



CONFERENCE REPORT

35th Asian and Pacific Conference
of Correctional Administrators

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*(in collaboration with the Department of Corrections of Thailand
and the APCCA Secretariat)*

22nd November – 27th November 2015

BANGKOK, THAILAND





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The following matters are available at <http://www.apcca.org>:

- APCCA Membership List
- National and Regional Participation in APCCA since 1980
- Correctional statistics in the Asia and Pacific region
- List of Agenda Item and Specialist Workshop topics since 1980



HISTORY AND ROLE OF APCCA

Introduction to the 35th APCCA

This is the official report of the proceedings of the 35th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) held in Bangkok, Thailand from 22nd to 27th November 2015.

The conference was kindly hosted by Mr Vitaya Suriyawong, Director General, Department of Corrections of Thailand. The conference coincided with the Department's 100th anniversary in upholding its duty in returning ex-inmates as good citizens into society, ensuring public safety, and reuniting them with their families.

Since the establishment of APCCA in 1980 (see below), Thailand has been a strong supporter of APCCA and has hosted the conference on three occasions. The previous two occasions were held in Bangkok in 1981, and in Chiangmai in 2001.

The conference was held at the Anantara Bangkok Riverside Resort and Spa. It was attended by over 100 delegates from 24 nations and territories in the Asian and Pacific region including Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong (China), Macao (China), Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Vanuatu and Vietnam.

The list of national and regional participation in APCCA since 1980 can be found at www.apcca.org. Generally, the delegations were headed by the Chief Executive, Commissioner or Director General responsible for corrections, often accompanied by other senior and specialist staff. There was also a representative from the United Nations and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) who attended as an observer.

A meaningful conference theme and logo were designed by Thailand. The conference theme "*Pride in Uniqueness*" was chosen to celebrate and promote the unique characteristics of the correctional system in each member country. Despite the differences in culture, traditions, fields of expertise, and organisational policies, the diversity in correctional work has not been an obstacle to regional cooperation. Instead, it has broadened each country's horizons, complemented its success, and strengthened the bonds formed over the years through APCCA. As the rest of this report will show, the contacts made through APCCA are leading to significant regional collaboration and change.

The buildings featured in the conference logo depicts the diversity and uniqueness of the correctional landscape of member countries, whilst the red foundation shows the strength and unity in sharing best practices and ideas. It is very fitting that the APCCA Song is entitled "*Togetherness in Unity*". The lyrics can be found in *Appendix B*.

The picture of the female dancer represents female prisoners and the *Bangkok Rules*. In 2010, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the *Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and*



Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders (also known as the *Bangkok Rules*).¹ Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol, granddaughter of King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit of Thailand, played a pivotal role in promoting the development, drafting and finalisation of the *Bangkok Rules*. Importantly, the *Rules* relate to women who are serving non-custodial as well as custodial sentences. They recognise that female offenders have been a neglected minority and deserve equal priority to males. They also recognise that the needs of female offenders are generally greater than males. The conference provided an opportunity for delegates to discuss female offenders in prison and in the community including the *Bangkok Rules*, which was the topic for Agenda Item 2.

Visits to correctional institutions are an integral component 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, delegates visited Thonburi Remand Prison and Thonburi Women Correctional Institution on Thursday 26th November 2015.

Thonburi Remand Prison



Thonburi Remand Prison was established in 1994 and is located in Bangbon District in Bangkok. It has a reputation in Thailand for strong management, cleanliness of the environment and prison food, meaningful treatment programs, and participation with the community. It is responsible for male inmates who have been sentenced to not more than 15 years' imprisonment and remandees from three court jurisdictions.² In 2015, Thonburi Remand Prison had 6,134 inmates³ with about 200 correctional officers and 215 civil servants. The prison complex sits on 26 acres with an internal area of 10.8 acres and external area of 15.2 acres.

Thonburi Remand Prison has six major units – Pre-release Unit, Special Security Unit, Drug-related Sentence Unit, Activities Unit (vocational training and sport), Education Unit and Infirmary Unit. Rehabilitation activities include participation in work programs such as art therapy,⁴ handicraft and artwork, Cooking Academic Project,⁵ culinary skills, and laundry.

The prison's '*One-Stop-Service*' is a system whereby an inmate's family members can easily get information about the inmate such as the inmate's building number, visiting schedule, inmate's

¹ See <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/2010/res%202010-16.pdf>.

² They include the Thonburi Criminal Court, the Taling Chan Provincial Court and the Thonburi Kwaeng Court.

³ In 2015, there were a total of 6,134 inmates of which 710 were awaiting investigation, 669 were awaiting trial, 913 were pending appeal cases, and 3,842 were convicted prisoners. As at October 2015, there were a total of 5,729 inmates of which 3,268 were convicted and 2,461 were unconvicted. The inmate to staff ratio was 27:1.

⁴ Art Therapy includes vocational training, self-calm skills practicing, emotions management and employment opportunity skills.

⁵ The project includes program on fruit and vegetable carving skills and program on Thai and international culinary skills.



class, good-time-allowance days, and parole estimation day. Family members can also visit or deposit necessary items for the inmates.

The Thonburi Women Correctional Institution (TWCI)⁶ is situated next to the Thonburi Remand Prison for men, and houses about 4,000 female prisoners. The TWCI is rectangular in shape (about 300 metres by one kilometre). There are trees and flowers in the compound. Female prisoners attend training programs to prepare them for their imminent return to the community. During the visit, APCCA delegates saw female prisoners being taught vocational, literacy and educational skills including Thai and spa massage, cosmetology, artwork and small business entrepreneur skills aimed to promote their confidence and to enhance their employment opportunities upon their release from prison.

Thonburi Women Correctional Institution



After the prison visit, selected prisoners were allowed to showcase their talents by performing traditional Thai dancing, singing and playing various musical instruments. As the evening drew in, there was a traditional cultural show.

Delegates also participated in the *Loy Kratong Festival* which was held by the river outside the prison perimeter. *Loy Kratong Festival* is celebrated every year on a full moon day in early November and can be translated as ‘to float a basket’. Each delegate was given a beautiful *kratong* to float away on the river.

A *kratong* is a buoyant lotus-shaped basket made with elaborately-folded banana leaves, flowers, incense sticks and a candle. The evening ritual is to light the candle and to float the *kratong* away in the river, canal or pond, with gratitude to the Goddess of Water and ask her forgiveness for polluting the water. Floating the beautiful *kratong* away, which is the key activity in the festival, also refers to flying away misfortune and bad things in the past and asking for good luck in the future.

⁶ See <http://www.correct.go.th/fdcthon/indexfdc.html> for more information about Thonburi Women Correctional Institution.



A hand-made kratong which is floated away in the river, canal or pond during the Loy Kratong Festival



During the formal conference dinners, delegates enjoyed traditional Thai cuisine and a number of classical Thai dance performances. There were dancers who mimed the action while the story was being told or sung by a chorus. The dancers wore elaborate costumes and masks to portray different characters that included demons, monkeys, humans and celestial beings. Delegates were enthralled with the wonderful performances featuring episodes from the *Ramakien*, the Thai version of Ramayana, the Indian epic. The performances comprised graceful movements, brilliant colours, soft rhythms, beautifully executed finger and hand movements, and a radiating presence. All of it blending to produce a hypnotic and memorable experience.

The warmth and generous hospitality provided by Director General Suriyawong and his staff during the conference week, the prison visit and at the Loy Kratong Festival demonstrated their commitment to their corrections work and the success of the conference. In addition, delegates gained invaluable knowledge about the Thai corrections system and in particular, the various programs to rehabilitate and reintegrate ex-inmates into the community that protects public safety. Delegates were able to observe and participate in the unique Thai tradition and culture, and enjoyed the wonderful Thai cuisine. Importantly, old friendships were renewed and new friendships were made which opened doors to networking and regional collaboration in corrections.

APCCA History and Traditions

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 Prisons of Hong Kong. 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.

During 2001 and 2002, APCCA established a new framework for its operations with the drafting of the *APCCA Joint Declaration*. This is explained further below (a copy of the *Joint Declaration*, as amended, is provided in *Appendix A*).

Between 1980 and 2015, APCCA met in numerous nations across the region: Australia (five times); Brunei Darussalam; Canada (three times); China (twice); Hong Kong (China) (three times); Fiji; India (twice); Indonesia; Japan (three times); Republic of Korea (twice); Malaysia (three times); New Zealand (three times); Singapore; Thailand (three times), Tonga and Vietnam. With the



addition of this conference, this means that a total of 16 nations and territories have now hosted APCCA during its 35-year history.⁷

APCCA has several important traditions. It is unique for the following reasons:

- The conference is not open to general registrations but is strictly ‘by invitation’ from the host country to the chief executive officers of correctional departments in the Asia Pacific region. It has been accepted that the host has the right to select those to be invited.
- The host country provides hospitality, logistical support and an appropriate venue to hold the conference.
- APCCA has a number of symbols that encapsulate its enduring values and traditions.

The following APCCA symbols were presented by member countries over the years:

- ***Fijian War Club, Whale’s Tooth and Scales*** - Although a Fijian war club may be thought to be associated with aggression and violence, its significance is that it is a sign of peace, harmony and civilisation when it is surrendered to another person. Thus, it symbolises the end of conflict and represents peace, reconciliation, civilianisation and harmony. The whale’s tooth is an item of great significance and it represents the Land, its People and their traditions. It is an instrument for seeking peace amongst people. The Scales represents ‘justice’ and symbolises the dawn of ‘civilianisation’ in each country.
- ***Book*** - In the context of APCCA, the Book represents the knowledge shared amongst APCCA members over the years. This knowledge is documented in the annual APCCA Reports (which are available at www.apcca.org).
- ***Indian Oil Lamp*** - The Oil Lamp was a gift from India. It signifies 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.
- ***APCCA flag*** - The APCCA flag was created by the Corrections Bureau, Republic of Korea in 2005. It symbolises the long life and strength of APCCA.
- ***APCCA Song ‘Togetherness in Unity’*** - The APCCA Song was composed by the Prisons Department of Malaysia in 2008. 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*).

The APCCA Joint Declaration and APCCA 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.

⁷ The topics discussed at those earlier conferences are available at www.apcca.org.

APCCA Working Group Meeting, Hong Kong (China), July 2002



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 Morgan⁸ (who has been a Rapporteur for APCCA since 1997) and Mrs Irene Morgan⁹ (who has been serving APCCA since 2000) have served as Rapporteurs since 2003.

At the 30th 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 Correctional Service of Canada prepared and distributed a survey to members which it then analysed for consideration by the Working Group. 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.¹⁰

⁸ The Inspector of Custodial Services for Western Australia (www.oics.wa.gov.au) and Winthrop Professor of Law at the University of Western Australia.

⁹ 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).

¹⁰ See http://www.apcca.org/uploads/APCCA_Report_2011.pdf.

APCCA Working Group Meeting, Langkawi, Malaysia, 2011



Conference Papers and Presentations

Topics for APCCA conferences are chosen at the preceding conference (see the report on Conference Business 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 for the papers. 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.

For the 35th APCCA, all delegations made presentations to the whole conference on Agenda Item One on Monday. The United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) also made a presentation. Discussions on the other Agenda Items were held in concurrent 'break out' groups on Tuesday and Wednesday. The facilitator/summary presenter of each break out group then presented a summary of the discussions and findings to the conference as a whole, on Friday.

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*¹¹ 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 very important aspect of APCCA's functions is the publication of *Regional Statistics*.¹² 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.

¹¹ See <http://www.apcca.org/library.php?page=publications>.

¹² See <http://apcca.org/library.php> for the Regional Statistics.



In addition, *Newsletters* are produced bi-annually by the Singapore branch of the APCCA Secretariat.¹³ Member countries are invited to submit articles on selected topics, for publication on the website. For example, the August 2015 issue of the *Newsletter*¹⁴ contains contributions by member countries on the following topics:

- Community Corrections in New South Wales
- Rehabilitation through Innovation: Queensland leading the way for Biometric Reporting
- Getting Offenders Ready for their Release into the Hong Kong Community
- Preventing Entry of Contraband into the Macao Prison
- Exposure to Poetry and Literature in the Malaysian Prisons
- Malaysian Parolees doing their Part for the Community
- Vanguard of Rehabilitation beyond Prison Walls in Singapore
- Collaborations with the Community to Enrich Thailand's Work in Offenders' Rehabilitation

The *Conference Reports*, *Regional Statistics* and *Newsletters* are the most comprehensive source, sometimes the only source, on diverse correctional areas. 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.

The *Conference Reports* also 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. The statistics and analysis are used in various academic institutions and organisations, including United Nations affiliated bodies, in publications, teaching and research on correctional trends and issues.

¹³ See <http://www.apcca.org/library.php#page=publications>.

¹⁴ See http://www.apcca.org/uploads/39th_Edition_Published.pdf.

OPENING CEREMONY AND OFFICIAL SPEECHES

The Opening Ceremony was held at the Chao Phraya Ballroom, Anantara Bangkok Riverside Resort & Spa. The Guest of Honour was the Honourable General Paiboon Koomchaya, Minister of Justice of Thailand.

The Official Opening of the 35th APCCA began with a procession to the stage by the Honourable General Koomchaya; Mr Vitaya Suriyawong (Director General of the Department of Corrections of Thailand and the host of APCCA 2015); Professor Neil Morgan and Mrs Irene Morgan (APCCA Rapporteurs); and Mr Fraser Macaulay (Assistant Commissioner, Correctional Operations and Programs, Correctional Service of Canada and representing the host of APCCA 2014). The APCCA Song was played whilst the APCCA symbols were being escorted into the conference room by officers from the Thai Department of Corrections.

Welcome Speech by Mr Vitaya Suriyawong Director General, Department of Corrections Ministry of Justice, Thailand

General Paiboon Koomchaya, Minister of Justice.

On behalf of the Thai Department of Correctional, distinguished delegates and all participants, it is such a great honour for us to have you preside over the Opening Ceremony of the 35th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA).

This is the third time that the Thai Department of Corrections has been honoured to host the APCCA. After the first meeting in 1980 in Hong Kong, it has been annually organised with the objective to be the arena for learning and sharing experience and knowledge among correctional administrators in the region, especially on the treatment of offenders, the rehabilitation, the studies on contemporary trends and challenges in corrections.

The theme of the conference this year is *"Pride in Uniqueness"*. It is crucial for us to have pride in our correctional services under our own nations' social, cultural and historical contexts. As for the Thai Department of Corrections, we are very proud of many achievements. Apart from the opportunity to host the 35th APCCA and to welcome more than 100 participants from 23 nations and special administrative regions to Thailand. Last month, we marked our centenary of providing public safety. It is our great pride to work for Thai people to provide custody and meaningful rehabilitation to the prisoners, so that they can improve themselves to become good citizens of the society.

Although the contents of the 35th APCCA are composed formal presentation, workshops and seminars on specific five issues to enhance our knowledge and share best practices on developments in prison work, the program also includes the prison



visits at Thonburi Remand Prison and Thonburi Women's Correctional Institution. Thus, it is believed that the participants will be able to see and understand prison work in Thai context. On top of that, in another crucial aspect of the conference, the good and long-lasting friendships have been cultivated and promoted, in both official and unofficial levels. This is truly a unique charm of APCCA, quite different and difficult to find from other international conferences these days.

Now I would like to invite General Paiboon Koomchaya, Minister of Justice, to deliver the opening remark of the 35th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators. Thank you so much.

Opening Speech by General Paiboon Koomchaya Minister of Justice, Thailand

A very warm welcome to all guests, distinguish participants, ladies and gentlemen.

Although, the context of each country is varying, the corrections system is a result of the court judgment. Therefore, the number of prisoners depends on the internal law of the state. In Thailand, the majority of our prisoners are serving sentences for drug related offences. There are approximately 330,000 prisoners in Thailand and from that number, around 70% to 80% are drug offenders. Therefore, if there is no harsh narcotics law, we will have only 40,000 to 50,000 prisoners. As I said, the Corrections Department is in fact the receiver of the criminal law system of each country. The prison officers are the final agency who receive the problem of the society. We work as one to "clean" and "correct" the problem makers so that they can come back and live in society successfully afterwards. Our work, therefore, is a challenging one and is under the public attention at all times.

Moreover, our work is a multi-disciplinary task involving various processes and cooperation with many other organizations. The Corrections Departments cannot provide successful reintegration of inmates by themselves. In order to ensure the successful reintegration, working in many areas such as occupation, education, health, etc is required. Therefore, it is necessary for Corrections Departments to cooperate with other agencies for effective rehabilitation of offenders.

Thailand has attempted to solve the above problems. To begin with, we are now revising the Penitentiary Act which has been used for more than 80 years. The narcotics law is under revision as well, since the major problem among inmates in Thailand involves drugs.

Under the aspect of international obligation, two months ago, Thailand was one of the countries which supported the revision of the UN Standard Minimum Rules of the Treatment of offenders or the Mandela Rules after our proposed Bangkok Rules. Thailand puts our best effort to comply with these international rules. Also the internal aspect, we are working on the development of inmate rehabilitation. Thai prisons are now facing overcrowding issues. As a result, it is difficult for the treatment of offenders,

prison facilities and the human rights aspects of the treatment of offenders to reach such standards. However, we are trying our best, within the limited resources, to ensure that every inmate is taken care of appropriately.

Thailand has established super maximum prison for high risk prisoners (prisoners committed long term sentence). Also, we are working on establishing low security prison for low risk prisoners (pre-release). Thailand have no policy on building more prison, we are trying to build a society which are strong enough to not create more offenders. This means all the organizations working on social development or human resources have to cooperate in order to lessen burden of the Department of Corrections.

Currently, Thailand is also hosting another ICAD - 2 (International Conference for Alternative Development) from 18th to 24th November 2015. There are participants from 44 countries and 16 organizations. Although the "Alternative Development (AD)" is not directly related to corrections, its work affects correctional work since AD is aiming to reduce poverty as many of the poor commit drug related crimes. The United Nations has recognized and mobilized AD as a method to resolve drug problems. This will finally help lessen drug problems in society and reduce the number of drug offenders in the long run.

Finally, I would like to emphasize that each country has its own different issues. However, the aim of every corrections organization is the same which is "successful reintegration, recidivism prevention and provision of public security". For 35th year of APCCA, as I am now in charge of the Ministry of Justice and supervision of the Department of Corrections, I strongly hope that the outcome of the meeting will bring about innovation and solution to the correctional work. I will be waiting for the success of this meeting. I also hope that such results will be adopted internationally. Thailand has problems on governmental policy and poverty which affect inmates administration. The success of the meeting would lead us to suitable solution to the problems.

Finally, I would like to wish you all a great success. I believe that no matter how difficult the correctional work is, it can be successful if we think together, work together, and share knowhow among our counterparts. Thank you.

Welcome Speech by Mr Fraser Macaulay
Assistant Commissioner, Correctional Operations and Programs
Correctional Service of Canada

Assistant Commissioner Macaulay welcomed delegates and expressed how pleased he and his delegation were able to be in Bangkok to represent the Correctional Service of Canada. He explained that Commissioner Don Head was disappointed for not being able to attend the conference due to unforeseen circumstances [health reasons? please advise] and sends his warm wishes to everyone at the conference.



Assistant Commissioner Macaulay congratulated the Department of Corrections of Thailand in its 100th anniversary in upholding its duty in returning ex-inmates as good citizens into society, ensuring public safety, and reuniting them with their families. He also praised the Thai hosts for their hospitality and excellent organisation of the 2015 annual conference. He spoke of the strong traditions and excellent work that has been accomplished by APCCA since it began in 1980. In particular, he noted the strong bonds between APCCA member countries which have opened the doors for greater regional and international collaboration and learning such as foreign prisoner transfer, and staff exchange and training programs, which is one of the agenda item topics to be discussed later in the week. When Canada hosted the conference in 2014, delegates visited some correctional facilities on Vancouver Island, shared new initiatives, and experienced the traditional culture of the Coast Salish Aboriginal community of the province of British Columbia. Assistant Commissioner Macaulay stated that he had no doubt that all delegates will learn more about the prison system in Thailand and will enjoy the delights of Thai traditions and culture during the conference week.

It has been the tradition for the host of the previous conference to 'hand over' the APCCA symbols to the current host. As a symbolic gesture, Assistant Commissioner Macaulay handed over the APCCA flag to Director General Suriyawong. The APCCA flag represents the long life and strength of APCCA.

At the conclusion of the Opening Ceremony, official photographs were taken of all delegates and observers.



AGENDA ITEM 1

National Reports on Contemporary Issues in Corrections

1. INTRODUCTION

This agenda item, held in full plenary session, plays a very important role in APCCA proceedings and history:

- All countries, large or small, have equal standing to share information about the challenges they face and their efforts to address those challenges.
- The topic allows cross-jurisdictional learning on areas of common importance.
- Retaining a similar approach from year to year, gives continuity in the APCCA knowledge base and longer term understanding.

Agenda Item 1 always reveals a wide range of issues. These reflect different traditions with respect to corrections, and also the region's huge cultural, historical, economic and socio-political diversity. For example, this conference was attended by five of the world's ten most populous nations (China, India, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Japan) but also by some small Pacific island nations (including Fiji, Kiribati, the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea). While some APCCA members, including Hong Kong (China), Macao (China) and Singapore are small in size but densely populated, others such as Canada and Australia, are physically vast with scattered populations.

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%.¹⁵

Despite this staggering diversity, correctional administrators face many common themes. The following discussion shows that sharing and learning through forums such as APCCA is a powerful influence on improving correctional services.

It is impossible to cover every issue raised in the papers and presentations. In total, they run to several hundred pages and provide a rich source of detailed information. This review first outlines the key trends and issues identified by each country. It then concludes with reflections on regional trends and the conference theme '*pride in uniqueness*'.

2. ISSUES AND POLICY INITIATIVES

The presentations started with the host, Thailand, and continued in reverse alphabetical order.

¹⁵ See <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/>.



THAILAND

In Thailand, corrections is the responsibility of the Department of Corrections, which is part of the Ministry of Justice. The correctional system is in an era of change. The drivers for change include:

- concern about drug offences, corruption and ‘special crimes’ (such as terrorism-related activities);
- a growing prison population;
- contraband (including narcotics, mobile phones and weapons) in prisons;
- reducing disparity in the treatment of offenders; and
- developing a sharper focus on rehabilitation and crime prevention.

A number of strategies are being implemented to raise standards and improve accountability. They include the following:

- Reforms to the antiquated *Penitentiary Act* and related legislation.
- Improving staff training and professionalism.
- Stronger anti-contraband measures.
- Ensuring prisoners’ rights are recognised and that prisons comply with United Nations Standards, including the *Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners* (the ‘Mandela Rules’).
- A sharper focus on the needs of female offenders: Thailand drove the drafting and adoption of the *United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders* (the ‘Bangkok Rules’) in 2010 and has been working to implement these Rules across the country (see also Agenda Item 2).
- Developing a more sophisticated classification system for prisoners, focusing on rehabilitation and reintegration as well as security and safety.
- Establishing specific prisons for specific types of offenders.
- Tailoring rehabilitation programs to the different needs of different prisoners.
- Improving post-release supervision and support.
- Establishing independent Corrections Policy Committees.
- Legislation to allow the Department of Corrections to contract with the private sector to deliver services currently delivered by the Department itself.

Thailand’s prisons face a severe overcrowding problem. Numbers more than doubled between 2006 (152,000) and 2014 (over 315,000). More positively, there was a slight drop in the first half of 2015 to less than 310,000. The official capacity of the prison system is only around 110,000.

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, and this creates serious security challenges with regards to drugs and devices such as mobile phones. One of the responses to this has been the establishment of a special security unit in one prison (Khaobin Central Prison) for big time drug dealers and ‘Big Name Prisoners’ (see Agenda Item 4). Another response has been to establish drug free prisons (‘White Prisons’) for prisoners who are aiming to kick their drug addictions.



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.

Following the introduction of a new parole system, the number of people on parole has doubled from around 5,000 to 10,000.

SRI LANKA

Like many other countries, Sri Lanka is a former colony. The British 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'), but it is severely overcrowded, and prisons have been afforded very low priority in government funding. These issues were discussed at APCCA 2014 (see the 2014 conference report).

This year, Sri Lanka's presentation focused on three issues which are affecting the prisons but are beyond the control of the Prison Department:

- high numbers of unsentenced prisoners;
- death sentence prisoners; and
- drug offenders.

Unsentenced prisoners comprise almost 60% of Sri Lanka's average daily prison population of around 22,000. They account for even more - almost 80% - of the country's 120,000 admissions to prison each year. Most unsentenced prisoners spend only a very short time in prison (22% spend less than 14 days, 47% under one month, and 70% less than 6 months). Furthermore, when their cases are finalised, more than 60% are released with a suspended sentence or a fine, or with a 'no case' submission. A special task force has been established to develop strategies to address these issues. The task force is chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry of Justice and facilitated by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Sri Lanka houses more than 1,100 prisoners who are facing the death penalty or appealing against such a sentence. A further 400 have been sentenced to life imprisonment. They have been generally been convicted of murder or other serious crimes, many committed during the period of ethnic conflict. The large number of death sentence prisoners reflects the fact that the death penalty has not in fact been imposed since 1976. The President has delegated the power to give the final order for execution to the Department of Corrections. This 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.

In 2014, the Sri Lankan delegate said that drug abuse had reached 'alarming proportions'. Again in 2015, the Sri Lankan presentation focused on this issue, and three specific initiatives were mentioned. First, the Ambepussa Drug Rehabilitation Camp was set up in February 2015 to provide an alternative to prison. Secondly, the Ministry of Justice is considering introducing a Drug Court. Thirdly, there is a proposal that drug rehabilitation should be the responsibility of a separate government department from prisons.



SOLOMON ISLANDS

The Solomon Islands faces a number of 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.
- Disenfranchised youth are forming gangs, especially in urban areas.
- Lack of resources to treat the growing number of prisoners with mental health problems.

The Solomon Islands enacted new legislation in 2008, with assistance from other regional countries, notably Australia. The 2008 Act 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 for 2016.

The Corrections Services Department of the Solomon Islands (CSSI) has replaced the former Prisons Department. Its mission is 'to enhance the safety of the community by providing secure and humane containment, and through facilitating the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners.'

Prisoner numbers are increasing. The main reason is an increase in the number of remand prisoners. Remand numbers have doubled since 2011, largely due to the country experiencing difficulty in recruiting magistrates. However, all corrections centres are still below full capacity as a result of investment (including foreign aid) in constructing new facilities and upgrading older sites.

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 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 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.

SINGAPORE

The Singapore Prisons Service (SPS) is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs. SPS aims for three key outcomes: safety and security in prisons; reduced recidivism; and reduced incarceration. It operates 13 prisons (most of which are at the Changi Prison Complex) and one Community Supervision Centre. Currently, SPS has around 2,500 staff, of whom 13% are civilian and 27% are women.

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 good evidence of positive results:

- 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, and have been relatively stable since then.
- Recidivism rates have fallen from over 40% to around 27%.

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

Although the general trends are positive, there is still concern at the large number of ‘multiple time’ offenders, with almost half of all prisoners having been incarcerated more than five times. Drug abuse remains the primary driver.

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, a Prisons Amendment Bill was enacted, laying 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.
- A Mandatory Aftercare Scheme for high risk prisoners (see Agenda Item 3 below and the APCCA Report of 2012).

Selected high risk offenders are made subject to an Enhanced Supervision Scheme (ESS). This involves 10 months at a Pre-Release Centre followed by ESS supervision in the community for 12 months. Results to date are very promising, with offenders subject to ESS having a lower recidivism rate than similar offenders who are not subject to ESS.

SPS has identified three main areas for future development:

- Increase the differentiation between offenders and their regimes, using ‘business analytics’ as a tool for risk assessment, classification and offender management.
- Develop ‘full spectrum community corrections’, building on the success of initiatives such as ESS.
- Extend aftercare as a ‘theatre of operations’. The Yellow Ribbon Project, designed to promote community awareness and acceptance of ex-offenders, also remains a strong element in SPS strategy.

SPS continues to invest heavily in its staff and assets: capability building is regarded as vital, and this includes people, infrastructure, technologies, systems and organisational structure.

PHILIPPINES

In the Philippines, responsibility for corrections is shared between three parts of government:

- The Bureau of Corrections (BuCor) is part of the Department of Justice. It is responsible for sentenced prisoners serving sentences of more than three years (sometimes called ‘national prisoners’).



- The Department of Interior and Local Government has oversight of city, municipal and provincial jails. These local jails house prisoners who are on remand and also those who are serving sentences of three years or less.
- The Department of Social Welfare is responsible for youth rehabilitation centres.

BuCor represented the Philippines at APCCA 2015. BuCor's mandate is to 'safely secure and rehabilitate national prisoners', and their Mission is to 'protect the public and prevent crimes in partnership with stakeholders by providing persons under custody with opportunities for reformation, a decent environment, and secure settings.'

BuCor aims to offer comprehensive health services, therapeutic programs, religious support and recreation but facilities and funding are very limited. For example, only around US\$1.00 per prisoner per day is allocated for food and only around 10 US cents for medical services.

Currently, BuCor houses over 41,000 prisoners in seven prisons. The national prison population has been growing at 3-4% each year. The majority of prisoners are aged 22-39 and a large number (over 50%) have been convicted of a homicide offence. Around 5% of the prisoners are women and there are close to 300 foreign nationals from 27 countries.

There is extensive overcrowding at some prisons. The biggest prison in the country is the New Bilibid Prison. This has an ideal population of around 9,000 but currently houses about 24,000.

Key challenges for corrections in the Philippines include:

- Inadequate investment in infrastructure, maintenance and staffing (though there is a program for more prison building).
- Political uncertainty and changes.
- More uniform and systematic standards and policies are required across the national and local prison systems. To achieve this, BuCor suggested that it would be preferable for all three systems to be merged into a single Corrections Department.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The Correctional Service of Papua New Guinea (PNG) is responsible for corrections across the country. PNG has faced a number of political and law and order issues in recent years and these have impacted on the prison system. A strong effort is being made to professionalise and bring uniformity to correctional services. This is reflected in the motto: *'One God, One Country, One Government, One Correctional Service, One Commissioner'*.

PNG's prison population has been increasing and there are now almost 5,100 prisoners. A third of prisoners are on remand, two thirds are sentenced, and 6% are female.

The total official capacity of PNG prisons is 4,466. Some prisons are under-utilised but others are operating well above official capacity. While conditions in some prisons are considered acceptable, many are not, and they have been deteriorating. The PNG Correctional Service has therefore been working in partnership with provincial government and NGOs to improve standards, also making use of prisoner labour.



Other challenges and initiatives include the following:

- Contraband is a serious problem. It is generally driven by addiction, especially to cigarettes, alcohol and other drugs. This is leading to pressure on staff and to corruption.
- In PNG, the recidivism rate is measured as the number of prisoners who are on their third or later admission. The rate is around 25%, mainly drug-related. Programs are being developed, with NGOs, to better address the problem.
- The PNG Correctional Service is seeking to develop more rehabilitation programs to address issues of gender-based violence and health (including HIV and sexually transmitted illnesses).

MONGOLIA

Mongolia's General Executive Agency of Court Decision is responsible for the country's prisons. Over the past 15 years, the prison system has made significant progress. In the late 1990s, when Mongolia first attended APCCA, the rules governing prisons were poorly drafted, prison conditions were very poor, and tuberculosis (TB) was rampant. Mongolia's correctional objectives now include 'respect human rights'; provide 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. However, the country faces economic constraints and further work needs to be done to rationalise the legal framework for corrections (currently more than one hundred Court Decision Executive Operation codes are used). The country has around 25 prison sites with about 8,000 prisoners. The number of prisoners remained relatively constant up to mid-2014.

It is recognised that good staff are the key to good practice. New training programs have been developed and staff are provided with housing and other benefits to attract and retain better quality applicants.

One of Mongolia's current priorities is to improve its security classification system so that low risk prisoners can be placed at open prisons and to gain employment with outside companies to prepare for release. In addition, a Department for Non-Custodial Sentences has been established to drive a stronger focus on community-based penalties and community supervision. The government has also committed to increasing the justice system's responsiveness to victims.

MALAYSIA

The Malaysian Prison Department, 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 Prison Department had already identified rehabilitation and community involvement as key ingredients in reducing recidivism and had been developing programs and initiatives.

Malaysia has around 51,000 people in its prisons, just under the system's official capacity of 52,350. The population has remained relatively constant since 2008, as has the balance between male and



female prisoners. Over 16,000 prisoners (32%) are foreign nationals, primarily from Indonesia. Most of them are held for immigration offences.

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. Since 2010, the Prison Department has also administered the Compulsory Attendance Order, under which offenders who might otherwise have been imprisoned are required to undertake community work. The general aim of the Malaysian Prison Department is now to provide a seamless system of incare in prisons and then parole and/or aftercare in the community.

Malaysia's presentation to APCCA 2015 discussed three challenges: extremism/terrorism; inmate management and attitudes; and staffing.

Like many countries, Malaysia is very concerned at the potential threat posed by extremist groups such as ISIS.¹⁶ It has also had to deal with some 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. In the process, 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's presentation pointed to a number of successes in prisoner management. For example, there has been a sharp drop in the number of HIV-related deaths (from over 100 in 2012 to an average of 50 in 2013 and 2014). And stronger intelligence capability, better IT technology, and the use of CCTV and body scanner have led to major improvements in contraband detection (discussed in Agenda Item 3 below).

In relation to staffing, Malaysia noted that surveys conducted across professions suggest prison officers experience quite high stress. It is important to recognise this and to offer leadership and professional development programs in relation to staff morale and culture, discipline, integrity, and budget management.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Korea Correctional Service (KCS), which is part of the Ministry of Justice, is responsible for corrections in the Republic of Korea (South Korea). Korea has 38 Correctional Institutions, 11 Detention Centres, and one privately operated correctional institution.

Korea's prisoner numbers dropped to around 45,000 from 2009 to 2012. However, numbers have gone back up to almost 54,000. Around 50% of the prisoners are sentenced and 50% on remand. The increase in numbers appears to be partly due to a slight increase in the national crime rate but also reflects changes in criminal law and practice, including a stricter application of parole laws to some categories of prisoner.

¹⁶ 'ISIS' stands for the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (al-Sham).



The profile of prisoners has changed significantly over recent years. First, there are now many more female prisoners (7%) than before. Secondly, since 2009, the number of prisoners aged 50-59 has increased by 58%, and the number aged 60 or more has doubled.

A striking and 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.

For many years, KCS has been rolling out measures to improve correctional services and to reflect the fact that inmates are no longer just the target of punishment, but need protection, healing and reintegration (see also previous APCCA reports). At the 2015 conference, Korea highlighted its focus on 'harmony with the community'. This includes increasing the use of technology to enhance family/community contact. Korea has introduced a system of 'smart visits' where people can use an app on a smart phone to contact prisons and speak to prisoners. This is seen as 'stage 3' in the evolution of 'electronic-visits' which started with video-links from government offices ('stage 1'), and then 'internet visits' ('stage 2').

KIRIBATI

In Kiribati, prisons are run by the Kiribati Prison Service, which is part of the Police Service. In 2015, Kiribati commissioned APCCA Rapporteur Irene Morgan, assisted by Neil Morgan, to conduct a full review of the Kiribati prison system. The 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 report was presented to the Kiribati Cabinet and all recommendations were adopted. The Kiribati Prison Service is now moving to secure funding and to implement the report's findings.

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 also 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.

Domestic violence is the single most concerning problem in Kiribati. It frequently 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.

Kiribati is keen to explore further opportunities for regional collaboration and support.



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 in the past decade. To give effect to the intent of a number of high level reviews, the *Reform of Correctional Administration Act 2006* and the *Reform of Prison Law Act 2007* were enacted, and processes have been put in place to improve transparency and accountability.

Japan's crime rate has declined by around 44% over the last decade. The prison population has also dropped, but only by around 18%.

There have also been some fundamental changes in the profile of the prisoner population, including the following:

- Many more 'repeat admissions' to prison (up from 36% of admissions in 2003 to 47% in 2013).
- A growing proportion of female prisoners (up from 6.7% of prisoners in 2005 to 9.7% in 2014).
- Massive growth in the number of inmates aged 60 or more (up from 10.6% of admissions in 2005 to over 17.2% in 2014).¹⁷
- Large decline in the number of prisoners aged between 20 and 29 (down from 20.8% of admissions in 2005 to 14.1% of admissions in 2014).
- Many prisoners fall in 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 have four main goals:

- Preventing repeat offending.
- Improving women's prisons
- 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 6% of the prison population to 4%. By September 2015, more than 300 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 a bilateral treaty with Thailand. Currently, China (30%), Brazil (12%) and Iran (8%) account for the largest number of foreign prisoners. Japan has recently concluded transfer treaties with Brazil (2014) and Iran (2015) and is currently negotiating with China.

¹⁷ This is discussed further in Agenda Item 4, below.



INDONESIA

The Indonesian presentation noted that corrections is affected by the ‘social dynamic’, including changes in politics, economics and law (‘laden with a cargo of human rights and democratisation’); the country’s development (including a growth in transnational, organised and white collar crimes); and community dynamics.

Indonesia’s prison population has increased by 40% since 2007. It now stands at almost 175,000. Interestingly, although the number of adults in prison has increased, the number of children in detention has dropped due to a stronger focus on diversion and restorative justice. There are around 1,000 foreign national prisoners but Indonesia has no international prisoner exchange programs.

Although some new prisons have been built, and some old ones have been extended, the prison population greatly exceeds capacity. Several prisons are operating at three to six times their official capacity. Overcrowding is seen to be 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. However Indonesia has identified a number of strategies to try and reduce overcrowding. They include the following:

- Increasing the use of ‘non-criminalisation’ measures by the police, so that people are only sent to prison for serious crimes.
- Construction of more prisons, and renovation/expansion of existing prisons.
- Improved rehabilitative programs.
- Greater use of remission and clemency for prisoners.
- Expanding the use of alternatives to prison.
- Professionalising and improving correctional services.

INDIA

India, the host of the 2013 APCCA conference in Delhi, 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. Within the Indian Union, there are 28 States and seven Union Territories, for 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, and the words of Mahatma Gandhi certainly still resonate in prison law and prison 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.

The Indian prison system remains overcrowded, though the current occupancy rate of between 110% and 120% is down from 145% a few years ago. By far the biggest problem faced in Indian prison administration is the very large number of ‘undertrials’ (unsentenced prisoners) who constitute two thirds of the total prison population. Measures to address overcrowding include a massive prison building and renovation program (125 new jails across the country); better 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; and the expansion of bail and other alternatives to imprisonment.

One of the biggest challenges 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 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. At this conference, India showcased the *Culture Therapy* project in Bengal. This provides prisoners with comprehensive and holistic programs on culture, art, theatre, dance, literature, music and sculpture. These activities are combined with spiritual enlightenment programs. The *Culture Therapy* project has attracted the support of cultural celebrities and leads to prisoners being allowed to perform in the community. The benefits of the program have included building the dignity, trust and self-esteem of prisoners, improving their physical and mental health, and building community support and reducing the stigma attached to imprisonment.

FIJI

The Fiji Correctional Service (FCS) is responsible for corrections in Fiji. 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 mission and vision to meet the new expectations of central government, including a reduction in recidivism. 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 some challenges in meeting all the legislative goals and government targets (see also the report of the 2014 APCCA conference).

At APCCA 2015, two areas were discussed in detail: changing the mind-set of staff and preventing contraband. FCS noted that it can be very difficult for senior prison executives to ensure that staff embrace change. In fact, some staff are actively or passively resistant to any change: they have



been in the job for years and feel that calls for change are either unnecessary or ill-considered. FCS has used a number of strategies to address such issues, including:

- Mentoring/coaching.
- Improved opportunities for promotion, professional development and leadership training.
- Quick response to breaches of discipline by staff.
- Regular visits by senior managers to the prisons.
- Monthly reporting requirements.
- Quarterly conferences for managers of prisons.

The following initiatives have been implemented in relation to contraband:

- Installation of more CCTV cameras, operated by specially trained staff.
- Improved prisoner management, including health education programs, sweeps of dormitories, better searching techniques, and imposing 'loss of privileges' penalties on prisoners who are found with contraband.
- Measures to tackle staff collusion, including staff rotation between facilities, a stronger focus on employee wellbeing, monitoring through CCTV in prisons, and the drug testing of suspected staff.
- A stricter approach to visitors, including better screening, CCTV monitoring, and restricting the types of goods that can be brought into prison by visitors.

The evidence suggests that these measures have resulted in a significant drop in the amount of contraband in Fiji prisons.

Fiji has continued to roll out new projects with engagement and assistance from fellow APCCA members, including its own version of the Singapore Yellow Ribbon program.

MACAO (CHINA)

In Macao (China), responsibility for corrections is shared between government agencies. The Prison Department falls under the Secretary for Security, non-custodial measures and rehabilitation services for released prisoners are the responsibility of the Department of Social Rehabilitation which is located in the Legal Affairs Bureau.

Macao (China) has undergone rapid change with the massive recent growth in gaming tourism and associated entertainment. Its land mass is only 30.3 square kilometres and its population just 642,000. However, it has 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 the crime rate has remained relatively stable for a number of years there are signs of a recent increase. Since 2011, the number of male prisoners has risen by 29% and the number of female prisoners by 54%. Women now comprise 17% of all prisoners. Drug offenders remain 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 therefore being expanded and renovated. Construction of a new prison commenced in 2010.



The Department of Social Rehabilitation has 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.

HONG KONG (CHINA)

In Hong Kong (China), the Correctional Services Department (CSD) is responsible for corrections. As with Singapore (see above), most key indicators are very positive:

- The crime rate has declined (from 1609 per 100,000 of the population in 1984 to 935 per 100,000 in 2014).
- The rate of imprisonment has declined.
- 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 29% in 2012.

However, in recent years, Hong Kong (China) has seen some politically charged protests involving large numbers of people on the streets. There are also some pressure points in prisoner numbers, including services and facilities for female prisoners. A good deal of investment has been targeted at this area in recent years.

The CSD mission is to protect the public and to reduce crime. CSD sees public safety as something that starts as soon as the person enters prison and seeks to balance three elements: safe custody, rehabilitation and reintegration programs, and community education.

Within the prisons, the focus is on strict discipline, regular living patterns, and strategies to address offenders' rehabilitation needs. The strength of the economy has assisted CSD to obtain increased resources over recent years. As a result, a substantial program of prison building and upgrading has taken place, and security has been enhanced.

In order to enhance public safety through rehabilitation and reintegration, CSD aims to equip prisoners with skills which are market-oriented so that they are able to obtain sustainable employment on release. A broad suite of vocational training programs is available, with preference given to areas with an acute labour shortage.

For a long time, CSD has invested heavily in community outreach and education programs. A new initiative, called the '*Rehabilitation Pioneer Project*' aims to reach out to young people in the community. 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.

CSD engages actively with the media to improve public understanding and to correct misunderstandings. This engagement is often proactive, such as visits for media to prisons. CSD also has a practice of responding promptly and thoroughly to misleading or inaccurate media stories.



CHINA

China will be the host of APCCA 2016. Despite its vast size and population, China has one national prison system. It houses 1.65 million prisoners in over 680 prisons, including 31 female prisons and 29 juvenile delinquency reformatories. Of the 1.65 million prisoners, around 100,000 (6%) are women.

China reported that while its prisons have been safe and secure over recent years, it 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.

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

- The central task is 'corrections' not just containment. Corrections involves many elements, including legal, professional and individual education; healthcare and psychological counselling; and pre-release training.
- Law enforcement must be impartial and standardised, and must 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 the new laws: prisoners are treated more consistently; many practices are now 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 top priority. This requires integrated security management, strong operating procedures and a healthy, safe and hygienic prison environment.
- There should be ongoing reform of prison design and infrastructure (including the layout of prisons, and greater use of IT).
- Team building and improved capability are vital elements of success. The aim is to build a professional team of prison police within ten years. This will include improved processes for recruitment, dismissal, performance management and accountability.
- Community corrections is an important growth area. Community corrections began in 2003, was expanded in 2005, and spread to the whole country in 2009. By the end of 2014, more than 1.8 million people had completed community corrections orders. Legislation is being drafted to allow further expansion.

Key focal points in China include rehabilitation and community corrections. Improved education and training programs leading to qualifications recognised in the wider community were reported to have led to reduced rates of recidivism.

Although China gave many examples of progress, it emphasised that it is important to focus on continual improvement in law and practice. China said that engagement in international forums such as APCCA has been of real assistance in modernising its system, and extended a warm invitation to delegates to attend APCCA 2016 in China.



We all look forward to learning more about developments in China at the 2016 conference which will be hosted by China.

CANADA

Canada has a federal system of government. The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC), the host of APCCA 2014, is a Federal agency. It has responsibility for offenders sentenced to two years' imprisonment or more, and for the management of such offenders when they are released on parole or statutory release. It also has responsibility for the management of some specific cohorts, including those made subject to 'long term supervision orders' (for example, some serious sex offenders). All other Canadian prisoners, including those held on remand and those serving less than two years are held in Provincial and Territorial jails. The Provinces and Territories are also responsible for offenders under the age of 18 years and the delivery of probation services. Reflecting these arrangements, Canada has 14 different correctional services in total.

CSC manages around 15,000 prisoners and almost 8,000 offenders under community supervision. It has five administrative regions and an annual budget of around 2.6 billion Canadian Dollars. It employs around 18,000 staff and manages more than 200 contracts with community service providers. It operates 43 maximum, medium and minimum security penitentiaries (including six for women), five psychiatric facilities, and several 'healing lodges' for Aboriginal offenders. It also has 93 Parole and Sub-Parole Offices across the country, and 15 community correctional centres.

In the last few years, the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* has been amended to better support victims of crime, increase offender accountability and ensure that the protection of society is the paramount principle of corrections and conditional release.

Since 2004, prisoner numbers across the Federal, State and Territorial prison systems have increased by more than 16%. The biggest increases have been in remand numbers (25.3%). For CSC, there has been an increase in the women offender in-custody population. The women offender in-custody population has risen by 27.1% from 2009-2010 to 2014-2015. Like most other countries, Canada also has more offenders with complex needs in relation to issues of mental health, old age and poor health, and more offenders with histories of violence and previous youth and adult convictions.

Canada has been through a period of strict budgetary constraint. This has required CSC to reduce costs by over 12%. Rather than building new prisons, CSC has accommodated increased prisoner numbers through 'double-bunking' cells designed for one person, and by constructing new units within existing prisons. For efficiency, it has merged some small prisons onto larger clusters, and has centralised or streamlined a number of core services, including healthcare, finance and human resources. Innovation has been identified as the critical factor in achieving efficiencies while maintaining effectiveness.

The CSC presentation discussed in some detail, the challenges that CSC has faced in relation to the management of difficult prisoners through 'administrative segregation' or placement in a 'Special Handling Unit' (SHU). CSC has responded to external criticism by developing 'Renewal Strategies' for both Segregation (2015) and SHU (2014). Strengthening the structure and rigour in the decision making framework has better positioned CSC to ensure that only those cases that require the



structure of Administrative Segregation and the Special Handling Unit are admitted. Of equal importance, this enhanced rigour better positions decision makers in ensuring that cases are only kept in these units as long as is necessary and after all alternatives, including mental health alternatives, are considered and eliminated as options.

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. Between 2009 and 2012, they grew by around 25%. 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.

Prisoner numbers dropped in 2013 but have risen again since then. Indeed, from January 2015 to October 2015 numbers increased from 15,269 to 17,522 – almost 15% - in only ten months. The number of women in prison has increased from 6% of the population to 8%.

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.



BRUNEI

In Brunei, the Prisons Department, which is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs, is responsible for the prison system and some other aspects of corrections. The Department's mission is to 'protect society through safe, humane custody and to rehabilitate prisoners to become useful and responsible members of society.'

In line with this mission, the Prisons Department has set some specific strategic priorities, including: reducing recidivism; improving correctional facilities; improving the working environment and professional development opportunities for staff; and the introduction of more community based programs. At the 2012 conference which was held in Brunei, delegates learned about the drive to improve the focus on aftercare support for ex-prisoners. This remains an area of focus, including campaigns to improve public awareness, some organisational restructuring, and the development of a stronger aftercare framework.

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, numbers have now returned to 2005-2006 levels. The main difference now is that there are more remand prisoners. The most common offences are 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.

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh first attended APCCA in 1989 and thereafter in 1993 and 1994. It was warmly welcomed by all the APCCA members. In Bangladesh, the Prisons Directorate is responsible for administering the prison system.

The vision of the Prisons Directorate is to 'keep the prisoner safe and show the path of light'. Its mission comprises five elements:

- Safe imprisonment of prisoners.
- Strict safety of jails.
- Humanitarian behaviour with prisoners.



- Proper accommodation, food, medical treatment, and meetings with friends, relatives and lawyers.
- Training and rehabilitation.

Bangladesh has 68 jails. They have a total official capacity of 36,706 but the system holds more than double this number. On 1 November 2015, there were 74,576 prisoners in total. Around 3.5% (2800) are women. Unsented prisoners are the biggest factor behind high prisoner numbers, accounting for more than 70% of all prisoners.

In addition to overcrowding, Bangladesh faces challenges in relation to staff shortages; staff professionalism and training; limited resources; lack of modern security equipment; and an insufficient focus on rehabilitation. In order to meet these challenges, the Prisons Directorate has a new *Five Year Plan 2016-2020*. The goal is to ensure the healthy and safe custody of prisoners and to reduce recidivism by providing rehabilitation and support on release.

In addition, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs have started Inter-Ministerial meetings to seek systemic solutions to systemic problems such as the number of unsented prisoners. Their focus is better collaboration between justice agencies, better collaboration with the judiciary, improved case management, and prison reform.

Several initiatives have already been undertaken in Bangladesh, including the following:

- Establishment of a Prison Training Academy and a Staff College.
- Ensuring regular staff training.
- Programs for the construction of new prisons and expanding existing prisons.
- Modernising security systems.
- Establishing prisoner rehabilitation programs.
- Drafting amendments to the *Prisons Act 1894*.
- Bringing in technical assistance from NGOs.

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 112 prisons in Australia housing 35,500 prisoners. Another 56,000 offenders are being supervised in the community under a community-based sentence or parole order. 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. However, there are four common trends:

- The rate of imprisonment across the country is increasing.
- Women are a growing proportion of this growing population.
- The proportion of unsented prisoners has been rising rapidly.
- There is still gross over-representation of Aboriginal people in prison.



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 in Australia shows that of the people being received into custody:

- 66% have served a prior term of incarceration¹⁸.
- 49% have been told by a doctor, psychiatrist, psychologist or nurse that they have a mental health disorder¹⁹.
- 21% of male prisoners and 36% of females have a history of self-harm (including attempted suicide)²⁰.
- 74% of prisoners are smokers²¹ compared with 15% of the general population²².
- 29% of male prisoners and 41% of females have Hepatitis C²³ compared with 1% of the general population²⁴.

All Australian jurisdictions are expanding the capacity of their prison systems (by expanding existing prisons and constructing large new prisons). They are also looking for more innovative and effective ways to contract with not-for-profit organisations and the private sector to improve reintegration services.

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.

The presentation stated that there are 53 prisons, five rehabilitation centres and three juvenile schools in Vietnam. In total, they house more than 136,000 prisoners. The prison population rose quickly from 2010 to 2014 but had started to fall back slightly in 2015. Around 82% of Vietnam’s prisoners have been convicted and 11.5% are women.

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

¹⁸ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2015. The health of Australia’s prisoners 2015. Cat. no. PHE 207. Canberra: AIHW (p.13). <http://www.aihw.gov.au/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=60129553682>

¹⁹ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2015. The health of Australia’s prisoners 2015. Cat. no. PHE 207. Canberra: AIHW (p.37).

²⁰ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2015. The health of Australia’s prisoners 2015 – Appendix C. Cat. no. PHE 207. Canberra: AIHW (Appendix C p.24). <http://www.aihw.gov.au/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=60129553708>

²¹ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2015. The health of Australia’s prisoners 2015. Cat. no. PHE 207. Canberra: AIHW (p.86).

²² Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015. National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15. Cat. No. 4364.0.55.001 <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4364.0.55.001~2014-15~Main%20Features~Smoking~24>

²³ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2015. The health of Australia’s prisoners 2015. Cat. no. PHE 207. Canberra: AIHW (p.56).

²⁴ Department of Health 2016. Fourth National Hepatitis C Strategy 2014–2017 (p.1). [http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/A68444CDED77B3A9CA257BF0001CFD80/\\$File/Hep-C-Strategy2014-v3.pdf](http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/A68444CDED77B3A9CA257BF0001CFD80/$File/Hep-C-Strategy2014-v3.pdf)



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 completion of this legal framework has resulted in the General Department for Criminal Sentence Execution and Judicial Support being able to upgrade prison buildings and improve staff recruitment and training.

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.
- Although the legal framework has been amended, further change is needed to make it conform with the 2013 Constitution.

The following initiatives are being implemented or considered:

- Improvements to rehabilitation and vocational training.
- More investment and education in health care, treatment and prevention.
- A focus on community reintegration and engagement with community organisations.
- Increased investment in infrastructure.
- A 2015 *Decision of Amnesty* signed by the President saw 18,000 prisoners granted early release.
- Vietnam is interested in developing prisoner exchange programs for foreign national prisoners.

3. Conclusion: 'Pride in Uniqueness'

Thailand selected an intriguing guiding theme for the 2015 conference: '*Pride in Uniqueness*'. Pride and uniqueness are concepts that reflect the way that people working in corrections go about their business and also the progress made by APCCA members over recent years.

The presentations on Agenda Item One showed that corrections is a unique job, and one that poses some unique challenges for both those who work directly with offenders and for those who administer the system. The challenges are also evolving and increasing:

- It is a service about which many people in the community have strong opinions but few have much understanding.
- In the majority of countries in the region, prisoner numbers are increasing and prisons are increasingly overcrowded.
- Corrections is a complex job, requiring a balance between security and discipline on the one hand, and humanity and rehabilitation on the other.
- It is also a profoundly 'human' business, where staff need to form positive but professional relationships with offenders.
- The prisoner population is changing and becoming more complex: across most of the region, there are more women, more remand prisoners, more aged offenders, more people with mental health problems, and more offenders with links to serious or organised crime.
- Despite these objective trends, governments are often reluctant to provide adequate funding to corrections due to competing priorities (including health and education).



Despite these challenges, there are many reasons for correctional services across the region to take pride in their achievements:

- There has been a successful and fundamental shift away from the idea that prisons are simply places for confinement and punishment: they are now seen as places where there must be a strong focus on rehabilitation and reintegration.
- There is a much stronger focus on community responsibility, education and engagement in rehabilitation and reintegration.
- Innovation is evident.
- Several jurisdictions have achieved a reduction in recidivism.
- Staff professionalism and training have improved.
- Corrections systems have become more transparent and accountable.

APCCA members should also take pride in the uniqueness of APCCA itself:

- APCCA has a proud and successful 35 year history.
- It has a sense of purpose and direction and is financially sound.
- Every APCCA member, however small or large, has equal standing.
- APCCA has helped many countries – especially developing nations – to improve their correctional systems, and has fostered regional collaboration and understanding.



AGENDA ITEM 2

Female offenders in prison and in the community (including the *Bangkok Rules*)

1. INTRODUCTION

In December 2010, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the *Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders* (the *Bangkok Rules*).²⁵ Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol, granddaughter of King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit of Thailand, played a pivotal role in promoting the development, drafting and finalisation of the *Bangkok Rules*. Importantly, the *Bangkok Rules* relate to women who are serving non-custodial sentences as well as female prisoners.

The *Bangkok Rules* are an important landmark. They recognise that female offenders have been a neglected minority and deserve equal priority to males. They also recognise that the needs of female offenders are generally greater than males. Such gender differences are not reflected in generic international standards such as the *United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners* (the ‘*Mandela Rules*’) or the *United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures* (the ‘*Tokyo Rules*’).

The 2015 conference provided a unique opportunity for delegates to learn more about the development of the *Bangkok Rules* and share ideas and initiatives on how the specific needs of female inmates were being met and the challenges faced by correctional departments.

During the session, presentations were delivered by Thailand, Cambodia, Fiji, Hong Kong (China), India, Japan, Singapore and the Solomon Islands. Delegates were ALSO shown a short video about Singapore’s unique *Pre Release/Pre Emplacement Program* which is run at the Changi Women’s Prison.

2. THE BANGKOK RULES AND THE MANDELA RULES

The *United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners* were first adopted in 1957, and in 2015, were revised and adopted as the *Mandela Rules*.²⁶ The revision process started in 2010 when it was recognised that while the Rules were a key standard for the treatment of prisoners globally and were widely used, there had been major developments in human rights and criminal justice since 1957.

²⁵ See <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/2010/res%202010-16.pdf>.

²⁶ The revised *Standard Minimum Rules* were adopted unanimously by the UN General Assembly (UN-Doc A/Res/70/175) on 17 December 2015. It is known as the ‘*Mandela Rules*’ to honour the legacy of the late President of South Africa, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, who spent 27 years in prison in the course of his struggle for global human rights, equality, democracy and the promotion of a culture of peace. See <http://www.penalreform.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/MANDELA-RULES.pdf>.



The *Mandela Rules* are the primary, but not only, source of standards relating to the treatment of prisoners in detention, and are a key framework used by monitoring and inspection mechanisms in assessing the treatment of prisoners.

The following table summarises the key points covered by the *Mandela* and the *Bangkok Rules* in relation to the treatment of people in prison. These Rules cover not only issues relating to the treatment of prisoners but also many very practical matters relating to prison management, such as effective information management, security and safety, use of force, health and hygiene, and contact with the ‘outside world’.

Key matters in the Mandela Rules and Bangkok Rules

<p>MANDELA RULES Apply to male and female inmates</p>	<p>BANGKOK RULES Apply to female inmates and supplements the <i>Mandela Rules</i></p>
<p><i>Rules of general application:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic principles 2. Prisoner file management systems 3. Separation of categories 4. Accommodation 5. Clothing and bedding 6. Exercise and sport 7. Health-care services 8. Restrictions, discipline and sanctions 9. Instruments of restraint 10. Searches of prisoners and cells 11. Information to and complaints by prisoners 12. Contact with the outside world 13. Books 14. Religion 15. Retention of prisoner’s property 16. Notification 17. Investigations 18. Removal of prisoners 19. Institutional personnel 20. Internal and external inspections 	<p><i>Rules of general application:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic principles 2. Admission 3. Register 4. Allocation (to prison) 5. Personal hygiene 6. Health-care services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical screening on entry • Gender-specific health care • Mental health and care • HIV prevention, treatment, care and support • Substance abuse treatment programs • Suicide and self-harm prevention • Preventive health-care services 7. Safety and security: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Searches • Discipline and punishment • Instruments of restraint • Information to, and complaints by prisoners • Inspections of prisons 8. Contact with the outside world. 9. Institutional personnel and training 10. Juvenile female prisoners
<p><i>Rules applicable to sentenced prisoners:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guiding principles 2. Treatment 3. Classification and individualisation 4. Privileges 5. Work 6. Education and recreation 7. Social relations and after-care 	<p><i>Rules applicable to sentenced prisoners:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Classification and individualisation 2. Prison regime 3. Social relations and aftercare 4. Pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and mothers with children in prison. 5. Foreign nationals 6. Minorities and indigenous peoples
<p><i>Rules applicable to prisoners with mental disabilities and/or health conditions</i></p>	<p><i>Rules applicable to prisoners under arrest or awaiting trial</i></p>



<i>Rules applicable to prisoners under arrest or awaiting trial</i>	<i>Non-custodial measures (supplements the Tokyo Rules):</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Post-sentencing dispositions 2. Pregnant women and women with dependent children 3. Juvenile female offenders 4. Foreign nationals
<i>Rules applicable to civil prisoners</i>	<i>Research, planning, evaluation and public awareness-raising</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research, planning and evaluation 2. Raising public awareness, sharing information and training
<i>Rules applicable to persons arrested or detained without charge</i>	

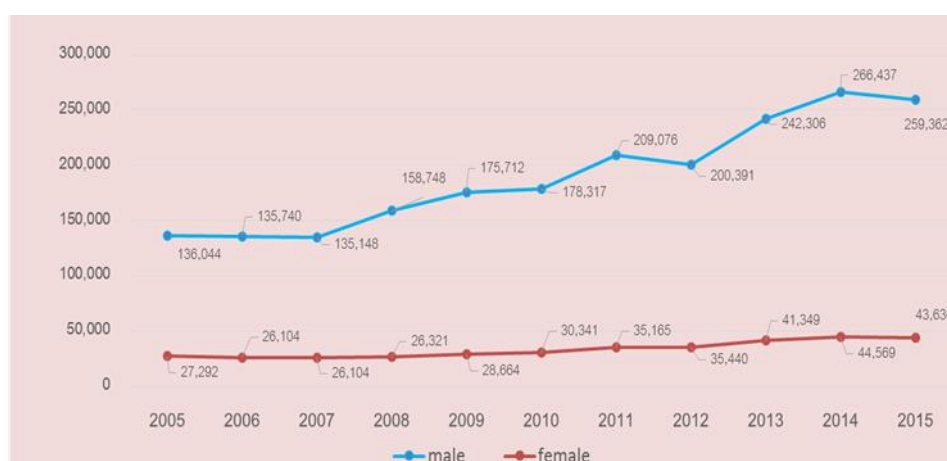
In **India**, the following initiatives have been implemented to reflect the specific needs of female inmates, the *Bangkok Rules* and the *Mandela Rules*:

- No solitary confinement for women.
- Prohibition of torture or degrading treatment.
- Searches are conducted only by female prison officers.
- Female prisons and enclosures are only handled by female staff.
- The right of detainees to fair and humane treatment are promoted.
- No discrimination on the ground of sex, religion, language, race, political opinion etc.
- About 5,440 female prison staff have been appointed in the entire country. In some provinces of India, the Chief of Prisons is a female officer.
- Prison staff are trained in human rights matters.
- Prisons are inspected by members of National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commission, National Women Commission and members of Higher Judiciary.
- The State legal authority arranges accesses to legal representation for prisoners.

3. NUMBERS, TRENDS IN OFFENDING, NEEDS AND FUNDING

(a) Numbers

Thailand: Number of female and male inmates between 2005 and 2015





As depicted in the graph above, the total number of female inmates in **Thailand** over the past ten years has been much lower than their male counterpart. However, it is noticeable that the number of female inmates has been increasing very gradually over the same period whereas there has been a much greater increase in the total number of male inmates. In 2015, there were about 43,000 female inmates and about 259,300 male inmates.

With regard to sentencing, **Cambodia** stated that there were no mandatory minimum sentences. The Cambodian *Penal Code* provides that offenders who have received custodial sentences ranging between six months and five years, are allowed to serve their sentences in the community.²⁷ These include judicial supervision, community services, suspended sentences with probation, semi-liberty and half-way houses. However, these community-based sentences have yet to be implemented due to lack of acceptance by the community, and limited staff capacity and resources required to supervise the offenders in the community. With regard to female inmates, **Cambodia** reported that in 2015, female inmates constituted 8% (1,447) of the total prison population of 17,522. The number of female inmates has been increasing gradually over the past few years.

By contrast, **Fiji** has a much smaller number of female inmates. As can be seen in the table below, the number of female inmates in Fiji fluctuated between 3.5% in 2010 and 4.4% in 2014, with a peak in 2013 at 5.5%, of the total prisoner population.

Fiji: Number of Male/Female Inmates in Prison

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Male	837	834	873	987	1,099
Female	30 (3.5%)	42 (4.8%)	37 (4.1%)	57 (5.5%)	50 (4.4%)
TOTAL	867	876	910	1,044	1,149

Fiji has no 'front-end' diversionary community corrections program. In 2014, there were four female inmates on early release programs after serving part of their sentences in custody.

In **Hong Kong (China)**, the table below shows that although the percentage of female inmates has oscillated between 18.5% and 21.1% from 2005 to 2014, the actual number of female inmates has fallen gradually over those years. In 2005, the average daily population of female inmates was 2,580, but the number fell by 887 in 2014. The overall decrease corresponds with the reduction in the total penal population during the same period.

Hong Kong (China): Average Daily Penal Population & Percentage of Female Inmates

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	12247	11489	11176	10510	10325	10073	9658	9247	9206	8797
Female	2580	2325	2196	2103	2145	2014	1838	1713	1732	1693
%	21.1	20.2	19.6	20	20.8	20	19	18.5	18.8	19.2

The table below shows the number of female inmates in **Hong Kong (China)** who were aged under 21 years when they were admitted into custody between 2005 and 2014. It is interesting that the number for this age group fell dramatically by 90.7% (1,063) between 2005 and 2014.

²⁷ Cambodian *Penal Code* 2009 Article 117.

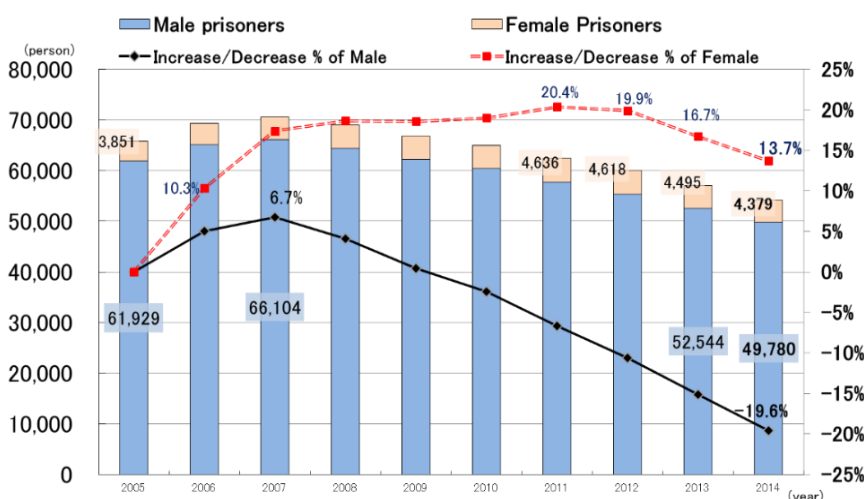


Hong Kong (China): Admission of Female Inmates into Custody 2005-2014

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	10139	8147	5950	5883	5451	5244	4108	3946	3821	3224
Aged under 21	1172	908	476	451	386	338	198	163	165	109
%	11.6	11.1	8	7.7	7.1	6.4	4.8	4.1	4.3	3.4

The graph below shows the average number of prisoners per day in **Japan**. Between 2005 and 2014, the average total prisoner population per day varied from 65,780 inmates in 2005 to 54,159 in 2014, peaking in 2007 with about 70,625 inmates per day. In 2005, there were 3,851 female inmates (5.8%) out of the total population of 65,780. In 2014, there were 4,379 female inmates (8%) out of a total population of 54,159.

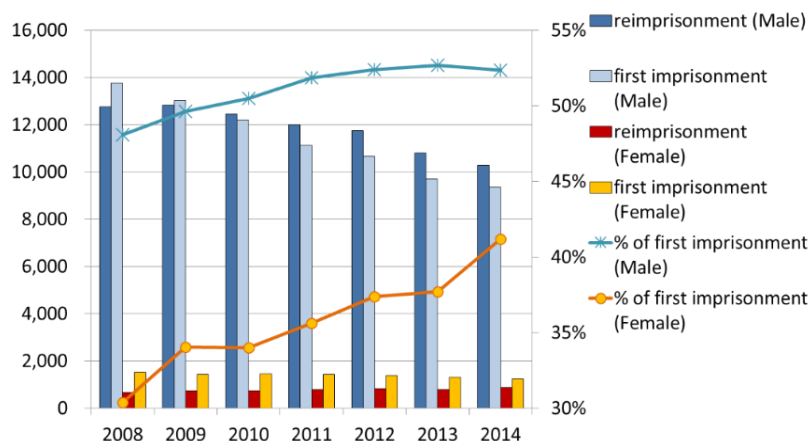
Japan: Average number of prisoners per day



The highest number of female inmates incarcerated in **Japan** occurred in 2011 where 4,636 (7.4%) out of a total of about 62,432 inmates were female. In essence, between 2005 and 2014, female inmates constituted about 5% to 8% of the total prisoner population.

The graph below shows that the majority of female prisoners in **Japan** are first-time offenders, but the majority of male prisoners are repeat offenders.

Japan: Number of first time offenders and repeat offenders





The presentation from **India** revealed that as at 31 December 2014, there were 17,681 female inmates held in 19 prisons throughout the country. This constituted 4.2% of the total prisoner population. According to the presentation, of the 17,681 female inmates, there were 5,403 convicted inmates (3,176 had been convicted of murder), 12,096 under-trials, 81 detainees and 101 others. More than 60% of the under-trials are released within three months. Over the past 40 years, approximately 800 inmates received the death penalty but none of them were executed.

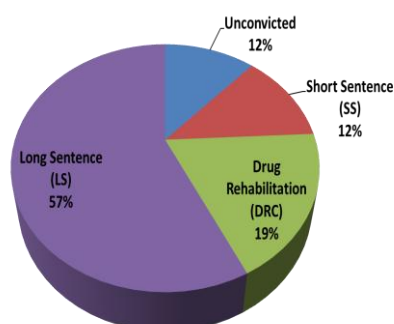
Over the past decade, the number of female inmates has increased by about 36% in **India**. During the presentation, it was shown that the majority of the female inmates were first-time offenders and 28% were illiterate. The types of offences committed by women were murder (due to family disputes or love affairs), dowry deaths or dowry-related offences, drug offences and drug-related offences.

As at 31 December 2015, the statistics for the penal population in **Singapore** were as follows:

- The total convicted penal population was 9,602 inmates, of which 819 were female and 8,783 were males.
- The total remand population was 1,255 inmates, of which 122 were females and 1,133 were males.
- The total Drug Rehabilitation Centre inmate population was 1,419 inmates, of which 298 were females and 1,121 were males.

As at October 2015, there were about 1,200 female inmates in **Singapore**. As depicted in the table below, about 57% of the female inmates were serving long sentences of imprisonment, about 12% were serving short imprisonment sentences, about 12% were unconvicted, and about 19% were being held at the Drug Rehabilitation Centre.

Singapore: Profile of Female Inmates as at October 2015



In the **Solomon Islands**, at present, there are no community-based sentencing options available to the courts. The *Probation of Offenders Act 1996* allows courts to impose probation orders but no orders have been made because resources are needed to appoint officers and to set up probation centres. Thus, the courts have turned to the following practices and sanctions:

- Fines have been imposed on offenders who have committed less serious offences.
- Those who have committed serious types of offences have received custodial sentences. Between 2007 and 2015, less than a dozen women have been sent to prison. Prior to 2013, the duration of custodial sentences for women averaged between four and eight months. Recent cases have shown that female offenders in the Solomon Islands tend to commit less serious offences. Currently, two female inmates are serving sentences for stealing from their



employers. Two other females are serving multiple short sentences for hawking (selling beetle nut on the street). During the period of ethnic tensions, one female inmate was on remand for two years for a murder charge; however, the charge was dropped and she started her own business in the Solomon Islands which became successful.

Due to the very low number of female inmates, the women's section at Rove Central Correctional Centre remained closed for long periods. Therefore, the women have been accommodated in the provincial correctional centres throughout the country. Consideration is currently being given to constructing a facility for female inmates that meets their specific needs.

- The courts have respected the country's tradition in bringing the offender and victim together through a *reconciliation* process. During the reconciliation process, the two parties make a vow to bring lasting peace between them, their families and communities.

(b) Trends in offending

With regard to the types or nature of offences committed by women, drug offences feature prominently in **Thailand**, **Cambodia** and **Singapore**.

However, in **Japan**, theft is mainly committed by women aged 60 years and over, whilst drug offences are committed by those aged 59 years or younger.

In **Thailand**, 84% of its female inmates were serving sentences for drug offences in 2015. Economic hardship faced by the women is the main reason for committing drug offences. Others have been cheated or forced by their partners to commit drug offences. The next most prevalent types of offences committed by women are property offences and offences against the person (notably, bodily harm offences).

Thailand: Types of offences committed by female offenders compared with the total population



In 2015, **Cambodia** had 1,447 (8.5%) female inmates out of the total prison population of 17,522. Of the 1,477, 734 (51%) of the female inmates had been convicted of drug-related crimes, 282 (19%) for property-related crimes and 431(30%) for miscellaneous crimes.

By contrast, as shown in the table below, in **Fiji**, the major offence committed by women was theft, followed by money-related offences (such as forgery, obtaining money by false pretence, larceny and fraud).



Fiji: Trend in Offending by Female Inmates

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOTAL
Theft	2	12	13	30	21	78
Money-related offences	11	14	9	9	8	51

In **Japan**, it is interesting that there is a marked difference in the nature of the offences committed by female inmates according to their age groups. About 45% of those aged 59 years or less had convictions for drug offences, whereas 80.5% of those aged 60 years or more had convictions for theft.

The offence characteristics of females aged 59 years or younger were:

- Drug offences: 46.7%
- Theft: 31.5%
- Other offences: 8.5%
- Fraud: 6.3%
- Road traffic offences: 2.8%
- Murder: 1.8%
- Embezzlement, breach of trust: 1.4%
- Bodily injury, violence: 0.9%

The offence characteristics of females aged 60 years and older are:

- Theft: 80.5%
- Drug offences: 7%
- Fraud: 5.9%
- Other offences: 3.9%
- Murder: 0.9%
- Embezzlement, breach of trust: 0.9%
- Road traffic offences: 0.7%

In **Japan**, the two main reasons for committing theft were financial uncertainty (40.7%) and a dependent attitude (40.7%). Other reasons include alienation, giving up hope or homelessness.

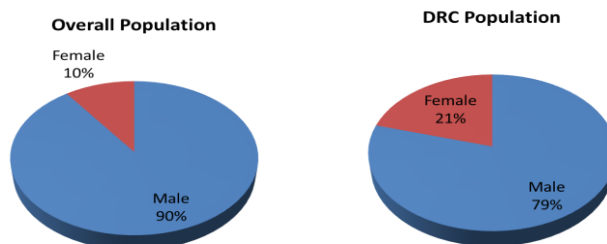
In **Singapore**, according to the statistics at 31 December 2015, there were a total of 9,602 convicted male and female inmates. The two main types of offences committed by them were drug offences (6,675) and property crimes (1,136), followed by crimes against the person (560), commercial crimes (488), immigration offences (134), crimes against public (129), customs offences (88), traffic offences (73), and other offences (319).²⁸

The presentation from **Singapore** focused on its female drug offenders. According to the statistics, as at October 2015, there were about 1,200 female inmates in total. About 75% of the total female prisoner population had committed drug or drug-related offences, and about 25% had committed non-drug offences.

²⁸ 'Other offences' include telecommunication and computer related offences and national service related offences.



Singapore: Drug Offender Population as at 1 September 2015



As shown in the table above, on 1 September 2015, female inmates constituted 10% of the total inmate population in **Singapore**. Drug offenders are held at the Drug Rehabilitation Centre (DRC). There were a total of about 300 female inmates at the DRC. This constituted 21% of the total population at the DRC. The female drug offenders abuse drugs for several reasons:

- *Coping mechanism* - About 71% of the female drug offenders used drugs to cope with negative emotions, boredom, stress and withdrawal. For example, one female inmate was diagnosed with breast cancer and turned to drugs to cope with her depression.
- *Enhancement effects* – About 76% took drugs to boost their self-confidence and perceived social acceptance.
- *Relationships* – About 43% started abusing drugs because their spouse or boyfriend was taking drugs. After several arguments, these women became upset as they could not stop their partners from taking drugs, and therefore decided to abuse drugs themselves.

Singapore has developed a number of pathways to drug offending for female offenders. This is discussed below.

(c) Needs

The *Bangkok Rules* reflect the fact that female offenders generally have different needs from men and present more complex challenges. Women offenders have often been victims of domestic violence and are frequently economically dependent on others. They tend to have higher health and mental health needs than males, many are mothers with primary responsibility for children, and some are pregnant. During the session, delegates discussed the specific needs of female offenders in their respective countries and improvements that have been implemented to ensure that those needs have been met.

In **Thailand**, a new *Corrections Act* has been drafted by the Department of Corrections which incorporates the rights of female prisoners, particularly those who are pregnant and those with dependent children (namely, Rules 25, 48, 52 and 93 of the *Bangkok Rules*). The new Act is expected to be proclaimed very soon.

In **Cambodia**, it is acknowledged that compared with their male counterparts, female offenders are offered fewer income-earning opportunities such as hairdressing and artwork. Participation in rehabilitation programs through faith and spiritual enlightenment are encouraged irrespective of the inmates' religious beliefs. Counselling sessions are also carried out in collaboration with non-government organisations. On 8 March each year, female inmates celebrate International Women's Day in prison (for example, performing traditional dancing).



In **Fiji**, over the years, concerted efforts have been made by the Fiji Corrections Service to meet the general needs of its female inmates in terms of:

- *Basic Medicare Services* – This covers menstrual needs, medical expenses for pregnant offenders, and medical and food expenses for babies.
- *Counselling* – This is available to single and married mothers to support their emotional and psychological needs.
- *Welfare of children* – Meals for babies and mothers.

In **Japan**, female inmates have the following characteristic:

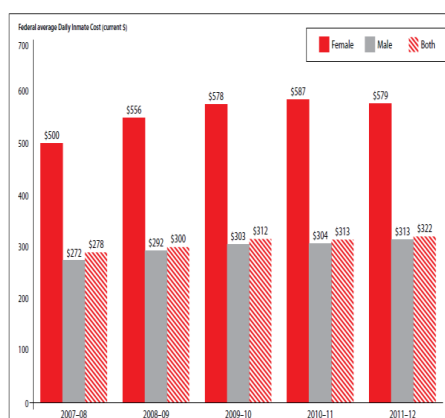
- *Marital status* - Between 2008 and 2012, out of a total of 11,015 female inmates, 38.6% were divorced, 35.3% were married, 20.5% were single and 5.6% were widows.
- *Ageing population* - One main challenge for Japan is the increasing number of ageing inmates in its correctional facilities. In 2009, 18% of the total female inmate population were aged 60 years and over. Since then, there has been a gradual upward trend to 21.7% in 2014. Similarly, during the same period, the number of male inmates in this age group has gradually increased from 15.5% in 2009 to 18.1% in 2014.
- *Mental and eating disorders* - Between 2008 and 2012, 15% of the female inmate population had mental disorders.²⁹ In July 2015, 3.4% (139) of the total female inmate population were suffering from anorexia or bulimia.
- *Unemployment* - According to the statistics provided, prior to their incarceration, 78.9% of the total 11,019 female inmates were unemployed and 18.8% were employed. In terms of ages, it was found that between 73% and 78% of those aged 49 years and younger, were unemployed. The number of unemployment increased to 77% - 89% for those aged 50 years and over.

(c) Budgets

Some countries specifically report that providing the required services to female offenders is more expensive than providing services to males. For example, as the following table shows, in **Canada**, the average daily cost per female prisoner is over 180% of the average daily cost per male.

Canada: Average daily cost per female inmate

Correctional Services Canada: Costs of keeping an inmate incarcerated



²⁹ 7.5% of the male inmate population during the same period were diagnosed with having a mental disorder.



In **Thailand**, depending on the length of sentences imposed on them, female inmates are held either in the women's correctional institutions or in small women's units situated at the front of the men's prisons. The Thai Department of Corrections has allocated a budget to renovate the women's correctional institutions in order to provide the women with better and more effective custody and treatment in accordance with the *Bangkok Rules*.

In **Fiji**, there is no separate budget allocation for male and female inmates; however, all the needs of its female inmates are currently catered for.

4. INITIATIVES FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS IN PRISON AND THE COMMUNITY

Rule 4 of the *Bangkok Rules* states:

'Women prisoners shall be allocated, to the extent possible, to prisons close to their home or place of social rehabilitation, taking account of their caretaking responsibilities, as well as the individual woman's preference and the availability of appropriate programs and services.'

As female offenders have different needs from male offenders, the services, programs and activities should differ. During the session, delegates discussed:

- the types of healthcare and mental healthcare services provided to female inmates;
- the treatment programs that have been devised to address the specific offending behaviour of its female inmates; and
- the educational and/or vocational training programs to assist female inmates to acquire skills that would help them gain meaningful employment upon their release; and
- women as mothers and care-givers.

During the session, delegates were invited to share one or two examples of initiatives that have been undertaken to improve facilities and services for female offenders. The presentations were drawn from the following areas of correctional practice:

(a) Prison design

During the session, delegates discussed the accommodation provided to women and the facilities provided therein (such as nurseries, day care centres).

As mentioned above, the **Thai Department of Corrections** has allocated funding to renovate and improve the accommodation for female inmates. Importantly, top priority has been given to refurbish the small women's units that are attached to the men's prisons. In addition, approval has been granted to enlarge the perimeter of those units; to build more dormitories and new buildings; to construct a nursery and children's room; to improve cleanliness and hygiene in all institutions, units and sanitary facilities; and to designate specific areas for medical services, fitness and vocational training programs.

In **Fiji**, female inmates are accommodated in dormitories whilst male inmates are held in cells.



Japan has implemented comprehensive measures to improve the administration of female prisons. A Project Team was set up to improve the living environment of its female inmates and also the working conditions of its female officers. In 2014, under its *Marguerite Action Plan*, a prison for male inmates was refurbished to accommodate female inmates to alleviate overcrowding issues.

The **Solomon Islands** stated that all its correctional centres have the capacity to accommodate female inmates. Despite having a very low number of female inmates since 2007, consideration is being given to constructing a new purpose built facility for females. However, there is a concern that this may result in courts imposing more custodial sentences on female offenders. Preliminary plans are in the pipeline to develop a separate facility for juveniles which will also contain a section to house a limited number of young mothers with babies.

(b) Healthcare and mental healthcare services

In some countries, specific provision has been made to deliver general health services and mental health services such as counselling to female offenders within the prison and in the community.

In **Thailand**, female offenders are offered gender-specific healthcare services and education in pregnancy and parenting skills. In **Fiji**, quarterly health audits of female inmates are carried out including Pap smear test and Body Mass Index. Female inmates can attend rehabilitation programs on drug abuse and violence against women. In **India**, health assessments are done by female doctors and paramedics, whilst referred cases are treated in the medical colleges.

In **Hong Kong (China)**, the following services have been implemented for its female inmates within the prison premises:

- *Healthcare for Women* – All female inmates undergo preliminary assessment by qualified nursing staff upon reception into the prison. An Assessment Protocol has been specifically designed to meet the needs of women. In addition, the female inmates are examined by a Medical Officer who can make a referral to a specialist, if necessary. Special Health Talks are organised regularly for the inmates.
- *Risks and Needs Assessment and Management Protocol* – The protocol was implemented in 2006. Clinical Psychologists and Rehabilitation Unit staff assess the re-offending risks and rehabilitative needs of female inmates (family and marital situation, community supports and drug abuse) and select appropriate programs for them to participate in.

In addition, female-specific therapy has been devised in **Hong Kong (China)** in the form of *Psychological Therapy/Counselling* and *PsyGym* which contain three components:

- Female Offender Orientation Program (2 weeks);
- Moderate Intensity Program (6 weeks); and
- Positive Psychotherapy, and Cognitive Behavioural Therapy.

The results from attending the above therapy reveal that the participants have benefitted immensely from attending the above psychological therapy – they became less depressed, and have less anxiety and stress symptoms. In addition, their sense of hope and gratitude has increased significantly.



Similarly, **Japan** offers counselling services to its female inmates. As discussed above, a high number of female inmates in Japan were unemployed prior to their incarceration. Japan recognised the need to enhance the skills of its female inmates to enable them to gain employment and to lead an independent life upon release. Thus, various types of vocational training programs are being offered to female inmates including hairdressing and forklift training.

(c) Treatment programs

As mentioned above, in **Japan**, 46.7% of its female inmates aged 59 years or under, have been convicted of drug offences. To address this issue, a *pilot drug rehabilitation program* was implemented by using cognitive behavioural therapy. The program has been successful, and Japan is currently planning to implement the program in all the women's prisons.

By contrast, with regard to female inmates aged 60 years or over, 80.5% of them had convictions for theft. In order to address their offending behaviour, **Japan** has specifically devised and implemented the *Theft Prevention Program* and the *Elderly Prisoner Rehabilitation Program*.

As a large cohort of its female prisoners have committed drug or drug-related offences, **Singapore** runs an *In-care Program* which contains a Psychology-based Correctional Module. The aim of this module is to mitigate the risk of re-offending and to address drug issues. Female inmates attend three programs, namely:

- Drug Abuse Intervention Program
- Basic Criminogenic Program
- Integrated Criminogenic Program

(d) Vocational training programs

During the presentations on Agenda Item 2 and discussions amongst the delegates, it was recognised that all prisoners face employment challenges when they are released into the community. Male ex-prisoners face stigmatisation and are paid low wages. Female ex-prisoners are also stigmatised, but they generally encounter far greater challenges such as being paid lower wages and having to resolve childcare issues through flexible work arrangement and community interventions. Thus, over the years, conscious and concerted efforts have been made by correctional departments to offer educational and vocational training courses to female inmates, in conjunction with NGOs and external organisations, with the aim of training and equipping the female inmates with the necessary skill sets to be employed in meaningful employment.

Female inmates in **Thailand** attend vocational training programs to assist them to gain meaningful and remunerated work such as hairdressing, manicure and pedicure, sewing, knitting, crochet and weaving. They also attend recreational and sporting activities. During the conference week, delegates visited the Thonburi Women Correctional Institution and saw the various activities participated by the female inmates such as foot reflexology, massage, hairdressing and beauty treatments, cooking, sewing, making and painting paper flowers for religious ceremonies. The women also performed various traditional dancing and singing during the prison visit.

In a similar vein, in **India**, of its 17,681 female inmates, about 1,000 of them have attended vocational training in courses such as artwork, tailoring, beautician, weaving, computing,



embroidery, and jewellery making. In addition, many of the women have attended literacy classes. Certificates are awarded to the women to acknowledge their achievements.

In **Cambodia**, the *Law on Prison*³⁰ prescribes how the prison authority must engage with the local communities and relevant agencies to provide skills, vocational trainings, and income earning opportunities; but it is silent with regard to providing assistance to the judiciary and relevant agencies in raising awareness or promoting community-based sentences under the *Penal Code* and *Penal Procedures Code*.

In **Fiji**, a number of vocational training programs are organised to provide employment opportunities to female inmates, and as a strategy to reduce the recidivism rate in theft and money-related offences. The types of vocational training include:

- Tailoring, embroidery and crochet
- Hairdressing and beauty treatments
- Massage
- Catering for official functions
- Cooking and baking
- Mat weaving, handicrafts and interior decoration including flower arrangement
- Horticulture
- Minor engine repair work
- Basic computing skills

In **Hong Kong (China)**, various vocational training programs are offered that are market-oriented and where there is a high demand to employ females. The qualifications are accredited to City and Guilds, London Chamber of Commerce, Vocational Training Council and the Employee Training Board. The types of vocational training include:

- Catering and Banquet Attendant course
- Manicure and Pedicure course
- Cosmetic Assistant course
- Pet Grooming and Shop Assistant course
- Retail Salesperson course
- Basic Computer course

In addition, **Hong Kong (China)**'s *Employment Preparation Scheme* supports rehabilitated inmates to be self-sufficient and to lead a productive lifestyle. There is a *Pre-release Employment Service* which offers a 'job-matching' function to unite suitable rehabilitated inmates with potential employers. Video/tele-conferencing and Job Fairs are also effective and efficient methods of getting suitable employment for the inmates.

Female inmates at the Changi Women's Prison in **Singapore** attend the *In-care Program* which contains two additional modules:

- *Education and Literacy Programs* – The aim is to increase the inmates' educational level and to provide them with accredited training. The programs offered are:
 - Basic Conversation Course
 - Workplace Literacy Programs
 - General Education

³⁰ Articles 66-73 of Section 7 of the *Law on Prison*.



- General Certificate of Education ('N', 'O' and 'A' levels)
- *Employability Skills and Vocational Training* – The aim is to equip inmates with specific work skills and prepare them for employment. The courses offered include:
 - Computer Adaptive Test
 - Call Centre (for example, taking pizza orders on the telephone)
 - Barista Course
 - Beauty and Hairdressing Courses
 - Hand and Foot Reflexology Course
 - Bakery

In 2015, female inmates in the **Solomon Islands** participated in over 200 hours of programs including the following:

Solomon Islands: Programs

Stream	Program	Providers	Number of participants
Life Skills	Life Skills	Homes	4
Education	Adult Literacy/Phonics	Homes	4
Vocational	Sewing machine maintenance	Gemima	4
Vocational	Arts/Crafts Screen painting	Homes	4
Offending	Pre-release	Eagles Fellowship	4
Faith	Faith Base		4

In addition, female inmates assist in building maintenance such as painting internal walls and doors. However, there is little need for its female inmates to engage in treatment programs due to the following reasons:

- Low number of female inmates
- Short custodial sentences
- Low level nature of offences

(e) Women as mothers and caregivers

The presentations that were delivered during the session recognised the important role that women can play as mothers and caregivers whilst in prison. Hence, every effort have been made to support these women.

The Department of Corrections of **Thailand** provides the following facilities and services to pregnant inmates and mothers with young children:

- Upon admission, those who are pregnant or with children, are received via a special reception area where the women can be interviewed, information recorded and medical checks conducted. All information is kept confidentially and the women are given written pamphlets regarding their rights and obligations, and availability of welfare and social services.
- Separate sleeping areas and a nursery area or day care room are provided to pregnant inmates and those with children.
- Separate ablution blocks and laundry areas are provided to reduce the chances of infection from other inmates.



- Pregnant or breastfeeding female inmates and accompanying children are provided with nutrition food, supplementary food, milk, medicine, clothes and other items depending on their requirements. Children are provided with suitable toys for their proper development. These items are provided from the prison fiscal budget, donations and from prisoner welfare and social work fund.
- With regard to healthcare services, qualified health practitioners devise and monitor specific health and diet programs for each pregnant or breastfeeding inmates. In addition, regular exercise programs are provided to them and their children. Children are provided with ongoing healthcare services and their development is monitored by specialists, in collaboration with community health services. When a child is ill, a specialist or nurse will provide medical care within the prison. If not, the child will be sent to a community hospital.
- `A *Caregiver Program* is provided where there is an abundance of children at a prison. Female inmates with childcare qualifications perform the role of looking after two children during the day. This includes feeding and bathing the children, and participating in their activities and development. Some prisons allow the mothers to care for her own child.

In **Cambodia**, Article 40 of its *Law on Prison* stipulates that that all pregnant female inmates must be assisted in any way possible to give birth at a hospital in the community, and where a child is born at a prison, the birth certificate must be registered with the nearest hospital. In addition, Article 41 states that a newborn child and the mother shall receive assistance with proper cares and due diligence, and the child is allowed to be with the mother till the age of 36 months. Thereafter, the child is to be placed under care of the Ministry of Social Welfare where there is no immediate family member to take care of the child.

In **Fiji**, pregnant inmates and mothers are mentored in parenting skills and attend a special life skills program. Children, up to the age of six years, can reside with their mothers. Family contact is encouraged through visits, letters and telephone calls. In addition, Family Days are organised on a quarterly basis.

Successful initiatives implemented by **Hong Kong (China)** include programs whereby the female inmates learn about their maternal roles and responsibilities. Children up to the age of three years can stay with their mothers. In addition, there is a Parent-Child Centre which is decorated in vibrant colours and toys. The Parent-Child Centre is a conducive environment for female inmates to interact with their children during family visits. The Centre is limited to children under the age of six years.

In **India**, about 1,777 children reside with their mothers in the prison. Nutritional food, vaccinations and medical care is provided to then children. In addition, the children attend educational classes and concerts are held to show their singing and dancing skills. Female inmates are involved to teach traditional dancing to the children. Cakes are provided to celebrate their birthdays.

In **Japan**, comprehensive measures have been adopted to improve the administration of its women's prisons by engaging with local networks such as the Council of Social Welfare, Nursing Association and the Midwives Association to provide support systems for mothers and caregivers. These measures have enhanced relations and cooperation between the prisons and local



communities in the delivery of medical and welfare services and expertise. It has also improved the knowledge and treatment skills of prison officers.

As part of its *In-care Program*, **Singapore** runs a *Family Program* for female inmates which aims to enhance family relationships and to facilitate reconciliation. The *Family Program* covers nine areas:

- Basic, Intermediate and Advance Family Programs
- Parenting Successfully
- Early Readers Program
- Wrap Around Care
- Initiative for Incarcerated Mothers and Children
- Pregnant Support Group
- Yellow Ribbon Community Project - The Yellow Ribbon Project 'seeks to engage the community in giving ex-offenders a second chance at life and to inspire a ripple effect of concerted community action to support ex-offenders and their families'.³¹
- Yellow Brick Road
- Family Bonding Program

A short video on the *Family Bonding Program* was shown to the delegates. **Singapore** runs this program in collaboration with the Salvation Army with the aim of reconnecting families that are staying apart, improving family relationships and increasing employment opportunities for the women. The Salvation Army also organises a *Children's Support Group* and *Mothers Support Group*. Children participate in activities and social events (such as Mother's Day) with their mothers that nurtures a positive relationship where '*hope is rekindled, love rebuilt and commitment renewed*'.

The **Solomon Islands** has very few female inmates in its facilities. So, when there is a pregnant female offender or mother in custody, every effort is made to ensure the well-being of the inmate and baby. For example, in 2009, a female inmate was allowed to have her baby stay with her during her 3-month sentence.

(g) Foreign nationalities

Over the past ten years, the number of foreign inmates being incarcerated in prisons in the Asia and Pacific region has increased dramatically due to globalisation and the ease of travelling to different countries. This poses huge challenges for corrections departments who have to manage the foreign nationals who have different languages, religions and dietary requirements.

In terms of rehabilitation and reintegration, foreign inmates are more likely to have limited family and social supports in the community. Some countries have entered into treaties to transfer the foreign prisoners back to their respective home country.

The issue of international prisoner transfers was discussed at the 2011 conference in Tokyo, Japan³² and is also discussed under Agenda Item 5 in this Report.

³¹ For more information, see <http://www.yellowribbon.org.sg>.

³² See http://www.apcca.org/uploads/APCCA_Report_2011.pdf under Agenda Item 3.



During the session, **Hong Kong (China)** provided the following statistics on female foreign nationals in its correctional institutions.

Hong Kong (China): Female foreign nationals

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total of female inmates	1907	1865	1733	1793	1504	1528	1166	1278	1263	1152
Female foreign nationals	213	262	347	331	290	341	327	405	365	368
%	11.2	14	20	18.5	19.3	22.3	28	31.7	28.9	31.9

(g) Release and reintegration

During the session, delegates discussed the various programs and services to assist female inmates to return to the community after release from prison. It was clear from the presentation and discussion that collaboration with other agencies and NGOs is important to ensuring success in reintegration for all offenders, especially women.

In **Fiji**, the following initiatives have been implemented to assist the female inmates' release and reintegration into the community:

- Institutional Sentencing Planning Board meeting is held to discuss individual cases in terms of their respective needs and support required.
- Pre-release visits are organised to reconnect the inmate with her family members and to ensure that they are ready to accept her release into the community.
- The Reintegration Process includes a Reintegration Team consisting of the Chaplaincy, corrections staff, rehabilitation staff, and community and church members to ensure that the inmate's reintegration is inclusive with the necessary support structures.

In **Hong Kong (China)**, post-release reintegration support is provided to female inmates from relevant Government departments and from over 80 NGOs (such as the Hong Kong Christian Services, the Jockey Club and the Barnabas Charitable Service Association). The table below shows the number of ex-female inmates being supervised in the community between 2005 and 2014.

Hong Kong (China): Female Supervisees as at the end of 2005-2014

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	2897	2748	2899	2787	2952	2652	2323	2278	2251	2169
Female	308	293	361	359	384	389	355	373	387	384
%	10.6	10.7	12.5	12.9	13	14.7	15.3	16.4	17.2	17.7

To support the rehabilitation and reintegration process, **Japan** conducts the following programs and support structures that reflect the specific needs of its elderly female inmates:

- Theft Prevention
- Promoting Self-understanding
- Support for independent living in the community
- Enhancing family relationships.



As mentioned above, the **Singapore** Prison Service runs an *In-care Program* for female inmates. One of the modules of this program is on *Pre-Release / Pre-Emplacement* which prepares the inmates for release and encourages them to join support groups to assist their reintegration into the community.

Singapore's *Pre-Release / Pre-Emplacement* module is extensive and covers the following segments:

- Release Preparation Program
- SCORE's³³ Job Briefing, Coaching and Placement
- ISCOS³⁴ Services Talk. Since 1989, by actively engaging with the community (such as through the *Yellow Ribbon Project*), ISCOS has been supporting ex-offenders and their families so that they can lead meaningful and productive lives. Academic assistance is given to their children in order to break the cycle of intergenerational offending.
- Briefings by support groups such as Narcotics Anonymous and Women in Recovery Association
- Free for Good Mentoring Program

After the presentation by **Singapore**, the delegates viewed a short video on the *Pre-Release / Pre-Emplacement program*. Female inmates participate in the program during the last few months of their sentence which covers matters regarding reintegration challenges by equipping inmates with useful problem solving and coping skills; family bonding (discussed above); employment opportunities through SCORE and ISCOS; and personal development.

Through SCORE and ISCOS, inmates attend job briefings, learn to apply for suitable jobs via Employment Assistance Portal by matching their skills and experience, and obtain job placements. Inmates serving short sentences attend a '*Resettlement Program*' to help them to readjust to life upon release. Inmates are assigned to case managers so that suitable aftercare assistance can be provided to them. Drug offenders attend Narcotics Anonymous which provides a support network. Inmates at the Drug Rehabilitation Centre attend a *Women in Recovery Association* (WIRA) Program which provides aftercare services, and financial and non-financial support to them.

5. YOUNG FEMALE INMATES

For the purposes of juvenile justice reform, the international instruments most commonly referred to include the following:

³³ The Singapore Corporation of Rehabilitative Enterprises (SCORE) was established as a statutory board under the Ministry of Home Affairs in 1976. It plays an important role in Singapore's prison system by creating a safe and secure country through the provision of rehabilitation and aftercare services to inmates and ex-offenders. SCORE aims to enhance the employment prospects of ex-inmates by preparing them for their return to the community by training, on-the-job work experience, employment assistance and community engagement. For more information, see <http://www.score.gov.sg/index.html>.

³⁴ The mission of the Industrial and Services Co-Operative Society Ltd (ISCOS) is to "To promote self-esteem and economic independence in ex-offenders while guiding them towards good citizenship and good value systems." It is a co-operative organisation that helps ex-offenders in their reintegration into the community, welfare and well-being. It develops enterprises which provide employment opportunities to its members. For more information, see <http://www.iscos.org.sg/>.



- *United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice* 1985 ('the Beijing Rules').³⁵ The *Beijing Rules* emphasises that the detention, arrest and imprisonment of a young person should be used as a measure of last resort, and that alternatives to institutional care should be provided (such as close supervision, intensive care or placement with a family or in an educational setting or home). It highlights the need to separate adults from young people and children in detention centres to prevent young people from abuse, violence or exploitation by adult criminals. It will also prevent adult criminals from recruiting or pressuring young people to take over criminal activities on their behalf once they finish their detention period.

The importance of rehabilitation is also stressed, requiring necessary assistance in the form of education, employment or accommodation to be given to the child and calling upon volunteers, voluntary organisations, local institutions and other community resources to assist in that process.³⁶

- The *Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency* 1990 ('the Riyadh Guidelines')³⁷ established basic actions to prevent children and young people from engaging in criminal activities, as well as to protect the human rights of youth already found to have broken the law.
- The focus on safeguarding the human rights of children and young people was strengthened by the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* ('CRC'), which came into force in 1990.³⁸ The CRC is the most important legal instrument on juvenile justice because it is legally binding on all countries except Somalia and the United States. It is therefore more powerful and more widely applicable than some of the other instruments.
- The *United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty* 1990 ('the Havana Rules')³⁹ sets out standards applicable when a child (any person under the age of 18) is confined to any institution or facility (whether this be penal, correctional, educational or protective and whether the detention be on the grounds of conviction of, or suspicion of, having committed an offence, or simply because the child is deemed 'at risk') by order of any judicial, administrative or other public authority.

In addition, the Havana Rules include principles that universally define the specific circumstances under which children can be deprived of their liberty, emphasising that deprivation of liberty must be a last resort, for the shortest possible period of time, and limited to exceptional cases.

³⁵ See <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/beijingrules.pdf> for the *Beijing Rules*.

³⁶ The UNODC/IPJJ Criteria for the Design and Evaluation of Juvenile Justice Reform Programs provide guidance on how to design and evaluate successful juvenile justice reform program.

³⁷ For more information on the *Riyadh Guidelines*, see:

<https://www.crin.org/en/docs/resources/publications/hrbap/IHCRC/UnitedNationsGuidelinesforthePreventionofJuvenileDelinquency.pdf>.

³⁸ See <http://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx> and for a simplified version, please see <http://www.unicef.org.au/Upload/UNICEF/Media/Our%20work/childfriendlycrc.pdf>.

³⁹ The *Havana Rules* can be found at: <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/45/a45r113.htm>.



- The *United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures* 1990 ('the Tokyo Rules')⁴⁰ are intended to promote greater community involvement in the management of criminal justice, especially in the treatment of offenders, as well as to promote among offenders a sense of responsibility towards society. When implementing the Rules, governments shall endeavour to ensure: proper balance between the rights of individual offenders, victims and concern of society for public safety and crime prevention.
- *United Nations Resolution 1997/30 – Administration of Juvenile Justice* 1997 (the 'Vienna Guidelines') provides an overview of information received from governments about how juvenile justice is administered in their countries and in particular about their involvement in drawing up national program of action to promote the effective application of international rules and standards in juvenile justice. The document contains as an annex *Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System* (following a meeting of experts held in Vienna in 1997). The draft program of action provides a comprehensive set of measures that need to be implemented in order to establish a well-functioning system of juvenile justice administration according to the *CRC*, *Riyadh Guidelines*, *Beijing Rules* and the *Havana Rules*.

The majority of the presentations focussed on adult female inmates. However, the above United Nations Rules, Minimum Standards and Guidelines highlight the critical role that can be undertaken by stakeholders, community members and corrections staff in juvenile justice to ensure the well-being of juveniles whilst in detention and during his/her reintegration into the community.

As seen above, in **Hong Kong (China)**, the number of female inmates under the age of 21 years has fallen markedly between 2005 and 2014 – namely, from 1,172 in 2005 to 109 in 2014. Nevertheless, Hong Kong (China) places a strong focus on its young female inmates by providing valuable education/training and qualifications to them during their incarceration period so that they can obtain meaningful work upon their release. These include:

- Attending compulsory half-day education and half-day vocational training
- Attaining academic qualifications and skills training
- Recognising the commitment and efforts from young female inmates through special events such as Certificate Presentation Ceremonies

In addition, **Hong Kong (China)** runs an *Inmate-Parent Program* which promotes positive relationship and interaction between the inmate and her parents and family members during the detention period and release into the community. The *Inmate-Parent Program* consists of the following modules:

- Familiarisation visit
- Interactive Inmate-Parent group
- Games and discussions with parents led by Clinical Psychologists
- Specialists' Talk to parents by Clinical Psychologists
- Personal development sharing in collaboration with NGOs
- Community engagement support (such as birthday treat or a party)

⁴⁰ See <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/tokyorules.pdf> for the *Tokyo Rules*.



6. CONCLUSION

The following paragraphs summarise the main achievements in improving services to female offenders in prison and the community, and the challenges that the respective countries are still facing with suggested solutions.

In summary, **Thailand** has successfully implemented the following initiatives as part of its *Action Plan for the Treatment of Women Prisoners 2014-2017* relating to mothers and children:

- Spacious nursing room for pregnant inmates and their children.
- Flexible visiting rooms for both female inmates and their children.
- Rehabilitation room specifically designed for female inmates.
- Body-search room for women.
- Separate sleeping quarters, ablution areas and laundry areas for pregnant inmates, mothers and children to reduce the incidence of infection.
- Prisons that can accommodate future increases in the number of female inmates.
- As female inmates generally require low security premises, Thailand has been able to construct prisons that reflect, as close as possible, to the outside world.

In summary, **Fiji** has successfully implemented the following strategies for its female inmates:

- Improved health check systems in place;
- Customised rehabilitation programs;
- Increased focus in providing vocational training programs that increase employment prospects of female inmates upon their release;
- Increased compliance with the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* ('CEDAW')⁴¹ and the *Bangkok Rules*; and
- Improvement in the reintegration process.

However, **Fiji** accepts that it has a number of challenges which it is endeavouring to resolve as follows:

- Prison infrastructure is being designed to resolve the lack of space to provide suitable accommodation for female inmates and to meet their specific needs.
- Concerted effort is being made to mentor, coach and discipline officers to improve their attitude towards female inmates.
- Concerted effort is being made to improve the Rehabilitation Programs to resolve the lack of program providers and inconsistencies in evaluations.

Hong Kong (China) has adopted a systematic approach to assess and evaluate the risks and needs of each female inmate. Its gender-specific practices assist these cohort to restore their physical and psychological well-being. In addition, the diverse vocational training programs ensure that the women leave the prison with valuable skills and community support, to start life afresh.

⁴¹ CEDAW was adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly and is often described as an international bill of rights for women. Consisting of a preamble and 30 articles, it defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. For more information, see <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/cedaw.htm>



The main challenges for **Japan** cover three areas: (1) Enhancing treatment programs according to the needs of female inmates; (2) Training of female officers; and (3) Improving the environment for staff and female inmates by respecting the *Bangkok Rules*, *Mandela Rules* and other international standards and guidelines. Since the establishment of a Project Team and under the *Marguerite Action Initiative 2014*, Japan has implemented comprehensive measures to improve the administration of female prisons including:

- Treatment programs
- prison operations by collaborating with private sector;
- Training female staff to understand the needs of female inmates;
- Recruiting female officers;
- Gaining support from local communities, welfare and medical experts, and volunteers; and
- Reviewing and improving the delivery of services and programs that meet the specific needs of female inmates in order to assist their rehabilitation and reintegration into the community.

In the near future, **Singapore** will be piloting a new *Women's Risk/Needs Assessment Trailer* to better assess the specific needs of each female inmate. In addition, plans are underway to revamp the Women's Changi Prison to be technologically-advanced with more facilities to conduct rehabilitation activities. Further, specialised regimes will be created to maximise opportunities to support the female inmates' transformation, rehabilitation and reintegration journey.

Despite the low female population and the short sentences imposed on them, the **Solomon Islands** is committed to devising and implementing programs to assist the women to develop meaningful skills that they can use when released into the community. In addition, there are plans to accommodate female inmates in a purpose built correctional centre that complies with the *Bangkok Rules* and respects the specific needs of women.

In conclusion, it is important for correctional departments around the world to be conscious of the specific needs of female inmates and to be ever proactive in considering ways to meet those needs. The *Bangkok Rules*, together with the *Mandela Rules*, provide guidelines and a thorough checklist on how those needs can be satisfied. It is equally important for correctional departments to devise and update strategies and programs for female inmates on a regular basis. In addition, female juveniles also have specific needs that are different from their male counterparts, and hence, their needs should also be factored into the correctional services equation.



AGENDA ITEM 3

Technology as a tool for delivering safe, effective and efficient correctional services (discussing examples such as prison design and construction; contraband detection; security screening; movement control; staff and prisoner safety; electronic visits/consultations; and monitoring in the community)

1. INTRODUCTION

Correctional services must be secure, safe, efficient and effective. To be effective, there must be a strong focus on rehabilitation and reintegration as well as custody. The intelligently targeted use of technology offers many opportunities for system improvements in all these areas but its limitations must also be understood.

As recent APCCA conferences have recognised, corrections is a profoundly human service and that technology should be seen as a means to supplement and enhance human interaction. If used properly, it can free up staff from mundane and routine tasks, and ensure that they can concentrate their energies on positive interactions geared towards the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners back into society that protects community safety.

The use of technology in the correctional field is vast and can cover areas such as:

- Prison perimeter security;
- Design and construction of prisoner accommodation, barriers, and other infrastructure;
- Surveillance (including closed-circuit television (CCTV)⁴² and the use of modern digital cameras that record sound as well as vision);
- Movement control and monitoring within prisons;
- Use of 'lapel cameras' by officers responding to incidents;
- Security and control of items such as officers' keys and prisoners' medications;
- Contraband detection and scanning / screening of prisoners, staff and visitors such as X-ray Body Scanners;
- Mobile phone jamming;
- Opportunities to enhance education, training and skill development (such as restricted internet and email access for prisoners and the use of 'tablets' or computers in cells);
- The use of 'E-Visits', Skype and other technologies for links to court, for consultations with doctors or lawyers, and for family / community contact;
- Alarm systems and other technologies to increase the safety of prisoners, staff and prison visitors;

⁴² Closed-circuit television (CCTV) is also known as video surveillance. It entails the use of video cameras to transmit a signal to a specific place, on a limited set of monitors. It differs from broadcast television in that the signal is not openly transmitted, though it may employ point to point (P2P), point to multipoint, or mesh wireless links. Though almost all video cameras fit this definition, the term is most often applied to those used for surveillance in areas that may need monitoring such as banks, casinos, airports, shops and prisons.



- The use of electronic monitoring, *Global Positioning System* (GPS)⁴³ tracking and other technologies to monitor offenders in the community);
- The use of *Under Vehicle Surveillance System* to examine vehicles entering and leaving correctional institutions, and to prevent the unauthorised entry or exit of any person including those in custody; and
- Measures to enhance the safety of staff working with offenders in the community (including both personal safety and the safety of the buildings in which they work).

Although technology is likely to be cost-effective in jurisdictions which have the capacity to carry out regular programs of maintenance, repair and replacement, this will not always be the case. Unreliable or outdated technology is likely to pose more risks than benefits. In small, developing or remote countries or regions, the financial costs of acquiring and maintaining some technologies may well outweigh their operational benefits.

This Agenda Item provided an opportunity for delegates to showcase examples of the use of technology to enhance safety, efficiency and effectiveness in prisons and also in community justice services in their respective countries. Delegates also discussed:

- the strengths and limitations of the technologies in question;
- the extent to which their country have used technology successfully to enhance safety, efficiency and effectiveness;
- the reasons for success and the possible risks; and
- the priorities and likely initiatives over the next five years.

During the session, PowerPoint presentations were delivered by delegates from Thailand, Fiji, Hong Kong (China), Malaysia and Singapore.

2. THAILAND

Using technology to tackle drug trafficking behind bars

During the presentation from Thailand, delegates were informed that about 70% (210,000 inmates) of its total prisoner population were behind bars for drug related offences. About 15% (30,000 inmates) were on remand and 85% (180,000 inmates) had been convicted of drug-related offences.

Tackling drug dealing from behind bars has been one of Thailand's top policy priorities. Various forms of information technological systems have been used to combat this issue, such as:

- Prison Management System (PRISMS)
- Raid Report System
- Prison Visitation System (PVS)
- Prisoner Cash Management (PCM)
- Big Name Prisoners Classification System

⁴³ The *Global Positioning System* (GPS) is a space-based navigation that provides location and time information in all weather conditions, anywhere on or near the Earth where there is an unobstructed line of sight to four or more GPS satellites. The system provides critical capabilities to military, civil and commercial users around the world.



The presentation also touched upon the various ways of controlling technologies in maximum security prisons, and the design and the construction of ‘supermax’ unit at Khao Bin Central Prison.

(a) Using technological systems to tackle drug dealing within the prison

- *Prison Management System (PRISMS)* – This is a data management system that contains each prisoner’s profile (such as personal information, education, employment history, court and criminal history) and information sharing between the prisons and headquarters.

PRISMS also contains critical information on the most dangerous prisoners who are commonly referred to as “*Big Name*”. The data is used to determine the best ways to control and manage Big Name prisoners as well as identifying other key information (such as finding suspects in their gangs).

- *Raid Report System* - This is a web-based application covering prohibited items found, discovery date, location, amount, and the owner. The information assists in predicting trends of found items, time and place. A summarised information is relayed to prison headquarters.
- *Prison Visitation System (PVS)* and *Prisoner Cash Management (PCM)* – These systems facilitate prison administration; increases staff performance and efficiency; monitors prisoner relationships; and identifies dangerous prisoners.
- *Big Name Prisoners Classification System* – Upon admission, each prisoner undergoes a prisoner classification system which consists of a list of questions about the prisoner’s personal background, attitude and work interests. There is a Prisoner Classification Committee consisting of the Prison Director as the Chair, Chief of Prisoners Custody Division, Chief of Prisoners Penological Operation Division, Social Worker, and a Psychologist.

‘Big Name’ prisoners are those who are suspected of being involved in drug trafficking, using electronic devices in prison, or committing any act involving national security (such as terrorists), are assessed by a High Profile Prisoner Classification Committee (Provincial Level). This Committee consists of representatives from various organisations concerned with national intelligence and drug trafficking.

‘Big Name’ prisoners are held at Khao Bin Central Prison. ‘High profile’ prisoners are held at maximum security prisons whilst ‘non-high profile’ prisoners are held at regional high security prisons.

(b) Controlling Technological Systems in Maximum Security Prisons

Khao Bin Central Prison is the highest ranking of maximum-security prisons in Thailand and accommodates Big Name prisoners. Various technological systems are used to manage these prisoners such as:

- Body Scanners
- Parcels X-ray Scanner
- Metal Detectors
- CCTV
- Sim Card Detector
- Mobile phone Jamming Devices

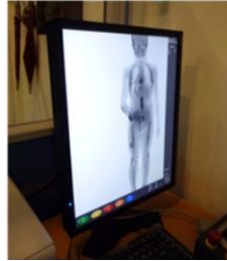


- Video Conference System

Thailand: Body Scanner



Body Scanner Display Screen



Walk-Through Metal Detector



(c) Design and Construction of Super-maximum Security Unit at Khao Bin Central Prison

Four concepts were adopted in the building of the 'super-max' security unit at Khao Bin Central Prison:

- The supermax unit was designed and constructed as a 'closing structure' that does not allow any opportunity for the prisoners to exit the building.
- The supermax building contains self-contained units so that the prisoners can be segregated into small groups. Each group of prisoners do not have any opportunity to come into contact with other groups.
- Correctional officers can monitor the prisoners at all times.
- The staff are able to work effectively and efficiently without the need to be in contact with the prisoners.

Thailand: 'Supermax' unit at Khao Bin Central Prison



The supermax prison has a maximum capacity of 444 prisoners. There are 32 rooms with 12 prisoners in each room (384 prisoners maximum) and 60 single cells for 60 prisoners.

There is a Control Centre whereby staff can monitor the movements of the prisoners via 360 CCTV cameras; communicate with the prisoners by using microphone and a sound box; and by operating the electric doors for each room and day time areas.

(d) Future Challenges

To accommodate, manage and monitor Big Name and high profile prisoners, Thailand has already spent a large amount of money to install the above technological systems and the construction of the supermax unit at Khao Bin Central Prison. The investment has resulted in positive outcomes. For example, in 2010, about 700 mobile phones were seized; however, in



2014-2015, the number dropped to 30. This shows that the application of technological systems and the design of the prisons have limited the prisoners' access to mobile phones and thus, have diminished the prisoners' involvement in drug trafficking (and thereby decreased the harm to society).

However, in term of cost-effectiveness, the challenge for Thailand is managing the ongoing costs at the supermax prison which are much higher than other prisons. For example, Khao Bin Central Prison has five blocks including the supermax unit, to accommodate about 3,600 prisoners. The electrical and water bills are about US\$27,000 per month in total. The supermax unit has only 444 prisoners and costs US\$7,000 per month. This equates to US\$15.75 per prisoner at the supermax unit whereas it costs US\$6.25 per prisoner at the other blocks.

Thailand also recognises that all technological systems and equipment require properly trained staff to operate them. Thus, it is important that the requisite funding is provided to produce suitably qualified, well trained and trustworthy staff to deliver correctional services that are efficient, effective and protects the safety of all concerned.

3. FIJI

Closed Circuit Television Cameras

The presentation by Fiji focussed on the use of CCTV cameras at its Corrections Headquarters and 13 institutions around the country. The installation of CCTV cameras started in 2013 and was completed in 2015.

Although CCTV technology has been used only for a very short time, it has provided Fiji Corrections Service with better identification, monitoring and reporting of activities by inmates, visitors and staff which has resulted in timely and appropriate decision-making by management.

(a) Detection of Contraband

Between 2010 and 2013, there has been a steady increase in the number of contraband being detected in Fiji prisons. In 2010, there were 88 incidents detected, and this rose to 108 in 2013. In 2014, the number of incidents jumped to 284 (61% increase). However, since the installation of CCTV cameras in correctional institutions, the number of detected contraband incidents decreased markedly to 69 for the period between January 2015 and September 2015.

The existence of CCTV cameras has proved to be useful in detecting suspicious activities of inmates and visitors, and thereby discovering contraband smuggling.

(b) Detection of Escapes

The Table below shows the number of escapes between 2010 and October 2015 by prisoners from the prison and absconding whilst in the community.



Fiji: Escape Incidents

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Oct 2015
Number of prison escapes	12	1	9	0	1	1
Number of inmates absconding	0	6	5	2	4	1
Total number of escape incidents	12	7	14	2	5	2
Total number of inmates involved	14	12	24	2	7	3

The figures show that since the installation of CCTV cameras in 2014-2015, the total number of escapes and absconding has decreased from five incidents to two during the period from January 2014 to October 2015. The single escape in 2014 was the result of an unauthorised movement of an inmate within one division of the prison. The single prison escape in 2015 was due to the mental instability of the inmate concerned.

(c) Detection of Assaults

Fiji: Assault Incidents

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Sept 2015
Assault Incidents	19	26	31	44	38	28

From the figures above, between January 2014 and September 2015, there has been a marked reduction in the number of assault incidents between inmates, and also by staff against inmates. It is evident that the presence of CCTV cameras has been a deterrence for inmates and staff to commit violence.

(d) Challenges and initiatives

The Fiji Corrections Service has a number of challenges which it has resolved as far as practicable:

- The existence of blind spots at its 13 institutions has hampered the detection of incidents. The installation of CCTV cameras at these critical areas have resolved the majority of this problem.
- The inmates have been able to figure out the rotation cycle of CCTV cameras to avoid being detected. To overcome this issue, all CCTV cameras have now been covered up to ensure that the rotation cycle cannot be deciphered.
- The efficacy and efficiency of CCTV cameras in detecting incidents have led to corrections officers being relaxed and less attentive. To resolve this, the Fiji Corrections Service has developed and strengthened its Standard Operating Procedures. In addition, it has deployed a dedicated CCTV team who are independent of the general operations staff.



- The installation and maintenance of CCTV cameras in all its 13 institutions over the past two years have been a huge financial impost on Fiji. To reduce the ongoing maintenance costs, a qualified technician has been appointed.

4. HONG KONG (CHINA)

X-ray Body Scanners

The mission of the Hong Kong Correctional Services Department (HKCSD) is to protect the public; reduce crime; provide a secure, safe, humane, decent and healthy custodial environment; and to provide appropriate rehabilitation program for inmates.

To meet its mission statement, the HKCSD uses various forms of technology to enhance the daily operations and performance standards of its correctional institutions and to address public expectations.

Like other correctional departments, the HKCSD adopts a 'zero tolerance' policy to illicit and dangerous drugs. In 2014, 11,301 persons were admitted into correctional institutions in Hong Kong (China).⁴⁴ Out of this total, 4,285 (37.9%) were identified to have a history of substance/drug abuse within four weeks prior to admission.⁴⁵ Over the years, various strategies have been adopted to detect and combat the smuggling of illicit drugs into the correctional institutions.

The presentation from Hong Kong (China) showcased the use of X-ray Body Scanners to detect illicit drugs.

(a) X-ray Body Scanners versus traditional drug defence mechanisms

Prior to the introduction of X-ray Body Scanners in December 2012, the HKCSD had a comprehensive drug defence mechanism to combat drug smuggling into the correctional institutions.

Drugs concealed within the body were detected by conducting an external orifice search of the individual. External orifice searches include rectal and vaginal searches. These searches are intrusive and inhumane in the treatment of inmates, and are repulsive tasks for correctional staff. Individuals may also be required to undergo an immunoassay urine drug test.

External body search and the *Narcotics and Explosive Detection and Identification System* (NEDIS) are used to uncover drugs concealed outside the body. NEDIS is used to detect the presence of drugs on skin surfaces, personal belongings and incoming articles of the inmates by wiping a swab sample over the suspected person or article. Sniffer dogs have been used during location searches and during a search of inmates' clothing and belongings.

The advantages of using X-ray Body Scanners include the following:

⁴⁴ Of the 11,301 inmates, 8,077 were males and 3,224 were females.

⁴⁵ Of the 4,285 inmates, 3,671 were males and 614 were females.



- It emits low energy radiation to obtain instantaneous full body images revealing metal plastic and organic materials (such as drugs) concealed inside the bodies of inmates.
- This technology has enhanced the effectiveness of drug detection.
- It protects the humane treatment of inmates and ensures the occupational safety and health of staff. As discussed below, the body scanner can only be used with the consent of the inmate concerned.

Hong Kong (China):

X-ray Body Scanner

Full body image



(b) X-ray Body Scanners – justification

Prior to implementing any new technology into a prison system, there are legal, social, safety and operational factors to be considered to justify its implementation. Several good reasons have been identified to support the use of X-ray Body Scanners in Hong Kong (China):

- *Legal consideration* – Pursuant to its *Prison Rules*, HKCSD is legally empowered to use tools and equipment to conduct searches including irradiating apparatus such as the X-ray Body Scanner. However, the X-ray Body Scanner can only be used with the written consent of the person in custody. To ensure compliance, the written consent form has been translated into 27 languages to reflect the various foreign nationals in its institutions. In addition, in accordance with the *Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance*, all inmates are fully informed about the X-ray Body Scanner. As mentioned below, only 0.1% of inmates have refused to give their written consent, and therefore, rectal/vaginal searches are conducted in such circumstances.
- *Safety and health consideration* – Prior to the introduction of the X-ray Body Scanner, the Department of Health was consulted and comments were sought. Being a low radiation device, the scanner complies with the American International Standard of Radiation Safety for Personal Security System as it does not pose any significant health hazard to the inmates and operators. Despite this, a cautionary approach has been adopted as operators undergo regular medical examination and are issued with radiation survey meters to register radiation dosage. In addition, the room is equipped with protective shield.
- *Operational consideration* – Operating staff attend comprehensive training courses on operational procedures and radiation safety awareness to maximise the potential benefits of the scanner. To ensure accuracy and reliability of the scanning image analytic results, each scanning image is examined by two trained staff. Operating staff are encouraged to provide feedback to ensure optimal performance and effectiveness.
- *Social and economic consideration* – The potential impact on the use of new technology such as the body scanner and the expectation of the general public must also be considered. In addition, the use of unreliable and outdated technology is more likely to pose more risks than benefits.



(c) X-ray Body Scanners - effectiveness

- *Overwhelming consent by inmates* - Between December 2012 and August 2015, 56,939 inmates consented to the body scanner. Only 59 inmates (0.1%) refused to give their consent. This reflects the inmates' preference to the body scanner rather than the rectal/vaginal search.
- *Deterrence in drug smuggling* – In 2012, there were 117 seizures involving 63 inmates. In 2014, there were 60 seizures involving 32 inmates. This equates to a 49% decrease in the number of drug seizures from inmates over a two-year period since the body scanner was introduced in late 2012. One explanation for this is the deterrent effect associated with the combined use of rectal/vaginal searches and the body scanner.

(d) X-ray Body Scanners - limitations and risk management

There are benefits and limitations in the use of any type of technological tool or system. Thus, it is important to implement risk management strategies to minimise the risks of using technological tools and in particular, highlighting the dangers of over-dependency.

HKCSD has adopted a number of risk management strategies such as:

- Using the body scanner primarily for detection of drugs;
- Rectal/vaginal searches are conducted in the event of unforeseeable system breakdown, interruption of power supply or where an inmate has refused to give his or her written consent.
- Providing regular training for operating staff to ensure accurate and reliable interpretation of the X-ray images.

5. MALAYSIA

Integrated Electronic Security System and Inmates Information System

The presentation from Malaysia focussed on the *Integrated Electronic Security System* and the *Inmates Information System*.

(1) Integrated Electronic Security System (IESS)

The IESS was first introduced in 1996 at the Sungai Buloh Prison as a tool to detect contraband items and attempted escapes. Since then, the IESS has been installed in 20 prisons throughout the country.

The IESS has three components:

- Alarm monitoring system;
- Video monitoring system; and
- Communication system.

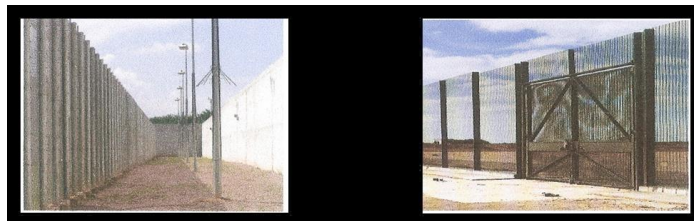
(a) Alarm Monitoring System (AMS)

The AMS has the following components:



- *Alarm Handling System (AHS)* – The AHS is a centre to screen and control the security system which uses Windows applications. All the components of the AMS is linked to the AHS including the Video Monitoring System and the Communication System. Hence, the AHS is the critical component of the IESS and is located in the Main Control Room of the prison.
- *Panic Alarm System* – A Panic Button is installed at all strategic locations in the prison blocks and is used in the event of any emergency situation. Any trigger will be screened in the Main Control Room and is recorded automatically.
- *Guard Tour System (GTS)* – The GTS provides a more detailed surveillance when the guard on duty conducts tours and scheduled inspections of any areas in the prison. The guard on duty brings a scanner and swipes into the chip located in the prison area. This data is then recorded and printed. The GTS is integrated to the CCTV and the tour is automatically recorded by a camera.
- *Fence Intrusion Detection System (FIDS)* – The FIDS is a mechanical sensor system that is installed around the prison perimeter zone. Any unauthorised entry, exit and escape by attempting to climb or cut the barbed wire or tamper with the sensor box, will trigger the FIDS.

Malaysia: Fence Intrusion Detection System



- *Passive Infra-red System (PIRS)* – The PIRS is similar to FIDS except that the former uses infra-red sensor. The PIRS is installed on the outer wall of the prison to prevent external intrusions. An intrusion will trigger the Alarm Handling System.

Malaysia: Passive Infra-red System



- *Access Control System* – This is installed in the main entrance to the prison. All activities involving the entry and exit of the prison by staff and inmates are recorded in the Alarm Handling System.



(b) Video Monitoring System (VMS)

Malaysia: CCTV cameras and Video Monitoring System



The VMS consists of a Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) and a Video Motion Detection (VMD). CCTV cameras are installed on the prison sterile zone walls and perimeter (about four meters high) and are linked to the Alarm Handling System. One disadvantage is that the system can raise false alarms due to its sensitivity. To strengthen the monitoring and surveillance of the prison, the VMD cameras operate 24 hours a day. Any intrusion will trigger the Alarm Handling System which will record the incident.

(c) Communication System

The Communication System is a two-way communication system which has three components, namely, a Site Intercom, a Visitor Intercom and Voice Logging. It is cheaper, user friendly and flexible as it can be used as a communication system between two individuals or it can be used to make announcements to every unit or selected areas of the prison.

(2) Inmates Information System (IIS)

The presentation from Malaysia also showcased the IIS which was developed for the prisons in 2000. The IIS is similar to the Offender Management Systems which operate in most of the Australian prisons.

The IIS is linked to a Bio Metric System and records and documents each inmate's particulars including matters such as criminal history, current offence, admission and release dates, case background, and health status.

Malaysia has found the use of technology in its prisons to be beneficial and advantageous:

- Prevents inmate escapes
- Maximises control and surveillance of the prison
- Reduces manpower
- Early detection and prevention of contraband entering the prison
- Improvement in staff tours and inspection of prison areas which has also improved safety for staff
- Improvement in gate management
- The recording of all activities and movement by staff and inmates has improved safety and integrity of staff
- The IIS has resulted in better record keeping and management of inmates.



6. SINGAPORE

Screening Tool: Risk Allocation Technique – General Offending (STRAT-G)

The presentation from Singapore focussed on the development and application of the *Screening Tool: Risk Allocation Technique – General Offending* (STRAT-G).

(a) Assessing risk of re-offending

In Singapore, re-offending by an individual is assessed by taking into consideration the following factors:

- *Criminal career* – Full criminal career and specific time-frame of offending.
- *Desistance* - Social variables such as employment, familial relations and pro-social bonds are considered including reduction in offending over time.
- *Recent information on offending* – In general, past *recent* behaviour can predict future behaviour. This allows for changes in the individual's risk levels despite an extensive criminal history.

In addition, several factors can impact on an individual's risk of re-offending. These include the number of previous imprisonment, lack of social capital,⁴⁶ focus on drug offending and reduced time in the community from the last incarceration.

(b) What is STRAT-G?

STRAT-G is essentially an electronic risk screening tool to predict whether an inmate will be re-imprisoned within two years from his/her date of release. The knowledge of an inmate's risk level is important as it can be used to devise a suitable reintegration program for the individual which will lead to a better outcome.

In general, STRAT-G is applied to all inmates when they are admitted into the prison to identify his/her static risk factor and to predict risk of recidivism and re-imprisonment without the need to interview the individual. The data gathered is transformed into meaningful variables and analysis for deeper understanding of the individual's risk factors. Importantly, it enables different management approaches to be applied based on the individual's risk levels.

The data gathered is used during the inmate's incarceration period to identify static and dynamic risk factors, and to assess the inmate's criminogenic needs for rehabilitation. During this '*in-care*' phase, programs that are tailored to the risk profiles of inmates are devised which address their individual criminogenic risks and rehabilitation needs.

⁴⁶ "*Social capital*" can be defined generally as the networks of relationships among people who live and work in a particular society, enabling that society to function effectively. These networks are real-world links between groups or individuals such as family, friends, colleagues and associates. The networks and understandings engender trust and so enable people to work together. Friends and families can help in lots of ways – emotionally, socially and economically. See <https://www.oecd.org/insights/37966934.pdf> for more information.



For the purposes of reintegration into the community, the inmate's dynamic and protective factors are assessed so that his/her risks can be managed in the community and thus, community safety is protected.

(c) Using STRAT-G for Community-Based Schemes

Singapore also uses STRAT-G to allocate appropriate resources for community-based programs and housing. For example:

- Offenders who have been assessed to be at low risk of re-offending are given longer periods of community-based programs.
- Offenders who have been identified as being moderate risk of re-offending, are subjected to more rigorous assessment by using STRAT-G, prior to being placed in the community.
- High risk offenders are placed on intensively supervised community programs in conjunction with casework services.

Thus, suitable inmates are placed on community-based programs at the tail-end of their sentences. Inmates assessed to have a lower risk of re-offending and have strong family support may be placed on a *Home Detention Scheme*, while those who require a more structured environment may be placed in a *Halfway House* or placed on *Work Release Schemes*. Ex-offenders assessed to have a greater risk of re-offending or require more after-care support will be placed on the *Mandatory Aftercare Scheme* upon their release. Through supervision, counselling and case management, these community-based schemes complement the rehabilitation programmes conducted in prison.

In essence, STRAT-G an automated assessment tool that predicts an offender's risk of re-offending. It has been found to be an accurate and robust tool in assessing the inmates' risk of re-offending (namely, very low, low, moderate and high risk). This intervention framework is used for both 'in-care' and 'after-care' management of inmates based on their level of risk of re-offending. STRAT-G enables differentiated management by risk in terms of housing and programming. It also provides for the optimisation of allocation of correctional resources resulting in manpower savings and redirection of manpower to higher risk inmates.

7. THE WAY FORWARD

It is clear from the presentations that various types of technological systems and equipment can deliver effective and efficient services in corrections.

For Thailand, technological systems and equipment as well as the construction of the 'supermax' unit at Khao Bin Central Prison have been successful in combating drug trafficking by prisoners. However, Thailand rightly pointed out that all technological initiatives do come at a cost and it is important to have ongoing commitment to fund these technological initiatives amidst other competing initiatives in the country.

For Fiji, the existence of CCTV cameras has played a large role in the detection of contraband smuggling, escapes, assaults and unethical behaviours of inmates, visitors and staff in the institutions. Importantly, it has contributed to improved performance by corrections officers as



any lax behaviours are easily detected for prompt and appropriate action taken to resolve it. The way forward for Fiji is the continuous review of its Standard Operating Procedures, and for CCTV cameras to be installed at the perimeter fences of all institutions.

Hong Kong (China) considers the legal, social, economic, health, safety and operational impact of new technological system/equipment before a decision is taken whether to adopt it. In addition, the successful implementation of new technology is reliant on the operating staff's knowledge and compliance of operational procedures. Other equally important factors include the selection of suitable staff and the provision of ongoing training and support to staff on knowledge and safety issues. However, the success of any technological tool or system is also dependent on the correctional department's sensitivity to technological change by conducting regular reviews and implementing risk management strategies to maximise benefits for all concerned.

For Malaysia, the use of *Integrated Electronic Security System* and the *Inmates Information System* have improved the security, safety, management and accountability of its prison system. The next step is to explore and install Body Scanners and Electronic Tagging systems in the prisons.

For Singapore, the *STRAT-G Risk Screening Tool* has proven to be an accurate and robust assessment and intervention system that is applied for both 'in-care' and 'after-care' management of inmates that caters to their risk level. This ensures the successful rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates into the community; protects community safety; instils public confidence in the prison system; and enhances the integrity of the prison organisation. For the future, Singapore will be increasing its use of community-based rehabilitation and reintegration program to help inmates break the cycle of re-offending.

In conclusion, the use of technology can have positive outcomes in the correctional arena but its limitations must also be understood. In addition, staff training, the ongoing costs, optimal goal, efficiency and efficacy of using such technology (and updating the technology) are factors to be considered and prioritised by the respective correctional department to ensure that its needs are met. The targeted use of technology can therefore deliver correctional services in a secure, safe, efficient and effective manner with a strong focus on custody, rehabilitation and reintegration.



AGENDA ITEM 4

Managing offenders with special needs who pose specific challenges (including security, safety and rehabilitation) and associated staff training requirements

1. INTRODUCTION

Offenders are not a homogenous group. There are many different cohorts, each of which poses different management challenges. Recent APCCA conferences have examined some examples of people with 'special needs', including people with a mental illness, terrorists and aged prisoners.⁴⁷ However, there are also many other groups, including transgender and sex change people; people with a physical disability (such as paraplegia); people with an intellectual disability; people who have special healthcare needs due to illness; and people with infectious diseases such as Hepatitis C or HIV.

Some offenders with special needs present specific challenges in terms of security, safety and rehabilitation. For example, some may not be able to look after themselves or maintain personal hygiene because of disability or illness. Prisoners with Hepatitis C may have a right to confidentiality in terms of their condition, but may also pose a risk to others if they do not manage their own behaviour appropriately. And while the general principle is that prisoners should be held in prisons appropriate to their gender, and searched by people of the same gender, the management of sex change prisoners may present challenges, both in terms of their rights and in terms of staff training and understanding.

For this agenda item, presentations were delivered by delegates from Thailand, China, Hong Kong (China), Fiji, Malaysia and Sri Lanka. The Solomon Islands showed a video on an ex-inmate who decided to devote his life to assisting other inmates through the *Sycamore Tree Project*.

2. THAILAND

In Thailand, the backbone of correctional work covers seven core areas:

- Drug prevention and suppression
- Maintaining a clean prison
- Order and discipline
- Prevention and suppression of corruption
- Discipline of prison staff
- Organisational culture and communication

⁴⁷ For a snapshot of older prisoners in Australia between 2000 and 2010 and the challenges for correctional departments, see <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/tandi/421-440/tandi426.html>. For a 2015 report on older prisoners in New South Wales, Australia, see: [https://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/prod/parlment/publications.nsf/key/Olderprisoners/\\$File/Older+prisoners+-+trends+and+challenges.pdf](https://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/prod/parlment/publications.nsf/key/Olderprisoners/$File/Older+prisoners+-+trends+and+challenges.pdf)



- Prison and prisoner management system

The prisoner movement system contains five segments:

- Intake / Admission
- Custody-orientated
- Specialised prisons which cover education, sport, vocational skills training, talents, agriculture, labour and young offenders.
- Pre-release programs
- Reintegration mechanism

The presentation from Thailand focused on high profile prisoners who have been involved in narcotic business and smuggling electronic devices into prisons; and who have behavioural problems. 'High profile prisoners' are identified and classified into five categories: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, and Level 5 Big Name Prisoners.

These high profile prisoners are accommodated in several prisons dotted around the country including Pissanulok Central Prison; Bang Kwang Central Prison; Khao Bin Central Prison; Nakhonsithammarat Central Prison; Songkhla Central Prison; Klong Pai Central Prison; Central Correctional Institution for Drug Addicts; Klong Prem Central Prison and Rayong Central Prison.

(a) 'Level 5 Big Name Prisoners'

As discussed in Agenda Item 3 above, 'Big Name' prisoners are those who are suspected of being involved in drug trafficking, using electronic devices in prison, or committing any act involving national security (such as terrorists). They are held in the 'supermax' unit within Khao Bin Central Prison.

'Big Name prisoners' undergo a *Behavioural Assessment Process*. If they are assessed as having no risk, they are accommodated in Block 4 at Khao Bin Central Prison or are moved to another prison. Those assessed as having a risk, are held in Block 6 for six months. Thereafter, a behavioural re-assessment is conducted. Those who fail the re-assessment will remain in a 'supermax' unit for a minimum of 12 months. Those who pass the re-assessment will be sent to Block 9 for six months, and thereafter to Block 5 or 7 for a further six months, or alternatively, be transferred to another prison. Prisoners who misbehave whilst in Block 9 may be held in the 'supermax' unit for a minimum of 12 months.

'Big Name prisoners' are provided with prescribed prison clothes and articles. There is a nursing clinic and dental clinic at each prison to serve their needs. The prisoners are monitored constantly and as a result, a number of smuggled items have been seized over the years (such as playing cards, bingo cards, soccer ball, pens, soap and books).

(b) 'Level 3 Prisoners'

'Level 3 prisoners' are those who have been assessed to have behavioural issues or disruptive behaviour. To maintain discipline, these prisoners participate in outdoor physical exercise program each day, and in various work activities such as working in the prison kitchens.



At present, the Thai Department of Corrections has organised a number of rehabilitation programs for these inmates in the form of physical, psychological and vocational activities.

Level 3 Prisoners attend a tailor-made treatment program which contains three phases:

- *Phase 1:* They are held in maximum security prison and their needs are assessed. Monthly assessments are conducted to determine their progress.
- *Phase 2:* Prisoners who have completed *Phase 1* progress to *Phase 2*. *Phase 2* has three segments:
 - 1st period – The prisoners attend a 9-month boot camp training and participate in independent study and psychological therapy.
 - 2nd period – They attend intensive religious studies and independent study.
 - 3rd period - They attend Cognitive Behavioural Therapy, Life Skills training and religious study.

In addition, monthly assessments are conducted to determine their progress. A prisoner who fails the assessment will have to repeat *Phase 1*.

- *Phase 3:* This phase contains regular disciplinary training, Life Planning Workshop, vocational skills training and psychological therapy. The inmates are also encouraged to further their studies in both academic and vocational fields. The prisoners are assessed at three-month intervals. Those who fail the assessment are sent to other Blocks within the prison, or transferred to another prison, or have to repeat the three Phases.

In summary, Thailand recognises that inmates who display disruptive behaviour may be stressed due to incarceration and/or to the overcrowding environment. To alleviate their stress due to incarceration, inmates are provided with good living conditions, better access to legal aid, better services to meet physical, psychological and cultural needs, and opportunities to participate in rehabilitation programs (particularly for those with different cultural backgrounds including foreign inmates).

Prisoners need specialist care, custody and management that respect their individual, treatment and rehabilitation needs so that they can be reintegrated smoothly into the community with requisite support structures to ensure public safety. Hence, Thailand engages specialist staff who have been trained in these relevant areas so that the safety of staff and inmates can be protected. These programs are designed and facilitated by experts from external organisations and also by experts within the Thai Department of Corrections.

In addition, the Department has collaborated with other organisations such as the military, religious groups and tertiary institutions to design and help carry out these programs. Thus, the custody, management, treatment and rehabilitation of the prisoners are enhanced through greater dialogue between different groups such as inter-governmental agencies, member countries, and NGOs.

With regard to the future, Thailand aims to build a ‘supermax’ unit in every high security prison. In addition, there are plans to devise and implement a better and systematic prisoner classification system.



3. CHINA

The presentation from China focused on:

- (a) The management of elderly prisoners and prisoners with physical disabilities.
- (b) The management and treatment of prisoners with special diseases.

Prisoners with 'special diseases' fall under the following categories:

- (a) *Prisoners with mental diseases* – 'Mental disease' includes those with:
 - Personality disorder
 - Mental retardation
 - Mental disorder
 - Emotional disorder
- (b) *Prisoners with infectious diseases* include those who have been diagnosed with AIDS, HIV, tuberculosis⁴⁸ and hepatitis.⁴⁹

As can be seen in the table below, the number of prisoners with the above special needs has been increasingly steadily between 2011 and 2015.

China: Number of special needs prisoners

Year	Number of special needs prisoners	Percentage of special needs prisoners to total prisoner population
2011	104,778	6.38%
2012	109,372	6.60%
2013	111,349	6.60%
2014	110,823	6.72%
2015	111,466	6.90%

On admission, all prisoners with special needs undergo an assessment process which captures key features such as the age and physical conditions of each individual. The information obtained determines the management classification and the type of treatment to be provided to the prisoner. This process ensures that the legitimate rights and interests of the prisoner are protected.

(a) Management of elderly prisoners and prisoners with physical disabilities

In order to safeguard their rights to life and health, the prisoners who have the capacity and ability to work, are given the appropriate type of work and the corresponding remuneration and reward.

⁴⁸ See http://www.who.int/tb/challenges/prisons/story_1/en/ for more information about tuberculosis in prisons around the world.

⁴⁹ See <http://www.who.int/hepatitis/publications/hepatitis-c-guidelines/en/> for guidelines for the screening, care and treatment of persons with hepatitis C infection.



However, the prisoners who are unable to work or are unable to take care of themselves, China provides regular healthcare services to them. In addition, specially designated officers attend to their day-to-day living and healthcare needs.

(b) Management and treatment of prisoners with special diseases

China implements a combined policy of disease prevention and control, in the first instance, followed by the treatment of diseases. To detect prisoners with mental diseases, infectious diseases or chronic diseases, each province, autonomous region or municipality has at least one prison whereby new prisoners undergo physical examination, HIV screening tests and mental health tests. This assessment process identifies the type of disease, the individual case management and treatment to be provided, and the containment of such diseases.

Each prison has a hospital or clinic with medically qualified staff and equipment to provide healthcare services to the prisoners. Prisoners detected with AIDS, tuberculosis or hepatitis are immediately isolated for treatment. Those with suspected symptoms of infectious diseases are subjected to regular testing and identification.

To prevent the spread of infectious diseases, each prison has a separate wing to segregate prisoners with AIDS, tuberculosis and hepatitis. These dormitory-style accommodation blocks are well ventilated and are sterilised each day. In addition, to prevent the spread of diseases, a physical examination is conducted on each prisoner on an annual basis and a general survey is conducted each day. As a matter of routine, these prisoners are assigned appropriate work and activities that reflect their abilities.

In a similar vein, prisoners with mental diseases are segregated from mainstream prisoners to ensure that the appropriate mental healthcare services are provided to them. The type of work and activities reflect their capabilities. The custodial environment also serves to protect the safety of prisoners and staff.

(c) Treatment of prisoners with special diseases: Strategies and initiatives for the future

To adhere to China's policy that 'prevention is better than cure', each prison has strong coordination relationships with the local administrative departments for health and disease prevention and control. Prisoners with serious, acute or infectious diseases are admitted to special wards at the local hospitals where timely and appropriate treatment is provided to them. This strategy also ensures the treatment and containment of infectious diseases.

However, to strengthen resource integration and to streamline the provision of treatment of diseases, China has the following priorities and objectives over the next few years:

- That prisoners are incorporated into the disease prevention and control planning for the whole society;
- Strengthen the detection and healthcare for prisoners with AIDS;
- Improved systems to detect and examine admitted prisoners for tuberculosis and hepatitis including sputum examination and medication;



- With regard to prisoners with mental diseases, that there be greater cooperation and collaboration with specialist hospitals; and that external experts be engaged to advise on screening methods and to provide guidance to prison staff, at regular intervals.

In addition, with regard to prisoners with special diseases, China recognises that the following publicity and educational strategies are required, together with the requisite resources to implement them:

- That a series of publicity campaigns be organised to enlighten the general community about the management and treatment of prisoners with special diseases in prison;
- That strategies be adopted to improve the psychological health and well-being of prisoners with special diseases to assist their adjustment to the custodial and social environment;
- That assistance and psychological counselling be provided to prisoners with special diseases; and
- That greater awareness and education be given to staff and prisoners about the prevention of infectious diseases.

4. HONG KONG (CHINA)

The Hong Kong Correctional Services Department (HKCSD) believes that equal treatment for all is vital. However, equal treatment does not mean that everyone must be treated the same. In the words of a Chinese proverb, the goal is '*harmony not sameness*'. This means that HKCSD must:

- Take account of gender, age, cultural and personal differences;
- Assess every person's needs; and
- Target resources and programs at those needs.

(a) Assessment tool and recidivism rates

In 2006, HKCSD introduced its evidence-based '*Risk and Needs Assessment and Management Protocol for Offenders*'. Local universities and the Correctional Service of Canada provided assistance. The Protocol aims to identify individual offenders' risks and needs, and to match programs to those needs.

Rehabilitative needs are dynamic, and reflect seven domains: family; employment; community functioning; associates; drug abuse; personal/emotional; and criminal attitude. The Protocol assesses these factors and then identifies the best mix of group counselling, individual counselling and motivational groups to address them.

The Protocol has been successful in reducing recidivism. A 2011 evaluation found a 14.7% improvement for offenders who had undertaken matched programs compared with those who had not.

(b) Drug offenders

The proportion of drug users entering prison increased from 18.4% in 2005 to 37.9% in 2015. Where possible, CSD places identified drug users in a Drug Addiction Treatment Centre (DATC). The DATC program includes:



- Full medical services (including detoxification, treatment and referral to specialists if required);
- Psychological programs (including responsivity, abstinence intensive counselling);
- Relapse prevention programs; and
- Urine testing.

(c) Women

Around 20% of Hong Kong (China)'s prisoners are women, much higher than the regional average. HKCSD has worked hard to develop gender-specific facilities and programs to recognise the special circumstances of women. Key initiatives for women include the following (see also Agenda Item 2 above):

- Female-specific health care (including breast and cervical screening and drug treatment);
- Ante-natal support;
- Facilities and programs for mothers with infants;
- Education programs on sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS; and
- Female-specific psychological and personal development programs.

HKCSD recognises that women have different needs from men and emphasises the importance of emotional and personal growth. Lo Wu Correctional Institution, the largest female prison, has therefore developed the 'psychological gymnasium' where therapeutic programs, and personal and emotional development programs, are delivered in a therapeutic, female-centred environment.

(d) Sex offenders

Sex offenders comprise 3% of the prison population. HKCSD recognises that sex offenders have problems with mood management, sexual attitude, intimate relationships, victim empathy and sexual deviance.

HKCSD has established a Sex Offender Evaluation and Treatment Unit (ETU) to address these issues. The ETU is located at Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre, a psychiatric hospital managed by HKCSD. The ETU assesses sex offenders' risks and needs. This will lead to placement in a high, medium or low intensity program. High intensity programs run for 12-14 months, and medium intensity for six to eight months. Low intensity programs offer just brief counselling.

People who have completed high or medium intensity programs are given a further booster program about four months before release.

(e) Mentally ill prisoners

Between 3% and 5% of Hong Kong (China)'s prisoners have a significant mental illness. As with all prisoners, it is important to have robust assessment and diagnostic tools. Prisoners who are at risk of self-harm are subject to very frequent checks by medical officers as well as prison officers. Some will be transferred to the Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre for specialist treatment and monitoring.



The Behaviour Adjustment Unit (BAU) is a facility and program to aid mentally disabled or ill prisoners who display a propensity to violence. The BAU program includes intensive psychological interventions and a firm but flexible, non-confrontational approach to managing offenders who are placed there.

(f) Physical disabilities

HKCSD aims to allocate prisoners with physical disabilities to accommodation that is suitable for their needs. They are also provided with additional support, such as mechanical aids and physiotherapy.

HKCSD has provided training for staff so they have the skills to deal with prisoners with physical disabilities. For example, some have been trained in sign language to assist prisoners with hearing or speech impairments.

(g) Elderly

Hong Kong (China) has an ageing population in the community. This is mirrored in the prisons where HKCSD aims to provide targeted healthcare and suitable activities for older prisoners. It invites community organisations and NGOs into the prisons to assist. The Tai Lam Correctional Institution has been developed to include an Elderly Unit named as the 'Evergreen Garden'. It is equipped with facilities and programs to assist older prisoners.

(h) Other nationalities

Hong Kong (China) takes pride in the fact that it is a very multi-cultural place. HKCSD has undertaken the following initiatives to promote prisoners knowledge of prison rules and to enhance staff communication and understanding:

- The booklet *Information for Persons in Custody*, made available in every prison, has been translated into 27 languages;
- Cantonese language classes are available for prisoners from other countries;
- Staff are required to understand and apply principles of equality;
- Staff have been supported to undertake classes in other languages; and
- HKCSD seeks to ensure that it has a culturally diverse workforce.

(i) Staff training

The presentation concluded by emphasising that high quality staff and high quality training are the key to successfully managing prisoners with special needs. In addition, corrections departments must provide the necessary training, resources and support to their staff.



5. FIJI

The presentation from Fiji focused on mentally ill inmates and ageing inmates.

(a) Mentally ill inmates

In Fiji, the court decides and issues an order that the mentally ill offender be detained either at a psychiatric hospital, or a prison. Over the past few years, the number of psychiatric inmates has been increasing gradually. In 2015, there were 44 psychiatric inmates held in Fiji.

Upon admission to a prison, the mentally ill inmate is medically assessed and examined. The Allocation Board considers each inmate's suitability for release. If suitable for release, the Board makes a Removal Order which is a referral to an external psychiatrist to enable the inmate to receive treatment and care in the community.

Fiji identified the following challenges regarding mentally ill inmates and the initiatives/strategies that have been devised to resolve those challenges:

- Over the past few years, the number of mentally ill inmates has been increasing gradually. To understand the reasons for this increase, the Fiji Corrections Service has been consulting with members of the Judiciary and the Fiji Police Force.
- Currently, prison staff are not qualified or trained in mental healthcare to manage the inmates. To overcome this issue, the following strategies have been proposed:
 - To recruit doctors and nurses;
 - To develop and conduct training to all staff on mental illness and healthcare matters;
 - To implement mental health screening tools; and
 - To provide regular training and awareness campaigns to prison staff so that they are able to detect the different types of mental illnesses and how to respond and manage inmates with mental illness.
- There are no facilities to segregate mentally ill inmates from mainstream inmates. Currently, critical cases are accommodated in a prison in Suva because it is located near the main psychiatric hospital. This is a practical solution as mental healthcare services can be provided to these inmates. This ensures that the safety of all inmates and prison staff is protected. For the future, there are plans to construct isolation and specialised units for mentally ill inmates that meet their specific needs.

(b) Ageing inmates

In Fiji, ageing inmates are those aged 50 years and over. As can be seen in the table below, since 2010, the number of ageing inmates has been increasing gradually by approximately 5% and 11% of the total prisoner population. Between 2010 and September 2015, the number of ageing inmates has increased by 336%. The majority of these inmates have committed offences against morality on family members.

Fiji: Number of inmates aged 50 years and over

Age Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (Sept)
16-19 years	37	51	58	76	113	153
20-25 years	246	242	249	328	242	297
26-29 years	178	173	180	179	248	330
30-39 years	256	245	249	238	278	448
40-49 years	99	90	101	124	164	254
50-59 years	32	35	39	51	64	125
Over 60 years	13	28	32	45	40	71
TOTAL OF AGEING INMATES	45 [5.2%]	63 [7.3%]	71 [7.8%]	96 [9.2%]	104 [9.1%]	196 [11.7%]
TOTAL PRISONER POPULATION	861	864	911	1,041	1,149	1,678

The challenges faced by Fiji include the following:

- Upon admission, most of the ageing inmates have diseases or illnesses, and are physically disabled.
- The facilities at the correctional institutions do not cater for the needs of ageing inmates.
- There is a threat of an increase of non-communicable diseases within the correctional institutions.
- Custodial offenders have limited knowledge and skills to manage ageing inmates.
- Use of inmates a possible violation of human rights.
- Extra costs in upkeep and providing medication.

The following strategies have been proposed or implemented to resolve some of the above challenges:

- Health screening on admission.
- Conducting quarterly health audits.
- Providing separate accommodation for the ageing inmates.
- Confinement to the infirmary when the health of the inmate deteriorates.
- Early release on medical grounds.
- Organised walks and recreational activities for the inmates. For example, ageing inmates who are physically able, participate in daily 30-minute walks.
- Training staff in aged care and management.
- Use of external agencies to provide services to the ageing inmates.
- Dialogue with the judiciary on matters regarding ageing inmates.

6. MALAYSIA

(a) Statistics

The table below shows the number of inmates held at the various institutions in Malaysia, as at 1 November 2015.

Malaysia: Statistics as at 1 November 2015

Type of institution	Number of institutions	Maximum capacity	Number of inmates
Prison	36	45,550	47,247
Juvenile Detention Centre (Henry Gurney School)	4	1,250	912
Rehabilitation Centre	5	2,500	1,396
Community Rehabilitation Centre	6	1,450	1,369
TOTAL	51	51,350	50,992

The presentation from Malaysia was on the management of inmates with infectious diseases. The types of infectious diseases include HIV, AIDS, tuberculosis and Hepatitis B and C. As depicted in the table below, the number of inmates with infectious diseases has fluctuated between 2012 and October 2015.

Malaysia: Number of inmates with infectious diseases between 2012 –October 2015

Year	HIV/AIDS	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis C	Tuberculosis	Total
2012	1,147	54	401	186	1,788
2013	2,101	236	580	639	3,556
2014	1,213	145	398	250	2,006
2015 (Oct)	805	56	237	154	1,252

The table below shows the number of inmates who have died as a result of their illnesses. Since 2012, the number of illness-related deaths has been decreasing from 121 inmates in 2012 to 88 inmates in 2014. The majority of deaths in 2012 was due to HIV/AIDS.

Malaysia: Number of deaths due to infectious diseases

Year	HIV/AIDS	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis C	Tuberculosis	Total
2012	103	1	5	12	121
2013	45	-	4	4	53
2014	66	2	7	13	88
2015 (Oct)	9	-	-	-	9
TOTAL	223	3	16	29	271

(b) The risks and addressing those risks

If not properly managed, the high number of inmates with infectious diseases poses health risk issues to other inmates, staff and their families, visitors, volunteers and representatives from external agencies. This risk is compounded due to the following factors:

- ineffective screening and management of inmates with infectious diseases;
- lack of trained staff;
- poor coordination between the relevant departments;
- insufficient funding dedicated to the management of infectious diseases in the institutions;
- lack of database on inmates with infectious/communicable diseases;
- inadequate guidelines for effective management of inmates with infectious diseases; and
- ineffective management and follow up of the inmates upon release.



This has negatively affected the institutions in a number of ways:

- unsafe working environment resulting in a high turnover of staff;
- lack of trained staff in managing inmates with infectious diseases;
- reluctance by specialists staff (such as doctors, nurses, counsellors, psychologists and academics) to work in the prisons;
- NGOs and volunteers feel unsafe and unwilling to work in the prisons

To address the risks, the Prisons Department of Malaysia has implemented the following initiatives:

- screening of all inmates upon admission;
- systematic and coordinated management by the Prisons Department and the Ministry of Health, of the inmates upon their admission and discharge from prison;
- secondment of trained specialist staff from the Ministry of Health;
- effective coordination and joint action plans between the prisons, Ministry for Health and NGOs;
- dedicated yearly funding, allocated as a priority, to manage infectious/communicable diseases;
- shared database amongst relevant agencies to detect, identify and effectively manage inmates with infectious diseases upon their admission into prison and release into the community so as to minimise the health risks and spread of those diseases;
- a wide range of guidelines have been developed for all parties to promote awareness, management and ways to reduce the spread of such diseases; and
- sharing of information amongst relevant departments on the inmate's release for post-release monitoring and management.

(c) Effective management of inmates with infectious diseases

- *Managing inmates with Tuberculosis (TB):*

In 2012, there were 187 inmates with TB, and this increased to 639 in 2013 but dropped to 250 in 2014. To better detect and contain the spread of TB, all inmates undergo health screening upon admission. Inmates detected with having TB are given continued medical treatment during their incarceration period. In addition, specialist assistance from the Ministry of Health is available when necessary. This strategy has reaped positive results as there were no recorded deaths due to TB between January and October 2015.

Inmates who are still infected with TB upon release, are monitored regularly by medical staff at the hospitals in the community. This minimises the spread of TB and protects the safety of the community.

- *Managing inmates with HIV:*

Upon reception, there is mandatory HIV screening of all inmates. Inmates who have tested positive to HIV are given continued medical treatment and management throughout their prison term. The Ministry of Health of Malaysia provides the necessary expert assistance and advice. Released inmates are subjected to post-release monitoring and treatment.



As evident in the statistics above, this management strategy has resulted in the decrease in the number of deaths due to HIV between 2012 and October 2015. In 2012, there were 103 deaths and this reduced to 45 deaths in 2013, with a slight increase to 66 in 2014. Between January and October 2015, there were only nine deaths due to HIV.

- *Managing inmates with Hepatitis B and C:*

The statistics above show that the number of inmates with Hepatitis B and C has been decreasing between 2012 and October 2015. This is due to blood tests being carried out on inmates suspected of having Hepatitis B or C, and continued treatment and follow up of positive cases. In addition, post-release monitoring is also provided.

(d) Effective management of prison personnel

Prison personnel (which includes all personnel and medical orderlies) can play a critical role in the detection and containment of infectious diseases in correctional institutions.

Thus, all personnel attend regular seminars on the prevention and management of communicable diseases within institutions. In addition, staff attend periodical health education training conducted by resident doctors.

Only suitably trained staff are appointed as medical orderlies. The type of training provided include basic healthcare training and accreditation; management and the prevention of common diseases; First Aid; standard precaution with respect to blood borne diseases and transmission. The medical orderlies are then assigned to the various prison clinics and are required to attend further training on an annual basis (for example, training on new contagious/infectious diseases, transmission and how to manage and contain them).

(e) Effective management of healthcare workers

Healthcare workers include medical officers, dentists, assistant medical officers, staff nurses and pharmacists who have been seconded from the Ministry of Health, to work in the prison system. However, there are a number of prisons without a resident medical officer or assistant medical officers. In such cases, the Ministry of Health will provide the requisite healthcare workers on a regular basis.

In conclusion, as a result of proactive collaboration and cooperation between the Prison Department of Malaysia, Ministry of Health and other agencies, there has been a decrease in the number of inmates with infectious diseases and the number of deaths associated with those diseases, particularly over the past two years. This has also been due to staff being well-trained and informed on matters pertaining to infectious diseases, and successful detection, treatment and containment of such diseases. It is also important to acknowledge that as a result, the risks of spreading the diseases to staff, other inmates, visitors and the community, have been reduced.



7. SRI LANKA

(a) Inmates with mental disabilities (psychiatric and intellectual)

The presentation from Sri Lanka was on prisoners with mental disabilities which include those with:

- *Psychiatric disabilities* – namely those who have been diagnosed with mental health problems or psychosocial problems such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and anxiety disorder.
- *Intellectual disabilities* – namely, those “with a condition of arrested incomplete development of the mind characterized by impairment of skills and overall intelligence in areas such as cognition language and motor or social abilities.”

In Sri Lanka, the inter-related factors that contribute to the development of mental disabilities in the inmates include:

- Prison overcrowding
- Various forms of violence within the prisons
- Enforced solitary confinement
- Lack of privacy
- Lack of meaningful activities for inmates to occupy themselves
- Isolation from social networks
- Inadequate provision of healthcare services, particularly mental healthcare services

As mental disabilities in prisoners cover a wide range of profoundly varying conditions, Sri Lanka recognises that there is a strong need to develop a holistic and complete rehabilitation program that covers the following areas:

- *Access to justice* - Inmates with mental disabilities should have access to justice in terms of making them aware of their legal rights.
- *Physical and mental healthcare services* - All prisoners, and especially those with mental disabilities, should be provided with physical as well as mental healthcare services in prison and in the community. Ideally, each prison should have a qualified medical officer who has some knowledge in psychiatry.
- *Prison environment* - The prison should not be overcrowded, poorly ventilated or with unsanitary conditions. Overcrowding conditions and lack of privacy can contribute to violence and anxiety.
- *Discrimination and stigmatisation* - Prisoners tend to be discriminated and stigmatized when in prison and when released into the community. To reduce these negative attitudes, it is important to encourage staff to have positive attitudes to inmates and to provide educational and vocational training programs to inmates to increase their chances of obtaining meaningful employment upon release.



- *Safety and security* - Inmates with mental disabilities are vulnerable to abuse, violence and sexual assault. Hence, adequate safety and security measures should be provided to them.
- *Risk of harm* - Inmates with mental disabilities are at risk of suicide, self-harm and harm to other inmates and staff. Long-term sentences, overcrowding, solitary confinement, violence and lack of healthcare services are factors that can compound this risk.
- *Preparation for release and post-release support* – Inmates with mental disabilities need more support during their pre-release and post-release stages. This includes support in terms of family welfare, social, accommodation, and employment.
- *Multiple needs* – Most inmates are at risk of developing mental illness due to isolation from family members, receiving lengthy sentences, facing death penalty and having a terminal illness.

(b) Challenges

Sri Lanka has a number of challenges pertaining to its prisoners who have mental disabilities:

- Some prisons have limited space and therefore, prisoners with mental disabilities are not segregated from other prisoners.
- There are no medical or psychiatric staff attached to the prisons. The medical profession visit the prison once a week.
- Prison staff have not been trained to manage prisoners with mental disabilities.
- Family members do not support these prisoners because of their criminal behaviour.
- The legal process is lengthy and therefore, the Minister has the power to order the accused person to be receive treatment at a psychiatric hospital before the case is heard in court. However, the police do not have access to any psychiatric report on the accused person before he or she appears in court. The police has the power to investigate the crime and to ask that the accused person be remanded in custody for further investigation.

(c) Initiatives to overcome the challenges

The following initiatives are currently in place:

- Upon admission, every prisoner in Sri Lanka undergoes a health assessment to detect health (mental and physical) and risk issues so that appropriate action can be taken (such as appropriate counselling and protection whilst in prison).
- To provide healthcare services that are equivalent to those in the community. Thus, seriously ill patients are set to Colombo prison hospital for treatment.
- Death sentenced prisoners and long term prisoners are identified as prisoners at risk of mental health issues and are therefore given sufficient time to exercise outdoors to alleviate such risks.
- Family gatherings are held to improve the prisoners' family and social networks.
- The Ministry of Justice has paid attention to the need to re-draft the existing laws regarding mentally ill offenders.



8. SOLOMON ISLANDS

The Solomon Islands showed a video about the spiritual journey of an inmate, “Mr SM”, during his incarceration period and his life’s purpose to help other inmates to reconcile with the victims and victims’ families through the *Sycamore Tree Project*⁵⁰ that benefits all involved.

The Solomon Islands is no stranger to conflict such as World War 2. In 1998, the conflict returned when Guadalcanal militants used force to evict the people from Malaita. The Malaitans retaliated with force and this brought about ethnic tension. Many Solomon Islanders were drawn into the conflict against their will. This included Mr SM who was then a government employee and considered himself as neutral. However, reality hit home when he came home one day and he saw his wife was crying. His wife said that armed Guadalcanal militants had turned up to their house asking them to leave. In addition, Mr SM lost his nephew and he saw a girl with her ears chopped off because she was born Malaitan, to Malaitan parents. These incidents affected Mr SM deeply.

Consequently, with others, Mr SM formed the Malaitan Eagle Force to fight against the Guadalcanal militants. The Guadalcanal militants took over the government, and law and order in the country began to crumble. The Malaitan Eagle Force decided to stop the situation before it got worse. They sought assistance from the Australian government to facilitate peace talks. In November 2000, the fighting stopped with the signing of the peace talk but true conciliation never occurred as the militants turned to crime. In 2003, an Australian and New Zealand Peace Keeping Force arrived to re-establish law and order.

Many, including Mr SM, found themselves behind bars and the government found it difficult to accommodate them all. A ‘Prison Fellowship’ was introduced into the country which brought new ideas and programs to assist church groups who were already active in the prisons. A pastor was asked to work with ‘high profile people’ who were involved in the ethnic tension including Mr SM. The pastor found them to be ‘tough and rough guys’ and a challenge for reform.

When in prison, Mr SM said he was a bitter man and was ready to ‘do something even worse’ upon release. He did not like the spiritual messages shared by the church groups. Although Mr SM was tough on the exterior, the loneliness in the prison eventually made him more open to receive spiritual enlightenment, and he decided that he would commit the rest of his life to helping other inmates. Upon his release, Mr SM worked with the pastor by taking the *Sycamore Tree Project* to the prison through the Prison Fellowship initiative.

In the Solomon Islands, there is a cultural way of reconciliation which is very costly as it involves 100 pigs, gifts and money before the victim’s family is willing to accept reconciliation. The *Sycamore Tree Project* does not involve money. It starts with the offenders reconciling with God first and then communicating with the victim, before total healing can take place. Thus, reconciliation and forgiveness come from the heart, without any demand for money.

⁵⁰ See <http://restorativejustice.org/we-do/sycamore-tree-project/> on the origins of the project.



The video also showed how an inmate, 'Mr F', who was convicted of murder, had participated in the *Sycamore Tree Project*, and had written a letter to the victim's family asking for forgiveness. The victim's family forgave Mr F and later treated him like their own son. Mr F saw the project giving him a glimpse of hope for his future.

The *Sycamore Tree Project* has now seen many successful reconciliation cases in the Solomon Islands. There is a halfway house where 'enemies' sit and talk together. For the future, Mr SM would like to see the *Sycamore Tree Project* being expanded into the community as there are many undetected offenders and victims who can benefit from the project to bring peace into the community, rather than revenge.

9. CONCLUSION

In recent years, there has been an increase in research focusing on both the physical and mental health needs of older prisoners, but as yet not enough attention has been given to the management and treatment of inmates with dementia (due to age and/or substance abuse).⁵¹ Around the world, the number of prisoners with dementia has been increasing. Given the fact that prisoners with dementia generally pose few threats to security, it is not surprising that they have attracted little attention. However, there is growing recognition of the increasing strains being placed on prison healthcare services and budgets by this clientele.

The presentations from Thailand, China, Fiji, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and the Solomon Islands showed the different challenges faced by the respective correctional departments in terms of managing ageing inmates, inmates with mental and/or physical disabilities, inmates with infectious diseases, inmates with chronic illnesses and high profile inmates. These 'special needs' inmates pose specific challenges in terms of security, safety and rehabilitation, and the respective countries have implemented and/or are implementing initiatives to address the multiple and differing needs of these inmates. Although there are different cultures, traditions and religions in the Asia and Pacific region, it is important to treat each inmate as individuals and to find solutions to resolve his/her respective needs. During the discussions, delegates shared ideas on how to overcome the challenges particularly, through inter-agency cooperation and utilising NGOs, church groups and volunteers.

There is a similar theme emerging from all the presentations. Due to the increasing number of special needs inmates, there is a probability that the prison system will become increasingly unfit for purpose if no action is taken. Prisons in many countries around the world, were designed to accommodate young and healthy inmates. It is not just the physical building that is important, but also the skills required to manage the special needs inmates. In an already challenging environment, staff are increasingly required to manage these inmates. Therefore, additional training and support must be prioritised.

In addition, these special needs inmates pose a huge financial challenge. Cell adaptations are expensive and the cost of transporting these prisoners to and from hospitals should not be

⁵¹ See <https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/sites/default/files/losing-track-of-time-2013.pdf> for surveys conducted on inmates with dementia in various jurisdictions including Belgium, England, Japan and USA.



overlooked. For correctional departments with stringent budgetary restraints, special needs inmates represent an immense financial burden.

Overall, correctional departments are facing new challenges. The different management needs required by these special needs prisoners is creating a prison estate that is not fit for purpose. Building specialised prison wings provides one option for governments, however this may not be feasible with financial restraints. Additionally, in the long term, refurbishing the prisons may not be sufficient. Tackling the underlying demographic shift in the population through reforming sentencing practices and community-based sentencing options must be a priority for policymakers.



AGENDA ITEM 5

Opportunities for regional and international collaboration and learning (including foreign prisoner transfers; staff exchange and training programs; and correctional assistance to countries post-crisis)

1. REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION: THE ROLE OF APCCA

Over the past decade, APCCA has cemented its position as a forum where the heads of correctional services representing more than half the world's population meet to discuss initiatives, opportunities and challenges. This has allowed trust, friendships and positive professional relationships to develop, including a number of bilateral or multilateral engagements.

However, while APCCA has a strong focus on promoting excellence in correctional services, it is not a 'lobby group'. Nor can it pass resolutions that commit to particular positions or policies. For example, while the annual conferences may discuss issues relating to the international transfer of prisoners, different APCCA countries hold very different views on such practices. Furthermore, decisions regarding international transfer agreements are a matter for national governments, not for individual corrections services.

The purpose of this Agenda Item was to examine examples where regional or international collaboration has already occurred and to identify opportunities for future collaboration, engagement and learning. During this Agenda Item session, PowerPoint presentations were delivered by Thailand, Cambodia, Fiji, Hong Kong (China) and the Solomon Islands.

2. EXISTING EXAMPLES OF COLLABORATION

Across the region, there have already been numerous examples of collaboration between different countries or jurisdictions. For example, Hong Kong (China) and Macao (China) have strong and natural links with China. There are also strong links between these jurisdictions and Singapore. Malaysia and Indonesia also enjoy a number of links.

Over the years, many of the people from APCCA member countries have benefited from attending courses at Malaysia's Correctional Academy in Langkawi, at Brush Farm (New South Wales), and at UNAFEI (Japan). Representatives of a large number of Asian countries have also drawn on their APCCA links when visiting Australia to examine options such as community corrections and privately operated prisons.

Two other examples stand out from presentations to recent conferences:

- There have been many situations in which foreign aid has been offered to countries in the aftermath of civil conflict or natural disasters. For example, in July 2003, Australia and New Zealand provided long-term support to the Solomon Islands in the aftermath of ethnic strife. Aid and the provision of technical advisors under the Regional Assistance Mission Solomon Islands (RAMSI) program was provided to the Solomon Islands with the deployment of about



2,000 Police and Military personnel from across the Pacific. Currently, under the Participating Police Force and the Solomon Islands Justice Partnership funded by Australia, continued assistance is being provided to the Solomon Islands but with a reduction in technical support. It is anticipated that the RAMSI program may cease its operations in 2017.

Through the United Nations, Fiji has made contributions to post-conflict areas (such as South Sudan) in mentoring and capacity-building. The Fiji Corrections Service was also part of the United Nations Standby Force.

- As correctional systems in the region have focused more strongly on reintegration and community engagement, there have been many examples of international collaboration and learning. Malaysia drew heavily on Australian experience in developing its parole system, and Fiji and the Solomon Islands have developed its own version of the *Yellow Ribbon Project*⁵² which originated in Singapore.

3. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL COLLABORATION

As discussed above in Agenda Item 2, Thailand was instrumental in the development of the *Bangkok Rules*⁵³ which gave international recognition and acknowledgement that female inmates have very different needs to their male counterparts. This has led to best practices in gender-based custody, treatment and rehabilitation programs for female inmates that have enhanced the quality of their lives during incarceration and ultimate release into the community. The *Bangkok Rules* therefore have paved the way on how to treat and manage female inmates that meet their specific needs. Importantly, it demonstrates how one country can play an influential role in corrections at an international and humanitarian level, through effective engagement, collaboration and determination.

During this agenda item session, delegates agreed that APCCA is a unique organisation as member countries are part of the 'APCCA family'. As succinctly put by Fiji, member countries have progressed through trust and friendship forged with one another since APCCA began in 1980. Thus, during the annual conference, delegates have participated in open and frank discussions and have readily shared information during formal sessions, prison visits and after the conference has ended. Hong Kong (China) and Singapore have proactively supported APCCA in their joint role as the Secretariat.

Hong Kong (China) is also the Fund Administrator and manage the administrative work of APCCA including the production of correctional statistics for the Asia-Pacific region. In addition to managing the administration of APCCA, Singapore also publishes and distributes the APCCA Newsletters and operates the APCCA website. Apart from APCCA, some member countries also participate in the ASEAN Summit and the International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA).

As a neutral state, the Royal Government of Cambodia recognises the importance of cooperation and collaboration on an international level as it enhances opportunities for innovation and growth,

⁵² For more information about Singapore's *Yellow Ribbon Project*, please APCCA Reports of 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 at <https://www.apcca.org> under 'Publications'.

⁵³ For more information about the *Bangkok Rules*, please see https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/Bangkok_Rules_ENG_22032015.pdf and <http://www.penalreform.org/priorities/women-in-the-criminal-justice-system/bangkok-rules-2/>.



and minimises potential threats and risks. In a ‘fast evolving global community’, Cambodia’s view is that alienating itself from the rest of the world would be counter-productive for its country and its people. Thus, Cambodia has been a regular participant at APCCA in sharing information and delivering presentations on agenda item topics. It will become a member of ICPA very soon.

At an international level, Fiji collaborated with Singapore in 2007 regarding the *Yellow Ribbon Project*,⁵⁴ the Singapore Corporation of Rehabilitative Enterprises (SCORE)⁵⁵ and the CARE Network.⁵⁶ As a result, the *Yellow Ribbon Project* was formally launched in Fiji in 2008 together with the annual Yellow Ribbon Fun Run. In addition, Fiji’s equivalent of SCORE and CARE Network were established.

Over the past few years, there has been regional collaboration between nations in the Pacific region including Fiji, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Kiribati and Vanuatu. For example, the Solomon Islands and Fiji have hosted the *Pacific Islands Regional Conference for Women in Corrections* and the *Heads of Pacific Islands Corrections Conference*. The first *Pacific Islands Regional Conference for Women in Corrections* was hosted by the Solomon Islands in 2011, and participants from Fiji, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Tonga and Palau attended the conference. These conferences have enabled the Pacific nations to discuss and share best practices on correctional topics that are pertinent to them as they share similar traditions, customs and vision.

Regional collaboration has resulted in some positive outcomes for the Pacific region:

- Initiation of the *Yellow Ribbon Project* into Fiji and the Solomon Islands;
- Deployment of female officers into male institutions in Fiji;
- Networking of regional female officers and heads of corrections;
- Proper packaging of food for inmates;
- Replication of best practices in Commercial Enterprise;
- Regional effort to standardise the formula to calculate recidivism rates.

Since 2004, a biennial “*Beijing-Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Prison Forum*” has been held to facilitate professional and comprehensive dialogue on penal management matters and to identify effective strategies to meet current and future challenges in corrections. In 2005, Singapore was invited to participate in the Forum.

At the most recent Forum held in Macao (China), the theme was ‘*Response Mechanisms in Prison*’ to explore and establish effective response mechanism and preparedness to emergencies in prison. An emergency exercise was carried out in collaboration with the local law enforcement agencies.

⁵⁴ For more information, see <http://www.yellowribbon.org.sg/>.

⁵⁵ The Singapore Corporation of Rehabilitative Enterprises (SCORE) was established as a statutory board under the Ministry of Home Affairs in 1976. It plays an important role in Singapore’s prison system by creating a safe and secure country through the provision of rehabilitation and aftercare services to inmates and ex-offenders. SCORE aims to enhance the employment prospects of ex-inmates by preparing them for their return to the community by training, on-the-job work experience, employment assistance and community engagement. For more information, see <http://www.score.gov.sg/index.html>.

⁵⁶ In 2000, the CARE Network was established as a formal structure to bring together key community and government agencies in Singapore to bring about an effective, coordinated and seamless in-care and after-care rehabilitative support for ex-offenders throughout Singapore. For more information, see <http://www.carenetwork.org.sg/Default.aspx> and http://www.score.gov.sg/care_network.html.



The exercise enabled participants to reflect and provide feedback and evaluation for continual improvement.

4. STAFF EXCHANGE, TRAINING, STUDY TOURS AND RECIPROCAL VISITS

A successful correctional organisation is one which sees its staff as an asset to the organisation and acknowledges the importance of its staff being responsible, knowledgeable and skilled in correctional matters. One avenue of enhancing its staff's education is to collaborate with other correctional organisations to improve its service towards excellence.

During the session, it was evident that member countries provide opportunities for its staff to participate in staff exchange programs, training and professional development courses, at a local and international level. For example, study tours have been conducted between Fiji, the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea. Staff from the Solomon Islands have also been seconded to Fiji to gain practical experience in corrections.

Fiji has an ongoing collaborative partnership with Malaysia in the following areas:

- Since 1985, senior managers from Fiji have attended the *Training Corporation Program* in Malaysia, whilst Fiji's middle managers have been attending the same program since 2004.
- In addition, senior and middle managers have attended Malaysia's *Rehabilitation Framework Program* since 2008 and 2009, respectively. This resulted in Fiji's adoption of the Rehabilitation Framework in 2008.
- In 2013, staff from Fiji travelled to Malaysia to attend a study tour about its parole system and observed parolees at work. Consequently, the drafting of Fiji's *Parole Regulations* commenced in 2014.
- Correctional staff from Fiji visited the Kajang Correctional Institution in Malaysia.

In addition, in 2009, five senior managers from the Fiji Correctional Service attended a comparative Study Tour in Hong Kong (China) regarding the rehabilitation of offenders, the parole system and operations system. Site visits were also conducted. As a result, Fiji has achieved the following outcomes:

- Adoption of a new formula to calculate the recidivism rates;
- Strengthening of its literacy and numeracy programs;
- Metal box for canine vehicles;
- Dress code changes;
- Recruitment of staff with specialised rehabilitation skills;
- Organisational re-structure; and
- Refurbishment of facilities to provide a friendly rehabilitative environment for inmates.

In a similar vein, the Corrective Service of the Solomon Islands (CSSI) has engaged in training programs with the following countries:

- Since 2010, about 12 CSSI officers have attended training at the Langkawi Correctional Training Academy in Malaysia in human development, management of juveniles and terrorism.
- In recent years, a number of CSSI officers have visited the Brush Farm Academy in New South Wales, Australia to observe its operations and training facilities. To date, three senior officers have completed the Academy's Executive Management Training.



- The CSSI has provided training in Correctional Practice to correctional officers from the Pacific region. In 2011, one officer from Kiribati attended a course for new recruits which includes riot training. In 2012, an officer from Vanuatu and two officers from Nauru attended the same course. In March 2016, officers from Vanuatu attended the training program. In 2011, about 20 officers completed a course in Workplace Training and Assessment to enable them to be competent in delivering corrections training programs to new recruits.

A twinning arrangement currently exists between the Solomon Islands and Queensland's Department of Corrections to enable officers from the Solomon Islands to observe work practices at the Women's Correctional Centre and Juvenile Detention Centre in Brisbane.

The Solomon Islands is currently focused on developing a Diploma in Corrections and Justice in partnership with the University of South Pacific to offer Law and Justice curricula across the entire Pacific region by tapping into the University's existing campuses in the Pacific region including Samoa, Vanuatu, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu and Marshall Islands. It is envisaged that the Diploma course would provide the foundations for a better understanding of law, justice and customs in the region and would develop leaders and managers to provide safer communities in the future.

Cambodia also recognises the value of providing opportunities for staff training and learning. For example:

- Cambodia has long-term and ongoing partnership with the Ministry of Public Security of Vietnam and the Police Academy of Vietnam.
- Training on assessment and admission of terrorist detainees provided by the Brush Farm Corrective Services Academy in New South Wales, Australia.
- Training on detention and reintegration of terrorist detainees provided by the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation, Indonesia.
- Workshops offered by UNAFEI such as community-based treatment programs.
- Continuous training on human rights and the UN's Minimum Standard Rules with the Raoul Wallenberg Institute, Sweden.

Likewise, correctional staff in Hong Kong (China) are given opportunities to attend training courses and programs, locally and internationally. These opportunities enable staff to develop personally, to gain knowledge and experience, and to share best practices in corrections with their colleagues. For example, correctional staff have participated in the following courses:

- Crisis Management Course in Canada;
- International Training course at UNAFEI, Japan;⁵⁷
- Asian Prison Lockdown Challenge in Singapore;
- Various Courses on Crime Scene Investigations, Personal and Facility Security and Techniques to Combat Terrorism facilitated by International Law Enforcement Academy in Bangkok, Thailand;
- Guard Dog Instructor Training Course in Nanjing and Kunming, China;

⁵⁷ The United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) is a United Nations regional institute, established in 1962 by agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Japan, with the aim of promoting the sound development of criminal justice systems and mutual cooperation in Asia and the Pacific Region. For more information, see <http://www.unafei.or.jp/english/>.



- Foreign Affairs Studies Program and National Studies Courses at various universities in China including Peking University and Tsing Hua University.

Hong Kong (China) is also proactive in facilitating tactical defence training course to China, and has collaborated with the Guangdong Prison Administrative Bureau in providing the “Less Harm Control and Prison Emergency Response Team Training” for the Xinjiang counterpart.

In addition to staff training, Hong Kong (China) has participated in regular reciprocal visits with countries such as Australia, Canada, China, Macao (China), Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and the United States. These visits have strengthened bilateral communication and enhanced Hong Kong (China)’s views and benchmarking of best practices, professionalism and excellence in correctional services.

Hong Kong (China)’s corrections staff who have attended training courses and/or have taken part in visits, are required to write a report on their experience and knowledge gained. These reports are uploaded electronically on the Department’s Knowledge Management System, and are readily accessible by all staff. In addition, the participants are also invited to share their experience with other staff at the Staff Training Institute in an interactive way.

Reciprocal visits by representatives from correctional departments and other organisations provide opportunities to share dialogue and to visit correctional institutions. In August 2015, the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations visited the Thonburi Women’s Correctional Institution in Thailand. They observed how the *Bangkok Rules* have been implemented at the institution and how the female inmates have benefited. Thailand has received many requests from overseas organisations wanting to learn more about the *Bangkok Rules*. This is a clear indication that more countries are keen to embrace the *Bangkok Rules* as they have acknowledged that the needs of female inmates are very different to men’s.

In addition, following the acceptance of the *Bangkok Rules* by the United Nations, the Thai Department of Corrections is keen to actively promote the *Bangkok Rules* and to share information about the treatment and management of female inmates. There is a proposal to offer a specific training program called the “*Bangkok Rules Study Program*” to interested organisations. Although the development of this unique program is in its infancy, the program aims to provide an in-depth study of the *Bangkok Rules*, its implementation, challenges, initiatives and successes by way of seminars and intensive workshops. The program would identify best practices in the treatment and management of female inmates through seminars, workshops and field study.

5. INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER OF SENTENCED PRISONERS

Due to the rapid advance in globalisation and ease of international travel, the number of foreign national inmates being incarcerated in prisons in the Asia-Pacific countries has increased.

The international transfer of sentenced prisoners was discussed during this agenda item session and also at APCCA in 2011 when the conference was hosted by Japan.⁵⁸ In June 2011, Hong Kong (China) had 1,190 foreign prisoners (which represented about 12% of its total penal population)

⁵⁸ See <http://www.apcca.org/library.php?page=publications> under 31st APCCA Conference Report 2011 (Japan).



who came from countries such as Vietnam, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Taiwan, Malaysia, Tanzania, India, Thailand, Bangladesh, Colombia, Nigeria, Mongolia, Mozambique, Peru, Paraguay, Venezuela and Zambia. Korea had reported that it had nearly 1,300 foreign inmates from 47 countries including China, United States and Mongolia. In 2011, Fiji reported that it had 11 foreign nationals in its correctional system from China, India, Singapore, Mexico, Honduras, Kiribati, Tuvalu and Switzerland.

It is common practice for Corrections Departments to accommodate and manage foreign prisoners from all parts of the world. The challenges for Corrections Departments include the following:

- Managing foreign inmates with different languages, customs, tradition, food requirements and religious backgrounds;
- Costs associated with increase in the number of foreign inmates;
- Prison overcrowding due to the increase in the number of foreign prisoners;
- Foreign prisoners' limited or lack of contact with family member which cause stress and anxiety to the prisoners;
- It is difficult for corrections departments to facilitate a foreign prisoner's rehabilitation and reintegration process as they tend to have insufficient community support. In some cases, foreign prisoners may be deported and there may not be any reciprocal arrangements between the countries for parole supervision.

In facilitating the transfer of foreign prisoners, it is worth noting that the *Council of Europe Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons* (also known as the Strasbourg Convention, 1983) refers to modern trends in crime and penal policy.⁵⁹ The Convention is primarily intended to facilitate the social rehabilitation of prisoners by giving foreigners convicted of a criminal offence, the possibility of serving their sentences in their own countries.

The Convention is also based on humanitarian considerations – for instance, communication difficulties due to language barriers and the absence of contact with relatives and friends may have detrimental effects on a person imprisoned in a foreign country. Generally, an international transfer may be requested by either the country that imposed the sentence on the foreign prisoner (the sentencing State), or by the country of which the foreign prisoner is a national (the administering State). It is subject to the consent of those two States as well as that of the sentenced person.

The Convention also lays down the procedure for enforcement of the sentence following the transfer. Whatever the procedure chosen by the administering State, a custodial sentence may not be converted into a fine, and any period of detention already served by the sentenced person must be taken into account by the administering State. The sentence in the administering State must not be longer or harsher than that imposed in the sentencing State.

The international transfer of prisoners is a complex and sometimes controversial topic. This is shown by the divergent views across the Asia-Pacific region:

- Some countries have been opposed, in principle, to international transfer, taking the view that prisoners should service their sentences where they are convicted.

⁵⁹ See <http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/112>.



- Other countries strongly support the principle of international transfer and some have very actively pursued transfer arrangements.

A number of APCCA member countries have entered in bilateral treaties with one another to facilitate the exchange of foreign inmates. This strategy has helped to return the inmate to his/her home country to re-connect with support from family and friends; has reduced stress on the inmates; has alleviated prison overcrowding and has increased the successful reintegration into the community.

During the agenda item session, Cambodia reported that in October 2015, it had 844 foreign inmates (of which 218 are female) of twelve nationalities. To date, Cambodia has bilateral extradition treaties with Thailand (1999), China (2000) and Lao (2005).

Pursuant to the *Transfer of Sentenced Persons Ordinance*, there is cooperation and coordination between Hong Kong (China)'s Security Bureau, the Department of Justice and the Correctional Services Department to administer requests and to implement arrangement between Hong Kong (China) and other countries for the transfer of sentenced prisoners.

Due to the benefits of transferring foreign prisoners to their home countries, to date, Hong Kong (China) has signed and implemented 15 agreements on the transfer of sentenced prisoners. It has initialed eight bilateral agreements with other international countries. Between 2006 and October 2015, there were 16 transfer cases out from Hong Kong (China) to Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Republic of Serbia. During the same period, there were 76 inward transfer cases to Hong Kong (China) from Thailand, the United States and Macao (China). Due to the increasing number of foreign nationals held in correctional institutions in Hong Kong (China), there is a strong commitment by Hong Kong (China) to continue its collaboration with international law enforcement agencies to facilitate the transfer of sentenced prisoners to their respective home country.

6. MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

As a member of the United Nations, Cambodia has been proactive and has supported many initiatives and missions carried out by UNICRI,⁶⁰ UNODC,⁶¹ UNOHCHR⁶² and the International Red Cross. These organisations have been helpful and supportive to Cambodia's Directorate General of Prisons (DGP) in developing facilities and prison procedures in line with international standards. Open scrutiny such as unannounced visits from the UN's sub-committee (conducted once every four years) ensures transparency in prisons management and treatment of inmates.

In the Pacific region, positive and professional relationships have been achieved with Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) between some countries such as Fiji, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu.

⁶⁰ For more information about the United Nations Interregional Centre and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), see <http://www.unicri.it/>.

⁶¹ For more information about the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), see <https://www.unodc.org>.

⁶² For more information about the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, see <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Pages/Home.aspx>.



In 2014 and 2015, discussions were held between Fiji and Canada which led to a Needs Assessment Mission Team consisting of two senior officers from the Correctional Service of Canada visiting Fiji in July 2015. The Mission Team report will form the foundations for the development of a collaborative MOU between the two countries.

An MOU is currently being drafted between the following countries:

- Fiji and Indonesia regarding rehabilitation of inmates; staff training and attachment; and enterprise.
- Fiji and Australia (the correctional academies of New South Wales and Queensland) regarding staff training and development, secondment and attachment.

To further strengthen professional exchanges and collaboration, Hong Kong (China) has MOUs and Cooperative Agreements with various jurisdictions including Mainland China, Macao (China) and Singapore, to facilitate observational visits to each other's correctional institutions, hold bilateral seminars, exchange of staff and information, and conduct joint researches and studies. The aim is to enhance collaboration between the jurisdictions and to benefit each other in formulating correctional policies and strategies. For example, in July 2014, during a visit to Singapore, Hong Kong (China) shared its best practices and experience in self-harm prevention. Singapore provided its best practice and experience in armed escort of prisoners in custody. Since 2008, Hong Kong (China) has provided various training programs to Macao (China). In return, Macao (China) has shared their experience regarding weapons and equipment used by staff.

In conclusion, MOUs provide an opportunity for jurisdictions to interact with one another in an open and engaging manner, for mutual benefit. Importantly, it encourages greater sharing of knowledge and experience, and dialogue at a regional and international level.

7. TECHNOLOGY IN CORRECTIONS

Over the past few years, the technology used in corrections has improved in leaps and bounds. Therefore, it is only fitting that correctional organisations share information on the selection of technology that meets the needs of the particular institution or requirement.

In Thailand, there is a strong focus on implementing an electronic prison administration and management system to record and categorise each inmate's information and needs (the Prison Management System (PRISMS)); detector equipment; Raid Report System; Prisoner Visitation System and Prisoner Cash System). Importantly, the technology used in the maximum security prisons must correspond with, and must facilitate the effective management and custody of high profile inmates. Thailand has collaborated with overseas organisations that specialise in detector and jamming devices and security equipment. Body and parcel scanners and mobile phone jamming devices have been installed at Khaobin Central Prison which is the highest ranking maximum security prison in Thailand.

With the ever increasing number of technological systems and software being employed in the correctional field, there is also a corresponding need to provide specific training in the use of such technology; to identify successes and problems between different institutions, organisations or jurisdictions; and to share knowledge and experience so that improved systems can be devised. It



is critical that outdated and flawed systems be replaced to ensure the safe custody of inmates and to protect the safety of staff, inmates and the community. During the session, delegates agreed that further collaboration and experience sharing between jurisdictions would be invaluable in identifying the optimal technology for different countries and different types of prisons.

8. CRIMINAL RECORD AND INTELLIGENCE SHARING

With the increase in the number of criminal organisations, the globalisation of criminal activity and new types of offences being committed, an important area for collaboration is the sharing of criminal intelligence and criminal records of individuals and criminal organisations.

Thailand is currently experiencing insurgent activity in a particular part of the country. The sharing of criminal intelligence between intelligence agencies would be an effective way to ensure long term security and safety of different countries. During the session, Thailand expressed its wish to initiate this enterprise with relevant intelligence agencies and countries.

Transnational crime is becoming more difficult to detect and monitor. Hence, Cambodia is keen to strengthen international cooperation and intelligence sharing between countries to combat and eradicate transnational crimes, illegal immigration and terrorism. This would also increase the level of foreign investments and make it safer for international travelers.

9. SOCIAL AND SPORTING EVENTS

Informal gatherings such as sporting events, opening ceremonies and launching of projects are beneficial in fostering friendships, work experience and mutual communication. Some examples include the following:

- *Sports Meet* is regularly held for correctional officers from Hong Kong (China), Guangdong and Macao (China). On several occasions, representatives from Singapore and Korea have participated in the Sports Meet. This competitive sporting event promotes health and fitness, a healthy work/life balance, and teamwork spirit.
- As part of its *Yellow Ribbon Project*, the Singapore Prison Service organises an annual *Prison Run* which encourages participation from corrections staff as well as from the general community.

10. THE WAY FORWARD

The Thai Department of Corrections believes in the unity of the APCCA correctional community and hopes that its proposed collaborations (mentioned above) would be considered for implementation in the future.

Cambodia is keen to be proactive in the international scene as it acknowledges the benefits of international collaboration to promote '*One World, One Destiny*'. Cambodia is open to APCCA member countries and other organisations to visit Cambodia for study visits, exchanges and research, as such collaboration would promote continuous improvement in the correctional field.



Hong Kong (China) sees the importance of greater collaboration with regional and international counterparts, particularly on staff training, professional development and the transfer of sentenced prisoners through bilateral agreements, conducting joint research, organising and taking part in reciprocal/observational visits, conferences and seminars, and engaging in staff exchange and information sharing.

Fiji's priorities are:

- to consolidate its MOUs with the various jurisdictions to ensure cooperative sustainability and strength;
- to explore further opportunities for capacity building and development of its officers;
- to discuss the management and treatment of inmates involved in international crimes (such as terrorism, drug trafficking and human trafficking); and
- to develop the framework to facilitate the international transfer of prisoners.

For the foreseeable future, the Solomon Islands is committed to deliver in-house specialist training to its correctional staff with accreditation from the University of South Pacific:

- *Certificate IV in Correctional Practice*
- *Certificate IV in Community Services (Case Management)* to strengthen the country's rehabilitation and reintegration initiatives. In particular, the course would increase its officers' knowledge and professionalism in offender management. It would also develop revenue-raising strategies through the establishment of prisoner industries and farms to generate financial resources for its government. Overall, this initiative would strengthen the country's rehabilitation and reintegration initiatives and would result in safer communities.

Solomon Islands' has a "*Grow your own*" plan for the future with the following elements:

- Executives who are role models, mentors and coaches to the corrections staff.
- Senior Superintendents and Superintendents to have tertiary qualifications under their belts with training in executive leadership and development programs in their area of expertise.
- Inspectors with Diploma qualifications with training in leadership and attend annual refresher training.
- Senior Sergeants and Sergeants with Certificate IV qualifications and attending annual refresher training.
- Correctional officers with Certificate III qualification and attend annual refresher training.

In conclusion, APCCA currently provides a unique arena for its member countries to collaborate with one another. Therefore, the future direction for APCCA member countries is to take the opportunity to continue to actively participate in the conference program, actively collaborate with one another by openly sharing their best practices, professional knowledge and initiatives in corrections towards a new era.

As aptly put by Hong Kong (China):

"Together we move towards the next horizon"



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 22nd November 2015. 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 22nd November 2015

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 22nd November 2015

Under Clause 14(f) of the *Joint Declaration*,⁶³ the members of the Governing Board 2014-2015 consisted of:

- 2015 host (and Chair): Thailand
- Two future hosts: China (2016) and Fiji (2017)
- Three immediate past hosts: Canada (2014); India (2013) & Brunei (2012)
- Elected members: Thailand (2011); Australia (2012); Malaysia (2013)⁶⁴
- Three rotating members: Solomon Islands, New Zealand and Mongolia
- APCCA Secretariat: Hong Kong (China) and Singapore

In accordance with the *Joint Declaration*, the Rapporteurs act as Secretary to the Board.

⁶³ 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.

⁶⁴ As there was no nomination to fill the vacancy for an elected member, it was confirmed at the 2014 conference that there would be three elected members (Thailand, Australia and Malaysia) for 2014-2015, with one position unfilled.



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 the Director General Vitaya Suriyawong, Department of Corrections of Thailand, followed by introduction between members present.

The Board members thanked Director General Suriyawong for hosting the conference and also their appreciation to his staff for organising the conference to coincide with the Thai Department of Corrections' 100th anniversary.

2. APCCA Secretariat Report

The Commissioner of Singapore Prison Service, Mr Soh Wai Wah, reported on the Secretariat's activities in 2014-2015. The Secretariat's report is included as *Appendix H* to this report.

⇒ *The Governing Board thanked the APCCA Secretariat for its continuing service and resolved that the report of the Secretariat should be tabled to the Conference.*

3. Report on the Administration of the APCCA Fund (1st August 2014 - 31st July 2015)⁶⁵

Hong Kong (China) is the Administrator of the APCCA Fund. The Commissioner of the Correctional Services Department of Hong Kong (China), Mr Yau Chi-Chiu briefed members on APCCA's financial position in accordance with the Fund Administrator's Report (see *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.⁶⁶

⇒ *The Governing Board thanked the Fund Administrator for the 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

The Head of Delegation from China, Mr Zhenyu Liu, Director General, Prison Administration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice of China, confirmed that China would be hosting the conference in China from 16th to 21st October 2016.

⁶⁵ 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".

⁶⁶ See Clause 32 of the *Joint Declaration* (as amended in 2013).



Mr Ifereimi Vasu, Commissioner of Fiji Corrections Service confirmed that Fiji would be hosting the conference in Fiji in 2017.

Professor Morgan advised the Board that there were no offers as yet, to host APCCA in 2018 onwards.

- ⇒ *The Governing Board expressed its great appreciation to China and Fiji for offering to host APCCA in 2016 and 2017, respectively. The Board offered its best wishes and support to China and Fiji. The Rapporteurs and Secretariat said they would be happy to advise and assist both countries in organising the conference.*
- ⇒ *The Board resolved to advise the Conference that China and Fiji had confirmed to host the conference in 2016 and 2017, respectively. However, it would be seeking offers from member countries to host the conference in 2018 onwards.*

5. Confirmation of APCCA members

The Board noted the following current APCCA members:

- Australia (all States and Territories),⁶⁷
- Brunei Darussalam,
- Cambodia,
- Canada,
- China,
- Hong Kong (China),
- Macao (China),
- Fiji,
- India,
- Indonesia,
- Japan,
- Kiribati,
- Republic of Korea,
- Malaysia,
- Mongolia,
- New Zealand,
- Philippines,
- Singapore,
- Solomon Islands,
- Sri Lanka,
- Thailand,
- Tonga, and
- Vietnam.

⁶⁷ Namely, Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia.



6. Appointment of APCCA Secretariat

Clauses 19, 20 and 21 of the *Joint Declaration* apply to the APCCA Secretariat. In particular, Clause 21 states:

“The Annual Conference will appoint one or two APCCA members to discharge the APCCA Secretariat functions. The appointment will be reviewed every two years.”

The APCCA Secretariat is held jointly by Hong Kong (China) and Singapore. The appointment of the APCCA Secretariat expired at the 2015 conference.

Hong Kong (China) and Singapore volunteered for reappointment for a further two-year period if this was the will of the Board and the Conference. The Board thanked the Secretariat for their laudable service over the past two years and for their offer to undertake another two-year term.

⇒ *The Board resolved to recommend to the Conference that Hong Kong (China) and Singapore be appointed as the APCCA Secretariat for another two-year period (expiring at the end of the 2017 conference).*

7. Optimal composition of the Governing Board

Professor Morgan explained the effect of Clauses 14, 15 and 16 of the *Joint Declaration* on the membership of the Board.

Clause 14 states:

“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.”*

The process for Clause 14(b) is that ‘elected members’ will step down after four years’ service, but would be eligible for re-election. One vacancy was left unfilled at the 2014 conference in Canada.

Clause 15 states:



“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.”

Clause 16 states:

“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.” (emphasis added)

Applying Clause 16, Thailand had one vote in 2014/2015.

With regard to Clause 21, as the Secretariat is currently held jointly, Singapore and Hong Kong (China) have one vote each.

Clause 24 provides that the Rapporteurs act as Secretary to the Board; but they do not have any voting rights.

Clause 14(f) was amended at the 2014 conference in Canada to state that the hosts of the next two Annual Conferences would be members of the Board (rather than one). Professor Morgan advised the Board that it was necessary to amend Clause 14 to reflect the fact that the Board could now in theory consist of 15 members (when the maximum is 14).

Professor Morgan proposed two potential amendments:

- *Option 1:* Clauses 14(a)-14(f) to remain unchanged; but the reference to the maximum number of members be removed.
- *Option 2:* Clauses 14(a)-14(f) remain unchanged; but the maximum number of members be increased to 15.

Professor Morgan advised the Board that the Rapporteurs and the APCCA Secretariat preferred *Option 1* as it would always ensure a good representation of all member countries. However, any member country may wish to propose to a future conference, the optimal composition of the Board.

- ⇒ *After discussions, the Board resolved to recommend to the Conference that Clause 14 of the Joint Declaration be amended by deleting the opening words “There will be a maximum of 14 Governing Board members, including the Board Chair.”*
- ⇒ *Any member country may wish to propose to a future conference, the optimal composition of the Board.*



8. Governing Board membership for 2015-2016

Professor Morgan advised that depending on whether the composition of the Board remains unchanged, the Board membership for 2015-2016 would be as follows:

2015-2015: Governing Board Membership

2016 host:	China
2 future hosts:	Fiji (2017) 2018 Host
3 immediate past hosts:	Thailand (2015) Canada (2014) India (2013)
4 elected members:	Australia (elected in 2012) Malaysia (2013) <i>Two vacancies</i>
3 rotating members:	<i>This depended on member countries who attended the 2015 conference.</i>
APCCA Secretariat:	Hong Kong (China) and Singapore

The Rapporteurs act as Secretary to the Board.

⇒ *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 (if necessary) during the course of the conference if there were more than two nominations.*

9. Appointment of Agenda Topics Committee members

Professor Morgan explained that the role of the Agenda Topics Committee is to select the topics for the next conference based on suggestions submitted by member countries during the conference week (by 1pm on Tuesday 24th November). 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 25th November.

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:

- Brunei
- China
- Hong Kong (China)
- Fiji
- India
- Malaysia
- Singapore



- Solomon Islands
- Thailand

10. Other business

There was no other business.

FIRST CONFERENCE BUSINESS SESSION

Monday 23rd November 2015

1. Open and Welcome

Director General Vitaya Suriyawong chaired the meeting and gave a warm welcome to all delegates and observers. The First Business Session considered the following items:

2. APCCA Secretariat Report

The Commissioner of Singapore Prison Service, Mr Soh Wai Wah, reported on the Secretariat's activities in 2014-2015. Copies of the Secretariat's Report were distributed to the Heads of Delegation (see *Appendix H*).

⇒ *The Conference adopted the Report of the APCCA Secretariat and thanked Singapore for its continuing service as the APCCA Secretariat.*

3. Report by the Administrator of the APCCA Fund and Finance Committee Report

Mr Yau Chi-Chiu, Commissioner of the Correctional Services Department of Hong Kong (China), presented the *Report of the APCCA Fund Administrator 2014-2015* and the *Report of the APCCA Finance Committee* in the same terms as to the Governing Board (above). Both reports were tabled at the conference (see *Appendices F and G*).

⇒ *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:

- 2016 – China
- 2017 – Fiji

Professor Morgan advised the conference that offers to host APCCA from 2018 onwards were being sought.

⇒ *The conference noted with gratitude China's and Fiji's confirmation to host APCCA in 2016 and 2017, respectively.*



⇒ *APCCA member countries were invited to consider hosting the conference from 2018 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..

6. Appointment of APCCA Secretariat

Professor Morgan explained that pursuant to Clause 21 of the *Joint Declaration*, the appointment of the Secretariat was to be reviewed every two years. The term of the Secretariat (held jointly by Hong Kong (China) and Singapore) expired at the end of the 2015 conference.

⇒ *The conference thanked the Secretariat for their work and commitment, and endorsed the Board's recommendation that Hong Kong (China) and Singapore be appointed as the APCCA Secretariat for another two-year period (expiring at the end of the 2017 conference).*

7. Optimal composition of the Governing Board

Professor Morgan explained that Clause 14 of the *Joint Declaration* sets out the composition of the Governing Board, with a maximum of 14 members. At the 2014 conference in Canada, Clause 14(f) was amended to ensure the hosts of the next two conferences would be members of the Governing Board (rather than one). It was necessary to amend Clause 14 to reflect the fact that the Board could now consist of 15 member. However, any member country may wish to propose to a future conference, the optimal composition of the Board.

⇒ *The conference adopted the Board's recommendation that Clause 14 be amended by deleting the words "There will be a maximum of 14 Governing Board members, including the Board Chair".*



8. Governing Board membership for 2015-2016

2016 host:	China
2 future hosts:	Fiji (2017) 2018 Host
3 immediate past hosts:	Thailand (2015) Canada (2014) India (2013)
4 elected members:	Australia (elected in 2012) Malaysia (2013) <i>[Two vacancies]</i>
3 rotating members:	<i>[This depended on member countries who attended the 2015 conference]</i>
APCCA Secretariat:	Hong Kong (China) and Singapore

The Rapporteurs act as Secretary to the Board.

Member countries were invited to be an 'elected member', with an election to be held by ballot (if necessary) during the course of the conference if there were more than two nominations. The final Governing Board membership would be announced at Business Session 2 on Friday.

9. Appointment of Agenda Topics Committee members

Professor Morgan advised the conference of the role of the Committee and requested delegates to submit their suggested topics for Agenda Items 2 – 5 by 1pm on Tuesday 24th November, to the Rapporteurs.

Member countries were also invited to volunteer to be on the Committee. It was confirmed that the following countries be members of the Committee:

- Brunei
- China
- Hong Kong (China)
- Macao (China)
- Fiji
- India
- Malaysia
- Singapore
- Solomon Islands
- Thailand



10. Other business

There was no other business.

SECOND CONFERENCE BUSINESS SESSION

Friday 27th November 2015

1. Future Hosts

- 2016 – China
- 2017 – Fiji
- 2018 onwards – During the Business Session, member countries were encouraged to consider hosting APCCA in 2018 onwards and to contact the Rapporteurs. The Rapporteurs will keep member countries updated on this matter.

2. New APCCA Member – Papua New Guinea

During this conference, Papua New Guinea (PNG) expressed its interest in becoming a member of APCCA. An *ad hoc* meeting of the Governing Board was convened on 25 November 2015. The Board accepted PNG's nomination. PNG formally became an APCCA member on 25 November 2015 when its representative signed the requisite documents.

During the Business Session, the conference welcomed Papua New Guinea and acknowledged that the country was a great addition to the APCCA family. Papua New Guinea thanked the conference for endorsing its membership and that the country was keen to share ideas and practices at future APCCA.

3. Confirmation of Member Countries

- Australia (all States and Territories)⁶⁸
- Brunei Darussalam
- Cambodia
- Canada
- China
- Hong Kong (China)
- Macao (China)
- Fiji
- India
- Indonesia
- Japan
- Republic of Kiribati
- Republic of Korea
- Malaysia
- Mongolia

⁶⁸ Namely, Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia.



- New Zealand
- Papua New Guinea
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Solomon Islands
- Sri Lanka
- Thailand
- Tonga
- Vietnam

4. Confirmation of Governing Board Membership 2015-2016

2016 host:	China
2 future hosts:	Fiji (2017) 2018 Host
3 immediate past hosts:	Thailand (2015) Canada (2014) India (2013)
4 elected members:	Australia (elected in 2012) Malaysia (elected in 2013) Japan (elected in 2015) Macao (China) (elected in 2015)
3 rotating members:	Korea, Kiribati and Indonesia
APCCA Secretariat:	Hong Kong (China) and Singapore

The Rapporteurs act as Secretary to the Board.

During the Business Session, the conference accepted Japan and Macao (China) as ‘elected members’.

5. Production of the Conference Report 2015

One of the key roles of the Rapporteurs is to draft the Conference Report each year.

As soon as possible in 2016, the Rapporteurs will circulate a draft Report by email to member countries for their comments. Member countries 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.

6. APCCA Members Email Directory

Since 2011, it has been the practice for each member country to nominate and provide one or 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.

7. Agenda Item Topics for 2016

A total of 26 suggested topics were submitted to the Rapporteurs by 12 member countries. The Rapporteurs considered these suggestions and presented a number of potential topics to a meeting of the Agenda Topics Committee on 25th November.

After detailed discussion, the Committee resolved to recommend the following topics for APCCA 2016.

AGENDA ITEM	TOPICS FOR 2016
Agenda Item 1	Challenges and Initiatives in Corrections ⁶⁹
Agenda Item 2	Designing prisons and community-based facilities that meet the safety, security and rehabilitation needs of different groups of offenders
Agenda Item 3	Providing effective infection control and healthcare services in prisons
Agenda Item 4	Developing effective corrections in the community as well as in prison
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)

8. Discussion Guide for 2016

The purpose of the *Discussion Guide* is to assist delegates to prepare papers on 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 China hosts the conference in October 2016.

9. Other Business

There were no other items of business discussed.

Before the Business Session concluded, a number of countries including China, Hong Kong (China), Cambodia, Korea, Papua New Guinea and Singapore took the opportunity to convey their heartfelt gratitude to Mr Suriyawong, the Director-General of the Thai Department of Corrections and his

⁶⁹ Some members may wish to focus on community corrections as part of this Agenda Item.



staff during the conference week. Their generous hospitality, professionalism, commitment and hard work contributed to the success of the conference. The Thai Department of Corrections was congratulated on achieving its 100th anniversary.

It was also noted that the conference papers were expertly executed to a high standard with new insights and learning. Discussions on the Agenda Item topics have paved the way for further collaboration and information exchange between member countries. Specific mention was made regarding the informative visits to Thonburi Remand Centre and Thonburi Women's Prison including the sharing of Thai culture and tradition such as the *Loy Kratong Festival*, singing and dancing which made the conference a memorable event.

Member countries also formally thanked the laudable work of the Rapporteurs and the APPCA Secretariat (Hong Kong (China) and Singapore) over the years.



CLOSING CEREMONY

The Closing Ceremony was held in the Chaopraya Grand Ballroom at the Anantara Bangkok Riverside Resort & Spa. It commenced with speeches delivered by Professor Neil Morgan and Ms Irene Morgan (the Rapporteurs), followed by closing addresses from Mr Vitaya Suriyawong, Director General, Department of Corrections, Ministry of Justice, Thailand, and from Mr Zhenyu Liu, Director General, Prison Administration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice of China.

Closing Address by Professor Neil Morgan APCCA Rapporteur

As we reach the end of another highly successful conference, Irene and I would like to make a few observations on this year's conference, and on APCCA itself, drawing on the conference motto of *"Pride in Uniqueness"*.

Firstly, there is no doubt that APCCA is a most unique organisation, and we should all take pride in that uniqueness. It is unique as it is a 'family', not just a gathering of professionals. It is also unique in that everyone is equal, everyone makes a contribution, and no one country dominates. We are able to share information and problems in a professional forum, totally confident that our comments will not be used or misquoted by others.

Secondly, in his opening remarks, General Paiboon Koomchaya talked of the need for *results*. APCCA has had so many positive results over the years, including the following:

- The APCCA family has grown in size, diversity and strength. It now truly represents the whole region
- APCCA is no longer dependent on a few countries.
- The organisation is financially sound, with a clear sense of purpose, a robust structure. It has a strong future.
- The focus of APCCA has evolved; all of us now talk about corrections, about rehabilitation, and about preparing people for release. General Paiboon expressed this very well: *"Prison is a place to leave, it is not a place to enter"*.
- The quality of the formal papers and the quality of professional engagement has increased greatly over the years.

In short, what makes APCCA unique is that it is a forum where people do not just provide papers: they actively reach out to colleagues from across the region in a spirit of understanding, respect, collaboration and assistance.

Each country should also take pride in the uniqueness of what each it is doing. All countries are unique in terms of their geography, development, history and culture. And we all need to develop unique solutions to our unique problems. But we are all striving for the same goals: improved public safety, and improving the quality of life for all people – offenders, their families and staff.

I commend all of you on the laudable progress you have made over the past 18 years we have now been involved in APCCA. I will now hand over to my fellow rapporteur and life partner to talk about the uniqueness of APCCA 2015.

Closing Address by Mrs Irene Morgan APCCA Rapporteur

Sawadee krub/kah to Director General Vitaya Suriyawong, Director General Zhenyu Liu and all delegates.

Thailand should take particular pride in the uniqueness of its contributions, not only to APCCA but also to corrections, internationally. We particularly congratulate Thailand on the 100th anniversary of the Thai Corrections Department which is a cause for real celebration, and for driving the development of the *Bangkok Rules* for women.

The Thai Corrections Department should also take pride in the uniqueness of this conference, including organising the conference and logistics; the warmth of its people; its generous hospitality; the outstanding combination of professional and networking events such as last night's *Loy Kratong Festival* at Thonburi Prison and the uniqueness of holding such an event at a prison and the inmates' contribution in showcasing their skills and talents. We all witnessed the pride of both the staff and inmates during the conference week.

We thank everyone involved in organising this truly wonderful conference. A big thank you to Hong Kong (China) and Singapore in their role as the APCCA Secretariat, including their assistance in conference planning. Our special thanks and gratitude to Director-General Vitaya Suriyawong; Superintendent Kanok Karunamitr (Director of Thonburi Remand Prison); Uruya Krisanachinda; Chartrapee Kanthasorn; Marut Soontrong; Phasuree Duangprateep; Warangkana Thamma; Pamila Sirichuchnin; Wimolrat Tangmanwittayasak; and all the Liaison Officers for their never-ending energy and commitment.

We loved APCCA 2001 when it was held in Chiangmai, we have loved APCCA 2015 in Bangkok, and we hope that in the future, we will get to experience another APCCA in Thailand.

When I floated my Loy Kratong lantern on the river last night, I gave thanks and gratitude to God and to the ever-growing strength and unity of the APCCA family. Some of you know that earlier this year, I gave up my work to embark on my life purpose. A big part of this includes doing more work with the APCCA family, as each one of you is a unique and special person.

Khob khun kup/kaa from the bottom of our hearts and we look forward to working with China and the APCCA Secretariat in planning APCCA 2016, and to seeing you all again next year.

Closing Address by Mr Vitaya Suriyawong
Director General
Department of Corrections, Ministry of Justice, Thailand

Very good afternoon.

I would like to begin with perhaps the Chinese proverb: *There is no party that never ends.*

Thank you very much for your kind participation during the conference week. You are so wonderful in attending the seminars and enjoying our program.

It has become the tradition of APCCA to exchange gifts and you brought along so many gifts for each other. On behalf of all the participants, I would like to say thank you very much for bringing the gifts. We have provided you with boxes at the back of the conference room and liaison officers will help you to pack the gifts home. On the tables, there are souvenirs from the host presented to the head of delegation. They are dolls in the various prison officers' uniform.

We hope that you, at this year's conference, have had an enjoyable, beneficial, and fruitful experience. As the host, we tried our best to ensure that the conference week ran smoothly and that it was enjoyable for everyone. However, if there was any misunderstanding or dissatisfaction, on behalf of the Thai staff and the organising committee, I would like to express my deep apology and hope that in ten years, we will try to host APCCA again, for the fourth time. Throughout the 35 years of APCCA, we have hosted the meeting three times, and in the next 10 years, we should be able to host APCCA again.

We are now approaching the end of the week - a week filled with inspired discussion which exemplified this year's theme "Pride in Uniqueness". I am sure that we have learned from each other. Starting from contemporary issues in corrections, you may realize that each country has faced differences; there are different difficulties in different angles. I hope that the lessons that we have learned through the presentations and what we have learned from each other would bring about some improvement to your respective countries, and especially our system as well. Other issues such as women offenders, Bangkok Rules, technology, international cooperation and the treatment of the inmates with special needs are indeed our day-to-day operation that needs to be improved, developed and reformed depending on each country perspective. I hope that what we have learned would help improve the corrections system in your respective countries.

I would like to once again thank Professor Neil and Mrs. Irene Morgan for your tireless work in preparing substantive agendas for the APCCA conference and also the organizing committee mostly my team who are spending much time in preparing this conference to welcome you and also to Hong Kong and Singapore who serve as the Secretariat and Fund Administrator for this conference. I hope both agencies will continue to work on this issue to sustain the APCCA meeting for many years to come. I

declare the meeting closed however Thailand will always be ready to welcome you back. Once again, thank you for your participation during the conference week and we look forward to seeing you again in Tianjin, China for APCCA 2016 in October.

Thank you very much.

Closing Address by Mr Zhenyu Liu
Director General
Prison Administration Bureau, Ministry of Justice, China

Distinguished Mr Vitaya Suriyawong, Director General, Department of Corrections, Ministry of Justice Thailand,
Distinguished Professor Neil Morgan and Ms Irene Morgan,
Distinguished Mr Fraser Macauley, Assistant Commissioner of Correctional Services Canada,
Ladies and gentlemen:

Good afternoon.

I feel honoured to attend the 2015 APCCA with the gathering of delegates from the Asia Pacific region to share the useful experience and practices in corrections. Such experience and practices contribute to a huge sum of wealth of knowledge, which will benefit the development and promotion of corrections in members of APCCA. Towards this end, the conference has built a bridge amongst us and become an ideal medium for us to promote the reform and development of corrections in the Asian Pacific region.

I would like to warmly congratulate on the successful convening of this conference. During the past 6 days, our gracious host, the Department of Corrections, Ministry of Justice, Thailand has treated us with wonderful reception and great hospitality, making us feel at home. While sharing and studying good practices in corrections from each other, we were also provided with the chance to experience the local culture, customs and see local people. I hereby would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Department of Correction, Ministry of Justice, Thailand.

I also would like to sincerely thank our rapporteurs, Professor Neil Morgan and Irene Morgan. For many years, they have unwaveringly devoted themselves to the operations of APCCA, by setting appropriate topics for APCCA, delivering brilliant comments, finalizing the conference reports and spreading advanced philosophy in corrections. They have made great contribution to the reform and development of corrections in Asian Pacific region.

I wish to thank all participants, whose joint efforts and generous sharing has made this 35th APCCA a complete success.



On behalf of all Chinese delegates, I also wish to thank all members of the organizing committee and every liaison officer for their outstanding work.

China will host the next 36th APCCA from 16th to 21st October in 2016. I hereby, on behalf of Madame Aiying Wu, Minister of Justice of People's Republic of China, am proud and honoured to welcome all of you to attend APCCA next year in China.

Now, we would like to play a video presentation prepared by the Chinese delegation which will tell you a democratic and prosperous China ruled by law. I'm looking forward to meeting all of you in October next year.

A short video on China was shown, followed by the *APCCA Song*. The conference concluded with the guards of honour ceremoniously 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, Malaysia, 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:-



- (a) directing all activities relating to the purpose of the APCCA;
 - (b) managing the business of the APCCA as directed by the Annual Conference;
 - (c) providing advice on the APCCA activities and conference business;
 - (d) identifying and recommending suitable APCCA members to host the APCCA Secretariat;
 - (e) identifying and recommending a suitable person to serve as Rapporteur, as required, for the endorsement of the Annual Conference; and
 - (f) recommending agenda items for each Annual Conference.
14. The composition of the Governing Board for a particular Annual Conference will be as follows:⁷⁰
- (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.⁷¹
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;

⁷⁰ The original opening words of Clause 14 stated: “There will be a maximum of 14 Governing Board members, including the Board Chair.” At the 2014 conference in Canada, Clause 14(f) was amended to ensure the hosts of the next two conferences would be members of the Governing Board (rather than one). However, this meant that the Board could now consist of 15 members. To resolve this, it was decided at the 2015 conference in Bangkok, to delete the opening words which limited the membership to 14.

⁷¹ 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.



- (d) operate the APCCA web site;
- (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
- (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.⁷² 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 Program Committee to assist the Annual Conference host in planning conference programs.
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.⁷³
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

⁷² 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.".

⁷³ As amended in India in 2013. The previous wording of Clause 30 was: 'The financial year of the APCCA ends on 30 September'.



(d) preparation of the APCCA Fund Administrator's Report and financial statement for presentation at the Annual Conference.

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.⁷⁴

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

⁷⁴ 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."



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.

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*⁷⁵

*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*

⁷⁵ The APCCA Song was created by Malaysia when it hosted the 28th APCCA in Langkawi, Malaysia in 2008.



Appendix C

Governing Board Membership

2015 - 2016

2016 host: ⁷⁶	China (Chair)
2 future hosts: ⁷⁷	Fiji (2017) 2018 Host (to be advised)
3 immediate past hosts: ⁷⁸	Thailand (2015) Canada (2014) India (2013)
4 elected members: ⁷⁹	Australia (elected in 2012) Malaysia (2013) Macao (China) (2015) Japan (2015)
3 rotating members: ⁸⁰	Republic of Korea Republic of Kiribati Indonesia
APCCA Secretariat: ⁸¹	Hong Kong (China) Singapore
Secretary: ⁸²	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)

⁷⁶ See Clause 14(a) of the *Joint Declaration*

⁷⁷ See Clause 14(f) of the *Joint Declaration* (as amended at the 2014 conference in Canada to include two future hosts).

⁷⁸ See Clause 14(e) of the *Joint Declaration*.

⁷⁹ 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.

⁸⁰ See Clause 14(d) of the *Joint Declaration*.

⁸¹ See Clause 14(e) of the *Joint Declaration*.

⁸² See Clauses 20 and 24 of the *Joint Declaration*.



4 elected members:	⁸³	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) 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)

⁸³ One vacancy was not filled at the 2014 conference in Canada.



	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 2015

Day 1 – Sunday 22 November 2015			
Time	Program	Dress Code	Venue
12:00 – 18:00	Registration		TBC
14:30 – 15:00	Finance Committee meeting	Smart Casual	Jasmine Room
15:00 – 16:00	Governing Board meeting	Smart Casual	Jasmine Room
16:00 – 16:30	Refreshments		
16:30 – 17:30	Facilitators and Summary Presenters meeting	Smart Casual	Jasmine Room
19:00 – 21:30	Welcome Dinner	Smart Casual	Grand Sala

Day 2 – Monday 23 November 2015			
Time	Program	Dress Code	Venue
08:00 – 09:00	Registration	Business Attire	foyer
09:00 – 09:30	Business Session 1	Business Attire	Jasmine Room
09:30 – 10:30	Agenda Item 1: Challenges and Initiatives	Business Attire	Chao Phraya Ballroom
10:30 – 11:00	Refreshments		
11:00 – 12:30	Agenda Item 1 (continue)	Business Attire	Chao Phraya Ballroom
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch		TBC
13:30 – 14:30	Opening Ceremony Guest of Honour: Gen. Paiboon Koomchaya, Minister, Ministry of Justice Group Photo	Business Attire	Chao Phraya Ballroom
14:30 – 15:00	Refreshments		
15:00 – 16:40	Agenda Item 1 (continue)	Business Attire	Chao Phraya Ballroom
18:00 – 21:30	Welcome Dinner Hosted by: Gen. Paiboon Koomchaya, Minister, Ministry of Justice	National Costume or Business Attire	Riverside Terrace



Day 3 – Tuesday 24 November 2015			
Time	Program	Dress Code	Venue
09:00 – 10:30	Concurrent Breakout Sessions		
	Agenda Item 2: Female offenders in prison and in the community including the Bangkok Rules	Smart Casual	Ballroom A
	Agenda Item 3: Technology as a tool for delivering safe, effective and efficient correctional services	Smart Casual	Garden Room
10:30 – 11:00	<i>Refreshments</i>		
11:00 – 12:30	Concurrent Breakout Sessions (continue)		
	Agenda Item 2: Female offenders in prison and in the community including the Bangkok Rules	Smart Casual	Ballroom A
	Agenda Item 3: Technology as a tool for delivering safe, effective and efficient correctional services	Smart Casual	Garden Room
12:30 – 13:30	<i>Lunch</i>		TBC
13:30 – 15:00	Concurrent Breakout Sessions (continue)		
	Agenda Item 2: Female offenders in prison and in the community including the Bangkok Rules	Smart Casual	Ballroom A
	Agenda Item 3: Technology as a tool for delivering safe, effective and efficient correctional services	Smart Casual	Garden Room
15:00 – 15:30	<i>Refreshments</i>		
15:30 – 16:00	Specialist Presentation [TBC]	Smart Casual	Chao Phraya Ballroom

Day 4 – Wednesday 25 November 2015			
Time	Program	Dress Code	Venue
09:00 – 10:30	Concurrent Breakout Group Sessions		
	Agenda Item 4: Managing offenders with special needs who pose specific challenges (including security, safety and rehabilitation) and associated staff training requirements	Smart Casual	Ballroom A
	Agenda Item 5: Opportunities for regional and international collaboration and learning	Smart Casual	Garden Room
10:30 – 11:00	<i>Refreshments</i>		
11:00 – 12:30	Concurrent Breakout Group Sessions (Continue)		
	Agenda Item 4: Managing offenders with special needs who pose specific challenges (including security, safety and rehabilitation) and associated staff training requirements	Smart Casual	Ballroom A
	Agenda Item 5: Opportunities for regional and international collaboration and learning	Smart Casual	Garden Room
12:30 – 13:30	<i>Lunch</i>		TBC
13:30 – 15:00	Concurrent Breakout Group Sessions (Continue)		
	Agenda Item 4: Managing offenders with special needs who pose specific challenges (including security, safety and rehabilitation) and associated staff training requirements	Smart Casual	Ballroom A
	Agenda Item 5: Opportunities for regional and international collaboration and learning	Smart Casual	Garden Room
15:00 – 15:30	<i>Refreshments</i>		[insert venue]
15:30 – 16:30	Agenda Committee Meeting	Smart Casual	Jasmine Room



Day 5 – Thursday 26 November 2015			
Time	Program	Dress Code	Venue
10:00	Depart to Thonburi Prison Complex (TPC)	Smart Casual	
11:00 – 11:30	Brief Presentation: Thonburi Remand Prison (TRP) and Thonburi Women Correctional Institution (TWCI)	Smart Casual	TPC Auditorium
11:30 – 12:30	<i>Lunch</i>	Smart Casual	TPC
12:30 – 13:45	Concurrent Breakout Session		
	Group 1: Visit TRP	Smart Casual	
	Group 2: Visit TWCI	Smart Casual	
13:45 – 15:00	Concurrent Breakout Session		
	Group 1: Visit TWCI	Smart Casual	
	Group 2: Visit TRP	Smart Casual	
15:00 – 17:00	<i>Leisure</i>		
17:00 – 18:00	Loy Krathong Festival	Thai traditional dress (prepared by host) or Smart Casual	
18:00 – 21:00	Dinner	Thai traditional dress (prepared by host) or Smart Casual	
21:00	Depart to accommodation		

Day 6 – Friday 27 November 2015			
Time	Program	Dress Code	Venue
13:30 – 14:30	Plenary Session – Summary Presentation on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda Item 2 • Agenda Item 3 • Agenda Item 4 • Agenda Item 5 	Business Attire	Chao Phraya Ballroom
14:30 - 15:00	Business Session 2	Business Attire	Jasmine Room
15:00 – 15:30	<i>Refreshments</i>		foyer
15:30 – 16:00	Closing Ceremony	Business Attire	Chao Phraya Ballroom
19:00	Farewell Dinner	National Costume or Smart Casual	Chao Phraya Ballroom



Appendix E

DISCUSSION GUIDE 2015



ASIAN AND PACIFIC CONFERENCE OF CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS

2015

Thailand

CONFERENCE DISCUSSION GUIDE

Prepared by:

Professor Neil Morgan*

APCCA Rapporteur

*Inspector of Custodial Services, Level 5, Albert Facey House, 469 Wellington Street, Perth, Western Australia 6000; and 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 2014 conference in Victoria, Canada, selected the following topics for 2015.⁸⁴

AGENDA ITEM	TOPICS FOR 2015
Agenda Item 1	Challenges and Initiatives in Corrections ⁸⁵
Agenda Item 2	Female offenders in prison and in the community (including the <i>Bangkok Rules</i>)
Agenda Item 3	Technology as a tool for delivering safe, effective and efficient correctional services (Discussing examples such as prison design and construction, contraband detection; security screening; movement control; staff and prisoner safety; electronic visits / consultations; and monitoring in the community)
Agenda Item 4	Managing offenders with special needs who pose specific challenges (including security, safety and rehabilitation) and associated staff training requirements
Agenda Item 5	Opportunities for regional and international collaboration and learning (including foreign prisoner transfer; staff exchange and training programs; and correctional assistance to countries post-crisis)

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 presentation on **Agenda Item 1.**
- It is not necessary to provide papers on all the other Agenda Items. Delegations may choose to provide papers only on selected topics.

⁸⁴ 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.

⁸⁵ 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'.

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

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.

If you operate community corrections as well as prisons: how many people are serving community corrections orders either as an alternative to imprisonment or following release from prison (eg on parole)?

Please 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

FEMALE OFFENDERS IN PRISON AND IN THE COMMUNITY (INCLUDING THE BANGKOK RULES)

1. Introduction

In December 2010, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the *Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders* (the Bangkok Rules):
<http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/2010/res%202010-16.pdf>

The Bangkok Rules are an important landmark. They recognise that female offenders have been a neglected minority and deserve equal priority to males. They also recognise that the needs of female offenders are generally greater than males. Such gender differences are not reflected in generic international standards such as the *United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners* or the *Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures*.

Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol, granddaughter of King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit of Thailand, played a pivotal role in promoting the development, drafting and finalisation of the Bangkok Rules. The 2015 Conference will provide a unique opportunity to learn more about the development of the Rules and how Thailand has been implementing them.

Importantly, the Bangkok Rules relate to women who are serving non-custodial sentences as well as female prisoners. Delegates are invited to consider the Rules when preparing papers on this topic.

2. Numbers, Needs and Funding

(a) Numbers

How many female prisoners do you have compared with the number of male prisoners? How have these numbers changed over the past decade?

How many women do you have serving non-custodial sentences compared with the number of males? How have these numbers changed over the past decade?

How can these trends be explained (for example, are more women now involved in offences involving violence or drugs?)



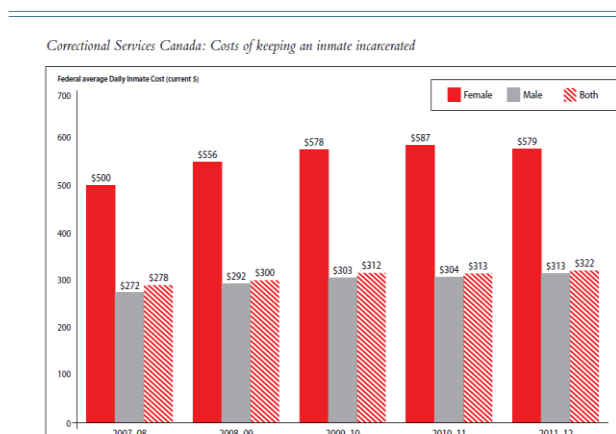
(b) Needs

The Bangkok Rules reflect the fact that female offenders generally have different needs from men and present more complex challenges. Women offenders have often been victims of domestic violence and are frequently economically dependent on others. They tend to have higher health and mental health needs than males, many are mothers with primary responsibility for children, and some are pregnant.

What are the main characteristics of female offenders in your country? How different are the correctional needs of women from the needs of men?

(c) Budgets

Some countries specifically report that providing the required services to female offenders is more expensive than providing services to males. For example, as the following table shows, Correctional Services Canada's reports that the average daily cost per female prisoner is over 180% of the average daily cost per male:



Do you have figures on the relative costs of providing services to female as opposed to male offenders? If the costs are different, what are the reasons for this?

3. Initiatives for Female Offenders in Prison and the Community

You are invited to share **one or two examples** of initiatives that have been undertaken to improve facilities and services for female offenders. The examples may be drawn from any areas of correctional practice, including the following:

(a) Prison design

Do you have specific design requirements for female as opposed to male prisons? What are the main differences between male and female prison accommodation and infrastructure?

(b) Offender services, programs and training

As female offenders have different needs from male offenders, the services, programs and activities should differ.

Do you make special provision for delivering general health services and mental health services to female offenders in prison and the community?



Have you designed any female-specific offender treatment programs (for example, to tackle issues of drug and alcohol abuse or issues of violence towards women and by women)? If so, have these programs been successful in reducing recidivism?

What sort of vocational training and employment-preparation programs do you provide for female offenders? Are these programs different from those that apply to male offenders?

(c) Women as mothers and caregivers

What provision do you make for pregnant women in prison?

Are mothers able to keep their children with them in prison? Up to what age can children remain with their mothers, and how do prisons provide for children?

Do you provide female offenders (in prison and the community) with programs to assist in parenting skills and life skills?

What arrangements are in place for mothers in prison to keep in touch with families and children? Are these arrangements any different from those that apply to men?

(d) Release and reintegration

Collaboration with other agencies and NGO's is important to ensuring success in reintegration for all offenders, especially women.

What programs and services are available to assist female prisoners to return to the community after release from prison? Please provide examples of collaboration with other government agencies and NGO's.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, please:

- Summarise your main achievements in improving services to female offenders in prison and the community; and
- Identify the main challenges you are still facing and suggested solutions.

AGENDA ITEM 3:

TECHNOLOGY AS A TOOL FOR DELIVERING SAFE, EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

1. Introduction

Correctional services must be secure, safe, efficient and effective. To be effective, there must be a strong focus on rehabilitation and reintegration as well as custody. The intelligently targeted use of technology offers many opportunities for system improvements in all these areas but its limitations must also be understood.

As recent APCCA conferences have recognised, corrections is a profoundly human service: technology should be seen as a means to supplement and enhance human interaction. If used properly, it can free up



staff from mundane and routine tasks, and ensure that they can concentrate their energies on positive interactions geared towards rehabilitation and reintegration.

Although technology is likely to be cost-effective in jurisdictions which have the capacity to carry out regular programs of maintenance, repair and replacement, this will not always be the case. Unreliable or outdated technology is likely to pose more risks than benefits. In small, developing or remote countries / regions, the financial costs of acquiring and maintaining some technologies may well outweigh their operational benefits.

2. Case Studies

This Agenda Item provides an opportunity to showcase examples of the use of technology to enhance safety, efficiency and effectiveness in prisons and also in community justice services.

You are invited to share one or two examples. Please discuss both the strengths and limitations of the technologies in question.

The examples may be drawn from any area, including the following. **Please do not discuss all the examples: focus on one or two.**

- Prison perimeter security;
- Design and construction of prisoner accommodation, barriers, and other infrastructure;
- Surveillance (including the use of modern digital cameras that record sound as well as vision);
- Movement control and monitoring within prisons;
- Use of 'lapel cameras' by officers responding to incidents;
- Security and control of items such as officers' keys and prisoners' medications;
- Contraband detection and scanning / screening of prisoners, staff and visitors;
- Mobile phone jamming;
- Opportunities to enhance education, training and skill development (such as restricted internet and email access for prisoners and the use of 'tablets' or computers in cells);
- The use of 'E-Visits', Skype and other technologies for links to court, for consultations with doctors or lawyers, and for family / community contact;
- Alarm systems and other technologies to increase the safety of prisoners, staff and prison visitors;
- The use of Electronic monitoring, GPS tracking, and other technologies etc to monitor offenders in the community); and
- Measures to enhance the safety of staff working with offenders in the community (including both personal safety and the safety of the buildings in which they work).

3. Conclusion

In conclusion, please reflect on:

- The extent to which you have used technology successfully to enhance safety, efficiency and effectiveness;
- The reasons for success and the possible risks; and
- Priorities and likely initiatives over the next five years.



AGENDA ITEM 4:

MANAGING OFFENDERS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS WHO POSE SPECIFIC CHALLENGES (INCLUDING SECURITY, SAFETY AND REHABILITATION) AND ASSOCIATED STAFF TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

1. Introduction

Offenders are not a homogenous group. There are many different cohorts, each of which poses different management challenges. Recent APCCA conferences have examined some examples of people with 'special needs', including people with a mental illness, terrorists and aged prisoners. However, there are also many other groups, including transgender and sex change people; people with a physical disability (such as paraplegia); people with an intellectual disability; people who have special healthcare needs due to illness; and people with infectious diseases such as Hepatitis C or HIV.

2. Areas for Discussion

Some offenders with special needs present specific challenges in terms of security, safety and rehabilitation. For example, some may not be able to look after themselves or maintain personal hygiene because of disability or illness. Prisoners with Hepatitis C may have a right to confidentiality in terms of their condition, but may also pose a risk to others if they do not manage their own behaviour appropriately. And while the general principle is that prisoners should be held in prisons appropriate to their gender, and searched by people of the same gender, the management of sex change prisoners may present challenges, both in terms of their rights and in terms of staff training and understanding.

Discuss one or two examples of initiatives to better manage offenders who have special needs and pose particular challenges in terms of security, safety or rehabilitation. The examples can include community-based initiatives as well as prison-based initiatives.

Please include details of any training that has been provided to staff to assist them in managing such offenders, in prison or the community.

3. Conclusion

In order to assist delegates to understand best practices and to explore opportunities for future collaboration, please summarise:

- Key achievements in recent years and the reasons for success;
- Main areas of current concern; and
- Priorities and likely initiatives over the next five years.

AGENDA ITEM 5:

OPPORTUNITIES FOR REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION AND LEARNING (INCLUDING FOREIGN PRISONER TRANSFER; STAFF EXCHANGE AND TRAINING PROGRAMS; AND CORRECTIONAL ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES POST-CRISIS)

1. Regional and International Collaboration: the Role of APCCA

Over the past decade, APCCA has cemented its position as a forum where the heads of correctional services representing more than half the world's population meet to discuss initiatives, opportunities and



challenges. This has allowed trust, friendships and positive professional relationships to develop, including a number of bilateral or multilateral engagements.

However, while APCCA has a strong focus on promoting excellence in correctional services, it is not a 'lobby group'. Nor can it pass resolutions that commit to particular positions or policies. For example, while the annual conferences may discuss issues relating to the international transfer of prisoners, different APCCA countries hold very different views on such practices. Furthermore, decisions regarding international transfer agreements are a matter for national governments, not for individual corrections services.

The purpose of this Agenda Item is to examine examples where regional or international collaboration has already occurred and to identify opportunities for future collaboration, engagement and learning.

2. Existing Examples of Collaboration

Across the region, there have already been numerous examples of collaboration between different countries or jurisdictions. For example, Hong Kong (China) and Macau (China) have strong and natural links with China. There are also strong links between these jurisdictions and Singapore. Malaysia and Indonesia also enjoy a number of links, as do Malaysia and Singapore.

Over the years, many of people from APCCA member countries have benefited from attending courses at Malaysia's Correctional Academy in Langkawi, at Brush Farm (New South Wales), and at UNAFEI (Japan). Representatives of a large number of Asian countries have also drawn on their APCCA links when visiting Australia to examine options such as community corrections and privately operated prisons.

Two other examples stand out from presentations to recent conferences. First, there have been many situations in which foreign aid has been offered to countries in the aftermath of civil conflict or natural disasters, as when Australia and New Zealand provided long-term support to the Solomon Islands in the aftermath of ethnic strife. Secondly, as correctional systems in the region have focused more strongly on reintegration and community engagement, there have been many examples of international collaboration and learning. Malaysia drew heavily on Australian experience in developing its parole system, and Fiji has developed its own version of the Yellow Ribbon Program that originated in Singapore.

Please provide examples of regional or international collaboration. These can be drawn from any area of correctional services, including:

- *Staff exchange, training and professional development (including social and sporting contact);*
- *Support in the aftermath of natural disasters or conflict;*
- *International transfer of prisoners; and*
- *Development of legislation or policy.*

3. Future Opportunities

Please outline areas where:

- You are currently developing regional or international collaboration; and
- You would like to develop collaboration in the future.

Appendix F

**Report by the Administrator of the APCCA Fund
(1st August 2014 to 31st July 2015)**

**Report by the Administrator
of the
APCCA Fund**

**for the period
from 1 August 2014
to 31 July 2015**

**Report on Administration of
Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators Fund
for the period from 1 August 2014 to 31 July 2015**

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.

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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, India, Korea, Malaysia (US\$1,000 each)	=	<u>US\$5,000</u>
Total		<u>US\$22,000</u>

Progress and Results

During the 34th APCCA Conference held in Canada from 7 to 12 September 2014, the Conference noted that the financial position of the APCCA Fund was healthy.

For the year ended 31 July 2015, total contributions received amounted to US\$29,305. During the year, a total of US\$20,801 (after deduction of bank charges of US\$123) planned contributions were received. Moreover, additional contributions totalling US\$7,537 (after deduction of bank charges of US\$68) were received from members, including Australia (Capital Territory), Cambodia, China, Fiji, Macau (China), Philippines, Solomon Islands, Thailand and Vietnam. Other contribution includes a contribution to APCCA Fund for 2015 in the sum of US\$967 (after deduction of bank charges of US\$8) received from an unnamed payer. On the other hand, total expenditure was US\$23,296 and included the following:

- US\$6,250 paid to the Rapporteur for honorarium for 2014-15;
- US\$16,757 paid to Rapporteurs for reimbursement of airfares;
- US\$50 paid to Adicio Pte Ltd of Singapore for the renewal of APCCA website domain name service;
- US\$41 paid to Pacnet Internet (S) Pte Ltd for primary domain name service of the APCCA website; and
- bank charges of US\$198 for payments through telegraphic transfer and updating of signatories for the bank account.

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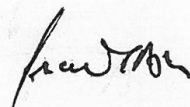
After taking into account bank interest income of US\$2, there was a surplus of US\$6,011 for the year. With a balance of US\$171,063 brought forward from the previous year, the Fund had an accumulated surplus of US\$177,074 as at 31 July 2015. Movement of the Fund between 31 July 2015 and the date of this report includes the following:

- receipt of contribution of US\$987 (remittance of US\$1,000 less bank charges of US\$13) from India;
- payment of US\$44 to Adicio Pte Ltd for the renewal of APCCA website domain name service for 2015-2016 and related bank charges of US\$48;
- payments of the honorarium of US\$6,250 to APCCA Rapporteur for 2014-2015 and related bank charges of US\$48; and
- bank charges of US\$13 for confirmation of balance issued by the bank.

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 2014 and 31 July 2015 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

16 November 2015

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**Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) Fund
Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2015**

	Note	2015	2014
Assets		US\$	US\$
Cash at bank	1	182,337	174,321
Contribution receivable	2	<u>987</u>	<u>2,992</u>
		183,324	177,313
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	3	<u>6,250</u>	<u>6,250</u>
Net assets		<u><u>177,074</u></u>	<u><u>171,063</u></u>

Representing

Accumulated fund:

Accumulated surplus

(i) As at beginning of the year	171,063	162,431
(ii) Surplus for the year	<u>6,011</u>	<u>8,632</u>
	<u><u>177,074</u></u>	<u><u>171,063</u></u>

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 2014 and 31 July 2015.



FUNG Bing-sum
Senior Treasury Accountant
Correctional Services Department
Hong Kong, China
16 November 2015

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Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) Fund
Income and Expenditure Statement
for the period from 1 August 2014 to 31 July 2015

		2015	2014
Income	Note	US\$	US\$
Contributions Received	4		
Planned Contributions Received (see Annex I)		20,801	16,918
Additional Contributions Received (see Annex II)		7,537	7,225
Others	5	<u>967</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Contributions Received		29,305	24,143
Add: Interest Income	6	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Total Income		<u>29,307</u>	<u>24,145</u>
Less : Expenditure	6		
Honorarium to APCCA Rapporteur	7	6,250	6,250
Rapporteurs' airfares to attend Meeting	8	16,757	8,021
Ongoing development & maintenance of APCCA website	9	91	1,058
Bank charges	10	<u>198</u>	<u>184</u>
Total Expenditure		<u>23,296</u>	<u>15,513</u>
Add : Other Comprehensive Income		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Net Surplus		<u><u>6,011</u></u>	<u><u>8,632</u></u>

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Notes

1. Cash at bank represents the balance as at 31 July 2015.

2. Contribution receivable

The following contribution was received after the close of the financial year:-

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Date of Banking</u>
	US\$	
India	987	24.08.2015

3. Accounts payable

US\$

Honorarium to Rapporteur for the year 2014-2015

6,250

4. Contributions are accounted for on accrual basis.

5. A contribution to APCCA Fund for 2015 in the sum of US\$967 (remittance of US\$975 less bank charges of US\$8) was received from an unnamed payer on 3 March 2015.

6. Expenditure and interest income are accounted for on accrual basis.

7. The amount represents the honorarium to APCCA Rapporteur, Mrs. Irene Morgan for the year 2014-2015.

6,250

8. The amount represents the reimbursement of airfares to Rapporteurs to attend Meeting.

16,757

9. The expenditure on ongoing development and maintenance of APCCA website includes payments to the following:

- Adicio Pte Ltd	50
- Pacnet Internet (S) Pte Ltd	41
	<u>91</u>

10. Bank charges include charges for the following:

i) Payment through telegraphic transfer:

- reimbursement of airfares to Rapporteurs in 2014	41
- honorarium to Rapporteur for the year 2013-2014	48
- ongoing development and maintenance of APCCA website	96

ii) Other services:

- updating of signatories for bank account	<u>13</u>
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Annex I

Planned Contributions Received

Jurisdiction	Recommended Minimum Contribution (US\$)	(a) Contribution Received (US\$)	(b) Bank Charges (US\$)	(c) = (a) - (b) Actual Amount Received (US\$)	Received on
Australia					
New South Wales	1,000.00	975.00	8.39	966.61	12.03.2015
Queensland	1,000.00	975.00	8.40	966.60	26.03.2015
South Australia	1,000.00	1,009.00	8.39	1,000.61	18.03.2015
Victoria	1,000.00	975.00	8.40	966.60	29.04.2015
Brunei	1,000.00	1,000.00	-	1,000.00	27.07.2015
Canada	3,000.00	3,000.00	12.93	2,987.07	13.04.2015
Hong Kong (China)	1,000.00	1,000.00	12.91	987.09	10.03.2015
India	1,000.00	1,000.00 *	12.93	987.07	02.09.2014
		1,000.00	12.92	987.08	24.08.2015
Japan	3,000.00	3,000.00	8.40	2,991.60	09.04.2015
Korea	1,000.00	1,000.00	8.40	991.60	10.06.2015
Malaysia	1,000.00	978.20 *	1.94	976.26	19.08.2014
		1,001.94	1.94	1,000.00	28.05.2015
New Zealand	3,000.00	3,000.00	8.40	2,991.60	05.03.2015
Singapore	3,000.00	1,010.00	8.39	1,001.61	11.03.2015
Total	21,000.00	20,924.14	122.74	20,801.40	

* Being contribution for 2014.

Annex II

Additional Contributions Received

Jurisdiction	(a) Contribution Received (US\$)	(b) Bank Charges (US\$)	(c) = (a) - (b) Actual Amount Received (US\$)	Received on
Australia				
Australian Capital Territory	175.00	8.40	166.60	25.03.2015
Cambodia	980.00	8.39	971.61	16.03.2015
China	1,000.00 *	-	1,000.00	20.11.2014
Fiji	975.00	8.40	966.60	22.07.2015
Macau (China)	1,000.00	12.92	987.08	29.05.2015
Philippines	500.00	8.40	491.60	04.06.2015
Solomon Islands	975.00	8.40	966.60	30.07.2015
Thailand	1,000.00	12.92	987.08	09.07.2015
Vietnam	1,000.00	-	1,000.00	30.03.2015
Total	7,605.00	67.83	7,537.17	

* Being contribution for 2014.



Appendix G

Report of the APCCA Finance Committee 2015

Report of the Meeting of APCCA Finance Committee Jasmine Room, Anantara Bangkok Riverside Resort & Spa (1430 hrs on 22 November 2015)

Present

Mr. YAU Chi-chiu, Hong Kong (China)
Mr. Fraser Macaulay, Canada
Mr. KANG Yu, China
Mr. Ifereimi VASU, Fiji
Mr. Vedantam GIRI, India
Mr. Vitaya SURİYAWONG, Thailand

Recorder

Mr. NG Chiu-kok, Hong Kong (China)

In attendance

Mr. LAM Wing-chap, Hong Kong (China)
Mr. ZHAO Zhengguo, China
Mr. ZHANG Yan, China
Ms. SHIE Yong-lee, Singapore
Ms. Joycelyn YEO, Singapore
Ms. Tae SUIGIYAMA, Japan

APCCA Fund Administrator's Report

- This report covers the period from 1 August 2014 to 31 July 2015.
- A total of US\$20,801 agreed contributions have been received.
- Voluntary contributions amounting to US\$7,537 have also been received from Australia (Capital Territory), Cambodia, China, Fiji, Macau (China), Philippines, Solomon Islands, Thailand and Vietnam.
- Other contribution includes a sum of US\$967 received from an unnamed payer.
- Total contributions received are therefore US\$29,305.
- Total expenditure is US\$23,296 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 32⁸⁶ 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 2014 and 31 July 2015 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

- The host country of next APCCA, China indicated that they would contribute US\$3,000 to support the development of the organization.

⁸⁶ 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 2014 – September 2015) For submission to the 35th APCCA

This report briefly informs members of the work done by the APCCA Secretariat during the period between October 2014 and September 2015.

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 and 33rd Annual Conference held in 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011 and 2013 respectively, the appointment was renewed for a total period of twelve years till 2015. The Secretariat appointment is therefore due to expire this year. Both HKCSD and SPS are most willing to continue serving APCCA as the Secretariat if the conference deems it fit.

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 jurisdictions have signed the APCCA Joint Declaration and hence become members of the APCCA. A total of 21 jurisdictions participated in the 34th Annual Conference held in Victoria, Canada in 2014. Over the past one year, the Secretariat has maintained close contact with the Department of Corrections, Thailand, and Rapporteurs to assist in the organisation of the 35th Annual Conference.

6. Efforts have been made by the Secretariat to compile correctional statistics from the member countries. This year, 18 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 35th 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 35th 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 38th and 39th editions of the newsletter were themed "Enhancing Effectiveness and Efficiency in Corrections" and "Community Corrections". This year, five APCCA member jurisdictions responded to the first call for articles in March 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 community corrections in their respective jurisdictions.
9. The themes of next year's newsletters will be "Building for Success: Correctional Infrastructure and Design" and "Innovative Technology Solutions to Enhance Operational and Rehabilitation Capabilities". 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 Ms 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.

APCCA Secretariat
November 2015

Official Photographs











