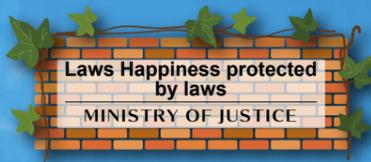


# MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

JAPAN



**MJ**  
2018



# The Ministry of Justice is closely connected to every member of the community.



In order to live in this community it is necessary to have rules and regulations.

Such rules ensure that family relationships, such as parents and children or brothers and sisters are accurately registered; that people can live safely within the community; and that ordered materials can be obtained without fail.

Furthermore, to preserve peace and order in society, it is also essential that persons who harm others or commit a crime are appropriately punished.

The Ministry of Justice not only prescribes such basic rules applicable in society but also creates basic judicial framework under which the rules are adhered to. It also assumes responsibility for a broad range of legal work under which those who have been punished are assisted in their resocialization processes.

The Ministry also oversees the management of a system to help citizens exercise their personal rights, such as the registration of real estate and notarization.

Other important duties of the Ministry of Justice are to ensure that the immigration control of those entering or leaving Japan is dealt with in an appropriate manner, the basic human rights of individuals are respected, and intelligence activities are carried out for the purpose of public security.

## Contents

The Ministry of Justice is closely connected to every member of the community.	1
The Crime Congress April, 2020 Kyoto	3
Ministry of Justice Challenges for the Future	5
<b>About the Ministry of Justice</b>	
Structure, Historical Background, Number of Regular Personnel, and Budget	7
Outline of the Organization	9
Internal Departments of the Ministry of Justice	9
Special Agencies	10
Facilities	10
Extra-Ministerial Bureaus	13

### 01 Toward Japan as "the Safest Country in the World"

Preventing Repeat Offenses ~Establishing the Safest Country in the World~	15
Comprehensive Measures for the Prevention of Repeat Offenses	15
Enhancing Guidance and Support According to Offender Characteristics	16
Creating a Place to Belong and Work in the Community	16
Declaring "No Return to Crime, No Facilitating Return to Crime"	17
Emergency Measures to Prevent Re-offending by Drug Addicts and Elderly Criminals	17
Re-offending Prevention Act & Re-offending Prevention Promotion Plan	18
Efforts to Achieve Safety and Security	18
Support for Crime Victims	21

### 02 Promotion of Judicial System Reform

Ensuring that the Results of Justice System Reforms Take Root	22
Promotion of Translation of Japanese Laws	23
Establishing a New Criminal Justice System that Keeps Pace with the Times	23
Enrichment and Development of Law-Related Education	23
Saiban-in System	24

### 03 Realization of Basic Rights for People

Legal Affairs Bureau	25
System for Documenting Your Rights	25
Improvement of Basic Civil Laws	28
Promotion and Protection of Human Rights	29
Legal Services	31
Implementation of Comprehensive Legal Support by the Japan Legal Support Center	32

### 04 Enforcement of Proper Criminal Policy

Process of Criminal Cases Committed by Adults	33
Handling Juvenile Crimes and Delinquencies	35
What is Offender Rehabilitation?	37
Securing Volunteer Probation Officers	39
Medical Treatment and Supervision Measures for Persons Who Have Caused Serious Crimes While Insane	39
Improvement and Enhancement of Treatment in Correctional Facilities	40
Further Improvement of Juvenile Correction	40

### 05 Immigration Control

Measures for Smooth and Strict Immigration Examinations	41
Immigration Control for Japanese and Foreign Nationals	42
Recognition of Refugees	43
Points-Based Preferential Immigration Treatment for Highly-Skilled Foreign Professionals	44

### 06 International Cooperation

Promotion of International Cooperation	45
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### 07 Unified and Appropriate Settlement of Disputes Involving Japanese Government

Litigation Bureau	46
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#### Qualifications and Employment

Qualification Examinations	47
Employment Examination for Services	48

#### Making the Ministry of Justice More Familiar

● Visit	
Ministry of Justice Museum-Message Gallery	49
Let's Visit the Ministry of Justice!	51
● Main Weekly and Monthly Events	52
● Kids Room	53

# The Crime Congress April, 2020 Kyoto

## See you in Kyoto in 2020!

### The United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

- The Crime Congress, held once in every five years, is one of the largest conferences of the UN in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in which representatives of the Member States including Justice Ministers, Attorney-Generals, international organisations and NGOs participate.
- The last Crime Congress in Doha was attended by approximately 4,000 participants from about 150 countries. The participants included the Emir of the State of Qatar, H.H. Sheikh Tamim and the then UN Secretary-General, H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon.

- The Crime Congress will discuss topics such as crime prevention and criminal justice measures as well as ways of international cooperation. A political declaration will be adopted as the outcome.
- Japan was the first non-European country to host the Crime Congress in Kyoto back in 1970. The 14th Crime Congress in 2020 will mark the 50th anniversary since the last Kyoto Congress.
- We believe that the 14th Crime Congress will be an excellent opportunity for participants from across the world to experience Japan's constant efforts over the past 50 years towards building a mature nation where the rule of law prevails. It will also provide an opportunity for people in Japan to reflect on prevention of re-offending and realization of a safe and secure society as well as a culture of lawfulness which supports them.



Participants of the Kyoto Crime Congress in 1970



The podium of the Kyoto Crime Congress in 1970



Japanese garden in the  
Kyoto International Conference Center



Ms. Kamikawa, the Minister of Justice,  
visited the main hall of Kyoto International Conference Center.

# 3 Challenge for Establishing the “Safest Country in the World”

## Ministry of Justice Challenges for the Future

The Ministry of Justice is dedicated to ongoing efforts to maintain the security of society by working to prevent repeat offenses, promoting immigration regulations that encourage international exchange and strengthening Japan’s legal institutions and educating the public about them, all with the aim of establishing Japan as “the Safest Country in the World.”



## 01. Toward a Safer Future

### Promotion of Re-offending Prevention Measures

Public officials and citizens of the private sector are working together to prevent repeat offenses (re-offending) so that everyone can live in safety and security in a society that is free of repeat offenses and where no new victims are created.



Minister of Justice Yoko Kamikawa speaking about the cabinet decision of the Re-offending Prevention Promotion Plan (December 15, 2017)

## 02. Toward a Future of Interaction

### Enhancement of Immigration Administration

Connection and interaction with the world will become more active with the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games coming up in 2020.

The Ministry of Justice is advancing efforts so that Japan can welcome foreign visitors safely and efficiently to Japan.



Immigration Examinations at the port of Entry



Automated gate

## 03. Toward the Future of Law

### Systems to Protect the People and Society

To realize a society where each and every individual can live without anxiety, the Ministry of Justice is working to develop a comprehensive and carefully implemented human rights relief system, enhance the justice system in ways that the people can relate to and rely on, and promote law-related education for the next generation who will be using and creating laws in the future.

Also, the Ministry will actively provide assistance for the improvement of legal systems in different countries as a country open to the world.



Children’s Rights SOS Mini-Letters (for elementary school students)



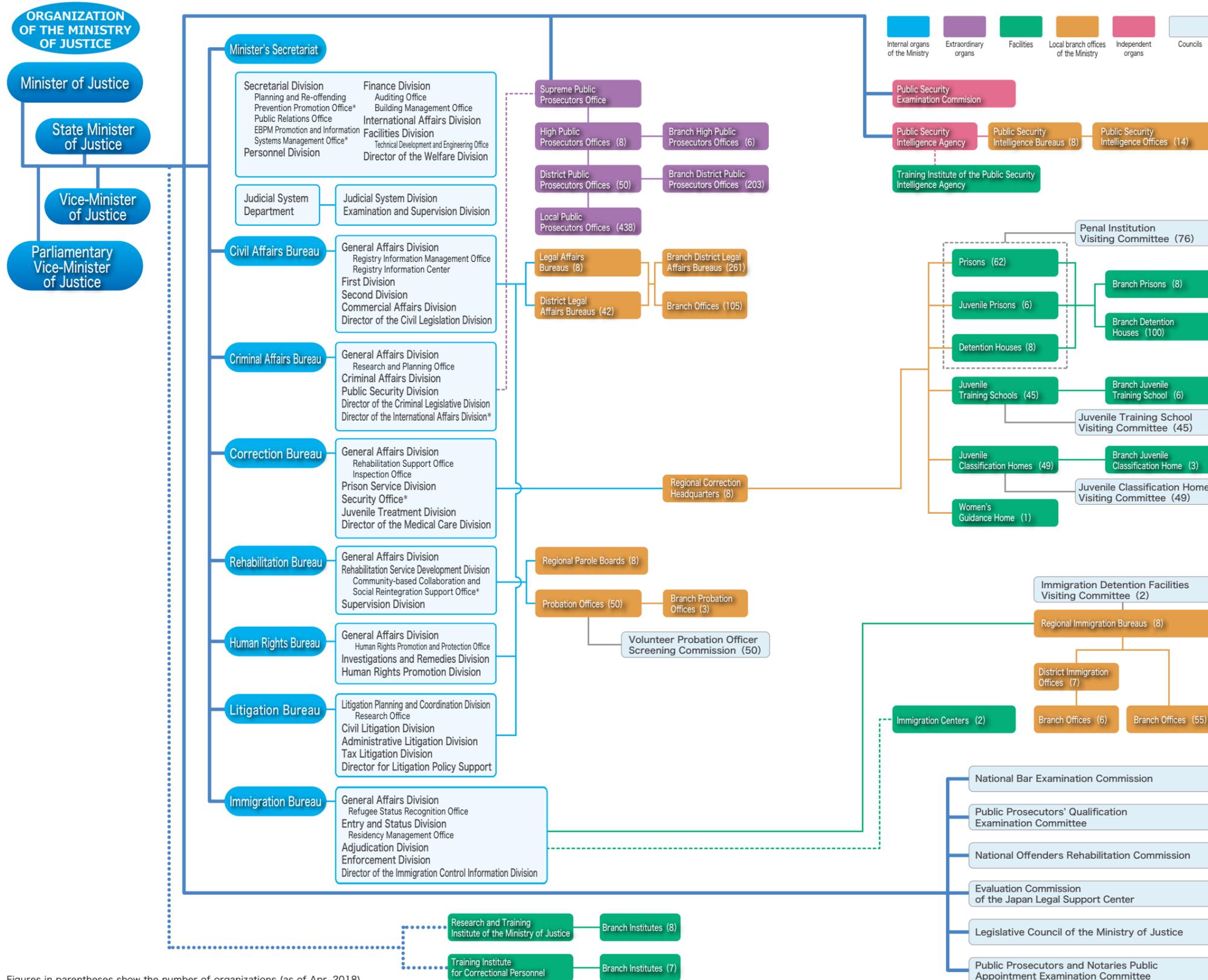
Law-related education class

Law-Related Education mascot, “Hourisu-kun”



# About the Ministry of Justice

## Structure, Historical Background, Number of Regular Personnel, and Budget



Figures in parentheses show the number of organizations (as of Apr. 2018)  
 \*Founded in Apr. 2018 (Organization name provisional as of Feb. 2018)

### Historical Background

- 1871 ● Shihosho established
- 1947 ● Separated from Shihosho, came under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
- 1948 ● Homucho established (Shihosho abolished)
- 1949 ● Renamed Homufu (with 3 director-generals and 11 bureaus)
- 1952 ● Renamed the Ministry of Justice (with Minister's Secretariat and 7 bureaus)
- 2001 ● Reorganization of the central government (with Minister's Secretariat and 6 bureaus)
- 2015 ● Litigation Bureau established (with Minister's Secretariat and 7 bureaus)

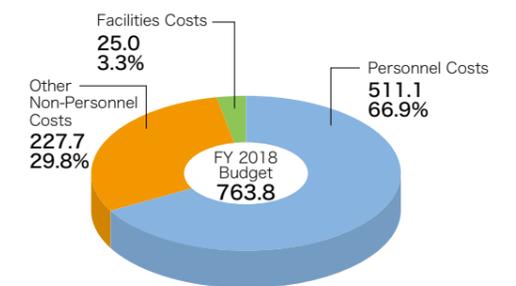
### Number of Regular Personnel (FY 2018)

Organization Name	Number of Regular Personnel
Ministry of Justice	899
Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice	84
Legal Affairs Bureaus	8,834
Public Prosecutors Offices	11,809
Correctional Institutions	23,600
Probation Offices and Regional Parole Boards	1,829
Regional Immigration Bureaus	4,732
Public Security Examination Commission	4
Public Security Intelligence Agency	1,621
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,412</b>

Note: Special officers are included in the Ministry of Justice.

### Budget (FY 2018)

The MOJ FY 2018 Budget comprises a general budget of 763.8 billion yen and 2.0 billion yen for the "Special Account for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake". Personnel costs comprise 66.9% of the general budget.



## Internal Departments of the Ministry of Justice

### Minister's Secretariat

#### ▶ Secretariat Division

The Secretariat Division is in charge of secretarial and administrative work for the Minister of Justice, overall coordination of administration of each department, clerical work pertinent to the National Diet, public relations, and more.

#### ▶ Personnel Division

The Personnel Division is in charge of the general affairs of the National Bar Examination Commission and clerical work accompanying its exams, as well as clerical work related to human resources such as the number of regular employees, and the appointment and dismissal of employees.

#### ▶ Finance Division

The Finance Division is in charge of budget creation, execution, payment, and auditing accounts, as well as the revenues and expenditures of the Ministry of Justice.

#### ▶ International Affairs Division

The International Affairs Division is in charge of developing basic policy and overall coordination concerning international affairs of the Ministry of Justice, hosting international conferences and arranging courtesy calls for officials from abroad, among other things.

#### ▶ Facilities Division

The Facilities Division engages in the design, construction work, and maintenance of facilities under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice, and also cooperates internationally with foreign governments to build correctional institutions.

#### ▶ Director of the Welfare Division

The Director of the Welfare Division is in charge of clerical work pertinent to mutual aid associations, benefits, and welfare, as well as enhancing the efficiency of pension and accident compensation for employees.

#### ▶ Judicial System Department

The Judicial System Department is in charge of conducting research and studies as well as drafting of laws and regulations on the judicial system; clerical work related to collecting, filing, compiling and publishing of data on laws and regulations, court precedents and legal affairs; the administration of the Legislative Council of the Ministry of Justice; the administration of the Ministry of Justice Library and the Ministry of Justice Museum-Message Gallery; the compilation of statistics on the work handled by the Ministry; matters concerning comprehensive legal support; matters concerning law-related education; matters concerning the qualification of attorneys-at-law (bengoshi) certified by the Minister of Justice; matters concerning foreign lawyers registered as "Gaikokuho-Jimu-Bengoshi" (Gaiben); matters concerning the examination of license and authorization and the supervision of claim management and collection companies (servicers); and matters concerning the certification of private dispute resolution services.

### Civil Affairs Bureau

The Civil Affairs Bureau is responsible for handling affairs related to registration systems for companies and real estate, family registration, nationality (citizenship), deposit services, notarization, judicial scriveners, land and house investigators, and planning and drafting of civil legislation, such as the Civil Code, the Commercial Code, and the Code of Civil Procedure.

### Human Rights Bureau

The Human Rights Bureau promotes and protects fundamental human rights, and as such is in charge of investigating and seeking a remedy for human rights violation cases, providing human rights counseling services, and conducting human rights awareness-raising activities. As field offices of the Bureau, there is a Human Rights Department in each Legal Affairs Bureau and a Human Rights Division in each District Legal Affairs Bureau. In addition, Human Rights Volunteers, who are private citizens appointed by the Minister of Justice, are placed in each municipality (including the special wards of Tokyo) across the country.

### Criminal Affairs Bureau

The Criminal Affairs Bureau is responsible for the planning and drafting of criminal legislation, such as the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure; affairs regarding prosecution; and affairs regarding extradition of criminals and fugitives as well as mutual international legal assistance.

### Corrections Bureau

The Corrections Bureau is responsible for matters concerning the treatment of inmates, including security, prison work, education, classification, medical treatment, and hygiene in correctional institutions (prisons, juvenile prisons, detention houses, juvenile training schools, juvenile classification homes, and the women's guidance homes); the planning and drafting of correctional legislation; the organization and management of correctional institutions; and the international transfer of sentenced persons.

### Litigation Bureau

The Litigation Bureau handles state redress suits and administrative suits in which the State is the party, and is in charge of clerical work involved in stating legal opinions upon request from administrative organizations concerning cases which may lead to legal disputes. It is also responsible for dealing with lawsuits involving local public entities, independent administrative institutions, and other public corporations as prescribed by Cabinet orders in cases where such suits are found to be related to the interests of the State.

### Rehabilitation Bureau

The Rehabilitation Bureau is responsible for administration matters concerning the offender rehabilitation system in the community, including the parole of correctional institution inmates, probation for juveniles on probation, parolees from juvenile training schools and penal institutions, or persons on probation with suspended sentences; crime prevention activities; pardons and measures for crime victims; and matters concerning community-based treatment according to the Act on Medical Care and Treatment for Persons Who Have Caused Serious Incidents on the Grounds of Insanity or Diminished Capacity.

### Immigration Bureau

In addition to immigration examination of Japanese and foreign nationals, the Immigration Bureau handles administrative affairs relating to residency procedures for foreign nationals staying in Japan, deportation of foreign nationals, and the recognition of refugees.

## Special Agencies (Public Prosecutors Office)

### Public Prosecutors Office

The function of the Public Prosecutors Office is to exercise control over all the work handled by public prosecutors, with offices consisting of the Supreme Public Prosecutors Office (Tokyo), the High Public Prosecutors Offices (Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Sendai, Sapporo and Takamatsu), the District Public Prosecutors Offices (one each in the 46 prefectures except Hokkaido, where, because of the large size of its administrative area, there are four offices) and Local Public Prosecutors Offices (one each in major cities, wards or towns). Each of the high public prosecutors offices and the district public prosecutors offices has branches to handle parts of their work.

Public prosecutors offices are staffed with public prosecutors (Prosecutor-General, Deputy Prosecutor-General, Superintending Prosecutors, Public Prosecutors and Assistant Prosecutors) and public prosecutors' assistant officers.

### Public Prosecutors

In criminal cases, public prosecutors have the power to investigate any criminal offense, decide whether or not to prosecute, request proper application of law by courts and control/supervise the execution of judgments, and furthermore, as representatives of public interest, are given additional authority by the Civil Code and other laws.

Prosecutorial power is exercised for the purpose of maintaining law and order of the nation and society, and the exercise of prosecutorial power is based on principles of strict fairness and impartiality, and cases are handled with due respect to the human rights of suspects.

## Facilities

### Penal Institutions (Prisons, Juvenile Prisons, Detention Houses)

Penal institutions consist of prisons, which confine inmates sentenced to imprisonment with or without work; juvenile prisons, which confine sentenced juvenile inmates; and detention houses, which confine defendants or suspects awaiting trial.

The treatment of sentenced persons aims at their rehabilitation and smooth return to society, and for this purpose, they are taken into the most suitable institution based on psychological examination regarding personality and social adjustment. The institutions draw up treatment plans most deemed most suitable for individual sentenced person and perform the various tasks involved, including vocational training, life guidance, educational programs, and more.

In addition, the Ministry is actively introducing new treatment techniques, such as the adoption of "open treatment" measures at some prisons, including Ichihara Prison and Ooi Shipyard Prison Camp (of Matsuyama Prison).

The treatment of defendants awaiting trial is intended to contribute to smooth trial proceedings by detaining and preventing



A pamphlet explaining the meaning and role of prosecution  
●For details, please refer to the Ministry of Justice website  
[http://www.moj.go.jp/keiji1/keiji\\_keiji12.html](http://www.moj.go.jp/keiji1/keiji_keiji12.html)

A pamphlet clearly explaining the various systems in the Public Prosecutors Office that support victims of crime.  
●For details, please refer to the Ministry of Justice website  
<http://www.moj.go.jp/ENGLISH/CRAB/crab-02.html>

the destruction of evidence, while paying due respect to the defendants' basic human rights.



Fuchu Prison

**Juvenile Classification Homes**

A Juvenile classification home confines juveniles who have been referred by the family court when the court orders protective measures, and conducts assessments of these juveniles based on the home's expertise in medicine, psychology pedagogy, and more., in order to provide information relevant to the investigation and family court hearing. Such assessments is conducted by interviews, psychological tests and behavioral observations as well as by psychiatric examinations if necessary; the treatment guidelines for rehabilitation are drawn up through examination and diagnosis of the mental and physical condition of the juvenile and through understanding of the causes of delinquency.

The home also conducts assessments at the request of the juvenile training school superintendent or probation office director for the enforcement of protective measures.

Furthermore, the home provides advice using their expertise and techniques in consultation with the general public and school teachers on delinquency, bullying, and domestic violence, as well as the necessary support, in order to prevent delinquency and crime in the local community.



Osaka Juvenile Classification Home



Photo of a psychological test at a juvenile classification home (image)

**Juvenile Training Schools**

Juvenile Training Schools confine juveniles who have been sent from the family court as protective measures that provide correctional education. A juvenile training school creates an Individual Plan for Correctional Education for each individual which determines the goals, content, implementation methods, and terms of correctional education to be implemented according to the juvenile's traits, such as age, physical and mental condition, and criminal tendencies, and provides lifestyle guidance, vocational guidance, school courses, physical education, and special activities according to the characteristics of each juvenile. In addition, in order to ensure smooth rehabilitation in society for juveniles who have difficulties leading independent lives after release, the school provides support for learning and working, securing of a place of residence, and continuous support in collaboration with medical/welfare institutions.



Kakogawa & Harima Juvenile Training School



Photo of guidance on problematic behavior

**Women's Guidance Homes**

The Women's Guidance Homes confine adult women who are sentenced to guidance measures by the criminal court for violation of the Anti-Prostitution Act, and provides living guidance and vocational training according to their rehabilitation needs.

**Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice**

The Research and Training Institute is one of the agencies of the Ministry of Justice, and conducts a wide range of work, including (i) research related to criminal justice policies and other Ministry of Justice affairs, (ii) various kinds of training for Ministry of Justice officials, and (iii) international cooperation both in criminal and civil sectors provided for developing countries mainly in the Asian region.

**Activities of Research and Training Institute**

**■ Research**

The Institute conducts research useful for the Ministry of Justice to draft measures for prevention and control of crime and implement policies. The results are summarized in the White Paper on Crime, a foundational document concerning criminal justice policy, as well as the Research Department Reports or Research Department Materials, which are themed on concrete, individual issues concerning criminal trends and treatment of offenders.



White Paper on Crime

**■ Training**

Various types of training are conducted for the officials of the Ministry of Justice (excluding correctional personnel and those at the Public Security Intelligence Agency). This training adopts various formats, such as lectures, debates, and exercises, so that officials can acquire the knowledge and skills needed as officials of the Ministry of Justice depending on their duties. Through this training, the institute aims to foster officials who can respond appropriately to operations that have become increasingly diverse and complex in recent years.

**■ International Cooperation**

**[The United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders]**

The United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), established in 1962 upon an agreement between the UN and the Government of Japan, regularly organizes training courses and seminars for criminal justice practitioners in developing countries etc., and also cooperates in the formulation and implementation of UN strategies.



International Training Course at UNAFEI

**[Technical Assistance in the Legal Field]**

The International Cooperation Department (ICD) of the Research and Training Institute invites legal practitioners of selected countries to Japan for training, and has also dispatched Japanese experts to said countries to give counsel and hold seminars. The ICD has so far offered support to such countries as Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia and Myanmar.

See "Promotion of International Cooperation" on page 45 for more about international cooperation.



Mock Trial in Cambodia

**Training Institute for Correctional Personnel**

The Training Institute for Correctional Personnel of the Ministry of Justice provides the necessary work training programs for personnel engaged in correctional services.

**History ●**

The Training Institute for Correctional Personnel, a venerable institute whose predecessor is the Ministry of the Interior Prison Officers Training Institute, established in 1890, has a long history and tradition as a training institution for public officers.



Training Institute for Correctional Personnel



Training at the Training Institute for Correctional Personnel

● **Extra-Ministerial Bureaus** (Public Security Intelligence Agency, Public Security Examination Commission)

**Public Security Intelligence Agency**

The Public Security Intelligence Agency is an administrative institution that deals comprehensively with intelligence activities and requests for dispositions regarding the control of subversive groups and other organizations based on the Subversive Activities Prevention Act and the Act on the Control of Organizations Which Have Committed Acts of Indiscriminate Mass Murder.

Furthermore, as a core member of the Japanese intelligence community, the Agency contributes to the promotion of relevant governmental policies in various spheres including crisis management, foreign policy, and national security, by providing, in a timely and appropriate manner, the relevant organizations with domestic and foreign intelligence/materials related to the public security of Japan that have been collected and analyzed through investigation.

**The Operations of the Public Security Intelligence Agency**

■ **Control of Subversive Organizations**

In Japan, there are many organizations and forces which may pose a security risk to the public, including Aum Shinrikyo, which carried out the subway sarin gas attacks; leftist extremists, which have repeatedly conducted illegal activities including terrorist and guerilla attacks; right wing groups; and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. Based on the Subversive Activities Prevention Act, the Agency conducts intelligence activities regarding those organizations which have a potential for subversive terrorist activities, and when it is deemed necessary to take control measures as a result, the Agency files an application with the Public Security Examination Commission (see page 14) in order to take control measures, such as restricting their organizational activities or giving them a dissolution order. Also, in accordance with the Act on the Control of Organizations Which Have Committed Acts of Indiscriminate Mass Murder, the Agency files applications with the Commission against organizations that have committed indiscriminate mass murder in the past and are still considered dangerous in order to take surveillance measures or other measures to prevent a recurrence, as well as collects reports from these organizations under the Commission's

order for surveillance, conducts on-site inspections at the facilities of these organizations, and also carries out necessary investigations.

■ **Current State of Surveillance Measures**

In order to uncover the actual activities of Aum Shinrikyo (focused on the activities of "Aleph" and a group led by Yamada and "Hikarinowa"), the Agency conducts surveillance of the cult in an appropriate and rigorous manner. Investigations and on-site inspections of Aum Shinrikyo have revealed that the cult still maintains a risk of committing an act of indiscriminate mass murder: the cult has increased the number of new followers through recruitment activities that do not mention its name; the cult also has maintained teachings designed to increase the followers' absolute faith in Asahara, who is currently on death row.

■ **Contribution to Intelligence**

There are many challenges to the security of Japan and its people, such as North Korea's ballistic missile test-launches, nuclear development, and abductions of Japanese nationals; China's extensive and rapid modernization of military strength; threats posed by international terrorism and cyber attacks; and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, that need to be monitored carefully. In particular, Japan has repeatedly faced situations of heightened tensions with its neighboring countries regarding the territorial and maritime interests of Japan, and these situations have become matters of great concern to the government and relevant organizations of Japan. It has become one of the most important missions of the Agency, which is tasked with protecting public security, to collect and analyze relevant intelligence with regard to these challenges, thus contributing to the government's policies by providing relevant organizations, including the National Security Council, with this intelligence.

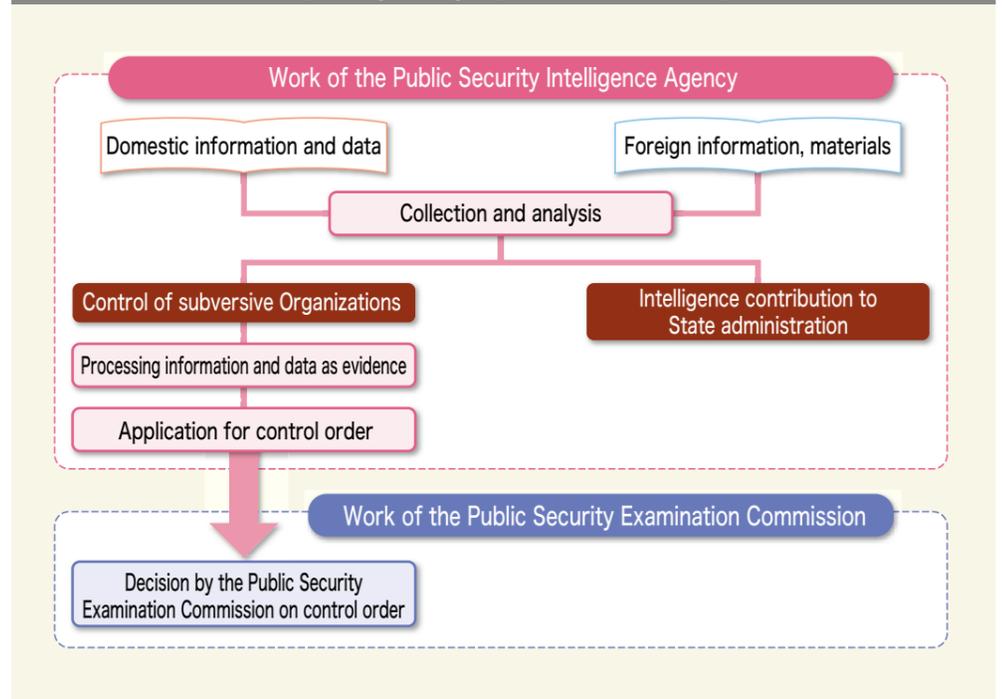
■ **Initiative for public-private collaboration**

The Agency is strengthening its measures of providing intelligence regarding terrorism, and the Director-General of the Agency delivers lectures for private corporations and economic associations, as well as disseminates the "Summary of International Terrorism," which outlines the trends of terrorist activities in the world. The Agency promotes initiatives that protect important information owned by private corporations and research institutes by presenting relevant information at the "Public-Private Forum on Trade Secrets" held by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

**Public Security Examination Commission**

The Public Security Examination Commission is an extra-ministerial agency of the Ministry created to maintain public security. Upon receiving an application from the Director-General of the Public Security Intelligence Agency for regulatory actions on subversive organizations stipulated in the Subversive Activities Prevention Act or the Act on the Control of Organizations Which Have Committed Acts of Indiscriminate Mass Murder, the Commission examines the application from an objective and neutral viewpoint and makes a decision on whether control measures are necessary, and if so, what control measures should be taken.

Workflow of the Public Security Intelligence Agency and the Public Security Examination Commission



An on-site inspection



Lecture at an economic organization

## PICK UP!



### Preventing Repeat Offenses ~Establishing the Safest Country in the World~

#### Q What kind of questions should be addressed in order to build the safest country in the world?

**A** Ensuring favorable public security is not only prerequisite for the success of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games, but also an important basis to enable women and the young to live comfortably and with assurance in the community. It is also an important issue that can be the "foundation" for development of the localities.

At the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime in December 2013, the "Strategy to Make Japan 'the Safest Country in the World'" was approved, and while efforts for comprehensive crime control were made by the government as a whole based on the strategy, the number of reported crimes

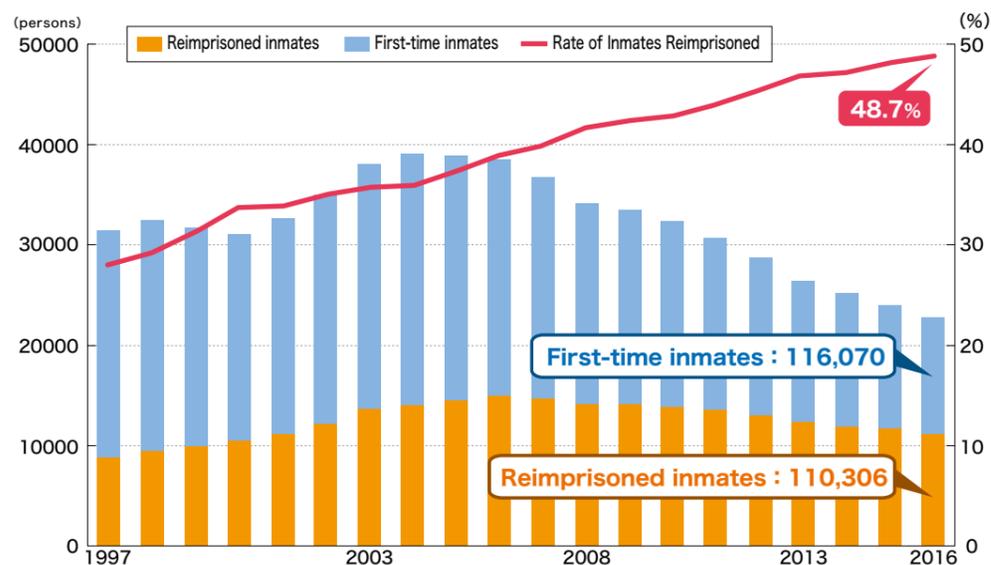
decreased, proving that an improvement has been seen in the public security of Japan.

However, the rate of repeat offenders has increased, and the roughly 50 percent of non-traffic penal code offenses was repeat offenders in 2016, and the rate of offenders returning to prison reached about 60 percent.

Taking the above facts into consideration, the question of how we should prevent the repetition of crimes and delinquencies (=re-offending, the tendency to repeat offenses) is a major challenge for reducing the number of crimes, as well as for the construction of a society where people can live safely and in peace.



The Number of Repeat Offenders Among non-traffic penal code Offenses /Changes in the Rate of Repeat Offenders (1997-2016)



(Note 1) Annual Report of Statistics on Correction

(Note 2) "First-time inmates" refer to inmates imprisoned to penal institutions for the first time and

## Comprehensive Measures for the Prevention of Repeat Offenses

At the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime in July 2012, the Comprehensive Measures for the Prevention of Repeat Offenses stipulating the mid- to long-term government efforts toward preventing re-offending were established.

In this strategy, a numerical target to "decrease the rate of in-

mates who become re-imprisoned within two years of release from prison by more than 20 percent in ten years" was set as the first ever government efforts toward preventing re-offending. Details are presented in the following.

## Enhancing Guidance and Support According to Offender Characteristics

There are various factors for committing crimes or turning to delinquency, and guidance and support for working through and overcoming individual issues effectively are necessary to prevent re-offending.

Therefore, prisons, juvenile training schools, and probation offices seek to enhance effective and seamless treatment based on empirical studies, according to the individual characteristics.

### Guidance Provided at Prisons and Probation Offices

For inmates who have difficulty in rehabilitation or smooth return to society for specified reasons such as drug dependency, the following programs are being conducted at prisons:



Workgroup at a Prison

- Guidance for Overcoming Drug Dependency
- Guidance for Leaving Organized Crime Groups
- Guidance for Preventing Re-offending for Sexual Offenses
- Education From the Perspectives of Victims
- Guidance for Traffic Safety
- Guidance for Job Assistance

In addition to specialized treatment programs for sexual offenders or drug-related criminals, probation offices have implemented activities that help offenders contribute to society as well.

#### ● Examples of activities that contribute to society ●



Helping prepare lunch at a welfare facility



Cleanup activity at a dry riverbed

## Creating a Place to Belong and Work in the Community

### ■ Securing Work to Lead an Independent Life

The re-offending rate of those who do not work is three times higher than those who do. Employment provides not only a steady income, but is also expected to establish interpersonal relationships through work that will then lead to greater opportunities to re-establish oneself as an independent member of society.

However, those who have committed crimes or delinquency

tend to have difficulty obtaining jobs due to insufficient vocational abilities or previous criminal records.

The Ministry of Justice has made effort toward work assistance in cooperation not only with prisons and probation offices, but with various organizations as well as private citizens such as cooperative employers in the community.

### Vocational Training that Meets the Needs of the Society

Prisons and juvenile training schools conduct vocational training that leads to employment in businesses with high levels of social need, such as construction, nursing care, and welfare.

Also, in addition to acquiring technique and skills, trainees are given guidance that enables them to acquire the attitude and abilities needed for work, such as social manners and workplace communication ability.



Nursing Care and Welfare Division

### Efforts in the Community

Business owners that employ ex-offenders and juvenile delinquents to help them become independent and rehabilitated are called "cooperative employers" (see page 38).

The Ministry of Justice promotes financial aid for cooperative employers as well as support systems that let employers provide sustainable employment to ex-offenders and juvenile delinquents with peace of mind.

We are recruiting companies to serve as cooperative employers.



Cooperative employers



### ACTION! Providing Employment Information for Inmates

In order to match inmates with job offers from companies willing to employ released inmates, the Ministry of Justice promotes measures that allow companies to post job offers in particular correctional institutions through Hello Work.

Further, Employment Support Information Center for Correction (commonly known as "CORRE-Work") was established in Tokyo and Osaka Regional Correction Headquarters, and commenced operations in November 2016. CORRE-Work collectively manages information on such things as place of return and acquired qualifications for inmates across the country, and provides companies willing to employ released inmates with information on institutions housing inmates who meet their needs.

# 1 Toward Japan as “the Safest Country in the World”

## ■ Ensuring a Place to Belong in the Community

For inmates who can rely on relatives, arrangements are made so that they can receive support from their relatives after release.

Meanwhile, for offenders whose repeated criminal behavior has estranged them from relatives, have become isolated with no one to support them, and have no place to return to, efforts are made to provide them with temporary housing, such as relief and rehabilitation facilities (see page 37).

Also, for inmates who have difficulty in leading independent lives such as the elderly or disabled, improvements have been made to the systems in cooperation with correctional institutions/probation offices and local public authorities so that they can receive appropriate welfare services after their release.



A room of a rehabilitation facility

## Strengthening Function of Rehabilitation Facilities and Securing a Variety of Housing

To enhance treatment for inmates who have difficulty leading independent lives, such as the elderly, the disabled, or those dependent on drugs, the Ministry has striven since 2011 to secure a variety of places that can accept these inmates using housing managed by NPOs (self-support homes) in addition to stationing officials with professional qualifications in the fields of welfare and psychology fields and strengthening the ability of rehabilitation facilities to accept inmates.



Education at a relief and rehabilitation facility

## Declaring “No Return to Crime, No Facilitating Return to Crime”

-Toward a Bright Society Where Everyone Supports Rehabilitation-

To make Japan “the Safest Country in the World”, without repeated crime and, above all, with no new victims, where citizens can live in safety and peace, it is essential to create a social environment in which those who once committed crimes or delinquency can be accepted naturally as responsible members of society without rejection and isolation (re-entry).

To achieve such a society, the declaration “No Return to Crime, No Facilitating Return to Crime” was approved at the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime held in December 2014.

Many drug addicts who have had difficulty recovering and many elderly or disabled who have committed crimes fall between the cracks of criminal justice and the local community, and return to crime without receiving the necessary support.

For this reason, the Emergency Measures to Prevent Re-offending in Drug Addicts and Elderly Criminals, which focuses on drug

addicts and elderly criminals, were formulated in July 2017 at the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime.

These measures promote the following three policies and aim to establish a nationwide network by 2020 that supports the recovery of drug addicts and elderly or disabled persons who have committed crimes.

Aimed at securing work and housing, which are key to preventing re-offending, this declaration asks for the effort of the nation and support from citizens by setting the following two numerical targets that to be achieved by 2020.

- ① triple the number of companies willing to employ those who have committed crimes or turned to delinquency by understanding their conditions
- ② reduce the number of those who return to society from prisons without any place to go back to by more than 30 percent.

## Emergency Measures to Prevent Re-offending by Drug Addicts and Elderly Criminals

-Establishment of a Long-Term Support Network to Facilitate Rehabilitation-

Many drug addicts who have had difficulty recovering and many elderly or disabled who have committed crimes fall between the cracks of criminal justice and local community, and return to crime without receiving necessary support.

For this reason, the Emergency Measures to Prevent re-offending in Drug Addicts and Elderly Criminals, which focuses on drug addicts and elderly criminals, were formulated in July 2017 at the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime.

These measures promote the following three policies and aim to establish a nationwide network by 2020 that supports the recovery of drug addicts and elderly or disabled persons who have committed crimes.

- ① An integrated system of guidance provided by correction and probation facilities, as well as medical treatment by medical facilities to aid drug addicts in their recovery
- ② The provision of guidance and support through all stages of the criminal justice system in conjunction with the local community
- ③ Promotion of long-term civic support initiatives to facilitate rehabilitation

Implementing these initiatives in an integrated fashion will ensure that the Comprehensive Measures to Prevent Re-offending will achieve their numerical targets, and will help make Japan “the Safest Country in the World,” a country in which crimes are not repeated and in which people can live with safety and peace of mind.

## Re-offending Prevention Act & Re-offending Prevention Promotion Plan

The Re-offending Prevention Act, which, along with clarifying the responsibilities of the national and local governments, sets basic countermeasures and stipulates the comprehensive and systematic promotion of measures to prevent re-offending in order to create a society where citizens can live in safety and peace, was announced and took effect in December 2017.

Moreover, the Review Committee for the Re-offending Prevention Promotion Plan, chaired by the State Minister of Justice, was established in February 2018 to discuss the matters listed in the Re-offending Prevention Promotion Plan Draft created by the Minister of Justice based on the said law, resulting

in many meetings with relevant ministries and committees of private experts. A review committee was then held to compile a plan proposal, and after passing through the public comment, the Cabinet decided on the Re-offending Prevention Promotion Plan in December 2018.

We ask everyone to understand the intent of this law and this plan, support rehabilitation, and further ask for cooperation and understanding on these measures to prevent Re-offending to help create a society in which everyone can live with peace of mind.

## Re-offending Prevention Campaign

Across Japan, many people from the private sector, such as volunteer probation officers and cooperative employers are working on a daily basis to help prevent re-offending. Furthermore, a good number of local government offices and corporations support these activities as well.

Among these local efforts, many important keys for promoting re-offending prevention are to be found.

For this reason, The Ministry of Justice has launched a Re-offending Prevention Campaign with the Minister, State Minister of Justice, and Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Justice leading teams that travel around the country listening to the voices of officials and people from the private sector involved in re-offending prevention, and speaking with leaders of key organizations in the community to promote fuller understanding of and cooperation with measures to prevent re-offending.



Governor of Nagasaki Houdou Nakamura meeting Minister of Justice Yoko Kamikawa (6/9/2017)



Minister of Justice Yoko Kamikawa sharing opinions with members of a local Ministry of Justice Agency

Preventing re-offending is not easy, but it is an issue we must never give up on.

The Ministry of Justice will face this issue squarely, and strive to make progress through gaining understanding and cooperation from as many citizens as possible to help make Japan “the Safest Country in the World.”

**For further information on the prevention of re-offending**

再犯防止対策

The Ministry of Justice website introduces a wide range of information regarding prevention of re-offending. Please check the website for regularly updated content.

## Efforts to Achieve Safety and Security

### ■ Strategy to Make Japan “the Safest Country in the World”

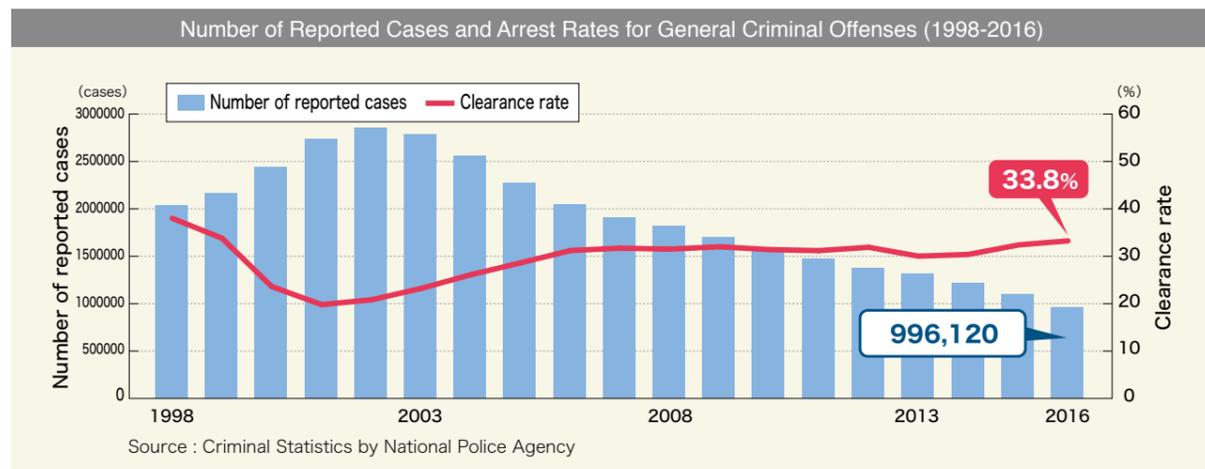
In 2002, the known number of general criminal law offenses rose to 2.85 million, and the crime-arrest fell sharply to an extremely low level, making the deterioration of public security a serious problem. In response to this situation, the government launched a Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime in 2003 and concentrated government-wide efforts on measures to prevent crime.

These efforts resulted in significant improvement, with a reduction in the crime rate to less than half that of the worst period in postwar Japan. However, a survey of public opinion conducted by the Cabinet Office in July of 2012 revealed that there was still a high level of fear about public security, and with the

emergence of new threats such as cybercrime and international terror, and with the approach of the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, it was evident that new efforts had to be made to further reduce crime and restore faith among citizens in public security. Toward this end, in December of 2013, the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime agreed to a Strategy to Make Japan ‘the Safest Country in the World’, which was adopted in a cabinet decision.

Based on this strategy, the Ministry of Justice will implement measures to prevent re-offending (see pages 15-18), starting with the following efforts.

# 1 Toward Japan as “the Safest Country in the World”



## ■ Cooperation Between the Foreign Investigative Authorities and Japan

In order to deal effectively with the frequent occurrence of violent crimes by foreign nationals as well as the increasing number of international crimes, it is necessary to gather evidence from abroad more effectively and strengthen cooperation between foreign investigative authorities and Japan.

Examples of such enhancement of cooperation include the Treaty between Japan and the United States of America on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (entered into force on July 21, 2006), the Treaty between Japan and the Republic of Korea on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (entered into force on January 26, 2007), the Treaty between Japan and the People's Republic of China on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (entered into force on November 23, 2008), the Agreement between Japan and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (entered into force on

September 24, 2009), the Agreement between Japan and the European Union on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (entered into force on January 2, 2011), the Treaty between Japan and the Russian Federation on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (entered into force on February 11, 2011), the Convention on Cybercrime (entered into force on November 1, 2012), the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (entered into force on August 10, 2017) and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (entered into force on August 10, 2017). These treaties, agreements and conventions enable communication for the collection of evidence not through diplomatic channels but directly through the Ministry of Justice or the National Police Agency and the judicial authorities of respective countries or regions, expediting the process. The Ministry of Justice is committed to further strengthening international cooperation.

## ■ Measures at the Borders

In order to protect the lives and safety of citizens, it is highly important to prevent those who intend to enter Japan for illicit purposes, such as terrorists and criminals who disguise themselves as tourists, from entering the country at the borders and ports of entry. To ensure that such illegal entrants are identified, the Immigration Bureau conducts strict and effective immigration examinations and implements surveillance and monitoring through the methods below.

### ● Immigration Examinations Through the Use of Biometric Information (Fingerprints and Facial Photographs)

The bureau strives to prevent the entry of terrorists or those who intend to illegally enter the country with forged or altered passports that hide records of their deportation.

### ● Utilization of Database of Stolen and Lost Travel Documents Provided by the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO)

In order to prevent terrorists impersonating others using lost or stolen passports from entering the country, immigration examinations are conducted using the ICPO database of stolen and lost travel documents.

### ● Utilization of API (Advance Passenger Information) and PNR (Passenger Name Record)

We obtain API (advance passenger information) in advance from aircrafts and vessels entering Japan, and stringently crosscheck the information against lists of suspicious persons such as terrorists, and moreover, strive to detect persons who pose a high risk in terms of immigration control such as terrorists, illegal residents,

and imposter residents by analyzing and utilizing PNR (passenger name record).

### ● Reinforcement of Information Collection and Analysis

In October 2015, the Center of Collection and Analysis of Intelligence was established in order to enhance intelligence gathering and conduct immigration control that utilizes pertinent information.

### ● Implementation of Patrols at Seaports and Other Measures

As well as conducting patrols and searches on ships at seaports and other places in order to prevent cases of smuggling using ships, patrols have also been implemented to prevent cases of exploitation of airport transit areas.



Immigration examinations through the use of biometric information



Scene at the port patrol

## ■ Measures Against Illegal Foreign Residents

Along with measures at the borders and ports of entry, reducing the number of foreign nationals currently residing in Japan illegally is important in restoring security. The Immigration Bureau strives to reduce the number of illegal residents by reinforcing crackdowns, implementing safe and secure deportation, preventing illegal employment, and publicizing the departure order system more widely.

In addition, the existence of imposter residents disguising themselves as legal residents using forged or altered documents to disguise their identity and purpose in order to work illegally has become a problem in recent years. Thus, the bureau has promoted the analysis of information on foreign residents obtained from the new residence management system introduced in July 2012, and through this analysis, has endeavored to build a society without illegal aliens taking proactive measures against imposter residents, such as revoking status of residence through proper procedures.

## ■ Public Security Intelligence Agency

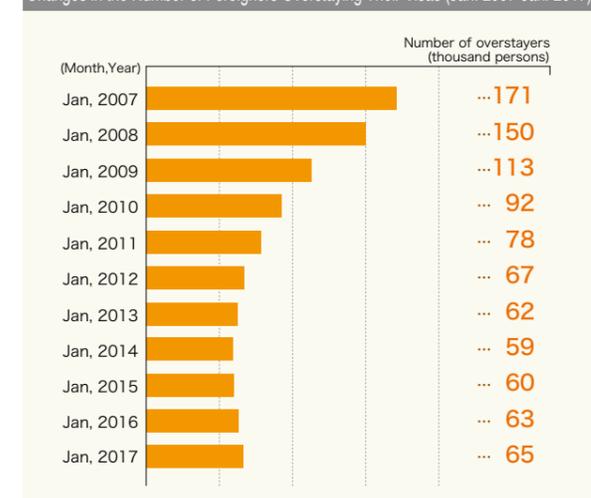
In September 2013, the Public Security Intelligence Agency established the Special Task Force for Intelligence for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games to strengthen intelligence functions related to the Olympic events on a long-term basis.

Terrorism has become an increasingly real threat, as demonstrated by the terror attack in Dhaka, Bangladesh in July 2016, which had Japanese nationals as victims, as well as the frequent outbreak of terror attacks aimed at soft targets by those influenced by international terrorist groups. In addition, extremist groups in Japan have carried out illegal activities and have reinforced cooperation with anti-globalization organizations abroad. In order to deal appropriately with these situations, the Agency is strengthening its efforts in gathering and analyzing information related to international terrorism and these domestic groups, as well as strengthening systems for providing pertinent information to Japanese citizens traveling or living abroad, and in addition is cooperating with the International Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Collection Unit and other relevant organizations as part an effort to promote and strengthen measures to prevent terrorism and other illegal activities.

Furthermore, to strengthen counter-intelligence functions and prevent the proliferation of materials and technology related to weapons of mass destruction, the Agency also diligently pursues the gathering and analysis of related intelligence. In addition, with regard to increasingly serious threats to the cyberspace, the Agency gathers and analyzes related intelligence and provides it to relevant organizations in a timely manner, contributing to the government's measures against cyber attacks.

Also, the Agency has verified the danger and anti-social nature of Aum Shinrikyo, as there are still believers who place absolute faith in the condemned criminal Asahara, and continues to conduct surveillance on the group with appropriate diligence and provide relevant local authorities upon request with the investigation results based on this surveillance in order to protect public security and alleviate fear and anxiety of local residents.

## Changes in the Number of Foreigners Overstaying Their Visas (Jan. 2007-Jan. 2017)



The "Summary of International Terrorism" (Web version)

**The Public Security Intelligence Agency website**  
<http://www.moj.go.jp/psia/>

Every year, the Public Security Intelligence Agency publishes the Summary of International Terrorism, a review of global terrorism trends. This Summary can also be viewed (as a Web version) on the Public Security Intelligence Agency website. (<http://www.moj.go.jp/psia/>)

## Support for Crime Victims

### The Basic Act on Crime Victims and the Basic Plan for Crime Victims

#### The Basic Act on Crime Victims

The Basic Act on Crime Victims was enacted in April 2005 with the intent of comprehensively and systematically promoting policies to protect the rights and interests of crime victims and their family members (victims of crime and victims of acts similar to crime that adversely affect the body and mind of victims as well as their families or the bereaved).

#### The Basic Plan for Crime Victims

Based on the Basic Act on Crime Victims, the Ministry of Justice has promoted various support measures under the Basic Plan for Crime Victims adopted in December 2005 and the Second Basic Plan for Crime Victims adopted in March 2011.

Because the target period of the Second Plan for Crime Victims terminated at the end of FY 2015, the Third Basic Plan for Crime Victims was adopted in a Cabinet meeting in April 2016.

The Ministry of Justice promote various support measures in accordance with the Third Basic Plan and other plans.

### Concrete Support Measures

#### Remission Payment System

Under the Act on Issuance of Remission Payments Using Stolen and Misappropriated Property it is now possible under certain conditions to confiscate property obtained by offenders through property offenses, and to use this confiscated property in the recovery of damages suffered by the crime victims of relevant cases.

#### Victim Participation System

The victims of crimes such as murder or injury may, when they so wish and with the court's permission, attend the trial dates, and engage in activities such as questioning the defendant under certain requirements.

#### Travel Expenses Payment System for Victim Participants

To reduce the economic burden of victim participants under the Victim Participation System, a system has been established whereby the government pays travel expenses, daily allowances, and accommodation charges to victim participants who attend the trial dates.

#### State-Appointed Attorney for Victim Participants

A victim participant can request the court to appoint an attorney for assistance, under certain requirements, with a system in place for the state to cover fees.

#### Restitution Order System

A system has been established that allows the criminal court to conduct swift and simplified trials for restitution claims by victims of crimes such as murder or injury against the accused, using the outcome of criminal proceedings.

#### Observation System of Juvenile Trials by Victims

A system is in place that allows victims or family of victims of serious cases such as murder to observe the proceedings of a juvenile trial.

#### Hearing of Victims' Opinions and Conveyance of Feelings

Systems are in place that allow crime victims to voice their opinions during parole examinations by Regional Parole Boards, as well as to have their feelings regarding damages heard and conveyed to the offender while on probation.

In implementing these measures, officers specifically in charge of these measures are positioned at each probation office (victim-specific officers and victim-specific volunteer probation officers).

#### Victim Notification System

The public prosecutor's office notifies crime victims of information related to their cases, including decisions on prosecution, trial outcomes, and the dates of offenders' release, as well as information on offenders, such as treatment of offenders after the final decision of a criminal trial and of offenders under protective measures, upon victims' request and in collaboration with relevant organizations.

### The Japan Legal Support Center (Houterasu)

The Japan Legal Support Center (Houterasu) does the administrative work of nominating candidates as court-appointed attorneys for victims and notifying the court, as well as provides travel expenses for victim participants, offers information to support crime victims and their families, introduces attorneys

with experience and understanding of victim assistance, and provides legal consultation aid to victims of stalking, domestic violence, and child abuse, regardless of financial economic status.

## Ensuring that the Results of Justice System Reforms Take Root

The justice system is expected to play an even larger role in the 21st century due to various social changes, including change from a society of ex-ante regulation and coordination to one of ex-post facto checks and remedies, making it necessary to continue strengthening judiciary function and establish a new legal system that is readily accessible to the general public.

To achieve a justice system that is faster, more reliable, and more familiar to the public, the Ministry has implemented reform based on the following three fundamental principles: (1) construction of a justice system that meets the expectations of citizens; (2) reform of the legal community to support the justice

system; and (3) establishment of the foundations of justice among citizens (citizen participation in the justice system). A total of 24 acts related to judicial system reform were enacted and implemented in the three years from 2002 to 2004.

In the future, we must work to establish this judicial system reform so that the justice system can fully exercise its function and the public can share in the fruits of reform.

Being in charge of the justice system, the Ministry of Justice is ready to take appropriate measures to meet the demands of a new age while giving due regard to the aims of judicial system reform.

#### Government Efforts

July	1999	▶ Justice System Reform Council (JSRC) within the Cabinet established
June	2001	▶ Recommendations of the JSRC to the Cabinet submitted
December	2001	▶ Office for Promotion of Justice System Reform (OPJSR) within the Cabinet established (time limit for establishment: November 2004)
March	2002	▶ Plan for Promotion of Justice System Reform approved by the Cabinet
December	2004	▶ Office for Promotion of Justice System Reform established within the Cabinet Secretariat (until: December 2009)

#### The Three Pillars of the Reform

### Construction of a Justice System that Meets the Expectations of the People

#### Establishment of the Japan Legal Support Center (Houterasu)

The Center aims to enable citizens to acquire information and services necessary to settle disputes based on law anywhere in Japan. (Concerning the Japan Legal Support Center, please see page 32 of “Implementation of Comprehensive Legal Support by the Japan Legal Support Center”)

#### Enhancement of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

The function of ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution), which allows for autonomous and flexible dispute settlement, will be enhanced in addition to enhancing its functions of adjudication. (For enhancement of ADR, please see page 31 of “Legal Services” )

#### Improvement and Acceleration of Criminal Trials

Punitive authority shall be exercised more appropriately and expeditiously through the introduction of pretrial arrangement proceedings and state-appointed counsel.

#### Promoting Translation of Japanese Laws

Translation of Japanese laws shall be promoted in order to build a foundation for facilitating international transactions and promoting direct foreign investment.

### Reform of the Legal Community

#### Education System Reform for the Legal Community

Cultivate the legal community through law schools, the national bar examination, and legal training.

#### Increasing the Number of Legal Professionals

Cultivate the legal community in terms of both quality and quantity, and increase the number of legal professionals.

### Establishment of the Foundations of Justice Among Citizens

#### Lay Judge System -“Saiban-in System”

A system in which citizens participate in criminal trials. commenced May 21, 2009

#### Promotion of Law-Related Education

Understand the significance of law and judicial process, and acquire ways of thinking that support a free and just society.

## Promotion of Translation of Japanese Laws

The Ministry of Justice is working to translate Japanese law into a foreign language and make them available online, with English translations of more than 590 laws available on the Japanese Law Translation website, created specifically for this purpose. In addition, with the cohesive translation of Japanese law as its goal, the Ministry of Justice has compiled and published the Standard Legal Terms Dictionary as a guideline, with bilingual entries for legal terms in both Japanese and English.

The Ministry hopes to continue publishing revised editions of

the dictionary and information on English translations of the law in subsequent additions to this website in the future as well.

 **The Japanese Law Translation website**  
<http://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp> 

## Establishing a New Criminal Justice System that Keeps Pace with the Times

With regard to the criminal justice system, a variety of reforms, such as the Saiban-in (lay judge) system, have been advanced as part of reform judicial system reform. On the other hand, discussions on reform have highlighted problems, such as procedural methods for investigations and trials suitable to this new era, which remain on the agenda to be examined in the future.

Under these circumstances, questions have been raised about whether the criminal justice system methods for investigations and trials may be too dependent on interrogations and confession statements. In order for the system to fully achieve its goal of ensuring the safe and secure livelihood of citizens, it is necessary to examine diverse issues and to build a new criminal justice system based on such suggestions.

In May 2011, in order to establish a new criminal justice system that keeps pace with the times, the Minister of Justice called on the Legislative Council of the Ministry of Justice to deliberate ways to develop substantive criminal and procedural law relating to criminal cases, and in a report submitted to the Minister in September 2014, the Council delivered two principles: (1) the moderation and the diversification of evidence-gath-

ering and (2) the improvement of trial procedure.

Based on this report, the Ministry of Justice prepared and submitted a proposal for a bill to revise the Code of Criminal Procedure and other codes to the 189th session of the Diet. This bill includes nine items necessary for the new criminal justice system: i) introducing audiovisual recording systems for interrogations, ii) introducing a prosecutorial agreement system for cooperation in investigations and trials, iii) rationalizing and streamlining the interception of electronic communication, iv) clarifying elements for consideration concerning whether to admit discretionary bail, v) improving legal assistance by defense counsels, vi) broadening information disclosure systems, vii) introducing measures for protecting victims and witnesses, viii) raising statutory penalties of crimes related to obstruction of justice, and ix) introducing measures to simplify and accelerate trials when defendants admit their guilt. The bill incorporates all the items mentioned above into the present criminal justice system and aims to establish a more moderate and more effective criminal justice system.

The law was enacted into law in May 2016. Parts of it have already been enforced, with the rest coming into force in stages.

## Enrichment and Development of Law-Related Education

### Law-Related Education

Law-related education aims to enable citizens who are not legal professionals to understand laws, the judicial system, and the values that underlie them.

### The Importance of Law-Related Education

Following the reforms in various fields and deregulation in Japan, it has become even more crucial to prevent disputes and solve them fairly based on law once they occur. Furthermore, as is symbolized by the lay judge system(see page 24), it is essential for every citizen to take an active role in the judicial system so that it is supported nationally. This has made law-related

education, which aims to give citizens a deeper understanding of laws and the judicial system, even more important.

The Courses of Study, the national curriculum standard, provides that students study the basic concepts of laws, the significance of public involvement in judicial proceedings, and the importance of contract.

Considering the importance of law-related education, the Ministry of Justice is working on its improvement and development, and will continue efforts to improve the content of law-related education at schools and other places in cooperation with Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, and other relevant organizations.

education, which aims to give citizens a deeper understanding of laws and the judicial system, even more important.

### The Law-Related Education Promotion Council

The Law-Related Education Promotion Council established by the Ministry of Justice aims to increase opportunities to learn about law and the judicial system and to promote law-related education in schools through such activities as developing teaching materials for law-related education.

The Ministry of Justice will continue its efforts to enhance and develop law-related education for citizens, especially those involved in education.

(Law-Related Education mascot, "Hourisu-kun")



Hourisu-kun was chosen by popular vote. Hourisu-kun plays an active role in law-related teaching materials and more to help make it more familiar to the general public.

## Saiban-in System

Commenced May 21, 2009, saiban-in is a system in which jurors selected from the general public participate in the criminal trials for serious cases. The jurors, along with professional judges, determine whether the defendant is guilty and what the sentence should be.

This system will make the justice system more familiar to citizens.

The Ministry of Justice has conducted public relations in order to deepen citizen understanding of this system.

### Appointment Procedure

#### Around November

Persons selected by lot as next year's candidates for jurors are notified of their selection.

※At this stage the candidates do not need to appear in the court.

#### About six weeks before the trial

The candidates who have been further selected by lot for each trial will be notified of the date of their court appearance by writ of summons.

#### The day of the appointment procedure

Six jurors will be appointed through procedure at court.

### Duties of jurors

#### Trial

Jurors hear witness testimonies and examine the evidence.

#### Deliberations

Jurors and professional judges deliberate and determine together whether the defendant is guilty and what the sentence will be.

#### Judgment

The presiding judge renders the judgment.



A courtroom for jury trials



Deliberation room

 **For more information about the system, please refer to our website**  
[http://www.moj.go.jp/keiji1/saibanin\\_index.html](http://www.moj.go.jp/keiji1/saibanin_index.html) 

# 3 Realization of Basic Rights for People

## Legal Affairs Bureau

### Responsibilities of the Legal Affairs Bureau

As a regional organization of the Ministry of Justice, the Legal Affairs Bureau is responsible for civil administrative affairs that protect the property and identity of citizens, such as registration, family register, nationality, and deposits, as well as litigation work relevant to the interests of the State and the human rights affairs that protect basic human rights.



Tokyo Legal Affairs Bureau

### Organization of the Legal Affairs Bureau

The Legal Affairs Bureaus are divided into 8 blocks nationwide, with a Legal Affairs Bureau in charge of each block (8 bureaus), and placed under these Legal Affairs Bureaus are the District Legal Affairs Bureaus, which are generally responsible for prefectural units (42 bureaus).

Moreover, Branch District Legal Affairs Bureaus and Branch Offices have been placed under the Legal Affairs Bureaus and District Legal Affairs Bureaus.

The Legal Affairs Bureaus, District Legal Affairs Bureaus and Branch District Legal Affairs Bureaus are responsible for registration, family register, nationality, deposit office deposits, litigation, and human rights affairs, while Branch Offices are mainly responsible for registration.



State of the Legal Affairs Bureau

**Q** For further details, please check the Legal Affairs Bureau website.  
<http://houmukyoku.moj.go.jp/homu/static/index.html>

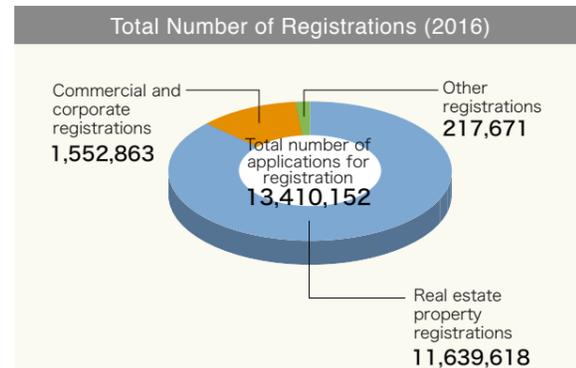
## System for Documenting Your Rights

**Registration** (This system creates a public register on property and rights for the Legal Affairs Bureau and announces it to the public.)

### Protecting Assets:

#### Real Estate Property Registration

Real Estate Property Registration is a system that records the actual condition of our important property, including the location and area of land and buildings, the name and address of the owner, and the rights involved in a public book called a registry in a way that anyone can understand so as to create safe, smooth real estate dealings.



### Inheritance Registration for the Future

Registering inheritance clarifies rights regarding estate and enables you to sell property that you have acquired through inheritance immediately or take out a mortgage as collateral.

On the other hand, if real estate is inherited multiple times, it may take a considerable amount of time to identify the heir, with high procedural costs and fees for the inheritance registration. If the inheritance process takes too much time, it might bring you unforeseen disadvantages, such as being unable to sell your real property immediately even though you would like to.

In order to secure your rights as well as the rights of future generations, we recommend you register your inheritance.

### Define Your Parcel of Land Clearly: Creating a Registry Office Designated Map

In order to clarify the exact location and dimensions of registered land, the registry office includes in the registration documents a map called a Registry Office Designated Map, created by high-precision surveying. However, since maintenance of Registry Office Designated Maps is insufficient because many registry offices use old maps created in the Meiji era, experts with specialized knowledge and many years of experience in the registry office have promoted the creation of Registry Office Designated Maps around the country.



Old Map



Registry Office Designated Map

### Economic Activity and Registry Office Designated Maps

When the land around Roppongi Hills was redeveloped, it took considerable time and money to define land parcel boundaries because only the old map existed.

In order to prevent such problems, a highly accurate Registry Office Designated Map is required. The development of Registry Office Designated Maps supports smoother economic activities such as land development.

### Solving Boundary Disputes -Parcel Boundary Demarcation-

Parcel Boundary Demarcation is a system in which, based on requests from registered landowners, Registrars for Parcel Boundary Demarcation specify the location of land boundaries on-site based on the opinion of external experts called Parcel Boundary Examiners. Registrars for Parcel Boundary Demarcation do not make decide new boundaries, but rather clarify original boundaries set at the time of registration after conducting a range of investigations, including field research and surveys.

When issues regarding parcel boundaries arise, use of this system makes it possible to resolve of the problem without filing for litigation promptly.



Public awareness poster for the Parcel Boundary Demarcation system

### What is a Parcel Boundary?

A parcel boundary is a line that defines the position and dimensions of the land at the time of registration. The parcel boundary cannot be changed through agreements between the owners.

### Commercial and Corporate Registration

Companies play an indispensable role in the economic activity of our country, and must obtain the corporate status needed to hold the legal rights and upon which such economic activities are premised through commercial registration. Thus, commercial registration is an important system that serves as a basis for the economic activities of companies in order to ensure safe and smooth transactions. The Companies Act was enacted on May 1, 2006, and contains provisions to make corporate management more effective and flexible to ensure that corporate management remains open and sound and amends company classifications from the point of view of consumers.

### Adult Guardianship System and Adult Guardianship Registration System

The Adult Guardianship System is designed to protect and support those unable to make decisions for themselves due to conditions such as dementia, intellectual disability, or psychiatric disorders, by appointing a guardian to handle affairs, such as managing assets or entering into contracts, on their behalf.

In the Adult Guardianship Registration system, a registrar registers the authority of the adult guardians appointed by the court, and registers the details of voluntary guardian contracts made by notarial deed, and this information is made public in the form of a certificate.

### Efforts to Implement Registration

In addition to the above-mentioned legal systems, we have promoted various measures to establish a registration system appropriate to today's advanced information society, including enhancing the organization of personnel working in clerical registration, establishing work processing systems such as mechanization and streamlining of office work, optimizing registration office placement, and improving government buildings.

Also, in order to meet the needs of today's IT advances, we have introduced a registry information service through which registered information can be verified online and an electronic certification system based on commercial registry, and have also made available online registration applications for real estate property, commerce and incorporation, transfer of assigned movables, transfer of receivables, and adult guardianship registration.

### ◆ Family Registration

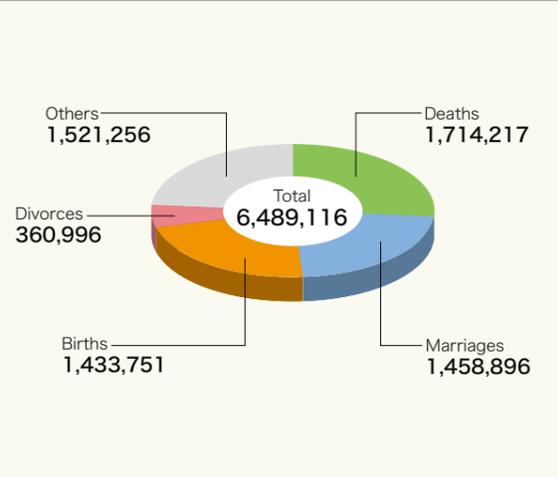
Family registration is a system that notarizes kinship of a person from birth until death, are made for every Japanese national, and are the only public document that notarizes a person's Japanese nationality. Family registration is handled by each city, town or village, but the State (Director of the Legal Affairs Bureau or the District Legal Affairs Bureau) gives advice, suggestions or instructions to ensure that registration is performed in a smooth, proper, and uniform manner throughout the country.

In recent years, the existence of people for whom a birth certificate has not been issued and are thus not entered in a family register has become social issue. Therefore, the Ministry of Justice has posted an explanation of the procedure for entering such persons in a family register on the Ministry of Justice website.

([http://www.moj.go.jp/MINJI/minji04\\_00034.html](http://www.moj.go.jp/MINJI/minji04_00034.html))

Meanwhile, starting May 1, 2008, the Family Register Act restricts cases in which a third person can request the issuance of a copy of a family register, and stipulates that identification must be shown when the applicant submits information for registration.

Statistics on Family Registration (from Apr. 2016 to Mar. 2017)



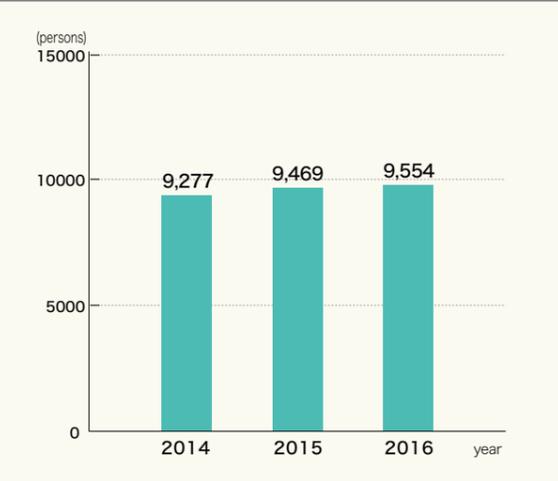
### ◆ Nationality

Nationality is the qualification of an individual to be a national of a particular country. The Ministry of Justice performs various functions related to Japanese nationality, including the following.

- 1 Work related to naturalization when a foreign national wishes to acquire Japanese nationality
- 2 Work related to applications for acquisition of Japanese nationality
- 3 Work related to applications for renouncement of Japanese nationality
- 4 Work related to the choice of nationality by a person who has dual nationality
- 5 Work related to recognition of Japanese nationality
- 6 Consultation concerning nationality

An amended Nationality Act was enacted on January 1, 2009, which has changed the conditions for acquiring Japanese nationality under the provision of the third article of the Nationality Act, and has established new penal regulations.

Total Number of Naturalizations Approved

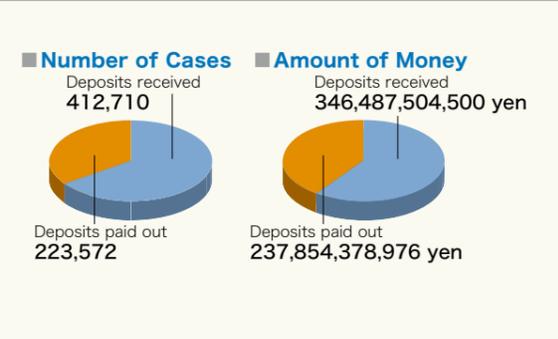


### ◆ Deposits

The deposit system is designed to accomplish certain legal objectives by submitting money or negotiable securities to national organizations called deposit offices, entrusting management to the deposit office, who ultimately allows the rights holder to acquire the assets.

An online deposit application system has been implemented in response to IT advances in today's society, and in an effort to reduce the burden on applicants, deposit applications for pending cases can be made easily by presenting a deposit card, and a large number of deposit applications can be made at the same time using a dedicated application system tool.

Number of Deposits (from Apr. 2016 to Mar. 2017)



### ◆ Notary System

Notarization is a system under which a notary, a State agent whose function is to officially certify legal matters related to the legal life of a private person, such as contracts, certifies matters as prescribed by law by such means as creating documents. By having a notary participate in the preparation of the contract in advance and check the legality and the validity of the contents, this system guarantees the protection of individual's rights and helps prevent possible future legal disputes, and in this sense, is a preventive justice system.

Notaries are commissioned by the persons or parties involved to create notarized documents such as wills, certify private instruments and articles of incorporation, and attaching a

certified date.

With regard to digital documents, notaries can certify private documents, attach certified dates, and save or certification of digital information (electric notary system).

Notaries are appointed, instructed, and supervised by the Minister of Justice (Legal Affairs Bureau directors, District Legal Affairs Bureau directors). About 500 notaries are working in about 300 notary offices throughout the country.

#### PICK UP!

#### Improvement of Basic Civil Laws



**Q The world is changing rapidly in terms of living environment and more. Will laws be reviewed?**

**A** There are various fundamental laws on civil affairs, such as the Civil Code, the Commercial Code, the Companies Act, and the Code of Civil Procedure, which stipulate the basic rules for citizen's daily lives and economic transactions, the family system, and judicial proceedings. Recently in Japan, socioeconomic circumstances have changed significantly, with great diversification in the public, which is why the Ministry of Justice is conducting necessary examinations and reviews to make the fundamental civil laws that can handle these changes and are well-suited to the current era. The Ministry also delivers its views on bills governed by other ministries and agencies regarding consistency with fundamental law from a position of jurisdiction over basic civil law.

#### ● Civil Code

In 2016, a partial amendment was made to the Civil Code to shorten the six-month remarriage waiting period to 100 days following a decision of unconstitutionality in a case judged by the Supreme Court on December 16th, 2015.

In 2017, the Civil Code was revised, reviewing the overall regulations related to credit.

Furthermore, we are currently examining possibilities for a review of codes related to lowering the age of majority, raising the

age at which women can marry, and inheritance.

#### ● Commercial Code

In 2014, amendments were made to the Company Act with the aim of strengthening corporate governance, and we are currently examining possibilities for a further review of rules concerning corporate governance.

Regarding the commercial code, the Ministry is currently preparing for a review of regulations governing transport and maritime commerce (corporate activities involving the use of seafaring ships, such as sea transport).

#### ● Civil Procedural Laws

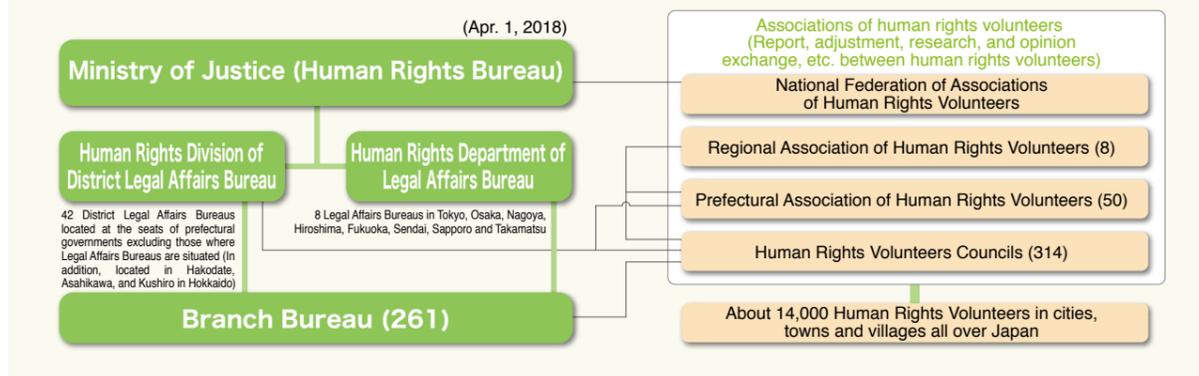
In 2013, in accordance with Japan's adoption of statutes concerning civil aspects of international child abduction (Hague Convention), we have passed laws necessary for enacting the Convention (Act for Implementation of the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction).

Also, regarding civil procedural laws, we are currently discussing the development of provisions on international jurisdiction concerning human resource lawsuits and domestic incidents, as well as a review of the Civil Execution Act.



## Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (Human Rights Counseling, Investigation and Remedy Measures Human Rights Awareness Raising, and More)

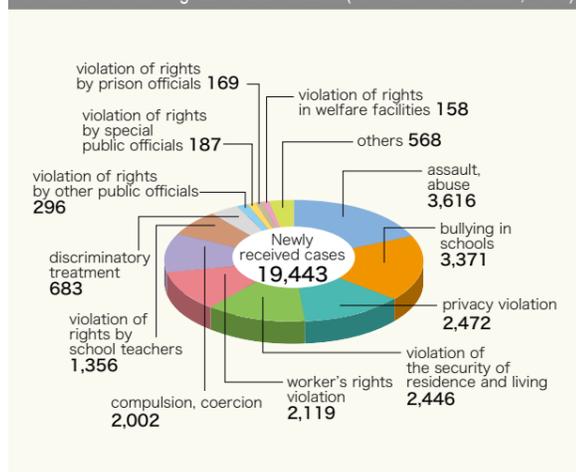
Chart of Human Rights Bodies of the Ministry of Justice



### Investigation and Remedy Measures for Human Rights Violation Cases

There are various human rights violation cases (cases where human rights violations are suspected), including assault and abuse of women, children, and the elderly; bullying at schools; compulsion and coercion in the forms of sexual harassment, power harassment, and stalking; and online defamation and invasion of privacy. The Human Rights Bodies have taken measures to seek a remedy and prevent damages in human rights violation cases, such as providing assistance to victims (introducing relevant authorities or organizations, giving legal advice, etc.), conciliating the parties involved, as well as providing "instruction" and "recommendations" to the other party when violation of human rights is recognized.

Number of Human Rights Violation Cases (from Jan. 1 to Dec.31, 2016)



### Awareness-Raising for Human Rights

Raising awareness for human rights involves making citizens understand the necessity and importance of respecting human rights and disseminating these ideas, and is one of the most important duties of the Human Rights Bodies.

#### Awareness-Raising Activities

A variety of methods are used to raise wider awareness among citizens, but in general, priority targets on which to focus these activities are set, using various events including symposiums, lectures, and movie viewings, as well as mass media such as TV, radio and the internet to raise awareness.



poster "STOP! HATE SPEECH"

#### Awareness-Raising Activities Aimed at Children

"National Essay Contest on Human Rights for Junior High School Students"

The National Essay Contest on Human Rights for Junior High School Students is an awareness-raising activity designed to en-

able junior high school students to deepen their understanding of the importance and necessity of respect for human rights and to foster awareness of human rights through writing essays on human rights issues.

#### "Human Rights Lectures"

The human rights lectures is an awareness-raising activity for children aimed at nurturing compassion and understanding the preciousness of life by creating opportunities to think about such topics as bullying. The lecture targets mainly elementary and junior high school students, and is held with human rights volunteers across the country playing a central role.

#### "The Human Rights Flower Campaign"

The Human Rights Flower Campaign is an awareness-raising activity carried out mainly for elementary school children in which children grow flower seeds or bulbs through cooperation, helping them realize the preciousness of life and gain kindness and compassion.



Human rights lectures



Human Rights Flower Campaign

### Human Rights Counseling

Human rights counseling is available for all kinds of human rights problems, with counselors providing advice depending on the content. When human rights violations are suspected, the human rights bodies initiate an investigation in accordance with the consuler's consent. The counseling services are free of charge, require no difficult procedures, and strictly confidential.

#### Human Rights Counseling Centers

Human rights counseling centers are permanently installed at Legal Affairs Bureaus, District Legal Affairs Bureaus and their branches across the nation, with interview-style counseling, phone counseling, and online counseling available, as well as Human Rights Counseling Center for Foreigners, which provides counseling through interpreters for foreigners unable to speak Japanese fluently.

#### Children's Rights SOS Mini-Letters

Legal Affairs Bureaus and District Legal Affairs Bureaus nationwide have actively responded to consultations from children through "Children's Rights SOS Mini-Letters" (letter paper with a pre-stamped envelope), which are distributed to elementary and junior high school students nationwide as part of an effort to solve human rights problems involving children, such as bullying and corporal punishment at school and domestic child abuse.



Children's Rights SOS Mini-Letters (for elementary school students)



(Human Rights Campaign Character)

### Counseling Services

Human Rights Hotline	0570-003-110 (nationwide)
Children's Rights Hotline	0120-007-110 (nationwide toll-free number)
Women's Rights Hotline	0570-070-810 (nationwide)
Foreign-language Human Rights Hotline	0570-090-911 (nationwide)



<http://www.jinken.go.jp/>

Human Rights Counseling Services on the Internet

### Human Rights Volunteers

Human Rights Volunteers are "Counseling Partners in Your Town" recommended by the mayor and appointed by the Minister of Justice. The system of Human Rights Volunteers was introduced in 1948 based on the concept that the government and citizens should work together to protect human rights of local residents, and there

are currently about 14,000 Human Rights Volunteers (about 6,000 of whom are women) placed in municipalities across the nation working to solve human rights problems through raising awareness and providing counseling on human rights in cooperation with Legal Affairs Bureau and District Legal Affairs Bureau officials.

## Legal Services

### Attorney Certification System

In order to obtain the attorney qualifications, a person is generally required to complete a legal apprentice training course after passing the national bar examination, but an exception to this are the attorney qualifications through the Attorney Certification System with the approval of the Minister of Justice given to those who have passed the national bar examination and have acquired a certain level of actual legal practice experience in a corporation.

The Ministry of Justice is responsible for work concerning the certification of attorney qualifications.

### Gaikokuho-Jimu-Bengoshi (Registered Foreign Lawyers)

The Gaikokuho-Jimu-Bengoshi system is designed to permit persons qualified as lawyers in foreign states to handle specific legal business in Japan as a registered foreign lawyer, without having to retake qualification examinations.

To become a registered foreign lawyer, the qualified foreign lawyers must be approved by the Minister of Justice in accordance with the Act on Special Measures Concerning the Handling of Legal Services by Foreign Lawyers, and must also register on the Roll of Registered Foreign Lawyers kept by the Japan Federation of Bar Association.

The Ministry of Justice is responsible for work concerning the approval of qualifications for registered foreign lawyers.

### Claim Management and Collection Companies (Servicers)

In order to promote the disposal of non-performing loans and thereby contribute to the sound development of the national economy, the Act on Special Measures Concerning the Claims Servicing Business (Servicer Act; Act No. 126 of 1998) was enacted on February 1, 1999 as an exception to the Attorney Act.

Servicers licensed by the Minister of Justice are allowed to manage and collect specified monetary claims provided in the Servicer Act.

The Ministry of Justice is responsible for reviewing approvals of claim management and collection, as well as for supervising servicers to ensure appropriate practices through on-site inspections.

### Certified Dispute Resolution Business Operators

The Act on Promotion of Use of Alternative Dispute Resolution, enacted on April 1, 2007 as part of the reform of the judicial system, has introduced a system in which the Minister of Justice certifies private dispute resolution services (conciliation and intercession services performed by private businesses on a civil dispute), when legal criteria and requirements are met and the service is deemed appropriate, to promote the use of alternative dispute resolution processes (procedures for the resolution of a civil dispute between parties who seek, with the involvement of a fair third party, a resolution without using legal procedures).

Certified dispute resolution business operators (private busi-

nesses certified by the Minister of Justice) resolve disputes, utilizing professional knowledge and experience to accurately meet the diverse needs of citizens.

The number of certified dispute resolution business operators increased from 10 in FY 2007 when the system was launched to about 150 in FY 2017, with the area of disputes handled growing more diversified and accessibility to the system further improved.

The Ministry of Justice is responsible for work concerning the certification of private dispute resolution services and undertaking various efforts to ensure that procedures for conciliation taken by certified dispute resolution operators are used extensively as an accessible means of resolving disputes.



### Judicial Scriveners

Judicial scriveners are legal experts whose purpose is to help protect the rights and interests of citizens, and who register real estate and commercial registration on behalf of the client, as well as prepare documents for the court. Since 2003, judicial scriveners, certified by the Minister of Justice after completing the designated training, may engage in civil procedures on behalf of clients at summary courts. Furthermore, since 2006, they may undertake proceedings as representatives in identifying registered land parcel boundary demarcations within a certain range.

The Civil Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Justice is responsible for the judicial scriveners system.

### Land and House Investigators

Land and house investigators contribute to the clarification of rights of the people related to real estate, and take charge of necessary investigations, surveys, and application procedures of lands and buildings for registering real estate on behalf of a client. Since 2006, land and house investigators approved by the Minister of Justice after completing a certain training to act as agents in proceedings to identify registered land parcel sections may undertake proceedings for solving civil disputes originating from unclear registration of land parcel sections, and dispute resolution business operators engaged in proceedings must be designated by the Minister of Justice, with operations carried out jointly with attorneys-at-law.

The Civil Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Justice is responsible for the land and house investigators system.

## Implementation of Comprehensive Legal Support by the Japan Legal Support Center

### What is the Comprehensive Legal Support Plan?

The Comprehensive Legal Support Act was approved at the 2004 ordinary Diet session. The Act is based on the Comprehensive Legal Support Plan designed to provide all citizens in Japan with necessary information and services for legal solutions to both civil and criminal disputes so that the justice system may be more accessible to citizens.

### Japan Legal Support Center (Houterasu)

The Japan Legal Support Center (Houterasu) is a corporation established within the framework of an independent administrative agency and forms the core of the Comprehensive Legal Support Plan, with the Ministry of Justice as its competent ministry.

Houterasu was established in April 2006 with the purpose of promptly and properly implementing operations related to comprehensive legal support, and commenced its operations in October of the same year. The popular name Houterasu, a play on words meaning either "shining a light on law" or "law terrace", reflects the desire to "shed light on the path to solving legal troubles for the confused" and "to be a kind of sunny terrace where people can relax."

### Outline of the Operations of the Japan Legal Support Center (Houterasu)

The principal work of Japan Legal Support Center (Houterasu) consists of the following five services as prescribed in Article 30, Paragraph 1 of the Comprehensive Legal Support Act:

- 1 Information Services
- 2 Civil Legal Aid
- 3 Legal Aid for Criminal Defense
- 4 Measures for Areas with Limited Legal Services
- 5 Support for Victims of Crime

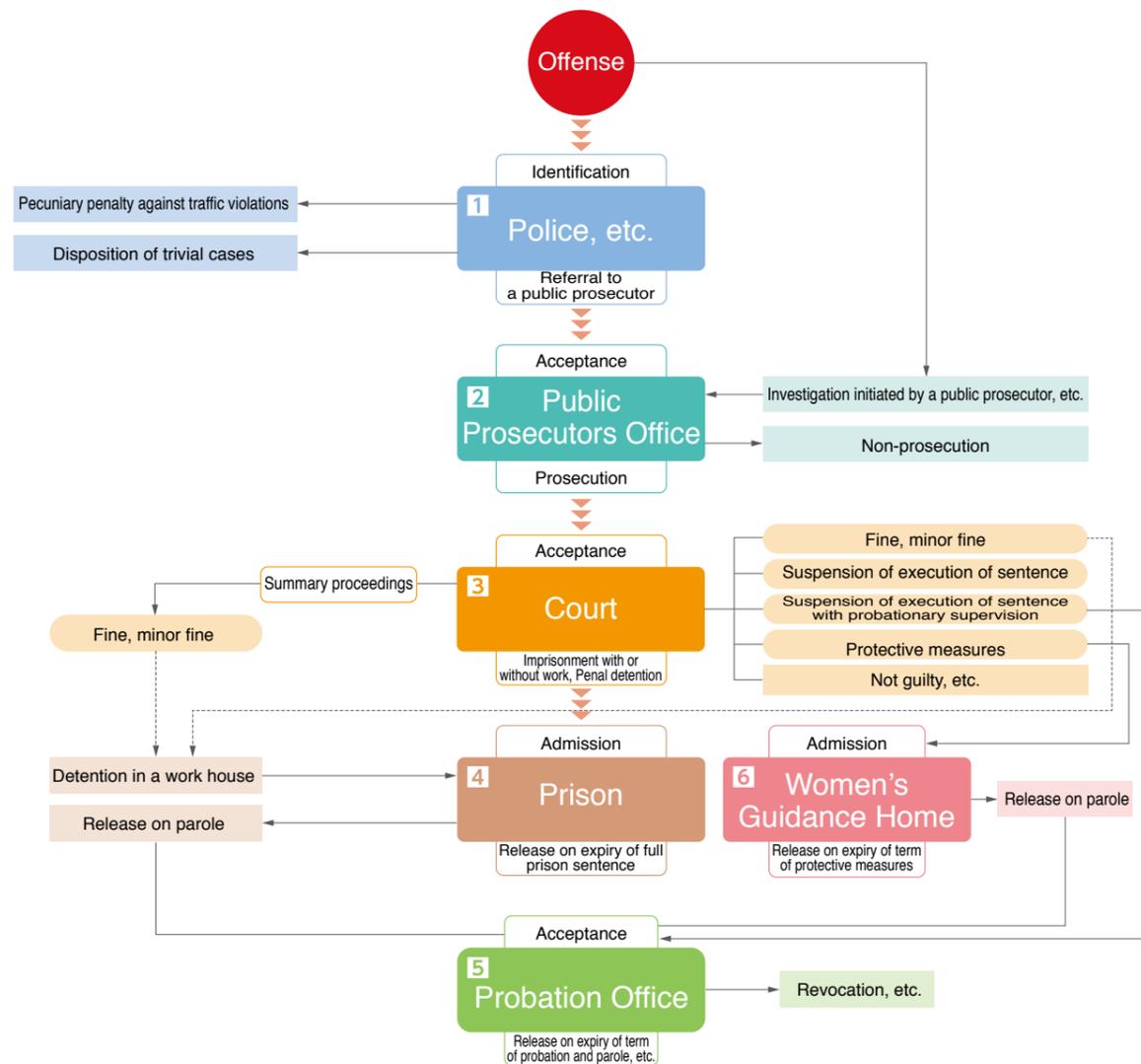
Building cooperating with relevant organizations required for these five core services is also part of the work at Houterasu. Moreover, Houterasu may also provide services entrusted by national and local governments or non-profit organizations, provided this does not hinder these core services (Article 30, Paragraph 2).



# 4 Enforcement of Proper Criminal Policy

## Process of Criminal Cases Committed by Adults

■ Process of Criminal Cases Committed by Adults (Figure 1)



● Figure 1 shows the process of criminal offenses committed by adults.

### 1 Police

All cases in which the police arrest suspects and conduct necessary investigations are, in principle, transferred to public prosecutors.

### 2 Public Prosecutors Office

Public prosecutors conduct necessary investigations on cases transferred from the police and determine whether or not to indict the accused based on the law and evidence.

At times, they themselves may detect criminal cases or conduct investigations on cases that have been charged or accused.

### 3 Court

The courts hold hearings at public trials, and when they recognize the accused as guilty, the courts hand down a sentence, such as the death penalty, penal servitude, imprisonment, or a fine. In the case of penal servitude or imprisonment for three years or less, prison terms may be suspended due to extenuating circumstances, and probation may be given during the period of suspended sentence.

In the case of a relatively minor offense, the court may decide to examine the case through summary proceedings as long as the accused has no objection.

### 4 Prison

After the accused is convicted, the punishment will be administered under the direction of public prosecutors. As a general rule, punishment, including imprisonment, with or without prison work, or detention is enforced at penal institutions such as prisons. Penal institutions help inmates to reform and re-integrate into the community through correctional treatment.

Those who are incapable of paying the full amount of a penalty or fine will be detained in a workhouse attached to a penal institution.

### 5 Probation Office

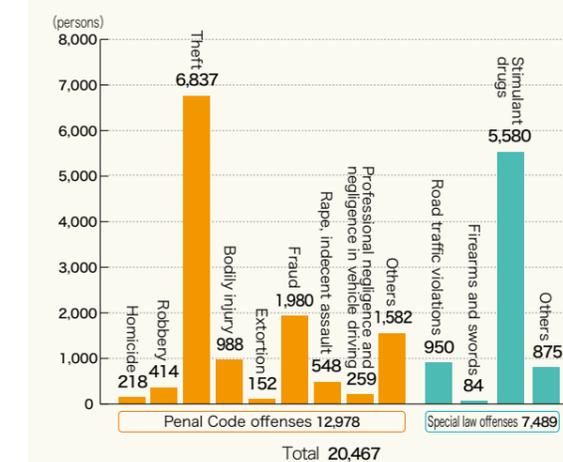
Inmates may be released on parole in accordance with a decision by the regional parole board even before their sentence ends, and such parolees are placed under probationary supervision while on parole. Those given a suspended sentence on the condition of probation will be placed under probationary supervision during the suspension period as well.

These parolees receive guidance and assistance from probation officers and volunteers probation officers at probation offices for rehabilitation and a smooth return to society.

### 6 Women's Guidance Home

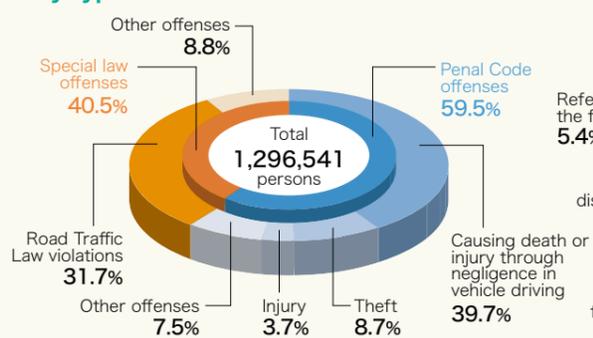
Adult females taken into custody for violating the Anti-Prostitution Act are detained in women's guidance homes and are placed on probation when they are granted parole release.

Number of Newly Committed Inmates, by Offense (2016)

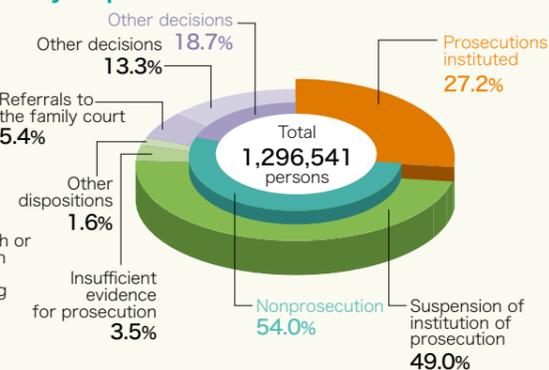


Cases Handled at Public Prosecutors Offices Nationwide (2016)

### ■ By type and name of offense



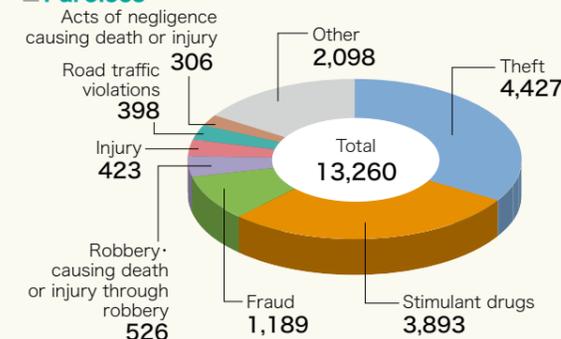
### ■ By dispositions rendered



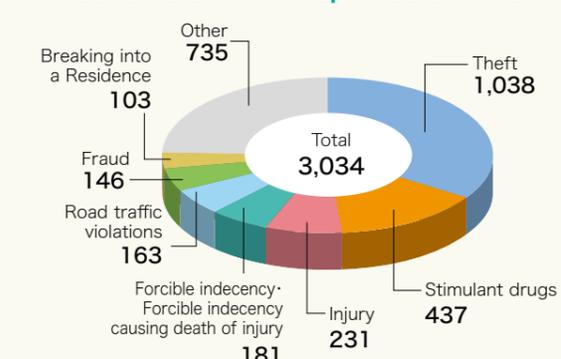
●The proportion is rounded off to the first decimal places. Therefore, the sum of the composition rates do not add up to 100.0.

Number of Persons Newly Commencing Their Probation/Parole According to Offense Types (2016)

### ■ Parolees



### ■ Probationers under Suspended Sentence

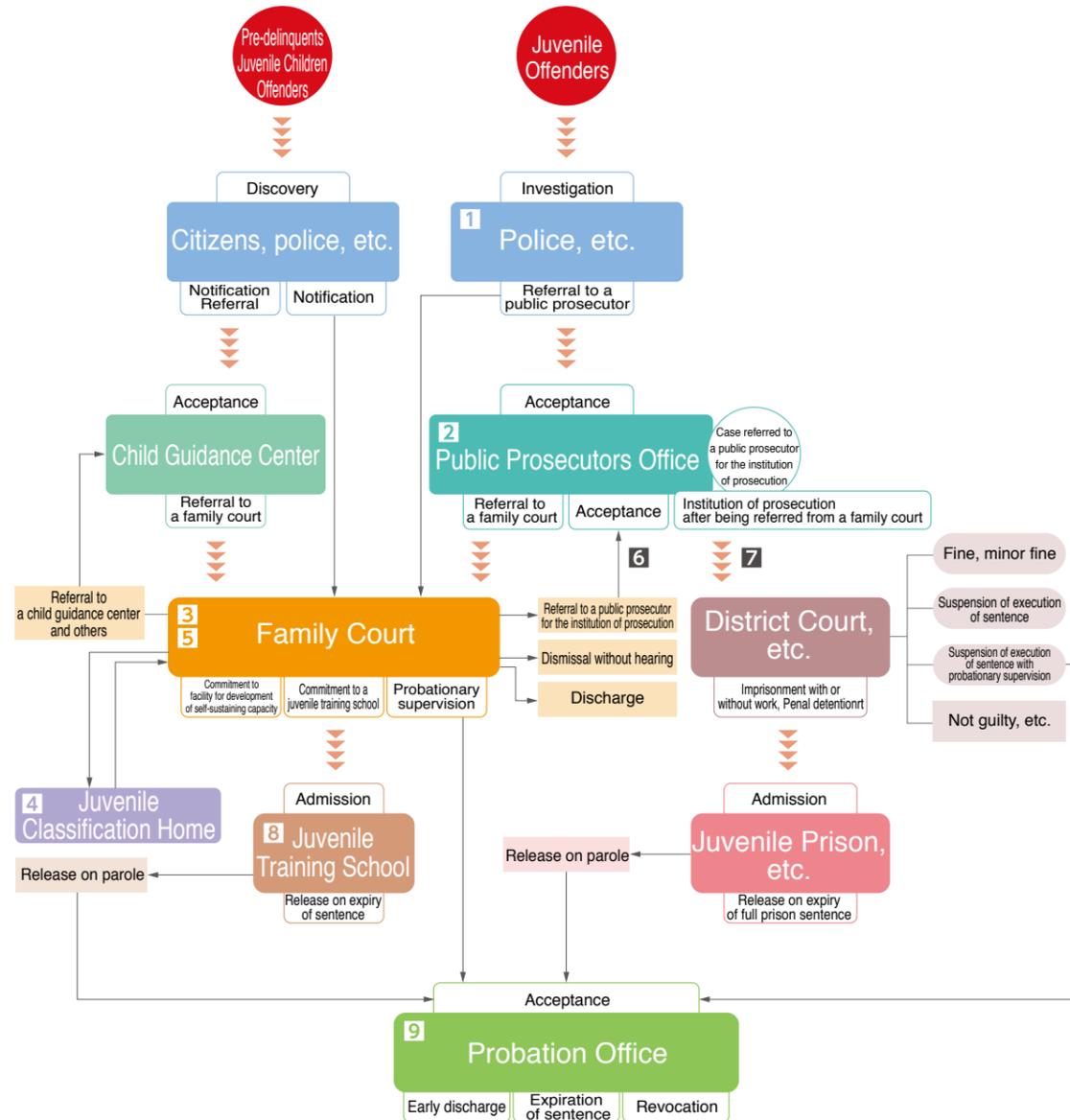


●Parolees : Persons who are allowed to be released on parole from a penal institution

●Probationers under Suspended Sentence : Persons who have been placed under probationary supervision with suspended sentence by a court decision

## Handling Juvenile Crimes and Delinquencies

■ Process for Juvenile Delinquents (Figure 2)



● Figure 2 is a flowchart of proceedings for juvenile delinquents.

**1 Police**

When juvenile suspects are arrested by the police, the cases are in principle transferred to public prosecutors after investigations are complete.

**2 Public Prosecutors Office**

When public prosecutors suspect juveniles of committing crimes, or have good reason to refer them to family court for pre-delinquency (juvenile delinquents with behavioral problems that stop short of crime yet may lead to crime and need to be taken into custody), the relevant cases will be transferred to the family court after investigations are complete.

**3 Family Court**

A family court orders investigators to conduct investigations on relevant juveniles, including their dispositions and family backgrounds, and sends them to a juvenile classification home for assessment.

**4 Juvenile Classification Home**

A Juvenile classification home conducts assessments of juveniles based on expertise in medicine and pedagogy, and submits the results to a family court.

**5 Family Court**

When a family court decides that a juvenile has no reason to undergo adjudication procedures, or that adjudication procedures are not appropriate based on the result of the investigation of the dossier, the court elects dismissal without hearing, and when the court finds it reasonable to take adjudication procedures, it employs the closed-door process.

When recognizing delinquency for certain serious incidents becomes necessary, the prosecutor will take part in judgement by family court decision.

If placing the juvenile in protective custody is deemed unnecessary as a result of the adjudication process based on the above-mentioned investigations and assessment of ③ and ④, the court declares the juvenile not to be charged. However, if placing the juvenile in protective custody is deemed necessary, the court decides whether to place them on probation or in a juvenile training school.

**6 Sending Juveniles to Public Prosecutors and Indictment**

When a family court finds it reasonable to impose criminal punishment on those who have committed a crime that deserves the death penalty, penal servitude, or imprisonment, the court sends the case to public prosecutors.

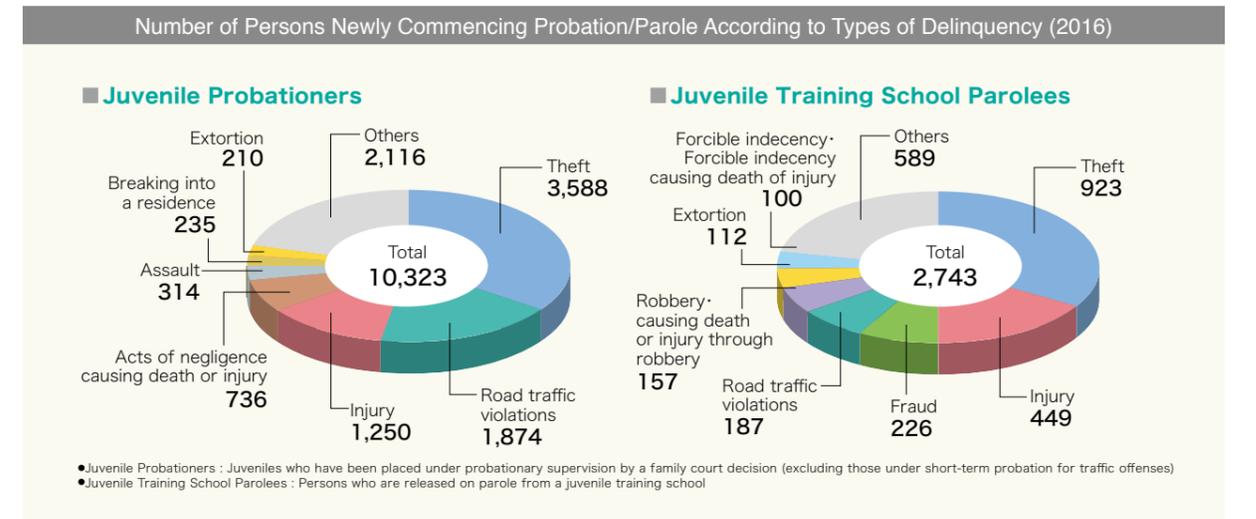
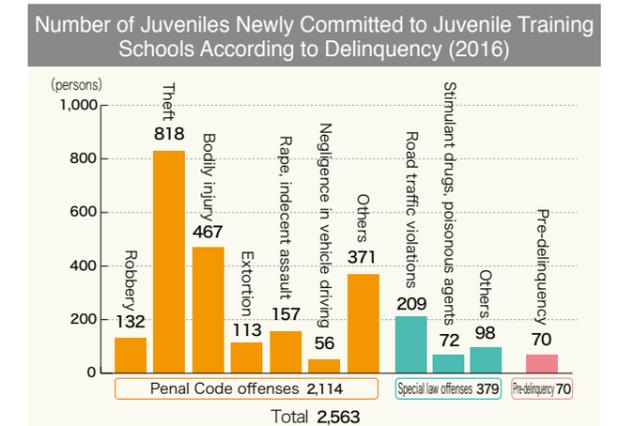
When juveniles aged sixteen or older are accused of killing victims intentionally, the cases are, in principle, sent to public prosecutors who must indict them once they have accepted the case.

**8 Juvenile Training School**

Juveniles given a family court judgment to be sent to a juvenile training school are admitted to any of Type-I, Type-II or Type-III juvenile training schools, where receive correctional education and rehabilitation support as they work toward reform.

**9 Probation Office**

Juvenile delinquents who have been placed on probation by a family court, or those who are provisionally permitted to be released from a juvenile training school, receive guidance and assistance from probation officers and volunteer probation officers for rehabilitation and a smooth return to society.



### Community volunteers supporting correctional facilities

Correctional facilities nationwide are supported by community volunteers, such as volunteer visitors and chaplains.

Volunteer visitors are those who help reformation and rehabilitation as well as smooth re-entry into society of inmates through of counseling, guidance sessions, music instruction, and more.

Chaplains provide religious guidance upon request from inmates according to their religious beliefs in order to ensure freedom of religion.



Volunteer visitors

## What is Offender Rehabilitation?

This is a system carried out in cooperation with the nation and volunteers designed to give guidance and assistance to those who have committed crimes or those who have turned to juvenile delinquency so that they can become sound members of the society.

### Regional Parole Boards

Regional parole boards are located in the eight regions across the country that correspond to the jurisdictional areas of the high courts. The major functions of the boards are to make decisions on parole of inmates of prisons or juvenile training schools, and revoking parole when parolees fail to observe the parole conditions.

### Probation Offices

There are 50 probation offices throughout the country located in each of the district court jurisdiction. Their major function is conducting probationary supervision over juveniles placed on probation by family court decision, those released on parole from prisons or juvenile training schools, and those on probation with suspension of sentence. The probation offices also engage in activities that promote community-based campaigns to prevent crime and delinquency.

### Probation Officers

Probation officers are full-time government officials of the Ministry of Justice who are assigned to either the Secretariat of the Regional Parole Board or to the Probation Office. With expert knowledge on psychology, pedagogy, welfare and sociology, they work to rehabilitate those who have committed crimes or have turned to juvenile delinquency, giving them guidance and assistance in everyday life in collaboration with volunteer probation officers. They also perform crime and delinquency prevention and provide support for crime victims.

### Volunteer Probation Officers

Volunteer probation officers are private citizens commissioned by the Minister of Justice, and there are 48,000 of these officers across the country. As they are familiar with the circumstances and customs of their community, they are able to give effective guidance and assistance to those who have committed crimes or have turned to juvenile delinquency in the community in collaboration with probation officers. In addition, they engage in crime prevention in their community to promote prevention of crime and delinquency, and provide support for crime victims.

Volunteer probation officers have the status of part-time government officers, but do not receive compensation except for the expenses involved in their activities.

### Badge of Volunteer Probation Officers

Designed by the late Sagenji Yoshida, Professor Emeritus at the Tokyo University of the Arts, this badge consists of 18 chrysanthemum petals with a sunflower and the rising sun, with the circle of its contour representing harmony among people and the red cloth representing human heart and passion.



### Offenders Rehabilitation Facilities

Of all the persons who have been placed on parole/probationary supervision or released from prison, offender rehabilitation facilities accommodate those who have no proper place to live and give them living guidance and vocational trainings so that they will be able to live independently at the earliest possible date. There are 103 such facilities in the country, mainly operated by juridical persons for the offender rehabilitation services, which are private foundations approved by the Minister of Justice to run the services in order to facilitate the rehabilitation of offenders.



Exterior of an Offenders Rehabilitation Facility

### Women's Association for Rehabilitation Aid

The Women's Association for Rehabilitation Aid is an organization composed of women volunteers working toward crime prevention as well as rehabilitation for those who have committed crimes or juvenile delinquents from a female perspective in order to build a brighter society, free from crime and delinquency. There are about 163,000 volunteer members across the country engaged not only in crime and delinquency prevention educational activities, but also in a wide range of activities rooted in the community, such as sound upbringing of youth, child-support, rehabilitation support in offender rehabilitation facilities, cooperation in volunteer work with offenders on probation, and visits to prisons and juvenile training schools to encourage inmates.

### BBS Association

The Big Brothers and Sisters Association is a youth volunteer organization that aims to support the healthy growth of juveniles with various difficulties by interacting with them like a friendly older brother or sister. There are about 4,500 BBS members who conduct activities such as "Friendship Activities", which supports the growth and independence of the juveniles by befriending them, and carry out crime prevention to create a crime-free society.

### Cooperative Employers

Cooperative Employers are business owners who employ ex-offenders and juvenile delinquents to help them become independent and rehabilitated. These employers understand the feelings of offenders and provide them with stable jobs, which serves as a tremendous contribution to offenders rehabilitation in society.

There are about 19,000 such cooperating business owners across the country.

### National Centers for Offenders Rehabilitation

The National Center for Offenders Rehabilitation is established and operated to provide parolees from penal institutions or juvenile training schools who cannot secure the necessary social surroundings for smooth reintegration into society from relatives or private-sector offender rehabilitation facilities with lodging at state-established facilities, where probation officers directly provide them with intensive supervision and generous employment assistance, thereby encouraging their rehabilitation and preventing them from committing further offenses.

Among these facilities, organizations that perform selective, specialized treatment in society in accord with the relevant specific problem are called the National Center for Offenders Rehabilitation, while other organizations that provide vocational training, primarily in agriculture, are called the National Center for Offenders Job Training and Employment Support.

The National Centers for Offenders Rehabilitation is established and operated in Kitakyushu and Fukushima City, while the National Centers for Offenders Job Training is established and operated in Hokkaido (Numata-cho) and Ibaraki (Hitachinaka City).

### Become an Offender Rehabilitation Volunteer

Ensuring that those who have committed a crime can get rehabilitation and become law-abiding members of society is a task that cannot be achieved by government alone. The efforts of offender rehabilitation volunteers, including Volunteer Probation Officers, the Women's Association for Rehabilitation Aid, BBS, and Cooperative Employers have been of great help.

If you are interested in participating in such activities, please contact your nearest Parole Office.



The National Center for Offender Rehabilitation in Fukuoka (Kitakyushu City)



The National Center for Offender Job Training and Employment Support in Hokkaido (Numata-cho, Uryu-gun)

### System for Partial Suspension of Sentence

In June 2016 the Act for Partial Revision of the Penal Code and the Act for Partial Suspension of Sentence for Criminals Convicted of Drug Use and Others were enforced to provide suspension of part of a criminal's sentence, and the Partial of Sentence System these laws introduced enable judges to partially suspend sentences for 1-5 years in rendering a sentence of imprisonment with or without labor for terms less than 3 years, with the aim of preventing re-offending and helping offenders to rehabilitate by securing a period of treatment in prison, followed by a longer period of treatment in society.

Under this system, those who have no previous record of sentences heavier than imprisonment without work are put on discretionary probation during the period of the suspended sentence, while those who have been imprisoned with work because of drug use and other substance issues are put on mandatory probation.

## Securing Volunteer Probation Officers

### Current Volunteer Probation Officer System

Volunteer probation officers play an extremely important role in the Japanese offenders rehabilitation system by supporting rehabilitation of offenders in the community and by engaging in publicity campaigns and enlightenment activities to build a brighter community without crime and delinquency. "The Third World Congress on Probation" held in Japan in 2017 also recognized again that the roles of the volunteer probation officers in the community is significant in the field of offenders rehabilitation.

Furthermore, in recent years, public awareness among "the safety and security of the community" and "the prevention of recidivism" is increasing, and therefore it is expected that public interest in and expectations for volunteer probation officers will become higher and higher.

Meanwhile, due to the changes in social circumstances, such as the weakening of interpersonal relationships in the community, it is becoming more difficult to secure suitable persons as volunteer probation officers. Recently there was a downward trend in the number of the volunteer probation officers (quota is 52,500). Due to the trend, securing volunteer probation officers constantly for the future is the most serious issue for the offenders rehabilitation in Japan.

### Efforts of the Ministry of Justice

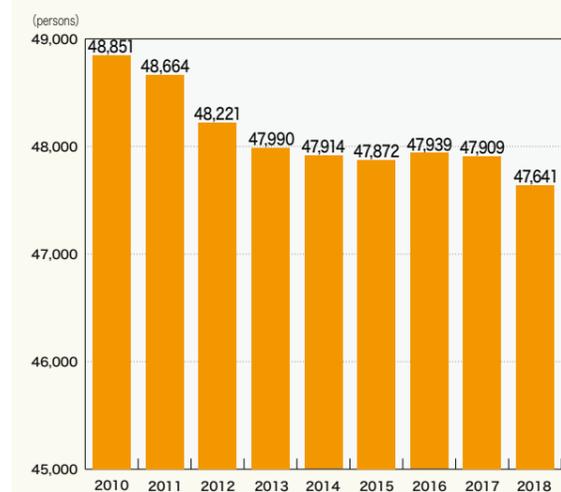
Under these circumstances, the Ministry of Justice is working on various strategies for constantly recruiting the volunteer probation officers and reinforcing the volunteer probation officer system, based on the suggestions written in the report submitted to the Rehabilitation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice by the "Study Group on Improving the Volunteer Probation Officer System" launched in 2011.

For example, the Ministry of Justice supports the local volunteer probation officers associations across the country to hold "Volunteer Probation Officer Candidate Information Meetings" so as to secure appropriate candidates for volunteer probation officers from local residents with various points of view such as a wide range of age groups, including youth, and occupations, and to conduct the "Internship for Volunteer Probation Officer" for local residents to experience the activities of volunteer probation officers.

There are in total 501 "Offenders Rehabilitation Support Centers" nationwide in 2017, which serve as hubs for offenders rehabilitation by the volunteer probation officers, which are planning further enhancement and improvement in the future.

The volunteer probation officer organizations and the national government are working together to secure volunteer probation officers and support for the volunteer probation officers' activities so that Japan can develop a sustainable world-class volunteer probation system.

Changes in the Number of Volunteer Probation Officers (2010-2018)



Offenders Rehabilitation Support Center

## Medical Treatment and Supervision Measures for Persons Who Have Caused Serious Crimes While Insane.

The Medical Treatment and Supervision for Persons Who Have Caused Serious Cases While Insane is a system which gives persons who have committed murder, arson, or other crimes proper medical care, required surveillance, and instruction to prevent them from committing such acts again, and helps them return to society.

The Probation Offices have psychiatric social workers known as Rehabilitation Coordinators who work in collaboration with medical institutions designated by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare and relevant local institutions to promote such individuals' return to society.

## Improvement and Enhancement of Treatment in Correctional Facilities

### Smooth Enforcement of Act on Penal Detention Facilities and Treatment of Inmates and Detainees

The Ministry of Justice conducts appropriate treatment of inmates that respects their human rights based on the Act on Penal Detention Facilities and Treatment of Inmates and Detainees enacted under a total revision of the Prison Law, and to achieve this, the Ministry has striven to improve facilities and human resources, as well as to rationalize and mechanize clerical work.

In addition, considering cases in foreign countries, the Ministry of Justice manages some penal institutions through joint operation between the public and private sectors using the PFI (Private Finance Initiative), which utilizes private capital, ingenuity, and expertise, and in doing so plans to enrich and develop correctional treatment by incorporating programs never seen in conventional prisons, such as the Training Program for Guide Dog Puppies for the Blind in cooperation with the Japan Guide Dog Association Foundation.

The Ministry of Justice is working to implement the Act on Penal Detention Facilities and Treatment of Inmates and Detainees smoothly to prevent recidivism and will contribute to the creation of a safe society where the people can live with peace of mind.

### Enhancement of Assessments of Juveniles and Community Support Activities by Juvenile Classification Homes

To prevent recidivism, juvenile classification homes are working to enhance their ability to assess juveniles by developing and introducing a new assessment method, "Ministry of Justice Case Assessment Tool (MJCA)" in order to grasp the risk of recidivism and educational needs of each juvenile.

The homes are also working to enhance treatment for recidivism by conducting assessment of juveniles under protective measures in response to requests from juvenile training schools and probation offices.

Furthermore, the home provides counseling and consultation services to juveniles and their families on problems related to crime and delinquency (crime, delinquency, misbehavior, family upbringing problems, troubles at work or school, interpersonal problems, etc.). Moreover, staff at the home provide explanations on various topics such as delinquency, crime, child-rearing, or educational and instructional methods for youth at workshops or lectures held at schools or related organizations.

Those interested are welcome to contact a nearby juvenile classification home.

### PICK UP!



### Further Improvement of Juvenile Correction

**Q** Recently, I frequently hear about juvenile crimes on the news. What measures are being taken?

**A** The Ministry of Justice has been strengthening efforts toward preventing recidivism offenses by changing laws.

#### Strengthening Correctional Education Based on New Juvenile Training Schools Act

In June 2015, the New Juvenile Training Schools Act was enacted. Under this act, the Juvenile Training Schools design an individual correctional education plan for each juvenile in accordance with his or her traits and implement programs addressing individual problems such as drug use, sexual delinquency, and family issues. The Juvenile Training Schools also implement vocation guidance for such things as acquiring qualifications for employment and social skills necessary for retaining a job, thus conducting appropriate correctional education aimed at preventing recidivism.

ic support such as helping re-entry or transfer to a local high school, as well as support in finding work and assistance for obtaining accommodations.

#### Performing Appropriate Classification under the Juvenile Classification Act

A new Juvenile Classification Act has also been enacted. This new law makes it possible for juveniles detained in Juvenile Training Schools to spend a certain amount of time in Juvenile Classification Homes specialized in determining the causes behind the juvenile's delinquency and drawing up individual treatment plans that enable more detailed classification.

#### Legal Provisions for Reintegration Support by Juvenile Training Schools

In order to prevent recidivism, it is important not only to provide diverse correctional education, but also to support the smooth reintegration of delinquent juveniles. The New Juvenile Training Schools Act stipulates that Juvenile Training Schools are responsible for providing support for juveniles' reintegration into society. Specifically, they proactively provide academ-

#### Assisting Local Communities With Juvenile Classification Homes

In order to contribute to the prevention of delinquency and crimes in local communities, juvenile classification homes provide local people and those involved in schools and education with counseling based on specialized knowledge and skills.



PICK UP!

## Measures for Smooth and Strict Immigration Examinations

**Q** I have heard that recently there has been a sudden increase in the number of foreign tourists coming to Japan. Have you been taking any measures with regard to the immigration examinations?

**A** In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the number of foreign tourists visiting Japan, and a further increase is expected in the future in anticipation of the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games to be held in Japan. Amid such circumstances, the Ministry of Justice is working to achieve measures included in "The Tourism Nation Promotion Basic Plan" approved in March 2017. It is important that

Immigration Bureau continues proactively working so as to quickly achieve various measures towards creating a tourist-friendly nation, all while implementing measures to prevent terrorists and other persons attempting to stay illegally in Japan from entering at the borders, so that the Immigration Bureau may protect the security of the country and the safety of its citizens.



### Principal Measures

While strict immigration examinations have been implemented for foreign nationals attempting to work illegally in Japan, Immigration has also taken various measures to implement smooth immigration examinations for trouble-free foreign nationals to help create a tourist-friendly nation.

Immigration has introduced devices known as Bio Carts in 15 airports across Japan, enabling fingerprinting and facial photography during the time usually spent waiting during landing examination to obtain personal identification data quickly in the landing examination area and to facilitate the immigration procedures, and strives to promote the use of the automated gates by sending immigration staff to prefectural passport offices in order to implement "automated gate mobile registration".

In addition, a Trusted Traveler Program was launched in November 2016, enabling foreign nationals who pose little risk in terms of immigration control and frequently enter Japan, to use the automated gates as Trusted Travelers, expanding who is eligible to use these automated gates.

Moreover, in an effort to streamline departure and return procedures for Japanese nationals using facial recognition technology, we introduced three initial facial recognition automated gates for return procedures of Japanese nationals at Haneda Airport in October 2017.

In addition, the immigration examination procedures for the increasing number of foreign passengers onboard cruise ships have been streamlined through the introduction of a Landing Permission for Cruise Ship Tourists system (entered into effect on January 1, 2015), which allows foreign cruise ship passengers designated by the Minister of Justice to land through simplified procedures.



Bio Carts



Facial recognition automated gates



Cruise ship examination

## Immigration Control for Japanese and Foreign Nationals

The Immigration Bureau provides equitable control over entry into or departure from Japan of all persons based on the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (hereinafter referred to as "the Immigration Control Act"), etc.

### Departure and Disembarkation (Returning) Examinations

Foreign nationals who intend to enter Japan are required to provide personal identification information (fingerprints and facial photographs), except for those exempt from this requirement, and must be interviewed by an immigration inspector. The immigration inspector checks whether the foreign national meets the conditions for disembarkation, such as whether the passport and visa held by the foreign national are valid, whether

activities to be conducted while in Japan are legitimate and come under a status of residence prescribed in the Appended Tables of the Immigration Control Act, and for certain statuses of residence, the inspector checks whether the foreign national meets the criteria stipulated in the Ministerial Ordinance, and that the foreign national does not fall under the grounds for denial of entry. If the immigration inspector deems these conditions have been met, the foreign national will be permitted to enter Japan. Foreign nationals who intend to depart from Japan must receive confirmation of departure from an immigration inspector.

Immigration inspectors also verify the fact of departure and return of Japanese nationals.

### Making Immigration Examination Speedy! The Automated Gate, Convenient for Overseas Business or Sightseeing Trips

Those going overseas for business or travel will want to know about the automated gates, which make the immigration examination procedures speedy. The automated gate system allows users to go through examination procedures automatically by identifying them by their passports and fingerprints. Completing the user registration for the automated gates before departure lets you go through immigration smoothly using the automated gate, even when immigration is crowded! Japanese nationals, as well as foreign nationals, who meet certain requirements may register to use the automated gates.

For further details, please check the Ministry of Justice website.  
[http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukokukanri/kouhou/nyuukokukanri01\\_00111.html](http://www.moj.go.jp/nyuukokukanri/kouhou/nyuukokukanri01_00111.html)



Automated gates

#### Airports with automated gates

**Narita Airport, Haneda Airport, Chubu Airport and Kansai Airport**

User registration is available at the above four airports, as well as at Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau, Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau and Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau.

### Residency Management of Foreign Nationals

Foreign nationals residing in Japan are allowed to engage in activities based on their status of residence and period of stay decided when entering the country.

If those foreign nationals intend to change their status of residence, extend the period of stay, or obtain permission to engage in activities other than those permitted under the status of residence previously granted, or obtain re-entry permission, they need to go through necessary procedures at the Immigration Bureau. In granting permission for the activities of foreign nationals in Japan, the Immigration Bureau strives to ensure proper residency management of foreign nationals while paying due consideration to the interests of the Japanese people and to the security of Japan.

Starting July 2012, a residency management system for mid-to long-term residents was introduced, under which foreign nationals residing in Japan mid to long-term are issued a residence card when receiving permission relating to residence, such as landing permission, permission to change the status of residence, or permission for extension of the period of stay. This residence card gives such details as the name, date of birth, sex, nationality or region, place of residence, status of residence, and period of stay of the foreign national.

Moreover, the previous alien registration system was abolished with the introduction of this residency management system. For further details, please check the Immigration Bureau website.



For information about the residency management system please refer to the Ministry of Justice Immigration Bureau webpage

[http://www.immi-moj.go.jp/newimmiact\\_1/index.html](http://www.immi-moj.go.jp/newimmiact_1/index.html)

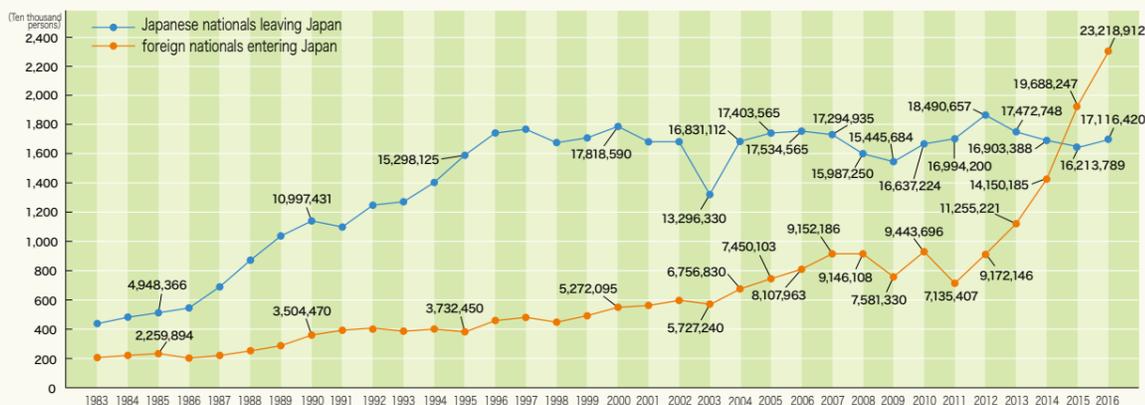


### Deportation

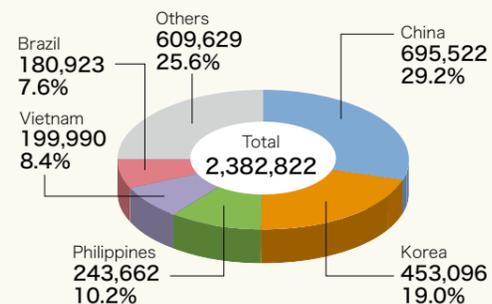
Among foreign nationals residing in Japan, there are those considered undesirable by Japanese society, such as those who have entered or disembarked illegally, those who obtained entry permission but have illegally overstayed their period of stay or are engaged in activities other than those permitted, or those who are imposed certain punishments. The Immigration Bureau handles the prescribed procedures from detection to investigation, and initiates deportation procedures in cases where a final decision has been made to deport foreign nationals of the types mentioned above.

Foreign nationals who are in violation of the Immigration Control Act but satisfy certain requirements may leave the country through simple procedures under the "departure order system."

Changes in the Number of Foreign Nationals Entering Japan and the Number of Japanese Nationals Leaving Japan



Number of Foreign Residents by Nationality/Region (as of the end of Dec. 2016)



(Note 1) Totals may not reach 100% when added together, as ratios are rounded off to the second decimal place and written to the first.  
 (Note 2) "China" excludes those who were issued with residence cards and special permanent resident certificates with "Taiwan" listed in the nationality/region.

Changes in the Number of Foreign Residents (as of the end of each year)



(Note 1) Percentage of foreign residents with respect to the total population in Japan within the parentheses.  
 (Note 2) The number until 2011 represent the number of foreign nationals with alien registrations who stayed in Japan with a status of residence eligible for mid to long-term residents and the number of special permanent resident.  
 (Note 3) The numbers from 2012 onwards represent the number of foreign nationals adding together mid to long-term residents and special permanent residents.

## Recognition of Refugees

Japan has signed the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, which went into effect January 1, 1982. Various protection measures stipulated in the convention and protocol were granted to refugees.

The Immigration Bureau handles administrative work concerning landing permission for temporary refuge, recognition of refugee status, and issuance of refugee travel documents.

## Points-Based Preferential Immigration Treatment for Highly-Skilled Foreign Professionals

### Objectives and Outline of the System

In order to promote entry of highly-skilled foreign professionals, a points-based system that provides highly-skilled foreign professionals with preferential immigration treatment was introduced on May 7, 2012.

The activities of highly-skilled foreign professionals are classified into three categories: advanced academic research activities, advanced specialized or technical activities, and advanced business management activities.

Points are set according to the characteristic features of each category, such as academic background, professional career, annual salary, research performance, and more. If the total points reach 70, the foreign national will be recognized as a Highly-Skilled Foreign Professional.

### The three categories of activities conducted by highly-skilled foreign professionals

#### Advanced academic research activities

Activities of engaging in research, research guidance, or education based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan



#### Advanced specialized/technical activities

Activities of engaging in work requiring specialized knowledge or skills in the fields of natural sciences or humanities based on a contract entered into with a public or private organization in Japan



#### Advanced business management activities

Activities of engaging in the operation or management of a public or private organization in Japan



### Details of Preferential Immigration Treatment

The following preferential immigration treatment is granted to foreign nationals recognized as a Highly-Skilled Professional (i) as a result of the points evaluation.

#### 1. Permission for Multiple Activities During Stay

Usually, a foreign national is only allowed to engage in the activities permitted under a single status of residence, but a highly-skilled foreign professional may engage in activities covered by multiple statuses of residence such as simultaneously engaging in research activities at a university and in the management of a business organization related thereto.



#### 2. Grant of the "five years" period of stay

The legally permitted maximum period of stay (5 years) is granted uniformly to highly-skilled foreign professionals.



#### 3. Relaxation of Requirements for Granting of Permission for Permanent Residence Status in Japan

In principle, in order to receive permission for permanent residence, the applicant must reside in Japan for at least 10 years, but foreign nationals engaged continuously in the activities of a highly-skilled foreign professional for 3 years, and foreign nationals who are deemed particularly highly-skilled (80 points or more), who have engaged continuously in the activities of a highly-skilled foreign professional for 1 year will be eligible for permanent residence.



#### 4. Work Permission for Spouses

Normally, those who intend to engage in activities that come under a status of residence such as "Instructor" or "Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services" need to meet certain requirements, such as academic background and employment history and acquire one of these statuses of residence, but the spouse of a high-



ly-skilled foreign professional may engage in activities that fall under these statuses of residence despite not meeting these requirements.

#### 5. Permission for Accompanying Parents

Under the current system, parents of foreign nationals staying in Japan under a status of residence for work are not allowed to enter Japan with the intention of staying. However, the parents of a highly-skilled foreign professional or his or her spouse are allowed to enter and stay in Japan under the following conditions: (i) the parent will take care of a child younger than 7 years of age of the highly-skilled foreign professional or spouse; or (ii) the parent will take care of a pregnant highly-skilled foreign professional or a pregnant spouse of a highly-skilled foreign professional.



#### 6. Permission for Accompanying Domestic Workers

Only those foreign nationals who stay in Japan under statuses of residence such as Business Manager may employ foreign domestic workers, but highly-skilled foreign professionals may bring foreign domestic workers to Japan under certain conditions.



#### 7. Preferential Processing of Entry and Residence Procedures

Entry and residence inspections for highly-skilled foreign professionals are expedited through preferential treatment.



The period of stay for those foreign nationals residing in Japan with the status of residence of "Highly-Skilled Professional (i)" for a period of three years or more who have transferred to the status of residence of Highly-Skilled Professional (ii) is indefinite, and the foreign national may engage not only in the activities of (i) but in almost any work-related activity permitted to statuses of residence. Moreover, they are eligible for the preferential treatment listed in the above-mentioned 1 to 7.

PICK UP!



## Promotion of International Cooperation

**Q** How does the MOJ provide assistance to people in other countries?

**A** Establishing and spreading good governance by rule of law through international cooperation with developing countries contributes not only to the sound development of these countries and stability of the region, but to the strengthening of international crime countermeasures and the promotion of economic activity as well, serving as an important contribution to the international community that improves the presence of our country abroad.



The Ministry of Justice contributes to the development of criminal justice policies and the capacity building of criminal justice practitioners in developing countries etc., mainly in the Asia-Pacific region, through the activities of the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI). Moreover, the Ministry has provided assistance for establishing legal systems for Asian countries such as Vietnam and Cambodia mainly through activities of the International Cooperation Department, such as drafting and amending fundamental legal codes, as well as fostering legal practitioners and establishing systems and institutions necessary for the law enforcement, in cooperation with relevant organizations.

At the G8 Justice and Home Affairs Ministerial Meeting held in Tokyo in June 2008, the Ministers reaffirmed the importance of providing assistance for the development of capabilities in the legal realm for countries requesting support in the criminal justice field. The Ministers also affirmed the importance of justice sector technical assistance for developing judicial systems and basic laws and training for legal professionals. The government also recognized the importance of legal technical assistance and the need for its strategic implementation, and as a consequence, the "Basic Policies on Legal Technical Assistance" (April 2009) was formulated. In May 2013, these policies were revised to set the additional objective of establishing favorable investment conditions for Japanese

businesses abroad, while emphasizing the conventional strategy of strengthening the "all-Japan" support system based on cooperation between the government and private sector. Furthermore, "The Development Cooperation Charter" established by the Cabinet in February 2015 sets forth the importance of legal technical assistance, which involves the development of positive law and the training of legal and judicial experts. Legal technical assistance serves as a means of sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society, which is one of the priority issues in the Charter. With respect to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, the target region of the International Cooperation Department, the Charter places importance on assistance that promotes the rule of law as the basis for stable economic and social activities.

Taking into account the potential number of requests from developing countries for such legal technical assistance (including training programs for criminal justice and other legal practitioners), the Ministry of Justice is determined to continue and further enhance its international cooperation activities in collaboration with relevant organizations in order to help establish good governance based on the rule of law, especially in Asia.



The 11th Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries



Local Seminar in Laos (at the Ministry of Justice of Laos)

PICK UP!



## Litigation Bureau

**Q** What kind of work does the Litigation Bureau do?

**A** The Litigation Bureau represents the Japanese government in any dispute involving Japan as a nation and performs, as an agent of Japan, a range of litigation activities including filing complaints, claims, and proofs.

In addition, the Bureau provides legal advice in order to prevent litigation and supports international litigation involving national interests.



### Pursuit of Lawsuits

Lawsuits in which the state is a party include actions for damages against the State on the grounds of illegal acts by public officers who exercise public authority, or defects in the establishment and administration of public buildings, and administrative lawsuits seeking the revocation of administrative disposition.

The number of such lawsuits are on an increasing trend, and in particular, the percentage of serious and large-scale cases which may potentially have a profound impact on the politics, administration, and economy of the State have increased.

By producing evidence and constructing an argument from the State's viewpoint in a unified and appropriate manner as part of the judiciary, the Ministry of Justice contributes to the achievement of appropriate settlement of disputes based on law and evidence. This allows the interests of the whole nation and the rights and interests of the individual to be balanced properly and thereby is expected to ensure adherence to the principle of "administration by rule of law".

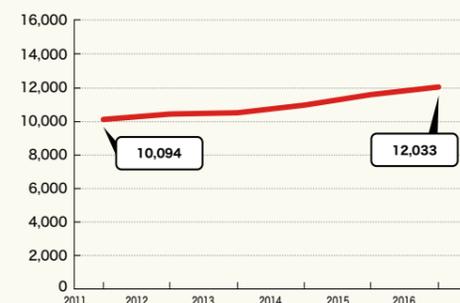
### Preventive Legal Service (Preventive Legal Support System)

As legal professionals in the Japanese government, we provide, according to requests from ministries and agencies having legal issues, as well as appropriate solutions to such issues, and play an important role in preventing disputes by delivering legal opinions in terms of national interests.

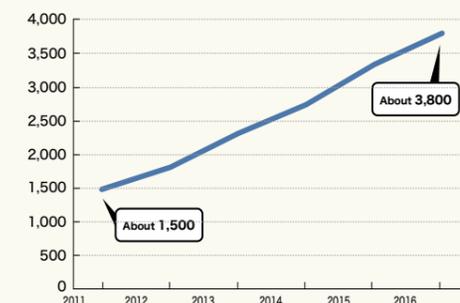
### International Litigation

The progress of globalization in the political, economic and other realms could increase the chance of Japan becoming involved in a case before a foreign court or international organization. The Litigation Bureau, with its skills and expertise on legal strategies, such as submitting claims and proofs, deals with such international legal matters that have an impact on national interests through cooperation with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other relevant ministries and agencies.

Change in Number of Pending Lawsuits (Total)



Change in Number of Major Pending Lawsuits



The Litigation Bureau posts information on the Ministry of Justice website about lawsuits involving the Japanese government, including summaries of major pending lawsuits and major decisions.

### Summaries of Major Pending Lawsuits

[http://www.moj.go.jp/shoumu/shoumukouhou/shoumu01\\_00024.html](http://www.moj.go.jp/shoumu/shoumukouhou/shoumu01_00024.html)



### List of Major Decisions

[http://www.moj.go.jp/shoumu/shoumukouhou/shoumu01\\_00023.html](http://www.moj.go.jp/shoumu/shoumukouhou/shoumu01_00023.html)



### Database of Important Litigation Precedents

This database enables you to search and browse precedents contained in the Monthly Litigation Report (the information magazine issued by the Litigation Bureau).

[http://www.shoumudatabase.moj.go.jp/search/html/shoumu/general/menu\\_general.html](http://www.shoumudatabase.moj.go.jp/search/html/shoumu/general/menu_general.html)



## Qualification Examinations

### National Bar Examination

The national bar examination is designed to determine whether those who wish to become judges, public prosecutors, or attorneys have the necessary knowledge and practical abilities. In 2006, it was replaced by a new national bar examination more organically linked with education provided at law school and legal apprentice training.

The national bar examination can be taken by those who have completed law school or passed the preliminary bar examination, but there is a time limit, and candidates can take the examination within a five-year period from the first day of April after gaining qualifications.

The examination consists of a short-answer test (including multiple-choice questions) and an essay test, and all candidates take both tests at the same time.

The successful candidates will be qualified to enter the legal profession as judges, prosecutors, and attorneys after training

at the legal training center of the Supreme Court. (For details on the training, please contact the Recruitment Division, Personnel Affairs Bureau, Supreme Court.)

#### Results of the National Bar Examination

Year	Candidates	Successful candidates	Average age of successful candidates	Successful percentage
2013	7,653	2,049 (477)	28.4	26.77%
2014	8,015	1,810 (408)	28.2	22.58%
2015	8,016	1,850 (399)	29.1	23.08%
2016	6,899	1,583 (371)	28.3	22.95%
2017	5,967	1,543 (315)	28.8	25.86%

Figures in parentheses show the number of women from the total on the left.

### Preliminary Bar Examination

The purpose of the preliminary bar examination is to judge whether a person who intends to take the national bar examination has the knowledge, practical ability, and a basic grounding in legal practices equal to those who have completed law school, and consists of a short-answer test (including multiple-choice questions), an essay test, and an oral test. There are no qualification requirements for candidates.

#### Results of the Preliminary Bar Examination

Year	Candidates	Successful candidates
2013	9,224	351 (44)
2014	10,347	356 (37)
2015	10,334	394 (40)
2016	10,442	405 (71)
2017	10,743	444 (81)

Figures in parentheses show the number of women from the total on the left.

▶For further information, please contact the National Bar Examination Commission

Address: The Ministry of Justice, 1-1-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8977 Tel: 03-3580-4111

### Judicial Scrivener Examination and Land and House Investigator Examination

A judicial scrivener represents a client in procedures such as or deposition, and with authorization from the Minister of Justice, may also represent a client in summary court trial. A land and house investigator performs investigations, surveying, and application procedures needed for registration of real estate.

These are national examinations that determine whether candidates have the necessary knowledge and ability to enter into

these professions, and are administered by the Minister of Justice. Both examinations consist of written and oral tests, and those who pass the written test are entitled to take the oral test, and passing this earns the candidate qualifications. The successful candidates start work immediately after registration and admission procedures.

#### Results of the National Examination for Judicial Scriveners

Year	Judicial Scrivener Examination candidates	Successful candidates
2013	27,400	796
2014	24,538	759
2015	21,754	707
2016	20,360	660
2017	18,831	629

#### Results of the National Examination for Land and House Investigators

Year	Land and House Investigator Examination candidates	Successful candidates
2013	6,017	412
2014	5,754	407
2015	5,659	403
2016	5,658	402
2017	5,837	400

## Employment Examination for Services

The Ministry of Justice employs officials who have passed the Examination for Comprehensive Service, Examination for General Service, Employment Examination for the Ministry of Justice Specialized Staff (Human Sciences), Prison Officer Employment Examination and Immigration Control Officer Employment Examination.

### Examination for Comprehensive Service

▶Contact: Personnel Division, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Justice

Those employed in the category of public administration, politics and international matters, law, economics, engineering, and culture are generally assigned to various departments of the Ministry and are involved in planning measures and policies.

Those employed in the human sciences category are assigned to local offices to make the most of their specialized knowledge.

### Examination for General Service (college graduates and high school graduates)

▶Contact: General Affairs Section, Facilities Division, Minister's Secretariat (architecture, electrical engineering and mechanical engineering)

Local offices intending to employ officials (public administration) Those employed in the public administration category, excluding in the Facilities Division of the Minister's Secretariat (architecture, electrical engineering and mechanical engineering), are generally assigned to local offices outside the Ministry.

### Employment Examination for the Ministry of Justice Specialized Staff (Human Sciences)

#### Correctional Psychology Profession

▶Contact: Personnel Section, Regional Correction Headquarters

Correctional psychologists work at juvenile classification homes, penal institutions or juvenile training school as professional staff (MOJ technical official (psychology)) making use of their specialized knowledge and skills to provide guidelines for treatment of detained juveniles based on analysis of the causes of delinquency or criminal acts through interviews and psychological tests, and carry out treatment programs in penal institutions and juvenile training schools.



#### Ministry of Justice Instructor

▶Contact: Personnel Section, Regional Correction Headquarters

Ministry of Justice instructors work mainly at juvenile training schools or juvenile classification homes, providing specialized education (correctional education), including lifestyle and course guidance, as well as observation, in order to develop the juveniles' individuality and abilities and ensure their smooth return to society based on the instructors' broad perspective and expertise, and additionally provide employment support instruction and course instruction at prisons.

#### Probation Officers

▶Contact: General Affairs Divisions of Regional Parole Boards

Probation officers work at probation offices and regional parole boards, providing criminals and juvenile delinquents with instruction through interviews and specialized treatment programs as well as job assistance, based on expert knowledge about psychology, pedagogy, welfare and sociology, and are responsible preventing recidivism and supporting rehabilitation within society.

### Immigration Control Officers Employment Examination

▶Contact: General Affairs Division of the Regional Immigration Bureaus (Staff Division in the case of Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau) Immigration Detention Centers

Immigration control officers are assigned to regional immigration bureaus, offices, branch offices, or immigration detention centers, and are responsible for detecting illegal immigrants or over-stayers, investigating violations, and treating and deporting detainees.



### Prison Officer Employment Examination

▶Contact: Personnel Section, Regional Correction Headquarters

Prison officers are, in principle, assigned to prisons, juvenile prisons, or detention houses.

In prisons and juvenile prisons, the officers conduct various treatment programs for inmates to facilitate rehabilitation and smooth resocialization.

Detention houses mainly keep those suspects or defendants in custody, where they are prevented from fleeing or attempting to destroy evidence, and are given consideration to ensure fair trial.



## Making the Ministry of Justice

# More Familiar



## Visit

Ministry of Justice Museum-Message Gallery



In the Museum-Message Gallery

The Ministry of Justice Museum-Message Gallery inside the red-brick building of the Ministry consists of a room restored to its original appearance (formerly the dining room of the Justice Minister's official residence) which retains the atmosphere of the Meiji era, and an adjacent room with brick walls, and exhibits various historical documents and data on the modernization of the judiciary and architectural modernization, as well as information on promotion and publicity for the new justice system.

### Modernization of the Judiciary

The Museum exhibits materials concerning the activities of the old Ministry of Justice, including basic legislation requiring urgent enactment in the first half of the Meiji era, such as the laws concerning the organization of the judiciary and criminal laws, and records of the contributions of the foreign government advisors, in addition to displaying historical records of sensational cases in the Meiji era as well as those related to the administration of justice.

### Architectural Modernization

The red-brick building is the only building that still exists among all the buildings constructed as part of the Central Government Building Integration Project promoted by the Meiji government, and exhibits materials concerning the establishment of the building, which has now been designated as a cultural asset symbolizing the modernization of Japanese architectural techniques, as well as the project to remodel and restore it to its original appearance.

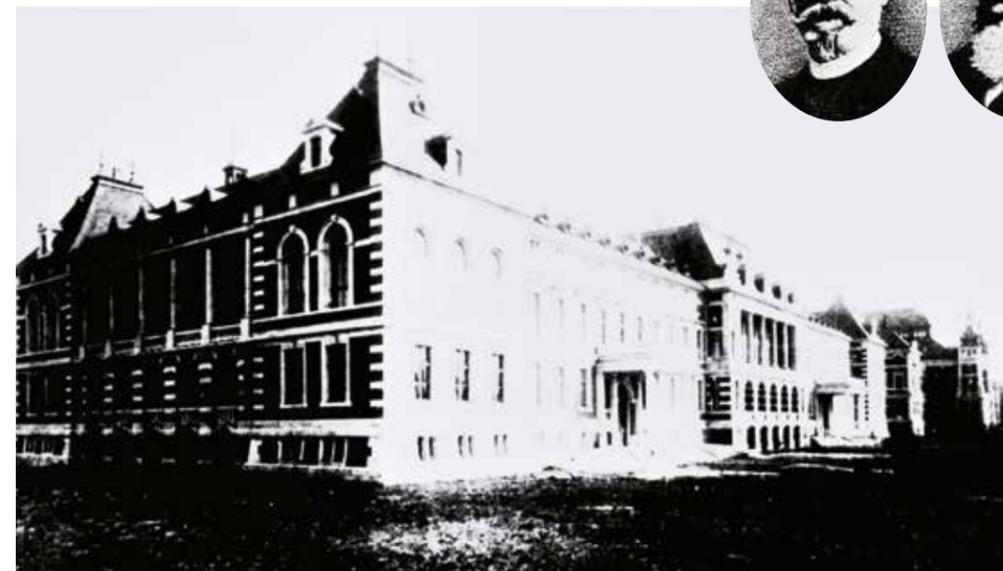


Dining room of the old Justice Minister's official residence



G. Boissonade, a French jurist, and a draft of the old Japanese Penal Code

German architects  
Left : W. Böckmann  
Right : H. Ende



Birth of the Red-Brick Building and Architectural Techniques



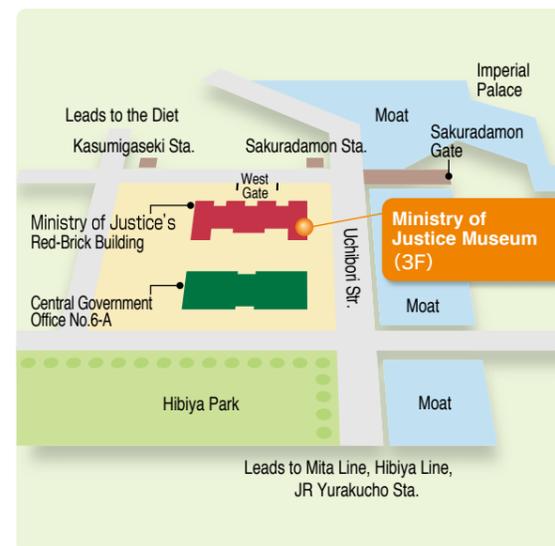
Red brick and steel

### ACTION!



Materials related to the Saiban-in (lay judge) system and the Houterasu center are also on display

The Message Gallery displays materials about major public relations promoting deeper understanding of the judicial system and the Ministry of Justice among citizens, and currently exhibits materials relating to the Saiban-in (Lay Judge) System and the Japan Legal Support Center (Houterasu) concerning the new judicial system.



<b>Location</b>	Ministry of Justice Red-Brick Building, 1-1-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
<b>Access</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Tokyo Metro <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 1-minute walk from Yurakucho Station on the Yurakucho Line</li> <li>▶ 3-minute walk from Kasumigaseki Station on the Marunouchi or Hibiya Lines</li> <li>▶ 5-minute walk from Kasumigaseki Station on the Chiyoda line</li> </ul> </li> <li>●6-minute walk from Hibiya Station on the Toei Mita Line</li> <li>●10-minute walk from JR Yurakucho Station</li> </ul>
<b>Open</b>	From Monday to Friday/Free admission (Closed on Saturdays, Sundays, national holidays, the year-end and New Year holidays)
<b>Hours</b>	From 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. (No admission after 5:30 p.m.)
<b>Reservations</b>	Please make a reservation by phone or online when arriving in a group of ten or more. Reservations will be accepted three months in advance.

Ministry of Justice Museum  
Tel: 03-3592-7911  
E-mail: renga1@i.moj.go.jp

Ministry of Justice Website "Welcome to the Ministry of Justice Museum-Message Gallery" (Japanese-only)  
[http://www.moj.go.jp/housei/tosho-tenji/housei06\\_00004.html](http://www.moj.go.jp/housei/tosho-tenji/housei06_00004.html)



# Visit Let's Visit the Ministry of Justice!

## Visiting the Ministry of Justice



The Ministry of Justice provides tours on request from students like and children to deepen their understanding of the role of the Ministry. Hear an explanation of what the Ministry does have your questions answered by an official, take a commemorative photo at Sunken Square, and take a look around the Ministry of Justice Museum-Message Gallery located inside the red-brick building.



Photo of an official explaining the duties of the Ministry in the briefing room



Red-Brick Building and Central Government Office No.6-A



## Join the Events



A human rights class

### Tour of Kasumigaseki for Children

The Ministry of Justice holds events for elementary and junior high school students during summer vacation to deepening young people's understanding of the Ministry. In 2017, public prosecutors performed mock trial suspect questioning sessions, a program was held in collaboration with the NHK television program "Knock Out Bullying", children experienced surveying inspections, immigration officer work, a computerized personality analysis test, a class conducted about human rights, and comic storytellers told rakugo stories for children.



A mock trial suspect questioning session

### Japan Law Day Festa -Feel Law Close to You-

Events are held each year on the first Saturday of October for Law Day (Oct. 1), a day designated as a time for citizens to think about the role and importance of law. For the 2017 theme, Japan Law Day Festival in the Red-Brick Building, there were mock trial suspect questioning sessions by a public prosecutor, a mock court, mock arbitration, a trial session of juvenile training school education, and rakugo stories with a trial by a magistrate in Japan's feudal period theme.



A mock court



Mock arbitration

Host: Ministry of Justice/ Supreme Public Prosecutors Office

### Contact information for tours and events of the Ministry of Justice

Public Relations Office, Ministry of Justice (Secretarial Division, Minister's Secretariat)  
TEL: 03-3580-4111 (2053)

Please check the latest information on events on the Ministry of Justice website.

Ministry of Justice website



Let's Visit the Ministry of Justice! "Kids Room"



# Main Weekly and Monthly Events of the Let's Visit the Ministry of Justice!



### Human Rights Volunteers Day

In commemoration of the day of enactment of the Human Rights Volunteers Act (June 1, 1949), the 1st of June was named Human Rights Volunteers Day. Every year around this day, Human Rights Volunteers carry out activities nationwide by setting up ad-hoc centers for human rights counseling and conducting activities for human rights awareness-raising.

### Constitution Week (May 1-7)

Every year, the week from May 1 to 7 around Constitution Day on May 3 is designated as Constitution Week, with events across the country designed to spread knowledge and public understanding about the spirit of the Constitution, the functions of the justice system and other related matters. (Hosted by the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court and the Japan Federation of Bar Associations)

### The Brighter Society Campaign

The power of community action to prevent crime and delinquency, assisting in the rehabilitation of offenders

The purpose of this nationwide campaign is to help people understand the importance of preventing crime and delinquency and rehabilitating offenders, combining the efforts of people in their respective positions in the community to build a brighter society that is free from crime and delinquency. The highlight of this campaign is variety of activities rooted in local communities held in July each year across the country that call for cooperation in and understanding of the rehabilitation of offenders.



Central Event "Recovery Festival"



### Human Rights Week

The United Nations designated December 10 as Human Rights Day at its 5th General Assembly on December 4, 1950 in commemoration of December 10, 1948, the day that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted at its 3rd General Assembly, and recommended that member states perform commemoration ceremonies. In Japan, the week ending on December 10 each year was designated as Human Rights Week in 1949, the year following the adoption of the Declaration, and awareness-raising activities for human rights have been carried out throughout the country since then. (Hosted by the Ministry of Justice and the National Federation of Associations of Human Rights Volunteers)



Poster "Human Rights Week"

### Recidivism Prevention Awareness Month

Under Article 6 of the Recidivism Prevention Promotion Act, July has been designated Recidivism Prevention Awareness Month, with public awareness events held to deepen interest and understanding of recidivism prevention among the wider public.

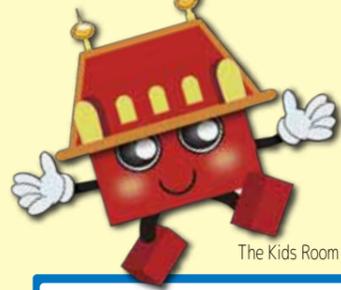
### Japan Law Day Week (October 1-7)

Japan Law Day originates from Judicial Memorial Day, created on October 1, 1929 to commemorate enactment of the Jury Law on October 1 of the previous year, and on June 24, 1960, the Cabinet designated the 1st of October every year as Law Day, with the week from October 1 to 7 as Japan Law Day Week. During this week, various programs such as lectures, free legal counseling services and other related programs are organized all across the country to promote respect for law, protection of fundamental human rights, and establishment of an orderly society through the rule of law. (Hosted by the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court and the Japan Federation of Bar Associations)

### Notarization Week (October 1-7)

Every year, the week from October 1 through 7 is designated as Notarization Week, with public awareness activities through newspapers and TV, posters, leaflets, lecture meetings, and consultation services held extensively throughout the country to publicize the notary system. (Sponsored by the Ministry of Justice and Japan National Notaries Association)

# Kids Room



The Kids Room character Akarenga-kun

This page is designed to give elementary and junior high school children an easy to understand introduction to the Ministry of Justice. When read together with the "Kids Room" page on the Ministry of Justice website, it provides an even deeper understanding of the Ministry.

## What are laws for?

Laws are things that make us happier.  
Laws are rules that help us all live together through cooperation and respect for each other's individuality.  
By protecting our rights and showing clearly what rules we have to obey, laws make it possible for us to live and act freely and enjoy a more fulfilling life.

## What kind of place is the Ministry of Justice?

The Ministry of Justice is a place where people do work necessary to make our society safer and brighter.  
For example, it makes the basic rules that lets people live with a feeling of safety, and when someone commits a crime and goes to prison or a juvenile detention home, the Ministry helps make sure that they never commit a second crime by educating them and then helping them return to the society, where they who can lead better lives.  
Also, when human rights violation like bullying is occurred, the Ministry investigates to find ways to stop the bullying from occurring again, and it also does a lot of other things to help make life better in our society, like investigating both Japanese people and foreign people when they come in and out of Japan.

## What is the Kids Room?

The Kids Room is a website that introduces the Ministry of Justice to elementary and junior high school students. The "What Kind of Place is the Ministry of Justice?" and the "Ministry of Justice in Photographs" sections use illustrations and photographs to help explain the jobs of each Ministry department and agency. Once you get a better understanding of the Ministry, try taking the "Ministry of Justice Quiz"! There is also a children's human rights desk that provides counseling on bullying and other issues.



きつずるーむ 検索  
<http://www.moj.go.jp/KIDS/index.html>



It explains things in an easy to understand quiz format.

## Friends of the Ministry of Justice

There are more than 70 unique mascots that reflect the regional characteristics and features of the locations of each administrative agency of the Ministry of Justice around the country, such as the Legal Affairs Bureau, the Public Prosecutors Office and the Probation Office, etc. Let us introduce some of the mascots.



"Jakkun" of Nagasaki District Legal Affairs Bureau

We have friends all around the country!

"Akaruine" of Osaka Probation Office



"Entora-kun" of Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau

"Appuri" of Aomori District Public Prosecutors Office



"Poppo-chan" of Fukuoka Regional Immigration Bureau

"Katakkuri-chan" of Asahikawa Prison

A "rehabilitation penguin" "Hogo-chan" & "Sara-chan"



Law-Related Education mascot "Hourisu-kun"

Did you learn something about the Ministry of Justice? Now, let's take a look at what the Ministry of Justice does in our daily lives!

Use it together with **The Ministry of Justice in our lives** and you'll learn more!

# Ministry of Justice WORK GUIDE

**1 Civil Affairs Bureau**

The Civil Affairs Bureau conducts work involving registration, family registration, nationality, deposit services, and notarization, as well as manages and operates the Legal Affairs Bureau and the District Legal Affairs Bureau, creates bills on basic civil laws such as the Civil Code, the Commercial Code and the Code of Civil Procedure.

**2 Criminal Affairs Bureau**

The Criminal Affairs Bureau plans and drafts bills to inflict punishment on those who commit crimes, asks for cooperation from foreign countries and responds to requests for cooperation from foreign countries to investigate cases, as well as providing assistance for the activities of the Public Prosecutors Office.

**3 Correction Bureau**

The Correction Bureau is responsible for giving guidance or supervision to correctional institutions such as prisons or juvenile training schools so that treatment (such as security, prison work, classification, assessment, education, medical treatment, hygiene, etc.) of inmates is performed properly, and is also responsible for conducting research and studies on new treatment methods.

**4 Rehabilitation Bureau**

The Rehabilitation Bureau is responsible for giving life guidance and livelihood support in cooperation with private citizens to offenders and juvenile delinquents so that they are rehabilitated in local communities and do not turn to delinquency again, and is also responsible for conducting crime prevention activities such as "The Brighter Society Campaign" and work related to parole from prisons or juvenile training schools.

**5 Human Rights Bureau**

The Human Rights Bureau handles various human rights problems regarding discrimination, abuse, bullying, and violation of privacy, and conducts activities such as human rights counseling, and investigations and resolution of human rights violation cases, as well as human rights awareness-raising in cooperation with Human Rights Volunteers, who are private citizens.

**6 Litigation Bureau**

The Litigation Bureau conducts work as attorneys for the national government, filing motions with the court, making claims or bearing testimony on behalf of the national government in lawsuits where the government is the plaintiff or the defendant.

**7 Immigration Bureau**

The Immigration Bureau is responsible for work involved in examinations when Japanese nationals or foreign nationals enter or depart from Japan, proceedings for foreign nationals staying in Japan, and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals. The Bureau is also responsible for proceedings for refugee recognition when a foreign national seeks asylum in Japan for fear of persecution in the country of origin.

**8 Judicial System Department**

The Judicial System Department conducts a wide range of work related to the judicial system, including the structure of the court, measures to make the court more accessible to the general public, how to settle disputes by means other than a trial, the lawyer system, and training of legal professionals. The Department also promotes efforts to enrich and develop law-related education so that all citizens can gain a good understanding of the importance of laws and judicial process.

**9 Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice**

The Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice is responsible for compiling the outcomes of the studies and research on crimes in the White Paper on Crime as well as providing training for the officials of the Ministry of Justice. Also, the Institute helps create laws for countries where laws are not yet well established, as well as providing international training for the prevention of crimes in cooperation with the United Nations.

**10 Public Prosecutors Office**

The Public Prosecutors Office investigates crimes in cooperation with the police and decides whether or not to bring indictments against criminals to the court, and when decided, asks for proper punishment against criminals by the court.

**11 Public Security Examination Commission**

The Public Security Examination Commission is responsible for fair investigations and neutral decisions upon request from the Director-General of the Public Security Intelligence Agency for control measures against subversive organizations that pose threats to the safety of the country and the citizens through violence.

**12 Public Security Intelligence Agency**

The Public Security Intelligence Agency works to protect the safety of the country and the citizens from organizations that assert themselves with violence, such as terrorist organizations. For example, the Agency is undertaking an investigation into an organization called Aum Shinrikyo, which committed indiscriminate mass murder in the past, so that similar incidents will never happen again.



Making the Ministry of Justice More Familiar

# The Ministry of Justice in our lives

The Immigration Bureau examines Japanese and foreign nationals whether they have any problems or not when they enter or depart from Japan. [Work Guide ⑦]

Welcome to Japan!

The Research and Training Institute conducts international work by helping the countries where laws are not well prepared create laws. [Work Guide ⑨]

The staff of the Ministry of Justice gives lessons, creates teaching materials, etc. to communicate the importance of law. [Work Guide ③]

Why do we need rules?

Law-Related Education mascot, "Hourisu-kun"

The Public prosecutor investigates cases, express their opinions by submitting evidence to the court, etc. so that punishment is properly imposed. [Work Guide ⑩]

Public prosecutor

Judge

Defense counsel

Defendant

The mayor of the municipality registers information such as when the person was born, who the parents are, when the person got married, etc. under the family registration system. [Work Guide ①]

Information on the name of the company and its address, what kind of work the company does, etc. are published under the commercial registration system to safely conduct economic activities. [Work Guide ①]

In collaboration with local volunteers, we support persons who have committed crimes and juvenile delinquents for reintegration to society by providing consultation on daily issues as well as encouraging them to work on activities which can help society. [Work Guide ④]

The Correction Bureau manages facilities for rehabilitation (prisons, juvenile training schools, etc.) that confine those who have committed crimes or turned to juvenile delinquency. [Work Guide ③]

The Human Rights Bureau works for the promotion of human rights and provides counseling on discrimination, abuse and bullying. [Work Guide ⑤]

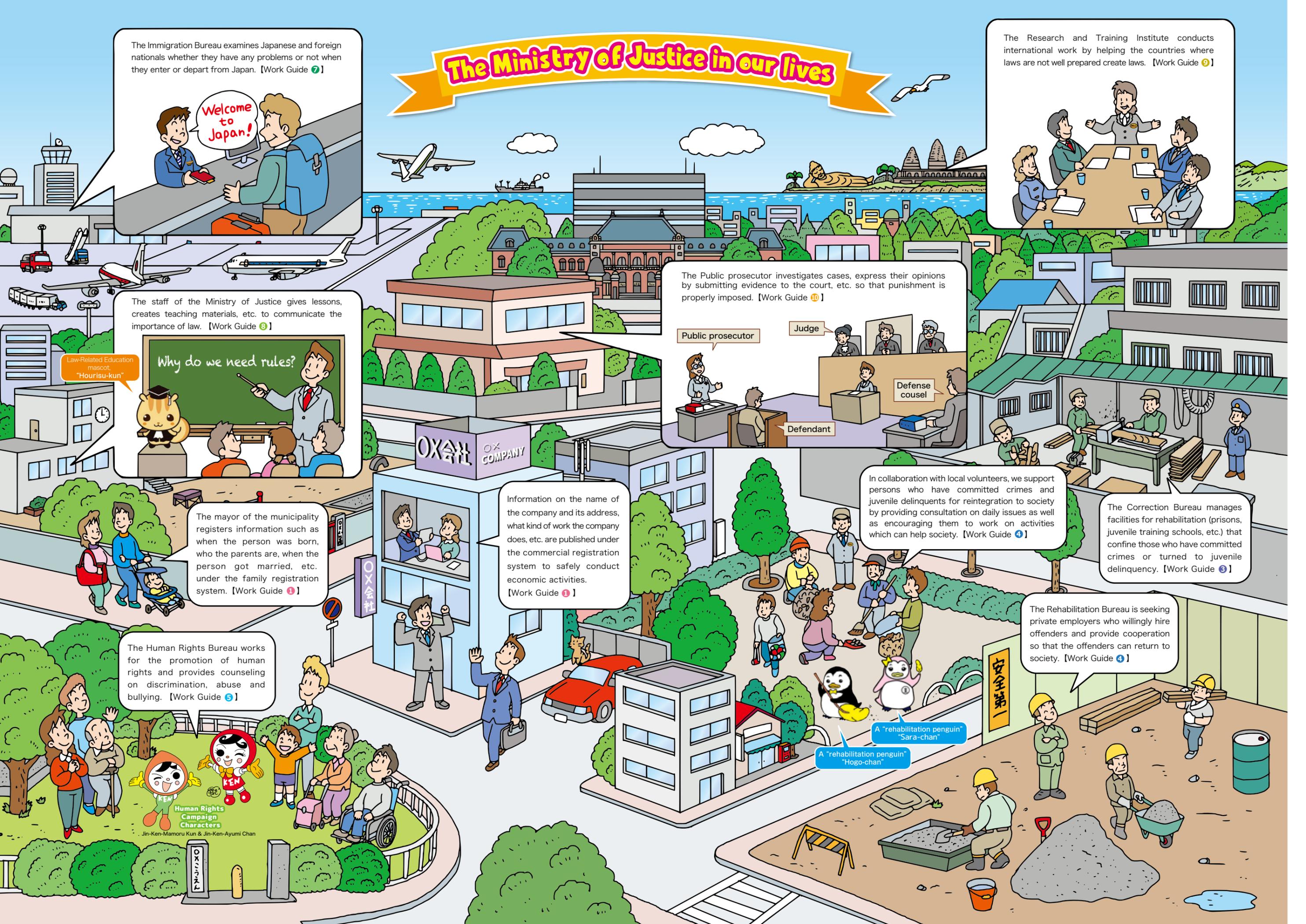
Human Rights Campaign Characters

Jin-Ken-Mamoru Kun & Jin-Ken-Ayumi Chan

The Rehabilitation Bureau is seeking private employers who willingly hire offenders and provide cooperation so that the offenders can return to society. [Work Guide ④]

A "rehabilitation penguin" "Sara-chan"

A "rehabilitation penguin" "Hogo-chan"





The Ministry of Justice Building (Central Government Office Complex No. 6-A and the Red-Brick Building)

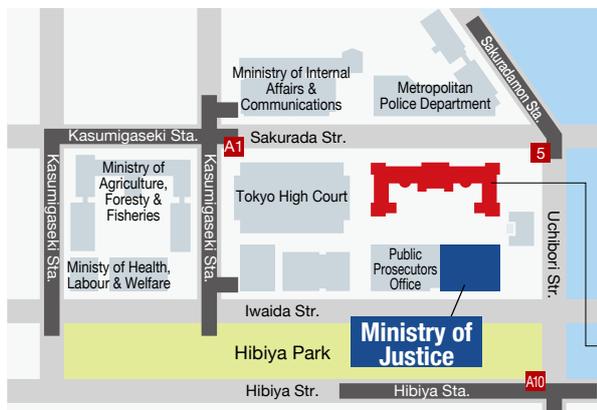
## History of the Ministry of Justice Building

Central Government Office Complex No. 6-A, which houses the Ministry of Justice, consists of 21 floors and 4 basement floors. The building is functionally divided into two zones: the Ministry of Justice zone on the north side and the Public Prosecutor Offices zone on the south side. The outer wall of the building is covered with dignified red granite from Canada that harmonizes well with the red-brick walls.

The building was completed on June 30, 1990 as the new Ministry of Justice building. During its construction, the preservation and restoration of the old Ministry of Justice building (the present red-brick building of the Central Government Office Complex No. 6) was discussed, leading to the conclusion that the building should be preserved and utilized. As the only remaining historical building among the Central Government Building Integration Project drawn up in the Meiji era, the retention of the building is essential for the

setting of the Kasumigaseki district. The exterior was restored to its original state.

The original red-brick building, designed by the two German architects W. Bockmann and H. Ende, was completed in December of 1895 (the 28th year of Meiji) after about seven years of construction to serve as the Ministry of Justice building. The roofs and floors of the building were destroyed by fire in March 1945 during World War II, but the red-brick walls remained intact. When the structure was renovated through the restoration work conducted from 1948 to 1950, some alterations were made in the materials and the shape of the roof. The present red-brick building has, however, been restored completely to its original appearance in 1895, and its exterior was designated as a national important cultural property on December 27, 1994.



### ACCESS TO THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

- JR**
  - ▶ Yamanote Line
  - ▶ Keihin Tohoku Line
  - 10-minute walk from JR Yurakucho Station
- Metro**
  - ▶ Yurakucho Line
  - 1-minute walk from Sakuradamon Station
  - ▶ Marunouchi Line
  - ▶ Hibiya Line
  - 3-minute walk from Kasumigaseki Station
  - ▶ Chiyoda Line
  - 5-minute walk from Kasumigaseki Station
  - ▶ Toei Mita Line
  - 6-minute walk from Hibiya Station



## MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

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