the region, the number of women in prison is rising – often at a faster rate than men.
  - In many countries, the number of unsentenced prisoners is rising particularly fast. (However, some countries that traditionally have very large numbers of unsentenced prisoners, such as India and Si Lanka, have started to reduce numbers).
  - Some countries (notably Japan and Singapore) have low recidivism rates overall, but are facing the problem of multiple recidivists, who keep re-offending.
○ Across most of the region, the number of aging prisoners is growing.
○ In some countries (including Japan, Korea and Vietnam), the number of younger prisoners has declined, but their needs remain high.
○ Across the whole region, mental health remains a very significant issue amongst the offender population.

- Staff who work in corrections (in the community as well as in prisons) need to be professionalised. They also need additional specialised training to be able to manage different prisoner cohorts (such as women, the young, the aged and people with a mental impairment)
- Better reintegration outcomes can be achieved by engagement with community organisations and the not-for-profit sector.

It is clear that every country has achieved significant improvements over the past 25 years. However, everyone also recognises that there are still many opportunities and much to learn from each other.
AGENDA ITEM 2:
Designing prisons and community-based facilities that meet the safety, security and rehabilitation needs of different groups of offenders

1. INTRODUCTION

For reasons of security, safety and rehabilitation, different types of prisoners need different types of prisons:

- **Security and safety.** Most countries have increasing numbers of high risk prisoners who require very high levels of security. However, these prisoners are generally still a small minority, and most prisoners can be safely managed in lower security conditions.

- **Rehabilitation.** Prison populations are extremely diverse, and groups such as women, young prisoners, old prisoners, foreign nationals, unsentenced prisoners, and prisoners with mental health issues, will benefit from being in facilities that address their specific needs.

As correctional services increasingly move towards supervision and monitoring in the community, and not just prisons, it is also important to consider how places such as half-way houses and probation/parole offices can be best designed to ensure staff and community safety whilst also promoting offender rehabilitation.

During the conference, Australia, Fiji, Hong Kong (China), Malaysia and Singapore delivered PowerPoint presentations on Agenda Item 2. China and Vietnam submitted written papers.

2. PRISONS

Requirements in relation to accommodation and other facilities for prisoners and staff must reflect local circumstances and need. For example, it would not be necessary, appropriate or sensible for small developing nations to build large hi-tech prison complexes of the type that are increasingly found in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and parts of Asia.

However, all countries should seek to comply with the *United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners* (revised in 2015 and renamed the ‘Mandela Rules’), and the 2010 *Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders* (the ‘Bangkok Rules’).

These Rules recognise that there will be regional variance, but provide minimum standards of universal application for adult prisoners. The *United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice* (‘the Beijing Rules’) provide standards for juveniles.

New prison buildings should also incorporate environmentally friendly design features such as aligning buildings to reflect the local climate; features such as shade, airflow and insulation; systems
for power generation (such as solar panels) and waste water recycling; and systems to reduce power and water usage. A similar topic was discussed at the conference in Tokyo, Japan in 2011.\textsuperscript{13}

During the agenda item session, delegates discussed their experience with planning and designing prisons that meet 21\textsuperscript{st} century standards for security, safety, prisoner management, staff conditions and environmental concerns. The PowerPoint presentations also included design plans and photographs of newly constructed facilities; plans that were awaiting implementation; and photographs of existing facilities that have been upgraded or extended.

\textbf{(a) CHINA}

China recognises that release-planning and education are important to rehabilitation, correction and reintegration. The written paper from China explored the rationale of establishing Release-preparing Prisons (‘R-PP’) to prepare, educate, train and support prisoners in their eventual release into the community. The R-PP is currently being trialled in some prisons.

In 2003, the Ministry of Justice promulgated the \textit{Provisions on the Education and Correction in Prisons}. Article 55 provides that:
\begin{itemize}
\item The prison shall organise the centralised release-preparing education of prisoners who are about to complete their sentences.
\item The education be of three months’ duration.
\item The education be conducted in R-PP areas.
\end{itemize}

The basis for establishing R-PP is to integrate the correctional facilities in order to:
\begin{itemize}
\item Streamline and make optimal use of those facilities.
\item Designate facilities as R-PP to prepare prisoners for release.
\item Provide release-preparing education and vocational training to more prisoners who are about to be released.
\item Enhance the effect of correction and rehabilitation of prisoners.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{(i) Rationale for establishing release-preparing prisons (‘R-PP’)}

The R-PP is independent from other prisons. Its main function is to provide education and training to prisoners who are about to be released, to help them to adapt/reintegrate into society and to prevent recidivism. In essence, R-PP is akin to a training school. It is envisaged that R-PP will be on the same scale as other prisons, offering greater benefits than having release-preparing \textit{areas} within prisons.

\textbf{(a) Striking a balance – Security, safety, supervision and support}

R-PP are for prisoners who are nearing the completion of their sentences. The main function of R-PP is to prepare and support them to reintegrate into society. However, R-PP must nevertheless maintain a \textit{balance} between ensuring prison security/safety and helping the prisoners to return to society due to the following factors:

\footnote{13 This was an agenda item topic “\textit{Contemporary issues in correctional facility construction}” at the conference hosted by Japan in 2011. See N Morgan and I Morgan, \textit{APCCA Report 2011} at \url{http://www.apcca.org/library.php?page=resources} under Agenda Item 2 for more information.}
Some prisoners may struggle with the prospect of being released, have limited or no family/social support, no employment prospect, and no accommodation. These prisoners may feel anxious, unhappy or depressed, and therefore may act unpredictably. Hence, it is important for R-PP to maintain the security and safety of prisoners and prison officers.

The purpose of R-PP is to facilitate the prisoners’ return to society. Reducing the level of supervision and control of the prisoners is a logical way of achieving this purpose. Consideration should therefore be given to suitable prisoners to adapt to life outside prison by transitioning them from semi-open to open environment. For example, by giving prisoners more space and time in their daily life to study, learn new skills, make social contacts with family members and friends, and visiting places outside the R-PP.

(b) Providing a centralised and adaptive education and vocational skill training for prisoners

It is envisaged that centralised and adaptive release-preparing education focusing on morality, the legal system and social situations will be provided to the prisoners. Prisoner serving lengthy sentences would generally need to be informed about new trends and developments in everyday life and in the community. For example, talks by police officers or from other organisations, and visits to places, use of information technology and new services (such as using automated teller machines and social media networks) are helpful educational programs.

Offering vocational/technical training courses in skills that are in demand in the community would place the prisoners in a better chance to obtain meaningful employment after release. Some examples include courses in electrical engineering, vehicle repair and woodwork. Suitable vocational courses for female prisoners should also be offered.

Case Study: Hunan Xingcheng Prison: At Hunan Xingcheng Prison, the prison not only offers courses with strong market competitiveness (such as automobile repair, electrical engineering and electric welding), but also courses in marketing and computing. Practical courses in cooking and in Chinese and Western pastry are also taught.

Offering prisoners a wide range of training courses gives them a sense of pride when they complete a course, provides them with a marketable skill-set that enhances employment opportunities, and helps them adapt to the outside world.

(c) Entrepreneurship skills training

R-PP should consider providing support to prisoners who wish to start their own business. This would include entrepreneurship skills training; developing proposals to start a business; individual assessment; and tracking the progress of viable business proposals.

(d) Creating a simulated environment that reflect current community environment

As prisoners are separated from the outside world, they may not be familiar with how facilities, amenities and services operate in society. Thus, R-PP should create simulated environments to help prisoners to interact and familiarise themselves with different contact points such as reading maps and buying tickets at subway stations; interacting with bank tellers and operating automated teller machines; and interacting with officers at government offices.
During the conference week in China, delegates visited the Tianjin Prison, Ligang Prison and Changtai Prison. They saw designated areas where vocational training in automobile repair, Chinese scroll painting and woodwork were held. In addition, delegates saw areas where a simulated environment had been created consisting of a bank with an ATM that produced replica yuan notes; a government office and a post office to assist prisoners in their interaction/social skills.

(e) **Providing psychological counselling**

Some prisoners may be anxious about their imminent release into the community. To support them in their transition process, R-PP must also provide psychological counselling and support services.

(ii) **Improving the efficiency of corrections and optimising the skills training of prisoners**

The concept of R-PP was trialled at Hunan Xingcheng Prison and Sichuan Jinjiang Prison. Both prisons have made commendable efforts in delivering release-preparing education and vocational training to the prisoners. However, the paper from China suggested that there were two ways to improve the efficiency of corrections and optimising the skill training of prisoners.

(i) **Collaborating with external organisations for training**

Respecting the division of labour in modern society and utilising resources for the education and skills training of prisoners are important practices of R-PP in China.

It is therefore important that R-PP collaborates with external vocational schools and vocational training institutions to build partnerships to:

- Ensure the availability of experienced teachers with the specialised knowledge to conduct vocational training.
- Ensure appropriate facilities or workshops are available to conduct practical trainings (for example, the requisite tools, machinery and materials to learn carpentry).
- Enable R-PP to integrate classroom teaching, seminars and occupational quality assessment.
- Provide social interaction opportunities for the prisoners which would assist their adaptation to social demands.

It was suggested that the cooperation/collaboration between R-PP and external organisations can be structured in two ways, through a bidding process for either:

- Joint delivery of specialised courses with the external education and training institution providing teaching staff, equipment and work opportunities; or
- Joint delivery of specialised courses with the external education and training institution providing teaching staff while the R-PP provides the equipment. This option gives more room for R-PP to implement its own creativities and ideas.
(ii) Procuring employment opportunities

In order to enhance the employment opportunities of released prisoners, R-PP should not only provide suitable vocational training but should also collaborate with external organisations/enterprises for job opportunities or placement.

Some suggestions were made on the nature of such collaboration:

- Hunan Xingcheng Prison and the Zhongshan Zhingxin Labour Dispatch Service Company reached a collaborative arrangement to provide released prisoners with job placements for the construction of a multi-channel project on the Yangtze River Delta and the Pearl River Delta.
- Regular vocational training and recruitment events should be conducted in prisons to provide prisoners with opportunities to have face-to-face conversations and interviews with employment agencies and enterprises.
- A transitional resettlement service centre be set up so that released prisoners with special needs or difficulties can be supported through individual settlement assistance and follow up.

(iii) Conclusion

The intent of establishing R-PP is to integrate resources so that release-preparing education and training are provided to prisoners. This will enhance employment skills and reduce recidivism.

Currently, the concept of R-PP has only been trialled in selected prisons. It would be premature, at this stage, to conclude whether R-PP is effective. Further research is required. If the benefits are significant, the construction of R-PP would be justified.

Currently, the construction, classification and management of prisons are in progress. Thus, it would be an appropriate opportunity to discuss the concept of R-PP mentioned above and relevant matters such as:

- Establishing low-security prisons.
- Identifying the security rating of R-PP.
- Whether R-PPs are equal to low-security prisons.
- If the functions of R-PP are different to those of low-security prisons, then what is the relationship between R-PPs and low-security prisons?

(b) AUSTRALIA (New South Wales)

The presentation from Australia showcased an innovative new ‘rapid-build’ 400-bed maximum-security correctional centre design in New South Wales (‘NSW’). There are plans to build a total of four ‘Rapid-Build’ correctional centres in NSW in the coming years to accommodate 400 inmates in each of those centres. The first two Rapid Builds commenced construction in August and September 2016, with an expected completion date in the latter half of 2017 bringing 800 beds on-line within 12 months of construction commencing.

The new Macquarie Correctional Centre is the first ‘rapid-build’ correctional institution to be built in Australia with the Hunter Correctional Centre closely followed.
(i) Purpose of the ‘rapid-build’ correctional centre in NSW

The original design intent of both the Macquarie and Hunter Correctional Centres was to serve the following purposes:14

- To resolve the shortage of beds facing all correctional centres in NSW.
- To construct a correctional centre in 7-12 months instead of 3-5 years.15
- To create short-term accommodation for 400 maximum-security inmates for 5 to 7 years until a permanent centre has been built.
- To create accommodation that provides security and safety to correctional staff and inmates with reliance on electronic devices and surveillance by officers (including ‘overhead surveillance’) at critical and strategic points (discussed further below).
- To improve inmate productivity and increase their out-of-cell hours by providing greater access to daily structured education, recreational activity, programs and industry employment to improve their chances of rehabilitation and reintegration into the community.
- To create about 228 new jobs for staff.

(ii) Design and concept of the ‘rapid-build’ correctional centre

The design and concept is that the centre can be easily constructed and the accommodation buildings comprise of dormitories rather than individual cells. The plan in Figure 1 below illustrate the following areas:

- Gatehouse;
- Admission and Clinic Building;
- Visits Building;
- Programs Building;
- Industries/Workshops Building;
- Segregation Unit;
- Separate Kitchen and Stores;
- Four Accommodation Wings with Central Support Facilities, and
- An exercise area.

Figure 2 shows the plans of the Admission and Clinic Building. Figure 3 illustrates the Visits Building.

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15 Please see below in Agenda Item 4 where Thailand showcased its SOFT Prison project to build facilities in six months to mitigate prison overcrowding.
Figure 4 shows the accommodation compound with four Accommodation Wings (highlighted in orange) for 400 inmates, and the Central Support Facilities in the middle (in yellow).

Each Accommodation Wing is divided into four separate Pods (see Figure 5) with high ceilings so that staff in the elevated walkways can view into the Pods (see below). Each Pod has 25 single-bed cubicles equipped with a 22” touch-screen MATV (see Figure 6) to check telephone and account balances, view schedules such as court dates, programs, education, visits, enter weekly buy-up purchases and make requests. There are no doors or locks on the cubicles except for the prisoner property storage underneath the bed which has a combination lock.
The Segregation Unit shown in Figure 7 contains 22 single cells, each with a small yard for inmates who have been violent, aggressive or abusive. Access to a bigger exercise yard can be authorised.

Figure 8 shows the Central Support Facilities which has two floors. The ground floor contains offices, holding cells, interview rooms, library, multi-faith room and a lift. The floor above has the Control Room with corridors and additional administrative areas for staff.

The strategic positioning of the Control Room enables correctional officers to monitor inmates via CCTV from a centrally controlled point. The use of 360 degree full-HD 4k Cameras enables officers to look down onto the Pods (and into each sleeping cubicle) so that any incident can be responded as quickly as possible. The elevated corridors/walkways are protected by secured windows complete with a gas insertion hatch that can be opened to allow security measures to be implemented. This design aims to ensure the safety and security of staff and inmates.
(iii) Inmates’ daily routine

It is intended that inmates will follow a structured routine each day, in rotation, according to the Accommodation Block that they belong to. Each day will be structured and monitored in a way that improves productivity and inmates’ chances of rehabilitation and reintegration.

**Morning Routine (6:30am – 11:30am):**
- Inmates in Accommodation Blocks 1 and 2 will participate in some type of correctional services industries employment at the Metal Workshop, Furniture Workshop and Light Engineering Workshop on site (see Figure 8). They will manufacture items such as roll-top drums, furniture and fencing panels for the correctional centre.
- Those in Accommodation Blocks 3 and 4 will engage in recreational activities and in program/education. The Programs Block (Figure 9) is equipped with a legal library, group rooms, interview rooms, an art room, a computer room and staff areas.

**Afternoon Routine (12:00pm – 5:30pm):**
- After mid-day musters, inmates in Accommodation Blocks 3 and 4 will participate in correctional services industries employment (as above).
- Those in Accommodation Blocks 1 and 2 will engage in recreational activities and in programs/education.

There will be a pay structure to encourage inmates to participate in education, programs, vocational training, apprenticeship and industries. This will include increased phone call time and visits, and graduated increase in remuneration to correspond to skill sets. The needs of each inmate will be assessed to determine the suitable type of program, education and employment.

(iv) Staffing

The following points were highlighted during the presentation:
- The operational day will run from 5:30am until the last Industries finish at 5:30pm.
- Staff will be rostered on 12-hour shifts with the exception of key areas such as visits, Multi-Purpose Unit and the Clinic. There will be almost the same staff ratio on the evening shift as there are on the day shift.
- An Immediate Action Team will be on standby for engagement at any time 24/7.
(v) Security and safety

As the correctional centre is being built for maximum-security inmates, it has been designed to provide the highest level of security and safety for staff, inmates and visitors:

- A Control Room at the Gatehouse to monitor and coordinate response to alarms, and control vehicle and pedestrian access into the centre.
- As the inmates are not locked in their cubicles, a highly trained Immediate Action Team in the centre to provide 24-hour response to critical and emergency situations.
- A perimeter security fence with multiple secure barriers and sterile zones with anti-climb fences.
- Secure, enclosed walkways with electronic gates.
- The location and elevated position of the second Control Room in the middle of the four Accommodation Wings controls movement around the centre, responses to duress/emergency alarms, and monitoring of accommodation Pods and other areas.
- Each Pod holds 25 inmates with eight individual bathroom and toilet cubicles to ensure inmate safety.
- The Pods have infra-red cameras for night surveillance.
- Secure, enclosed walkways with electronic gates.
- The inmates are managed in smaller numbers.
- Reduced opportunity for inmates to participate in fights, assaults, smoking, and drug abuse.

(vi) Positive features for the maximum-security inmates

The centre is planned to have the following features:

- A true 12-hour Structured Day Routine for inmates, with increased hours out of. Inmates will participate in programs, education, industries and recreational activities in rotation according to the Accommodation Block they belong to.
- Increased supervision and interaction with staff across the operational day.
- Greater case management opportunities.
- The design of the centre aims to reduce the risk of self-harm.
- The 20 beds in the Multi-Purpose Unit can be utilised as needed.
- Staff can enjoy greater flexibility with the option of 8-hour or 12-hour shifts to suit their lifestyles.
- The Immediate Action Team is available 24/7.
- Information touch-screens enable inmates to check account balances, view schedules such as visits and court dates, and enter weekly buy-up purchases.

In summary, the design of the rapid-build correctional centre is unique. It aims to provide a quick and efficient solution to the shortage of beds in NSW:

- It can be built in 7-12 months (instead of the usual 3-5 years).
- Provides accommodation for 400 maximum-security inmates for 5-7 years, whilst long-term facilities are being built.
- Security and safety measures have been incorporated into the design (discussed above).
- The regime for inmates will be positive and busy.
(c) FIJI

The presentation from the Fiji Corrections Service concentrated on planning and designing new facilities, and refurbishing existing facilities. The presentation also covered correctional facilities in the community (see below).

Fiji’s current operational priorities are segregating remandees from sentenced inmates, and addressing the needs of female inmates and aged inmates. The design of new facilities and upgrades to existing facilities have therefore aimed for the following objectives:

- Security measures to overcome overcrowding.
- Creating a conducive environment to support the rehabilitation of inmates.
- Addressing the needs of inmates with special needs (particularly women and aged inmates).
- Providing all facilities with centralised CCTV Centres operated on 24-hour shifts at two locations. This strategy strengthens safety and security, and avoids selective reporting of incidents.

(i) Planning and designing new facilities

(a) New Remand Centre

Fiji’s new remand centre has a circular design with specific features.

![Fiji: New Remand Centre with a circular design](image1)

Remand Centre’s cell blocks and internal recreation area

(b) New Lautoka Women’s Remand Centre

The diagrams above show the facilities at the New Lautoka Women’s Correction Centre.
(ii) Refurbishing existing facilities

The Women’s Correction Centre has been refurbished:

- **Accommodation** – Female remandees and convicted inmates are segregated in dormitories (by contrast, males are in separate cells).
- **Infirmary** - In line with the *Bangkok Rules*, an Infirmary has been set up to give quick and easy access to medical needs and facilities. Also, being on-site, the Infirmary is able to cater for, and to respond quickly to, the specific health needs of female inmates.\(^\text{16}\)
- **Nursery** – Children up to the age of six years can stay with their mothers. All the needs of the children are provided by the Fiji Corrections Service and supplemented by family members. The nursery provides a better atmosphere for mothers to bond and nurture with their children.
- **Rehabilitation Rooms** – These provide a conducive environment for the women to participate in rehabilitation programs.

A separate accommodation block has been built at the Nasinu Corrections Centre for senior citizens to enable close supervision and monitoring of their health and personal well-being.

Renovations have also been completed at the corrections centre for maximum-security inmates to ensure the safety of inmates and to enable close supervision of their health and personal well-being. In addition, specific areas have been built to conduct rehabilitation programs (a 3-week self-realisation process and a 1-week psychological assessment).

(iii) Fiji’s achievements and challenges

Fiji has made achievements in the following areas:

- Improvements in addressing the specific needs of female, aged, and maximum-security inmates.
- 67% reduction in the number of escapees between 2009 and 2015.
- The recidivism rate has fluctuated over the past five years, but has been manageable.
- Reduction in contraband by 2% in 2014 and 2015.

The challenges for Fiji include:

- The lack of research-based prison designs
- Lack of separate facilities that caters for the needs of inmates with mental health issues;
- Lack of medical facilities and equipment within the prisons; and
- Lack of facilities to segregate offenders who have committed serious offences

(d) HONG KONG (CHINA)

The presentation from the Correctional Services Department of Hong Kong (China) (HKCSD) focused on professionalising the design of penal institutions to ensure:

- Safer custody.
- Humane custodial management (less intrusive x-ray body scanner).
- Sustainability.

\(^{16}\) One of the topics discussed at the 2015 conference in Bangkok, Thailand was “Female offenders in prison and in the community (including the *Bangkok Rules*)”. Please see N Morgan and I Morgan, *APCCA Report 2015* at [http://www.apcca.org/library.php?page=resources](http://www.apcca.org/library.php?page=resources) under Agenda Item 2.
• Meeting the needs of certain inmates.

(i) Secure design for safer custody

The HKCSD mission is to ensure the safety and security of people in custody (PICs) through better management and delivering rehabilitation programs. Currently, there are 29 correctional facilities in Hong Kong (China) of which nine had been built for other purposes and 13 have been in operation for over 40 years. They accommodate about 8,500 PICs with different security levels and demographics (e.g. age, gender, nationalities, criminal history and needs).

To ensure a secure environment, the following systems have been installed:

• **Advanced CCTV systems:**
  CCTVs are used to screen and detect any irregular conduct which can be used for internal investigations, criminal proceedings and staff training (e.g. responding to emergency and chaotic situations).

• **Electronic Locks Security System ('ELSS'):**
  The ELSS replaces the time-consuming manual locks system and removes tedious associated steps such as safekeeping, issue, return and handover of keys. Key features of ELSS include synchronisation with CCTV systems, intercoms and call buttons. ELSS also enables faster response to emergency/rescue situations and deployment of staff to other security duties.

• **Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Technology:**
  RFID tags are attached to security keys and weapons (such as truncheons and oleoresin capsicum canisters) to prevent them from being carried out of the institution by emitting an alarm. This technology ensures proper return of the keys and weapons, and that they are not misappropriated by any person. HKCSD first introduced the technology in 2015, and now 20 institutions have been equipped.

• **Human Presence Detection System (HPDS):**
  The HPDS was introduced in 2014 to help the main gate staff search for inmates attempting to escape and for trespassers hiding in vehicles. To date, three institutions have been equipped with HPDS. The sensors placed on vehicles can detect a human heartbeat in less than a minute.

(ii) Humane custodial management (X-ray body scanners)

About 18% of the total penal population are remandees. They are subject to frequent movements between the institutions and courts. PICs may also need to be transported to hospitals or clinics outside the institution. This requires fast and efficient body checks of PICs for unauthorised items (especially dangerous drugs) being concealed internally, upon their re-entry. The traditional search method involving manual rectal and vaginal search has been perceived by the public to be unpleasant and negative. As a result, the invasive method has been replaced by seven low-radiation X-ray body scanners since 2013.¹⁷

¹⁷ The radiation level is less than five microsievert per scan. The scanner rooms have been equipped to ensure safety and protection to operating staff and inmates.
This upholds:

- Rule 52 of the *Mandela Rules* that “Prison administrations shall be encouraged to develop and use appropriate alternatives to intrusive searches”.
- Rule 20 of the *Bangkok Rules* that “Alternative screening methods, such as scans, shall be developed to replace strip searches and invasive body searches, in order to avoid the harmful psychological and possible physical impact of invasive body searches.”

(iii) **Eco-friendly design towards sustainability**

Creating a conducive and healthy environment in correctional facilities contribute to the inmates’ adjustment to custodial setting and supports their rehabilitation progression. Since 2010, to promote sustainable development, a number of initiatives have been implemented at the Lo Wu Correctional Institution (‘LWCI’) which is the largest female institution. These sustainable initiatives were discussed at the 2011 conference in Tokyo, Japan.¹⁸ In summary, the eco-friendly designs at the LWCI include the following:

- **Utilisation of natural light** – such as skylights and maximum window openings.
- **Enhanced indoor ventilation** – Extra high ceilings in common areas, and ‘cool air plenum’ that have vent shafts and window towers to funnel air currents into dormitory blocks that do not have air-conditioning.
- **Utilising renewable energy** – solar street lighting using photovoltaic panels; solar panels to generate hot water; water to air pump as part of the cooling system in kitchens; and a food composting machine that converts 100 kilograms of food waste into organic fertiliser.
- **Water conservation** – A sewage treatment plant recycles grey water for toilets; energy efficient and water-saving washing machines; water-saving taps; cleaning floors with water jet guns to avoid using harsh chemicals.

(iv) **Tailor-made designs to address the specific needs of inmates**

To adhere to the *Mandela, Bangkok and Beijing Rules*, a number of initiatives have been implemented to meet the specific needs of female, sex offenders, the elderly, and juveniles. Some of these have been discussed at previous conferences. They can be summarised as follows:

- **Female PICs** – About 20% of the total penal population in Hong Kong (China) are women. Research has shown that the needs of female PICs are different to males. In particular, gender-specific rehabilitation needs arising from family responsibilities and psychological concerns need to be addressed.¹⁹

  Thus, *Parent-Child Centres* have been set up at female institutions to provide the opportunity for mothers to fulfil their family obligations and to bond with their children. These centres are equipped with playrooms, toys, videos and children’s books.


A Psychological Gymnasium (‘PSY GYM’) at the Lo Wu Correctional Institution is available to address the psychological needs of female PICs. They attend a six to eight-month gender-specific treatment program which is delivered in a therapeutic setting on areas such as crisis management, personal growth, emotional problems and traumatisation. The women participate in art therapy, counselling and wall painting.

- **Sex offenders** – In 1998, the first residential Sex Offender Evaluation and Treatment Unit (‘ETU’) in South East Asia was set up at the Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre. The ETU is staffed by clinical psychologists and is a resource centre for developing psychological programs for sex offenders.

- **Elderly inmates** – The number of PICs aged 65 years and above has been increasing gradually, from 1,005 in 2012 (14% of the prison population) to 1,172 in 2016 (16%). It is estimated that by 2024, there will be an additional 530 elderly PICs. To address the population increase and to meet their needs, HKCSD has undertaken the following strategies:
  - Currently, there is no dedicated institution to accommodate elderly PICs. However, all care facilities have been fitted with handrails, anti-slip mats and sufficient lighting.
  - A unit for elderly PICs called ‘Evergreen Garden’ was established at Tai Lam Correctional Institution in 2015, applying the guidelines in the United Nations ‘Handbook on Prisoners with Special Needs’ such as those with health conditions and limited mobility. Evergreen Garden has handrails in ablution blocks, and notices in larger print. The dormitories are conveniently located next to the institution’s hospital which has chair lifts on staircases. Hobby and Tai Chi classes are offered to PICs to support their mental and physical well-being.

- **Young PICs** – It has been recognised that juveniles respond positively to a disciplined environment that promotes education, counselling and vocational training. Thus, the young PICs attend half-day compulsory education, half-day compulsory vocational training courses on market-oriented industries such as catering.

  Young females at Lai King Correctional Institution and young males at Cape Collinson Correctional Institution attend vocational training in catering at restaurants. At the Lai Sun Correctional Institution, young drug addicts attend vocational training for cafes. These institutions have kitchens and dining rooms that mirror those in restaurants and cafes.

**MALAYSIA**

The presentation from the Malaysian Prison Department (‘MPD’) was on the following:

- The key features of its new prisons and projects in the pipeline.
- Establishing Community Rehabilitation Centres at existing army camps under the *National Blue Oceans Strategy* (see further below).

**(i) Challenges and solutions in corrections**

The presentation identified three main challenges and solutions:

- **Managing overcrowding**: Prison overcrowding is being addressed through the implementation of community-based sentencing, community-based rehabilitation and new prisons.
• **Improving living conditions**: Living conditions in the prisons are being upgraded through the recruitment of specialist health care personnel, implementation of effective health care programs and continuous collaboration with the Ministry of Health.

• **Towards achieving ‘healthy prison’ concept**: As part of Malaysia’s drive towards healthy prisons, the following initiatives have been implemented:
  - Re-categorisation of prisons according to the types of offences committed by the inmates.
  - Re-categorisation of inmates according to the types of offences they have been convicted.
  - Rehabilitation programs for those convicted of general crimes, sexual offences, trafficking, and white collar crimes.

To ensure custodial quality for the different cohorts of offenders, the delivery of custodial services, treatment and rehabilitation programs are streamlined with the advancement of technology, socio-economic growth and current national needs. Two state of the art correctional facilities have been built in recent years that meet the following objectives:

- Emphasis on security and safety;
- Address the specific needs of women, young prisoners, unsentenced prisoners, and prisoners with health issues;
- Environmentally friendly; and
- Promote the rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates.

(ii) **New facilities: Johor Bahru Remand Prison and Puncak Alam Correctional Centre**

![Malaysia: Newly established facilities and their features](image)

The maximum-security **Johor Bahru Remand Prison** commenced operations in June 2016 for 1,200 male inmates. It is located near the court and other Government facilities. This ensures quick transportation to the court for hearings. The prison has indoor and outdoor recreational facilities, and amenities for staff.

![Malaysia: Johor Bahru Remand Prison](image)
The *Johor Bahru Remand Prison* has security features such as metal detection systems; Ethernet working systems; IP intercom systems; non-contact Visitor Communication system; alarm handling system; and a Police Indicator Unit.

The medium-security *Puncak Alam Correctional Centre* (in the State of Selangor) opened its doors in August 2014 for 400 young male inmates. The Centre is located near educational institutions and has been designed with facilities to promote the education of the young inmates.

![Puncak Alam Correctional Centre](image)

**Malaysia: Puncak Alam Correctional Centre**

(iii) **Current projects: Lahad Datu Remand Prison and Bagan Datoh Correctional Centre**

The *Lahad Datu Remand Prison* (in the State of Sabah) is due for completion in 2020 at a cost of MR$200 million for 2000 inmates to reduce prison overcrowding.

Planning is currently underway to construct the *Bagan Datoh Correctional Centre* in the State of Perak with a capacity to accommodate 1000 inmates. It has been designed for inmates charged under the *Prevention of Crime Act* and the *Prevention of Terrorism Act*.

(iv) **The way forward**

The way forward for Malaysia is to preserve, maintain and enhance security and public order. This includes increasing the effectiveness of the enforcement of internal security by having state of the art prison facilities in strategic locations in the country.

(f) **SINGAPORE – the i-SCREEN**

The presentation from the Singapore Prison Service (SPS) focussed on the development and application of its *Institutional Offending: Singapore Corrections Risk Screen* (‘i-SCREEN’). This is an electronic risk screening tool to predict whether an inmate will commit an institutional offence *within his/her current sentence*.

(i) **Development of the i-SCREEN**

Institutional misconduct can cause disruptions to prison operations and security, resulting in inmate segregation and lockdowns. Risk screening systems are used to assess the inmates’ security classification and risks (such as self-harm, escape, misconduct). They generally require prison officers to interview inmates about their social and criminal history, past institutional behaviour, and health. This process is time consuming, costly and prone to human subjectivity.
The i-SCREEN was developed for the following reasons:

- A cost effective risk screening tool to assess each inmate’s institutional offending risk upon admission. By utilising the skills of the staff, the i-SCREEN was constructed at a cost of only S$70,000.
- To enable the redesigning of low-risk housing institutions where the use of intensive supervision by staff can be replaced with technology.
- To allow Singapore to leverage its understanding of human behaviour and business analytics to accurately predict institutional re-offending. Business analytics driven tools, using existing electronic data, will save costs and human resources. The compilation and calculation of risk scores can be entirely automated, is highly reliable, and can be accessed quickly.
- At APCCA 2015, SPS showcased the Screening Tool Risk Allocation Technique (‘STRAT-G’). This is an electronic risk screening tool to predict whether an inmate will be re-imprisoned within two years from his/her date of release. This knowledge is used to devise suitable reintegration programs for inmates, which will lead to better outcomes.

During the presentation, Singapore stated that the overall accuracy of i-SCREEN was consistent with industry standards in predicting human behaviour and was therefore used to screen inmates on their risk of institution offending within his/her current sentence. The i-SCREEN was developed over a number of years and requires human input in order to make accurate predictions. Therefore, Singapore has employed about 29 psychologists and data analysts with the relevant expertise and knowledge for this purpose.

In practical terms, the implementation of i-SCREEN has enabled Singapore to automatically assess risk of institutional offending for all inmates within their current sentence; and to provide differentiated management of inmates based on their risk levels.

(ii) Understanding inmate adjustment to institutions and institutional conduct

There are two major theories when examining inmate adjustment to institutions:

- **Importation theory:** The perception of inmate adjustment to institutions is based on characteristics that inmates bring with them (or import) into the institution. These characteristics include demographic information (e.g. inmate’s age, ethnicity, gang membership); and criminal history (e.g. prior arrests, convictions, history of violence, current offence, past prison conduct). Younger inmates find it harder than older inmates to adjust to a closed environment.

- **Deprivation theory:** This theory focuses on institution characteristics affecting inmate adjustment to incarceration. Institution characteristics include:
  - **Focus and management-style of the institution:** The two main purposes of a prison are custody and rehabilitation of inmates. This focus impacts on the prison’s management approach and affects the stress level of inmates. For example, maximum-security prisons focus more on

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20 In general, ‘business analytics’ is the practice of iterative or interactive, methodical exploration of an organisation’s data with emphasis on statistical analysis. It makes extensive use of statistical analysis, including explanatory and predictive modelling, and fact-based management to drive decision-making. It may be used as input for human decisions or may drive fully automated decisions. For more information, see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_analytics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_analytics).

custody. Prisons that focus on custody generally endorse highly-structured management styles which involve tight control (such as strong adherence to regulations).

- **Crowding in institutions and staff-to-inmate ratio:** Overcrowding may amplify behavioural problems which may lead to institutional violence. Staff-to-inmate ratio affects the availability of rehabilitation/vocational programs and other services to inmates which may affect tension, boredom and unrest.

- **Length of stay:** The incarceration period and conformity to prison values can impact on the inmates’ attitudes and adjustment to prison life. Inmates experience a higher level of stress during the early stages of incarceration. However, the adjustment pattern varies across inmates and their offence types.

(iii) i-SCREEN - Methodology and application

For each inmate entering the prison, three main sources of information are gathered:
- Bio-data (i.e. the inmate’s demographic information).
- Current and past criminal activity.
- Past prison conduct.

Statistical analysis of the above information will generate a single risk score predicting whether an inmate will commit an institutional offence during his/her current sentence. This risk score is obtained through a risk matrix for predicting institutional offending by combining two models:
- **General institutional offending model.** This includes any type of institutional offending such as verbal arguments.
- **Major institutional offending model as defined in the Prison Acts such as assaults by an inmate on a staff or another inmate.**

The models have good overall predictive accuracy – namely, 84% for general offending and 88% for major offending.

(iv) Benefits of the I-SCREEN

The screening tool has reaped the following benefits:
- **Efficient allocation of inmates** – The i-SCREEN has allowed SPS to improve its security classification system for the following reasons:
  - Reliable screening and allocation of the offenders’ security classification level upon admission.
  - Use electronically stored information which is available during the admission.
  - Obtaining the inmates’ risk scores during admission, without interviews.
  - Provides an evidence-based approach to manage inmates as it incorporates factors associated to institution offending that are specific to the local inmate population.
- **Redesigning housing facilities** – A low risk score on the i-SCREEN security classification system means that the inmate has a low chance of committing an institutional offence and can be accommodated in a low-risk facility, with a less strict regime. With fewer disruptions expected, these low risk facilities can be designed with a conducive environment that promotes rehabilitation and where appropriate, with less perimeter security.
• **Optimisation of correctional resources** - Importantly, the use of technology such as i-SCREEN has allowed SPS “to optimise inmate and manpower allocation by reducing the amount of man-hours spent on risk screening”. This results in the re-positioning of manpower to better manage inmates in a way that protects the safety and security of prison officers and inmates.

### (g) VIETNAM

Over the past few years, the crime rate in Vietnam has been increasing by about 10% resulting in prison overcrowding. This has made it necessary to refurbish existing prisons and construct new ones.

#### (i) Regulated framework for prisons

In Vietnam, the refurbishments and construction of prisons require adherence to the regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Public Security and Ministry of Public Health:

- The Ministry of Public Security regulates the planning and architecture of the prisons all prisons. This includes innovative initiatives for ventilation, security, hygiene and a supportive environment.
- The delivery of adequate health services for inmates and disease prevention in prisons are key matters for the Ministry of Public Security and Ministry of Health. Hence, clinics within local hospitals have been set up for inmates.
- Public works infrastructures to service the prisons (such as road, electricity grid and sewage systems) are currently being planned.
- Projects to provide vocational training facilities are also being planned to raise the employment opportunities of inmates and to reduce the recidivism rate.
- On average, between 20 and 30 inmates share a cell. This depends on their gender, type of offences committed and the sentences imposed. Juveniles, female inmates and foreign inmates are segregated.

#### (ii) Planning and designing correctional facilities

There are two criteria in the planning and designing process:

- **Location** – A number of principles apply:
  - Building a prison is costly. Therefore, a prison should be built in a location where it can remain for a long time, and meets the social, economic, community and environmental needs and stable development of that region in the future.
  - The safety of those involved in the excavation and construction of the correctional facilities are important. Safety procedures and equipment must be applied where there are fire hazards and in areas where there are explosives.

- **Architecture** – A number of principles apply, such as:
  - The overall landscape and building design of the correctional facility must be in harmony with the existing and natural surroundings of the chosen location, and must also support the social, economic, community and environmental needs of that location.
The structure of the facility and the materials used for construction must be able to withstand Vietnam’s complex monsoon season, typhoons and the summer heat in various regions.

Traditional and local planning are to be considered on the appropriate installation and operation of new technology and security measures (such as watch towers, perimeter fences, CCTVs and canine patrols).

Hygiene and health factors at the correctional facilities, and their impact on the community and the surrounding areas, must be factored in. This includes constructing sewage pipes, and the containment of epidemics and infectious diseases within the correctional facilities.

The main functions of correctional authorities are custody, management and rehabilitation of inmates. Thus, the design of the facilities are expected to have three areas: Administration, Housing, and Vocational training workshops for rehabilitation. These three areas are to be in close proximity depending on the location of the facility, the type of training to be provided and the demographics of the region.

3. CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES IN THE COMMUNITY

Prison design has been the subject of considerable professional and academic comment, but far less attention has been given to the design of correctional facilities located in the community. It is important that such facilities ensure the safety of the communities in which they are located, as well as of staff and offenders. They must also seek to maximise the opportunities for positive rehabilitation and reparation activities by prisoners.

These facilities can take many forms. For example, some countries have ‘half-way houses’ for ex-prisoners who are returning to the community. Some Australian jurisdictions have ‘work camps’ where prisoners who are coming up for release are held in low security conditions and undertake work in the community. Many counties also have probation and/or parole systems which require offenders to report to offices in the community at regular intervals and to undertake counselling, community work or testing for drug use.

(a) FIJI – Rakiraki Work Camp

In 2012, the Fiji Corrections Service introduced Work Camps for low risk inmates who are towards the end of their sentences. The presentation was on the Rakiraki Work Camp, where sugar cane harvesting is carried out.

The Rakiraki Work Camp is based at an old building belonging to the Fiji Sugar Corporation. It has capacity for 47 inmates and 14 staff. Inmates attend the work camp for six months. Each working party has 10 to 15 inmates who are supervised by two officers. An average of 15,264 tons of cane is harvested each year with an income of $205,716 Fijian dollars (about US$99,550). After all expenses have been deducted, 60% of the balance is shared between the inmates and 40% is reinvested to start a new cane cutting season.

The cane harvesting at Rakiraki Work Camp brings the following benefits:
• Contributes to Fiji’s economy as sugar cane is one of its major commodity exports.
• Increases the inmates’ self-esteem, ownership and responsibility when working at the camp.
A share in the proceeds of sale assists inmates to start a new life upon release.

For further information about Fiji’s rehabilitation and reintegration programs, see Agenda Items 4 and 5, below.

(b) HONG KONG (CHINA)

The presentation from the Correctional Services Department of Hong Kong (China) (HKCSD) identified a number of initiatives that support ex-inmates who have been released into the community on supervision orders. Pursuant to the relevant Ordinances, suitable inmates are released into the community under supervision orders.

Two key issues that supervisees encounter are obtaining suitable accommodation; and receiving support in the community that caters to their specific needs.

(i) Accommodation and support for supervisees

HKCSD has been providing the following support structures to ensure that supervisees complete their orders and become law-abiding citizens:

- Supervisees can reside at half-way houses under supervision according to their gender, age and type of supervision order. The half-way houses provide a structured and supportive environment that cultivates the residents’ sense of self-discipline and positive work ethic. They attend work or study in the community, but have to return to their accommodation at night.
- Supervisees can also attend recreational activities, adventure-based counselling and social visits organised by HKCSD at various community facilities.

(ii) Mongkok Counselling Centre and Sex Offender Evaluation and Treatment Unit for supervisees and sex offenders

Supervising officers at the Mongkok Counselling Centre provide post-release counselling sessions to sex offenders and supervisees who have been released on supervision orders, to ensure their well-being and smooth transition into the community. The Counselling Centre is conveniently located adjacent to a railway station and public transport hub which ensures the participants’ attendance and determination to complete the requirements of their supervision orders successfully.

Sex offenders who have successfully completed their psychological assessment and treatment programs at the Sex Offender Evaluation and Treatment Unit at Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre, are required to attend regular psychological and psychiatric follow up appointments at the Mongkok Counselling Centre after discharge.

(iii) Urine Specimen Collection Centre for drug addicts

In 2013, the Urine Specimen Collection Centre was built as the central point to collect urine specimens from supervisees placed on Drug Addiction Treatment Program (‘DATP’). Prior to this, supervising

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22 There are three halfway houses in Hong Kong (China): Bauhinia House, Pelican House and Phoenix House.
officers used to conduct surprise visits to the supervisees’ homes or work places to collect urine specimens.

It was acknowledged that the specimen collection procedure, hygiene and protecting the privacy of the supervisees, needed to be enforced. The Urine Specimen Collection Centre was therefore built in the metropolitan area. It has the following features:

- Open every day from 8am to 10pm.
- Supervisees use vacuum toilets with no water supply to prevent the dilution of the specimen. External flush buttons are accessible only by staff.
- The centre is equipped with audio and video recording devices to ensure the integrity of the collection process and to prevent substitution or contamination of urine specimens.\(^{23}\)
- The specimen containers have tampered-proof lids and labels, and are kept locked under CCTV before sending to urine test.

(iv) Community correctional facilities for crime prevention

To enhance its professionalism and excellence in delivering correctional services, HKCSD undertook a role as the ‘Community Educator’ by introducing the Rehabilitation Pioneer Project (‘RPP’) in 2008. It has achieved the following laudable results:

- By targeting students and young people to support the offenders’ rehabilitation process and to fight against crime. This project has developed their positive values and awareness on illicit drugs.
- In 2015, an old penal facility (Ma Hang Prison) was transformed into a real-life multi-purpose training venue for participants to experience prison life (such as attending mock court hearings, simulated reception procedures, custody in dormitories and cells, foot drill training and sharing sessions with inmates). The Reflective Path activities have impacted positively on the young students as they realise the negative effects of committing crimes and the importance of being law-abiding citizens.
- The use of decommissioned prisons as a training base also provide opportunities for PICs to share their life experiences with the young students in a less confined environment. It promotes the inmates’ sense of pride and confidence to be ‘life coaches’ to the younger generation to avoid a criminal career.

Since its launch in 2008, the RPP has reached out to more than 240,000 participants from 292 secondary schools in Hong Kong (China).\(^{24}\) HKCSD has received positive acclamation from participants. This has generated additional sustainable support and partnerships with some of the largest charities and social groups that administer participating schools, to continue their support in the RPP and other offender rehabilitation projects. This means that HKCSD can be assured of extending its rehabilitation efforts into the community.

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\(^{23}\) To protect the supervisee’s privacy, the toilet is not recorded. Also, there is no opportunity to tamper the specimen as the supervisee cannot access any water whilst in the toilet.

\(^{24}\) This means that each year, an average of over 30,000 students have participated in the project.
(c) MALAYSIA

(i) The National Blue Ocean Strategy (‘NBOS’)

In 2009, the National Blue Ocean Strategy was launched in Malaysia to help the country to achieve its goal of becoming an advanced country by 2020. The four major components of NBOS are to reduce, eliminate, create and increase opportunities. Thus, the principle behind NBOS is to implement initiatives that meet three purposes:

- Low cost.
- Rapidly executed.
- High impact.

To date, more than 80 government agencies have collaborated and implemented 52 initiatives under NBOS that have benefitted the Malaysian community as part of an inclusive process of national development. The NBOS has been discussed in previous APCCA Reports to show the application of this strategy in the correctional arena.25

(ii) Establishing Community Rehabilitation Centres at army camps

In 2011, the MPD developed a Community-based Rehabilitation Program (‘CBR Program’) to enable eligible inmates to perform meaningful work in the community, and to guide and assist them to be law-abiding citizens during their rehabilitation and reintegration into the community.

The MPD then collaborated with the Malaysian Armed Forces (‘MAF’) by setting up a Community Rehabilitation Centre by utilising the existing accommodation blocks within the perimeter of an army camp to launch the CBR Program. The goals were to alleviate overcrowding and to reduce the recidivism and crime rates.

The first CBR Program was launched in March 2011 at an army camp in Johor (a state in Malaysia) for 200 eligible inmates, with great success. Details of the first CBR Program was showcased at APCCA in 2011.26

Since 2011, a total of six Community Rehabilitation Centres have been established around the country to enable 2,900 pre-release inmates to participate in the CBR Program:

- Inmates work from 8am to 5pm, five days per week under the close supervision of prison and army personnel.
- Inmates work in agricultural and fish-breeding projects, landscaping, cleaning, plumbing and repairs. They are paid for their work (about MR$20 per day) and are encouraged to save some of it for their family and their eventual release.
- One-hour family contact visits are held once a week on week-ends. Other regular contact include by telephone and mail. As some of the army camps are in remote areas, special homestay facilities have been set up for family members to stay overnight.

25 For example, see N Morgan and I Morgan, APCCA Report 2013 under Agenda Item 3 on “Meeting the Challenges posed by High Risk Offenders” at http://www.apcca.org/library.php#page=resources.

26 See N Morgan and I Morgan, APCCA Report 2011 at http://www.apcca.org/library.php#page=resources under Agenda Item 6 on “Engaging and communicating with the community” where Malaysia first showcased its community-based rehabilitation programs that were set up at various army camps under the NBOS.
• Inmates engage in sporting, recreational and spiritual activities under supervision by prison and army personnel.
• Inmates are required to attend moral, spiritual and vocational courses conducted by prison and army personnel as well as NGOs and other agencies to ensure that they are able to meet the challenges upon their release from prison. The types of vocational courses offered include motor mechanic, air conditioning, basic computing, hairdressing and reflexology. Certificates are issued on successful completion of these courses.

The establishment of six Community Rehabilitation Centres fulfils the goals of NBOS:
• Low cost: The cost of setting up the six Centres was MR$70 million (US$16.6 million). The cost saving was MR$550 million (US$131 million).
• Rapidly executed: The six Centres were completed within six months and operated upon completion by utilising existing staff from MPD and MAF.
• High impact: Multi-agencies are involved to generate employment and business opportunities. This has contributed to a reduction in the recidivism rate.

(iii) Benefits of the Community Rehabilitation Centres

Benefits to the inmates include:
• Opportunities to work and reintegrate in the community, albeit under supervision.
• Positive attitudes through their participation in meaningful work.
• Motivates them to ‘turn over a new leaf’ and not re-offend.
• The income received enable them to assist family members financially.
• Increases their employment opportunities when released.

Benefits to the community include:
• Public awareness that the role of the MPD extends to the rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates into the community.
• Generates public understanding and acceptance of the plight of inmates.
• Opportunities for community members to support inmates during their rehabilitation and reintegration process.

Overall, the country has benefited in the following ways:
• Cost savings: The smart partnership between the MPD and the MAF has maximised the use of resources and infrastructure, which has created huge saving costs to the government and the respective agencies as it avoided the need to build new prisons to resolve prison overcrowding.27
• Strong partnerships: Generated strong partnerships between the MPD and the MAF in their efforts to rehabilitate and reintegrate the inmates.
• Engagement with the community: There is multi-agency collaboration with the community for jobs to be assigned to the inmates.
• Reduced recidivism rate: Reduced social problems and recidivism rate.

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27 In 2011, the cost of building a prison in Malaysia was between RM$50 million and RM$60. See N Morgan and I Morgan, APCCA Report 2011 at http://www.apcca.org/library.php?page=resources under Agenda Item 6.
4. CONCLUSION

Over the years, delegates attending APCCA have shared openly and willingly, the successes and challenges they face in rehabilitating and reintegrating offenders and protecting public safety.

Discussions during this agenda item session show that delegates especially value the opportunity to share information on prison design, community centres and other new initiatives.

The presentations, written papers and discussions echo some similar challenges for correctional departments currently and in the future:

- Research on new technological systems/equipment to provide security and safety is important.
- Research on sustainability and protecting the environment is equally important.
- There is continual need to design penal institutions and community-based facilities, and to provide community support in response to rapid changes in the safety, security and rehabilitative needs of different cohorts of inmates.
- Projects need to be developed to construct or implement systems that embrace new technology and promote shared values on sustainability, humanity, protect the environment and support the community as a whole.
AGENDA ITEM 3:
Providing effective infection control and healthcare services in prisons

1. INTRODUCTION

Prisons face many challenges in preventing and containing infectious (or ‘communicable’) diseases, and also in providing adequate health care for prisoners. Prisoners tend to have higher health needs and to be more at risk of infectious disease than other people because so many of them have a history of drug or alcohol abuse and come from lower socio-economic backgrounds. The risks of infection are exacerbated by the fact that prisoners often share confined and crowded living spaces, and have close physical contact with staff.

The personal, social and economic situation of a person entering the prison system can increase his/her risk of being exposed to contracting infectious diseases. They include:

- High prevalence of infectious diseases in the community.
- Unemployment, poverty and poor living conditions.
- Limited or no access to basic health care services.
- Lack of awareness about infectious diseases and their preventive measures.
- Alcoholism and drug addiction may lead to high risk of transmission of infectious disease.
- Vulnerability (for example, poor health condition, hygiene, lifestyle and nutrition).

Prisons must therefore ensure adequate staff training on awareness of infectious diseases, health screening for prisoners on admission, a systematic approach to infection control, and a good standard of on-going health care services.

It can be difficult to provide such services, especially if free health services for the general community are limited, so it is important for corrections departments to establish links with other government agencies and non-government organisations (‘NGOs’). The World Health Organisation and the International Committee of the Red Cross (‘ICRC’) have produced guidelines on health care in detention.28

During the conference week, an ICRC representative delivered a presentation on ICRC’s health intervention activities in detention facilities. ICRC aims to work in collaboration with correctional administrators to prevent, manage and contain the spread of infectious diseases in prisons. A summary of the ICRC presentation is provided in this section of the report.

During the session, there were PowerPoint presentations from Fiji, Hong Kong (China), India and Japan. China submitted a written paper. Some presentations examined infection control, some examined the provision of health services, and some considered both matters.

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2. PROVIDING HEALTH SERVICES

The responsibility of delivering health care services in prisons can rest on the government department which runs the prison system or the department that runs the health system in the country.

The presentations and discussions considered the following key matters:
- The legislation and departmental/prison framework for providing medical and health care.
- Whether adequate services are being delivered to meet inmates’ physical and mental health needs.
- To what extent the services of NGOs and private sector service providers have been used to provide health services into prisons.
- Key achievements in the past 10 years and priorities for the next 10 years.

(a) CHINA

(i) Regulations and systems

It is clearly stipulated in China’s Constitution, the Prison Law, the Law on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases and the Regulations on Public Health Emergency that all citizens including prisoners, have the right to health security.

In 1989, the Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases was passed to prevent and control infectious diseases. This legislation enables the Ministry of Justice to determine the guidelines of “prevention first, combination of prevention and treatment, classified management” and to work in collaboration with other relevant departments to prevent and control infectious diseases in prisons.

Article 54 of the Prison Law states that the prisons are to establish medical structures and sanitary facilities, and institute regulations to provide medical and health care services to prisoners. China has implemented the following regulations for the management, prevention and control of infectious diseases in its prisons:
- Interim Method of Tuberculosis Prevention and Control in the Prison System.

(ii) Institutional and organisational structure to deliver health care services

The Prison Administration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice provides the overall planning and guidance on the management, prevention and control of infectious diseases in the prisons. The bureaus of prison administration at the provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) have set up a two-tiered system to manage, prevent and control infectious diseases in the following ways:
- Departments have been established for the management of infectious diseases, and for epidemic prevention in the prisons.
- Hospitals in the prisons deliver medical and health care services to the prisoners. Prisoners can also have treatment at the central hospitals.
(b) FIJI

The presentation from Fiji was on the delivery of primary healthcare services to the inmates with the objective of reducing the number of inmates requiring secondary level of care. This strategy aims to bring cost benefits in terms of operations and security to the prison system as a whole.

(i) The Medical Unit and health care services

The Medical Unit of the Fiji Correctional Services (‘FCS’) consists of a doctor, four divisional nurses and four medical orderlies. They provide primary healthcare services for those with communicable and non-communicable diseases. The Unit also attends to the needs of geriatric inmates, inmates with disabilities and those with psychiatric or mental health issues.

The Medical Unit provides the following primary health care services:

- Routine medical examinations
- Referrals to specialists
- Minor surgical operations
- Institutional inspections (for example, for the containment of infectious diseases)
- Infirmary inpatient care
- Training and awareness to staff and inmates.

(ii) Organisations involved

FCS liaises with various organisations to deliver health care services in the prisons, including Ministry of Health Outreach Services, Curative Inpatient Care, and Pharmaceutical Services.

(iii) Challenges and Initiatives

Fiji faces a number of challenges in delivering health care services, including:

- Limited infrastructure and equipment
- The ability to provide long-term care for inmates with disabilities, mental health issues as well as those who are aged and infirmed.
- Providing professional development for medical staff.

Despite these limitations, a number of health initiatives have been implemented to strengthen the delivery of health care services, including:

- the recruitment of health professionals
- the purchase of ambulances and a dental chair
- Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (‘CPR’) Training and Suicide Awareness Programs
- Health Audit
- A special dormitory for geriatric and disabled inmates
(c) HONG KONG (CHINA)

(i) Mission and policy on providing health care services

The mission of the Hong Kong Correctional Services Department (‘HKCSD’) is to ensure a secure, safe, humane, decent and a healthy environment in the prisons. The government’s policy is that no one should be prevented, through lack of means, from obtaining adequate medical treatment.

To comply with government policy, HKCSD endeavours to ensure that persons in custody (‘PICs’) have access to quality medical treatment as citizens in the community by collaborating with the Department of Health and the Hospital Authority to provide round-the-clock health care services to PICs.

(ii) Health Care Team

Within the HKCSD, there is a Health Care Section headed by a Senior Superintendent (Health Care) who is supported by about 350 hospital staff working at institutional hospitals. The hospital staff are highly qualified – 75 are Registered Nurses, 85 are Enrolled Nurses and the rest have completed hospital in-service training to support the nurses.

In addition, under the Prison Rules (Cap 234A), medical officers are responsible for the treatment of PICs. All medical officers are seconded from the Department of Health under the charge of a Consultant (Family Medicine) and they provide independent and impartial medical treatment to PICs. Currently, there are three Senior Medical Officers and 18 Medical Officers.

(iii) Delivering general health care services at institutional level

The Health Care Section of HKCSD provide round-the-clock general health care services in collaboration with government agencies including the Hospital Authority and the medical officers seconded from the Department of Health (discussed above).

All newly admitted PICs undergo comprehensive health screening by the officers with nursing qualification, and are physically examined by the Medical Officers within 24 hours of admission.

General health care services include in-patient treatment; X-ray services and laboratory tests; specialist services by visiting specialists (such as dentist, orthopaedic surgeon, optometrist and
cardiologist) on a regular basis; and referrals to public hospitals where the treatment or surgery cannot be provided in the penal setting.

(iv) **Collaboration with government agencies and university**

The HKCSD collaborates with the Department of Health’s Centre for Health Protection to devise possible measures for the containment of infectious diseases (discussed in detail below). In addition, the University of Hong Kong’s School of Nursing has conducted certified training programs on the management of infection control to the nursing staff at the institutional hospitals.

(d) **JAPAN**

(i) **Inmates receive comparable health care services provided to the public**

In Japan (see Agenda Item 1), the average number of inmates per day in 2015 was about 59,600. Due to this large inmate population, it is necessary to provide adequate doctors, medical staff, equipment and examination rooms to deliver correctional medical care services.

In Japan, inmates are provided with the same level of health care services as members of the public. Article 56 of the *Act on Penal Detention Facilities and Treatment of Inmates and Detainees* which provides that “… hygienic and medical measures adequate in light of the public standards of hygiene and medical care are to be taken.”

Hence, it is the responsibility of the State to provide health and medical care for inmates in penal institutions (namely, prisons, detention houses and juvenile prisons), juvenile training schools and juvenile classification homes. The terminology ‘*correctional medical care*’ is used to distinguish inmates from members of the public, even though the same level of care is provided to both.

(ii) **Three-tiered correctional medical care system**

The medical care system in penal institutions consists of three tiers:

- Four dedicated medical care institutions.29

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29 The four institutions are: Hachioji Medical Prison, Osaka Medical Prison, Kitakyushu Medical Prison and Okazaki Medical Prison.
Inmates who need medical attention are transferred from the general institutions to the dedicated medical care institution or medical priority institution that has the requisite medical staff, equipment and facilities.

In principle, medical doctors of the institutions provide the medical care services. However, many of the general institutions have only one or two full-time resident doctors with limited medical facilities or equipment. To meet this gap, as depicted in the diagram, inmates are treated by external doctors, or are transferred to the external medical institution/hospital for treatment/admission.

(iii) Features of the Japanese correctional medical care system

Due to their ‘inmate’ status, the correctional medical care system has the following features which are not present in the public medical system:

- The medical practitioners and inmates have no choice. In other words, the inmates cannot choose a medical practitioner, and equally, medical practitioners cannot refuse to treat an inmate who is abusive, violent, or refuses to follow the medical instructions.
- Inmates do not pay for any medical expenses as they are paid by the public. This has resulted in inmates claiming for medical examinations, prescriptions and further tests.
- In some cases where the inmate has refused medical treatment, it becomes necessary for the doctors to administer medical treatment to ensure the well-being of the inmate.
- It is not easy to foster a relationship of trust between the medical practitioners and patients (for example, where an inmate has asked further tests to be done and the doctor decided that further tests were unnecessary). In some cases, inmates are hostile to the penal institutions and the medical staff working there. This can lead to intimidating and unfriendly behaviour by the inmates (such as submitting complaints about the medical staff and filing groundless/unsubstantiated medical lawsuits).

(iv) Profile of inmate-patients 2006 – 2015

It is noticeable from the chart in Figure 2 below that the number of inmate-patients has been gradually decreasing over the last decade. However, the number of inmates with some type of disease (referred to as ‘prevalence’) has been more than 60% every year. In 2015, the prevalence rate rose to 67.6%.

Over the past few years, Japan has also seen an increase in the number of inmates aged 60 years and over (see Figure 3 below). At the end of 2006, 12.3% of the total number of sentenced inmates were aged 60 years and over. In 2015, this rose to 18.5% (namely, 9,466 inmates were aged 60 years and over, whilst 41,709 were under 60 years).

30 The nine institutions are: Sapporo Prison, Miyagi prison, Fuchu Prison, Tokyo Detention House, Nagoya Prison, Osaka Prison, Hiroshima Prison, Takamatsu Prison and Fukuoka Prison.
The figures therefore show that Japan is experiencing an increasing number of inmates requiring health care services. The types of illnesses and Japan’s response to them are discussed in detail below.

3. INFECTION CONTROL

Infections can be ‘airborne’ (transmitted by air) or ‘blood-borne’ (transmitted through blood). Airborne infections include influenza, Tuberculosis (‘TB’), measles and chickenpox. Blood-borne infections include HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis B and C. Comprehensive strategies to tackle the risks of such infections will include education and prevention as well as processes of detection and response. Failing to tackle infection control in prisons presents serious risks of infections spreading to the community through staff and/or ex-prisoners.

Blood-borne infections: Blood-borne infections are most commonly spread when the infected blood of one person comes into contact with the non-infected blood of another. Blood-borne infections can also sometimes be spread through certain other bodily fluids such as semen and vaginal excretions. They are not generally spread through spit, saliva, urine, faeces or vomit unless they are contaminated with blood.

There are many situations in which blood-borne infections can be transmitted in a prison. Situations of risk include: fighting or assaults between prisoners; assaults on staff or injuries caused to staff when using lawful force on prisoners; prisoners sharing syringes to inject drugs; prisoners using contaminated sharp objects for tattooing; and sexual contact between prisoners. Some routine and acceptable activities, including hair-cutting and food preparation, can also pose risks.

In recognition of the risks posed by prisoner behaviour, some prison systems now provide condoms to prisoners, including New Zealand, Australia and the federal system in Canada. Some jurisdictions distribute chemical cleaning agents to prisoners so that they can at least clean their illegal needles or

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31 See http://www.tbfacts.org/tb-tests/ for more information about the tests for TB.

32 See https://www.phaa.net.au/documents/item/368 for a consensus statement on addressing Hepatitis C in Australian custodial settings.
tattooing equipment. Some European countries have gone as far as to introduce needle exchange programs in their prisons. All of these initiatives are backed by health education packages.

**Airborne infections:** Airborne infections spread more rapidly in heavily populated places, such as crowded cities, than in rural areas. As prisons are closed and confined, management, staff and prisoners must be especially vigilant.

Prevention is obviously better than cure. This means that good prison design, maintenance, sanitation and cleanliness, and staff and prisoner education are critical elements. Prisons must also have robust screening and testing processes for staff and prisoner. And when an infection, or possible infection, is diagnosed, there must be an effective response.

Some factors that can contribute to the spread of infectious diseases include the following:

- HIV is the highest risk factor for inmates who have TB (TB is the main cause of death among HIV patients).
- HIV is closely related with inmates who have used illicit drugs by injections.
- The prevalence of mental health issues in prisons increases the risk of those inmates contracting an infectious disease.
- Recidivism and high mobility between prison and community may contribute to the spread of infectious diseases.
- Prison overcrowding that leads to inadequate sanitation, sunlight and ventilation.
- Limited funding to address issues regarding infectious diseases.
- Limited access to medical services, medical equipment, supplies and medicines in prisons.
- Delayed diagnosis and treatment, or no proactive identification.
- Limited access to clean water and cleaning materials.
- No use or refusal to use protective equipment. Limited or no protective equipment provided to staff, inmates and visitors.
- Limited or no place for proper medical isolation, or inadequate isolation conditions.
- Limited or lack of risk awareness in daily activities.

During the session, the presentations and discussions about **blood-borne viruses** touched upon the following issues:

- The most prevalent blood-borne and air-borne infections present in prisons.
- When and how those infections were being tested.
- Provision of awareness education and training programs for staff and inmates.
- Rules regarding medical confidentiality in the prison (for example, is information about an inmate’s HIV status shared with management, staff or other inmates, or is it kept confidential).
- Whether inmates with blood-borne virus are segregated or do they mix with the mainstream.
- Drug treatment for those with blood-borne viruses.
- Types of protective equipment such as gloves, masks or ‘spit hoods’.
- Whether inmates are given condoms, and whether they have access to bleach or other substances to clean sharp objects.
- Drug rehabilitation programs and the use of prescription drugs such as Methadone or Naltrexone, are also useful in reducing the risks of infection. This issue is described in more detail under Agenda Item 5 below.
- Links, if any, with other agencies and NGOs (such as the Red Cross, the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, and also any local NGOs).
With regard to **air-borne infections**, the following matters were discussed:

- Designing prisons to ensure proper sanitation and airflow to reduce the spread of air-borne infections.
- Strategies used to ensure maintenance and cleanliness of the prisons to minimise air-borne infections.
- Education and training programs for staff and inmates on matters such as sanitation and the importance of hand washing.
- Types of protective equipment used (for example, are gloves and hairnets used in food preparation and distribution).
- Vaccination or inoculation programs for staff and inmates.
- Procedures adopted when an inmate is suspected or has been diagnosed with an airborne infection.
- Links, if any, with NGOs and other agencies.

(a) **CHINA**

In 2015, the statistics provided by China revealed the percentage of prisoners with infectious diseases against the total prisoner population:

- Tuberculosis: 31%
- Viral hepatitis: 42%
- AIDS: 17%
- Influenza, dysentery, gonorrhoea or syphilis: 10%

The majority of the prisoners were infected prior to entering the prison. Living an unhealthy lifestyle and lack of awareness about infectious diseases are factors that contribute to the spread of disease. As prisons are closed environments, China recognises the importance of detecting, preventing and containing infectious diseases to ensure the safety of the staff and other prisoners. Therefore, the following measures have been adopted to meet the above objectives:

(i) **Prevention and control mechanisms**

The following mechanisms have been set up in China’s prisons:

- **Screening**: Newly admitted prisoners are screened for diseases such as AIDS, TB and Hepatitis. Prisoners diagnosed with infectious diseases are transferred to specific prisons to ensure the containment and treatment of such diseases.

- **Internal prevention and control mechanisms**: The focus is on the control of infectious diseases:
  - Prisoners with infectious diseases receive thorough treatment and support to help them overcome the diseases.
  - The prisons communicate with the prisoners’ family members to garner their support to make the prisoners correct their unhealthy habits and to comply with medical treatment. This ensures that the family members are aware of ways to reduce the risks of infection.
  - Educational programs are carried out to better inform staff and prisoners about the management, prevention and treatment of infectious diseases.
• **Infrastructure improvements:** Providing better facilities enhances the living environment for the prisoners which in turn facilitates their rehabilitation and prevents re-infection. Part-time psychologists are available to support the prisoners to cope and overcome the mental and physical stresses of having an infectious disease.

(ii) **Managing and delivering medical and health care services**

The prison hospitals maintain a medical record of each prisoner. The medical records of prisoners with infectious diseases are maintained in a special archive system to ensure their proper management and treatment:

- The residential doctor in each prison examines the prisoners at regular intervals to monitor their progress and to provide targeted treatment.
- The prisons communicate with the local health and disease control departments regarding the prisoners’ treatment regime and progress. This strategy helps to obtain support such as technology, medicine and funding.
- The prison hospitals maintain close contact with the local hospital that specialises in infectious diseases so that prisoners can be transferred to those specialist hospitals when necessary.
- The prisons engage experts on the prevention and control of infectious diseases to deliver seminars, health education and to conduct disease surveys.

(b) **HONG KONG (CHINA)**

The Hong Kong Correctional Services Department (‘HKCSD’) implements the following strategies for the prevention, treatment and containment of infectious diseases in its correctional institutions.

(i) **Preventive Measures**

As mentioned above, all new persons in custody (‘PICs’) undergo thorough health screening checks during their admission process, as a preventive measure to detect infectious diseases. In addition, HKCSD also has additional preventive measures:

- **Pre-screening of body temperature:** Non-contact Infra-Red Thermometer (‘NCIT’) and Infra-red Camera System (‘ICS’) are used for screening the body temperatures of large groups of people as they are quick and easy to use.

As the ICSs are located at the entrance of correctional institutions, all inmates, staff and visitors are screened. New PICs are screened at the Main Gate of the correctional institution. Those detected with suspected fever will be further tested and referred to the Medical Officers for examination and treatment. This is an effective and efficient preventive measure to prevent the spread of fevers and respiratory diseases.

- **Vaccination Program:** Vaccinations are effective preventive measures against infectious diseases such as seasonal influenza and pneumococcal infections. PICs and health care staff who are susceptible to contracting these diseases are given free vaccinations. Under the Government Vaccination Program, seasonal influenza vaccination are given to pregnant PICs, PICs with chronic infections.

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33 Please see [http://www.chp.gov.hk/en/view_content/18870.html](http://www.chp.gov.hk/en/view_content/18870.html) for more information about the vaccination schemes in Hong Kong (China).
medical problems and elderly PICs. Pneumococcal vaccination are administered to PICs aged 65 or over for additional protection.

- **Personal protective equipment**: Gloves, water-resistant gowns, disposable face masks, safety goggles and face shields provide a physical protective barrier to protect the wearer from contaminated liquid and airborne particles. In addition, hospital staff are provided with N95 respirators. If properly fitted, an N95 respirator is able to block at least 95% of very small (0.3 micron) airborne particles. However, using protective equipment does not completely eliminate the risk of illness or death.

- **Health education and promotion**: Induction programs, pamphlets and posters on health education (such as personal hygiene and respiratory etiquette) are disseminated to staff and PICs. New recruits and staff attend training and refresher courses on infectious control measures. Staff and PICs are encouraged to seek medical attention without delay and to wear face masks when they have respiratory symptoms.

- **Staff training and Clinical Audits**: The following training strategies have been adopted:
  - **Infection Control Workshops**: The HKCSD collaborates with the Centre for Health Protection to provide infection control workshops on topics such as the Ebola virus, for the hospital staff and Medical Officers.
  - **In-service training**: Guests speakers and suitably qualified staff deliver in-service training on infection control and related topics to hospital staff.
  - **Nursing audit**: A number of health care staff have obtained a Certificate in Infection Control Program after completing the program organised by the School of Nursing at the University of Hong Kong. The program targets health care workers involved in the management of hospital infection control.

Senior Officers in charge of the health care team conduct Clinical Audits by paying regular visits to the institutional hospital under their charge, to monitor the team’s delivery of health care work and their management of infection control. The Senior Officers make recommendations where necessary (for example, a checklist on proper hand hygiene practices was developed and applied for the staff).

- **Collaboration with other agencies**: The HKCSD liaises with the Health Authority and the Centre for Health Protection, Health Department to develop viable measures to prevent the outbreak of infectious diseases. Apart from tailor-made preventive measures and guidelines that address the different types of infectious diseases, a series of enforcement actions have been implemented for the containment of infectious diseases (such as the Three-tier Medical Response System, discussed below).

(ii) **Three-tier Medical Response System (‘3-tier MRS’) for Containing Outbreak of Infectious Diseases in Correctional Institutions in Hong Kong (China)**

In late 2011, the 3-tier MRS was implemented to provide a unified set of guidelines for the containment of infectious diseases in correctional institutions. This was an initiative between the HKCSD and the Department of Health’s Centre for Health Protection.
The 3-tier MRS provides a scale of response levels based on the seriousness of an outbreak of an infectious disease and its potential impact on the penal population:

- **Level 1: Potential Outbreak**: That incidents involving any potential outbreak of infectious diseases are identified in a timely manner.

- **Level 2: Confirmed Outbreak**: That effective and unified steps are taken to control the outbreak incidents that minimise the health risks to staff and PICs, the spread of the disease and recurrence.

- **Level 3: Large Scale Outbreak**: That effective communication is maintained between the HKCSD headquarters, affected institution, the public and other stakeholders.

The guidelines include preventive measures, action checklist, standardised reporting form and contact point systems. Updates, analysis and assessments of the situation are shared amongst the relevant departments to formulate appropriate management strategies. If necessary, Centre for Health Protection representatives would visit the affected institution to provide advice on action to be taken.

During the session, the application of the 3-tier MRS was explained on an outbreak of upper respiratory tract infection in March 2015 at a workshop of an institution. In total, 12 PICs were involved and the incident was resolved by April 2015.

Between 2011 and 2016, the 3-tier MRS was activated 18 times of which nine were Level 1 and the rest were Level 2, involving 185 PICs. The majority of the incidents were influenza-type illnesses, chicken pox and gastrointestinal-related infections. The affected PICs were successfully treated at the institutional hospitals.
The success of the 3-tier MRS shows its efficiency and effectiveness in containing and managing infectious diseases within the penal institution. It protects the health safety of the staff, PICs, visitors and members of the public, and thereby reduces the overall financial burden on the public health system.

(iii) Treatment and response to TB in Hong Kong (China)

In Hong Kong (China), the annual TB notification rate at its correctional institutions remained constant at 0.3% for 2012-2014. The following steps are taken to detect and treat PICs with TB:

- **Health screening and chest X-rays**: All newly admitted PICs undergo comprehensive health screenings and physical examination. All newly **convicted** PICs undergo chest X-rays at a number of correctional institutions.

- **Notification and treatment**: Medical Officers are required to notify the Health Department of all TB cases and they will be referred to visiting chest specialists for follow up treatment. Treatment compliance and progress are monitored by the Medical Officers and health care team.

- **Medical isolation**: PICs with active TB are admitted to an isolated ward of the institutional hospital for treatment, and will return to the mainstream when appropriate.

(iv) Treatment and response to HIV, AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in Hong Kong (China)

The HKCSD maintains close liaison with the Special Preventive Program of the Centre for Health Protection to implement the following strategies on the management, treatment and education of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases:

- **Management**: Blood tests for HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases are done with the consent of PICs. Those identified with blood-borne diseases are referred to the specialists at the Health Department. All HIV cases are referred to HIV clinics where antiretroviral therapy is available.

  In terms of work and earning entitlements, HIV-infected PICs enjoy the same rights as other PICs except that the former do not handle sharp instruments. They are not segregated (unless recommended by the Medical Officer) and their medical/treatment data is kept confidential (and available only to key health care officers). As a standard precaution, all frontline staff wear protective gloves when dealing with blood, body fluid and excreta.

- **Education**: All new staff and PICs attend health induction talks on blood-borne. Posters and video broadcasts at the clinics ensure continuous dissemination of information. ‘Staff Information Booklets’ are given to staff which contains useful day-to-day operations and preventive measures against blood-borne diseases. ‘Pre-exit Kits’ on AIDS awareness and risk reduction behaviours are distributed to PICs when discharged.

(v) Medical isolation room at Tai Lam Centre for Women for air-borne diseases

A medical isolation room with negative pressure was recently built at the Tai Lam Centre for Women for those suspected or confirmed with air-borne diseases such as TB, chicken pox or measles. The air in the isolation room is extracted and re-circulated through a high-efficiency particulate air (‘HEPA’)

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filer. Where negative pressure rooms are not available, they are placed in single observation cells. PICs and staff wear face masks for protection.

(c) INDIA

In total, there are 1,387 prisons in India with an authorised capacity of about 356,560 inmates. However, India reported that in 2016, the total inmate population was 418,536 (occupancy rate of 117.4%). Overcrowding in enclosed environments requires effective prevention strategies to ensure the detection and containment of infectious diseases in a timely manner, to protect the health and safety of staff, inmates and visitors.

(i) Preventive strategies in India

The following preventive strategies have been implemented in India’s prisons:

- Awareness programs have been organised by various NGOs on the prevention of infectious diseases such as AIDS.
- Health campaigns have been conducted with the help of the Indian Medical Association, District hospitals and other organisations.
- Regular medical check-ups are conducted to reduce the mortality rate in prisons.
- Inmates with infectious diseases are kept in a separate ward.
- Face masks are provided to infected inmates and staff who come into contact with them.
- Inmates are provided with mosquito nets.
- For the prevention of malaria and dengue fever, the jail campus and wards are fumigated to eradicate mosquitoes.
- Healthy hygiene practices are encouraged.
- All newly admitted inmates undergo health screenings as prescribed by the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi.
- All 130 central jails and 346 district jails have in-house hospitals with the requisite medical staff. A scheme enables 92 visiting doctors to cover the various jails.
- Water filters have been installed for drinking water.
- Sufficient number of toilets and bathrooms have been constructed in the prisons to ensure proper sanitation and hygiene.
- Prisoners are given good quality, nutritious food. The sick are given a special diet under the guidance of medical officers. Nursing mothers and their children are given nourishing food.
- Prison kitchens have been upgraded to ensure safety in food preparation and storage.

(ii) Testing and treatment for TB in India

According to the World Health Organisation, TB is completely curable through short-course chemotherapy. Treating TB cases who are sputum-smear positive (and who can therefore spread the disease to others) at the source, is the most effective means of eliminating TB from a population. The

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34 In total, there are 1,387 jails in India (as at February 2017) consisting of 134 central prisons (namely for those sentenced to more than two years); 379 district jails; 741 sub-jails (these are smaller jails situated at a sub-divisional level in the States); 18 jails for women; 63 open jails (these are minimum security jails); 20 borstal schools (a type of youth detention centre); 43 special jails (these are high security facilities for those convicted of terrorism, insurgency ad violent crimes); and 3 other jails (these are jails that do not fall into the other categories). For more information, see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prisons_in_India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prisons_in_India).
Directly Observed Treatment Short course (‘DOTS course’) is the internationally recommended strategy for TB control that has been recognised as a highly efficient and cost-effective strategy.

DOTS is an effective treatment for TB if the following five components are satisfied.\(^{35}\)

- **Sustained political and financial commitment.** TB can be cured and the epidemic reversed if adequate resources, administrative support for TB control, and training are provided.
- **Diagnosis by quality assured sputum-smear microscopy.**\(^ {36}\)
- **Standardized treatment regimen under direct supervision by a healthcare worker or community health worker for at least the first two months.** This ensures the right drugs are taken at the right time for the full duration of the treatment (about six to nine months).
- **A regular, uninterrupted supply of high quality anti-TB drugs.** This ensures that a credible national TB program does not have to turn anyone away.
- **Standardised recording and reporting.** This helps to keep track of each individual patient and to monitor overall program performance.

(iii) **Testing and treatment for HIV in India**

There are Testing Centres for HIV in eight central prisons. AIDS Awareness Programs have also been conducted in the prisons by NGOs.

(d) **JAPAN**

As can be seen in the first chart above, over the past 10 years, Japan has seen an increase in the number of inmates with circulatory conditions (such as high blood pressure and cerebrovascular conditions), malignant neoplasm/cancer, and respiratory disorders (such as asthma and common cold).


\(^{36}\) See [http://www.tbfacts.org/tb-tests/](http://www.tbfacts.org/tb-tests/) for more information about sputum-smear microscopy. Sputum smear microscopy is inexpensive and simple, and people can be trained to do it relatively quickly and easily. In addition the results are available within hours.
There has also been an increase in the number of inmates with Hepatitis B and C as a result of sharing needles for drug use and tattoos.

(i) Preventive strategies in Japan

Japan has implemented a number of infectious disease preventive strategies:

- Possession of a syringe or other sharp tools is strictly banned in penal institutions. Body searches of inmates and inspections of their personal property are conducted regularly. Items sent by inmates’ families and friends are also inspected.
- Sexual contact between inmates is prohibited. In some cases, inmates may be assigned to single cells at night as a precaution.
- To prevent secondary infection of HIV, Hepatitis and other blood-borne diseases, items such as hairdressing tools, shaving utensils, razors and nail clippers are sterilised or disinfected if they are to be re-used.
- Where there has been accidental exposure to blood or body fluids from an infected person to another person, there are set procedures to follow. If HIV infection is suspected, post-exposure prophylaxis (‘PEP’) must be conducted under the direction of a medical doctor. It means taking antiretroviral medicines within 72 hours after being potentially exposed to HIV to prevent becoming infected.
- Staff attend awareness training on infectious diseases and are provided with protective gear such as disposal gloves and face masks.
- Medical staff who take blood samples and use syringes, needles and other sharp objects in their line of work, are trained on the use and disposal of those items in a safe manner. The same applies to dental staff.
- Hepatitis B virus vaccine are given to medical staff, prison officers and other officers who are at high risk of infection.
- Influenza vaccines are given to inmates aged 65 years or over, and those who have certain medical conditions that make them susceptible to contracting the seasonal influenza.
- Prison wardens must ensure that cleanliness is maintained throughout the prison, including all eating utensils, bedding and personal property of the inmates. The Penal Detention Facilities Act imposes this responsibility on the inmates

(ii) Testing and treatment of HIV/AIDS in Japan

Testing: In principle, medical doctors in Japanese penal institutions cannot enforce testing and treatment against the will of the inmate. An inmate can request, or give consent to testing to be conducted by providing a blood sample. Thus, testing is mainly conducted:

- On inmates who may have been infected before detainment and who are worried about possible infection.
- On inmates who have been found by medical doctors to require an antibody test.
• Primary blood test checks for HIV antibodies in blood. Then a second test is done if the result is positive.

**Medical Treatment:** Infected inmates who have not developed AIDS receive chemotherapy with anti-HIV agent as needed according to their condition and test results. HIV-infected inmates are treated equally like healthy inmates. Those who have developed AIDS are transferred to a medical prison for specialised treatment. Those who have developed AIDS are given individual treatment.

**Training for staff:** Medical staff attend training and guidance about HIV/AIDS to ensure that there is no discrimination against infected inmates and that their medical condition is kept confidential. All staff attend awareness training on HIV/AIDS including human rights and discrimination issues.

(iii) **Testing and treatment for Hepatitis B and C in Japan**

**Testing:** Testing is conducted only on inmates who have satisfied all the following conditions:
- Inmates aged between 40 and 75 who have been detained on 1 April of that year.
- Inmates who have not yet been tested.
- Inmates who are unlikely to be released by 31 August of the same year.
- Inmates who have requested the testing.

Inmates provide blood samples so that Hepatitis C Virus Testing (HCV antibody and nucleic acid amplification tests) and Hepatitis B Virus Testing can be conducted.

**Treatment:** Inmates with Hepatitis C virus are treated with interferon therapy or oral medication. Those who are likely to be infected with Hepatitis C virus or Hepatitis B are given guidance on their daily life and are monitored through their daily medication. Before the inmates are released, the health officers will coordinate with the relevant welfare institution to ensure follow up and support for the inmates in the community.

**Training for staff:** Staff attend training and guidance about Hepatitis B and C to avoid discrimination and ill-treatment of infected inmates. Staff are trained on first aid to respond appropriately to incidents involving blood exposure.

(iv) **Testing and treatment of TB in Japan**

Japan has seen a decline in the number of inmates with TB over the past few years, but there has been an increase in the number of elderly inmates who are susceptible to contracting infectious diseases such as TB. Thus early detection, containment and treatment of TB and other infectious diseases are important tasks for the prison and medical staff.

Detecting and diagnosing TB are not easy due to its lengthy incubation period and because its early symptoms resemble the common cold. Chest X-rays alone may not be sufficient to detect TB. When TB germs enter your body, they cause latent TB infection. Without treatment, latent TB infection can

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37 HIV antibodies are disease-fighting proteins that the body produces in response to HIV infection. It can take 3 to 12 weeks for your body to make enough antibodies for an antibody test to detect HIV infection. Thus, antibody tests are usually done between 3 to 12 weeks from the time of infection.
become active TB disease. If a diagnosis of TB or other airborne infections (such as seasonal influenza) is made, containment measures are based on the situation of each penal institution.

**Testing**: Initial targeted testing is conducted as follows:
- All inmates undergo chest X-rays once a year.
- Inmates with suspected TB will undergo chest X-rays and examination by a medical doctor during the admission process.

Tests for TB include the following:
- Chest X-rays
- Sputum examination
- Skin test (Mantoux)
- Interferon Gamma Release Assay ('IGRA) which is a blood test. There are two kinds of blood tests; namely, QuantiFERON®-TB and T-SPOT®.TB.

**Treatment**: Depending on the symptoms and medical results, inmates with TB take prescribed anti-TB agents for six to nine months under the directions of prison officers who have been trained in this matter.
- Inmates with latent TB receive anti-TB agent chemical therapy. They are treated equally like other inmates who do not pose a risk of infection to other inmates.
- Inmates having active TB in the general institution will be transferred to a medical prison or medical priority institution where they will be accommodated in an isolation room with ventilation equipment and receive therapy.

**Cooperation with health centres**: Under the Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients Suffering Infectious Diseases, medical doctors are required to notify the appropriate health centre when an inmate has been diagnosed with TB. The health centre representatives will investigate to identify those who were in contact with the affected inmate and will provide guidance to the inmate. Those who were in contact with the inmate will undergo testing.

**Training and protection strategies for staff**: The following strategies have been adopted:
- Officers who come into close contact with inmates with TB are provided with surgical N95 respirator masks.
- Officers receive training about TB.
- Officers receive training on procedures to assist the health centre representatives during their investigatory process.

**(v) Testing and treatment for influenza in Japan**

Rapid diagnosis kits are used to test for seasonal influenza within 12 to 24 hours after onset. Inmates who are ill receive medical treatment.

Officers and inmates receive education on seasonal influenza and other infectious diseases. Preventive guidelines are also provided in the event of an epidemic. They include wearing masks, hand washing and other hygienic procedures. Visitors are also provided with face masks.
Flu vaccinations are given to inmates who have requested it, has not contracted influenza recently, and are aged 65 years or over. However, vulnerable inmates such as those with heart, kidney or respiratory organ dysfunction, or immune dysfunction are also given the vaccine.

**(vi) Japan’s achievements over the past 10 years**

Over the past 10 years, the following achievements have been made to respond to the large number of inmates with Hepatitis C, TB, HIV/AIDS, seasonal influenza and other infectious diseases:

- 2007: Notification of TB to the appropriate health centres commenced.
- 2009: Testing for Hepatitis B and C commenced. Inmates with Hepatitis C were given Interferon therapy.
- 2011: A review on the treatment of HIV-infected inmates was conducted.
- 2011: An awareness program in all penal institutions was conducted on the prevention of mass outbreak of TB.
- 2011: All penal institutions were instructed on measures to prevent contracting infectious diseases resulting from the use of needles and other sharp objects
- 2013: Commencement of influenza vaccinations.
- 2014: Commencement of pneumococcal infection vaccination.

**(e) VIETNAM**

The written paper from Vietnam focused on the control of HIV/AIDS, TB and Hepatitis B and C. The General Department of Police for Criminal Sentence Execution and Judicial Support has been collaborating with various organisations and NGOs to implement national programs on the control of infectious diseases and to reduce the incidence of infectious diseases and the mortality rate in prisons. The NGOs include Global Fund[^38] and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Vietnam reported that in 2015, there were a total of 112,260 convicted inmates. In 2016, it rose to 115,035. About 2.6% of the inmates have been infected with TB, 9% with Hepatitis B, 17% with Hepatitis C and 7.4% with HIV.

The majority of inmates lack knowledge about the ways in which these diseases can be spread and the ways to reduce the incidence of infection:

- About 50% of the inmates are aware about HIV but only 16% know about good practices to prevent infections.
- About 45% of the inmates are aware about Hepatitis B and C, but only 34% are aware of preventive strategies.
- About 42% are aware about TB, but only 19% are aware of preventive strategies practice

[^38]: The Global Fund is a 21st-century partnership organization designed to accelerate the end of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria as epidemics. Founded in 2002, the Global Fund is a partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector and people affected by the diseases. For more information, see [https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/](https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/).
(i) Preventive strategies in Vietnam

Vietnam has implemented a number of preventive strategies:

- All offenders undergo health screenings upon admission (such as X-rays, phlegm test and medical examination).
- Prison overcrowding makes it difficult to manage and contain the spread of infectious diseases. Thus, various initiatives have been implemented to reduce the overcrowding situation such as refurbishing old prisons and building new areas to deliver health care services to the inmates and to accommodate inmates with infectious diseases in isolation wards.
- All prisons adopt hygiene practices including adequate ventilation systems, air flow and sunlight in all areas.

(ii) Treatment and response to Hepatitis B and C, HIV/AIDS and TB in Vietnam

In 2016, Vietnam launched a TB prevention program in its prisons. As a result, 1,447 inmates were detected with TB and 4,000 with HIV. They were provided with anti-retroviral therapy.

(iii) Education and training on infectious diseases in Vietnam

Providing quality health/medical care services and awareness programs on infectious diseases contribute to effective control, management and treatment of infectious diseases within the prison environment. Therefore, Vietnam aims to upgrade the quality and quantity of the delivery of health care services to its inmates in the following ways:

- Each year, 10 training courses are run for staff to improve their competence and skills in diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases.
- There are policies to attract medical doctors and new medical graduates to work in prisons.
- Flyers, posters and broadcasts are available to inform all inmates and staff about the prevention, control and treatment of infectious diseases. Open talks are held on the same topics so that ideas can be shared.
- Peer workers with the requisite skills and knowledge are encouraged to support inmates by talking to them about treatment and prevention in prisons.

4. SPECIALIST PRESENTATION BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (‘ICRC’) ON INFECTION CONTROL AND HEALTH SERVICES IN PRISONS

Later in the conference week, the International Committee of the Red Cross (‘ICRC’) was invited to give a specialist presentation on infection control and health services in prisons.

(i) Overview of ICRC’s role

The ICRC is an independent, neutral organisation. Its work is based on the Geneva Conventions of 1949, their Additional Protocols, its Statutes – and those of the International Red Cross and Red
Crescent Movement – and the resolutions of the International Conferences of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

Areas of work includes prison management, prison health, sexual violence, restoring family links, working with stakeholders, supporting people with disabilities, and building respect for the law.

Between 2012 and 2016, the ICRC has organised the Asia Pacific Regional Correctional Managers Seminar on three occasions\(^\text{39}\) to discuss the following themes:

- mitigating overcrowding in prisons and increasing alternatives to detention;
- balancing humanitarian conditions of detention and security (with a focus on classification, prison planning and design); and
- health care in prisons

The fourth seminar will be held in Bangladesh in May 2017. Like APCCA, the seminars enable countries to discuss challenges, and to share ideas and best practices.

(ii) ICRC’s health intervention activities in detention facilities

The ICRC has long history of supporting health intervention activities in detention facilities, worldwide. With regard to prison management and prison health, the ICRC has developed a very specific approach for its health intervention activities such as meeting with the detainees in their places of detention, monitoring the conditions of detention and treatment, and developing a constructive and confidential dialogue with the prisons authorities at various levels to improve the conditions of detention and treatments of persons deprived of liberty.

The main health interventions are to support correctional departments and local authorities in:

- Health system strengthening.
- Establishing primary health care.
- Improving health infrastructure.
- Managing health issues (like scabies and malnutrition) and infectious diseases (such as TB, HIV, and Hepatitis).

(iii) TB Projects in the Asia-Pacific region

Administrative, environmental and personal protection are components of infection control, which is crucial in cutting the transmission of infection. The ICRC has adapted the World Health Organisation’s recommended infection control policy to the prison environment to isolate and reduce the transmission of infectious diseases.

The ICRC has implemented and invested significant resources in TB projects in several countries and played important role in supporting local prison authorities in managing the project. Some of them have become centres of excellence and demonstration sites for the TB project. Most of the TB projects focused on capacity building of local medical staff, case finding, laboratory services, case management, health education, drug management, follow up of released inmates.

\(^{39}\) The first seminar was held in the Philippines in 2012, followed by Malaysia in 2015 and Sri Lanka in 2016.
(iv) ICRC’s projects in Cambodia

The ICRC has supported the Prison Administration and health authorities to conduct a Scabies campaign in one of the prisons which had a disease outbreak affecting about 25% of the prison population. As part of the capacity building of the authorities, ICRC invited the health authorities in charge of the prison to conduct the campaign, and introduced a new effective method of disinfecting clothes, and beddings by using (Permethrin) instead of steaming method as was previously practiced.

ICRC also designed a concise and strict treatment protocol and Standard Operating Procedure regarding the treatment which can be replicated easily subsequently by the authorities. In addition, ICRC supported the authorities to conduct for the first time a causality mapping workshop (a trending exercise in public health) to identify the root causes, bridge the gaps, and develop protective strategies and measures to prevent future outbreaks.

(v) ICRC’s projects in Thailand

During recent years, ICRC has facilitated cooperation between public hospitals and detention facilities to carry out screenings and surveys for infectious diseases among the prison population and for the provision of out-reach services to prisoners. It is also participating in the process of reform of the prison health policy and practice, joining a working group made of government agencies and universities.

Infection control and management of transmissible diseases in prison settings is one important aspect of the work undertaken by the stakeholders. The ICRC has worked closely with detaining authorities to ensure that prisoners with infectious diseases are kept separated from the general population. More specifically, ICRC health professionals assisted prison health services and commanders on how to plan and implement a separation between TB patients in intensive phase of DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course is the 6-month standard treatment for Tuberculosis) from those in continuation phase (this category is normally negative after 2 months and need to be protected from possible re-infection from those in intensive phase still infectious).

In addition, ICRC has sponsored and provided technical assistance in the form of a national workshop for 150 prison nurses who received training on, amongst other subjects, the management of infectious diseases (including TB and HIV/AIDS).

5. CONCLUSION AND THE WAY FORWARD

It is clear from the presentations and discussions during the session that adequate and effective surveillance and infection control measures are necessary for the prevention, treatment and containment of infectious diseases in correctional institutions. In other words, the proverb ‘prevention is better than cure’ holds true for correctional institutions.

The health safety of staff, inmates are visitors are of paramount importance. Therefore, it important to have, at the very least, the following:

- Dedicated funding to provide effective health/medical care services to inmates (such as medical staff, equipment, and treatment and isolation rooms).
- All new inmates to undergo comprehensive health screening during the admission process to detect possible infectious diseases so that appropriate response can be made quickly to ensure the containment and treatment of such diseases.
- Providing the appropriate protective equipment can be effective preventive measures. However, they do not completely eliminate the risk of illness or death, and therefore, ongoing reviews and updates need to be done to ensure that more effective equipment can be used.
- A clean environment with proper sanitation facilities particularly in overcrowded conditions.
- Providing regular awareness programs and leaflets to staff and inmates about infectious diseases and personal hygiene to reduce the risk of infection.

Successfully containing the disease and treating the affected inmates ensure that members of the public are safe. It also means that the government will not be faced with huge costs in responding to an epidemic.

The presentations show that member countries are fully aware of the importance of obtaining adequate funding and support to implement preventive strategies, and collaboration with key agencies (such as the department of health and NGOs) to eliminate the risk of an epidemic.

Prisons in China are steadily improving the management, education and treatment of prisoners with infectious diseases through internal joint mechanisms. China is gradually establishing a ‘three-tiered medical treatment network’ consisting of prison clinics, prison hospitals and local specialist hospitals so that timely and effective treatment can be provided to prisoners with infectious diseases together with the reduction in the number of prisoners with infectious diseases in China’s prisons.

Fiji’s long-term strategic plan is to improve and strengthen the delivery of primary health care services to inmates. To achieve this goal, engagement is occurring with other stakeholders apart from the Ministry of Health. Another priority is to provide professional development and training to medical staff to keep up to date on new developments in the medical arena.

Over the years, Hong Kong (China) has worked closely with the Health Department to provide medical services to persons in custody (‘PICs’) that are comparable those provided to the public. For the future, the HKCSD will continue to:
- Collaborate with the relevant departments to identify and update initiatives to enhance its healthcare services to pics and the prevention and containment of infectious diseases in its penal institutions.
- Sustain professionalism through continuous training.
- Strike a balance between the provision of health care services and public safety.

India continues to conduct health screenings of new inmates to detect and contain the spread of infectious diseases. As mentioned above, strategies have been implemented to prevent the outbreak of infectious diseases in prisons that face overcrowding issues. Apart from providing medication and therapy to infected inmates, India assists them to have mental peace through yoga and meditation classes to alleviate their stress, depression and suicidal tendencies. Cultural, spiritual and recreational activities (such as volley ball, badminton, chess and carom) are also organised.

In recent years, Japan has seen a decline in the number of full-time medical doctors in its penal institutions, and the priority is to remedy the shortfall. Thus, in December 2015, an Act on Special
provisions for the Subsidiary Work of Correctional Medical Officers was established to promote public relations and educational activities to raise awareness on correctional medical care services, the need for full-time medical practitioners and to gain public understanding of the difficulties of engaging full-time medical practitioners in penal institutions. The target audience are the Japanese Association of Medical Practitioners, other medical organisations, medical educators and relevant stakeholders.

For the future, Vietnam will continue to improve the delivery of health care services and disease control in correctional facilities with a focus in the following areas:

- Designing new prisons with a dedicated area to treat inmates with HIV/AIDS and TB.
- Providing care and treatment of inmates with HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B and C, and TB.
- Providing vaccinations (particularly, Hepatitis B) to inmates.
- Ensuring that clinical areas have the capacity to accommodate the number of patients.
- Implementing policies to attract qualified health professionals to work in correctional facilities;
- Providing awareness programs and effective communication with inmates about the transmission of infectious diseases.
- Providing awareness and training programs to staff on infectious diseases.
- Having close coordination between the prison medical staff and community health care providers to devise transitional plans for continuous treatment of released inmates that protects the health safety of members of the public.

The presentation from ICRC highlighted ways in which it can assist APCCA member countries in the management and containment of infectious diseases in prisons. Due to globalisation and ease of travel, new infectious diseases have emerged over the past 20 years such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, Ebola Virus Disease and various strains of the avian influenza.40

In conclusion, it is critical that correctional administrators keep updated on new discoveries and have emergency preparedness plans in partnership with health agencies and NGOs to prevent the spread of those diseases in correctional institutions and in the community.

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40 For a list of infectious diseases that affected various countries, see the World Health Organisation website at http://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/year/en/.
AGENDA ITEM 4:
Developing effective corrections in the community as well as in prison

1. INTRODUCTION

Recent APCCA conferences have shown strong interest in developing more comprehensive correctional services in the community. The reasons include: reducing the personal and social impacts of prison; reducing costs; reducing recidivism; and encouraging community engagement in offender rehabilitation.

Many countries have long had systems of probation or parole, under which offenders have been required to report to their probation/parole officers at regular intervals. However, in several countries, community-based measures have evolved to include other compulsory requirements such as electronic monitoring, unpaid community work, treatment programs and drug testing.

Community-based supervision/monitoring can occur at three main stages:
- *Pre-trial:* The courts impose some form of as a condition of granting bail to a person who is awaiting trial.
- *As a sentence:* For less serious offences, the courts impose a penalty which involves the offender being under supervision in the community rather than prison (for example: probation, community work, or electronic monitoring); and
- *Post-release supervision:* Where selected prisoners are released early from prison on condition that they comply with requirements of monitoring in the community (such as parole or home detention).

In some jurisdictions, community-based measures are administered by the department that is responsible for prisons. In others, they are the responsibility of a different agency (such as a ‘rehabilitation bureau’ or a ‘probation department’).

2. LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS

One of the aims of this agenda topic is to discuss how different jurisdictions have set the legal and policy framework for delivering correctional services in the community as the information would be particularly helpful to countries which are in the early stages of developing community corrections.

The main foundation stones are:
- Government / political support;
- Community support;
- Legislation establishing a clear modern legal framework;
- Policies and practices which support the legislative goals;
- Sufficient funding/resources;
- The appointment of appropriately qualified staff; and
- Systems that have been put in place to evaluate results.
China, Fiji, Hong Kong (China), Singapore and the Solomon Islands delivered PowerPoint presentations on this Agenda Item, whilst Vietnam provided a written paper.

3. CHINA

Pilot program at Zhejiang Province

China’s presentation showcased a pilot community corrections project in Zhejiang Province (discussed in detail below).

(a) Implementing community corrections in China – An Overview

Prison overcrowding, a need for cost-effectiveness, and a move toward a more civilized method of reforming offenders have expedited China’s use of community corrections. The implementation of community corrections in China occurred in two stages:41

• 1st stage: Trial Stage (2003 – 2010)
  
  In 2003, the Supreme People’s Court, Supreme People’s Procuratorate, Ministry of Public Security, and Ministry of Justice jointly issued a notice identifying six provinces (including Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Jiangsu, Shandong and Zhejiang) as the pilot areas to officially implement the community correction project.
  
  In 2005, the community corrections project was extended to 12 provinces and regions.42 In 2009, it was launched nationwide.

• 2nd stage: Establishment Stage (2011 – 2012)
  
  In 2011 to 2012, China’s Criminal Law, Code of Criminal Procedure, Community Correction Implementation Measures, and Community Correction Work Provisional Measures of Judicial Administrative Organs applied community corrections to offenders sentenced to public surveillance, probation, parole, temporary sentences outside prison and deprivation of political rights.43 This marked the official establishment of China’s community corrections system.

In general, community corrections in China is a non-imprisonment punishment method which places offenders who have committed minor offences in communities. State enforcement authorities, involved organisations or their employees supervise the implementation of their punishment, so as to help reform offenders and support their reintegration into the community.

(b) Pilot program in Zhejiang Province (2004)

Zhejiang Province covers an area of 101,800 square kilometres in eastern China with urban centres along the East China Sea. The capital is Hangzhou.

41 For more information, please see http://www.cscanada.net/index.php/css/article/viewFile/7903/8427.
42 Hebei, Anhui, Heilongjiang, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Sichuan, Guizhou, Chongqing and Hainan.
43 For more information, please see http://www.cscanada.net/index.php/css/article/viewFile/7903/8427.
Zhejiang is one of six provinces (municipalities) to pilot the community corrections program in China which started in May 2004. By April 2009, the program had spread to the whole province. Between May 2004 and July 2016, 265,000 offenders had participated in the program, of whom 225,000 had completed the program. Their recidivism rate has remained low.

The community corrections project piloted in Zhejiang Province had the following key elements:

(i) **Ensuring the effective implementation of criminal punishments and improving the community corrections program at grassroots level**

Due to China’s large population and area, administrative divisions in China have five levels to ensure that laws on crime and sentencing are applied:

- Provincial level (1st)
- Prefectural level (2nd)
- County level (3rd)
- Township level (4th)
- Village level (5th)

The Department of Justice of Zhejiang Province guides and administers community correction work in the province. However, the ‘grassroots’ levels play an important role in the administration and implementation of the program:

- **County level**: County-level judicial organs
- **Township level**: Townships, town and sub-district judicial offices
- **Village level**: Organisations in the villages and residential quarters that provide social support to offenders.

The engagement of ‘grassroots’ levels is important to ensure the correct and effective application of criminal punishments, and to promote the successful reintegration of offenders into the community:

- **Construction of county-level community corrections centres**

Currently, there are 72 county bureaus of justice in Zhejiang Province that have set up law enforcement brigades/units and 30 county-level community corrections centres.

Each county-level community correction centre:

- Integrates the functions of law enforcement, education and management of offenders.
- Provides office areas for law enforcement brigades and the county-level information and command centre, for standardising and enforcing the community corrections program.

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45 In China, a ‘residential quarter’ or a residential community is an urban residential area and its residents administrated by a sub-district. Every community has a community committee, neighbourhood committee or residents’ committee and every committee administers the dwellers living in that community. An example of a ‘residential quarter/community’ would include a small town outside a larger town located near a smaller but more commercially- or industrially-centered town or city. The residential quarter supports the commercial or industrial community because some people prefer not to live in an urban or industrial area. For more information, see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Residential_community](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Residential_community).
Some centres provide offices for judges, procurators and police officers involved in the daily education and management of offenders. This enhances the efficiencies of law enforcement and case management.

Some centres collaborate closely with social organisations to support the rehabilitation and reintegration of the offenders.

Construction of townships/town community correction institutions (judicial offices)

The judicial offices ensure that adequate personnel, funds and material resources are provided for the implementation of the community corrections program (namely, supervision, education and community support for the offenders). The functions of the judicial offices fall under three categories:

- ‘Nine assessments’ for the supervision and management of offenders: Daily reporting; periodic report; meeting management; outgoing management; residence change management; education, community service, injunction; and information verification.
- ‘Three management matters’: Namely, classified management; the organisation of education and community services; and guidance to grassroots social organisations.
- ‘One system’: Namely, one system of panel discussion on assessments, rewards and punishment. The panel consists of judicial staff, procurator staff, police and the head of community correction workstations (referred to below).

To date, China has established 37 pilot law enforcement detachments subordinate to the county level law enforcement brigades in 80 townships of six counties, which are responsible for the daily community corrections work. This has eased the burden of the judicial offices.

(ii) Standardised construction of social support organisations in villages and residential quarters (community corrections workstations)

Community corrections workstations have been established in all villages and residential quarters where offenders are serving their sentences. The volunteers at the community corrections workstations provide supervision, education and assistance to the offenders in their life, study and work. They also ensure that corrections staff and guardians assist in the matters such as investigations, education, assessment, learning and community services.

To date, there are about 19,000 community corrections workstations in Zhejiang Province (with 39,000 correction groups). They are working well.

(iii) Standardised construction/improvement of the education system in community corrections

The central task in transforming criminals into law-abiding citizens is to provide them with good education. China has implemented new initiatives for the management and improvement of education through the community corrections program.

(iv) Establishing the mechanism for delivering diversified educational and learning activities

Centralised education and learning activities are regularly organised for offenders in the community. Correction groups have been set up according to their specific circumstances and
designated persons have been appointed to formulate and implement plans for each offender. Offenders attend one-on-one sessions to discuss their education and work activities. The following activities have been implemented with positive results:

- New means of communication such as QQ MicroBlog to communicate with and educate juvenile offenders. ‘Weibo’ is the Chinese word for ‘microblog’. It refers to mini-blogging services in China, including social chat sites, and is similar to the American ‘Twitter’.
- Seminars and learning activities that focus on marriage, family and property inheritance for female offenders.
- Invited specialists provide psychological assistance to those in need.
- Offenders on probation attend talks by police officers on laws on crime and sentencing; and attend prison visits so that they can listen to the inmates’ custodial experience.
- The information and command centres organise online learning services such as legal knowledge, traditions and culture, and psychological/mental health.
- Some regions run ‘e-learning networks’ for offenders, by tapping into the resources offered by community colleges.
- Online study apps have been developed to provide the offenders with real-time learning on mobile phones.
- Educational television channels on community corrections have been set up.
- MicroBlog and WeChat accounts have been set up for the publicity of laws and regulations.

In these ways, offenders are encouraged to embrace self-study and self-education so that they can adapt to the instantaneity, convenience and flexibility of different mediums of education.

(v) Establishing a system for offenders to provide community service work in the community

To encourage offenders to do good work in the community, a ‘menu’ of community service work has been set up. Offenders can participate in community service activities that suit their interests, abilities and time schedule.

Offenders are encouraged to volunteer their services to the community members or the relevant public institutions, in their areas of expertise or interests. This strategy encourages and stimulates their initiative, consciousness and enthusiasm to help those in their village. For example, some offenders have used their hairdressing skills to provide haircuts for the elderly.

(vi) Establishing Education and Learning Bases for concentrated education, learning and community services

In 2016, over 700 Education and Learning Bases have been set up in Zhejiang Province by integrating the educational and learning activities, psychological services, community services, vocational training and transitional job placements. This allows concentrated education, learning and community services to be organised.

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46 Weibos are a major source of commentary on a wide range of topics. In 2012, there were 309 million people microblogging in China. For more information, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microblogging_in_China.
(vii) **Enhancing the quality of community corrections and improving the program through community engagement and support**

An important way to ensure the success of community corrections is to collaborate with community members and social organisations to support the offenders. In Zhejiang Province, a number of initiatives have been adopted that have achieved positive results.

(viii) **Procuring social organisations to provide education and management services in community corrections**

Since 2013, funding has been allocated to procure education and management services for offenders from competent social organisations. This is done through an open selection process. About 75 social organisations are now involved in providing professional services to more than 2,000 offenders in the community.

Since 2015, a pilot project called ‘Care Bridge Stations’ has been rolled out in 12 counties (cities/districts) for juvenile offenders in the communities together with the Zhejiang Care Bridge Education Public Welfare Foundation and other public organisations. About 1,000,000 yuan (about US$145,200) has been spent to provide professional community corrections services to more than 300 juvenile offenders.

(ix) **Teambuilding enhancement strategies for social workers**

One social worker is recruited for every 20 offenders in the community. There are about 1,930 social workers in Zhejiang Province. The following strategies have been adopted:

- The social workers fall under the jurisdiction of the county-level judicial organs. They are managed according to the same standards applicable to other social workers.
- The recruitment, management and training of the social workers have been improved over the years. Social workers with qualifications are appointed to professional and technical positions. Training is provided in civil affairs, finance, human resources and social security.
- Social workers participate in national occupational level assessments and examinations to enhance their professionalism.

(x) **Encouraging community members to support offenders**

One of the aims of the community corrections project is to provide skills training and job placements to the offenders. Thus, Zhejiang Province has strengthened its mechanism to proactively seek community members and organisations as volunteers to provide diversified and individualised support to the offenders.

To date, about 43,000 volunteers have been recruited to help the offenders to reintegrate into the community. There are about 1,180 transitional employment bases in Zhejiang which has successfully helped 1,765 offenders to find jobs in 2016.

In conclusion, the pilot community corrections program has been successfully implemented throughout Zhejiang Province. As discussed above, various systems have been established to ensure that the offenders are supervised and supported in the community at county, township and village
levels with assistance from the offenders’ families, social organisations and community members through community corrections centres and workstations.

4. FIJI
Early Release Scheme

(a) Laying the foundations

Fiji’s Early Release Scheme was established under the *Fiji Corrections Act 2006*. Over the years, the Scheme has been successfully implemented as a result of the following initiatives:

- The *Yellow Ribbon Project* Awareness Campaign to inform the community about the benefits of supporting the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders into society.
- Participation in Government Road Shows, Radio Talk Back Shows, and Civic Pride programs.
- Dedicated budget of FJD$400,000 to the *Yellow Ribbon Project*.

In Agenda Item 5 below, Fiji delivered a presentation on its *Four-Stream Rehabilitation Program*. The *Four-Stream Rehabilitation Program* should be read in conjunction with the *Early Release Scheme* to fully understand Fiji’s commitment to improving community safety by rehabilitating and reintegrating offenders.

(b) Early Release Scheme

Only prisoners who have a remaining sentence of 12 months or less and have good prison conduct, are eligible for consideration for inclusion in the Early Release Scheme.

The Scheme is based on the ‘3-Legged Stool Concept’ which has three Value Systems: Religious Beliefs; Cultural, Traditions and Customs; and Family Values. It has five types of early release:

- **Short Term Release**: The release period is for seven to 14 days and applies when a prisoner has family obligations to fulfil or to attend a funeral provided they are next-of-kin.
- **Weekend Release**: Throughout their time in prison, Fiji’s prisoners undergo continuous risk assessments and suitable prisoners are allowed home visits. Suitable prisoners spend the weekend with their families but must return to the prison by 16:00 hours on Sunday.
- **Education Release**: About 20 prisoners have been released to attend carpentry and joinery courses at Fiji National University. Only prisoners who have a remaining sentence of 12 months of less and have good prison conduct, are eligible.
- **Community Work Release**: Community work opportunities are obtained through various agencies, community leaders, church groups and family members.
- **Employment Release**: Confirmed job placement from the employer/agency is a pre-requisite to Employment Release.
- **Job Placement**: Inmates who are guaranteed full-time employment are released in the morning and picked up in the afternoon. An agreed stipend is payable and follow up is mandatory.

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47 Fiji’s *Yellow Ribbon Project* is based on Singapore’s *Yellow Ribbon Project*. When Singapore hosted APCCA in 2004, it showcased its *Yellow Ribbon Project*. For more information, see N Morgan and I Morgan, *APCCA Report 2004* at [http://www.apcca.org/library.php#page=resources](http://www.apcca.org/library.php#page=resources).
Success stories include the following cases:

- ‘Ex-prisoner 1’ was released in June 2016 and now works full-time with a printing company in Fiji.
- ‘Ex-prisoner 2’ was released in 2014 and works full time with a sterilized refrigeration company in Fiji.
- ‘Ex-prisoner 3’ was released in 2014 and works full time with a furniture company in Fiji.

(c) Re-Entry Programs (Rakiraki Work Camp and Solesolevaki Program)

Prisoners participate in Re-Entry Programs which require them to work in the community (such as parks and hospitals). Prisoners also assist in supporting government initiatives, such as sugar cane cutting and cleaning up tasks after natural disasters. The program prepares inmates for a better life after release. For example:

- In 2012, the Fiji Corrections Service introduced Work Camps for low risk inmates who are towards the end of their sentences. In Agenda Item 2 above, Fiji delivered a presentation on the Rakiraki Work Camp where the inmates harvest sugar cane.
- The Solesolevaki Program reflects Fijian custom. Inmates work together in villages to clear fields for planting crops and to clear forests. This is based on the concept that ‘many hands make light work’. Working in the villages helps to educate inmates about their roles and responsibilities and prepares them for a better life after release.

(d) Recidivism and Escape Rates
Fiji provided the recidivism and escape rates of its inmates for 2009 to 2015 which show that the rates have reduced particularly for 2014 and 2015. It is noticeable that there were 14 escapees in 2012, but the number has dropped to four in 2014 and 2015.

The results show the effectiveness of Fiji’s rehabilitation and reintegration programs in recent years.

5. HONG KONG (CHINA)
Community-based correctional measures

Hong Kong (China) has a comprehensive Rehabilitation Program for those in its correctional institutions. The program includes six components: Pre-sentence Assessment; Risks and Needs Assessment and Management Protocol for Offenders; Welfare and Counselling Psychological Program and Treatment; Education and Vocational Training. The Rehabilitation Program is discussed in detail in Agenda Item 5, below.

In Hong Kong (China), community corrections can occur in three stages: At pre-trial; sentence; and post-release. However, community-based correctional supervision occurs mainly at the latter two stages. As depicted in the chart, Hong Kong (China)’s Correctional Services Department (‘HKCSD’) and the Social Welfare Department are responsible for community-based supervision and monitoring of offenders.

The presentation from Hong Kong (China) was on the community-based correctional measures at sentencing and post-release stages, and the schemes for long-term sentenced prisoners. An overview of the community-based correctional measures is shown in the chart.

(a) Pre-trial: Superintendent’s Caution

A juvenile offender under the age of 18 may either be prosecuted at a juvenile court or be given a Superintendent’s Caution under the Police Superintendent’s Discretion Scheme. A juvenile who is cautioned will be supervised by the police for two years or until he/she reaches 18 years, whichever is earlier.

Under a Community Support Service Scheme, the Social Welfare Department supports the juveniles by reintegrating them into mainstream education or workforce to reduce their likelihood of re-offending.
(b) Sentence: Probation Order, Community Service Order, Pre-Release Employment Scheme and Release Under Supervision Scheme

- Relevant legislation and supervising agency

Pursuant to the Probation of Offenders Ordinance (Chapter 298) and the Community Service Orders Ordinance (Chapter 378), the Social Welfare Department provides statutory supervision and other rehabilitation programs to offenders placed on Probation Orders and Community Service Orders (‘CSO’).

The HKCSD supervises two community-based supervision schemes, namely, the Pre-Release Employment Scheme (‘PRES’) and the Release under Supervision Scheme (‘RUSS’) under the Prisoners (Release under Supervision) Ordinance (Cap. 325 of the Laws of Hong Kong).

The Social Welfare Department collaborates with the HKCSD to provide post-release supervision to certain categories of adult prisoners who have been discharged under PRES and RUSS under the Post-Release Supervision of Prisoners Ordinance (Chapter 475). The HKCSD also liaises with NGOs and other public bodies in providing various rehabilitation programs.

- Probation Orders

Offenders placed on Probation Orders are supervised by a probation officer of Social Welfare Department from one to three years, with the aim of reintegrating them to be law-abiding citizens. The Probation Officers provide regular reports to the courts and relevant agencies on the offenders’ suitability and progress.

Other services provided include personal guidance and family counselling through interviews, home visits, group work and activities. Referral to NGOs and other agencies are made to provide psychological counselling and welfare services. In 2012-2013, 85% of 2,396 offenders successfully completed their Probation Orders.

- Community Service Orders (‘CSO’)

CSOs may be made a court on an offender aged 14 years or over, who has been convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment. The CSO requires the offender to perform unpaid work in the community for specified hours not exceeding 240 hours within a 12-month period. The offender is supervised by a probation officer of Social Welfare Department who also provides counselling and guidance to the offender.

The CSO aims at being both reparative and rehabilitative as the offender performs community service work when they are not working or studying. In 2012-2013, about 97% of 1,616 offenders successfully completed their CSOs.

- Pre-Release Employment Schemes (‘PRES’) and Release Under Supervision Scheme (‘RUSS’)

Eligible offenders can voluntarily apply for PRES and RUSS. The objective of these Schemes is to enable offenders to serve part of their sentences in the community and thereby facilitate their
early reintegration into the community. In 2015, the success rates\textsuperscript{48} of PRES and RUSS were 100% and 95%, respectively.

(c) Post-Release Supervision for different categories of persons in custody

- **Post-release Statutory Supervision Orders**

  The HKCSD supervises released inmates and assists them to re reintegrate into the community through aftercare support, close supervision and timely intervention. Post-release supervision applies to:
  - Those under 21 years whose terms of imprisonment exceed three months.
  - Those who have been sentenced to receive training or treatment under the *Training Centres Ordinance, Detention Centre Ordinance, Rehabilitation Centre Ordinance* and the *Drug Addiction Treatment Centre Ordinance* under the *Laws of Hong Kong*. For detailed discussion about these Centres, please see below under Agenda Item 5.

- **Post-Release Supervision of Prisoners Scheme (‘PRSS’)**

  Since 1996, the HKCSD and the Social Welfare Department have jointly undertaken the supervisory role of certain categories of released inmates under the *Post-Release Supervision of Prisoners Scheme* (‘PRSS’). The Scheme applies to:
  - Adult offenders sentenced to two years’ and six years’ imprisonment for offences related to violence, sex and triad activities.
  - Adult offenders sentenced to more than six years’ imprisonment (excluding lifers).

  Rehabilitation officers work closely with the inmates and their families through various rehabilitation programs\textsuperscript{49} to facilitate their eventual reintegration into the community. During the supervision period, frequent contacts and visits are made to the supervisees’ home or workplace to ensure they are adjusting well.

(d) Conditional Release Scheme and Supervision After Release Scheme for long-term prisoners

The *Long-term Prison Sentences Review Ordinance (Chapter 524 of Laws of Hong Kong)* provides two schemes for prisoners serving lengthy imprisonment sentences:

- **Conditional Release Scheme (‘CRS’)**: The CRS provides conditional release supervision and support to assist the prisoner’s readjustment to living in the community after spending a long time in custody.

- **Supervision After Release Scheme (‘SARS’)**: The SARS provides post-release supervision of long-term prisoners to help them reintegrate into the community.

The *Long-term Prison Sentences Review Board* reviews prisoners with indefinite sentences and may make the following recommendations to the Chief Executive:

- To convert the indefinite sentence to a determinate sentence; or

\textsuperscript{48} The ‘success rate’ denotes the percentage of supervisees who completed the statutory supervision period without reconviction.

\textsuperscript{49} Discussed under Agenda Item 5, below.
To release the prisoner under the CRS for a specific period to test his/her determination and ability to lead a crime-free life; or
For prisoners whose indefinite sentences have been converted into determinate sentences, the Board may order that they be placed on the SARS.

(e) Success rates in 2015

Hong Kong (China) provided the 2015 statistics for those placed on the various supervision orders:

- Detention Centre: 100%
- Training Centres: 75%
- Drug Addiction Treatment Centres: 53%
- Rehabilitation Centres: 98%
- Post-Release Supervision of Prisoners Scheme: 87%
- Conditional Release Scheme for long-term prisoners: 100%
- Supervision After Release Scheme for long-term prisoners: 100%

(f) Continuing Care Project after completion of supervision orders

Under the Continuing Care Project, continuing care and support are provided by seven NGOs to supervisees who have completed their respective supervision orders to ensure the reduction of the recidivism rates.

Those who have been assessed to be in need of continued support and are willing to receive the support, are referred to the NGOs at the expiry of their supervision orders. The services provided by the NGOs include individual counselling, employment and education guidance, group and recreational activities, volunteer services, financial assistance and hostel accommodation.

(g) Halfway House Program

HKCSD operates three Halfway Houses (Bauhinia House, Pelican House and Phoenix House) for young male supervisees, adult male supervisees and female supervisees that provide the following services:

- A gradual transition from a custodial environment to release into the community.
- Close monitoring of supervisees that allows them to attend work or education during the day and return to the facility at night.
- Individual and group counselling are provided.
- Leave of absence may be granted for week-ends and holidays to facilitate their social integration.
- Visits from families and friends are encouraged to support their rehabilitation and reintegration process.
- The period of residence depends on individual needs.

Other supervisees and rehabilitated offenders who need long term accommodation are referred to the relevant NGOs and the Housing Department.

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50 Hong Kong (China)’s Halfway Houses are also discussed in Agenda Items 2 and 5 in this report.
(h) Initiatives for community involvement in rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders

Since 1982, strong community engagement has occurred with the emergence of offender rehabilitation concept in Hong Kong (China) and when its Prisons Department was renamed as the ‘Correctional Services Department’.

The following initiatives have successfully facilitated the offenders’ rehabilitation and reintegration into the community:

- In 2015, more than 2,000 volunteers from over 80 NGOs provide various rehabilitation programs in collaboration with HKCSD.

- **Creation and Rehabilitation Program** (since 2011): Through art and drama, the inmates are able to improve their communication, problem-solving, conflict resolution, leadership skills and respect for self and others. Students attend the performances to learn that ‘crime does not pay’.

- **CSD Rehabilitation Volunteer Group**: In 2015, about 300 volunteers such as teachers, accountants, social workers and students conduct hobby classes and interest groups on language, computer and other cultural pursuits.

- **Pre-release Employment Services**: This provides job-matching and referrals for the inmates. Job Fairs are held so that potential employers can interview the inmates via video-conferencing.

- **Committee on Community Support for Rehabilitated Persons**: Since 1999, the Committee (consisting of community leaders, employers, educators, NGOs and professionals) advises HKCSD on rehabilitation, reintegration and publicity matters. Hence, HKCSD has organised publicity activities appealing the public’s support for rehabilitated offenders. Activities include radio announcements, variety shows, documentary-drama series, symposiums, NGO Forums).

- **Employment Symposium**: Since 2001, symposiums have been held in collaboration with a local university, as a platform for employers to share their experiences in employing rehabilitated offenders. The aim is to remove the stigma faced by these offenders and to highlight the struggles they face in the community. The 2016 symposium attracted over 200 representatives from over 80 business organisations, social enterprises and statutory bodies.

- **NGO Forum**: In late 2015, a forum was held with the City University of Hong Kong to bolster the cooperation with NGOs.

HKCSD also organises various programs for students and the public:

- The **Rehabilitation Pioneer Project** including the **Reflective Path program** deliver messages about the criminal justice system, correctional services and the price of committing crimes (see Agenda Item 2, above).

- The **Personal Encounter with Prisoners Scheme** enables students to visit some correctional institutions and for the inmates to share their experiences.

- Visits to the Drug Addiction Treatment Centre and the **Green Haven Scheme Resource Centre** to learn about the effects of drug abuse.

- Visits to the Hong Kong Correctional Museum to learn about the history and development of correctional services, consequences of offending, public support for offender rehabilitation, HKCSD’s achievements.
• Discipline Training Camps (3 days and 2 nights in a prison environment) to enhance the students’ confidence, positive values, critical thinking and team spirit through adventure/orienteering skills exercises, drills and leadership exercises.

Since the launch of the Rehabilitation Pioneer Project in 2008, HKCSD has received applause and support from the public, with over 30,000 participants each year. The Education Bureau has listed the RPP’s activities as learning experiences for students. In 2016, the HKCSD launched a Facebook page on the RPP to reach out to the community to participate in its activities.

6. SINGAPORE
Enhanced Supervision Scheme for High-risk Drug Offenders

The presentation by the Singapore Prison Service (‘SPS’) was on the Enhanced Supervision Scheme (‘ESS’) for high-risk drug offenders which was implemented in 2012.

The ESS is centred on evidenced-based practices. It aims to provide interventions as part of SPS’ Throughcare Rehabilitation Regime that aims to reduce the risk of re-offending of any type by high risk drug offenders.

As depicted in the diagram, the ESS reflects the two-phased throughcare support for the high-risk drug offenders: (1) ‘in-care support’ whilst incarcerated; and (2) ‘after-care support’ upon release.

(a) In-care support in the Pre-release Centre (10 months)

Prior to release, inmates are provided with in-care support at the Pre-release Centre (‘PRC’) for 10 months. The PRC offers the following:
• Rehabilitation-conducive environment
• Case coordinators assigned to:
  o Engage the inmates in purposeful discussions to prepare them for release.

51 The evaluation results of the ESS were first discussed at the APCCA 2014 in Canada. See N Morgan and I Morgan, APCCA Report 2014 at http://www.apcca.org/library.php#page=resources. The evaluation was based on the preliminary results of the original ESS participants. It showed their positive attitudinal changes while receiving the ESS in prison. Following their release, the participants demonstrated improved outcomes in the community.
Hold regular debriefings to reinforce the skills and knowledge that the inmates have gained from participating in the integrated criminogenic program, work skills qualification training and family programs (see below).

Oversee group-based activities such as inter-cohort games, open family visits and graduation ceremonies to cultivate mutual support amongst the inmates.

Collaborate with the program facilitators and the Correctional Rehabilitation Specialists before the inmates’ release into the community.

The 10-month in-care support focuses on three major areas:

- Psychological-based Intervention Program.
- Integrated Criminogenic Program.
- Reintegration Program.

The Integrated Criminogenic Program ('ICP') is a group-based psychological program that consists of 72 sessions conducted over a 9-month period. The ICP targets multiple criminogenic needs with an emphasis on addressing the criminal thinking and attitudes, and other needs such as family, peers, employment and leisure. The aim is for inmates to recognise their high-risk situations, warning signs and unhealthy thinking so that they learn to restructure their negative thoughts with pro-social alternatives, and to devise behavioural risk management strategies.

The Reintegration Program consists of vocational training and Work Skills Qualifications (which is nationally accredited) to improve the inmates' employment opportunities upon release. Inmates also attend family programs to rekindle their relationships. Those with limited family support will participate in mentoring relationships with volunteers during the in-care and after-care phases.

(b) After-care support in the community (12 months)

The 12-month Community Correctional Rehabilitation Program consists of the following interventions which occur about two months prior to the inmates’ release from prison:

- Individual casework sessions with Correctional Rehabilitation Specialists to address after-care challenges faced by released inmates (such as financial, accommodation and employment needs).
- Community supervision from SPS’ Reintegration Officers to ensure compliance with supervision conditions.
- Urine drug testing imposed by the Central Narcotics Bureau.

(c) Evaluation of the ESS

The effectiveness of the ESS was conducted by comparing three groups of male drug offenders who all had similar levels of risk of re-offending:

- **Full ESS Group**: There were 297 inmates who received both in-care and after-care interventions and were released from prisons between February 2013 to June 2014.
- **Partial ESS Group**: There were 283 inmates who received only after-care interventions and were released from prison between November 2012 and June 2013.

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52 The ICP is more extensive than the prison’s conventional program which typically targets one risk need – either anti-social cognition or substance abuse.
**Control Group:** There were 445 inmates who did not participate in the ESS and were released from prison between January and October 2012 (i.e. prior to ESS implementation).

The recidivism rates over a two-year period revealed the following outcomes:
- The Control Group was 1.5 times more likely to re-offend compared to the Full ESS Group (50.6% and 40.7% respectively).
- The recidivism rate of the Full ESS Group (40.7%) was lower than the Partial ESS Group (48.4%).
- There was only a 2.2% difference between the Partial ESS Group (48.4%) and the Control Group (50.6%) in terms of re-offending.

**Analysis of the Findings**

The evaluation study showed that:
- Those who received both in-care and after-care interventions performed significantly better than those who did not.
- There was only a marginal difference in the recidivism rates of those who received after-care interventions and the control group.

In order to understand the reasons for the marginal difference between the Partial ESS Group and the Control Group, and reflecting international literature on correctional rehabilitation and community supervision, analysis was conducted in the following three areas:

**(i) Community Supervision:** The literature suggested that:
- There were mixed results in the effect of after-care supervision on recidivism rates.
- The supervision in the community exposes supervisees to a higher level of scrutiny. They are supervised and monitored by SPS staff and a Central Narcotics Bureau officer. This higher level of supervision may increase the likelihood of breaches and known relapses. It may therefore result in higher failure rates.
- Although the Full ESS Group and Partial ESS Group receive the same level of community supervision, the dosage (or amount) of intervention may explain the different recidivism rates in these two groups.

**(ii) Effective interventions:** For interventions to be effective, the literature showed that:
- Intensive programs with a high ‘intervention’ component have greater rehabilitative potential compared to those with a high ‘surveillance’ component.
• For high-risk offenders, programs with an intervention dosage of at least 200 hours were found to be effective, particularly if these hours targeted criminogenic needs of the individual (such as anti-social attitudes and anti-social peers).

(iii) Community interventions: Following from Point (ii) above:

• The Full ESS Group received adequate intervention dosage, with 180 hours being provided during the in-care support period.
• The Partial ESS Group received interventions mainly through the after-care casework management, consisting of 10 hours of sessions over the 12-month period.
• The present findings (48.4% recidivism rate) for the Partial ESS Group may be due to insufficient intervention dosage provided and increased community supervision of those individuals.

In conclusion, the Full ESS Group benefitted significantly as a result of the throughcare rehabilitation approach because an adequate dose of interventions was provided. The evidence is therefore that 200 hours of carefully targeted in-care and after care, is necessary to reduce re-offending in high-risk offenders.

7. SOLOMON ISLANDS

Sycamore Tree Reconciliation Program

The presentation by the Correctional Service of Solomon Islands (CSSI) was on its Sycamore Tree Reconciliation Program which was introduced in 2008. Victims and serious offenders come together for forgiveness, to bring closure for the families involved, and to progress the offenders' rehabilitation and reintegration.

(a) Unique qualities of the Sycamore Tree Reconciliation Program ('STP') in the Solomon Islands

The Sycamore Tree Reconciliation Program ('STP') is based on a story in the Bible. As about 97% of the inmates in the Solomon Islands identify as Christians, all the major churches have regular ‘prison mission’ visits. Since 2007, the CSSI has worked closely with the Prison Fellowship of the Solomon Islands to develop and implement the STP in prisons.

The Solomon Islands’ STP is a unique program for the following reasons:

• Firstly, it requires the offenders to take full responsibility for the crimes they have committed and show their remorse to the victims. The reconciliation process uses a traditional Kastom (‘Chupu’) with restorative justice principles and Christian beliefs to achieve meaningful offender-victim reconciliation and restitution.

• *Chupu* is an ancient tribal reconciliation ceremony for wrongdoings committed by individuals, families and tribes. It involves reconciliation and compensation of traditional value to the islanders (such as shell money, live pig, sugar cane, bananas, coconuts, betel nuts, and more recently, with money). When the compensation is paid and accepted, reconciliation occurs between the offender and the victim.

During the presentation, it was explained that the traditional Kastom suited the people of the Solomon Islands much better than ‘white fella law’ (i.e. the criminal court process based on the
English adversarial system). When reconciliation occurs, both sides are reunited – hence, everyone is satisfied and no one is angry.

- The reconciliation process involves the offenders and their respective victims. By contrast, in other countries, the STP usually commences with unrelated victims of crimes sharing their stories with offenders.
- The STP reconciliation process is part of the offenders’ rehabilitation journey.
- Completion of the STP reconciliation process is a pre-requisite before being considered for parole by the Parole Board (explained below).

(b) **Historical development of the STP in the Solomon Islands**

The milestones of the STP are summarised below:

- **2007: CSSI’s partnership with the Prison Fellowship.**
  
  The CSSI entered into a partnership with the Prison Fellowship to introduce the STP at the Rove Central Correction Centre. At that time, there were more than 100 ex-militants serving sentences for violent crimes committed during the Solomon Islands ethnic tensions between the Guadalcanal People and the Malaitan settlers between 1998 and 2000.53

- **2008: Commencement of STP at Rove Central Correction Centre.**
  
  It was agreed that the STP should incorporate traditional reconciliation practices (‘Chupu’) with Christian practices advocated by the International Prison Fellowship.

- **2010 - 2011: STP was promoted at a regional conference by the International Prison Fellowship and STP was introduced in the community.**

- **2013 and 2014: Reconciliation process a pre-requisite to parole eligibility.**
  
  Parole was introduced in the Solomon Islands in late 2012 and 27 prisoners (mainly lifers) have been released. As there are no parole officers or supporting supervision infrastructures in place, the Parole Board will not consider any parole applications unless the reconciliation process has occurred when the offender is in prison.

(c) **STP: Components and Evaluation**

The STP is delivered in the following way:54

- All sentenced inmates attend a 1-hour General Awareness of the STP delivered by STP facilitators.
- Interested and eligible inmates attend an intensive 2-week program on all aspects of the STP. The facilitators will gather all the relevant information about the participants understanding and involvement in the program. This is the first step towards reconciliation when the participants take full responsibility and show remorse for their crimes.

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54 See also under Agenda Item 5 below for more information about the STP.
Inmates who have completed the STP should have demonstrated the following:

- Accept full responsibility for their actions and are remorseful.
- Truly understand confession and repentance and be able to demonstrate them.
- Connect forgiveness with confession and repentance.
- Fully understand the concepts of reconciliation and restitution (‘Chupu’).
- Consider ways to achieve restitution and demonstrate the desire for restitution.
- Capable of moving towards a reconciliation.

At the conclusion of the program, identified cases are followed up. If an approach is made to a victim, it will be facilitated through the victim’s church. There is no pressure on the victim to reconcile with the offender. Hence, it can be a very lengthy process involving counselling sessions with many family members.

Independent evaluations of the STP have found that it does lead to positive attitudinal changes from the participants:

- The participants have demonstrated significant improvements in victim empathy.
- There is strong statistical evidence in positive changes to re-offending attitudes.
- There is evidence that the recidivism rates of the participants have reduced.

(d) Sycamore Tree Successes

The following examples illustrate the success of the STP in the Solomon Islands:

- Since 2008, about 30 reconciliations have occurred within CSSI. The most recent reconciliation case in June 2016 was unusual as it was the victim’s family who gave Chupu to the offender as they were sorry that he had served 14 years in prison for murdering the victim.

- Former militants involved in the ethnic crisis have visited nine communities in Guadalcanal and five communities in Malaita to apologise for the wrongs that they have committed.

- The Sycamore Tree Solomon Islands Certificate of reconciliation is a pre-requisite by the Parole Board for considering 19 life-sentenced prisoners for release in 2014.

- In 2016, the Solomon Islands Prison Fellowship was invited to introduce the STP at Bougainville Island, Papua New Guinea.

- The CSSI has received commendable accolades, both nationally and internationally, in implementing its unique STP over the years. Through its Yellow Ribbon Project community outreach program and positive media reports, the CSSI has conveyed the message to the community that reconciliation can soften the impact of crime through restitution and restorative justice for the victims and their families. It can reduce re-offending by the offenders and the impact of incarceration on their families through the offenders’ participation in the STP.

The above success stories and initiatives by the CSSI have contributed to a huge impetus from the community to embrace the STP’s reconciliation process.
8. VIETNAM

To develop an effective corrections in the prison and in the community, Vietnam focusses on implementing the following basic measures:

(a) **Ensuring full implementation of the law for offenders, promoting the roles of families and encouraging community engagement in offender rehabilitation**

In Vietnam, the law provides that prisoners are to be respected with honour and dignity, and be provided with health care services to ensure their safety and overall well-being. Thus, the prisoners are provided with the requisite accommodation, clothing and food. In addition, they are allowed family visits and to receive gifts from families. Sentence reduction and amnesties are also taken seriously.

The *Law on Criminal Sentence Enforcement* requires the engagement of agencies, organisations, individuals and families in the rehabilitation of offenders. Thus, Vietnam continues to implement measures to meet this requirement.

For example, organising family visits; family contact by telephone; annual offender-family conference at the prison to encourage engagement with government agencies, economic and social organisations and the offenders’ families in the coordination of the offenders’ rehabilitation and reintegration into the community.

The General Department for Criminal Sentence Execution and Judicial Support has also coordinated with other ministries and departments in the rehabilitation of the inmates:

- The Ministry of Education and Training has implemented cultural training programs to eliminate illiteracy.
- The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism in organising cultural and sporting activities in prisons and detention centres.
- The Vietnam Youth Union provides various educational programs and activities to help the juvenile offenders’ reintegration into the community.
- The Vietnam Women’s Union provides various programs to female inmates to assist their reintegration, and seminars on gender equality.
- The Vietnam Lawyers Association provides legal education and counselling to the inmates.

(b) **Strengthening innovation and enhancing the effective rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders**

Successful rehabilitation of offenders requires a healthy prison environment that promotes education and training. Over the years, Vietnam has focussed on improving the accommodation, education, living and recreational facilities in its prisons.

Investments have been made to implement the following programs and initiatives:

- Programs on discipline, culture and traditions and education are conducted as part of the inmates’ rehabilitation process. Writing and drawing competitions have been organised to
provide mediums for the inmates to express their remorse, repentance and apology for their crimes.55

- A project on ‘Enhancing the Capacity of Education and Vocational Training for Offenders’ has been implemented to encourage social and economic organisations to be involved in providing practical training to the offenders. Vocational training includes carpentry, tailoring, building, handicraft, information technology, electrical work, welding and vehicle repairs. Participants are given certificates on successful completion of their training.

- Vietnam’s prison department has entered into an agreement with various business organisations to offer employment opportunities to released inmates who have completed their vocational training programs.

- Prior to the expiration of their sentences, inmates attend programs to help them resolve difficulties they may encounter during their reintegration into society. For example, manufacturing companies and business organisations are contacted to find suitable jobs for the inmates upon their release. Currently, the Vietnamese Prison Department is collaborating with social and economic organisations to be involved in offering jobs to released inmates as well as accommodation and vocational training. The aim is to create a supporting environment in the community so that the released inmates will not re-offend.

(c) Improving the effectiveness of rehabilitation of offenders in the community

Vietnam’s criminal policy incorporates human rights principles in the following way: ‘Creating favourable conditions for offenders’ reintegration into the community, for stable life, preventing recidivism and law violation, and to prohibit all acts of discrimination, violating the legal rights and interests of offenders.’

The Penal Code of Vietnam provides that offenders who have completed their prison sentences should be provided with conditions to help them to earn an honest living and reintegrate into the community, so their convictions can be removed from their criminal records under the law.

Vietnam sees the successful reintegration of offenders as important because it benefits the ex-inmate and their families, and protects community safety. Therefore, the government of Vietnam has directed the ministries, departments, authorities, institutions, social organisations, offenders and their families to undertake specific responsibilities. The aim is to create suitable supporting environment and conditions to give the released inmates a chance to re-settle and re-start their lives in the community without resorting to crime.

For example, relevant agencies and departments from central to local levels have rallied together to provide support such as consulting, career orientation, vocational training, establishing a social/charity fund, and providing loans to start a small business. For example:

- These initiatives have been implemented in various places including Ho Chi Minh city, Da Nang city and Quang Binh Province.
- Various clubs have been involved in Tra Vinh and Ben Tre Provinces.
- Vocational training is provided in the local community in Ninh Binh Province.

55 See Agenda Item 5 below, for more information.
The ‘Entrepreneurs Fund with Security and Order Model’ has been implemented in Thanh Hoa and Dong Nai Provinces.

Social security funds in Kon Tum and Fund for Community Reintegration in Dong Thap Province.

The efforts of the government of Vietnam and the initiatives implemented through the collaboration of government agencies, department, business and social organisations have resulted in improving the provision of effective corrections to offenders in the prisons and in the community.

(d) Improving the training structure, accountability and work capacity to enforce criminal sentences and judicial support

The effective delivery of correctional services is dependent on the type of training provided to prison personnel, management practices and staff capacity. Thus, Vietnam provides provide regular training to its senior officers and prison staff to improve the capacity to meet work demands and adopt best practices in corrections. The focus is on order and discipline; education on the law; and building and maintaining a positive work culture with supports.

9. CONCLUSION

During the session, delegates discussed the following areas:

- Key achievements in providing correctional services in the community;
- Difficulties that have been encountered in implementing such services;
- Reasons for success or failure;
- Areas of current concern; and
- Priorities and likely initiatives over the next ten years.

**China** showcased the successful implementation of its community corrections project in Zhejiang Province. The success was due to having solid structures at ‘grassroots’ levels (county, township and village levels) with community corrections centres, professional social workers and support from social organisations, the public and offenders’ families. This was essential to ensuring the effective execution/implementation of punishments and to achieve the successful reintegration of offenders.

**Fiji’s Early Release Scheme** was introduced under its **Corrections Act 2006**. It includes Weekend Release, Community Work, Release on Education and Release on Employment. The Scheme has been bolstered under the **Yellow Ribbon Project** and participation in Government Road Shows, Radio Talk Back Shows and Civic Pride programs to gather community support. However, the challenges for Fiji include mustering the support of key stakeholders and establishing ‘Front End Diversion’ strategies through its Community Corrections Program.

Despite these challenges, Fiji is confident that its traditional way of life will continue to provide a strong foundation for the future success of its rehabilitation and community-based programs. Over the next five to ten years, Fiji will continue to improve its re-entry and reintegration programs to reduce its recidivism rates and to protect community safety.

**Hong Kong (China)** reported that the recidivism rate dropped from 36.5% in 2004 to 27.1% in 2013. The recidivism rate for juvenile offenders is much lower. This reflects Hong Kong (China)’s success in implementing its rehabilitation and reintegration initiatives, the determination of the inmates to
abide the law, in engaging the community and stakeholders in the initiatives, and in educating the younger generation that crime does not pay’. The strong partnerships that the Hong Kong (China) has with the community in crime prevention marks a new milestone in the history of corrections and its commitment to protect the public and reduce crime.

**Singapore’s** evaluation of its *Enhanced Supervision Scheme* for high-risk drug offenders demonstrated that that having both in-care and after-care interventions that intensively target offenders’ criminogenic will assist offenders’ rehabilitation and reduce recidivism. However, little benefit was found from after-care interventions alone.

The **Solomon Islands** showcased its unique Sycamore Tree Reconciliation Program (‘STP’). The STP has been successfully implemented in its prisons since 2008, and embraced by the community. Although the reconciliation process can be laborious and lengthy, for the future, the CSSI is fully committed to making the STP as a major component in the rehabilitation and reintegration process for all CSSI inmates. As stated by Solomon Islands’ long serving Chief Justice Sir Albert Palmer:

> “Reconciliation ceremonies are entrenched in our Solomon Islands culture but also within the context of our civil society whose laws are based upon Christian principles. ..... It enables an accused to be able to resettle back into a community after serving his or her time in prison.”

In **Vietnam**, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of corrections in the community, the government has allocated specific responsibilities to government agencies, departments, business and social organisations, the offenders and their families. They are expected to rally together to provide an optimum environment for released inmates to start afresh in the community. These include providing jobs, accommodation, vocational training, financial assistance and other support structures. These measures are showing positive signs of success.

In conclusion, APCCA members are keen to develop more comprehensive correctional services in the community. The reasons include:

- Alleviating prison overcrowding.
- Reducing the personal and social impacts of prison.
- Reducing costs.
- Reducing recidivism.
- Encouraging community engagement in offender rehabilitation.
AGENDA ITEM 5:
Initiatives in offender education and rehabilitation in prison and in the community (with special reference to programs that prepare prisoners for release, programs for sex offenders and drug offenders, and ‘de-radicalisation’ programs to combat terrorism)

1. INTRODUCTION

Prisons are an unreal world. Prisoners are shut off from the community, and have fewer responsibilities as well as fewer rights. They automatically receive the basics of life (food, water, somewhere to sleep, and access to medical treatment) for which people in the community must work and pay. Generally, they also lack access to technologies that are increasingly essential to 21st century living, such as the Internet.

It can therefore be very difficult for prisoners to return to the community, especially if they have been in prison for a long time. Not surprisingly, the evidence is that assisting prisoners to prepare for release, and providing them with support and monitoring after release will reduce the risk of reoffending and returning to prison.

Critical risk factors include poor life-skills, lack of accommodation or employment, and poor family/community support. It is therefore important, where possible, to help offenders to reconnect with their families and to link with government agencies and non-government support networks in relation to housing and employment.

This topic covers any aspect of education and rehabilitation, but delegates to APCCA 2015 wanted to focus on four core themes: preparing prisoners for release, ‘de-radicalisation’ programs to combat terrorism, and programs for sex offenders and drug offenders.

For this agenda item, there were PowerPoint presentations from China, Fiji, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Solomon Islands, Thailand. Vietnam submitted a written paper. The United Nations Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (‘UNAFEI’) also made a presentation.

2. PREPARATION FOR RELEASE THROUGH EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS

(a) CHINA

In 2016, China reported that it had about 1,600,000 prisoners held in 674 prisons. Laws and regulations establish a complete legal and institutional management framework for the education and correction of prisoners. They also set out the purposes and approaches for the implementation of criminal punishments, education and correction in prisons. In addition, the State guarantees that
funds are allocated for prisoners’ education and correction. This guaranteed funding is stipulated in the country’s annual financial budget.

(i) Legal and funding framework

The following are some examples of rules that provide the funding and framework for the education and correction of prisoners:

- The *Outline on Education and Reform of Prisoners* provides that “the powerful guarantee shall be provided for the successful implementation of prisoners’ education and correction in terms of personnel, fund, facilities and sites.”

- The *Standards on Construction of Prisons* sets out the construction standard of the facilities where educational and rehabilitation programs are conducted within the prisons. The infrastructure for educational and rehabilitation programs has been improved to include computerised educational programs, opportunities for distant learning and multimedia.

- The *Prison Law* states that “A prison shall, with regard to prisoners, implement the principle of combining punishment with reform and combining education with labor, in order to transform them into law-abiding citizens.”

- The *Provisions on the Education and Correction in Prison* promulgated by the Ministry of China clearly stipulates that “the education and correction in prisons is an important part of the execution of criminal punishments, is one of the basic means for reforming prisoners, and goes through the whole process of prison-related work.” This includes providing vocational training to the prisoners.

- To reward prisoners and to inspire them to rehabilitate, a number of policies have been created. For example, under the *Provisions on Scoring Assessment of Prisoners*, quantitative assessment of the prisoners’ education and correction needs is conducted by linking the assessment results with the prisoners’ classified treatment, commutation and parole.

(ii) Education programs for prisoners

China has focused on improving the quality of its educational and correctional system to support the rehabilitation of its prisoners and thereby, maintaining a low recidivism rate. The education system contains China’s rule of law, traditional culture and modern moral values to guide the prisoners to obey rules, improve their moral standards and to prepare them for reintegration into the community.

As most of the prisoners have limited education and cognitive skills, China has implemented the following strategies:

- Adult prisoners attend basic cultural education, and primary and middle school education.
- Juveniles attend the nine-year compulsory education program.
- Bilingual education program is provided to ethnic minority prisoners and foreign prisoners.
- Prisoners are encouraged to take examinations to be accepted for tertiary education through distant learning from universities.
- The prisons have libraries and reading rooms for the prisoners.

Over the past decade, about 1,590,000 prisoners in China achieved literacy or completed compulsory education. About 158,000 prisoners obtained graduation certification at or above junior college level.
(iii) Vocational training for prisoners

China’s Prison Law provides: “An able-bodied prisoner must do labor”. The following approaches have been adopted to comply with the law:

- Vocational training courses are organised for the prisoners to learn new skills and generate a positive attitude to work, in preparation for their release into the community. Customised courses are run to meet demand and to suit the prisoners’ interests. About 90% of the prisoners have obtained certificates upon their release.
- The vocational training is included in China’s national planning. This enables prisoners to obtain nationally accredited certificates provided they have passed the occupational skills tests in accordance with the National Occupational Standards.
- Prisoners with suitable skill sets are encouraged to attend entrepreneurial training so that they can start their own business upon release. Certificates are issued to those who have completed the requisite examinations.

(iv) Classified education and correction for certain categories of prisoners

‘Classified education and correction’ is applied to prisoners according to their offence type, causes of committing the offences, and levels of dangerousness. For example:

- Targeted education is provided for new prisoners and prisoners who are to be released.
- Prisoners convicted of a violent offence or terrorism, will attend classified education and correction to change their attitudes to religion, culture, social cognition, behaviours and life.
- Prisoners who have committed drug-related crimes will attend cognitive behaviour therapy to eliminate their drug addiction.
- Prisoners who have committed sexual offences will attend courses to restore their morality, family affection, self-confidence, personality and psychology.

(v) Individualised management plans

Individual management plans are devised for each prisoner according to their physical and psychological conditions, dangerousness and sentence duration to reflect the different stages of their rehabilitation progress. Regular dialogue between prison management staff and prisoners is an important and effective way of ensuring that the prisoners share their problems and difficulties so that appropriate solutions can be applied to assist in their rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

(vi) Intensive psychological counselling

Intensive psychological counselling is provided to prisoners by suitably trained psychologists and external experts. The counselling includes psychological health education, crisis intervention strategies, and individual and group therapy to help prisoners to adapt to prison environment and prepare them for their eventual release.

Special training classes have been conducted for prison management staff at the National Police University for Criminal Justice to enhance their knowledge and professionalism in corrections and rehabilitation of prisoners. Close collaboration have occurred with tertiary institutions to establish psychological counselling training courses for prison management staff.
To date, more than 50,000 staff have qualification in psychological counselling. China continues to strengthen their research on forensic psychology by conducting the Chinese Offender Psychological Assessment.

(vii) Inter-agency collaboration and cooperation

A number of coordinated collaborative initiatives have occurred to prepare the prisoners for their release into society. For example:

- **Education and correction**: To ensure the smooth and effective delivery of education and correction of prisoners, there is a comprehensive social governance and networking system to create positive synergy between all agencies. They include the prisons around the country and organisations in the local areas, social organisations and the prisoners’ families.

- **Employment assistance**: At the start of their prison sentence, prisoners attend training on career development, entrepreneurship and vocational skills which are facilitated by external social organisations. As part of their pre-release program, prisoners attend Job Fairs and other workshops to help them obtain suitable jobs. In addition, China has set up entrepreneurial and resettlement funds to assist prisoners in their reintegration process.

- **Coordinated resettlement of released prisoners**: The prisons and local judicial administration departments have set up an information exchange platform to provide real-time sharing of information about released prisoners. Meetings via telephone conferencing with personnel from prisons and relevant departments are held to formulate specific support measures to help released prisoners to re-settle in their home town. This ensures a seamless information sharing data to assist prisoners who are at risk of re-offending, to resettle in the community with support structures in place.

(b) FIJI

Fiji’s presentation highlighted its *Four-Stream Rehabilitation Program* which was established under the *Fiji Corrections Act 2006*.

Over the years, the rehabilitation of offenders has grown in strength as a result of the following initiatives:

- The *Yellow Ribbon Project* Awareness Campaign to inform the community about the benefits of supporting the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders into society.
- Participation in Government Road Shows, Radio Talk Back Shows, and Civic Pride programs.
- Dedicated budget of FJD$400,000 to the *Yellow Ribbon Project* for the Rehabilitation Program.

In Agenda Item 4 above, Fiji delivered a presentation on its *Early Release Scheme*. The *Early Release Scheme* should be read in conjunction with the *Four-Stream Rehabilitation Program* to fully understand Fiji’s commitment to rehabilitate and reintegrate its offenders that protects community safety.

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56 Fiji’s *Yellow Ribbon Project* is based on Singapore’s *Yellow Ribbon Project*. When Singapore hosted APCCA in 2004, it showcased its *Yellow Ribbon Project*. For more information, see N Morgan and I Morgan, *APCCA Report 2004* at [http://www.apcca.org/library.php#page=publications](http://www.apcca.org/library.php#page=publications).
(i) **The Four Phases of the Rehabilitation Program**

The Rehabilitation Program is tailor-made to suit the needs of the inmates by providing discipline, personal therapy, upskilling and a reintegration program. It is based on a ‘*Three-Legged Stool Concept*’ that has the following value system:

- Religious beliefs
- Cultural, traditional and customs
- Family

![Diagram of Fiji: Four-Stream Rehabilitation Framework]

As shown in the diagram, the Rehabilitation Program has four phases:

- **Phase 1 - Spiritual Intervention:** This applies to prisoners who are Christians and non-Christians. They attend spiritual and psychological education. Family and religion are fundamentally important and programs for spiritual empowerment are therefore integral to the regime.

- **Phase 2 – Behavioural Intervention:** Short termers (serving 12 months or less) and long termers (serving over 13 months) attend therapeutic programs.

- **Phase 3 – Recovery Skills Training:** Prisoners attend a 5-week training course as part of the Recruitment Process. Thereafter, they attend trade training courses as part of the Upskilling Process.

- **Phase 4 – Retention:** As part of the Re-integration Process, prisoners are released into the community with support. Preparation for the inmates’ release include home visits. Upon release, all prisoners are now taken directly home. This is seen as essential to reintegration. The Commissioner of the Fiji Corrections Service (‘FCS’) is also involved in the process. For some prisoners who are not able to return home, a halfway house has been established to provide temporary accommodation for them.

(ii) **Benefits of the Rehabilitation Program**

The Rehabilitation Program has reaped the following benefits:

- Created an effective prison community in changing the mindsets of both the officers and the prisoners.
- Changed community perception and understanding of the core roles and responsibilities of the FCS.
The four phases address the offending behaviors of prisoners and their successful reintegration into the community. The statistics in Agenda Item 4 above, show the reduction in the recidivism rates from 6.7% in 2013 to 3.9% in 2015.

(iii) The Yellow Ribbon Project and CARE Network in Fiji

FCS recognises that it is important to increase public understanding and support, both of FCS itself and of ex-prisoners. To that end, and drawing especially on Singapore’s experience, a Yellow Ribbon Campaign has been implemented. A CARE Network (Community Action for the Rehabilitation of Ex-offenders) has also been set up to better coordinate community services.57

In addition, FCS organises Family Days so that the inmates can re-connect with their families in preparation for their eventual release. The Fijian way of life (namely, religious beliefs, traditions and culture, and family values) provides a strong foundation for the future success of the Rehabilitation Program and community-based programs to assist inmates to return to society.

(c) HONG KONG (CHINA)

The roles of the correctional officers in the Hong Kong Correctional Services Department (‘HKCSD’) are three-fold: Rehabilitation Facilitator, Community Educator and Society’s Guardian. HKCSD strives to make Hong Kong (China) to be one of the safest cities in the world, to protect the community and to reduce crime.

Achieving these goals depends on four critical factors: safe custody; determination of offenders; effective and timely rehabilitation programs; and community support.

HKCSD has a comprehensive Rehabilitation Program for those in its correctional institutions. It includes:

- Pre-sentence Assessment.
- Risks and Needs Assessment and Management Protocol for Offenders.
- Welfare and Counselling Psychological Program and Treatment.
- Education.
- Vocational Training.

For this part of the Agenda Item, the presentation from Hong Kong (China) focused on its holistic Rehabilitation Program; Pre-sentence Assessments to determine the appropriate place of detention; and custodial rehabilitation programs.

(i) Holistic Rehabilitation Program

Since 1998, the Rehabilitation Division of CSDHK has focused on offender rehabilitation, and strengthening coordination and collaboration with other organisations to formulate sustainable long-term strategies for the rehabilitation of persons in custody (‘PICs’).

57 Please see past APCCA Conference Reports about Singapore’s Yellow Ribbon Project and CARE Network.
The Rehabilitation Division provides a holistic Rehabilitation Program to PICs including pre-sentence assessments; welfare and counselling services; education; work and vocational training; religious services; and statutory supervision after discharge. It also organises external resources for continuous rehabilitation program enhancement, community education and promoting public awareness to accept released PICs in the community.

(ii) Pre-sentence Assessment

Pre-sentence reports are provided to the courts so that the appropriate sentence and placement of offenders can be made to meet the person’s rehabilitative needs. Remandees are also interviewed so that officers can advise the courts on a suitable placement. Placements include the following:

- **Detention Centre:**
  
  This is a minimum-security institution that provides an alternative to short-term imprisonment to deter young male offenders with few previous convictions for non-serious offences. Young offenders aged between 14 and 21 years are detained for one to six months. Those aged between 21 and 25 years are detained for three to 12 months.
  
  The modes of training are ‘Short Detention’, ‘Sharp Discipline’ and ‘Shocking Experience’. The program is demanding with strict discipline. Offenders are placed on a 12-month supervision order after discharge.

- **Rehabilitation Centre:**
  
  Young PICs aged between 14 and 21 years who are not physically fit for the regime at the Detention Centre, are sent to the Rehabilitation Centre for three to nine months, as an alternative to imprisonment.
  
  The training focusses on the “3R”: Reconstruction on Attitudes, Resilience on Characters and Competence, and Re-integration into the Community. Half a day is spent on vocational training, and the remainder is spent on education, physical education and adventure-based counselling. The PICs are placed on a 12-month supervision order after discharge.

- **Training Centre:**
  
  The Centre provides an intermediate sanction between Detention Centre/Rehabilitation Centre and imprisonment, for young offenders aged between 14 and 21 years. They are detained for 6 to 36 months.
  
  The young PICs spend half a day on vocational training and the remainder on education with character development modules (such as scout training, marching band, community services and trail walking). They are placed on a 3-year supervision order after discharge.

- **Drug Addiction Treatment Centre (‘DATC’):**
  
  The DATC runs a compulsory treatment program for drug addicts who have been convicted of minor offences. They attend treatment and rehabilitation programs that are based on therapeutic therapy, discipline and outdoor physical activities. After discharge, they are subject to a 12-month supervision order. The DATC is discussed in detail further below.
**Imprisonment:**

Imprisonment is the last resort for offenders aged 14 years and above. Rehabilitation programs are provided to PICs held in penal institutions. Released PICs will be supervised under various supervision schemes.

(iii) **Custodial Rehabilitation Programs**

- **Risks and Needs Assessment and Management Protocol**

Since 2007, a *Risks and Needs Assessment and Management Protocol* has been applied to evaluate a PIC’s risk of re-offending and to determine his/her treatment, rehabilitative and supervision needs. This process applies to all PICs with sentences of 12 months or more, and those at the Detention Centre, Rehabilitation Centre, Training Centre and DATC.

Participation in rehabilitation programs is voluntary as the effectiveness of the program depends on the extent of the inmate’s motivation and commitment to the program. The seven domains of the rehabilitative needs of PICs and the respective rehabilitation programs are shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risks and Needs</th>
<th>Type of Rehabilitation Program</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal/Emotional</td>
<td>• Offending Behaviour Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitude</td>
<td>• Offending Behaviour Program</td>
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<td>Associates</td>
<td>• Associate Counselling Group</td>
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<td>Drug Abuse</td>
<td>• Drug Abuse Rehabilitation Program</td>
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<td>• Relapse Prevention Group</td>
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<td>Employment</td>
<td>• Employment Counselling Group</td>
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<td>Family/Marital</td>
<td>• Family Relationship Group</td>
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<td>Community Functioning</td>
<td>• Community Reintegration Group</td>
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_Hong Kong (China): Risks and Needs Assessment_

Those who are at ‘high’, ‘moderate’ or ‘considerable’ risk of re-offending will be given high priority to participate in the program. Those with low motivation, will attend a Responsivity Enhancement Program to increase their response to counselling and to strengthen their motivation to change for the better. Hong Kong (China) reported that in 2014 and 2015, 26,985 inmates and 26,926 inmates had participated in the programs.\(^{58}\)

- **Welfare and counselling services**

Rehabilitation Officers provide counselling services to the inmates who have personal issues and difficulties in adjusting to prison life. Cultural, musical, sporting and hobby activities are held to unveil the inmates’ talents and potential as a way of developing positive self-image.

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\(^{58}\) According to the APCCA statistics, the total prisoner population in Hong Kong (China) in 2014 and 2015 were 8,906 inmates and 8,284 inmates, respectively. See [http://www.apcca.org/library.php?page=resources](http://www.apcca.org/library.php?page=resources).
• **Pre-release Reintegration Orientation Course**

This course helps pre-discharged inmates to prepare for their reintegration into the community. Information is given regarding social welfare services, education and social facilities, legal assistance, labour market information, job interview techniques, medical services, community resources and interpersonal skills.

• **Psychological services**

The services include professional assessment, counselling and treatment provided by clinical psychologists who provide regular rehabilitation progress reports to institutional management, the courts and statutory review boards to assist in their decision-making and management of the inmates.

Specific psychological programs are provided to help PICs to gain in-depth understanding of their psychological qualities, to reflect on their offending history, to help them to make positive changes, and to minimise their risk of re-offending. Female PICs are more likely than male PICs to have emotional disorders, have been abused and have self-harm tendencies. Thus, since 2011, the HKCSD has collaborated with academics to set up a specialised treatment unit (‘PSY GYM’) for female PICs and to provide gender-specific programs for the ‘Treatment on Emotional Problems’ and ‘Enhancement of Personal Growth’. The PSY GYM has been mentioned above under Agenda Item 2, in this report.

HKCSD has received various accolades in recognition of the quality treatment provided at the PSY GYM and its gender-responsive approach to meet the needs of female PICs. In 2013, it was awarded the *Gender Mainstreaming Award* and in 2015, it received the *Civil Service Outstanding Service Award*.

• **Education program**

Young PICs attend half-day compulsory education. Adult PICs attend tutorial and hobby classes as well as self-study courses or distance learning. In 2014, 688 PICs sat for 763 public examinations with 72% passing the examinations. In 2015, 1,017 candidates sat for 1,103 public examinations with a success rate of 75%. In Between 2011 and 2015, 10 PICs have been awarded Bachelor degrees and four received Master degrees.

• **Industries and vocational training**

Young PICs attend half-day compulsory vocational training (theoretical and practical components) in the following industries:
- **Technical:** Decorative joinery, building, mechanical, plumbing and pipe-fitting, metal work and computer drafting and design.
- **Commercial:** Office and commercial practice, commercial and graphic design, and retail and office operations.
Service: Food and beverage, elementary Cantonese cooking and kitchen operations, café assistant training, coffee house operations, laundry, cleaning and various hairstyling and beauty courses.

To enhance the adult PICs’ employment opportunities, the HKCSD has proactively collaborated with professional training bodies to provide more than 40 diverse and market-orientated vocational training courses (full time and part time) and to provide the PICs with recognised qualifications. In 2015, about 1,400 adult PICs enrolled in vocational training courses with 2,882 qualification examinations and trade tests being undertaken. Some of the courses include the following:

- Technical: Painting and decorating, forklift truck operator, overhead crane operator, electrician, joiner, metal worker.
- Commercial: Retail, word processing, computer multi-media production and programming, digital film editing, tailoring, spreadsheet processing, computing skills.
- Personal: Coffee house operations, dim sum making, horticulture, cosmetics and nail technician, chef, catering and banquet attendant, professional taxi driver, pet groomer and shop assistant, florist, pest controller.

Family Support

An Inmate-Parent Program is available to young PICs to help them improve their communication with their families and for family members to be involved in the rehabilitation process. In addition, to boost the PICs’ self-esteem, family members attend the Certificate Presentation Ceremonies which acknowledges the PICs’ academic achievements.

Community engagement

There is limited public funding to support released PICs in the community. HKCSD has therefore implemented a number of initiatives to reach out to members of the public:

- To generate recognition, acceptance and support for released PICs in the community, and
- To seek their engagement in offender rehabilitation as part of HKCSD’s community education in crime prevention.

Effective strategies include television variety shows; television documentary-drama series; Job Fairs; NGO Forums; Symposiums on Employment for Rehabilitated Persons; Certificate Presentation Ceremonies for PICs; and the Rehabilitation Pioneer Project (this Project has been discussed in detail in this report under Agenda Item 2, above).

HKCSD also works closely with about 80 NGOs to provide voluntary work training to PICs as opportunities for PICs to repay society. The training programs and community service work have enhanced PICs’ self-image and built their resilience to develop a healthy and crime-free lifestyle.

(iv) Statutory supervision after discharge

Young PICs, adult PICs and those in the Detention Centre, Rehabilitation Centre, Training Centre and DATC are released under various statutory supervision schemes. The duration of the supervision is
generally 12 months, but for those released from the Training Centre are placed on a 3-year supervision scheme.

The Supervising Officers provide supervision, regular contacts, home visits, work/school visits, job referrals, community resources referrals, counselling and crisis intervention. Under the *Half-way House Program*, released PICs can reside at a half-way house which provides a supported transitional period as they adjust to their new life. They attend work or school during the day and return at night. The *Half-way House Program* has been discussed under Agenda Items 2 and 4, above.

After completing the supervision period, supervisees who have been assessed to require (and are willing to receive) counselling services will be referred to NGOs for follow up. This is part of HKCSD’s *Continuing Care Project* for released PICs.

**(d) INDIA**

The presentation from India started with a quote from Nelson Mandela: “*Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world*”. Having an effective education system within the prisons enables inmates to gain skills and qualifications which can help them to re-settle in society.

**(i) Legal framework**

In India, the management and administration of prisons falls in the domain of the State governments. It is governed by the national *Prisons Act 1894* and the Prison manuals of individual state governments.

The States therefore have the primary role, responsibility and authority to change the current prison laws, rules and regulations. The Central Government provides assistance to the States to improve security in prisons, for the repair and renovation of old prisons, medical facilities, development of borstal schools, facilities to women offenders, vocational training, modernisation of prison industries, training to prison personnel, and for the creation of high security enclosures.

**(ii) Education programs**

Primary, secondary and tertiary education are available to the inmates. Study Centres associated with the Indira Gandhi National Open University (‘IGNOU’), New Delhi National Institute of Open Schooling (‘NIOS’) have been set up. IGNOU provides distance education to over four million students around the world. The Indian government pays the fees for inmates enrolled with IGNOU and NIOS. In addition, study materials are provided free of charge to them. IGNOU and NIOS offer various graduate, post graduate and diploma courses. About 1,989 inmates are enrolled with IGNOU and about 7,403 with NIOS.

**(iii) Vocational training**

Different types of vocational training courses are run at each prison. They are categorised as follows:

- **Textile**: Cloth, blankets and doormats manufacturing; tailoring and cutting; and embroidery.
• **Furniture**: Household and office furniture; and repair and maintenance work.
• **Printing and press**: Screen printing; book binding; and producing envelope and stationery.
• **Rural vocational training**: General and organic farming; animal husbandry; horticulture; floriculture; and irrigation methods.
• **Electrical and mechanical**: Electrical, motor binding, tractor mechanical courses, and iron welding courses; and making steel utensils.
• **Arts and Fine arts**: Courses include bamboo, wood and leaf artwork; doll making; clay modelling; wall painting; music, dance and drama; cooking and baking; training in radio presenting.

(iv) **Motivational, spiritual and yoga classes**

Motivational camps, spiritual counselling and yoga classes are provided to inmates to help them adjust to prison life and to restore their minds and physical wellbeing.

(v) **Rehabilitation and reintegration through Open Jails**

India showcased the Nav-Jeewan Open Jail. Open jails provide the following benefits to the inmates:
• Prisoners with good behaviour satisfying certain norms prescribed in the prison rules are admitted in open prisons. Ability to increase their educational and vocational skills, and employment opportunities.
• Group approach to rehabilitation.
• As open jails are minimum-security, the inmates can live with their families and move freely in the community as part of their reintegration process.

To date, 17 States have functioning Open Jails in their jurisdiction. Rajasthan has 29 open jails, the highest number in India.

(e) **JAPAN**

(i) **Correctional Treatment Programs (‘CTP’): Assessment and components**

At the commencement of their sentence, all new inmates are assessed so that a Correctional Treatment Program (‘CTP’) can be devised to suit their needs and for rehabilitation purposes.

The assessment process is thorough and inmates are assessed according to the following matters:
• **Characteristics of the inmate**: The types of characteristics include whether the inmate is a female; a juvenile under 16 who needs to be housed in juvenile training school; has mental disorders or disabilities that require appropriate accommodation and heath care needs; a foreign national; sentenced to more than 10 years’ imprisonment.
• **Criminal tendencies**: Persons with or without advanced criminal tendencies.

The CTP has the following components:
• **Prison work**: This includes general prison work and vocational training.
• **Guidance for Reform**: This covers General and Special Guidance for Reform (discussed below).
• **Guidance in education**: This covers supplementary and special education.
(ii) **General Guidance for Reform**

The *General Guidance for Reform* is provided to all inmates. It includes:

- Understanding and sympathising victims’ feelings.
- Orderly lifestyle and sound thinking to promote mental and physical health (through lectures, interviews, reading, and physical education).
- Lifestyle and community integration (through correspondence education, provision of occupational knowledge and interpersonal relationships).

(iii) **Special Guidance for Reform**

The *Special Guidance for Reform* is conducted by specialists to a group of inmates. It focuses on six areas: education on the impact of crime on victims; guidance on drug abstinence, withdrawal from organised crime groups, prevention of repeat sexual offending, traffic safety and job assistance.

The Corrections Bureau has devised a ‘standardised program’ to ensure that all prisons implement a uniform program. The ‘standardised program’ together with the inmates’ characteristics and the particular prison’s features, enables each prison to establish a viable ‘practical program’.

- **Education on Victim Impact:**

  The purpose is to encourage inmates to understand how their offending behaviour has affected the victims so that they will not re-offend. The program is conducted through audio and video education materials, group work and guidance by guest speakers (such as crime victim support group members, victims and their families on their pain, suffering and emotional damage).

  This program is conducted in all the penal institutions. In 2014, 964 inmates completed it.

- **Guidance on Drug Abstinence:**

  The purpose is to encourage inmates to recognise the harmful effects of drugs and drug addiction; to understand the issues that led to drug addiction; and to consider concrete drug prevention strategies.

  This program is conducted in 76 institutions, through group work and guidance by staff from self-help organisations. In 2014, 6,694 inmates completed the program.

- **Guidance on Withdrawal from Organised Crime Groups:**

  The purpose is to encourage inmates to recognise the anti-social nature of organised crime groups; to understand the issues that led to participation in organised crime groups; and to give them the courage and will to leave the group.
This program is conducted in 36 penal institutions which accommodate organised crime group members. It is conducted in collaboration with the police and the Prefectural Centres for the Elimination of *Boryokudan* (organised criminal gangs).\(^\text{59}\) In 2014, 556 inmates completed it.

- **Guidance on Traffic Safety:**

  The purpose is to encourage the inmates to recognise the importance of compliance with traffic laws; their responsibility for an accident; to understand the issues that resulted in the traffic accident; and to respect human life.

  The program is conducted in 55 penal institutions. In 2014, 2,036 inmates completed it.

- **Job Assistance Guidance:**

  The purpose is to encourage inmates to acquire good attitude and behaviour in the workplace and to acquire the skills to resolve problems in the workplace through role plays and mock scenarios. Lectures on social skills training and counselling are also provided.

  The program is conducted in 64 penal institutions. In 2014, 3,290 inmates completed it.

- **Guidance on Prevention of Repeat Sexual Offending:** This program is discussed in detail below under “Sex Offender Programs”.

(f) **KOREA**

The presentation from the Korea Correctional Service (‘KCS’) gave an overview on how it provides support to inmates for their eventual release into the community. The support is provided through an education system for inmates, and a rehabilitation plan in the community. They cover the following areas:

- Integrated Support System for inmates who are soon to be released.
- Family Relations Recovery Program.
- Expansion of intermediary treatment facility in the community (Hope Centres).
- Sex Offender Treatment Program (discussed further below).
- Drug Offender Treatment Program (discussed further below).

(i) **Integrated Support System**

In Korea, the KCS Correctional Headquarters administers the treatment of inmates in correctional institutions. However, the Crime Prevention Policy Bureau administers the treatment and support of ex-inmates in the community. Both organisations have strict budget controls. It is not easy for released inmates to adjust to a new life in the community particularly when they have limited support. The KCS recognises the importance of providing a seamless treatment and support structure to the inmates in prison and in the community.

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\(^\text{59}\) For more information about ‘*boryokudan*’, please see [https://www.britannica.com/topic/boryokudan](https://www.britannica.com/topic/boryokudan). Also known as ‘*yakuza*’.
Thus, in 2015, the KCS and the Crime Prevention Policy Bureau implemented an *Integrated Support System* to prepare inmates for their release under a 3-stage structure:

- **Stage 1 - Corrections and Rehabilitation**: A prior interview is held for inmates to be released.
- **Stage 2 and Stage 3 - Corrections and Rehabilitation**: Integrated support is provided through cooperation between the administrative units at KCS Correctional Headquarters and Crime Prevention Policy Bureau to ensure that the requisite support is provided in the community.

**Case Example**: The KCS has collaborated with a company to operate an ‘intermediate treatment facility in regional society’ in two locations. Released inmates work for the company in return for dormitory-style accommodation being provided by the company. The ability to work for the company has boosted the confidence of the ex-inmates to return to society.

**(ii) Family Relations Recovery Program**

For successful reintegration into the community, Korea recognises the importance of providing opportunities for inmates to re-unite and strengthen their relationship with family members, a key element in oriental culture. A number of strategies have been adopted:

- **Family Meeting Day**: Each year, between 12,000 and 15,000 inmates participate in this event. Five family members per inmate are invited to spend one to two hours with him/her at the correctional facilities.
- **Family Visit House**: Each year, about 1,500 to 2,000 inmates are allowed to spend one or two nights with their linear ascendant and descendant family members in a house located within the correctional facility premises. Conjugal visit is seen as an important incentive and valuable opportunity for prisoners and their families to truly reunite prior to release.
- **Family Love Camp**: Each year, about 2,000 inmates are allowed to spend valuable time with their children who have become the head of the family during the inmates’ incarceration period. The camp is held twice per year in the auditorium of the correctional facility.
- **Family Visit**: All inmates including those on remand are allowed family visits. The visits take place in the living room of a house within the premises of the correctional facility. When necessary, emergency support service is available for the inmates and their families.

**(iii) Expansion of intermediary treatment facilities in the community (Hope Centres)**

Over the years, Korea has introduced a number of innovations to improve the management of long term prisoners. In 2009, the first House of Hope was established to provide a secure but more open living environment for selected prisoners who were within 12 months of release. Accommodation consists of single rooms, a communal area, shared computer and other amenities.

Since 2009, more Hope Centres have been built including the Miryang Hope Centre (opened in 2013); Anseong Hope Centre (2014) and the Asan Hope Centre (2016). Each of these Centres have five bedrooms with twin beds, a fitness room, lounge, laundry room and kitchen for 10 inmates. On weekends, the inmates participate in various social, cultural, religious and voluntary activities.

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60 Korea’s House of Hope was first discussed at APCCA in 2012 (please see N Morgan and I Morgan, *APCCA Report 2012* at [http://www.apcca.org/library.php?page=resources](http://www.apcca.org/library.php?page=resources) under Agenda Item 4).
(g) THAILAND

The presentation from the Department of Corrections of Thailand was on ‘SOFT prison’ concept. This is an innovative way of resolving prison overcrowding and boosting the effectiveness of rehabilitation and reintegration.

(i) Impact of prison overcrowding on Rehabilitation Programs

Over the years, Thailand has moved away from the rigid custodial theme of ‘retribution’ to the ‘rehabilitation’ of offenders to protect their basic rights and support their reintegration into the community. Briefly, the Rehabilitation Programs include:

- Formal education, vocational training, and personal education by using library resources.
- Mental health counselling.
- Dharma which is a form of Buddhist meditation.
- Welfare support and recreational activities for inmates who are elderly, disabled, pregnant and female inmates with children.

However, Thailand has been struggling with severe prison overcrowding since 2003 when the ‘war on illicit drugs’ gained popularity. This resulted in an influx of drug offenders to Thailand’s prisons, which contributed to prison overcrowding. At 1 October 2016, about 70% of the prison population were serving sentences for drug offences.

Prison overcrowding has impacted on the prisoners and prison staff, and the delivery of effective rehabilitation programs:

- Large amounts of capital and energy have been used to resolve overcrowding issues in prisons which meant limited resources have been allocated to develop rehabilitation programs.
- Overcrowded conditions in prisons affect the inmates’ physical and mental well-being which impact on human rights issues.
- Prison officers develop stress, confusion and fear whilst working in overcrowded environments. This puts pressure on the officers’ daily work as they try to balance their custodial work with their rehabilitation work.
- Insufficient facilities and scarcity of trained staff have impacted on the delivery of rehabilitation programs to the inmates.

To resolve the impact of overcrowding and to enhance the rehabilitation and reintegration process of its inmates, the Thai Department of Corrections has developed the concept of ‘SOFT prison’.

(ii) What is a ‘SOFT Prison’?

The ‘SOFT’ Prison stands for the following words which enables staff to grasp the concept of a SOFT Prison in a meaningful way:

- Separation: This means that suitably qualified inmates should be separated from the rest by accommodating them in facilities that are not prison-like to facilitate their pre-release program in a stress-free environment. The separation is a way of mitigating the overcrowding crisis.
• **Optimising**: This means making use of minimum security prisons to its maximum/optimal utility and modifying the prison structure to be located closer to the community.

• **Fast**: It takes only 6 months to construct the facility and can be easily modified or dismantled when required. Wooden structures are used which keep costs down. Thus, it can be called a ‘temporary mobile rehabilitation centre’.

• **Treatment**: This means providing more meaningful and humane treatment of the inmates by providing a 12-week **Intensive Pre-release Program** that:
  - Ensures the successful rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates into the community.
  - Enhances public safety.
  - Fosters better collaboration between various agencies, governmental departments and NGOs.

The concept of a SOFT Prison is akin to a Rehabilitation Centre. It is anticipated that the SOFT Prison Project will be rolled out as follows:

• Constructing SOFT Prisons within the premises of 17 minimum security prisons (6 open correctional institutions and 11 minor prisons). Each SOFT Prison will have the capacity to house 500 to 1,000 inmates.

• Implementing the project in three phases over three years with the proposal to transfer 9,000 inmates to those facilities each year. Thus, 2,700 inmates will be transferred or released earlier than their sentence terms akin to being released on parole.

• Building a facility on 16,000 square metres of land within the premises of each of the 17 minimum-security prison. Each facility will have dormitories on two levels with an internal guard room; ablution areas; laundry area; multi-purpose area and a guard tower. Some facilities will allocate an area for agriculture and marching.

• Providing a compulsory 12-week **Intensive Pre-release Program** to suitably qualified inmates.

• Establishing an information network system to share information amongst the relevant agencies to facilitate the rehabilitation and reintegration of the inmates.

In 2016, the Thai Parliament approved 330 million bhat (about US$870,000) for the project. The Department of Corrections of Thailand has recently launched the construction of 17 newly approved facilities and the ongoing implementation of seven available facilities.

(iii) **How are inmates selected?**

The Parole Board selects suitably qualified inmates to be transferred to the SOFT prison. They must satisfy the following criteria:

• Good prison conduct.

• A prisoner serving a prison sentence for the first time for a general offence or a minor drug offence.

• The balance of the prison term is less than five months.

• Family support in the community.
(iv) Compulsory 12-week Intensive Pre-release Program

As mentioned above, the SOFT prison is akin to a Rehabilitation Centre. Therefore, a critical component is the inmate’s participation in the Intensive Pre-release Program which has three focal areas over the 12-week period:

- 6 weeks of physical and disciplinary training by military offices and correctional staff.
- 12 weeks of mental rehabilitation such as counselling, meditation and life planning counselling with social workers.
- 252 hours of occupational/vocational training conducted by qualified teachers from the local community. Vocational training includes course in cooking, mechanics, air-conditioning repairing, electrician, hair dressing, and manicure and pedicure.

The objectives of the program include the following:

- To boost the effectiveness of the rehabilitative treatment of the inmates by encouraging them to reform themselves to be a better person, to develop self-conscious on morality, and to generate self-determination to pursue their goals in life and not to re-offend.
- To enhance the collaboration between the family members, community members and support organisations.
- To provide an opportunity for the internal divisions of the Department of Corrections to integrate their respective work harmoniously. For example, firstly, the planning division will develop an appropriate curriculum for the program. Secondly, the personnel division will collaborate with the correctional staff training institute to train prison staff.
- To assist the released inmate’s social reintegration, a Memorandum of Understanding will be entered into with potential employers in the community to increase the inmate’s chances of employment. Released inmates will be followed up by probation staff to ensure that appropriate supports are provided.

(v) SOFT Prison Pilot project at Bann Neun Soong Open Correctional Institution

A pilot project was launched for 483 inmates (282 males and 201 females). They were released on special parole from prison to the Bann Neun Soong Open Correctional Institution from 1 January 2016 to 25 March 2016.

Overall, Thailand reported that the pilot project revealed a number of flaws and areas that needed improvement, such as:

- A better evaluation system to accurately track the effectiveness of the program and statistics on recidivism rates.
- Collecting comprehensive information of all inmates from the time of entry and release from prison.
- Developing a computer-based information system that captures each inmates’ information that can be shared between the Department of Corrections, and the local administrative and provincial administrative agencies. This will be one of the main challenges in the near future.
Nevertheless, Thailand believes that the compulsory pre-release program in the SOFT prison project will prove to be an invaluable scheme to improve the effectiveness of the rehabilitation of its inmates.

**VIETNAM**

Vietnam’s *Law on Crime* requires that sentenced inmates be provided with effective and efficient offender rehabilitation programs. The General Department of Police for Criminal Sentence Execution and Judicial Support, Ministry of Public Security have several initiatives for offender education and rehabilitation in prison and in the community.

Examples of the initiatives that have been implemented in collaboration with the Prison Department include the following:

(i) ‘*Repentance and Inclined to the Good*’ Contest

The above contest is organised each year in the prisons to raise the inmates’ self-awareness of their offending behaviour, the impact on the victims and families, and the inmates’ willingness to start a crime-free and drug-free life. About 23,000 offenders have submitted written articles which provide an avenue to rethink and share their thoughts in the open.

(ii) ‘*Hope of Change*’ Painting Contest

About 230 inmates from 33 prisons around the country have participated in the contest by submitting their art work. Painting is another avenue for the inmates to express their feelings and awareness of their wrongdoing as part of their rehabilitation process. This strategy is working well and a Board of Editors has been set up to compile themed paintings into meaningful lessons for the inmates during civic classes.

(iii) ‘*Saying Sorry Letters by Offenders*’ Contest

About 110,000 inmates have participated in the voluntary letter writing competition which helps them to take responsibility for their wrong-doing, and to apologise and seek forgiveness from the victims and their families. Several Restorative Talks have been organised for the offenders and the victims with officers from local authorities undertaking mediation roles. As a result, many offenders have been forgiven and have been able to ‘move on’ in their lives to be law-abiding citizens.

The concept of *Restorative Justice* is a new and effective mediation approach in Vietnam that is helping the offenders and the victims in a positive way. In Vietnam, a traditional proverb ‘*Chasing the goers but not chasing the comers*’ supports the inmates to be better citizens after serving their sentences.

Collaboration between the Prison Department and the People Police Publishing House has resulted in the publication of a collection of ‘*Saying Sorry Letters by Offenders*’ that have been used as a

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61 In the Solomon Islands, the *Sycamore Tree Project* which embraces its *Chupu* tradition and the concept of *Restorative Justice*, has been applied with great success (please see Agenda Item 4, above). This was also discussed at APCCA in 2015 - please see N Morgan and I Morgan, *APCCA Report 2015* at [http://www.apcca.org/library.php?page=resources](http://www.apcca.org/library.php?page=resources) under Agenda Item 4.
teaching tool in the prison libraries and cells for the inmates to steer in the right path during their incarceration period.

In addition, some of the letters have been broadcasted on the radio with a request to community members to accept the inmates when they are released into the community. The program aims to help community members to understand the plight and hardship faced by ex-inmates when they are released. It aims to eliminate the stigma, discrimination and hatred faced by ex-inmates.

(iv) Cultural Performance Contests

Being involved in cultural performances (such as traditional dancing, singing and acting) provides an opportunity to inmates to express themselves, discover their ability to perform, and for inmates to demonstrate their skills/talents. Practising the routines helps inmates to occupy themselves in a positive way, and keeps them happy and contented with their achievements.

Thus, the Prison Department liaises with authorities involved in cultural performances, to hold cultural performance contests in the prisons for the inmates. This initiative is supported by the community.

(v) Rehabilitation and reintegration programs for young offenders

Various activities/programs have been organised by the Vietnam Youth Union Association and the Prison Department in collaboration with the local youth associations to assist young offenders. They include ‘Lightening a Dream for a Bright Future’; ‘Inclined to the Good Hope’; and seminars on ‘Parents and Love’ and ‘Human Journey to the Healthy Community’.

As the name implies, the activities/programs and seminars provide support, hope and encouragement to the young offenders to turn away from crime upon their release from prison. Each year, thousands of the participants have benefited from the programs by gaining employment and being law-abiding citizens.

(vi) Reintegration Project to support female inmates

The project is an initiative between the Prison Department and the Vietnamese Women Association which recognises that female inmates have different needs to their male counterparts. Activities and programs to support the female inmates’ reintegration into the community include the following:

- Open Talks on the Dignity of Vietnamese Women.
- Programs on ‘Dream of Coming Back’ and ‘Mother, Family and the Offspring’.
- Ex-offenders are invited to attend the talks so that they can share their experiences with the inmates.

(vii) Legal education and counselling services

For the past five years, the Prison Department and the Vietnam Law Association have an agreement for the latter to provide legal education and counselling services to inmates before their release. Consequently, inmates are more aware about law and crime. This has reduced recidivism rates.
(viii) Bank loans

Released inmates are given bank loans to start up their own small businesses. Local entrepreneurs and fund raising activities have made the bank loans a viable scheme. Being given the opportunity to set up their own small business has opened the doors to thousands of inmates to start afresh and have a stable life with their families, without turning to crime. Several organisations provide support.

In summary, Vietnam’s legal framework regulates how sentences are to be implemented in the prisons. The Prison Department has devised ways in which the rehabilitation and reintegration of the inmates can be done in an effective and efficient way, in collaboration with stakeholders. These initiatives also educate the inmates and help their reintegration that protects community safety.

(i) UNAFEI

The presentation from UNAFEI was on the effectiveness of an Anger Management Program that has been adopted in Japan for its prison staff (to improve prison management), and for offender rehabilitation. A prison environment can be challenging and can cause stress and anger which can impact negatively on inmates as well as on prison officers.

(ii) What is ‘Anger Management’?

The term ‘anger’ is not the same as ‘angry’. ‘Anger’ refers to the chaotic state of various emotions. Being angry is one way to express anger. When people feel anger, frustration, sadness, or loneliness, they tend to become confused about their feelings, and hence express their anger and frustration against people who are unrelated to the issue. They also repeat the same behaviour patterns or hide their feelings and emotions. Thus, Anger Management is a program to develop a person’s ability to organise these chaotic feelings/emotions and to look at situations objectively so that he/she can manage such feelings and avoid negative behaviour patterns.

Over the years, UNAFEI found that prison officers experience work-related stress as they tend to suppress their emotions to maintain patience in their daily interactions with inmates. The increase in the number of inmates, including those with specific needs and treatment needs, has compounded overcrowding issues and stress on officers and inmates. Anger Management can help to reduce the officers’ stress (and thereby improve prison management) and assist in offender rehabilitation.

(ii) Process of Anger Management

The Anger Management program has six steps:

- Step 1: Recognise the behaviour pattern of the target person (prison officer or inmate).
- Step 2: Understand the reason for the behaviour of the target person.
- Step 3: Acceptance of oneself.
- Step 4: Learn new coping strategies.
- Step 5: Apply the new coping strategies.
- Step 6: Consolidate the new ways of behaviour, thinking and feeling.

Steps 1 and 2 are very important and are practised intensively through role-plays.
Step 1 includes an assessment or analysis of the behaviour pattern by dividing the incident caused by the target person into ‘Triggers’ and ‘Reactions’. This helps to identify the target person’s behaviour patterns. The cause and effect of the target person’s behaviour are deduced through dialogue/interviews with the target person. The interview session takes only five minutes.

In overcrowding situations, it is possible for prison officers to spare five minutes to have a dialogue with an inmate for offender treatment. During Stage 1, it is important not to ask the true reason for his/her behaviour because in many cases, the target person does not know why. It is important to understand his/her feelings through active listening techniques.

The key matters for effective anger management are:

- Finding patterns that trigger anger.
- Understanding the reasons for the triggers.
- Prohibiting “why”.
- Active listening techniques.

(iii) Anger Management training for prison staff in Japan

Since 2009, the Correction Bureau of Japan has required all correctional staff to attend anger management training. Dozens of mid-level officers of penal institutions, juvenile training schools and juvenile classification homes have completed the training course at the Training Institute for Correctional Personnel conducted by experts in anger management. The training included role plays where participants were able:

- To develop awareness of stress levels (such as understanding the pattern of ‘anger explosion’).
- To analyse the causes of work-related stress.
- To apply anger management techniques and appropriate solutions to resolve those problems.

After the training, these trained senior officers delivered lectures on anger management to the officers at their own institution.

In May to June 2013, 12 overseas participants from eight countries and seven Japanese participants took part in UNAFEI’s 154th International Training Course on ‘Stress Management of Correctional Personnel – Enhancing the Capacity of Mid-level Staff’. Likewise, the participants benefited from sharing their experiences and applying anger management techniques to various stressful situations.

(iv) Anger management for inmates: A Case Study at Nara Juvenile Prison

The Nara Juvenile Prison accommodates inmates aged between 16 and 25. About 10 years ago, many juveniles were violent each day. The types of violence included killing or injuring an inmate; violence against an inmate; killing or injuring a staff member; and violence against a staff member. The juveniles received disciplinary punishment or were confined in protection cells. As a result, there were few opportunities for interventions such as rehabilitation programs.

An education specialist decided to help by implementing interventions to address the juveniles’ violent behaviours, and anger management techniques were introduced by experts from Waseda University. As a result, the number of violent incidents decreased.
Japan: Annual number of violent incidents in Nara Juvenile Prison

The presentation showed the statistics on the number of juveniles who had committed violent offences whilst in the prison from 2006 to 2012. As the table shows, since anger management techniques have been applied, the number of violent incidents has decreased dramatically.

3. ‘DE-RADICALISATION’ PROGRAMS

The term ‘de-radicalisation’ refers to the process of persuading people who believe in extreme and violent religious or political ideologies to adopt more moderate views.

The term is most commonly used in the context of terrorists who claim to have been pursuing their interpretation of Islam. However, the vast majority of Muslims are totally opposed to violent extremism, and Muslim-majority countries in the region (including Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia) have been at the forefront of attempts to tackle radicalisation. It must also be recognised that the problem extends much further. In Europe, the USA and parts of Asia, acts of violent extremism have been committed by people holding quite different beliefs, such as right wing racists and fanatical religious sects.

Tackling violent extremism presents serious problems in relation to prison management and offender rehabilitation. Some offenders may claim to be ‘political prisoners’ or ‘freedom fighters’ not criminals, and may argue that their actions were justified. And some may be well-connected to powerful subversive groups in the community.

(a) INDONESIA

The presentation from Indonesia was on the strategies it has adopted to address the challenges in the management of terrorism prisoners.

(i) Terrorism prisoners: Legal framework, statistics and challenges

Indonesia has several pieces of legislation regarding the implementation of the rights of its inmates. Some examples include:

- Government Regulation Number 33 and 57 of 1999: Treatment and guidance of inmates.
- Regulation of the Minister for Justice and Human Rights Number 21 of 2013: Terms and procedures for granting remission, assimilation, visiting family furlough, parole, furlough before release and conditional furlough.

Indonesia has 243 prisons, 215 detention houses and 20 juvenile prisons. As at 25 August 2016, it had 200,957 prisoners with a prison capacity of 118,635 prisoners. The prison overcrowding rate is 59% (82,322 prisoners). As at 25 August 2016, Indonesia had a total of 227 terrorism prisoners held in its prisons around the country. The total includes two juveniles, two detainees and two emergency law offenders.

(ii) Profiling and placement of terrorism prisoners

In Indonesia, profiling is done in collaboration with various agencies including the Attorney, corrections, police, National Agency for Combating Terrorism, academics and experts in the field:

- ‘Profiling’ is an activity of recording the behaviour of a person (or a group) where his/her psychological characteristics are analysed with the aim of predicting or estimating his/her capacity in a particular field.

- ‘Psychological profiling’, also known as behavioural, criminal personality, and criminal profiling, is a method used by criminal investigators to develop profiles for murders, rapists, and other violent criminals who have not been apprehended.

- ‘Offender profiling’, also known as criminal profiling, is an investigative tool used by law enforcement agencies to identify likely suspects (descriptive offender profiling) and analyse patterns that may predict future offences and/or victims (predictive offender profiling).

There are three categories of terrorism prisoners:

- High risk: Ideologists
- Medium risk: Militants
- Low risk: Followers

Those falling in the high risk and medium risk categories are placed in a special block or cell. Those in the low risk group are placed with mainstream prisoners.

(iii) Terrorism prisoners: Challenges and solutions

The main challenges for Indonesia are:

- Managing the behaviour of terrorism prisoners.
- Terrorism prisoners’ resistance to the government’s treatment program.
- The radicalisation of individuals or group to adopt increasingly extreme political, social, or religious ideals and aspirations that reject or undermine the status quo or undermine contemporary ideas and expressions of freedom of choice.

Thus, the following strategies have been implemented to address the above challenges:

- **Policy:** As part of Indonesia’s policy, the *Regulation of the Director General of Corrections 2010: Procedure Treatment of High Risk Inmates* was declared together with a treatment program for high risk terrorism prisoners.
• **Capacity building:** Prison staff attend various training courses such as Conflict Management Training; Life Skills Training; and Training on Terrorist Management in prisons and regional terrorism threats to prison headquarters. There are instructors who have been specially trained in these areas.

• **Intelligence Unit:** The unit offers religious dialogue, management conflict and vocational training.

• **Placement of terrorism inmates:** They are detained in several prisons around Indonesia in Special Housing Units (high and medium risk inmates) or integrated with mainstream (low risk inmates).

(iv) **Security management**

The following measures have been adopted to enhance security in prisons:

• Routine searches.

• Using IT-based systems to enhance prison security (such as tele-visit systems, CCTV, infra-red ray and metal detectors, signal jammers).

• Preventing the entry of prohibited items.

• Applying rule and regulations to enforce security measures.

(v) **Cooperation and collaboration with organisations**

The Indonesian Prison Department recognises the importance of profiling potential terrorism offenders and managing terrorism inmates that protects the security and safety of its prison staff, other inmates and the community. Therefore, there is cooperation and collaboration with local and international organisations to meet this objective:

• **Government agencies:**
  o National Agency for Combating Terrorism
  o Special Detachment 88 for Anti-terrorism

• **International institutions:**
  o United Nations Inter-regional Crime and Justice Research Institute
  o International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program

• **Non-governmental organisations:**
  o *Aliansi Indonesia Damai* (‘AIDA’) or *Indonesia Peace Alliance*. AIDA was established to make Indonesia a more peaceful country through the role of victims and former perpetrators of terrorism.
  o *Yayasan Prasasti Perdamaian* (Institute for International Peace Building). The Institute was established in January 2008 in response to threats of terrorism and acts of terrorism. Terrorism has created many victims directly and indirectly (including those who have to deal with the stigma as terrorists for the rest of their lives).

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62 For more information, please see [http://aida.or.id/](http://aida.or.id/). Translation is available on the website.
63 For more information, please see [https://prasasti.org/](https://prasasti.org/).
The Institute focuses on developing and deepening understanding of peace and conflict, political violence, terrorism and other transnational crimes. Its objective is to promote peace, including through dialogue.

- **Search for Common Ground.** This organisation has been working in Indonesia since 2002, by collaborating with civil society, national executive and legislative bodies, and law enforcement officers to build a peaceful and plural Indonesia without violent conflict. It uses dialogue, innovative leadership trainings and creative multi-media productions to promote tolerance, understanding and peace.

**(b) MALAYSIA**

(i) **Laws and policies against terrorism**

Malaysia’s policy on terrorism include:
- Denouncing any form of terrorist acts.
- Protecting hostages’ lives and property.
- Preference for negotiated solutions.
- No exchange of hostage to resolve the crisis.
- Strike action as a last resort following negotiation failure.

There are several laws regarding terrorism in Malaysia:
- **Security Offences (Special Measures) Act 2012** (‘SOSMA’)
- **Prevention of Crime (Amendment and Extension) Act 2014** (‘POCA’)
- **Prevention of Terrorism Act 2015** (‘POTA’)
- **Special Measures against Terrorism in Foreign Countries Act 2015** (‘SMATA’)

(ii) **Statistics in 2016, and security/safety management**

- **SOSMA:** In 2016, there were 107 detainees (103 males and 4 females) held in custody under SOSMA. Of the total, 82 were Malaysian nationals and 25 were foreigners. For security and safety, the 107 detainees are held in 14 prisons located in nine States in Malaysia. One foreign detainee is held in the Sungai Buloh prison in West Malaysia whilst 24 foreign detainees are at Kota Kinabalu in East Malaysia.
- **POTA:** There were 12 Malaysian nationals detained under POTA in two prisons.
- **Security and safety measures:** Standard Operating Procedures have been devised to manage the detainees that protect the safety and security of staff and other inmates. Matters include placement, activities and access to visits.

(iii) **De-radicalisation Program for POTA detainees**

- **Approach and Strategy**

  As can be seen in the diagram below, Malaysia aims for a prudent and diplomatic approach in changing the ideology of POTA detainees by collaborating with other agencies and the detainees’ families.

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64 For more information, please see [https://www.sfcg.org/indonesia/](https://www.sfcg.org/indonesia/).
• **De-radicalisation Program: Integrated Rehabilitation**

The De-radicalisation Program has three phases and contains various modules and topics:
- **Phase 1** is conducted by the Prisons Department of Malaysia (‘PDM’).
- **Phase 2** is conducted by the PDM, the Ministry of Home Affairs (‘MOHA’) and the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (‘DoIDM’).
- **Phase 3** is conducted by PDM, MOHA, DoIDM and the Royal Malaysian Police (‘RMP’).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
<th>Phase 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duration:</strong></td>
<td>Up to 6 months</td>
<td>7 to 12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Module:</strong></td>
<td>Orientation</td>
<td>Reinforcement of Personal Attributes and Discipline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Topics covered:</strong></td>
<td>Shaping Oneself, Self-reflection, Self-management</td>
<td>Social Skills, Morality, Spirituality, Criminal Behaviour, Security (Part 1), Thought (Part 1), Psychology (Part 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agencies:</strong></td>
<td>PDM</td>
<td>PDM, MOHA, DoIDM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POTA detainees attend the Program which contains an integrated rehabilitation module that covers the following components: Social skills; Self-management skills; Financial management skills; Patriotism; Psychology; and Re-integration.

• **De-radicalisation Program: Integrated Evaluation**

As depicted in the diagram below, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Prisons Department of Malaysia and the Royal Malaysian Police (‘RMP’) are involved in the evaluation process. The RMP uses **Digital Voice Stress Analysis** each time a detainee attends a program.65

65 A **Digital Voice Stress Analysis** is a procedure used for credibility assessment, truth verification or to determine psychological stress profiles. The technology has been used for over 50 years. Manufacturers of Voice Stress Analysis typically claim it can be employed to detect deception in a variety of settings such as police interviews, insurance claims, and social benefit claims.
The Parole Board will extend the Detention Order of a POTA detainee who has attained a weak score in the evaluation process. Those who have achieved an excellent score will have a strong possibility of early release from prison.

4. PROGRAMS FOR SEX OFFENDERS

Sex offences take many forms. Victims can be adults or children, male or female, and strangers, acquaintances or family members. The nature of the conduct varies widely too: some offences involve ‘rape’, some involve some other form of sexual contact, and some involve people accessing offensive and degrading sexual material online. Similarly, the motivations of offenders will differ. Some may be motivated by sexual desire, and others by a desire to humiliate and control the victim.

Many strategies are available to reduce the risk of re-offending by sex offenders. They include psychology-based sex offender treatment programs, the use of drugs, and the electronic surveillance of offenders in the community.

(a) FIJI

(i) Statistics for sexual offences between 2013-2015

Between 2013 and 2015, Fiji has seen a continuous increase in the number of inmates convicted of sexual offences. The types of sexual offences include unnatural offences, indecent assault, defilement, attempted rape, rape and sexual assault. Some offenders have convictions for multiple offences.

The number of prisoners who have committed offences other than rape and indecent assault has been less than five for 2013-2015. But for the period 2014-2015, the number of prisoners convicted of rape increased by 46% (from about 50 prisoners in 2014 to about 85 in 2015). The number of prisoners convicted of indecent assault in 2013 was about 10, but the number has increased to nearly 20 in 2014 and 2015.
(ii) Age comparison

The table shows the age groups of the prisoners who have been convicted of sexual offences. There is a sharp spike in the number of prisoners aged between 36-45 years in 2015 by 47% compared to 2014. There has also been a dramatic rise in the number of sex offenders aged between 18-25 years between 2013 and 2015. The number of offenders aged 66 years and over has remained constant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age groups</th>
<th>18-25 years</th>
<th>26-35 years</th>
<th>36-45 years</th>
<th>46-55 years</th>
<th>56-65 years</th>
<th>66-75 years</th>
<th>76+ years</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fiji: Age comparison of prisoners convicted of sexual offences

(iii) Sex Offender Treatment Program

The Sex Offender Treatment Program is conducted at the Suva Correction Centre. The program has two phases with the respective modules as shown in the diagram.

(b) HONG KONG (CHINA)

(i) Sex Offender Evaluation and Treatment Unit

In 1998, Hong Kong (China) established a Sex Offender Evaluation and Treatment Unit. It was the first residential treatment unit for sex offenders in East Asia. The Unit offers the following structure:

- A thorough psychological assessment to determine the inmate’s risk of re-offending, treatment needs and psychological needs.
- A range of specialised programs to address their emotional and psychological issues, and offending behaviour.
- A therapeutic environment which promotes mutual care and support to facilitate their psychological change.
- Inmates participate in group activities to instil positive psychology such as gratitude and appreciation.
• Being a residential unit, the inmates attend group treatment, and live and work together with opportunities to practice and consolidate what they have learnt (such as mood management and relationship skills).
• Where necessary, inmates may be prescribed medication to better manage their sexual impulses. However, taking these medications is done voluntarily.

(ii) **Sex Offenders Orientation Program (‘SOOP’)**

Inmates who have been convicted of sexual offences are referred from the penal institution to the Unit to participate in the *Sex Offender Orientation Program*. The program involves group therapy and individual treatment, and covers seven modules:
- Understanding Offending Behaviours
- Self-esteem Enhancement
- Sex Attitudes Restructuring
- Mood Management
- Relationship Skills Enhancement
- Healthy Sexuality
- Self-Management Plan

Upon completion, participants who have been assessed to be of low re-offending risk will be returned to their original penal institution. Those assessed with moderate to high risk of re-offending will be referred to participate in either a Moderate Intensity Program or High Intensity Program depending on their levels of risks and needs.

(iii) **Treatment Advisory Panel**

To enhance the quality of the treatment programs, a Treatment Advisory Panel has been set up to periodically review the existing programs, to benchmark with international standards and to provide invaluable professional advice. The panel consists of local and international experts.

(c) **JAPAN**

The presentation from Japan concentrated on the effectiveness of its *Guidance on the Prevention of Repeat Sexual Offending* by distinguishing the recidivism rates of released sexual offenders who had participated in this program and those who had not.

(i) **Overview of the Guidance on the Prevention of Repeat Sexual Offending**

The program has been designed for inmates who have committed sexual offences and have been assessed to benefit from attending the program. It is conducted in 19 penal institutions. In 2014, 492 inmates completed the course.

The purpose of the program is to encourage inmates to be aware of:
- Their offending behaviour.
- Any problems (such as distorted cognition that may lead to sexual offending).
- Lack of self-control and ways to improve it.
• Their individual relapse prevention strategies that can be applied effectively.

The program is based on Cognitive Behavioural Therapy and is implemented through a combination of the following:
• Group work (two instructors for a group of eight inmates).
• Individual tasks (homework and essays).
• Individual support as needed (individual counselling by an instructor).

(ii) Structure of the Guidance on the Prevention of Repeat Sexual Offending

Suitably assessed inmates are divided into three levels of intensity (high, middle and low intensity) according to their risk of re-offending and the severity of issues that might lead to sexual offending.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject and Term</th>
<th>High Intensity</th>
<th>Middle Intensity</th>
<th>Low Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orientation (1 or 2 units)</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation course (4 units)</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Course</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-control</td>
<td>Required (26 units)</td>
<td>Required (26 units)</td>
<td>Required (14 units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deviant cognition &amp; modification (11 units)</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpersonal relationship &amp; intimacy (9 units)</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotion control (8 units)</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sympathy &amp; understanding of victims (10 units)</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance (3 units or more)</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total duration:</td>
<td>8 months</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Japan: Intensity and Duration of Guidance on Prevention of Repeat Sexual Offending*

The table shows the intensity levels and duration of the program. A suitably adapted program is conducted for mentally impaired inmates who have committed sexual offences.

(iii) Review on the effectiveness of the Guidance on the Prevention of Repeat Sexual Offending

• Review purposes and the research team:

A review on the effectiveness of the program was conducted at Fuchu Prison on 2,147 sex offenders who were released from Japanese prisons during the period 1st July 2007 to 31st December 2011. Of that total, 1,198 of the offenders participated in the program and 949 did not.

The review was conducted for the following reasons:
• To assess the recidivism rates of these sex offenders.
• To verify the effectiveness of the program.
• To use the results to improve the program and to develop new ones.

• Review methodology:

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Fuchu Prison is one of the largest prisons in Japan.
The recidivism rates for the three years after the offenders’ release dates were obtained by adopting the following benchmarks:

- The type of original offence (rape, forcible indecency, disturbing public peace by sexual indecent act and committing a crime on a victim aged under 13 years).
- The type of re-offence (all crimes, sexual crimes, violent crimes and other crimes).
- The intensity level of the program (high, medium or low intensity).

**Review findings:**

The report was completed in 2012. The following recidivism rates were found for the cohort that participated in the program (‘Group A’) and for those that did not (‘Group B’).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benchmark</th>
<th>Those who participated (Group A)</th>
<th>Those who did not participate (Group B)</th>
<th>Probability of re-offending by Group B compared to Group A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recidivism rates of all crimes by all subjects</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
<td>1.25 times higher than Group A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recidivism rates of crimes other than sexual and violent crimes by all subjects</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>1.59 times higher than Group A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recidivism rates of all crimes by rape offenders</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
<td>The result statistically proved the efficacy of the program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recidivism rates of all crimes by attendees of the high intensity program</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
<td>46.4% (high risk offenders)</td>
<td>1.54 times higher than Group A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recidivism rates of all crimes by attendees of the low intensity program</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>12.6% (low risk offenders)</td>
<td>The result statistically proved the efficacy of the program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Japan: Recidivism rates of sex offenders who did and those who did not participate in the Guidance on the Prevention of Repeat Sexual Offending*

Overall, the findings reveal that the recidivism rates of those who did participate in the program are lower than those who did not, and therefore, the program did prevent re-offending to a certain extent. However, certain issues have come to light, including:

- The need to understand the specific problems of each inmate such as deviant sexuality and anti-social orientation.
- The need to provide targeted guidance to address those specific problems.

A review meeting was held in 2013 with the attendance of invited external specialists. The specialists advised that the program would be more effective if the program instructors were trained on how to address the specific problems of the individual inmates.

As a consequence, specialised training is provided to the program instructors on an annual basis, by external experts.
(iv) Anti-libido drugs and electronic surveillance of sex offenders

Currently, Japan does not prescribe anti-libido drugs for sex inmates. This is because these drugs have negative side effects such as hindering the physiological functioning of the person and susceptibility to liver disease, thrombosis and osteoporosis. Researchers have disparate views on the efficacy of the different types of anti-libido drugs. Thus, the validity of prescribing anti-libido drugs to inmates is under discussion in Japan.

The use of electronic surveillance restricts the movements of released sex offenders in the community. The Corrections Bureau of Japan does not have any jurisdiction over the use of electronic surveillance. It believes that careful consideration is needed before such system is adopted (such as the justification for implementing the system; to what extent it prevents re-offending; the impact on offenders and their families).

(d) KOREA

Over the past few years, Korea has strengthened its Sex Offender Treatment Programs in the following ways.

(i) Implementation of the intensive Sex Offender Program for high risk sex offenders in 2016

The Sex Offender Treatment Program is conducted at three levels:

- Basic program (implemented in 2013): 100 hours’ duration. All correctional institutions run this basic course.
- Concentrated program (implemented in 2014): 200 hours’ duration. Eleven correctional institutions offer this program.
- Intensive/In-depth program (implemented in 2016): 300 hours’ duration. This is a new initiative that targets inmates who are at high-risk of committing a second sexual offence. The 6-month intensive program has been devised to include modules such as distorted sexual consciousness and improvement of empathy ability, conducted at the Correctional Psychology Therapy Centres in five institutions.

The above Programs have been tailor-made to meet the needs of sex offenders. They are allocated to the relevant program according to their risk of re-offending and the completion order time imposed by the court.

(ii) Development of an electronic management system for the Sex Offender Treatment Programs

Korea has built an effective electronic management system that registers each sex offender’s risk level; completion order time ordered by the court; classification screening (namely basic, concentrated or intensive level); and participation in the program.

Korea plans to develop a ‘psychology treatment effectiveness appraisal tool’ to assess the participants after their completion of the program.
(e) SOLOMON ISLANDS

The presentation from the Corrective Service Solomon Islands (‘CSSI’) was on its voluntary *Faith-based Sex Offending Program* which was implemented at the Rove Central Correction Centre in 2015 to address the criminogenic needs of the prisoners serving sentences for sexual offences.

(i) Statistics and profile of sex offenders

Between 2007 and 2016, the number of inmates serving sentences for sexual offences at the Rove Central Correction Centre increased dramatically from 18% to 34%. In 2016, there were 22 inmates serving sentences for rape; 17 for indecent assault; 6 for defilement and 4 for incest. They came from all walks of life including village elders and young juveniles. Many were illiterate.

Generally, the sex offenders in the Solomon Islands have the following profile:

- They are opportunists. They commit a sexual offence when an opportunity presents itself, rather than actively seeking out a victim.
- They have little self-restraint and succumb easily to temptations and perceived provocations.
- They commit sexual offences when they are drunk.
- Juveniles commit sexual offences when in a group.
- Many of the victims are in a familial relationship to the perpetrator including step-parents who have abused their step-children.
- Many victims are women whom the perpetrator perceive as ‘easy’.

(ii) Development of the *Faith-based Sex Offending Program*

Over the years, it has been a challenge for the CSSI to offer sex offender treatment program to its inmates. Firstly, the CSSI has limited access to human behaviour professionals to deliver a suitable program. Secondly, sex is a taboo subject in the Solomon Islands. Previously, the CSSI had approached semi-faith counsellors (who had received training in counselling after the ethnic tension) to provide counselling to the inmates, but this did not work out.

The sharp rise in the number of sex offenders over the past few years signaled the urgent need to devise a sex offender treatment program that meets the needs of the offenders, the providers and CSSI; namely:

- Designed around verbal communication (as many sex offenders are illiterate).
- Addresses offending behaviour through recognised theories.
- Able to be delivered by semi-professionals at all CSSI’s Correctional Centres.
- Inclusive of Solomon Islands’ culture, custom and faith.
- Sustainable and does not require vast resources.

As a consequence, the *Faith-based Sex Offending Program* was created.
(iii) **Nature and Components of the voluntary Faith-based Sex Offending Program**

- **Nature of the program – voluntary and culturally sensitive**

  As the majority of the sex offenders are illiterate, verbal communication is used in the program. The program targets all sex offenders but participation is voluntary and is conducted over ten 3-hour sessions. However, participants can progress at their own pace. The program sets a new direction for the treatment of indigenous sex offenders as it has been designed to reflect Solomon Islands’ customs, culture and traditions.

  There are two qualified and experienced program facilitators:

  o The first facilitator is a former CSSI officer and past Director of Programs and Industry who has a year’s working experience in New Zealand as a faith counsellor with the New Zealand Corrections Service. He visits Rove Central Correction Centre on most Sundays as part of his Prison Ministry role and has completed the Prison Fellowship Solomon Islands Training in Reconciliation and Restorative Justice.

  o The second facilitator is a Pastor with a Master in Education and experience in counselling. He was the past principal and Director of the Ministry of Education.

- **Narrative Therapy and Group Therapy**

  **Narrative Therapy** is an empowering and collaborative form of therapy that recognizes that people have natural skills and experiences that can guide change in their lives. It helps the sex offenders to view their past behaviour within a social and cultural context.

  The session begins with a message on the values and the problem topic including selected Bible passages. The counsellor helps the offenders to make a new story/narrative about themselves so that they can identify a common thread to connect their actions and choices in life. The process helps the offenders to better understand their offending behaviour and how to address them.

  **Group Therapy** forms a large part of the program. Offenders with the same or similar problems share their stories in a group setting. The group members realise that they are not alone with the problem, and they acquire new insights and knowledge to change in the right direction.

- **Cognitive Behavioural Therapy**

  Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (‘CBT’) is based on the premise that sex offenders have many cognitive distortions (or ‘thinking errors’) that give them ‘permission’ to commit sexual offences. CBT is effective when the participants develop for themselves the ability to recognise and overcome cognitive distortions.

  An important component of CBT is helping the offenders to develop their own *Relapse Prevention Plan* to prevent them from re-offending in the future. The participants share their respective *Relapse Prevention Plan* in a group setting. The aim is to obtain agreement from all participants on how they can lead a crime-free, fulfilling and safe lifestyle in the community.
Four-step program combining Narrative Therapy and CBT

- **Step 1:** This involves a life review of the participant’s family and community, tribal norms for male-female relationships, and traditional punishments for sex offenders. It includes the impact of Solomon Islands’ colonial history; the role of women in society and women’s rights in 2015; domestic violence; and the consequences for family of abusing drugs and alcohol.

- **Step 2:** The aim is for participants to disclose and accept full responsibility for their sexual offending history/behaviour and be aware of their consequences through victim impact testimonies.

- **Step 3:** The aim is to identify and challenge the thinking patterns that contributed and maintained the offending behaviour by giving the participants the strategies to change their cognitive behaviour and to address the impact on the victims.

- **Step 4:** The focus is on identifying future situations that increase the risk of re-offending so that appropriate relapse prevention strategies can be ascertained.

- **Faith component:** References to relevant passages of the Bible are discussed so that participants fully understand the sanctity of marriage, that women are to be protected, and that those who commit sexual offences should take full responsibility for their actions.

The final three steps incorporates *Relapse Prevention Strategies* that combines state of the art interventions with cultural appropriateness. The issues discussed during **Step 1** are repeated throughout the duration of the program. Participants will share their stories at the appropriate time to reflect and take full responsibility for their past, present and future actions. The facilitators will constantly monitor the progress of each participant and will take note of those who do not show remorse for their offending behaviour.

**Victim Impact Panel and the Sycamore Tree Project**

The Panel consists of two or more victims who are willing to give a testimony about the emotional and physical harm that they and their families have suffered as a result of being sexually abused. The verbal testimony can have a very powerful and empowering healing effect on the victims. The offenders listen in silence and are not allowed to speak or ask forgiveness from the panel members. Panel members do not speak directly to their respective offenders.

The aim is to have reconciliation through the *Sycamore Tree Project* if the victim supports it. Solomon Islands’ unique *Sycamore Tree Project* has now seen many successful reconciliation cases in the Solomon Islands. This project was first discussed at APCCA 2015 and is also discussed under Agenda Item 4 above.

(iv) Selecting participants and their role in the program

The following selection process applies:

36th APCC Tianjin, China - Better Correction, Better Reintegration

- The offenders are advised that program participation is voluntary. However, those who do not complete the program will not be considered for parole. They are given information about the program and the facilitators.
- Case managers identify and refer potential participants to the facilitators.
- The facilitators interview and assess the offender’s preparedness to complete the program and submit a report to the case managers. The interview is for 20 to 30 minutes.
- The case managers provide, in confidence, details of each offender’s sexual offences to the facilitators.
- Offenders who are excluded from the program, will be given the reasons by the facilitators. Any refusal to participate in the program will be recorded in the offender’s case file.
- The program commences with the facilitators and selected participants to agree on confidentiality. If a participant does not engage actively in the program after the first four sessions, he will be asked to leave the program. Participants usually tell their story (and admission of guilt) during the fifth, sixth or seventh session. Those who do not show any remorse for their offence will have this matter noted in their case management file.

(v) Program outcomes

Since it commenced in March 2015, more than 40 inmates have completed the program with the following results:
- 86% stated that the program had changed the way they think about the role of women in the Solomon Islands.
- 94% said they benefited greatly from the program.
- 100% agreed that they now take responsibility for their offences.

Feedback from the participants include the following positive comments:
- “This program make me sorry too much for what I did was very bad, now I want to reconcile.”
- “This was of real worth to me and will help me not only with my problem with my life, every prisoner should do this program.”
- “I learn some good things I didn’t know before and the Pastor taught us a lot.”

The facilitators provided the following feedback:
- “Attendees had made really significant changes and had far greater understanding of their offending and its impact on their victim, for many first consideration of empathy as a concept.”
- “Most of them had made a set decision to change their offending behavior and had committed to not re-offend.”
- “He believed all were really trying to follow thinking to modify their behavior.”

5. PROGRAMS FOR DRUG OFFENDERS

Alcohol and drugs affect people’s ability to think and act rationally, and can result in serious criminal offences being committed. The drugs used by offenders vary across the region. For example, in Australia the biggest problems at present are probably meth-amphetamine (‘ice’) and alcohol, but
abuse of new synthetic ‘designer drugs’ is increasing, as is the abuse of prescription painkillers (such as oxycodone), anti-depressants and sleeping tablets.

In Pacific Island nations, alcohol is generally still the biggest issue. In Fiji, drug offenders attend a Substance Abuse and Drug Addiction Program and an Alcohol and Other Drugs Program.

(a) KOREA

Korea has carried out systematic and professional Drug Rehabilitation Programs to assist its drug offenders to settle in the community following their release from prison. There are two types of Drug Rehabilitation Programs:

- **Basic program**: Each general correctional institution in Korea has conducted the basic program more than once a month.

- **Special program**: Since 2001, eight correctional institutions have been designated as ‘special educational institutions’ to deliver an intensive program twice a year for inmates with high improvement possibility amongst the cohort of drug offenders. The 3-month program includes enhancing the offenders’ motivation to abstain from drugs and self-help meetings.

(b) HONG KONG (CHINA)

Since 2012, about 38% of Hong Kong (China)’s prison population have a history of drug abuse or drug addiction. In 2015, it was found that the inmates have abused heroin, methamphetamine and/or ketamine. The majority (51%) have abused heroin followed by methamphetamine and ketamine.

(i) Drug addicts detained at the Drug Addiction Treatment Centre (‘DATC’)

A drug abuser who has been convicted of minor offences can be ordered by the court to be detained at the Drug Addiction Treatment Centre (‘DATC’) for treatment and rehabilitation for two months to a maximum of 12 months, followed by 12-month statutory supervision. A Board of Review determines the length of time that the inmate spends at the DATC by examining the inmate’s progress and his/her likelihood of leading a drug-free life after release.

Whilst at the DATC, inmates are given medical treatment, physical tests and psychological counselling as part of their rehabilitation treatment program. In addition, they attend the following treatment programs:

- **Responsivity Enhancement Program**: This includes motivation to change, perceived usefulness of treatment and perceived possibility of success and self-efficacy.

- **Abstinence Maintenance Program**: This deals with the problems of drug abuse; identifying high risk situations relating to relapse; and developing relapse prevention strategies.

- **Intensive Treatment Program**: This facilitates cognitive and behavioural changes in inmates and maintaining drug abstinence.

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68 Please see [http://www.drugfreeworld.org/drugfacts/prescription/ketamine.html](http://www.drugfreeworld.org/drugfacts/prescription/ketamine.html) for more information on ketamine.
- **Relapse Prevention Course**: This covers relapse prevention strategies and rebuilding family relationships.

Rehabilitation Officers assist the inmates during their rehabilitation process and reconciliation with families. These officers also supervise the inmates who have been released on Supervision Orders.

The table below depicts the success rates of inmates who have participated in DATC programs. The success rates refer to a case expired without re-conviction and drug relapse. The increase in the percentage rates over the years reflect the effectiveness of the programs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Success rates</td>
<td>43.6%</td>
<td>46.8%</td>
<td>51.4%</td>
<td>52.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Hong Kong (China): Success rates - DATC programs*

Drug addicts who have not been ordered to be detained at the Drug Addiction Treatment Centre are held at one of five correctional institutions that have adopted the *Project for Adult Offenders with Drug Abuse Problem*.

This community partnership project was launched in 2009 in collaboration with NGOs which involves in-centre group intervention and individual counselling. The main objectives are to raise cognitive awareness of the participants’ drug problems, and to enhance their motivation for drug abstinence. For six months after their release into the community, they can access continuity of care services (such as drug counselling services), community support (such as employment, leisure, and family relationships) and management of relapse prevention strategies.

### 6. CHALLENGES AND THE WAY FORWARD

The presentations showcased a wide range of initiatives that have been implemented in offender education and rehabilitation in prison and in the community. Effective rehabilitation programs can benefit the offender, their families and the community as there will be fewer crimes committed. As succinctly summarised by *Hong Kong (China)*, there are four critical factors to ensure that released inmates do not re-offend and to protect community safety:

- Safe custody.
- Effective and timely rehabilitation programs from pre-sentence assessments and custodial programs to statutory supervision after discharge).
- Offenders’ responsivity and determination (to counselling, treatment programs and to start anew).
- Community support for offender rehabilitation.

The countries also identified the challenges and solutions to those challenges.

*China* adheres to the guideline of combining punishment with the reform of criminals. For the future, China continues its efforts to:

- Facilitate the successful return of prisoners to society and transforming them into law-abiding citizens.
- Ensure that the education, vocational training and correction of prisoners accord with scientific rules and prisoner composition.
• Continue to improve the quality of education, vocational training and correction of the prisoners.
• Maintain a low recidivism rate.

The challenges for Fiji are the lack of treatment programs and providers for sex and drug offenders, and facilities to segregate them. For the future, Fiji is committed to strengthening the re-entry and reintegration process for its inmates; promoting value and cultural based programs in prisons and in schools; and promoting certified skills programs for the inmates.

Hong Kong (China) has identified a number of strategies to provide education and rehabilitation to those in custody and in the community. The way forward for Hong Kong (China) includes the following:
• A Consultancy Study on Social Costs of Crime is underway to identify the harm (including economic and other losses) caused by criminal activities to society, the individual offender, victims and families. It is anticipated that the findings will help HKCSD to better understand the costs arising from a person’s incarceration and to devise better rehabilitation programs.
• A Review and Development of Rehabilitation Programs provided by the Drug Addiction Treatment Centre is also being conducted. It is reviewing the matching programs under the Risks and Needs Protocol, vocational training and counselling programs in order to explore effective ways to tackle ‘recalllee’ problems (such as risk factors related to their drug relapse).
• HKCSD will continue to strengthen the coordination and collaboration with community members and NGOs, and will identify service gaps and overlaps for improvement.
• HKCSD will continue to formulate strategies for the long-term development of rehabilitation programs that supports persons in custody and ensures community safety.

For the future, India continues to provide a holistic educational, vocational and spiritual program for the rehabilitation and reintegration of its inmates.

Indonesia’s presentation was on the strategies it had adopted to address the challenges in the management of terrorism prisoners. The main challenges are managing the terrorism prisoners, their resistance to the government’s treatment program and the radicalisation of individual or groups to adopt extreme political, social or religious ideals. To address these challenges, Indonesia has adopted the following strategies:
• Implementing treatment programs for terrorism prisoners.
• Training staff on terrorist management and conflict management.
• Setting up an Intelligence Unit.
• Improving security in prisons.
• Collaborating with local and international organisations and NGOs to profile potential terrorism offenders and to manage terrorism prisoners that protects the security and safety of its prison staff, other inmates and the community.

Korea’s presentation was on the Integrated Support System to provide a seamless support structure for inmates in prison and in the community; and the treatment for sex offenders and drug offenders. For the future, Korea aims to implement the following initiatives:
• Establish more ‘intermediate treatment facility’ in regional areas with companies whereby released inmates provide work to the company in return for accommodation by the company.
• Develop a ‘psychology treatment effectiveness appraisal tool’ for inclusion in the Sex Offender Treatment Program.
• Continue to provide community support to released drug inmates so that they will not re-offend.

Japan showcased its Guidance on the Prevention of Repeat Sexual Offending for inmates who have been convicted of sexual offences. The way forward for Japan is:
• To improve the expertise of its program instructors through annual specialist training delivered by experts.
• To include in its treatment program, the latest knowledge/strategies to address the inmates’ offending behaviour.
• To share the knowledge and expertise of its program instructors with other officers.
• To make every effort to prevent released sexual offenders from re-offending.

Malaysia explained its De-radicalisation strategy, program and evaluation for those detained under its Prevention of Terrorism Act 2015 (‘POTA’). The aim of the de-radicalisation process is to protect national security and social cohesion and to prevent the unwanted ideology from infecting the community. For the detainees, the aim is to correct their distortion of Islamic teaching and to assist the re-integration into the community.

The Solomon Islands explained its Faith-based Sex Offending Program that commenced in March 2015 at the Rove Central Correctional Centre. It represents a new direction in the treatment of indigenous sexual offenders as it combines state-of-the-art interventions with modules that respect the custom, culture and traditions of the people of the Solomon Islands. The program is affordable, sustainable and is facilitated by trained and experienced professionals. For the future, the Correctional Service of the Solomon Islands has the following goals:
• Expand the program to the provinces
• Lower the number of offenders
• Increase the number of skilled providers
• Raise awareness about the program
• Provide regular training to the providers
• Monitoring the recidivism rates of released sex offenders who have completed the program

Thailand’s ‘SOFT prison’ concept provides an innovative way to resolve prison overcrowding and to boost the effectiveness of the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders. It can be built quickly and is similar to a Rehabilitation Centre. It provides a 12-week compulsory Intensive Pre-release Program to suitably qualified inmates, delivered in a stress-free environment. The challenges for Thailand include:
• Lack of facilities and staff.
• Limited knowledge about computer-based information sharing system.
• Degree of reluctance by community members to accept and employ released prisoners.

The long term plan for Thailand includes:
• Referring all pre-release inmates to a SOFT prison.
• Improving its vocational training courses to reflect the local livelihood and types of employment opportunities.
• Constructing 17 SOFT prisons throughout the country by 2017.
• Training prison staff and engaging experts especially in facilitating the pre-release of inmates.
• Engaging with the community to support the rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates.

For the future, Vietnam will continue to:
• Develop and improve the rehabilitation programs and education for its inmates.
• Provide safety in its prisons.
• Reduce the recidivism rates.
• Protect community safety.

UNAFEI explained the effectiveness of applying Anger Management techniques in Japan’s correctional institutions to alleviate the stress experienced by prison officers and to treat violent inmates. For the future, UNAFEI will continue to deliver training courses in Anger Management and hopes to extend the training as a way to treat and de-radicalise inmates.

In conclusion, during the presentations and discussions, the delegates benefitted from sharing ideas, challenges and best practices in providing education and rehabilitation programs to the inmates in prison and in the community. There is no doubt that this topic will be featured again at future conferences as corrections departments focus on the rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates (that meet their specific needs and offending behaviour) which ensures security and safety in the prisons, lowers the recidivism rates and thereby protects community safety.
CONFERENCE BUSINESS

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to the relevant clauses in the Joint Declaration (see Appendix A), APCCA has both a Finance Committee and a Governing Board. The roles of the Finance Committee and the Governing Board and the rules regarding membership are set out in the Joint Declaration.

The conference week commenced with the Finance Committee meeting on Sunday 16th October 2016. This was followed by a Governing Board meeting to discuss a number of matters and to consider possible recommendations to be taken to the full conference. The Facilitators and Summary Presenters Group meeting commenced after the conclusion of the Governing Board meeting.

FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING
Sunday 16th October 2016

One of the roles of the APCCA Secretariat is to administer the APCCA Fund, and this role is undertaken by the Hong Kong (China) branch. The Report of the APCCA Finance Committee is provided in Appendix G. The Report on the Administration of the APCCA Fund is at Appendix F.

Please note also the discussions under ‘Governing Board Meeting’ and ‘First Conference Business Session’ regarding membership of the Finance Committee.

GOVERNING BOARD MEETING
Sunday 16th October 2016

Under Clause 14(f) of the Joint Declaration, the members of the Governing Board 2015-2016 consisted of:

- **2016 host (and Chair):** China
- **Two future hosts:** Fiji (2017) and Malaysia (2018)
- Three immediate past hosts: Thailand (2015); India (2013) and Brunei (2012)
- **Four elected members:** Australia (elected in 2012); Malaysia (2013); Japan (2015); and Macao (China) (2015)
- **Three rotating members:** Korea, Kiribati and Indonesia
- **APCCA Secretariat:** Hong Kong (China) and Singapore

In accordance with the Joint Declaration, the Rapporteurs act as Secretary to the Board.

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69 The original Joint Declaration was signed in 2002 in Bali, Indonesia (see APCCA Report of 2002), including the original wording of Clause 14. However at the 2004 conference in Singapore, Clause 14(f) was inserted stating: “(f) Next host membership – the hosts the next Annual Conference” as members of the Governing Board (please see APCCA Report of 2004 for the amendments made). Clause 14(f) was then amended at the 2014 conference in Canada to include the hosts of the next two Annual Conferences.
1. Open and Welcome

Under the Joint Declaration, the Chair of the Governing Board is the Conference Host. The meeting commenced with a warm welcome from Mr Kang Yu (Inspector of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, People’s Republic of China) who chaired the meeting. This was followed by introductions by members present.

⇒ The Board members formally thanked Mr Kang and the Ministry of Justice, People’s Republic of China for hosting the conference and also expressed their appreciation to his staff for organising the conference. Members also thanked the Municipality of Tianjin for their generous hospitality in providing the venue and logistics.

2. APCCA Secretariat Report 2015-2016

The APCCA Secretariat Report was presented by Mr Yau Chi-chiu, Commissioner of the Correctional Services Department of Hong Kong (China). The report outlines the Secretariat’s activities in 2015-2016 and is included as Appendix H to this report.

⇒ The Board thanked Mr Yau for presenting the report. It thanked Hong Kong (China) and Singapore for their invaluable contribution as the APPCA Secretariat to the organisation and resolved that the ‘APCCA Secretariat Report 2015-2016’ be tabled to the Conference.

3. Report on the Administration of the APCCA Fund (1st August 2015 - 31st July 2016)\(^70\)

Hong Kong (China) is the Administrator of the APCCA Fund. Mr Yau briefed members on APCCA’s financial position in accordance with the APCCA Fund Administrator’s Report. A copy of the report is provided in Appendix F. As in previous years, the APCCA’s financial position continues to be healthy.

In accordance with the terms of the Joint Declaration, the financial statements of the APCCA Fund were certified by an accounting professional, and together with the APCCA Fund Administrator’s Report, was presented to the Governing Board for endorsement before tabling at the Annual Conference.\(^71\) Mr Kang thanked Mr Yau for presenting the report to the members.

⇒ The Board thanked Mr Yau for presenting the report. It thanked Hong Kong (China) for its role as Fund Administrator and for the excellent work done in managing and producing the financial statements. It resolved that the ‘Report on the Administration of the APCCA Fund’ and the ‘Report of the APCCA Finance Committee’ be tabled at the Annual Conference.

4. Future Hosts

In representing the Fiji delegation, Ms Salote Panapasa confirmed that Fiji would be hosting the conference in 2017. However, the dates are yet to be confirmed.

\(^70\) Clause 30 of the Joint Declaration originally stated that “The financial year of the APCCA ends on 30 September”. However, at the 2013 conference in India, Clause 30 was amended to: “The financial year of the APCCA ends on 31 July”.

\(^71\) See Clause 32 of the Joint Declaration (as amended in 2013).
Dato’ Sri Haji Zulkifli bin Omar, Director General of the Malaysian Prison Department, formally confirmed that Malaysia was happy to host the conference in 2018. The last time that Malaysia hosted the conference was in 2008 where it was held on the island of Langkawi. Mr Kang thanked Malaysia for offering to host the conference.

Mr Desmond Chin, Commissioner of Singapore Prison Service formally advised the Board that Singapore would be pleased to host the conference in 2020. Mr Kang noted that Singapore had previously hosted the conference in 2004 and thanked Singapore for its willingness to host the conference again.

Professor Morgan advised the Board that there were no offers as yet, to host APCCA in 2019 and in 2021 onwards. However, member jurisdictions can approach Professor Morgan or Mrs Irene Morgan during the conference week or thereafter if they are interested in hosting the conference or wish to obtain more information.

⇒ The Board expressed its great appreciation to Fiji, Malaysia and Singapore for offering to host APCCA in 2017, 2018 and 2020. The Board offered its best wishes and support to Fiji, Malaysia and Singapore. The Rapporteurs and Secretariat said they would be happy to advise and assist the future hosts in organising the conference.

⇒ The Board resolved to advise the Conference that Fiji, Malaysia and Singapore had confirmed to host the conference in 2017, 2018 and 2020; and that Members interested in hosting the conference in other years, or seeking more information, can discuss the matter with Professor Morgan and Mrs Morgan.

5. Confirmation of APCCA members:

The Board noted the following current APCCA members:
(1) Australian Capital Territory, Australia
(2) New South Wales, Australia
(3) Northern Territory, Australia
(4) Queensland, Australia
(5) South Australia, Australia
(6) Tasmania, Australia
(7) Victoria, Australia
(8) Western Australia, Australia
(9) Brunei Darussalam
(10) Cambodia
(11) Canada
(12) China
(13) Hong Kong (China)
(14) Macao (China)
(15) Fiji
(16) India
(17) Indonesia
(18) Japan
(19) Kiribati
(20) Korea
Malaysia
Mongolia
New Zealand
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Thailand
Tonga
Vietnam

6. Appointment of the Rapporteurs

The appointments of Professor Neil Morgan and Mrs Irene Morgan as the Rapporteurs will expire after the 2016 conference.

In accordance with Clauses 25 and 26, the Board recommended that Professor Morgan and Mrs Morgan be appointed as the Rapporteurs for three years. Professor Morgan and Mrs Morgan thanked the Board and said that they were honoured to continue in the role for the next three years. The Board thanked the Rapporteurs for their services, contribution and dedication to APCCA and for accepting to undertake the three-year term as Rapporteurs.

Rightarrow Pursuant to Clause 25, the Board recommends that Professor Morgan and Mrs Morgan be appointed as Rapporteurs for three years, and that this recommendation be endorsed by the Conference.

7. Governing Board membership for 2016-2017

The membership of the Governing Board is set out in Clause 14 of the Joint Declaration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017 host:72</th>
<th>Fiji (Chair)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2 future hosts:73 | Malaysia (2018)  
2019 Host (to be advised) |
| 3 immediate past hosts:74 | China (2016)  
Thailand (2015)  
Canada (2014) |
| 4 elected members: | Malaysia (elected in 2013)  
Japan (elected in 2015)  
Macao (China) (elected in 2015)  
[One vacancy] |

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72 See Clause 14(a) of the Joint Declaration
73 See Clause 14(f) of the Joint Declaration (as amended at the 2014 conference in Canada to include two future hosts).
74 See Clause 14(e) of the Joint Declaration.
With regard to ‘elected members’, Professor Morgan explained that Clause 14 of the Joint Declaration provides that there will be 4 elected members. An elected member will step down after 4 years' service, but will be eligible for re-election. Australia would step down in 2016, having been elected in 2012.

Professor Morgan explained that under Clause 14, the rotating membership for 2016-2017 will consist of three reversed alphabetically chosen states/territories attending the 2016 conference – namely, India, Cambodia and Brunei Darussalam.

⇒ The Board resolved to report on the current situation to the Conference; and to invite members to nominate to be an ‘elected member’ (with an election to be held by ballot during the course of the conference if there were more than two nominations).

8. Appointment of Agenda Topics Committee members

Professor Morgan explained that the role of the Agenda Topics Committee was to select the topics for the 2017 conference, based on suggestions submitted by member countries by Tuesday 18th October). The topic for Agenda Item 1 would not change but four more topics were needed for Agenda Items 2 to 5. The Rapporteurs would review all the suggested topics and make recommendations to Committee members at a meeting on Wednesday 19th October.

Members of the Governing Board were invited to volunteer as members of the Agenda Topic Committee. The following member countries volunteered to be on the Committee:
- China
- Fiji
- Malaysia
- Singapore
- Hong Kong (China)
- Australia

⇒ The Board resolved to advise the Conference of the above membership and that membership was open to other member countries if they wish to be on the Committee.

9. Other business

There was no other business.

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75 See Clause 14(e) of the Joint Declaration.
76 See Clauses 20 and 24 of the Joint Declaration.
BUSINESS SESSION 1
Monday 17th October 2016

1. Open and Welcome

Mr Kang Yu chaired the meeting and gave a warm welcome to all delegates and observers. The Conference Business Session 1 considered the following items:

2. APCCA Secretariat Report

The APCCA Secretariat is jointly held by Hong Kong (China) and Singapore. Mr Yau Chi-chiu, Commissioner of the Correctional Services Department of Hong Kong (China) reported on the Secretariat’s activities in 2015-2016. Copies of the Secretariat’s Report were distributed to the Heads of Delegation (see Appendix H).

⇒ The Conference thanked Mr Yau for presenting the Report of the APCCA Secretariat and thanked Hong Kong (China) and Singapore for their continuing service as the APCCA Secretariat.


Hong Kong (China) is the Administrator of the APCCA Fund. Mr Yau Chi-chiu, Commissioner of the Correctional Services Department of Hong Kong (China), presented the Report of the APCCA Fund Administrator and the Report of the APCCA Finance Committee in the same terms as to the Governing Board (please see above). Both reports were tabled at the conference (see Appendices F and G). As in previous years, the APCCA’s financial position continues to be healthy.

⇒ The Conference noted both reports and, with acclamation, thanked Hong Kong (China) for its continuing service as the APCCA Fund Administrator.

4. Future Hosts

Member countries were informed that the following confirmed offers had been made to host future APCCA:

- 2017 – Fiji
- 2018 – Malaysia
- 2020 - Singapore

Professor Morgan advised the conference that offers to host APCCA in 2019 and from 2021 onwards were being sought.

⇒ The conference noted with gratitude Fiji’s, Malaysia’s and Singapore’s confirmation to host APCCA in 2017, 2018 and 2020, respectively.

⇒ APCCA member countries were invited to consider hosting the conference in 2019 and from 2021 onwards and to contact the Rapporteurs and the APCCA Secretariat.
5. Confirmation of APCCA members

The conference confirmed that the list of APCCA members was unchanged. Please see the minutes of the Governing Board meeting above and Business Session 2 below, for the list of APCCA members.

6. Appointment of Rapporteurs

Mr Kang explained that the appointment of the Rapporteur is stipulated in Clauses 25 to 27 of the *Joint Declaration*. Professor Neil Morgan’s and Irene Morgan’s appointments as the Rapporteurs were due to expire at the end of the conference. In accordance with Clause 26, the Governing Board recommended that Professor Morgan and Mrs Morgan be appointed to serve as Rapporteurs for three years.

قياس The Conference thanked Professor Neil Morgan and Irene Morgan for their work and endorsed the Governing Board’s recommendation that they be appointed as Rapporteurs for three years.

7. Governing Board membership for 2016-2017

The membership of the Governing Board is set out in Clause 14 of the *Joint Declaration*.

| 2017 host:77 | Fiji (Chair) |
| 2 future hosts:78 | Malaysia (2018)  
2019 Host [to be advised] |
| 3 immediate past hosts:79 | China (2016)  
Thailand (2015)  
Canada (2014) |
| 4 elected members:80 | Malaysia (elected in 2013)  
Japan (elected in 2015)  
Macao (China) (elected in 2015)  
[One vacancy] |
| 3 rotating members:81 | India  
Cambodia  
Brunei Darussalam |
| APCCA Secretariat:82 | Hong Kong (China)  
Singapore |
| Secretary:83 | Rapporteurs (but are not Board members) |

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77 Clause 14(a) of the *Joint Declaration*.
78 Clause 14(f) as amended at the 2014 conference in Canada to include two future hosts.
79 Clause 14(e).
80 Clause 14(b).
81 Clause 14(d).
82 Clause 14(e).
83 Clauses 20 and 24.
Member countries were invited to consider becoming an ‘elected member’, with an election to be held by ballot (if necessary) during the course of the conference if there was more than one nomination. The final Governing Board membership would be announced at Business Session 2 on Friday.

8. Appointment of Agenda Topics Committee members

Mr Kang advised the conference of the role of the Committee, and requested the delegates to submit their suggested topics for Agenda Items 2 – 5 by 1pm on Tuesday 18 October, to the Rapporteurs. The topic for Agenda Item 1 remains unchanged. The Rapporteurs would then review all the suggested topics on Wednesday evening and make recommendations on the topics for Agenda Items 2 to 5 to the Committee members at a meeting on Wednesday 19th October.

The following were confirmed to be members of the Agenda Topics Committee:
- Australia
- China
- Fiji
- Hong Kong (China)
- Malaysia
- Singapore

9. Other business

There was no other business.

BUSINESS SESSION 2
Friday 21st October 2016

1. Future Hosts

- 2017 - Fiji
- 2018 - Malaysia
- 2019 - To be advised
- 2020 - Singapore

Member countries were again encouraged to consider hosting APCCA in 2019 and in 2021 onwards, and to contact the Rapporteurs for further information. The Rapporteurs will keep members updated on this matter.

2. Confirmation of Governing Board Membership 2016-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017 host:</th>
<th>Fiji (Chair)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 future hosts:</td>
<td>Malaysia (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019 Host [to be advised]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Conference accepted Korea as an ‘elected member’. Mr Kim Hakseong, Commissioner of Korea Correctional Service, formally thanked China for hosting a successful conference in the beautiful city of Tianjin. Mr Kim declared that it was a great opportunity and honour for Korea to serve APCCA as an elected member on the Governing Board, for the next four years.


One of the key roles of the Rapporteurs is to draft the Conference Report each year.

As soon as possible in 2017, the Rapporteurs will circulate a Draft Report by email to member countries for their comments. Members will have four weeks to submit their comments to the Rapporteurs. The Rapporteurs will finalise the Report in collaboration with the host and Secretariat. Thereafter, the Conference Report will be posted on the APCCA website.

4. APCCA Members Email Contact Directory

Since 2011, it has been the practice for each member country to nominate and provide two email addresses to the APCCA Secretariat, so that important information can be circulated expeditiously.

To ensure effective communication, delegates were requested to check with the APCCA Secretariat that its country’s nominated email addresses were correct and up to date. Delegates were requested to advise the APCCA Secretariat (email: secretariat@apcca.org) of any changes.

5. Agenda Item Topics for 2017

Over 40 suggested topics were submitted to the Rapporteurs by member countries. The Rapporteurs considered these suggestions and presented some potential topics to a meeting of the Agenda Topics Committee on Wednesday 19 October.

In selecting topics, the Rapporteurs took into consideration, the following:
- The values and roles of APCCA (reflected in the Joint Declaration);
- The preferences of the 2017 host, Fiji;
- The wishes of members to the 2016 conference;
- The need to include a range of topics reflecting issues of safety and security; offender rehabilitation; and strategic/corporate/management/staff issues;
- Community corrections as well as prisons.

The topic for Agenda Item 1 *Challenges and Initiatives in Corrections* is an important tradition of the annual conference. But, to reduce repetition from year to year, delegates are requested to focus in their presentations on one or two recent initiatives or challenges.

After discussion, the Committee resolved to recommend the following topics for APCCA 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENDA ITEM</th>
<th>TOPICS FOR 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agenda Item 1</td>
<td>Challenges and Initiatives in Corrections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agenda Item 2</td>
<td>Embracing technology in rehabilitation, prisoner management and prison design: striking the right balance between technology and people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agenda Item 3</td>
<td>Initiatives in community based sentences and post-release reintegration: what is working well, and how to engage with family and community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agenda Item 4</td>
<td>How to achieve efficiencies, cost savings and better outcomes in corrections or in prison industries/enterprises (including engagement with NGOs and private enterprise)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agenda Item 5</td>
<td>Best practice in caring for old aged offenders, offenders with dementia, and offenders with psychiatric conditions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sex offenders are a concern across the Asia-Pacific region. Delegates to the 2016 conference had the opportunity to discuss the treatment of sex offenders as part of Agenda Item 5. However, the host, Fiji, was keen to consider this matter again in 2017. Fiji will therefore host a plenary session on this topic which will involve:

- Presentations by specialist speakers invited by Fiji; and
- Interactive discussions.

6. **Discussion Guide for 2017**

   The purpose of the *Discussion Guide* is to guide and assist delegates to prepare papers on the Agenda Item topics. The Rapporteurs will write the *Discussion Guide* and will email it to member countries via the APCCA Members Email Directory a few months before Fiji hosts the conference in 2017.

7. **Other Business**

   There were no other items of business.

Before the Business Session concluded, the Heads of Delegation from a number of countries including India, Australia, Malaysia, Singapore, Korea, Hong Kong (China), Sri Lanka and the Solomon Islands
took the opportunity to express their gratitude to the Ministry of Justice of the People’s Republic of China, the Bureau of Justice of Tianjin Municipality, the Prison Administration Bureau of Tianjin Municipality and the Mayor of Tianjin for their warm hospitality, generosity and friendship which made the conference a great success.

In addition, appreciation was given to the Organising Committee and the Liaison Officers for their outstanding, tremendous and professional work. They worked tirelessly to ensure that the conference ran smoothly each day. The Liaison Officers ensured that delegates were punctual and did not lose their way during the prison visits.

It was noted that the presentations on Agenda Items 1 - 5 were of a high standard and that the discussions on the Agenda Item topics were robust and energizing. They have opened the doors for further collaboration and information exchange between member countries.

Specific mention was made regarding the informative visits to the Tianjin Prison, Ligang Prion and Changtai Prison. Delegates learnt a lot from the initiatives implemented in those prisons which they can bring back to their respective countries. During the prison visit, the inmates from the Tianjin Women’s Prison performed some traditional dancing and singing that were skilful, professional and moving.

Special thanks were also given to the Rapporteurs and the Secretariat for their strong commitment to APCCA and their support to the hosts over the years.

In summary, it was agreed that the conference hosted by China was truly impressive and successful, and a memorable experience shared by all delegates.
CLOSING CEREMONY AND OFFICIAL SPEECHES

The Closing Ceremony was held in the Fenghua Hall, Geneva Hotel, Tianjin. It began with a procession to the stage by the guests of honour:

The Official Opening Ceremony of the 36th APCCA was held at the Fenghua Hall, Geneva Hotel, Tianjin. It began with a procession to the stage by the guests of honour:

- Mr Wang Jinyi, Director General, Prison Administration Bureau, Ministry of Justice, People’s Republic of China
- Professor Neil Morgan, APCCA Rapporteur
- Mr Zhang Tieying, Director General, Department of Justice, Tianjin, People’s Republic of China
- Mrs Irene Morgan, APCCA Rapporteur
- Mr Nimit Drapwanarn, Deputy Director General, Department of Corrections, Thailand (representing the host of APCCA in 2015)
- Mr Francis Bulewa Kean, Commissioner, Fiji Corrections Service (representing the host of APCCA in 2017)
- Mr Kang Yu, Inspector at Director General Level, Department of Judicial Assistance and Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, People’s Republic of China
- Mr Liang Qinghai, Director General, Tianjin Prison Administration Bureau, People’s Republic of China

The Closing Ceremony was officiated by Mr Kang Yu and the following speeches were delivered.

Closing Address by Professor Neil Morgan
APCCA Rapporteur

Distinguished guests and delegates.

APCCA is a very special organization. It is a gathering of professionals from across the region, but it is much more than that:

- We are a family:
- We are all equal. No country dominates, and everyone makes a contribution;
- We operate on the basis of consensus;
- We respect different views and ‘different ways of doing business’;
- We are guided by a spirit of understanding, collaboration and assistance;
- As a close-knit group of professionals, we share both our successes and our challenges.

In the last week, we have heard some excellent and honest presentations, and we have all learned a lot.

We have also witnessed first-hand the great progress that China has made in corrections. You have invested wisely in your prison infrastructure and, even more importantly, in your staff. And you have developed a very positive focus on community corrections as well as prisons.
And we are confident that China will continue to build on these foundations. You have many talented young people working in corrections and, as I said on Monday night, the future is very bright.

And all of the delegates here should be proud of what has been achieved. We are all unique in geography, development, history and culture. And so we need our own solutions to our problems. But, as the APCCA song says, if we stay together in unity, we do it better.

I commend China and all of you on the progress you have made over the past 20 years. And we look forward to renewing our links in Fiji in 2017. 

Closing Address by Mrs Irene Morgan  
APCCA Rapporteur

China should be proud of organising such a very successful conference, including the generous hospitality of the Ministry of Justice in Beijing and the Tianjin Bureau of Justice. It has been a great team effort and we especially thank:

• Mr Kang Yu, Inspector at Director General level, Department of Judicial Assistance and Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice;
• Mr Wang Jinyi, Director General, Prison Administration Bureau, Ministry of Justice;
• Mr Zhang Tieying, Director General, Tianjin Bureau of Justice; and
• All the Liaison Officers and the Interpreters.

A big thank you to Hong Kong (China) and Singapore in their invaluable service as the APCCA Secretariat.

Yesterday we visited the Tianjin, Ligang and Changtai Prisons. It was clear that the inmates’ needs are central to the philosophy of “Chong Sheng” (重生) which is the inmates’ rebirth journey. We witnessed this in the very moving performances by the inmates and staff.

Finally, I would like to share a Chinese saying with all of you:

“You Yi Di Jiu Tian Chang” (友谊地久天长)

This means our friendship is solid and everlasting like the earth, and extends as wide as the sky.

Thank you.

Closing Address by Mr Francis Bulewa Kean  
Commissioner, Fiji Corrections Service  
(representing the host of APCCA in 2017)

Commissioner Kean thanked the Ministry of Justice of the People’s Republic of China for hosting a successful conference in the beautiful city of Tianjin. He delivered a PowerPoint presentation which summarised the history of Fiji, the new Constitution of 2013, Fiji’s tradition and culture, rugby, its major exports and tourism. Commissioner Kean welcomed all delegates to visit Fiji in 2017 when it hosts the 37th APCCA.
Selected photographs highlighting the 36th APCCA were then shown on the screens as the APCCA Song was played.

The conference concluded with Mr Kang Yu formally announcing the end of the conference and the guards of honour ceremonially carrying the APCCA symbols from the stage.
Appendix A

The APCCA JOINT DECLARATION 2002
(as amended)

Representatives of government agencies and departments responsible for prison or correctional administration from Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, Hong Kong (China), Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mongolia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tonga, Thailand and Vietnam met in Bali, Indonesia on 18 October 2002,

Recalling the long history of development of and sustained cohesion in the Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators;

Conscious of the support and personal involvement of senior correctional administrators from states, territories and areas which together share a well-defined geographical identity and represent a sizable world population;

Mindful of the existence of common interests and problems among correctional jurisdictions within the Asia-Pacific Region and convinced of the need to strengthen existing relationships and further co-operation;

Taking into account the differences in the stages of economic development and in the cultural and socio-political systems in the region;

Recognising equality, trust and mutual respect being the basis of communication and co-operation;

Acknowledging the informal nature of the grouping based on the principles of voluntariness and consensus;

Desiring to give the Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators a more professional identity;

Do hereby declare as follows:-

1. The purpose of the Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (hereinafter referred to as the APCCA) is to provide a forum for government officials responsible for prison or correctional administration within the Asia-Pacific Region to share ideas and practices in the professional area of correctional administration and develop networks aimed at fostering co-operation.

Definitions

2. For the purpose of this Joint Declaration:-
   (a) “Annual Conference” means the Annual Conference referred to in Paragraph 7;
   (b) “APCCA Fund” means the APCCA Fund referred to in Paragraph 28;
   (c) “APCCA Secretariat” means the APCCA Secretariat referred to in Paragraph 19;
   (d) “Finance Committee” means the Finance Committee referred to in Paragraph 22;
   (e) “APCCA Fund Administrator” means the APCCA Fund Administrator referred to in Paragraph 31;
   (f) “Governing Board” means the Governing Board referred to in Paragraph 13; and
   (g) “Rapporteur” means the Rapporteur referred to in Paragraph 24.

Scope of activities

3. For the purpose stated in Paragraph 1, the APCCA will carry out the following:
   (a) To organise conferences, seminars and workshops;
(b) To promote co-operation and collaborative initiatives between members in areas of common interest;
(c) To promote staff exchanges and study visits;
(d) To promote best practices;
(e) To compile regional correctional statistics; and
(f) To conduct any other activities as approved by the Governing Board and/or the Annual Conference.

Membership

4. Membership of the APCCA will be confined to the government agencies and departments responsible for prison or correctional administration within the Asia-Pacific Region.

5. A territory or an area of a sovereign state may participate in the APCCA on its own, subject to the consent of the sovereign state and the endorsement of the Governing Board.

6. Membership in the APCCA entitles a member to vote and to be elected to office.

Organisation

7. There will be an Annual Conference. The host state, territory or area will be responsible for all the activities in the organisation of this Conference.

8. The Annual Conference will be held at such time and place as the Governing Board may determine in consultation with the Annual Conference host.

9. The Annual Conference will be the ultimate authority to govern the affairs of the APCCA, and may issue guidelines to the Governing Board and the APCCA Secretariat for the operation and management of the APCCA.

10. The Annual Conference has the power to:
    (a) set policies on directions, programs, activities and expenditures;
    (b) decide on practices and procedures;
    (c) confirm the membership of the Governing Board;
    (d) appoint Finance Committee members and, in case of joint APCCA Secretariat hosts, the APCCA Fund Administrator;
    (e) decide on the host(s) of the APCCA Secretariat;
    (f) endorse the appointment and approve the duties of the Rapporteur;
    (g) endorse agreed contributions to the APCCA Fund; and
    (h) consider and adopt or reject the APCCA Fund Administrator’s annual report.

11. The host of a current Annual Conference will preside as the Chair at the Annual Conference.

12. The APCCA and its Annual Conference operate by consensus. When a consensus is clearly not possible, decisions may be reached by a simple majority vote of the APCCA members in attendance of the Annual Conference and a declaration by the Chair of the Annual Conference that a resolution has been carried. Each member as one vote and no proxy vote will be allowed. The Chair will cast the deciding vote in case of a tie. APCCA members will endeavour to follow decisions concerning internal matters of the APCCA that are reached by consensus.

13. The governing body of the APCCA will be the Governing Board, which is responsible for:
14. There will be a maximum of 14 Governing Board members, including the Board Chair. The composition of the Governing Board for a particular Annual Conference will be as follows:
   (a) **Board Chair** – the host of that Annual Conference will be the Board Chair;
   (b) **Elected membership** – there will be four elected members. Each year, there will be an election for one of the four seats;
   (c) **Previous host membership** – the previous host membership will consist of the past three consecutive host states/territories/areas of the Annual Conferences;
   (d) **Rotating membership** – the rotating membership will consist of three reversed alphabetically chosen states/territories/areas attending the previous year’s Annual Conference;
   (e) **Secretariat host membership** – the existing APCCA Secretariat host(s); and
   (f) **Next host membership** – the hosts of the next two Annual Conferences.

15. The Governing Board will hold office from the conclusion of the Annual Conference at which its composition is confirmed until the conclusion of the next Annual Conference.

16. The Governing Board will meet at least once a year at such time and place as the Board Chair may determine.

17. Five Governing Board members will constitute a quorum for the meetings of the Governing Board. The Governing Board will operate by consensus. Where consensus is not reached, decisions of the Governing Board may be made by a simple majority vote of the members present. Each member, regardless of whether he serves on the Governing Board in more than one capacity, will have one vote. The Board Chair will abstain from voting unless there is a tie.

18. The Governing Board may transact business by means other than meetings and a decision by a simple majority of its members will be valid.

19. There will be an APCCA Secretariat to provide support services to the APCCA and to the Governing Board.

20. The APCCA Secretariat will:
   (a) be a focal contact point between the APCCA and its members, and between the APCCA and other individuals and organisations;
   (b) maintain and distribute the APCCA materials and documents;
   (c) publish and distribute the APCCA Newsletter;
   (d) operate the APCCA website;
   (e) be the APCCA Fund Administrator;
   (f) implement the resolutions and exercise such powers as authorized by the Annual Conference and/or the Governing Board; and

The original Joint Declaration was signed in 2002 in Bali, Indonesia (see APCCA Report of 2002), including the original wording of Clause 14. However at the 2004 conference in Singapore, Clause 14(f) was inserted stating: “(f) Next host membership – the hosts the next Annual Conference” as member of the Governing Board (please see APCCA Report of 2004 for the amendments made). Clause 14(f) was then amended at the 2014 conference in Canada to include the hosts of the next two Annual Conferences.
(g) serve as the secretary to the Governing Board meetings in case the Rapporteur is not available.

21. The Annual Conference will appoint one or two APCCA members to discharge the APCCA Secretariat functions. The appointment will be reviewed every two years.

22. There will be a Finance Committee comprising the APCCA Fund Administrator, the APCCA Fund Administrator, the current conference host, the two immediate prior hosts, and the two immediate future hosts. All expenditures above a nominal amount set by the Governing Board will require the prior approval of the APCCA Fund Administrator and one other member of the Finance Committee.

23. There will be a Programme Committee to assist the Annual Conference host in planning conference programmes.

24. There may be a Rapporteur, if required, to serve the APCCA in accordance with a Charter approved by the Annual Conference. His or her duties would be to prepare the Discussion Guide and compile the report for each Annual Conference and to serve as the secretary to the Governing Board meetings.

25. The appointment of the Rapporteur will be recommended by the Governing Board and endorsed by the Annual Conference.

26. A Rapporteur will serve the APCCA for a fixed term of three years, which upon expiry may be extended once for a period of two years. One year’s notice may be given by either the APCCA or the Rapporteur for termination of the appointment.

27. The Governing Board may pay an honorarium to the Rapporteur.

The APCCA Fund

28. The APCCA Fund comprises:
   (a) agreed contributions from the APCCA members as endorsed by the Annual Conference;
   (b) voluntary contributions from the APCCA members; and
   (c) any income as the Governing Board may approve.

29. The APCCA Fund will be applied exclusively for the purpose of the APCCA.

30. The financial year of the APCCA ends on 31 July.

31. The host of the APCCA Secretariat is the APCCA Fund Administrator with the following responsibilities:
   (a) operation of the APCCA Fund account;
   (b) calling for annual contributions;
   (c) acknowledgement of receipt of contributions; and
   (d) preparation of the APCCA Fund Administrator’s Report and financial statement for presentation at the Annual Conference.

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85 The membership of the Finance Committee was amended in 2012 in Brunei Darussalam. The original wording regarding membership was: “There will be a Finance Committee comprising the APCCA Fund Administrator and two other APCCA members appointed by the Annual Conference. …..”.

86 As amended in India in 2013. The previous wording of Clause 30 was: ‘The financial year of the APCCA ends on 30 September’.
32. The financial statements of the APCCA Fund will be certified by an accounting professional and, together with the APCCA Fund Administrator’s Report, will be presented to the Governing Board for endorsement before tabling at the Annual Conference.  

**Settlement of disputes**

33. Any dispute regarding the interpretation or application of this Joint Declaration will be resolved by consultations between the parties to this Joint Declaration.

**Signature and acceptance**

34. This Joint Declaration will come into effect between the parties signing this Joint Declaration on the date upon their signatures. Any state, territory or area who is a member of the APCCA before the coming into effect of this Joint Declaration may accept this Joint Declaration by signing a registration book deposited at the APCCA Secretariat and this Joint Declaration will come into effect for such a state, territory or area on the date upon its signature.

35. Any other state may accept this Joint Declaration by signing a registration book deposited at the APCCA Secretariat and this Joint Declaration will come into effect for such a state on the date upon its signature.

36. Any other territory or area of a sovereign state may accept this Joint Declaration on its own by signing a registration book deposited at the APCCA Secretariat and completing the procedures set out in Paragraph 5. This Joint Declaration will come into effect for such a territory or an area on the date upon its signature and the completion of the procedures set out in Paragraph 5.

37. For the avoidance of doubt, parties to this Joint Declaration are members of the APCCA.

**Withdrawal**

38. A party to this Joint Declaration may withdraw from this Joint Declaration and cease to be a member of the APCCA by written notice to the APCCA Secretariat at any time.

39. A party to this Joint Declaration will be deemed to have withdrawn from this Joint Declaration and ceased to be a member of the APCCA for not attending the Annual Conference for five consecutive years. The withdrawal will take effect on the date of the conclusion of the fifth consecutive Annual Conference from which the party is absent.

**Amendments**

40. Any party to this Joint Declaration may propose amendments to this Joint Declaration. All parties to this Joint Declaration will make every effort to reach a consensus on any proposed amendment. If all parties to this Joint Declaration do not reach a consensus on a proposed amendment, the proposed amendment will be adopted by a simple majority vote of the parties present at the Annual Conference.

41. Any acceptance of this Joint Declaration expressed on or after the coming into effect of an amendment to this Joint Declaration will be deemed to accept the Joint Declaration as amended.

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87 As amended in New Delhi, India in 2013. The previous wording of clause 32 was: “The APCCA Fund Administrator’s Report will be presented to the Governing Board and the Annual Conference. It will be audited by the current Annual Conference host and the host of the previous year’s Annual Conference.”
Transition

42. All decisions, practices, procedures and appointments adopted or approved by the APCCA before the coming into effect of this Joint Declaration, which are not contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Joint Declaration, will continue to have effect until such decisions, practices and procedures expire by their own limitation or are altered, repealed or abolished pursuant to this Joint Declaration.

This Joint Declaration does not create any legally binding obligations under international law.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed this Joint Declaration.

Done in Bali, Indonesia on 18 October 2002, in the English Language, in a single copy which will remain deposited in the APCCA Secretariat that will transmit certified copies to all parties referred to in Paragraphs 34 to 36 of this Joint Declaration.
Appendix B

APCCA SONG
Togetherness in Unity

Here today we gather in unity
Together we achieve prosperity
A bright future is ours for sure
Sharing ideas, helping each other ..... APCCA

Hand in hand we stand together
Growing from strength to strength
Each day is a promise
Of a future filled with peace and harmony

Chorus:
When we do it together
We will do it better
As we serve one another
We will achieve greater heights ..... APCCA

Friendships formed and knowledge shared
A symbol of love for humanity
That’s what we believe in
To make the world a better place
For you and me

---

88 The APCCA Song was created by Malaysia when it hosted the 28th APCCA in Langkawi, Malaysia in 2008.
## Appendix C

### Governing Board Membership

#### 2016-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017 host:</td>
<td>Fiji (Chair)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 future hosts:</td>
<td>Malaysia (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mongolia (2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 immediate past hosts:</td>
<td>China (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thailand (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada (2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 elected members:</td>
<td>Malaysia (elected in 2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Japan (elected in 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Macao (China) (elected in 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Korea (elected in 2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 rotating members:</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brunei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APCCA Secretariat:</td>
<td>Hong Kong (China)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary:</td>
<td>Rapporteurs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2015 - 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016 host:</td>
<td>China (Chair)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 future hosts:</td>
<td>Fiji (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018 Host (to be advised)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 immediate past hosts:</td>
<td>Thailand (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada (2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>India (2013)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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89 See Clause 14(a) of the Joint Declaration
90 See Clause 14(f) of the Joint Declaration (as amended at the 2014 conference in Canada to include two future hosts).
91 In April 2017, Mongolia expressed its wish to host APCCA in 2019 and this was accepted by the Governing Board.
92 See Clause 14(e) of the Joint Declaration.
93 For Clause 14(b), the process is that elected members will step down after 4 years' service, but would be eligible for re-election. One vacancy was not filled at the 2014 conference in Canada.
94 See Clause 14(d) of the Joint Declaration.
95 See Clause 14(e) of the Joint Declaration.
96 See Clauses 20 and 24 of the Joint Declaration.
4 elected members:  
- Australia (elected in 2012)  
- Malaysia (2013)  
- Macao (China) (2015)  
- Japan (2015)

3 rotating members:  
- Republic of Korea  
- Republic of Kiribati  
- Indonesia

APCCA Secretariat:  
- Hong Kong (China)  
- Singapore

Secretary:  
- Rapporteurs

2014 – 2015

2015 host:  
- Thailand (Chair)

2 future hosts:  
- China (2016)  
- Fiji (2017)

3 immediate past hosts:  
- Canada (2014)  
- India (2013)  
- Brunei Darussalam (2012)

4 elected members:  
- Thailand (elected in 2011)  
- Australia (elected in 2012)  
- Malaysia (2013)

3 rotating members:  
- Solomon Islands  
- New Zealand  
- Mongolia

APCCA Secretariat:  
- Hong Kong (China)  
- Singapore

Secretary:  
- Rapporteurs

2013 – 2014

2014 host:  
- Canada (Chair)

2015 host:  
- Thailand

3 immediate past hosts:  
- India (2013)  
- Brunei Darussalam (2012)  
- Japan (2011)

4 elected members:  
- Solomon Islands (elected in 2010)  
- Thailand (elected in 2011)

---

97 One vacancy was not filled at the 2014 conference in Canada.
Australia (elected in 2012)
Malaysia (2013)

3 rotating members:
- China
- Vietnam
- Sri Lanka

APCCA Secretariat:
- Hong Kong (China)
- Singapore

Secretary:
- Rapporteurs

2012 – 2013

2013 host:
- India (Chair)

2014 host:
- China

3 immediate past hosts:
- Brunei Darussalam (2012)
- Japan (2011)
- Canada (2010)

4 elected members:
- China (elected in 2009)
- Solomon Islands (elected in 2010)
- Thailand (elected in 2011)
- Australia (elected in 2012)

3 rotating members:
- Indonesia
- Fiji
- Macao (China)

APCCA Secretariat:
- Hong Kong (China)
- Singapore

Secretary:
- Rapporteurs
### Appendix D

#### Conference Program 2016

**Day 1 – Sunday, 16th October 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:00 - 18:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Geneva Hotel Lobby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30 - 15:00</td>
<td>Finance Committee Meeting</td>
<td>Room M5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00 - 16:00</td>
<td>Governing Board Meeting</td>
<td>Room M5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00 - 17:00</td>
<td>Facilitators and Summary Presenters Meeting</td>
<td>Room M5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00 - 21:00</td>
<td>Welcome Reception</td>
<td>1st storey of Geneva Hotel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Day 2 – Monday, 17th October 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08:00 - 09:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Geneva Hotel Lobby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:00 - 09:30</td>
<td>Opening Ceremony</td>
<td>Fenghua Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:30 - 09:45</td>
<td>Refreshments</td>
<td>Foyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:45 - 10:15</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
<td>2nd Storey of Geneva Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15 - 10:45</td>
<td>Business Session 1</td>
<td>Fenghua Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45 – 12:30</td>
<td>Agenda Item 1 Challenges and Initiatives in Corrections</td>
<td>Fenghua Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 - 13:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Jinhua Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30 - 15:00</td>
<td>Agenda Item 1 (continued)</td>
<td>Fenghua Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00 - 15:20</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
<td>2nd Storey of Geneva Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:20 - 17:30</td>
<td>Agenda Item 1 (continued)</td>
<td>Fenghua Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:30-21:30</td>
<td>Welcome Dinner</td>
<td>Tianjin Guest Greeting Hotel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Day 3 – Tuesday, 18th October 2016
(Agenda Items 2 and 3 run concurrently)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Agenda Item 2</th>
<th>Agenda Item 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00 - 10:30</td>
<td>Fenghua Hall</td>
<td>Yinhua Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Designing prisons and community-based facilities that meet the safety, security and rehabilitation needs of different groups of offenders</td>
<td>Providing effective infection control and healthcare services in prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 - 11:00</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
<td>2nd Storey of Geneva Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 - 12:30</td>
<td>Agenda Item 2 (continued)</td>
<td>Agenda Item 3 (continued)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 - 13:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Jinhua Hall</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Day 4 – Wednesday, 19th October 2016
(Agenda Items 4 and 5 run concurrently)

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00 - 10:30</td>
<td>Chaopraya Grand Ballroom</td>
<td>Garden Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Developing effective corrections in the community as well as in prison</td>
<td>Initiatives in offender education and rehabilitation in prison and the community (with special reference to programs that prepare prisoners for release, programs for sex offenders and drug offenders, and ‘de-radicalisation’ programs to combat terrorism)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 - 11:00</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
<td>2nd Storey of Geneva Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 - 12:30</td>
<td>Agenda Item 4 (continued)</td>
<td>Agenda Item 5 (continued)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 - 13:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Jinhua Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30 - 15:30</td>
<td>Agenda Item 4 (continued)</td>
<td>Agenda Item 5 (continued)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30 - 16:30</td>
<td>Agenda Committee Meeting</td>
<td>Room M5</td>
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## Day 5 – Thursday, 20th October 2016

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00 - 17:00</td>
<td>Depart to Liyuan Regional Prison Cluster, Tianjin Prison Bureau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00 - 20:00</td>
<td>River cruise and Dinner</td>
<td>Haihe River</td>
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## Day 6 – Friday, 21st October 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13:30 - 14:30</td>
<td>Plenary Session – Summary Presentation on:</td>
<td>Fenghua Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Agenda Item 2</td>
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<td>• Agenda Item 3</td>
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<td>• Agenda Item 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:00 - 14:30</td>
<td>Business Session 2</td>
<td>Fenghua Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:30 - 14:45</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
<td>2nd Storey of Geneva Hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:45 - 15:15</td>
<td>Closing Ceremony</td>
<td>Fenghua Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:00 - 21:00</td>
<td>Farewell Dinner</td>
<td>Fenghua Hall</td>
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Appendix E

Discussion Guide 2016

ASIAN AND PACIFIC
CONFERENCE OF CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS

CONFERENCE DISCUSSION GUIDE 2016

Prepared by:

Professor Neil Morgan*

APCCA Rapporteur

*Inspector of Custodial Services, Level 5, Albert Facey House, 469 Wellington Street, Perth, Western Australia 6000, Adjunct Professor of Law, The University of Western Australia.
INTRODUCTION

Topics for the annual APCCA conference are decided at the previous year's conference on the basis of delegates' suggestions. The 2015 conference in Bangkok, Thailand, selected the following topics for 2016.98

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<th>AGENDA ITEM</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Designing prisons and community-based facilities that meet the safety, security and rehabilitation needs of different groups of offenders</td>
</tr>
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<td>Agenda Item 3</td>
<td>Providing effective infection control and healthcare services in prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agenda Item 4</td>
<td>Providing effective infection control and healthcare services in prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agenda Item 5</td>
<td>Initiatives in offender education and rehabilitation in prison and the community (with special reference to programs that prepare prisoners for release, programs for sex offenders and drug offenders, and 'de-radicalisation' programs to combat terrorism)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

IMPORTANT NOTES

- Please ensure that the name of your country, the number of the Agenda Item and page numbers are included in the header or footer of the paper.
- Please ensure that the papers are as succinct as possible. Generally, they should not exceed 15 pages in length per Agenda Item.
- All delegations should provide a written paper and PowerPoint presentation on Agenda Item 1.
- Agenda Items 2-5 sessions are conducted in 'break out' groups. In order to generate discussion and regional understanding, we encourage you to prepare a PowerPoint presentation or a written paper on as many of these topics as possible.

Note: When using PowerPoint, please make sure you include sufficient information for readers from other countries (for example, please explain acronyms and key words). You can use the "Notes" section to do this.

Deadline for submission:
Thursday 1st September 2016 to China (APCCA Host)

98 The process is that delegates suggest topics for consideration by an Agenda Committee. That committee makes recommendations for endorsement by the full conference. The aim is to ensure a balance of topics each year covering the following themes: Administration; Prison Operations and Custody; and Rehabilitation, Treatment and Reintegration.
99 This Agenda Item includes community corrections as well as prisons.
AGENDA ITEM 1:
CHALLENGES AND INITIATIVES IN CORRECTIONS

PREPARING YOUR CONFERENCE PRESENTATION

The conference presentation is limited to 8 minutes per delegation. You should therefore be selective in what you choose to present.

It is recommended that in your presentation, you discuss either:
(a) one or two key challenges or major policy initiatives; or
(b) a specific 'success story' on a topic that is not covered by Agenda Items 2-5.

PREPARING YOUR WRITTEN PAPER

Your written paper should consider the following questions so far as they are relevant to your jurisdiction.

1. External Factors

Correctional systems are invariably affected by the general socio-economic and political climate. Political discord and terrorist threats have presented serious problems in some countries. And many countries, including Japan, New Zealand, Thailand, Indonesia, China, and some Pacific Island nations have suffered devastating natural disasters over recent years.

Does your correctional system face any particular issues as a result of economic conditions, political crises, natural disasters or other external factors? How have you responded to these problems?

2. Legislative and Policy Framework

Papers presented to recent conferences have emphasised the need for good modern corrections legislation, and have commented on the fact that legislation often seems rather outdated. This can present some difficulties in improving both prisons and community corrections. Papers have also noted the importance of transparency and accountability and the growing regional influence of human rights standards on correctional policy and practice.

Please outline any major reviews, initiatives and legislative changes with respect to prisons and community corrections over recent years.

3. Prison Populations

This Agenda Item gives delegates an opportunity to discuss and reflect on trends in this critical area.

(a) General trends

Has your total prison population increased or decreased over recent years?

(b) Sentenced and unsentenced prisoners

There is considerable regional variation with respect to the position of unsentenced prisoners (in other words, people who are remanded in custody prior to trial or during trial, or who are detained for another reason, such as national security). In part, these differences reflect different investigative procedures, legal requirements
and criminal justice traditions.

*What is the proportion of unsentenced prisoners compared with sentenced prisoners (and what are the trends)?*

(c) **Offender demographics**

*What is the proportion of female compared with male prisoners in the total prison population (and what are the trends)?*

*Are there any identifiable trends with respect to the age of prisoners (for example, are you seeing more young prisoners or more older-aged prisoners)?*

*How many foreign nationals do you have in your prisons? Are there any developments with respect to agreements for the international transfer of prisoners?*

(d) **Overcrowding and associated problems**

*Do you face problems with respect to overcrowding in your prisons? If so, what are the particular ‘pressure points’ (for example, are there particular pressures with respect to female prisoners or remand prisoners)?*

*Has any increase in the prison population affected security and control in prisons?*

(e) **Accounting for the trends**

*Do changes in the prison population reflect changes in crime rates?*

*Are there any significant changes in terms of the offences committed by prisoners? (For example, are there more prisoners serving sentences for serious crimes, such as sexual, violent, drug or terrorism offences?)*

*Have there been significant legislative or policy changes that have affected the prison population? (For example, laws relating to bail, sentencing, remission, parole and home detention).*

4. **Prison Building and Renovation**

Delegates should outline concerns they have with respect to prison building conditions, and update the conference on construction and renovation programs.

*How adequate are your current prison facilities in terms of accommodating the number and type of prisoners?*

*Do you have a major prison building or refurbishment program? If so, what are your priority areas?*

5. **Community Based Corrections**

*Note: if you wish to discuss this topic in detail, please prepare a paper for Agenda item 4*

APCCA members are actively pursuing prisoner reintegration and alternatives to imprisonment. Delegates are therefore keen to learn about developments that are occurring across the region in 'community based corrections'.

The term ‘community based corrections’ is used to refer to:

(i) sanctions which involve the offender remaining in the community rather than going to prison (such as probation, community work and ‘diversionary’ measures); and

(ii) systems which allow a prisoner to be released early from prison under supervision (such as parole or home detention).
In some jurisdictions, the departments which administer prisons are not responsible for community based corrections. However, in other cases, the same government department is responsible for both prisons and community corrections.

Briefly outline any important recent trends or developments with respect to community corrections.

6. Other Issues

Please identify any other initiatives or issues that are of particular current concern.

AGENDA ITEM 2:
DESIGNING PRISONS AND COMMUNITY-BASED FACILITIES THAT MEET THE SAFETY, SECURITY AND REHABILITATION NEEDS OF DIFFERENT GROUPS OF OFFENDERS

1. Introduction

For reasons of security, safety and rehabilitation, different types of prisoners need different types of prisons:

- **Security and safety.** Most countries have increasing numbers of high risk prisoners who require very high levels of security. However, these prisoners are generally still a small minority, and most prisoners can be safely managed in lower security conditions.

- **Rehabilitation.** Prison populations are extremely diverse, and groups such as women, young prisoners, old prisoners, foreign nationals, unsentenced prisoners, and prisoners with mental health issues, will benefit from being in facilities that address their specific needs.

As correctional services increasingly move towards supervision and monitoring in the community, and not just prisons, it is also important to consider how places such as half-way houses and probation/parole offices can be best designed to ensure staff and community safety whilst also promoting offender rehabilitation.

2. Prisons

You should discuss your experience with planning and designing prisons that meet 21st Century standards for security, safety, prisoner management, staff conditions, and environmental concerns. It will be very helpful if you include plans and photographs. A similar topic was discussed at the conference in Tokyo, Japan in 2011.

*Note: We are interested not only in new prisons but also in cases where existing prisons have been upgraded or extended, and in plans that are awaiting implementation.*

Requirements in relation to accommodation and other facilities for prisoners and staff must reflect local circumstances and need. For example, it would not be necessary, appropriate or sensible for small developing nations to build large hi-tech prison complexes of the type that are increasingly found in Australia and parts of Asia.

However, all countries should seek to comply with the *United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners* (revised in 2015 and renamed the ‘Mandela Rules’) and the 2010 *Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders* (the ‘Bangkok Rules’). These Rules recognise that there will be regional variance, but provide minimum standards of universal application for adult prisoners. The *United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice* (‘The Beijing Rules’) provide standards for juveniles.
New prison buildings should also incorporate environmentally friendly design features such as aligning buildings to reflect the local climate; features such as shade, airflow and insulation; systems for power generation (such as solar panels) and waste water recycling; and systems to reduce power and water usage.

*Have you planned or constructed any new prisons, or undertaken major refurbishments of existing prisons, since the year 2000?*

*Please describe the functions of these new/planned facilities. For example are they intended for; men or women; high security or low security prisoners; sentenced or remand prisoners; old or young prisoners; foreign nationals; or prisoners with mental health issues?*

*How does the design of the new prison buildings reflect their intended functions? For example, what are the main design/security features of ‘super-max’ or low security prisons? And what are the particular features of prisons designed for women, remand prisoners, ageing prisoners, prisoners with mental health problems or foreign nationals?*

*Have the new facilities reflected environmental considerations?*

*Have the Mandela Rules, the Bangkok Rules, or the Beijing Rules influenced planning/design?*

### 3. Correctional Facilities in the Community

Prison design has been the subject of considerable professional and academic comment, but far less attention has been given to the design of correctional facilities located in the community. It is important that such facilities ensure the safety of the communities in which they are located, as well as of staff and offenders. They must also seek to maximise the opportunities for positive rehabilitation and reparation activities by prisoners.

These facilities can take many forms. For example, some countries have ‘half-way houses’ for ex-prisoners who are returning to the community. Some Australian jurisdictions have ‘work camps’ where prisoners who are coming up for release are held in low security conditions and undertake work in the community. Many counties also have probation and/or parole systems which require offenders to report to offices in the community at regular intervals and to undertake counselling, community work or testing for drug use.

*Please discuss one or more examples of correctional facilities that are based in the community (such as half-way houses, work camps and probation/parole offices). What are the aims of these facilities, and how are they designed to meet the goals of safety and rehabilitation?*

### 4. Conclusion

In conclusion, please summarise:

- Key achievements in relation to improving the design of correctional facilities;
- Challenges you are still facing; and
- Priorities for the next decade.
AGENDA ITEM 3:
PROVIDING EFFECTIVE INFECTION CONTROL AND HEALTHCARE SERVICES IN PRISON

1. Introduction

Prisons face many challenges in preventing and containing infectious (or ‘communicable’) diseases, and also in providing adequate healthcare for prisoners. Prisoners tend to have higher health needs and to be more at risk of infectious disease than other people because so many of them have a history of drug or alcohol abuse and come from lower socio-economic backgrounds. The risks of infection are exacerbated by the fact that prisoners often share confined and crowded living spaces, and have close physical contact with staff.

Prisons must therefore ensure adequate staff training, health screening for prisoners on admission, a systematic approach to infection control, and a good standard of on-going health care. It can be difficult to provide such services, especially if free health services for the general community are limited, so it is important for corrections departments to establish links with other government agencies and non-government organisations (NGOs).

Delegates to the 2015 conference were mainly interested in infection control. However, your presentation may focus on either (a) infection control; or (b) the provision of health services.  

2. Infection control

Infections can be ‘airborne’ (transmitted by air) or ‘blood-borne’ (transmitted through blood). Airborne infections include influenza, tuberculosis, measles and chickenpox. Blood-borne infections include HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis B and C. Comprehensive strategies to tackle the risks of such infections will include education and prevention as well as processes of detection and response. Failing to tackle infection control in prisons presents serious risks of infections spreading to the community through staff and/or ex-prisoners.

(a) Blood-borne infections

Blood-borne infections are most commonly spread when the infected blood of one person comes into contact with the non-infected blood of another. Blood-borne infections can also sometimes be spread through certain other bodily fluids such as semen and vaginal excretions. They are not generally spread through spit, saliva, urine, faeces or vomit unless they are contaminated with blood.

There are many situations in which blood-borne infections can be transmitted in a prison. Situations of risk include: fighting or assaults between prisoners; assaults on staff or injuries caused to staff when using lawful force on prisoners; prisoners sharing syringes to inject drugs; prisoners using contaminated sharp objects for tattooing; and sexual contact between prisoners. Some routine and acceptable activities, including hair-cutting and food preparation, can also pose risks.

In recognition of the risks posed by prisoner behaviour, some prison systems now provide condoms to prisoners, including New Zealand, Australia and the federal system in Canada. Some jurisdictions distribute chemical cleaning agents to prisoners so that they can at least clean their illegal needles or tattooing tools. However, these preventative measures often do not work because many prisoners continue to injecting activities.

equipment. Some European countries have gone as far as to introduce needle exchange programs in their prisons. All of these initiatives are backed by health education packages.

What are the most prevalent blood-borne infections in your prisons? When and how do you test for such infections?

What education and training programs have been developed for (a) staff and (b) prisoners?

What are the rules regarding medical confidentiality in your prisons? For example, is information about a prisoner’s HIV status shared with management, staff or other prisoners or is it kept confidential?

Do you segregate prisoners with a blood-borne virus, or do they mix with the general population?

Are drug treatments available for prisoners who have a blood-borne virus?

What sorts of protective equipment are used (for example, gloves, masks or ‘spit hoods’)?

Are prisoners given condoms? Do they have access to bleach or other substances to clean sharp objects?

Drug rehabilitation programs and the use of prescription drugs such as Methadone or Naltrexone, are also useful in reducing the risks of infection. Please briefly describe any such measures here: please also consider presenting a more detailed paper under Agenda Item 5.

Please describe your links, if any, with other agencies and NGOs (such as the Red Cross, the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, and also any local NGOs).

(b) Airborne infections

Airborne infections spread more rapidly in heavily populated places, such as crowded cities, than in rural areas. As prisons are closed and confined, management, staff and prisoners must be especially vigilant.

Prevention is obviously better than cure. This means that good prison design, maintenance, sanitation and cleanliness, and staff and prisoner education are critical elements.

Prisons must also have robust screening and testing processes for staff and prisoner. And when an infection, or possible infection, is diagnosed, there must be an effective response.

What are the most prevalent airborne infections in your prisons? When and how do you test for such infections?

How do you ensure that prisons are well-designed in relation to matters such as sanitation and airflow?

How do you ensure maintenance and cleanliness?

What education and training programs have been developed for (a) staff, and (b) prisoners on matters such as sanitation and the importance of hand washing?

What sorts of protective equipment are used (for example, are gloves and hairnets used in food preparation and distribution)?

Do you offer vaccination / inoculation programs to prisoners and staff?
What are your procedures in the event that you diagnose a prisoner as having an airborne infection or suspect that he or she may be infected?

Please describe the ways in which you have been linked with other agencies and NGOs.

What do you see as your:
- key achievements in the past ten years; and
- priorities in the next ten years.

3. Providing Health Services

Delegates who do not wish to prepare a presentation on infection control are encouraged to prepare a more general paper on issues relating to the provision of healthcare in prisons.

As noted above, prisoners tend to have high health needs and it can be difficult to provide the level of services required to meet such high needs. Possible issues for discussion include the following:

Who is responsible for delivering health services into your prisons? Is it the responsibility of the government department which runs the prison system or the department that runs the health system?

Have you been able to obtain sufficient services to meet the health needs of your prisoners in relation to:
- physical health; and
- mental health?

To what extent do you use the services of NGOs and private sector service providers (for example, do you have any contracts with such bodies to provide services into prisons)?

What do you see as your:
- key achievements in the past ten years; and
- priorities in the next ten years.

AGENDA ITEM 4:
DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE CORRECTIONS IN THE COMMUNITY AS WELL AS IN PRISON

1. Introduction

Recent APCCA conferences have shown strong interest in developing more comprehensive correctional services in the community. The reasons include: reducing the personal and social impacts of prison; reducing costs; reducing recidivism; and encouraging community engagement in offender rehabilitation.

Many countries have long had systems of probation or parole, under which offenders have been required to report to their probation/parole officers at regular intervals. However, in several countries, community based measures have evolved to include other compulsory requirements such as electronic monitoring, unpaid community work, treatment programs and drug testing.

Community based supervision/monitoring can occur at three main stages:
- **Pre-trial:** the courts impose some form of as a condition of granting bail to a person who is awaiting trial.
• *As a sentence:* for less serious offences, the courts impose a penalty which involves the offender being under supervision in the community rather than prison (for example: probation, community work, or electronic monitoring); and

• *Post-release supervision:* where selected prisoners are released early from prison on condition that they comply with requirements of monitoring in the community (such as parole or home detention).

In some jurisdictions, community based measures are administered by the department that is responsible for prisons. In others, they are the responsibility of a different agency (such as a ‘rehabilitation bureau’ or a ‘probation department’).

Briefly outline the various community-based measures (pre-trial, sentence and post-release) in your jurisdiction.

Who is responsible for administering these measures? Do you have a unified ‘corrections department’ or are different agencies responsible for prisons and community corrections?

2. Laying the Foundations

One of the aims of this agenda topic is to discuss how different jurisdictions have set the legal and policy framework for delivering correctional services in the community. This discussion will be particularly helpful to countries which are in the early stages of developing community corrections.

The main foundation stones are: government / political support; community support; legislation establishing a clear modern legal framework; policies and practices which support the legislative goals; sufficient funding/resources; and the appointment of appropriately qualified staff. Systems should also be put in place to evaluate results.

Do you have modern legislation in relation to measures such as probation, parole, community work and home detention?

Some jurisdictions, including Singapore (the ‘Yellow Ribbon Project’) and Hong Kong (China), have conducted comprehensive campaigns to improve public understanding and support.

How have you sought to gain political and public support for community based corrections? How successful have you been?

Has the government provided adequate funding and staff resources for supervising offenders in the community?

How do you select staff to work in community corrections? What qualifications are required, and what training is provided?

3. Case Studies

Please describe one or more community based corrections measures in your jurisdiction (these can be pre-trial, sentence or post-release measures):

• *What were the aims of the measure?*

• *How does it operate in practice?*

• *How are offenders managed in the community so that their risks and needs are addressed and community safety is ensured?*

• *What happens if an offender fails to comply with the requirements of the order?*

• *How effective has it been?*
4. Conclusion

Please summarise:
- Key achievements in providing correctional services in the community;
- Difficulties that have been encountered in implementing such services;
- Reasons for success or failure;
- Areas of current concern; and
- Priorities and likely initiatives over the next ten years.

AGENDA ITEM 5

INITIATIVES IN OFFENDER EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION IN PRISON AND THE COMMUNITY
(with special reference to programs to prepare prisoners for release, programs for sex offenders and drug offenders, and ‘de-radicalisation’ programs to combat terrorism)

1. Introduction

This topic covers any aspect of education and rehabilitation, but delegates to APCCA 2015 wanted to focus on four core themes: preparing prisoners for release, ‘de-radicalisation’ programs to combat terrorism, and programs for sex offenders and drug offenders.

2. Case studies

Please provide details of one or more initiatives in relation to offender education and rehabilitation including, where possible, evidence of whether the program’s success.

(a) Preparation for release

Prisons are an unreal world. Prisoners are shut off from the community, and have fewer responsibilities as well as fewer rights. They automatically receive the basics of life (food, water, somewhere to sleep, and access to medical treatment) for which people in the community must work and pay. Generally, they also lack access to technologies that are increasingly essential to 21st Century living, such as the Internet.

It can therefore be very difficult for prisoners to return to the community, especially if they have been in prison for a long time. Not surprisingly, the evidence is that assisting prisoners to prepare for release, and providing them with support and monitoring after release will reduce the risk of re-offending and returning to prison.

Critical risk factors include poor life-skills, lack of accommodation or employment, and poor family/community support. It is therefore important, where possible, to help offenders to reconnect with their families and to link with government agencies and non-government support networks in relation to housing and employment.

Outline your practices in relation to preparing prisoners for release, re-connecting them with family/community, and ensuring they have assistance on release.

What measures have proved successful? What hurdles have you faced?

What are your priorities and plans for the next ten years?
(b) ‘De-radicalisation’ programs

The term ‘de-radicalisation’ refers to the process of persuading people who believe in extreme and violent religious or political ideologies to adopt more moderate views.

The term is most commonly used in the context of terrorists who claim to have been pursuing their interpretation of Islam. However, the vast majority of Muslims are totally opposed to violent extremism, and Muslim-majority countries in the region (including Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia) have been at the forefront of attempts to tackle radicalisation. It must also be recognised that the problem extends much further. In Europe, the USA and parts of Asia, acts of violent extremism have been committed by people holding quite different beliefs, such as right wing racists and fanatical religious sects.

Tackling violent extremism presents serious problems in relation to prison management and offender rehabilitation. Some offenders may claim to be ‘political prisoners’ or ‘freedom fighters’ not criminals, and may argue that their actions were justified. And some may be well-connected to powerful subversive groups in the community.

*How many prisoners do you have who have been convicted of offences relating to violent extremism (including planning as well as carrying out attacks)?*

*What problems do these prisoners pose in relation to security and safety? Do you house all of them together or spread them out across your system?*

*Please describe any ‘de-radicalisation programs’ that you have developed for:*
  * Prisoners who are already affiliated to violent extremism;*
  * Prisoners who are sympathetic to such views or at risk of being radicalised; and*
  * Prison staff and managers.*

*What measures have proved successful? What hurdles have you faced?*

*What are your priorities and plans for the next ten years?*

(c) Sex offender programs

Sex offences take many forms. Victims can be adults or children, male or female, and strangers, acquaintances or family members. The nature of the conduct varies widely too: some offences involve ‘rape’, some involve some other form of sexual contact, and some involve people accessing offensive and degrading sexual material online. Similarly, the motivations of offenders will differ. Some may be motivated by sexual desire, and others by a desire to humiliate and control the victim.

Many strategies are available to reduce the risk of re-offending by sex offenders. They include psychology-based sex offender treatment programs, the use of drugs, and the electronic surveillance of offenders in the community.

*Do you deliver psychological sex offender treatment programs in your prisons and in the community? Do you have different programs for different types of sex offender? How successful are these programs in reducing recidivism?*

*Do you prescribe ‘anti-libido’ (also called ‘chemical castration’) drugs for sex offenders in prison or the community? Are such drugs successful in reducing recidivism?*

*Do you use electronic surveillance to limit offenders’ movements or to track their online access in the community?*
What are your priorities and plans for the next ten years?

(d) Programs for drug offenders

Alcohol and drugs affect people’s ability to think and act rationally, and can result in serious criminal offences being committed. The drugs used by offenders vary across the region. For example, in Australia the biggest problems at present are probably meth-amphetamine (‘ice’) and alcohol, but abuse of new synthetic ‘designer drugs’ is increasing, as is the abuse of prescription painkillers (such as oxycodone), anti-depressants and sleeping tablets. In Pacific Island nations, alcohol is generally still the biggest issue.

*Are alcohol and drug abuse a major cause of crime in your country? Which drugs are of most concern?*

Do you deliver psychological substance abuse programs in your prisons and in the community? How successful are these programs in reducing recidivism?

Do you make use of drugs to treat drug addiction (examples include ‘alternatives’ to heroin, such as Methadone, and drugs that block cravings, such as Naltrexone)? How successful are these programs?

Do you have any prisons, or units within prisons that specialise in drug rehabilitation? How successful have these been?

What are your priorities and plans for the next ten years?
Appendix F

Report by the Administrator of the APCCA Fund
(1st August 2015 to 31st July 2016)
Introduction

At the 17th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) held in September 1997 in Malaysia, the full Conference agreed to establish a fund in the name of APCCA to provide a small fee and administrative expenses to the Co-ordinator who had been supporting APCCA on an honorary basis.

Administration of the Fund

The Correctional Services Department, Hong Kong, China has been appointed as the Administrator of the Fund since its establishment in December 1997, and an account has been opened in the name of APCCA with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited. All expenditure above a nominal amount of US$1,000 would require the prior approval of the APCCA Fund Administrator and one other member of the Finance Committee. The financial statements of the Fund would be tabled at the APCCA meetings.

As agreed in the 33rd APCCA Conference held in India in September 2013, the following accounting and payment arrangements have been implemented:

- The financial year of the APCCA will end on 31 July;
- The financial statements of the APCCA Fund will be certified by an accounting professional and, together with the APCCA Fund Administrator's Report, will be presented to the Governing Board for endorsement before tabling at the Annual Conference;
- The APCCA Fund will directly reimburse Rapporteurs the cost of round-trip business class airfares between their home city and the current host country; and
- The accommodation expenses of the Rapporteurs will be borne by the current conference host.

/P. 2 ...
Contribution

While contributions from any jurisdictions would be welcome, it was agreed in the previous conferences that the following scheme of voluntary contributions should continue:

Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Victoria) (US$1,000 from each mainland state) = US$5,000

Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore (US$3,000 each) = US$12,000

Brunei, Hong Kong (China), India, Korea, Malaysia (US$1,000 each) = US$5,000

Total = US$22,000

Progress and Results

During the 35th APCCA Conference held in Thailand from 22 to 27 November 2015, the Conference noted that the financial position of the APCCA Fund was healthy.

For the year ended 31 July 2016, total contributions received amounted to US$31,322. During the year, a total of US$20,804 (after deduction of bank charges of US$97) agreed contributions were received. Moreover, voluntary contributions totalling US$10,518 (after deduction of bank charges of US$93) were received from members, including Australia (Capital Territory), China, Fiji, Kiribati, Macao (China), Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka and Thailand. On the other hand, total expenditure was US$11,335 and included the following:

• US$6,250 being honorarium to the Rapporteur;
• US$4,235 being reimbursement of airfares to the Rapporteur;
• US$44 paid to Adicio Pte Ltd of Singapore for the renewal of APCCA website domain name service;
• US$38 paid to Pacnet Internet (S) Pte Ltd for primary domain name service of the APCCA website;
• US$525 paid to Quirk Pte Ltd for website hosting and maintenance services; and
• US$243 being bank charges for payments through telegraphic transfer and for confirmation of balance issued by the bank.

/P3....
After taking into account bank interest income of US$2, there was a surplus of US$19,989 for the year. With a balance of US$177,074 brought forward from the previous year, the Fund had an accumulated surplus of US$197,063 as at 31 July 2016. Movement of the Fund between 31 July 2016 and the date of this report includes receipt of contributions for 2016 in the sum of US$1,960.

The financial statements were properly prepared and confirmed to have shown truly and fairly the income and expenditure of the fund for the period between 1 August 2015 and 31 July 2016 by the Senior Treasury Accountant attached to the Correctional Services Department, Hong Kong, China. Please refer to the attached financial statements for details.

Vote of Thanks

I wish to express my appreciation to those jurisdictions that have contributed to the Fund over the years. Members’ continuous and staunch support to the Fund is important to build up a solid foundation for the APCCA amidst an ever-changing environment. I sincerely hope that members will continue their support to the APCCA Fund in future years by contributing generously.

YAU Chi-chiu
Commissioner of Correctional Services
Hong Kong, China
and
APCCA Fund Administrator
6 September 2016
Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) Fund
Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>US$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank</td>
<td>201,353</td>
<td>182,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution receivable</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>203,313</td>
<td>183,324</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liabilities

| Accounts payable | 6,250 | 6,250 |
| Net assets       | 197,063 | 177,074 |

Representing

Accumulated fund:

Accumulated surplus

(i) As at beginning of the year | 177,074 | 171,063 |
(ii) Surplus for the year       | 19,989  | 6,011  |
Total                         | 197,063 | 177,074 |

I certify that the financial statements are properly prepared and show truly and fairly the income and expenditure of the fund for the period between 1 August 2015 and 31 July 2016.

FUNG Bing-sum
Senior Treasury Accountant
Correctional Services Department
Hong Kong, China
6 September 2016
Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) Fund
Income and Expenditure Statement
for the period from 1 August 2015 to 31 July 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions Received</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreed Contributions Received</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,804</td>
<td>20,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(see Annex I)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary Contributions Received</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,518</td>
<td>7,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(see Annex II)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Contributions Received</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>31,322</td>
<td>29,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Interest Income</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Income</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>31,324</td>
<td>29,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Expenditure</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorarium to APCCA Rapporteur</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>6,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapporteurs’ airfares to attend Meeting</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4,235</td>
<td>16,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing development &amp; maintenance of APCCA website</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank charges</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11,335</td>
<td>23,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Other Comprehensive Income</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Surplus</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19,989</td>
<td>6,011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes

1. Cash at bank represents the balance as at 31 July 2016.

2. Contribution receivable represents the contribution received after the close of the financial year and has been included in the Annexes.

3. Accounts payable represents the honorarium payable to Rapporteur for the year 2015-16.

4. Contributions are accounted for on accrual basis.

5. Interest income and expenditure are accounted for on accrual basis.

6. The amount represents the honorarium payable to APCCA Rapporteur for the year 2015-16.

7. The amount represents reimbursement of airfares to Rapporteurs for attending 35th APCCA Conference held in Thailand.

8. The expenditure on ongoing development and maintenance of APCCA website includes payments to the following:
   - Adicio Pte Ltd 44
   - Pacnet Internet (S) Pte Ltd 38
   - Quirk Pte Ltd 525
   **Total** 607

9. Bank charges include charges for the following:
   i) Payment through telegraphic transfer:
      - reimbursement of airfares to Rapporteurs in 2015 39
      - honorarium to Rapporteur for the year 2014-15 48
      - ongoing development and maintenance of APCCA website 143
   ii) Other services:
      - confirmation of balance issued by the bank 13
   **Total** 243
### Annex I

#### Agreed Contributions Received

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Recommended Minimum Contribution (US$)</th>
<th>(a) Contribution Received (US$)</th>
<th>(b) Bank Charges (US$)</th>
<th>(c) = (a) - (b) Actual Amount Received (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New South Wales</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>975.00</td>
<td>8.39</td>
<td>966.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>975.00</td>
<td>8.40</td>
<td>966.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Australia</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>8.40</td>
<td>991.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>975.00</td>
<td>8.40</td>
<td>966.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Australia</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>12.92</td>
<td>2,987.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong (China)</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>12.92</td>
<td>987.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>8.39</td>
<td>991.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>8.40</td>
<td>2,991.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>8.39</td>
<td>991.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,001.94</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>2,964.38</td>
<td>8.37</td>
<td>2,956.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>1,010.00</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>1,008.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,000.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,901.32</strong></td>
<td><strong>96.86</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,804.46</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Being contribution for 2015
### Annex II

## Voluntary Contributions Received

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>(a) Contribution Received (US$)</th>
<th>(b) Bank Charges (US$)</th>
<th>(c) = (a) - (b) Actual Amount Received (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Capital Territory</td>
<td>975.00</td>
<td>8.39</td>
<td>966.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>2,980.00 *</td>
<td>8.40</td>
<td>2,971.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>975.00</td>
<td>8.40</td>
<td>966.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>475.00</td>
<td>8.40</td>
<td>466.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macao (China)</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>12.91</td>
<td>987.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>8.39</td>
<td>491.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>981.00</td>
<td>8.40</td>
<td>972.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>975.00</td>
<td>8.39</td>
<td>966.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>750.00</td>
<td>8.40</td>
<td>741.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>12.91</td>
<td>987.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,611.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>92.99</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,518.01</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Being contribution for 2015
Appendix G

Report of the APCCA Finance Committee 2015

Report of the Meeting of APCCA Finance Committee
Room M5, the Second Floor of Geneva Hotel
(1430 hrs on 16 October, 2016)

Present
Mr. YAU Chi-chiu, Hong Kong (China) (Chairman)
Mr. KANG Yu, China (Member)
Ms. Salote PANAPASA, Fiji (Member)
Mr. Haji. Zulkifli bin OMAR, Malaysia (Member)
Mr. Vitaya SURIYAWONG, Thailand (Member)

Recorder
Mr. SO Chun-hung, Hong Kong (China)

In attendance
Mr. GAO Zebo, China
Mr. Jone BIU, Fiji
Mr. Mohd. ZAWAWI, Malaysia
Ms. Pamila SIRICHUCHNIN, Thailand

Mr. KANG Yu, on behalf of the 36th APCCA organizing committee, welcomed all members of the Finance Committee for joining the conference. He then passed the time to Mr. YAU Chi-chiu, the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

APCCA Fund Administrator’s Report

- This report covers the period from 1 August 2015 to 31 July 2016.
- A total of US$20,804 agreed contributions have been received.
- Voluntary contributions amounting to US$10,518 have also been received from Australia (Capital Territory), China, Fiji, Kiribati, Macao (China), Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka and Thailand.
- Total contributions received are therefore US$31,322.
- Total expenditure is US$11,335 covering (i) Honorarium to APCCA Rapporteur; (ii) Rapporteurs’ airfares to attend the annual conference; (iii) ongoing development and maintenance of APCCA website; and (iv) telegraphic transfer/bank draft handling charges.

- With reference to Clause 32 of APCCA Joint Declaration, the financial statements of the APCCA Fund were certified properly prepared and confirmed to have shown truly the income and expenditure of the fund for the period between 1 August 2015 and 31 July 2016 by the Senior Treasury Accountant attached to the Hong Kong Correctional Services Department. The financial statements and the Fund Administrator’s Report will be tabled to the coming Governing Board and the Annual Conference.

Any Other Business

- Nil

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101 The financial statements of the APCCA Fund will be certified by an accounting professional and, together with the APCCA Fund Administrator’s Report, will be presented to the Governing Board for endorsement before tabling at the Annual Conference.
Appendix H

APCCA Secretariat Report
(October 2015 – September 2016)

1. This report briefly informs members of the work done by the APCCA Secretariat during the period between October 2015 and September 2016.

Background

2. The APCCA Joint Declaration provides for the establishment of the APCCA Secretariat (hereafter referred to as the Secretariat) to provide support services to the APCCA and to its Governing Board. The main duties of the Secretariat are to serve as a focal point between the APCCA and its members, and between the APCCA and other individuals and organisations; produce the APCCA newsletter and operate the APCCA website; implement the resolutions and exercise such powers as authorised by the Annual Conference and / or the Governing Board; and serve as the APCCA Fund Administrator.

3. The Hong Kong Correctional Services Department (HKCSD) and the Singapore Prison Service (SPS) were appointed by the APCCA at its 21st Annual Conference in 2001 to co-serve as the Secretariat for a term of two years. At the 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st, 33rd and 35th Annual Conference held in 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013 and 2015 respectively, the appointment was renewed for a total period of fourteen years till 2017.

4. Based on a cooperative agreement between the two Departments, HKCSD undertakes the general administrative duties, liaison work and financial matters whereas SPS is responsible for the APCCA newsletter production as well as the management and maintenance of the APCCA Website.

Administrative and Co-ordination Work

5. Thirty-one jurisdictions have signed the APCCA Joint Declaration and hence become members of the APCCA. A total of 24 jurisdictions participated in the 35th Annual Conference held in Bangkok, Thailand in 2015. Over the past one year, the Secretariat has maintained close contact with the National Prison Administration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice of China, and the Rapporteurs to assist in organising the 36th Annual Conference.

6. Efforts have been made by the Secretariat to compile correctional statistics from the member countries. Until now, 13 jurisdictions responded to our call for statistical returns. The correctional statistics, compiled by the Secretariat, will be published on the website after the conclusion of the 36th Annual Conference.

7. As the APCCA Fund Administrator, HKCSD manages the Fund in accordance with the APCCA Joint Declaration with the assistance of the Finance Committee. The APCCA Fund Administrator’s Report will be tabled at the 36th Annual Conference.
APCCA Newsletter Production

8. The APCCA Newsletter is a bi-annual publication for the purpose of sharing and learning amongst correctional counterparts in Asia and Pacific region. SPS has taken up the production work since assuming duties as the APCCA Secretariat in 2001 and has since developed its in-house capabilities for the task. The 40th and 41st editions of the newsletter were themed “Building for Success: Correctional Infrastructure and Design” and “Innovative Technology Solutions to Enhance Operational and Rehabilitation Capabilities”. This year, six APCCA member jurisdictions responded to the first call for articles in April and eight jurisdictions responded to the second call for articles in August. In these two editions of the newsletter, they contributed articles on forward-looking initiatives that achieve efficiency and effectiveness in a correctional setting, and the use of innovative technology solutions to improve operational effectiveness and rehabilitation capabilities in their respective jurisdictions.

9. The themes of next year’s newsletters will be “Continual Care after Release: Reintegration Journey of The Ex-Offenders” and “Understanding Offenders with Special Needs”. The Secretariat will like to thank the members who have contributed to this year’s newsletters, and looks forward to everyone’s continued support for the upcoming issues. The Secretariat also hopes that members will continue to leverage on the APCCA newsletter as a platform to share their knowledge and expertise, as well as to update others of their latest developments.

APCCA Website

10. The aim of the APCCA website is to facilitate better sharing of information amongst members and promote a wider exposure of the APCCA to the global community. With the setting up of the APCCA Secretariat in 2001, SPS was given the responsibility of maintaining and supervising the APCCA website and has been doing so since October 2002. The revamp of the APCCA website in 2012 saw an improvement of the layout and aesthetics, and the creation of a restricted access repository so that APCCA members can share information and materials amongst themselves. The website now acts as a one-stop portal for all relevant information, such as point of contacts, conference resources and newsletters updates.

Concluding Remarks

11. On behalf of the APCCA community, the Secretariat wishes to thank the Rapporteurs, Professor Neil Morgan and Mrs. Irene Morgan for their hard work and contributions to our community. Their precious time and efforts are much appreciated.

12. The Secretariat will also take this opportunity to thank all APCCA members for their contributions and support for its work in the past year, and looks forward to their continued support in the upcoming years.
Opening Ceremony of 36th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA)

APCCA Delegates attending Business Session 1
Flag Party - Correctional officers from Ministry of Justice, China

Official Handover of APCCA symbols from Mr Vitaya Suriyawong (Thailand) to Mr Wang Jinyi (China)
Welcome reception at the Geneva Hotel

Welcome dinner at Tianjin Guest Greeting Hotel
Delegation from Singapore, Hong Kong (China) and Macao (China)

APCCA Rapporteurs Professor Neil Morgan and Mrs Irene Morgan, and delegation of Mongolia
Overview of breakout group sessions

Participants asking questions at the breakout group sessions
APCCA Delegates arriving at Liyuan Cluster Prison Complex

Female Correctional Officers from Ministry of Justice, China
Performance by inmates from the Liyuan Cluster Prison Complex

Viewing of inmates’ accommodation at the Liyuan Cluster Prison Complex
APCCA Rapporteurs Professor Neil Morgan and Mrs Irene Morgan with Mr Kang Yu and Ms Zhang Yan from Ministry of Justice, China

Chinese Senior Officials leading the tour preview at the Liyuan Cluster Prison Complex