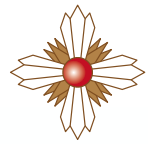


Public
Prosecutors
Office



Fighting Crime for
Truth and Social
Justice

Public Prosecutors Office

Message



The mission of our Prosecution Service is to discover the truth of criminal cases and to apply the law to them, appropriately and promptly. The Prosecution Service regards independency and impartiality as important. People can enjoy their daily lives such as going to work and school at ease only in a safe and secure society. To contribute to the establishment of such a society, the Prosecution Service makes best effort to investigate cases in cooperation with police and other relevant agencies and organizations, decide whether cases should be prosecuted, and pursue justice at trial properly.

In recent years, the cases such as abusing information and communication technology (ICT) cases, fraud cases conducted by highly organized groups, tragic child abuse cases have been emerging and increasing. To overcome these challenges, the Prosecution Service, as a whole, will further work on improving capabilities for investigation and trial.

The Prosecution Service promotes the close support for victims of crime, as well as plays important role of preventing recidivism and supports the rehabilitation of offenders.

Furthermore, the Prosecution Service proactively engages in the introduction of digitalization of criminal procedure, where its studies and discussions are under progress.

The staff members of the Prosecution Service carry out their tasks with a deep recognition of the importance of their duties and pride in their work.

Yukio Kai, Attorney General

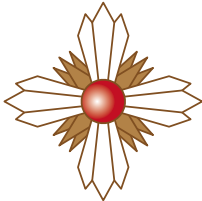
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The role of the Public Prosecutors Office

The role of the PPO is to determine the truth in a certain criminal case through proper investigation procedures. If the office finds any person who ought to be rightly punished, it prosecutes such a person and performs trial activities to facilitate the imposition of a criminal's punishment suitable for the committed crime.

At the Public Prosecutors Office, Public Prosecutors and their assistant officers perform their duties, taking pride that they are realizing social justice and maintaining legal order as the foundation of citizens' active society and economy.



Badge of the public prosecutor



Badge of the public prosecutor's assistant officer

Public prosecutor

A Public Prosecutor investigates the cases sent by the police and decides whether the case should be prosecuted in court.

In addition, a Public Prosecutor attends trials for prosecuted cases and proves that the accused (prosecuted person) has committed a crime. Then, he/she expresses his/her opinion to the court about the type of punishment that should be imposed on the accused. After the conclusion of evidence examination, Public Prosecutors present their opinion to the court regarding the punishment that should be imposed on the accused. After the accused is found guilty, Public Prosecutors command the execution.

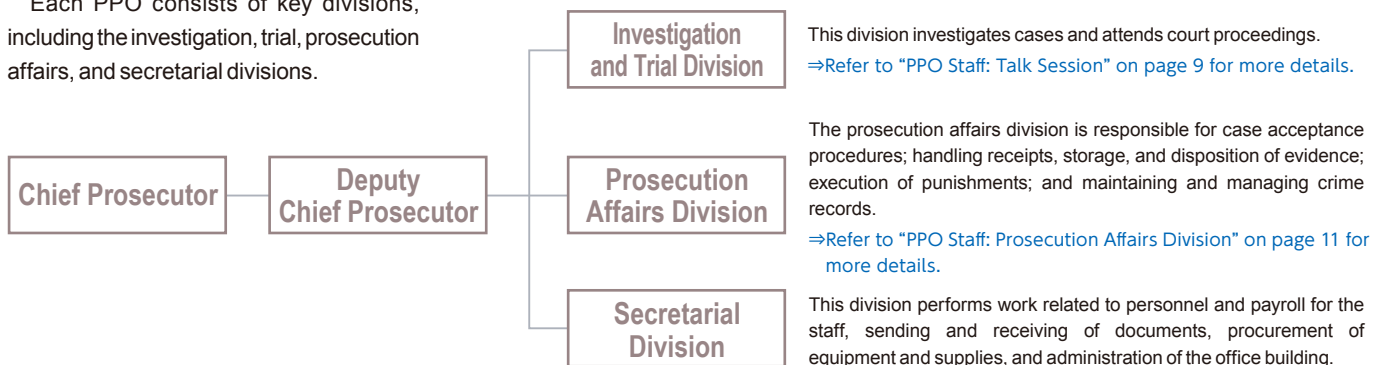
As the representative of public interest, he/she further performs the paperwork specified under laws and regulations.

Public prosecutor's assistant officer

Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officers are involved in criminal procedures from crime investigation to court proceeding and punishment execution by giving assistance to or receiving direction from Public Prosecutors. They are also involved in clerical work for general and personnel affairs and accounting.

Institutions of the Public Prosecutors Office

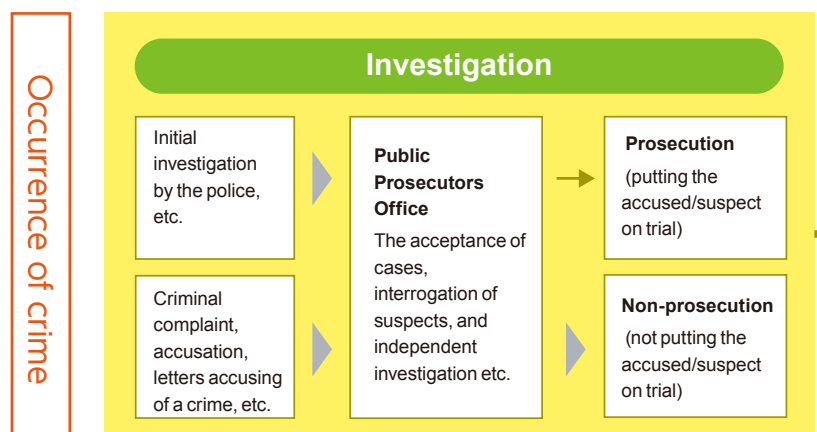
Each PPO consists of key divisions, including the investigation, trial, prosecution affairs, and secretarial divisions.



Flow of Criminal Cases and the Involvement of the Public Prosecutors Office Staff

A criminal case has three stages: investigation, court proceedings (trial), and execution. The general flow of these stages is shown in the figure on the right. Prosecutors and their assistant officers play active roles at these stages.

⇒Refer to "Flow of Procedures for Criminal Cases" on pages 5–8.

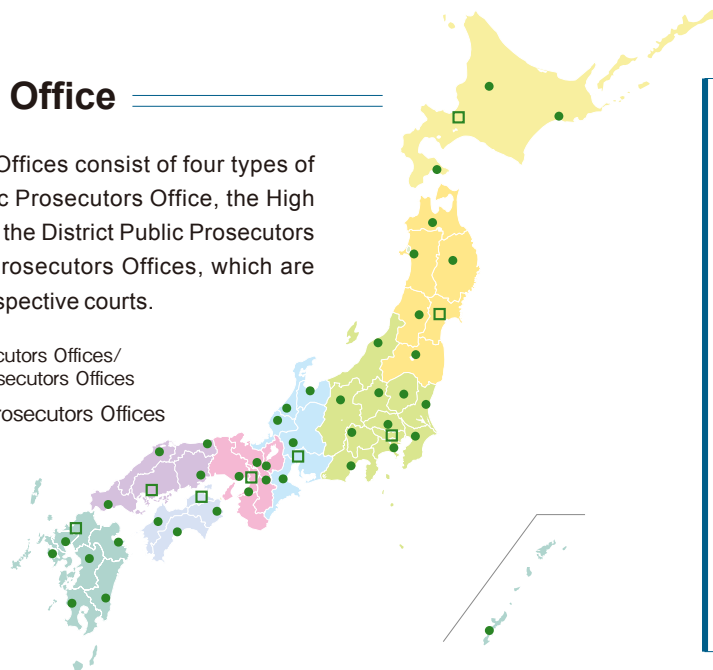


Organization of the Public Prosecutors Office



The Public Prosecutors Offices consist of four types of offices: the Supreme Public Prosecutors Office, the High Public Prosecutors Offices, the District Public Prosecutors Offices and Local Public Prosecutors Offices, which are located corresponding to respective courts.

- High Public Prosecutors Offices/
District Public Prosecutors Offices
- District Public Prosecutors Offices



What is the Public Prosecutors Office?

■ Supreme Public Prosecutors Office: 1 office

The Supreme Public Prosecutors Office corresponding to the Supreme Court is located in Tokyo. This handles the criminal cases subject to final appeals from judgment rendered by High Courts.

■ High Public Prosecutors Offices: 8 offices (6 branch offices)

The High Public Prosecutors Offices corresponding to High Courts are located in 8 cities: Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Sendai, Sapporo and Takamatsu. In addition, there are 6 branch offices of the High Public Prosecutors Offices located corresponding to branches of High Courts. These handle the criminal cases subject to appeals from judgment rendered by District Courts, Family Courts and Summary Courts.

■ District Public Prosecutors Offices: 50 offices (203 branch offices)

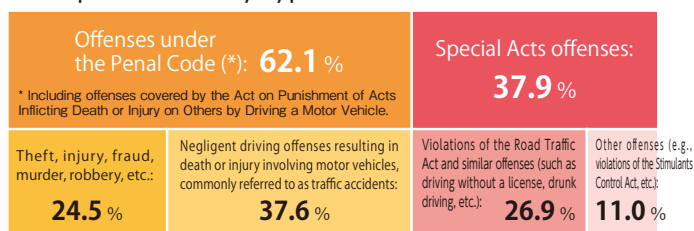
The District Public Prosecutors Offices corresponding to District Courts and Family Courts are located in 50 cities: each prefectural capital of 47 prefectures and Hakodate, Asahikawa and Kushiro in Hokkaido. In addition, there are 203 branch offices of the District Public Prosecutors Offices located corresponding to branches of District Courts. These handle the criminal cases governed by District Courts and Family Courts.

■ Local Public Prosecutors Offices: 438 offices

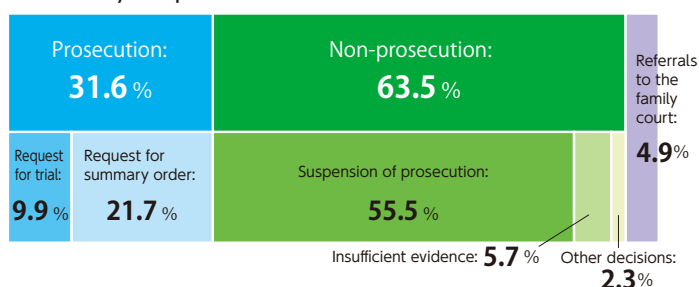
The Local Public Prosecutors Offices correspond to summary courts. There are 438 offices all over Japan handling criminal cases that fall under the jurisdiction of summary courts.

Cases Handled at the PPO Across the Country (2021)

Accepted cases by type (766,449 persons in total)



Cases by dispositions rendered (774,522 persons in total)



Trial proceedings (truth proving, penalty demanding, etc.)

Court decision

Conviction

Execution

Imprisonment with hard labor, etc.

Custody

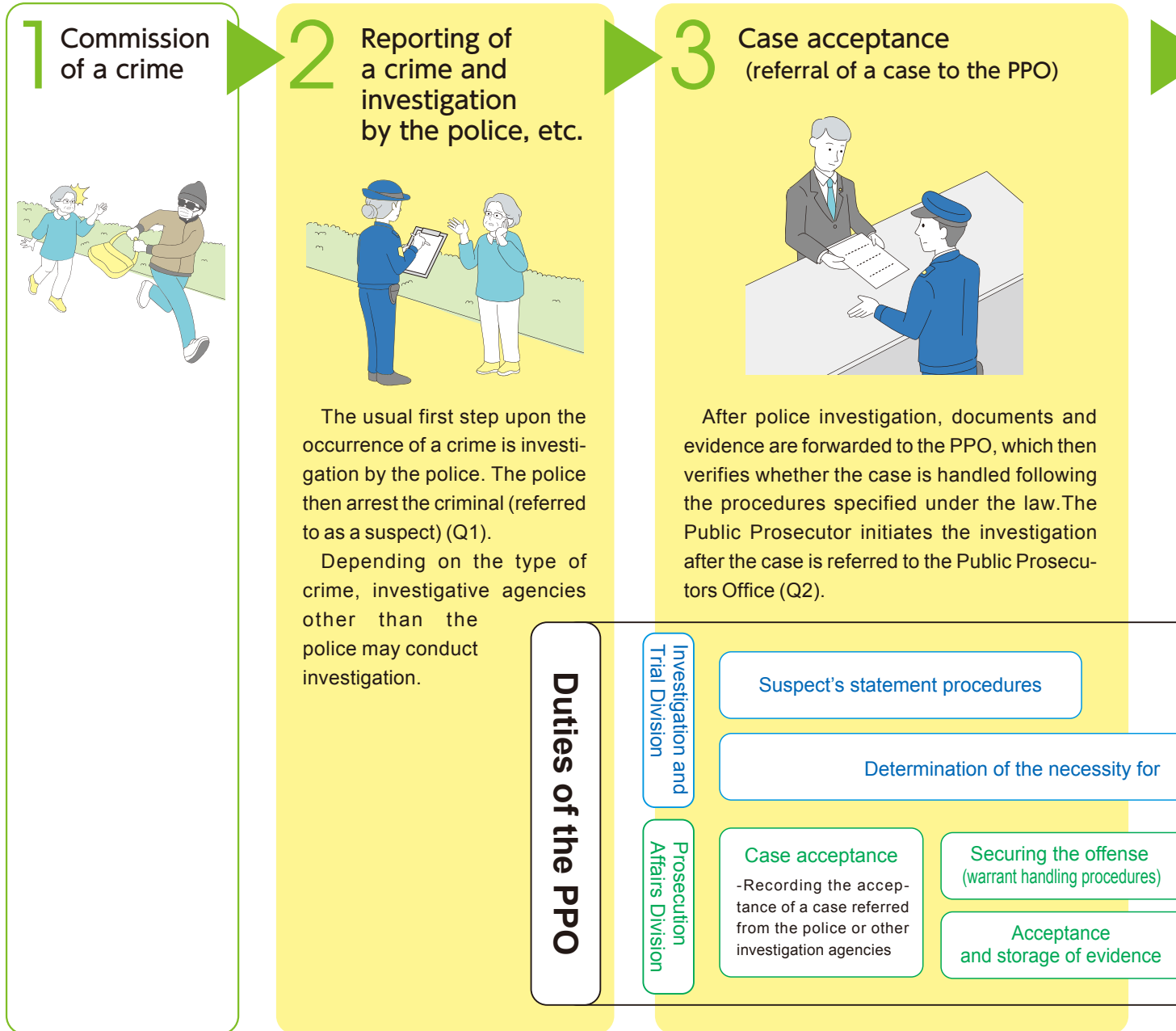
Fine payment, etc.

Fine collection

Investigation

Investigations are conducted by investigative agencies when they suspect the occurrence of a crime. It consists of the procedures undertaken to arrest a suspect and gather, collect, and preserve evidence to discover the truth in cases and to determine whether the suspect should be prosecuted.

Let us see how the investigation proceeds upon the occurrence of a crime.



Questions and Answers on Investigation

Q1 What is the difference between the role of the Public Prosecutors Office and that of the police?

A Both Public Prosecutors and the police (officers) have the authority to conduct crime investigations. As shown in "5. Disposition of the Case" above, Public Prosecutors only have the authority to determine whether the suspect should be prosecuted. Consequently, cases investigated by the police are forwarded to the PPO, as explained in "3. Acceptance of a case (referral of a case to the PPO)."

Q2 Does the Public Prosecutor conduct investigation only after cases are referred?

A The Public Prosecutor may investigate any case. If required, the Public Prosecutor may initiate investigation without any police involvement. Such investigation is called "independent investigation", which is one of the most important tasks of the Public Prosecutors Office.

4 Investigation such as interviews of the suspect and witnesses, search and seizure



Public Prosecutors investigate suspects and interview persons of interest (victim, witness, etc.) and provide guidance to the police for supplementary investigation concerning matters with insufficient evidence.

Investigation of suspects, interview with persons of interest, and guidance to the police for supplementary investigation

detention or a request for detention (extension)

-Reviewing the details of the request for detention
-Responding to allegations and related matters concerning detention

(Acceptance) Examination of seizure procedures conducted by the police
(Storage) Prevention of loss or change in quality of evidence

5 Disposition of the case



After sufficiently examining the evidence obtained through the investigation, the Public Prosecutor decides whether to prosecute the suspect (to put the suspect on trial) or not.

Decision on whether the suspect should be prosecuted

Voice

See the voice of the staff in charge on pages 9 and 10.

Case disposition procedures

Final check of case records, etc.
Submission of indictment to the court

Voice

See the voice of the staff in charge on page 11.

Q3 Are there cases where, although a person is interviewed once by the police and a written statement is made, the person is asked again to visit the Public Prosecutors Office for an interview and make a written statement?

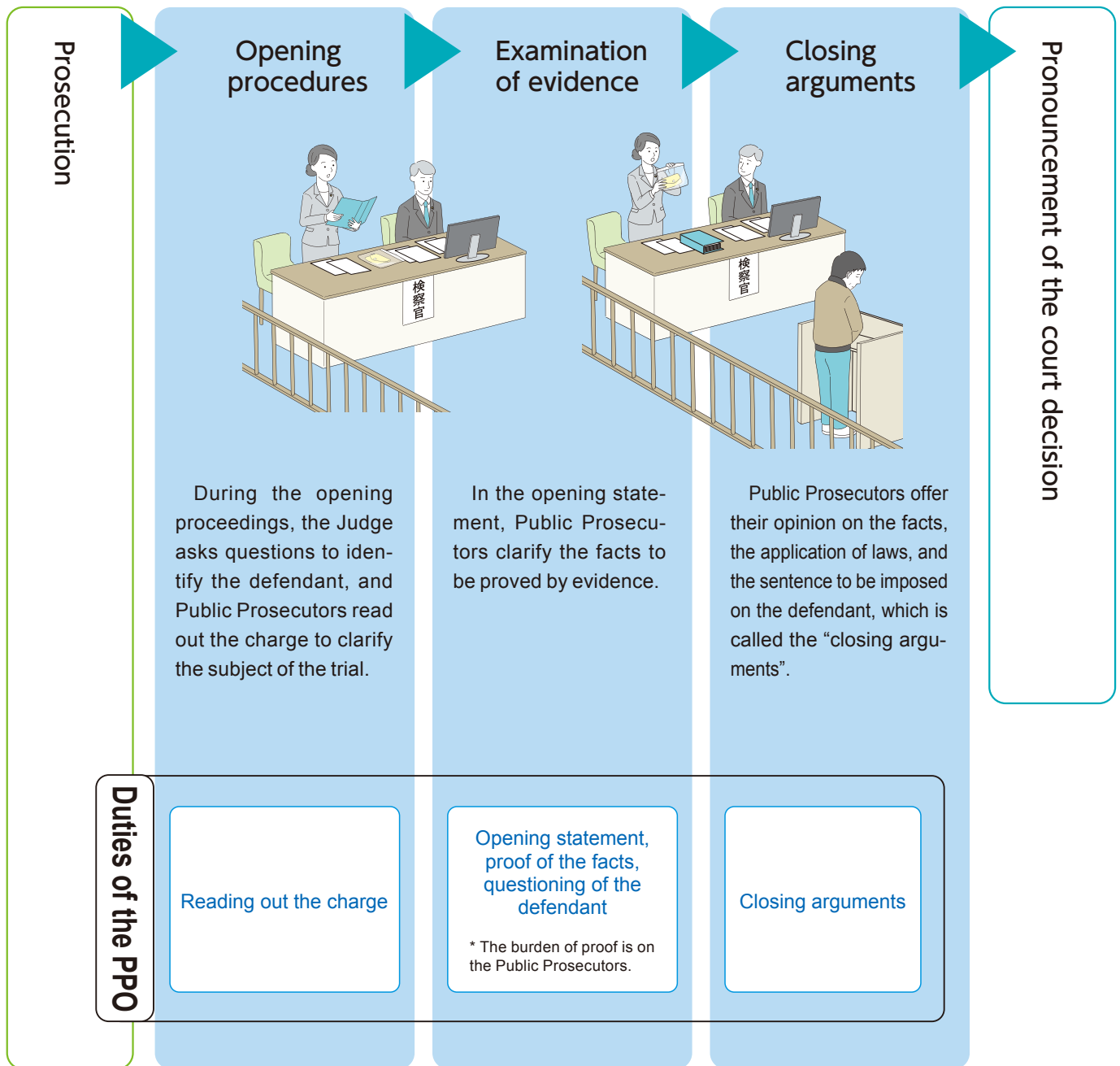
A It is sometimes necessary for Public Prosecutors to re-interview the victim to determine whether the suspect should be prosecuted. We apologize for any inconvenience, and we solicit your cooperation to achieve a fair resolution.

Q4 How do you determine whether a person should be prosecuted?

A If the evidence clearly shows that the suspect has committed a crime and we believe it is necessary to prosecute them, we submit an indictment to the court to prosecute the suspect.

Court proceeding

Public Prosecutors attend a trial of a case prosecuted. Let's take a look at the process of a criminal trial and the role of Public Prosecutors.



Saiban-in trial



Saiban-inko, public relations character of the PPO

The Saiban-in trial, wherein the citizens participate in a criminal trial and decide together with the professional judges whether the defendant is guilty and what sentence is to be imposed in case the defendant is found guilty, started in 2009.

Duties of a Saiban-in include 1) attending at the trial, 2) having a discussion and giving a verdict, and 3) appearing at the pronouncement of judgment.

Execution

When the judgment in the trial becomes final and binding, the Public Prosecutor gives directions for the execution of the punishment. Among the penalties, fines are collected by the PPO, where the accused makes payment to the government.

Final and binding judgment

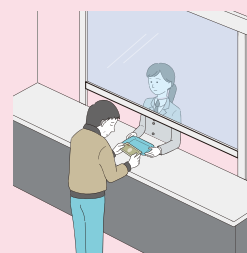
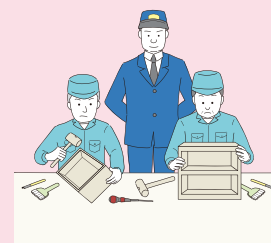
Public Prosecutor's directions for execution

Imprisonment with work,
imprisonment without work,
and penal detention

Custody (penal institution)

When a judgment for custodial sentence becomes final and binding, the Public Prosecutor directs the execution of the sentence and the Public Prosecutors' Assistant Officer in charge of clerical work for execution performs the procedures.

The Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officer in charge of clerical work for execution is engaged in the important task of executing the sentence, which concludes the criminal proceedings.



Voice

See the voice of the staff in charge on page 12.

Fine and petty fine Levy

When a judgment for a fine, including petty fine (referred to as the levied money), becomes final and binding, the Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officers in charge of clerical work for levy, under the direction and command of Public Prosecutors perform the procedures.

Others

Committing Procedures

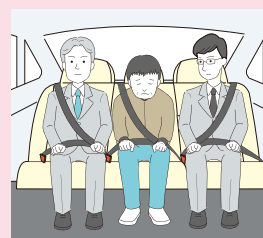
The PPO detains the accused who have escaped, and those who have failed to pay the fine, etc., and follows procedures to detain them in penal institutions such as a labor camp for their sentences to be executed appropriately.

Disposition of evidences

The PPO disposes of evidence after their confiscation sentence becomes final and binding or their ownership is waived.

Criminal records / Records

The PPO performs "clerical work for crime record" for grasping and management of crime records of those finally judged guilty by the court, and "clerical work for recording" for storage and administration of the final and binding sentence records as well as following of inspection procedures upon application for record inspection.



Voice

See the voice of the staff in charge on page 13.

Topics

Utilization of ICT in Criminal Procedure

Utilization of ICT in Criminal Procedure aims to reduce the burden on the public involved in the procedures and to facilitate and expedite the procedures by utilizing information and communication technology, such as preparation of documents used in investigations and trials by electronic means, sending and receipt of documents online, and expanding of the procedures that can be carried out through the transmission of images and sound.

The Criminal Affairs Bureau is currently studying ways to realize this goal in terms of legislation and system.



talk session



Participants: **Prosecutor A** (Public Prosecutor from the Criminal Investigation Dept., Tokyo District PPO)
Prosecutor B (Public Prosecutor from the Court Proceeding Dept., Tokyo District PPO)

-Tell us how rewarding you feel about the role of the Public Prosecutor/Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officer.

Prosecutor A: The most rewarding aspect of being a Public Prosecutor is that I can clarify the truth by conducting various investigations on my initiative. Thinking about a case independently and hearing the perspectives of the victim and other related parties, conducting investigations using various methods in cooperation with the police, and discerning what truly happened is a rewarding experience.

Prosecutor B: As a Public Prosecutor from the Court Proceeding Department, I regularly attend trials of prosecuted cases. As these trials are like a climax of consistent investigation of the case, I feel responsible about attendance. In addition, it is necessary to fully understand the evidence presented in the case and apply various evidence laws and judicial precedents, building appropriate claims and proof in the trial. When I receive an appropriate sentence based on the claims and evidence presented in the trial court, I feel rewarded.

Assistant Officer D: The Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officer for Trial serves as a partner of an individual Public Prosecutor and is engaged in the investigation of a case with the Public Prosecutor. As a Public Prosecutor is working on several cases simultaneously, Assistant Officers manage the schedule of interrogation and coordinate communications with various departments in the PPO or other related agencies for smoother investigation. During the processing of a case, Assistant Officers are primarily engaged in attending interrogations, examining evidence, preparing documents, and so on. When a difficult case is steadily processed, I feel rewarded.

-What is the point you keep in mind or pay attention to while you are working?

Prosecutor A: I attempt to care for the viewpoints of the related parties. The victims and other related parties, comprising people of all ages in diverse situations, who are forced to be engaged in a criminal case are often placed under unimaginable burden. When engaging with them, I strive to empathize with the unique feelings of each individual. Some suspects may have committed a crime due to various circumstances. Alongside the appropriate administration of justice regarding committed crimes, I sometimes arrange suitable support for them to prevent recidivism once they reintegrate into society.

Prosecutor B: When we attend criminal trials, we must consider avoidance of recidivism by the accused. As a Public Prosecutor involved in criminal trials, I make efforts to ask questions like "What do you think you can do not to commit a crime again?" I engage in this questioning with the accused and, when necessary, I consult with related organizations and attorneys to create a supportive daily living environment for the accused.

Assistant Officer C: Many crime victims are mentally shocked. When I ask them to attend or hear the trial, I keep in mind that I should make careful arrangements and coordination in advance and use polite behavior to lighten their burden a little. When the victim says thank you with a relieved expression on their face after the completion of the trial, I feel a sense of accomplishment for being able to help.

- Tell us about the atmosphere of your workplace.

Prosecutor A: The Assistant Officers for Trial are invaluable partners in our daily work, collaborating closely with Public Prosecutors to resolve cases. They not only coordinate the demanding schedule for the numerous cases we handle each day and prepare essential documents but also provide a fresh perspective on cases, often highlighting details I might have



Assistant Officer C (Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officer from the Court Proceeding Dept., Tokyo District PPO)

Assistant Officer D (Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officer from the Criminal Investigation Dept., Tokyo District PPO)

overlooked. We devote ourselves to daily duties due to their support. I always make efforts to build a relationship where we can talk about anything freely.

Prosecutor B: Our superiors and senior prosecutors are all friendly and well-experienced. In particular, the senior prosecutor working in the same office is willing to spend his time answering my questions and conversing with us. In addition, the Assistant Officers I work with are all well-experienced and prepare essential documents before even I ask them to do so. They offer assistance daily, contributing significantly to our workplace and providing an atmosphere easy to work in.

Assistant Officer C: Our workplace is a large office where members find it easy to consult others, and both the Prosecutors and Assistant Officers readily provide advice. Although the role of Assistant Officers is to assist Public Prosecutors, Public Prosecutors often seek our opinions and listen to our frank opinions. Public Prosecutors and Assistant Officers regularly share opinions and views and handle various cases together.

Assistant Officer D: Our workplace has a bright atmosphere. Even when faced with challenges, senior members readily offer advice and I do not need to take it all on myself. We help each other in working. We can easily consult with Public Prosecutors concerning the way to proceed with work and exchange thoughts concerning the investigation with them in a peaceful atmosphere. Since we have built a trusting relationship while working together, I feel comfortable even when performing intense duties.

- I think you perform rather intense work. How do you get rest or how are you refreshed?

Prosecutor A: I arrange my schedule to balance work and personal life. I also make time for photography, which is my

hobby. In addition, as I'd like to have various experiences to broaden my perspective, I try to participate in diversified activities on holidays. Such experiences sometimes help with work. Because I mainly work at the desk, I do yoga or other exercises to lead a healthy personal life.

Assistant Officer C: On weekdays, I recharge by spending lunch break with close colleagues twice a week. On holidays, I go watch a movie with my child, who loves movies. Although I tend to be busy on weekdays because I have to take care of my child, I enjoy holidays with my family. I believe these activities are the reason for my productivity.

Assistant Officer D: Outside of working hours and on holidays, I engage in physical exercise by going running and walking my dog. Additionally, I invest time in self-improvement by reading and studying for certification exams. By distinguishing between work and personal time, I achieve a satisfying balance and improve my overall work efficacy.



Prosecution Affairs Division

In the Prosecution Affairs Division, Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officers play a leading role in accepting criminal cases, following the procedures for execution of imprisonment with hard labor or other punishments, which becomes final and binding as a result of the trial, and to collect fines and so forth.

Case / Warrant

Clerical work for cases and warrants [Fukui District PPO]

Clerical work for cases comprises the acceptance and disposition procedures. In the previous procedures, we accept cases after checking the case record on the cases referred to the PPO to see if the statutory procedures are properly followed, in the latter procedures, when the cases after investigation by Public Prosecutors are disposed of as those prosecuted or non-prosecuted, we check the indictment and investigation documents and submit them to the court or pass the case record to staffs in charge of the Prosecution Affairs Division.

Clerical work for warrants relates to various compulsory dispositions in criminal procedures such as arrest and detention. It comprises requests for arrest and detention warrants, among others, to the court and execution of such warrants.

The rights of the suspects must not be infringed due to our mistakes in procedures for any clerical work even though we have restricted time. We are required to appropriately and quickly perform our duties.

Consequently, the staff in charge of the clerical work for cases and warrants not only learn legal knowledge individually, but also

share knowledge and experience, exchange opinions among staff members, and sometimes collaborate with the staff in related agencies. This is how we perform our daily duties.

Despite the heavy responsibility associated with our roles, we feel a sense of accomplishment and feel rewarded every day as the staff in charge of clerical work for cases and warrants.



Evidence

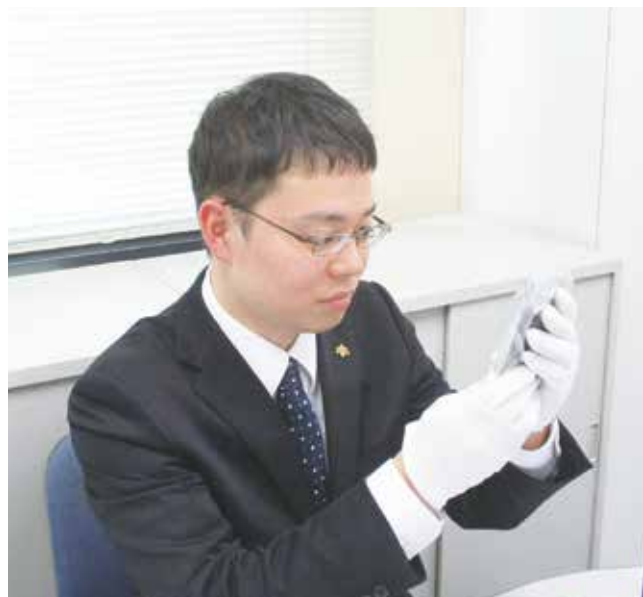
Clerical work for evidence [Tottori District PPO]

Clerical work for evidence comprises the receiving, storage, and disposition of the evidence seized by the police. Evidence in a criminal case is essential material to discover what truly transpired in the case on the one hand, but their seizure temporarily restricts the property right of the owner. We make efforts to carefully examine the quality and integrity of evidence before accepting them, and we take measures to protect evidence against any change in quality during storage so that their evidence and property value can be maintained. For example, noble metals, poisonous substances, handguns, and illegal drugs are handled as special evidence and strictly kept in a safe.

Evidence disposition methods include sale under agreement with a contractor, discarding, transfer to another related agency, and return to the sender or owner. It sometimes affects the interest of the related parties, and it is required to carefully study the method of disposition.

Each of these duties presents its challenges, yet I have the privilege of seeking guidance from my superiors or colleagues. I

believe that this profession offers a sense of deep fulfillment.



Execution

Clerical work for execution [Akita District PPO]

In the clerical work for execution, we grasp trials for which the sentence is pronounced and handle the clerical work related to the execution of punishment and various incidental notices.

Among clerical work procedures for punishment execution, the



clerical work for execution of prison sentences including imprisonment with hard labor and without labor is quite relevant because such punishment restricts individual freedom for a long time and directly affects human rights. Correctness and rapidness are required for such work.

In addition, Assistant Officers in charge of the execution of sentences, upon request from the victim or others, also undertake the clerical work to notify how the perpetrator is treated in the penal institution and when anyone is released. This approach is one of the approaches to protect the victim and, at the same time, intended to have the criminal justice understood by citizens including the victim, and contribute to its appropriate and smooth operation.

In this manner, the clerical work for execution is closely related to the people's human rights, assisting citizens in maintaining a safe and secure social life. I make efforts to quickly proceed with the clerical work with a sense of responsibility by following the related laws and regulations and consulting with the superior or senior ministries for difficult cases.

PPO Staff

Levy

Clerical work for levy [Kagoshima District PPO]

Clerical work for levy handles the work related to fines and other levied money. Specifically, we offer a payment notice to the person obliged to make payment with a reminder notice and conduct compulsory execution, among others, to seize the asset of the defaulter.

Since all levies are made payable in trials, the clerical work starts from grasping the results of trials. Some people are obliged



to make payments and send money via registered mail immediately after they learn the trial results, but others delay in making payment due to financial challenges, among others. However, the clerical work for the levy is the execution of the national right of punishment. I make sure every levy is collected.

For those who cannot make quite payment, I consistently persuade them by visiting or calling to remind them. If any fail to make payment even after such efforts, I have to take procedures to detain them in a labor camp in some cases.

I often seek solutions through personal interviews with the person obligated to make payment and actively make efforts to have personal interviews. However, the jurisdiction of the Naze Branch, where I am working, covers some remote islands, and it is sometimes difficult to have personal interviews. In such situations, I endeavor to understand the situations of the person obliged to pay the levies and facilitate their payment by maintaining frequent telephone conversations with them.

If it is difficult for me to find a solution, I seek advice from my superior and others concerning other measures that can be utilized. If the defaulter eventually makes payment after such efforts, I feel much sense of accomplishment and reward.

Criminal records

Clerical work for criminal record [Wakayama District PPO]

Assistant Officers in charge of criminal records perform essential duties. To appropriately implement laws and regulations on crime and citizens' qualification, we appropriately grasp and manage the fact that a person is judged guilty in the final and binding trial (criminal record) and, when requested by other PPOs or the police, check for any criminal record of the inquired person to make a reply. We also give a notice on disqualification for voting rights, among others, to the municipalities.

The criminal record is the most sensitive element of an individual's privacy, and errors must not be found in its registration or reply. Consequently, I work under tension and a sense of responsibility, thereby making efforts to advance in judicial affairs while receiving support from my superiors and senior officers.

As the Wakayama District PPO is a small office, I am sometimes involved in various duties in addition to the clerical work assigned to me. This work has been valuable in my personal growth even when my experience had previously been limited.

I find myself in an environment where seeking advice from senior colleagues is easily possible when I encounter difficulties

in performing my duties. I am working in a good atmosphere.

I feel a sense of accomplishment in taking appropriate measures for paying close attention to this important clerical work of maintaining criminal records. I have fulfilling days, with my work and personal life in a good balance.



Records

Clerical work for record [Kochi District PPO]

Clerical work for records includes storage and management of the records of cases for which the judgment is final and binding or cases that have not been prosecuted. This also includes paperwork related to inspection of storage record and delivery of certified copies of the written judgment.

I am mainly engaged in the storage and management of

records. I appropriately store and manage the records following the storage categories specified by law.

Records of the cases for which the judgment is final and binding are divided into two categories for storage: documents describing the contents of the judgment that the judge pronounced to the accused at the trial (written judgment and so forth) and other documents.

These documents are stored for different periods. Most records, other than the written judgment, are destroyed after several years, but written judgments are stored for several decades.

As the written judgment could directly affect the honor of other related parties, I need to ensure that the written judgment is separated from other records and any document that is cited in the written judgment for appropriate storage and management is stored as such.

I feel fulfilled when I perform such important duties entrusted to me under the guidance of my reliable superiors and senior colleagues.



Schedule

Daily schedule

Investigation division

Starting



Public Prosecutors and Prosecutor's Assistant Officers are buddies. Our morning commences with a thorough schedule check. We confirm the interrogation schedule and planned trials for the day and exchange information concerning necessary procedures and documents to be prepared.

Case assignment



The police refer a case involving a detained suspect to our office, and I am assigned to handle it. My responsibility involves preparing for procedures to hear the statement from the arrested suspect.

Taking the suspect's statement and request for detention



Public Prosecutors judge whether the suspect needs to be detained. I have to prepare a request for detention and send it to the department in charge of the warrant, along with the suspect's statement and referral record, and follow the procedures to request detention at the court.

Lunch break

For today's lunch, I have a lunch box from a local vendor. I ensure that I consume the necessary nutrients to prepare for the afternoon's work. Usually, I bring my homemade lunch.

Examination of a case record



Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officers examine the record of the case referred by the police and prepare for investigation, case disposition procedures, and trial schedule, among other duties. I inform Public Prosecutors about any evidence I have noticed or otherwise offer my opinion.

Interrogation of the suspect



I interrogate the suspect and hear the motive for the crime, sequence of events, situation of the crime, and so forth, and ask the suspect questions concerning suspicious matters. I sometimes show the evidence to the suspect and have them explain it.

Investigation of crime scene



In some cases, I visit the actual crime scenes, conduct on-site verification with police officers, and check the surrounding environment and situation at the time of the crime in addition to site verification.

Judgment and decision of case disposition



Upon completion of the investigation, Public Prosecutors consider various circumstances, such as the daily routine of the victim or other related parties and the suspect, and the superior decides the appropriate disposition for the suspect.

Ending



On the day when all staff members leave the office at the usual time, I leave earlier than usual and watch a Western movie on distribution-type TV partly to study English or visit cafés with senior officers where I can be refreshed. I work harder the subsequent day.

Prosecution Affairs Division (in charge of cases)

Starting



We start working in the morning at the meeting with other staff members of prosecution affairs team 1. We share the information about planned processing to accept cases where the suspect is detained and other special scheduled events for the day.

The first thing we do in the morning is to deliver documents to the court. We bring the indictment or other various documents submitted to the court as well as the case record after being checked by several members of the team.

Acceptance of case

The PPO receives case referral documents from the police or other related organizations almost every day. The person in charge of cases follows the acceptance procedures after ensuring the referred documents and procedures do not have any deficiencies. After acceptance procedures, the case records and related documents are assigned to Public Prosecutors for investigation.



Lunch break

During the lunch break, I have my lunchbox made by my mother. Since many delivery services are available, most colleagues have their lunches delivered.

Case disposition

Delivered to the Officer in charge of cases are the case records for which Public Prosecutors in the investigation division have received the decision for case disposition and the decision becomes final and binding.

The Officer in charge ensures the contents are not deficient and then registers the disposition contents for the case to the system. Also at this step, the checking process is made by multiple members.



Support of the clerical work of which other members are in charge

Depending on the scale of the Public Prosecutor's Office, Assistant Officers in charge of cases may, in addition to the duties assigned to them, assist other members in the same prosecution affairs team and perform the clerical work for warrants or evidence. In the photo, the Officer follows the procedures to discard the evidence of the case after final and binding judgment.

As described above, in the PPO, staff members broadly offer mutual assistance and support the clerical work of others depending on the busyness level.



Ending



After the end of working hours, I leave the office early. I indulge in volleyball activities, which have been a consistent part of my life since my school days, occurring once or twice a week at the local open school facility. Another source of fun is watching popular dramas. These activities refresh me during my free time, allowing me to return to work with renewed energy and dedication.

Work at Other Institutions

In addition to the Public Prosecutors Office, the Public Prosecutors and the Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officers are provided with places for the conduct of their work in various organizations.

Overseas Diplomatic Establishment

First Secretary (Public Prosecutor), Mission of Japan to the European Union (EU)

The Mission of Japan to the EU, which represents the Government of Japan in the EU, is situated in Brussels, Kingdom of Belgium. In this organization, I am involved in matters related to judicial, internal, and human rights affairs. Each day, I dedicate myself to building a network with staff from EU institutions, diplomats of EU member states, and representatives from third countries, among others, to collect and analyze relevant information. The EU gives great importance to the rule of law and human rights as fundamental values when promoting various policies and improving laws. My judicial line of thought cultivated during my career as a Public Prosecutor faces new challenges when assessing the trends in EU. I frequently engaged in exchanges with European public prosecutors and judges, which provided valuable opportunities for learning and collaboration. In the present era, where cross-border cyber and other crimes are increasingly committed, the connections and expertise gained through such exchange are poised to become invaluable assets for our future endeavors. I will also make efforts to play the role of a bridge between Japan and the EU in criminal justice

cooperation.

In addition to the Mission of Japan to the EU, where I work, Public Prosecutors work as first secretaries at the Mission of Japan to internal organizations in Vienna and Geneva as well as the Embassy of Japan to the U.S., U.K., France, Germany, China, Korea, etc.



Vice-consul (Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officer), Consulate General of Japan in Los Angeles



My role involves providing support for Japanese nationals. Specifically, I receive consultations from Japanese nationals living or staying abroad regarding various issues they may have, and provide necessary advice and support to resolve the issues. If a Japanese national gets involved in any incident or accident, it may be necessary to take urgent measures even at midnight or on holidays. It is a hard job, but I can take advantage of my past work experience as a Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officer, and I feel a different type of sense of accomplishment compared with the one I felt in the PPO. I feel this job is quite rewarding.

Second Secretary (Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officer), Embassy of Japan in Viet Nam

I work as a legal attaché at the Embassy of Japan in Viet Nam. The relationship between Japan and Viet Nam is developing in all fields, including politics, economy, security, and culture. The legal and judicial field I am involved in is no exception. In addition to the legal technical assistance to Viet Nam and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, I make arrangements for the transfer of sentenced persons, coordinate residential status management such as for Specified Skilled Workers, and collect necessary information. I perform many tasks that I did not do at the PPO, which broaden my horizons every day.



Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission

Deputy Director (Public Prosecutor), Disclosure Inspection Division of Executive Bureau

Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission works on market surveillance through recommendations for surcharge payment orders, administrative punishment recommendations, and accusations, among others, to cases of violation of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, making efforts to secure the fairness and transparency of the market and to realize protection of investors. I belong to a section mainly in charge of the investigation of violations of disclosure regulations and provide advice and guidance concerning fact-finding, law application, and evidence collection, among others. Since various types of experts are gathering at the surveillance commission, we perform our duties with collective efforts.



PPO Staff

Specialized IT examiner (Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officer), Planning and Management Division of Executive Bureau

I belong to a section that performs duties in the investigation of financial crimes such as insider transactions. Since members from securities firms or other private companies belong to our

commission, I have the opportunity to gain insights from their expertise, which makes my days fulfilling.

Tokyo Regional Taxation Bureau

Assistant Investigator (Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officer) to the Investigator, Criminal Investigation Department Coordination Division

The purpose of the audit investigation is to pursue criminal liability of large-scale or malicious tax evasion and contribute to the realization of appropriate and fair taxation and maintenance of the self-assessment tax system. The Criminal Investigation Department collects information concerning someone suspected of tax evasion, conducts a compulsory inspection, etc., with a warrant to collect evidence, makes inquiries to related parties, and accuses the tax evader to Public Prosecutors.

In addition to the fact that specialized knowledge in tax is required for investigation, we must find the investigation method corresponding to the purpose through trial and error and flexibly take action, which makes our workload heavy. However, this is a valuable opportunity where I can experience the front-line of tax evasion cases, in which I cannot be involved when I am in the PPO. Obtaining advice and cooperation from those around me, I

find fulfillment in performing my duties.



Other Public Prosecutors are transferred to the following organizations

Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan, Legal Training and Research Institute, Cabinet Secretariat, Cabinet Office, Fair Trade Commission, National Police Agency, Financial Services Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, National Tax Agency, Ministry of Defense, and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology, among others.

Approaches toward Emerging Crimes – What is Japan Prosecutors Unit on Emerging Crimes (JPEC)?

With the accelerated development of digital technology and ICT in recent times, crimes using smartphones or PCs, those across borders in cyberspace, those exploiting crypto-assets, etc., often occur, and these crimes are remarkably more anonymized and committed in a wider area. JPEC was established on April 1, 2021, to collect, manage, and provide information useful for clarifying emerging crimes; support investigations and trials regarding emerging crimes; and take appropriate measures for such crimes. To this end, JPEC uses the national network containing specialized digital forensics sections (DF centers) established in Tokyo and Osaka.

JP Japan Prosecutors

Collection of state-of-the-art technical knowledge

It is indispensable to use state-of-the-art technical knowledge to perform investigations and trials for emerging crimes. However, it is not realistic that each Public Prosecutor individually makes efforts to catch up the state-of-the-art information.

Therefore, JPEC is positively collecting state-of-the-art knowledge not only through PPO all over Japan but also through related organizations in the public and private sectors. By sharing such knowledge using its national network, JPEC aims to improve and enhance the ability to clarify the truth of the whole PPO.



Support of investigation and trial



DF are methods and technologies for obtaining evidence of crime by retrieving digital data stored in confiscated smartphones or PCs following lawful procedures and analyzing the retrieved data. To cope with cybercrimes that occur frequently in Japan, it is significant to take advantage of specialized knowledge, including DF technologies, and work on finding the truth. JPEC supports investigation and trial using various means, including data retrieval from digital devices such as smartphones and data analysis.

EC

Unit on Emerging Crimes

Various Approaches

Public-private cooperation and international cooperation

In recent times, crime organizations have expanded their reach across geographical areas, leading to a more stateless nature. Attacks involving malware, including ransomware, are causing severe damage in numerous countries. Thus, to ensure safe and secure cyberspace in such situations, it is important to have public-private and international cooperation.

JPEC cooperates with public and private related organizations and law enforcement agencies in various foreign countries to exchange information and makes efforts to enhance relationships with them by participating in international conferences on cybercrimes held in various foreign countries.



Support for Crime Victims

To conduct investigation and hold a trial, it is necessary to obtain cooperation from the victim in the interview at the Public Prosecutors Office and when they testify as a witness at the trial. With the cooperation of the victim, we can reveal what really happened in the case, and we can impose on the offender the punishment corresponding to the crime committed.

However, the victim who faced various difficulties because of the crime often requires appropriate support. In the criminal procedures, systems for the protection and support of crime victims are available in many instances.

The PPO explains various systems to the victim and appropriately operates them, and makes efforts to provide protection and support corresponding to the needs of the victim by giving a notice on the disposition result of the case and listening to the voice from the victim by itself or in cooperation with related organizations.

Let us introduce the systems adopted by the Public Prosecutors Office and some examples of the approaches used.

Victim Notification System

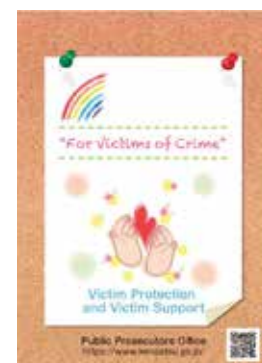
We have a victim notification system, which allows us to provide information to the victims of a crime and their relatives (hereinafter referred to as the “crime victims”). This system aims to keep crime victims informed about case outcomes, results of criminal trials, treatment and circumstances of the offender while imprisoned, and their expected release date.

To the victims of crimes (brochure)

This brochure helps to understand explanations concerning the protection and support systems for crime victims provided by the PPO. This brochure is handed to the victims.

This brochure can also be accessed on the PPO's website.

https://www.moj.go.jp/EN/keiji1/keiji_keiji11.html



Victim Support Officers

Victim Support Officers engaged in support of crime victims are available at District PPOs all over Japan to provide meticulous care for them.

The support of Victim Support Officers includes such activities as responding to the various questions that crime victims may have, guiding and accompanying the victims in the courthouse, helping them access the case records, or having the evidence returned to them.

Victim Support Officers are also making efforts to cooperate with relevant organizations so that victims can receive appropriate support. Specifically, it introduces crime victims to organizations or bodies that can provide support in the psychological and economic aspects and daily life according to the victim's needs (for example, to introduce the organization providing support by experts such as a psychological counselor to a crime victim in need of psychological support).

From the Victim Support Officer and Assistant Officer in charge of victim support in Tokushima District PPO

Victims and their family members are often puzzled by the suddenness of crimes. In addition, they feel anxious about the criminal procedures, whether sufficient support would be offered by the PPO and other relevant organizations, and so on.

To support such victims, a victim support officer is available at District PPOs across Japan. These officers offer in-person as well as telephonic support via the “Victim Hotline.” When talking with victims, we consider victims' feelings sincerely to ease their anxiety as much as possible.

Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officers in charge of victim support help in the preparation of notices issued by Public Prosecutors or Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officers for Trial to the victims and communicate with victims seeking in-person support in cooperation with the victim support officer.

In addition, Tokushima District PPO has executed the

“Arrangement on Implementation of Cooperative Support for Crime Victims” with the Tokushima Bar Association. Starting on December 1, 2021, Public Prosecutors explain the cooperative support system to the victims, and if the victims make a request regarding the cooperative support system, the PPO contacts the bar association, which provides an attorney for legal consultation. Thus, we are trying to support the victim by providing an attorney from an early phase of the investigation.



Initiatives to stop recidivism

The Public Prosecutors Office performs the investigation and court proceeding activities while considering crime prevention and rehabilitation of offenders. Following the “Act for the Prevention of Recidivism” proclaimed and enforced in December 2016 and the cabinet decision “Recidivism Prevention Plan” based on this law, the PPO cooperates with the probation office, local governments, welfare institutions, attorneys, and other relevant organizations to prevent recidivism of the suspect/accused and to support their return to the society.

Role of the Criminal Policy Promotion Unit of the Supreme Public Prosecutors Office

The Crime Policy Promotion Unit of the Supreme PPO is in charge of collecting approaches to various criminal policy topics (e.g., protection and support of crime victims, actions for child abuse cases as well as prevention of recidivism by the criminal, and support of rehabilitation) in various areas in Japan to provide information to the PPO all over Japan.

Further, the Promotion Unit arranges lectures on criminal

policy in various training courses for Public Prosecutors and Prosecutor’s Assistant Officers to improve the ability of the whole staff of the PPO, and endeavors to build and enhance networking with various organizations through participation in lectures and study groups at such organizations to realize more effective approaches in cooperation with them.



From the Staff in Charge of Recidivism Prevention (Rehabilitation Support) of the Criminal Policy Division, Yamagata District PPO

It is essential to punish a person who commits a crime corresponding to the contents of the crime to urge the culprit to reflect on what they did. However, criminals have diversified circumstances in the background, which lead them to the crime. The criminal may be homeless or jobless, having no appropriate guardian since they are the elderly and living alone, or have no idea about welfare service consultation. Until these negative factors are resolved, the same crime will be repeated.

Yamagata District PPO believes that if we can build a system to watch over and support the person who committed a crime in the whole community to avoid them from being isolated in society and help the person recognize the system, we can prevent recidivism. With this idea, we are working on recidivism prevention in cooperation with many support organizations including the probation facility, social welfare council, support

center for continuing community life, local government, medical institutions, and the police.

For example, in case a suspect is not prosecuted, we hold a care meeting in our office with welfare institutions in advance so that they can smoothly receive welfare support after release. By arranging the support system after release beforehand, we will support the rehabilitation of such persons to prevent recidivism.



International Cooperation in Criminal Justice

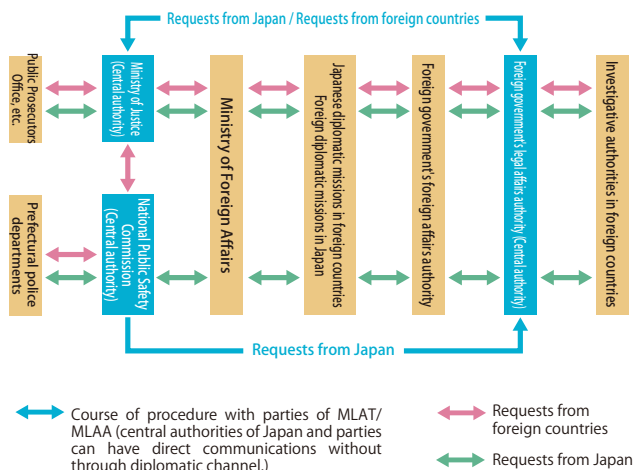
Cooperation with foreign investigative authorities

Recently, international exchanges have become more active in various fields such as, politics, economy, and culture. With the development and progress of transportation means and ICT (Information and Communication Technology), international transfer of people, goods, and money, as well as global information exchange, are performed easily and frequently. On the other hand, transnational crimes such as organized fraud or drug smuggling cases are increasing. As sometimes crucial witnesses or evidence are located abroad or criminals flee Japan, there is a strong need for international cooperation in the field of criminal justice. Against this background, Japan has been further strengthening cooperation in the area of criminal investigations with other countries/regions by

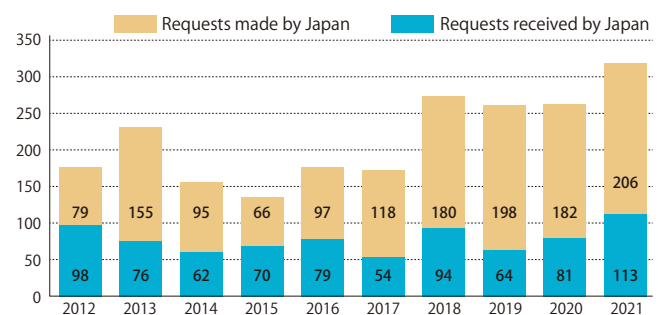
concluding treaties or agreements on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters with the United States of America, the Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China (PRC), the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC, the European Union, the Russian Federation, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, as well as by concluding multilateral treaties, including the United Nation Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Public Prosecutors Offices dispatch their public prosecutors and public prosecutor's assistant officers overseas to receive a fugitive or evidence with regard to the investigation, the court proceedings or the execution of sentence in criminal cases in Japan and to respond to a request for mutual legal assistance from foreign countries.

Procedures for mutual legal assistance in criminal investigation



Number of international criminal investigation cases with mutual legal assistance



"Requests made by Japan" shows the cases where Japan requested for mutual legal assistance to other countries; "Requests received by Japan" shows the cases where other countries requested Japan for mutual legal assistance

Column

Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance in Investigation

Suppose a thief stole a valuable painting in Japan, fled to another country (Country A), and sold it.

Japanese investigative agencies are not able to investigate outside of the territory of Japan, in principle, due to Country A's sovereignty. It is necessary to request Country A for cooperation to arrest the criminal in Country A, hear from the party who purchased the painting or seize the painting as evidence of crime. In such cases, through the Ministry of Justice and other related agencies, Public Prosecutors request Country A to transfer the criminal to Japan (extradition) and, hearing from the related parties, seize the painting for provision to Japan (mutual legal assistance in the investigation).

Upon receipt of a request from Japan, the investigative agencies of Country A take measures following the laws and regulations of Country A.

In case Japan and Country A have concluded a bilateral or multilateral treaty or agreement, these two countries can have communications for mutual legal assistance in investigation without using a diplomatic channel and can cooperate rapidly and smoothly.



Work-life balance

The Public Prosecutors Office has many programs for improving work-life balance, from flexible work hours (e.g. flex-time system and early/late shifts) to establishing a work environment where men and women can develop their careers while looking after their young, old, or handicapped family members, and also covering sundry house chores.

Childcare and career

Tsu District PPO (Public Prosecutor)

When my first daughter, who is now 5 years old, was born, I took childcare leave for approximately six months. After that, I returned to the PPO. I am now working on various cases at the Tsu District PPO.

At present, I use the late arrival shift. I prepare dinner in the morning, help my daughter get ready for nursery, and take her to the nursery before going to work.

Due to my transfer, we are no longer living near our parents. Either I or my wife, who works as full time, must respond to emergency. In such cases, my superior and colleague prosecutors cooperate with me by changing task allocation. I feel that my involvement in childcare is a very good experience for my work. So as to take advantage of my experience obtained in childcare for my work, I will use various welfare systems at the workplace.



Saga District PPO (Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officer)

When I gave birth to my first daughter, I took maternity and childcare leave for nine months in total, and I was able to devote myself to taking care of my baby.

I am now working hard every day as a Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officer. Sometimes I must respond to calls from the nursery school due to the sudden fever of my daughter, and I use various systems such as child nursing leave, etc. to balance both work and childcare.

I will work hard to appreciate a fulfilled workplace environment and cooperation by people around me. I will surely watch my daughter's growth every day and spend fulfilling days both officially and privately.



Career and time-off activities

Kobe District PPO (Public Prosecutor)

As a Public Prosecutor of the Court Proceeding Dept., I am mainly engaged in attendance at trials of prosecuted cases. My hobby is playing football and working up a good sweat with my colleagues in our spare time at daily work.

The PPO has a football team and I belong to it since I was appointed as a Public Prosecutor. I have participated in the annual tournament which staff members from PPOs all over Japan join and had a match with a team of police officers. I once had a match with a team of Korean public prosecutors.

Recently, the FIFA World Cup Qatar was held and many people in Japan including me were glued to the matches of Japan's national team. Although I cannot dribble sharply like world-class players, playing football with my colleagues on holidays is the source of my energy.



The Principles of Prosecution

These principles aim to set forth the spirit and fundamentals of prosecution so that all members of the Prosecution Service fulfill their duties with a sense of mission and without losing direction in any situation, thus ensuring the proper conduct of all activities of the Prosecution Service and securing the trust of the people which is the basis of prosecution.

The Prosecution Service is entrusted with the solemn responsibility of discovering the truth in each case and applying the criminal laws properly and promptly, while ensuring the maintenance of public welfare and guaranteeing fundamental human rights. We must deeply recognize this demanding duty and actively undertake our tasks always with fairness and integrity.

We encounter various challenges when we endeavor to discover the truth in cases, which is a prerequisite to the proper exercise of punitive authority. Faced with these challenges, the Prosecution Service is expected to maximize the use of its knowledge and skills in the uncompromising search for the truth.

Obtaining conviction by any means in all cases is not our goal, nor should we seek to impose harsh sentences without regard to the nature of the case. Our objective is to achieve proper dispositions and proper sentencing for each case, corresponding to its nature and representing the common sense of the people.

In order to achieve such objectives, we must firmly maintain a fair stance to avoid making distorted decisions. “Uncompromising pursuit of justice and impartiality” as well as “neutrality and independence” should be our indissoluble mottoes not to be influenced by any enticement or pressure in the exercise of our duties. We should never act for our own fame or reputation and should have courage to take action, if necessary, that would undermine these personal interests.

At the same time, we should retain humble attitudes and continuously reflect upon the exercise of our powers to see that it serves the best interests of the people and does not lapse into self-righteousness.

In endeavoring to fulfill the responsibility bestowed on the prosecution, we should not be content to rest upon past accomplishments and experiences.

We should sustain unrelenting efforts to build a stronger foundation for the prosecution and improve our criminal justice system. We should be open-minded, paying attention not only to the criminal justice system but also to external disciplines, seeking advanced knowledge and progressively attaining various new achievements in different fields.

We, as one of the main actors in the criminal justice system, are determined to carry out the mandate given by the people, bearing in mind the aforementioned and taking pride in fulfilling our duties with a sense of mission.

1. Bearing in mind the responsibility to work for the public interest as servants of the whole community, we shall abide by laws, rules and regulations and undertake our tasks with fairness and integrity under the mottoes of uncompromising pursuit of justice and impartiality as well as neutrality and independence;
2. We shall carry out our tasks with full understanding of the roles of judges and defense counsel in criminal procedure, respecting fundamental human rights and ensuring due process in criminal procedure;
3. We shall strive to the utmost to discover the truth in each case with all our knowledge and skills to ensure that no innocent parties are found guilty and all those responsible are brought to justice;
4. We shall pay due attention to the assertions of suspects or defendants, endeavor to collect all relevant evidence, both incriminating and exculpatory, aggravating and mitigating, and make rational and sensible evaluation of evidence from various perspectives;
5. In interviewing witnesses and suspects, we shall strive to obtain true statements, while securing their voluntary nature and the fairness of the questioning;
6. We shall pay due attention to the opinions and views of victims of crime or their family members and uphold their legitimate rights and interests;
7. We shall take proper custody of evidence and information in cases and ensure their confidentiality to avoid damaging the reputation of those concerned and to avoid hindering investigation or trial proceedings;
8. We shall endeavor to contribute to the prevention of crime, the rehabilitation of offenders and other aims of criminal justice, in cooperation with police and other law enforcement authorities, correctional and probation services and other relevant agencies and organizations;
9. We shall continue our efforts to acquire and improve our knowledge and skills on laws and legal issues and seek to attain broader knowledge and education which will enable us to cope with diverse and evolving issues;
10. We shall act with constant reflection on past experience and build an organization with vitality and with a culture of free and active discussion, as well as mutual assistance and cooperation.

Other questions and answers

As to qualifications and employment for public prosecutors and public prosecutor's assistant officers

Q Please explain about qualifications required to become a public prosecutor.

- A**
1. A person who has completed the Legal Research and Training Institute in Japan after passing the national bar exam;
 2. A Court judge (judge/assistant judge);
 3. An Attorney;
 4. A person who has been or was in the position of a professor or assistant professor of law at specified universities for more than three years; or
 5. A person who has been an assistant public prosecutor for at least three years and has passed the special examination to become a public prosecutor. In addition, certain public officers, such as Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officers and law clerks, can be Assistant Prosecutors when they pass the special examination for Assistant Prosecutors.

Q Please explain about qualifications required to become a public prosecutor's assistant officer.

- A** To become a Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officer, it is necessary to pass the general staff employment examination for national public officers.

Q Is there any restriction on age or academic qualifications to become a public prosecutor?

- A** No particular age restriction is mandated. In addition, there is no restriction related to academic background, but you may need to take an additional examination depending on whether you have completed a law school course.

* Note that the mandatory retirement age for Public Prosecutors is 63 years until FY 2022, but the age will be increased gradually from FY 2023 and will be 65 from FY 2026 (the retirement age for Prosecutor-General is 65 years).

Q Please explain about the employment procedures for public prosecutors and public prosecutor's assistant officers.

- A** For information about the employment of Public Prosecutors, please contact the Personnel Division of the Minister's Secretariat in the Ministry of Justice (main telephone number: 03-3580-4111). The employment of Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officers is conducted by each District PPO. Please contact the District Public Prosecutors Office in which you wish to be employed.

Public information of the Public Prosecutors Office

Q I would like to know more the details about jobs of the Public Prosecutors Office and the Saiban-in trial.

- A** The Public Prosecutors Office positively implements public relations activities for people to learn about our jobs in more detail. Mainly for older elementary school students to high school students, we provide various programs: a study camp program which includes a visit to the Public Prosecutors Office to explain our jobs and the roles of public prosecutors; a visiting class program in which the Public Prosecutors Office staff visits schools or hold lectures to explain our jobs; and an attending criminal trials program which includes observation of the court proceedings at public courtrooms as well as explanation and question-and-answer sessions. We also provide explanation about the saiban-in trial, the rules of criminal trials. Please contact the nearest Public Prosecutors Office.

Q What does the badge of the public prosecutor symbolize?

- A** The Public Prosecutor Badge was designed in 1950. It depicts a crimson rising sun, white chrysanthemum petals, and golden leaves. It displays a combination of frost and rays of the sun, which represent strict fairness and the ideal understanding of a Public Prosecutor's duties. For that reason, this badge is called "shuso retsujitsu" in Japanese, which means the autumn frost and harsh rays of the summer sun. This symbolizes the rigor of punishment and unfaltering constancy.



For the Public Prosecutors Office website, go to:

<https://www.kensatsu.go.jp>



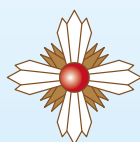
See the X account of the Supreme Public Prosecutors Office:



List of PPOs

As of January 2023

The Supreme Public Prosecutors Office		〒100-0013	1-1-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	03-3592-5611
High Public Prosecutors Office	Sapporo	〒060-0042	12, Odori-nishi, Chuo-ku, Sapporo	011-261-9311
	Sendai	〒980-0812	1-3-1, Katahira, Aoba-ku, Sendai	022-222-6153
	Tokyo	〒100-8904	1-1-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	03-3592-5611
	Nagoya	〒460-0001	4-3-1, Sannomaru, Naka-ku, Nagoya	052-951-1581
	Osaka	〒553-8511	1-1-60, Fukushima, Fukushima-ku, Osaka	06-4796-2100
	Hiroshima	〒730-0012	2-31, Kamihacchobori, Naka-ku, Hiroshima	082-221-2451
	Takamatsu	〒760-0033	1-1, Marunouchi, Takamatsu	087-821-5631
	Fukuoka	〒810-0044	4-2-3, Ropponmatsu, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka	092-734-9000
District Public Prosecutors Office	Sapporo	〒060-0042	12, Odori-nishi, Chuo-ku, Sapporo	011-261-9313
	Hakodate	〒040-0031	1-13, Kamishinkawa-cho, Hakodate	0138-41-1231
	Asahikawa	〒070-8636	4, Hanasaki-cho, Asahikawa	0166-51-6231
	Kushiro	〒085-8557	5-7, Kashiwagi-cho, Kushiro	0154-41-6151
	Aomori	〒030-8545	1-3-25, Nagashima, Aomori	017-722-5211
	Morioka	〒020-0023	8-20, Uchimaru, Morioka	019-622-6195
	Sendai	〒980-0812	1-3-1, Katahira, Aoba-ku, Sendai	022-222-6151
	Akita	〒010-0951	7-1-2, Sannou, Akita	018-862-5581
	Yamagata	〒990-0046	1-32, Ote-machi, Yamagata	023-622-5196
	Fukushima	〒960-8017	17, Kitsunozuka, Fukushima	024-534-5131
	Mito	〒310-8540	1-1, Kitami-cho, Mito	029-221-2196
	Utsunomiya	〒320-0036	2-1-11, Obata, Utsunomiya	028-621-2525
	Maebashi	〒371-8550	3-2-1, Ote-machi, Maebashi	027-235-7800
	Saitama	〒330-8572	3-16-58, Takasago, Urawa-ku, Saitama	048-863-2221
	Chiba	〒260-8620	4-11-1, Chuo, Chuo-ku, Chiba	043-221-2071
	Tokyo	〒100-8903	1-1-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	03-3592-5611
	Yokohama	〒231-0021	9, Nihon-odori, Naka-ku, Yokohama	045-211-7600
	Niigata	〒951-8502	5191, Nishi-ohata-cho, Chuo-ku, Niigata	025-222-1521
	Toyama	〒939-8510	2-9-16, Nishidenjigata-machi, Toyama	076-421-4106
	Kanazawa	〒920-0912	6-15, Ote-machi, Kanazawa	076-221-3161
	Fukui	〒910-8583	1-1-54, Haruyama, Fukui	0776-28-8721
	Kofu	〒400-8556	1-11-8, Chuo, Kofu	055-235-7231
	Nagano	〒380-0846	1108, Asahi-machi, Nagano, Oaza, Nagano	026-232-8191
	Gifu	〒500-8812	2-8, Mieji-cho, Gifu	058-262-5111
	Shizuoka	〒420-8611	9-45, Oute-machi, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka	054-252-5135
	Nagoya	〒460-8523	4-3-1, Sannomaru, Naka-ku, Nagoya	052-951-1481
	Tsu	〒514-8512	3-12, Chuo, Tsu	059-228-4121
	Otsu	〒520-8512	3-1-1, Kyo-machi, Otsu	077-527-5120
	Kyoto	〒602-8510	82, Ryogoryo-cho, Shinmachidori-shimochojamachisagaru, Kamigyo-ku, Kyoto	075-441-9131
	Osaka	〒553-8512	1-1-60, Fukushima, Fukushima-ku, Osaka	06-4796-2200
	Kobe	〒650-0016	1-4-1, Tachibanadori, Chuo-ku, Kobe	078-367-6100
	Nara	〒630-8213	1-1, Noborioji-cho, Nara	0742-27-6821
	Wakayama	〒640-8586	3, Niban-cho, Wakayama	073-422-4161
	Tottori	〒680-0022	3-201, Nishi-machi, Tottori	0857-22-4171
	Matsue	〒690-0886	50, Horo-machi, Matsue	0852-32-6700
	Okayama	〒700-0807	1-8-1, Minamigata, Kita-ku, Okayama	086-224-5651
	Hiroshima	〒730-8539	2-31, Kamihacchobori, Naka-ku, Hiroshima	082-221-2453
	Yamaguchi	〒753-0048	1-1-2, Ekidori, Yamaguchi	083-922-1440
	Tokushima	〒770-0852	2-17, Tokushima-cho, Tokushima	088-652-5191
	Takamatsu	〒760-0033	1-1, Marunouchi, Takamatsu	087-822-5155
	Matsuyama	〒790-8575	4-4-1, Ichiban-cho, Matsuyama	089-935-6111
	Kochi	〒780-8554	1-4-1, Marunouchi, Kochi	088-872-9191
	Fukuoka	〒810-8651	4-2-3, Ropponmatsu, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka	092-734-9090
	Saga	〒840-0833	5-25, Nakanokoji, Saga	0952-22-4185
	Nagasaki	〒850-8560	9-33, Manzai-machi, Nagasaki	095-822-4267
	Kumamoto	〒860-0078	1-12-11, Kyo-machi, Chuo-ku, Kumamoto	096-323-9030
	Oita	〒870-8510	7-5, Niage-machi, Oita	097-534-4100
	Miyazaki	〒880-8566	1-1, Beppu-cho, Miyazaki	0985-29-2131
	Kagoshima	〒892-0816	13-10, Yamashita-cho, Kagoshima	099-226-0611
	Naha	〒900-8578	1-15-15, Higawa, Naha	098-835-9200



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