

# **LAWS AND ORDERS RELEVANT TO POLICE ISSUES**

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# **I THE POLICE LAW**

# THE POLICE LAW

(Law No. 162 - June 8, 1954, Last Revised by Law No. 22 – March 31, 2007)

## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

(Object of this Law)

ARTICLE 1. The object of this law is to establish the organization of police capable of securing both the administration and the operation of police based upon the principle of democracy, at the same time efficiently performing the police duties so as to protect the rights and liberties of an individual and maintain public safety and order.

(Responsibilities and Duties of Police)

ARTICLE 2. Responsibilities and duties of the police are to protect the life, physical body and property of an individual, and take charge of prevention, suppression and investigation of crimes, as well as apprehension of suspects, traffic control and other affairs concerning the maintenance of public safety and order.

2. Activities of the police shall be strictly limited to the extent provided for in the preceding paragraph, and in performing their duties, they shall make it their principle to be impartial, nonpartisan, unprejudiced and fair, and their authorities shall never be abused in any way such as to interfere with the rights and liberties of an individual guaranteed in the Constitution of Japan.

(Contents of Oath of Office)

ARTICLE 3. The oath of office shall be taken by all the personnel, who perform the police duties in accordance with this law, to be faithful to the obligation to defend and uphold the Constitution and laws of Japan, and perform their duties impartially, equitably, fairly and without prejudice.

## CHAPTER II

### NATIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY COMMISSION

(Establishment and Organization)

ARTICLE 4. There shall be established the National Public Safety Commission under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister.

2. The National Public Safety Commission shall be composed of a chairman and five members.

(Duties and Authority)

ARTICLE 5. The National Public Safety Commission shall take charge of the protection of rights and freedom of an individual and the maintenance of public safety and order through operating police organizations relating to the public safety of the nation, administering the affairs concerning police education, police communication, information technology analysis, criminal identification, criminal statistics, and police equipments, as well as coordinating the affairs concerning police administration.

2. In order to perform the duties provided for in the preceding paragraph, the National Public Safety Commission shall supervise the National Police Agency with respect to the following affairs:

(1) Matters concerning the planning and research of institutions relating to the police;

(2) Matters concerning the national budget relating to the police;

(3) Matters concerning the policy evaluation on national police;

(4) Matters concerning the police operation relating to the affairs affecting national public safety among the following;

- a. Matters concerning a large-scale disaster which may cause general unrest;

- b. Matters concerning disturbance which may impair provincial tranquility;

- c. Matters concerning high-jacking, coercion with hostages, possession of explosives and other similar crimes which may heavily influence international relationships or may offend important interests of Japan;

(5) Matters concerning the preparation and execution of plans to cope with the state of the national emergency provided for in Article 7 1;

(6) Matters concerning the securing of the police force for nation-wide organized crimes and other cases among the following (hereinafter referred to as “nation-wide organized crimes”);

-a. Matters concerning crimes with which the life, physical body and property of an individual or public safety and order was harmed or may be harmed;

-b. Matters concerning crimes with which the life, physical body and property of a Japanese national or an important interest of Japan was harmed or may be harmed;

(7) Matters concerning the traffic control on national highways;

(8) Matters concerning collection, arrangement, analysis of information on criminal proceeds, and provision of such information to relevant organizations;

(9) Matters concerning liaison with the International Criminal Police Organization, police authorities of other countries and other international organizations relating to the police;

(10) Matters concerning the assistance for international criminal investigation assistance;

(11) Matters concerning international disaster relief activities;

(12) Matters concerning international cooperation relating to the other affairs prescribed in this article;

- (13) Matters concerning making statements and other activities prescribed in the Special Law for Debt-Collecting Business (Law No.126, 1998);
  - (14) Matters concerning making statements and other activities prescribed in the Law Controlling the Group Which Committed Mass-Murder (Law No.147, 1999);
  - (15) Matters concerning the Imperial Guard;
  - (16) Matters concerning the maintenance and management of police educational facilities and other affairs relating to police education,
  - (17) Matters concerning the maintenance and management of police communication facilities and other affairs relating to police communication,
  - (18) Matters concerning information technology analysis including investigative analysis of electric information processing system and electric data (records for information processing in a computer, made by electric, magnetic or other methods which cannot be directly recognized by human-being)
  - (19) Matters concerning the maintenance and management of the criminal identification facilities and other affairs relating to criminal identification,
  - (20) Matters concerning criminal statistics;
  - (21) Matters concerning police equipments;
  - (22) Matters concerning the standards of appointment, performance of duties and activities of police personnel;
  - (23) Matters concerning the coordination relating to police administration besides those provided for in the preceding item;
  - (24) Matters concerning necessary inspection relating to the performance of the affairs provided for in the preceding items;
  - (25) Matters concerning the affairs which fall under its jurisdiction pursuant to the provisions of laws (including ordinances authorized by laws) besides those provided for in the preceding item.
3. In addition to those provided for in the preceding paragraph, the National Public Safety Commission shall take charge of the affairs which fall under its jurisdiction pursuant to the provisions of laws (including ordinances authorized by laws) in order for the duties prescribed in the paragraph 1.
  4. The National Public Safety Commission shall at all times maintain close contact with the Prefectural Public Safety Commission.

(Chairman)

ARTICLE 6. The Chairman of the Commission shall be the Minister of State.

2. The Chairman shall preside over the affairs of the Commission and represent the National Public Safety Commission.
3. The National Public Safety Commission shall previously select by mutual vote of the members a proxy Chairman to act in place of the Chairman in the event where the Chairman is unable to execute his duties.

(Appointment of Members of Commission)

ARTICLE 7. Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Prime Minister with the consent of both Houses of the Diet from among the persons who have no career of professional public servants in police or prosecutive service during the preceding five years.

2. In case the term of office of any of the members has expired or a vacancy has occurred, and the consent of both Houses of the Diet has not been obtained owing to the closing of the Diet or the dissolution of the House of Representatives, the Prime Minister may appoint a member from among the persons who have the qualifications as specified in the preceding paragraph despite the provision of the same paragraph.
3. In case of the preceding paragraph, an ex post facto consent of both Houses of the Diet shall be obtained at the first session of the Diet convoked following his appointment. In this case, if the ex post facto consent of both Houses of the Diet cannot be obtained, the Prime Minister shall immediately dismiss the said member of the Commission.
4. A person falling under any of the following items shall not be able to become a member of the Commission: (1) A bankrupt who has not been rehabilitated, (2) A person who has been sentenced to imprisonment without hard labor or any of the other heavier punishments.
5. The appointment of members of the Commission shall be made lest three or more of them belong to the same political party.

(Term of Office of Members)

ARTICLE 8. The term of office of members of the Commission shall be five years, however a member filling a vacancy shall remain in office during the remaining term of office of his predecessor.

2. A member of the Commission may be re-appointed once.

(Release and Dismissal of Members)

ARTICLE 9. In case a member of the Commission happens to fall under any of the items of paragraph 4, Article 7, he shall ipso facto be released of his office.

2. The Prime Minister may dismiss a member of the Commission with the consent of both Houses of the Diet in case he deems that such member has been incapacitated from performing his duties because of a mental or a physical defect or that he has violated his official obligations or committed a misconduct ill befitting to a member of the Commission.
3. The Prime Minister shall dismiss the following members of the Commission with

the consent of both Houses of the Diet:

- (1) In case three members or more of the Commission have newly come to belong to the same political party, to which one of the members thereof has so far belonged, all such members except two of them;

- (2) In case two members or more of the Commission have newly come to belong to the political party to which one of the members thereof has already belonged, all such members except one of them.
4. The Prime Minister shall immediately dismiss any member of the Commission who has newly come to belong to the political party, to which two members of the Commission have already belonged.
5. Except for the cases provided for in paragraph 3, Article 7, and those in the preceding three paragraphs, no member of the Commission shall be dismissed against his will.

(Performance of Duty, etc, of Members of Commission)

ARTICLE 10. The provisions of paragraph 1, Article 96; Article 97; paragraph 1,

Article 98, Article 99, paragraphs 1 and 2, Article 100; paragraphs 1 and 3, Article 103, and Article 104 of the National Public Service Law (Law No. 120 - 1947) shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the performance of duty of members of the Commission. In this context, the "Cabinet Order" in Article 97 of the same law shall read as "Cabinet Office Ordinance"; "preceding two paragraphs' in the paragraph 3, Article 103 of the same law shall read as "paragraph I1; and "approval of the National Personnel Authority for an application of the head of the competent authorities as provided for in the Rules of the National Personnel Authority" in the same paragraph and article of the same Law, or "permission of the Prime Minister and the head of the competent authority who has jurisdiction over its personnel" in Article 104 of the same Law, shall read as "approval of the Prime Minister".

2. No member of the Commission shall become concurrently the personnel in full time service of national or local public entities or in part time service prescribed in the provision of paragraph 1, Article 81-5 of the National Public Service Law and the provision of paragraph 1, Article 28-5 of the Local Public Service Law (Law No.261 - 1950).
3. No member of the Commission shall become an executive member of a political party or any other political body, or shall make actively political movements.
4. The pay of a member of the Commission shall be otherwise provided for by law.

(Conference)

ARTICLE 11. The National Public Safety Commission shall be convened by the Chairman of the Commission. The National Public Safety Commission shall not be held nor shall it make any decisions unless the Chairman and no less than three members of the commission are present.

2. The proceedings of the National Public Safety Commission shall be decided by the majority of members who are present, and in case of a tie the decision



shall be made by the Chairman.

3. In case the Chairman is unable to perform his duties, the acting Chairman provided for in paragraph 3, Article 6, shall perform the duties of the Chairman provided for in the preceding two paragraphs, and as for counting the quorum to hold the conference and the proceedings provided for in these paragraphs, a member of the Commission shall take charge.

(Establishment of Regulations)

ARTICLE 12. The National Public Safety Commission, concerning the functions under its jurisdiction, may establish the Regulations of the National Public Safety Commission in accordance with the commission authorized by laws, cabinet orders and cabinet office ordinances.

(Direction of Inspection)

ARTICLE 12-2. According to the provision of paragraph 2 of Article 5, the National Public Safety Commission may direct the National Police Agency in a specific or individual case of inspection prescribed in the item 24, paragraph 2 of Article 5, if necessary.

2. In the case in which the National Public Safety Commission made a direction according to the previous paragraph, the Commission may order one of the committees nominated by the Commission to monitor the implementation of the direction, if necessary.
3. The National Public Safety Commission may order a personnel of the National Police Agency to assist the committee in the monitor activity prescribed in the previous paragraph.

(Expert Members)

ARTICLE 12-3. In the National Public Safety Commission, there shall be a few expert members for the purpose of investigating and deliberating on expert matters relating to a request for review of the judgment rendered pursuant to the provisions of the Crime Victims Benefit Payment Law (Law No. 36-1980).

2. The appointment and term of office of the expert members and other necessary matters concerning the expert members shall be provided for by the Cabinet Order.

(General Affairs of the National Public Safety Commission)

ARTICLE 13. The general affairs of the National Public Safety Commission shall be handled by the National Police Agency.

(Operation of the National Public Safety Commission)

ARTICLE 14. Necessary matters concerning the operation of the National

Public Safety Commission shall be laid down by the National Public Safety Commission unless provided for in this Law.

### CHAPTER III NATIONAL POLICE AGENCY

#### Section 1. General Provisions

(Establishment)

ARTICLE 15. There shall be established the National Police Agency under the National Public Safety Commission.

(Commissioner General)

ARTICLE 16. The Commissioner General of the National Police Agency shall be the head of the National Police Agency, and he shall be appointed and dismissed by the National Public Safety Commission with the approval of the Prime Minister.

2. The Commissioner General of the National Police Agency (hereinafter referred to as "the Commissioner General") shall, subject to the supervision of the National Public Safety Commission, control the affairs of the National Police Agency, appoint and dismiss the personnel under his command, and control and supervise the performance of their duties, as well as direct and supervise the Prefectural Police concerning the functions of the National Police Agency.

(Duties)

ARTICLE 17. The National Police Agency shall take charge of the affairs provided for in the items of paragraph 2, Article 5 under the supervision of the National Public Safety Commission, and shall assist the National Public Safety Commission with respect to the affairs provided for in paragraph 3 of the same Article.

(Deputy Commissioner General)

ARTICLE 18. In the National Police Agency, there shall be appointed a Deputy Commissioner General.

2. The Deputy Commissioner General shall assist the Commissioner General, regulate the affairs of the Agency, and supervise the affairs of each internal bureau, as well as local and attached organizations.

#### Section 2. Internal Bureaus

(Internal Bureaus)

ARTICLE 19. In the National Police Agency, there shall be a Secretariat and

the following five Bureaus:

- Community Safety Bureau
- Criminal Investigation Bureau
- Traffic Bureau
- Security Bureau
- Information and Communications Bureau

2. There shall be the Organized Crime Department in the Criminal Investigation Bureau, and the Foreign Affairs and Intelligence Department in the Security Bureau.

(Director General of Secretariat, Director Generals of Bureaus and Director General of Departments)

ARTICLE 20. The Secretariat shall have a Director General of Secretariat, and each Bureau shall have a Director General of Bureau.

2. The Director General of Secretariat or the Director General of each Bureau shall administer the affairs of the Secretariat or the Bureau subject to the direction.
3. The Safety Department shall have a Director General of Department.
4. The Director General of Department shall administer the affairs of the Department subject to the direction.

(Functions of Secretariat)

ARTICLE 21. The Secretariat shall take charge of the following affairs concerning the functions of the National Police Agency:

- (1) Matters concerning confidential affairs,
- (2) Matters concerning the keeping of official seals of the Commissioner General and the National Police Agency;
- (3) Matters concerning receipt, delivery, compilation, preservation of official documents,
- (4) Matters concerning the planning, research, and comprehensive adjustment of the administration concerned;
- (5) Matters concerning the policy evaluation on the duties of the National Police Agency;
- (6) Matters concerning the examination of the draft of laws and orders
- (7) Matters concerning public relations;
- (8) Matters concerning disclosure;
- (9) Matters concerning protection of personal data and information;
- (10) Matters concerning personnel affairs and authorized strength of the police personnel;
- (11) Matters concerning inspection;
- (12) Matters concerning budget, settlement of accounts, and general accounts;
- (13) Matters concerning the maintenance and disposition of the state properties and

goods,

(14) Matters concerning the audit and accounts

(15) Matters concerning police education;

(16) Matters concerning the welfare of the police personnel;

(17) Matters concerning the disaster benefit for the person who cooperated with the

police officer's duties;

(18) Matters concerning crime victims benefit;

(19) Matters concerning police equipment;

(20) Matters concerning general affairs of international cooperation within the duties of the National Police Agency;

(21) In addition to those provided for in the preceding items, such affairs as not handled by other bureaus or organizations.

(Functions handled by Community Safety Department)

Article 22. The community Safety Department shall administer the following affairs concerning the functions of the National Police Agency:

(1) Matters concerning the safety of citizens related to crime, accident, and others;

(2) Matters concerning the community police, patrol, and others;

(3) Matters concerning crime prevention;

(4) Matters concerning safety police.

(Functions of Criminal Investigation Bureau)

ARTICLE 23 The Criminal Investigation Bureau shall take charge of the following affairs concerning functions of the National Police Agency:

(1) Matters concerning criminal police;

(2) Matters concerning criminal identification;

(3) Matters concerning criminal statistics;

(4) Matters concerning anti-Boryokudan measures;

(5) Matters concerning control on drugs and firearms;

(6) Matters concerning control on organized crime except affairs relating to other Bureau's duties;

(7) Matters concerning prevention of transfer of criminal proceeds;

(8) Matters concerning international criminal investigation assistance.

2. The Organized Crime Department shall take charge of the following affairs included in item 1 of the proceeding paragraph and the affairs provided for in item 4-8 of that paragraph.

(1) Matters concerning international criminal investigation

(2) Matters concerning liaison with the International Criminal Police Organization.

(Functions of Traffic Bureau)

ARTICLE 23-2. The Traffic Bureau shall take charge of the matters relating to

traffic police concerning functions of the National Police Agency.

(Functions of Security Bureau)

Article 24. The Security Bureau shall take charge of the following affairs concerning functions of the National Police Agency:

- (1) Matters concerning security police;
  - (2) Matters concerning imperial guard;
  - (3) Matters concerning protection of the very important persons;
  - (4) Matters concerning security implementation;
  - (5) Matters concerning the formation and execution of plants to cope with the state of national emergency provided for in Article 71.
2. The Foreign Affairs and Intelligence Department shall take charge of the affairs concerning foreign nationals and Japanese nationals whose bases of activity are located in foreign countries.

(Functions of Information and Communications Bureau)

Article 25. The Information and Communications Bureau takes charge of the following affairs concerning the function of the National Police Agency:

- (1) Matters concerning police communications;
- (2) Matters concerning the planning and technical research of information management and the operation of computer systems with regard to the administration concerned;
- (3) Matters concerning information technology analysis for criminal investigations;
- (4) Matters concerning the improvement in efficiency of the administrative affairs concerned;
- (5) Matters concerning police statistics excluding criminal statistics.

(Establishment of Divisions and their Functions)

ARTICLE 26. The establishment of divisions of the National Police Agency (including an office and others similar to a division) and the scope of functions shall be provided for by the Cabinet Order.

### Section 3. Attached Organizations

(National Police Academy)

ARTICLE 27. There shall be attached the National Police Academy to the National Police Agency.

2. The National Police Academy shall conduct necessary education and training for police personnel to make them senior staff officers, and shall take charge of scientific researches relating to police matters.
3. In the National Police Academy, there shall be a President.
4. The location and the internal organization of the National Police Academy

shall be provided for by the Cabinet Office Ordinance.

(National Research Institute of Police Science)

ARTICLE 28. There shall be attached the National Research Institute of Police Science to the National Police Agency.

2. The National Research Institute of Police Science shall take charge of the following affairs:
  - (1) Researches and experiments for scientific criminal investigation, as well as the identification, judgment and examination by the application of such researches and experiments,
  - (2) Researches and experiments for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and other crimes;
  - (3) Researches and experiments for the prevention of traffic accidents and for other traffic police activities.
3. In the National Research Institute of Police Science, there shall be a Director.
4. The location and the internal organization of the National Research Institute of Police Science shall be provided for by the Cabinet Office Ordinance.

(Imperial Guard Headquarters)

ARTICLE 29. The Imperial Guard Headquarters shall be attached to the National Police Agency.

2. The Imperial Guard Headquarters shall take charge of the escort service for the Emperor, the Empress, the Crown Prince and other Imperial families, and the guard for the Imperial Palace and Imperial Villas, as well as the other affairs relating to the Imperial Guard.
3. In the Imperial Guard Headquarters, there shall be a Chief.
4. In the Imperial Guard Headquarters, there shall be established an Imperial Guard School, and it shall conduct necessary education and training for the personnel of the Imperial Guard.
5. The location and the internal organization of the Imperial Guard Headquarters shall be provided for by the Cabinet Office Ordinance.

#### Section 4. Local Organizations

(Establishment of Regional Police Bureau)

ARTICLE 30. In the National Police Agency, there shall be established Regional Police Bureaus as local organizations for the purpose of taking charge of part of the functions provided for in items 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, and 25 of paragraph 2, Article 5.

2. The name, location and jurisdictional area of the respective Regional Police Bureaus shall be as shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Jurisdictive Area
Tohoku Regional Police Bureau	Sendai City	Aomori Pref., Iwate Pref., Miyagi Pref., Akita Pref., Yamagata Pref. Fukushima
Kanto Regional Police Bureau	Saitama City	Ibaragi Pref., Tochigi Pref., Gunma Pref., Saitama Pref., Chiba Pref., Kanagawa Pref., Niigata Pref., Yamanashi Pref., Nagano Pref., Shizuoka Pref.
Chubu Regional Police Bureau	Nagoya City	Toyama Pref., Ishikawa Pref. Fukui Pref., Gifu Pref., Aichi Pref., Mie Pref.
Kinki Regional Police Bureau	Osaka City	Shiga Pref., Kyoto Pref., Hyogo Pref., Osaka Pref., Nara Pref., Wakayama Pref.
Chugoku Regional Police Bureau	Hiroshima City	Tottori Pref., Shimane Pref., Okayama Pref., Hiroshima Pref., Yamaguchi Pref.
Shikoku Regional Police Bureau	Takamatsu City	Tokushima Pref., Kagawa Pref., Ehime Pref., Kochi Pref.
Kyushu Regional Police Bureau	Fukuoka City	Fukuoka Pref., Saga Pref., Nagasaki Pref., Kumamoto Pref., Oita Pref., Miyazaki Pref., Kagoshima Pref., Okinawa Pref.

(Director General of Regional Police Bureau, etc.)

ARTICLE 31. There shall be appointed a Director General in the Regional Police Bureau.

2. The Director General of the Regional Police Bureau shall control the affairs of the Regional Police Bureau, direct and supervise the police personnel under his command, as well as direct and supervise, subject to the direction of the Commissioner General, the Prefectural Police with respect to the functions of the Regional Police Bureau.
3. The internal organization of the Regional Police Bureau shall be provided for by the Cabinet Order.

(Regional Police School)

ARTICLE 32. A Regional Police School shall be attached to the Regional Police Bureau.

2. The Regional Police School shall conduct, for police personnel, necessary education and training to make them staff officers and other necessary education and training.
3. In the Regional Police School, there shall be a Director.
4. The location and the internal organization of the Regional Police School shall be provided for by the Cabinet Office Ordinance.

(Tokyo Metropolitan Police Information and Communications Division and Hokkaido Prefectural Police Information and Communications Division)

ARTICLE 33. In the National Police Agency, there shall be established the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Information and Communications Division and the Hokkaido Prefectural Police Information and Communications Division as local organizations for the purpose of taking charge of part of the functions provided for in item 17 and 18, paragraph 2, Article 5 as to the areas of these two prefectures.

2. In the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Information and Communications Division and the Hokkaido Prefectural Police Information and Communications Division, there shall be a Chief, respectively.
3. The locations and the internal organizations of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Information and Communications Division and the Hokkaido Prefectural Police Information and Communications Division shall be provided for by the Cabinet Office Ordinance.

## Section 5. Personnel

(Personnel)

ARTICLE 34. To the National Police Agency, there shall be assigned police officers, imperial guard officers, clerical officials, technical officials and other necessary personnel.

2. The imperial guard officers shall be assigned to the Imperial Guard Headquarters.
3. The Commissioner General shall be a police officer, and the Deputy Commissioner General, the Director General of Secretariat, the Director General of Bureaus (except for the Director General of Information and Communications Bureau), the Director General of Regional Police Bureaus and the personnel of other posts provided for by the Cabinet Order shall be police officers and the Chief of the Imperial Guard Headquarters shall be an imperial guard officer.

ARTICLE 35.

[Deleted]

## CHAPTER IV PREFECTURAL POLICE

### Section 1. General Provisions

(Establishment and Responsibilities)

ARTICLE 36. There shall be established a Prefectural Police in each prefecture.

2. The Prefectural Police shall be responsible for the affairs provided for in



Article 2, as to the areas of the respective prefectures.

(Expense)

ARTICLE 37. Among the following expenses needed by the Prefectural Police those which are provided for by the Cabinet Order shall be borne by the National Treasury:

- (1) Expenses needed for salaries and other allowances of police officers with the rank of and higher than Senior Police Superintendent, the obligatory fund for the Mutual Relief Association of the Local Public Service Personnel and compensations for accidents occurring in line of duty;
  - (2) Expenses needed for the maintenance and management of the police educational facilities, and those for education and training in the police school;
  - (3) Expenses needed for the maintenance and management of the police communication facilities and other expenses needed for police communication;
  - (4) Expenses needed for the maintenance and management of the criminal identification facilities and other expenses needed for criminal identification;
  - (5) Expenses needed for criminal statistics;
  - (6) Expenses needed for the purchase, completion and maintenance of police vehicles, boats and police security equipment;
  - (7) Expenses needed for escorting and guarding;
  - (8) Expenses needed for the investigation of crimes affecting national public safety and other crimes of special type;
  - (9) Expenses needed for counteractive measures against military attack, emergent measures under the national emergencies , and joint trainings for these measures with national organizations;
  - (10) Expenses needed for handling the affairs concerning crime victim benefit.
2. Except for those which are defrayed by the National Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, expenses needed for Prefectural Police shall be borne by the prefecture concerned.
  3. With respect to the expenses needed for Prefectural Police, which are borne by prefecture, they shall be partially borne by the State in accordance with the provision of the Cabinet Order within the limits of budgetary appropriation.

## Section 2. Prefectural Public Safety Commission

(Organization and Authority)

ARTICLE 38. There shall be established the Prefectural Public Safety Commission under the jurisdiction of the prefectural governor.

2. In the case of To, Do, Fu, and such a prefecture (hereinafter referred to as "the designated prefecture") that covers the city designated under the provision of paragraph 1, Article 252-1 9 of the Local Autonomy Law (Law

No. 67 - 1947) (hereinafter referred to as "the designated city"), the Prefectural Public Safety Commission shall be composed of five members, while in the case of Ken except for the designated prefecture, three members.

3. The Prefectural Public Safety Commission shall supervise the Prefectural Police.
4. The provision of paragraph 3, Article 5 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the affairs of the Prefectural Public Safety Commission.
5. The Prefectural Public Safety Commission, concerning the affairs under its jurisdiction, may establish the Regulations of the Prefectural Public Safety Commission in accordance with the commission authorized by laws, ordinances or by-laws.
6. The Prefectural Public Safety Commission shall at all times maintain close contact with the National Public Safety Commission and other Prefectural Public Safety Commissions.

(Appointment of Members of Commission)

ARTICLE 39. Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the prefectural governor with the consent of the prefectural assembly from among the persons who have the right to be elected as members of the prefectural assembly and who have no career of professional public servant either in police or prosecutive service during the preceding five years. In the case of Hokkaido Pref., Kyoto Pref., Osaka Pref., and the designated prefecture, however, two members of the Commission, who have been recommended by the mayor of the designated city covered by these prefectures concerned with the consent of the city assembly from among the persons who have the right to be elected as members of the city assembly concerned and who have no previous career as professional public servants either in police or prosecutive service during the preceding five years, shall be appointed by the governor of these prefectures.

2. A person falling under any of the following items shall not be able to become a member of the Commission:
  - (1) A bankrupt who has not been rehabilitated,
  - (2) A person who has been sentenced to imprisonment without hard labor or other heavier punishments.
3. The appointment of members of the Commission shall be made lest two or more of them (three or more of them in the case of To, Do, 14/ and the designated prefecture) belong to the same political party.

(Term of Office of Members)

ARTICLE 40. The term of office of members of the Commission shall be three years, however a member filing a vacancy shall remain in office during the rest of the term of office of his predecessor.

2. A member of the Commission may be re-appointed up to two times.

(Release and Dismissal of Members)

ARTICLE 41. In case a member of the Commission has come to fall under any of the following items, he shall ipso facto be released of his office.

However, in the case where a member of the Commission has lost his right to be elected as a member of the prefectural assembly due to the change of his residence, he shall not be released for that reason so long as his residence is still in the same prefecture:

- (1) In case he has come to fall under any of the items of paragraph 2, Article 39;
  - (2) In case he has lost his right to be elected as a member of the prefectural assembly concerned (as to the member of the Commission provided for in the proviso of paragraph 1, Article 39, in case he has lost his right to be elected as a member of the assembly of the designated city concerned).
2. The prefectural governor may dismiss a member of the Commission with the consent of the prefectural assembly concerned. In case he deems that such member has been incapacitated from performing his duties because of a mental or physical defect or that he has violated his official obligations or committed a misconduct ill befitting to a member of the Commission. However, with respect to the dismissal of a member of the Commission provided for in the proviso of paragraph 1, Article 39, the governor of Hokkaido Pref., Kyoto Pref., Osaka Pref. or the designated prefectures may dismiss that member of the Commission, after the governor asked the mayor of the designated city concerned to get the consent of the city assembly and obtained the consent.
  3. In case two or more members of the Commission have come to belong to the same political party, the governor of Ken except for the designated prefecture shall dismiss all such members except one of them with the consent of the assembly of the Ken concerned.
  4. In case three or more members of the Commission have come to belong to the same political party, the governor of Tokyo Pref., Hokkaido Pref., Kyoto Pref., Osaka Pref., and the designated prefecture shall dismiss those exceeded members in number following the example of the provision of each item of paragraph 3, Article 9, with the consent of the respective assemblies of Tokyo Pref., Hokkaido Pref., Kyoto Pref., Osaka Pref., or the designated prefectures. However, in case the members of the Commission who have newly come to belong to the same political party involve those who are provided for in the proviso of paragraph 1, Article 39, any member to be dismissed shall be determined by lot.
  5. The prefectural governor shall immediately dismiss any member of the Commission who has come to newly belong to the political party to which one (two in the case of Tokyo Pref., Hokkaido Pref., Kyoto Pref., Osaka Pref., and the designated prefecture) of the members has already belonged.

6. Except for the cases provided for in the preceding four paragraphs, no member of the Commission shall be dismissed against his will.

(Performance of Duty, etc, of Members of Commission)

ARTICLE 42. The provisions of Articles 30 through 34 and paragraph 1, Article 38 of the Local Public Service Law shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the performance of duty of members of the Commission. However, the prefectural governor shall grant permission as provided for in paragraph 1, Article 38 of the said law, except when the governor deems it hinders the performance of the duties of a member of the Commission that he concurrently holds the position or does the act provided for in the said paragraph.

2. No member of the Commission shall become concurrently a member of the assembly or the personnel in full-time service of local public entities or be engaged in part-time service prescribed in the provision of paragraph 1, Article 28-5 of the Local Public Service Law.
3. No member of the Commission shall become an executive member of a political party or any other political body, or shall actively engage in political movements.

(Chairman)

ARTICLE 43. There shall be a chairman in each of the Prefectural Public Safety Commissions. The chairman shall be elected by mutual vote of the members.

2. The term of office of the chairman shall be one year, provided that he may be re- appointed.
3. The chairman shall preside over the affairs of the Commission, and represent the Prefectural Public Safety Commission,

(Direction of Inspection)

AETICLE 43-2. According to the provision of paragraph 3 of Article 38, the Prefectural Public Safety Commission may direct the prefectural police in detail or in a specific individual case of inspection of police personnel's misconducts, if necessary.

2. In the case in which the Prefectural Public Safety Commission made a direction according to the previous paragraph, the Commission may order one of the committees nominated by the Commission to monitor the implementation of the direction, if necessary.
3. The Prefectural Public Safety Commission may order a personnel of the prefectural police (including a personnel of the National Police Agency who is dispatched to the prefectural police under the paragraph 1 of Article 60) to assist the committee in the monitor activity prescribed in the previous paragraph.

(General Affairs of Prefectural Public Safety Commission)

ARTICLE 44. The general affairs of the Prefectural Public Safety Commission shall be handled by the Metropolitan Police Department or the Headquarters of the other Prefectural Police.

(Operation of the Prefectural Public Safety Commission)

ARTICLE 45. Necessary matters concerning the operation of the Prefectural Public Safety Commission shall be laid down by the Prefectural Public Safety Commission unless provided for in this law.

(Area Public Safety Commission)

ARTICLE 46. As an organization to supervise the Area Headquarters provided for in Article 51, there shall be established an Area Public Safety Commission in each of the Areas where such Headquarters is established in accordance with the same Article.

2. The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 6, Article 38 and Articles 39 through 45 which relate to the Ken Public Safety Commission of Ken except for the designated prefecture shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the Area Public Safety Com missions. In this context, "and other Prefectural Public Safety Commissions" in paragraph 6, Article 38, shall read as "and other Area Public Safety Commissions and Prefectural Public Safety Commissions"; "prefectural police" in Article 43-2 shall read as "Area Headquarters"; "Paragraph 3 of Article 38" shall read as "Paragraph 1 of Article 46."

(Exceptional provision relating to the organization, etc, of the Ken Public Safety Commission of the prefecture covering the city newly designated as a designated city)

ARTICLE 46-2. Such exceptions to the provisions of this section as relate to the number of the members of the Ken Public Safety Commission of the prefecture covering the city newly designated as a designated city until the first appointment of the members provided for in the provision of paragraph, Article 39 is made and the term of office of the said members shall be provided for by the Cabinet Order.

### Section 3. Organization of the Prefectural Police

(Metropolitan Police Department and other Prefectural Police Headquarters)

ARTICLE 47. There shall be established Metropolitan Police Department as headquarters of To Police, and a Prefectural Police Headquarters as headquarters of the other Prefectural Police.

2. The Metropolitan Police Department and the other Prefectural Police Headquarters shall respectively take charge of the affairs of To Police and the

other Prefectural Police under the supervision of the respective Prefectural Public Safety Commission-s, and shall assist the respective Prefectural Public Safety Commissions with respect to the affairs provided for in paragraph 3, Article 5 which shall be applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to paragraph 4, Article 38.

3. The Metropolitan Police Department shall be located within the Special Ward, while the other Prefectural Police Headquarters, at the seats of the respective prefectural offices.
4. The internal organizations of the Metropolitan Police Department and the other Prefectural Police Headquarters shall be provided for by by-law in accordance with the standard provided for by the Cabinet Order.

(Superintendent General and Chiefs of the Prefectural Police)

ARTICLE 48. There shall be appointed a Superintendent General for To Police, and a Chief of the Prefectural Police in other Prefectural Police.

2. The Superintendent General and Chiefs of the Prefectural Police (hereinafter referred to as "a Chief of Police") shall respectively, subject to the supervision of the respective Prefectural Public Safety Commissions, control the affairs of the Metropolitan Police Department and the other Prefectural Police Headquarters, and direct and supervise the police personnel of the To Police and the other Prefectural Police.

(Appointment and Dismissal of Superintendent General)

ARTICLE 49. The Superintendent General shall be appointed and dismissed by the National Public Safety Commission with the approval of the Prime Minister after obtaining the consent of the To Public Safety Commission.

2. The To Public Safety Commission may make necessary recommendations to the National Public Safety Commission concerning disciplinary punishment or dismissal of the Superintendent General.

(Appointment and Dismissal of Chiefs of Police)

ARTICLE 50. Chiefs of Police shall be appointed and dismissed by the National Public Safety Commission with the consent of the respective Prefectural Public Safety Commissions.

2. The respective Prefectural Public Safety Commissions may make necessary recommendations to the National Public Safety Commission concerning disciplinary punishment or dismissal of Chiefs of the Prefectural Police.

(Area Headquarters)

ARTICLE 51. Do shall be divided into five or less jurisdictional areas, in each of which an Area Headquarters shall be established for the purpose of handling the police affairs as to the area. However, there shall not be established an Area Headquarters in the area where Do Police Headquarters is

located.

2. In each Area Headquarters, there shall be appointed a Chief of the Area Headquarters.
3. The Chief of the Area Headquarters shall, subject to the supervision of the Area Public Safety Commission, control the affairs of the Area Headquarters, and direct and supervise the police personnel of the Area Headquarters subject to the directions of the Chief of Do Police.
4. The provision of the preceding Article shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the Chief of the Area Headquarters.
5. The number, name, and boundary of the area as well as the location of the Area Headquarters shall be provided for by by-law after asking the opinion of the National Public Safety Commission.
6. The internal organization of the Area Headquarters shall be provided for by by-law in accordance with the standard provided for by the Cabinet Order.

(City Police Department)

ARTICLE 52. There shall be established a City Police Department within the area of the designated city for the purpose of taking charge of part of the functions of Do, Fu and Ken Police headquarters as to the area of the designated city concerned.

2. In each City Police Department, there shall be appointed a Chief.
3. The Chief of the City Police Department shall control the affairs of the City Police Department, and direct and supervise the police personnel of the City Police Department subject to the directions of the Chief of Do, Fu and Ken Police.

(Police Stations, etc.)

ARTICLE 53. The area of each Prefecture shall be divided into districts, and in each of which a Police Station shall be established to exercise jurisdiction over the district.

2. In each Police Station, there shall be appointed a Chief.
3. The Chief of a Police Station shall, subject to the direction and supervision of the

Superintendent General, a Chief of the Prefectural Police, a Chief of Area Headquarters or a Chief of the City Police Department, handle the police affairs as to its jurisdictional district, and direct and supervise the police personnel under his command.

4. The name, location and jurisdictional district of each Police Station shall be provided for by prefectural ordinance in accordance with the standard provided for by the Cabinet Order.
5. There may be established police-boxes including Koban or residential police-boxes as lower organizations of Police Stations.

(Police Station Consultative Group)

ARTICLE 53-2. In each Police Station, there shall be a Police Station Consultative Group. However, there may be no Police Station in areas with limited population within its jurisdiction or other considerable reasons.

2. The Police Station Consultative Group shall respond to inquiries relating to police affairs within the Police Station's jurisdiction by the Chief of the Police Station, and shall provide proposals to the Chief.
3. The Prefectural Public Safety Commission shall appoint the committees of the Police Station Consultative Group.
4. The establishment, the number of the committees, the term of the committees, and other relating affairs to the Police Station Consultative Group shall be provided for by prefectural ordinance. Affairs relating to the meeting procedure of the Consultative Group shall be provided for by the Regulation of the Prefectural Public Safety Commission.

(Police Schools)

ARTICLE 54. There shall be attached a Metropolitan Police School to the Metropolitan Police Department, and a Prefectural Police School to each Headquarters of the other Prefectural Police.

2. The Metropolitan Police School and other Prefectural Police Schools (except Hokkaido Police School) shall conduct pre-service education and training, as well as other necessary education and training for police personnel.
3. Hokkaido Police School shall conduct, for police personnel pre-service education and training, necessary education and training to make them staff officers, and other necessary education and training.

(Personnel)

ARTICLE 55. To the Prefectural Police, there shall be assigned police officers and other necessary personnel.

2. The Superintendent General, a Chief of Prefectural Police, a Chief of the Area Headquarters, a Chief of the City Police Department, and a Chief of a Police Station shall be police officers.
3. Among the personnel mentioned in the paragraph 1, the police officers who are in the rank of and higher than Senior Superintendent shall be appointed or dismissed by the National Public Safety Commission, except for the Superintendent General, a Chief of the Prefectural Police and a Chief of the Area Headquarters, with the consent of the respective Prefectural Public Safety Commissions; while the other personnel, by the Superintendent General or the Chief of the Prefectural Police after asking the opinions of the respective Prefectural Public Safety Commissions.
4. The Prefectural Public Safety Commission may make necessary recommendations to the National Public Safety Commission concerning



disciplinary punishment or dismissal of police officers who are in the rank of and higher than Senior Superintendent except for the Superintendent General, the Chief of the Prefectural Police and the Chief of the Area Headquarters. Concerning disciplinary punishment or dismissal of the other personnel, it may make recommendations to the Superintendent General or the Chief of the Prefectural Police.

(Personnel Administration)

ARTICLE 56. Among the prefectural police personnel, the police officers who are in the rank of and higher than Senior Superintendent (hereinafter referred to as 'local senior police officers") shall be ordinary national public servants.

2. With respect to the matters to be provided for by prefectural ordinance or regulations of the Local Personnel Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Local Public Service Law concerning the appointment, pay, office hours and other service conditions, performance of duties, of the prefectural police personnel (hereinafter referred to as "local police personnel") except for the personnel mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the said by-law or the Regulations of the Local Personnel Commission shall be laid down basing on the instances of personnel provided for in paragraph 1, Article 34.
3. When the Superintendent General or a Chief of Prefectural Police receives a Prefectural Safety Commission's direction provided for in paragraph 1, Article 43-2 or finds a suspicious case relating to the following misconducts of a prefectural police personnel, the Superintendent General or a Chief of Prefectural Police shall promptly inspect the case. If the personnel's misconduct is clarified by the inspection, the Superintendent General or a Chief of Prefectural Police shall report the inspection result to the Prefectural Public Safety Commission through the procedure decided by the Prefectural Public Safety Commission.
  - (1) Violation of laws or local ordinances during their duties
  - (2) Neglect of their obligation or duties, other than violation prescribed in the previous item.
  - (3) Misconduct which deteriorates the public confidence in public servants

(Authorized Strength of Personnel)

ARTICLE 57. The authorized strength of the local senior police officers throughout the Prefectural Police shall be provided for by the Cabinet Order, and the authorized strength in each rank of the police officers of each Prefectural Police shall be provided for by the Prime Minister's office Ordinance.

2. The authorized strength of local police personnel (with regard to police officers, the authorized strength in each rank is included) shall be provided for by by-law. In this case, the authorized strength of police officers shall be

subject to the standards provided for by the Cabinet Order.

(Detailed Matters of Organization)

ARTICLE 58. The organization of the Prefectural Police shall be provided for by the Regulations of the Prefectural Public Safety Commission, unless provided for in this Section.

#### Section 4. Relationship among the Prefectural Police

(Obligation of Cooperation)

ARTICLE 59. The Prefectural Police shall be obliged to cooperate with each other.

(Request for Assistance)

ARTICLE 60. The Prefectural Public Safety Commission may request the National Police Agency or other Prefectural Police for assistance.

2. In case a Prefectural Public Safety Commission wishes to make a request to other Prefectural Police for assistance in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, it must inform the National Police Agency beforehand (an ex post facto notification in an unavoidable case) of the necessary matters.
3. The police officers of the National Police Agency or the Prefectural Police dispatched in compliance with the request for assistance provided for in paragraph 1 may exercise their authorities under the supervision of the Prefectural Public Safety Commission concerned within the jurisdictional area of the Prefectural Police supervised by the Prefectural Public Safety Commission who made the request for assistance.

(Authorities on the Cases on or near the Boundaries of the Prefectural Jurisdiction)

ARTICLE 60-2. The Prefectural Police, whose jurisdictional areas are adjacent or close to each other, may extend their authorities to the jurisdiction of the other Prefectural Police concerned by mutual agreement in order to handle any cases within the jurisdiction on or near the boundaries upon which it is deemed necessary, judging from the social and economical integrity and geographical conditions, to extend authority (limited to the areas whose distance from the boundaries has been provided for by the Cabinet Order).

(Authorities on Nation-wide Organized Crimes)

Article 60-3. A Prefectural Police may extend their authorities to the jurisdiction of the other Prefectural Police as far as necessary in order to handle nation-wide organized crimes.

(Authority Outside of Jurisdictional Area)

ARTICLE 61. The Prefectural Police may also extend their authorities even beyond the limit of their jurisdictional area within the scope of necessity for protection of the life, physical body, and property of the concerned parties within jurisdiction including residents and visitors, suppression and investigation of crimes, apprehension of suspects and other affairs concerning the maintenance of public safety within their jurisdictional area.

2. In the case of the preceding paragraph, the Prefectural Police shall maintain close contact with the other Prefectural Police having jurisdiction over the area to which it extends their authorities.

(Direction and communication concerning joint action of a case)

Article 61-2. The Superintendent General or Chief of Prefectural Police Headquarters may, in case the concerned Prefectural Police execute authority over jurisdiction of other Prefectural Police, or take a joint action with other Prefectural Police, when it is deemed necessary, cause a police officer of the concerned Prefectural Police to take command to the Prefectural Police officials, with regard to the disposition of the concerned case, within the scope of policy previously set up by discussion.

2. The provision of Paragraph 2, Article 60 shall apply in case the discussion is to be held as provided for in the preceding paragraph.
3. Prefectural Police Headquarters shall, when executing authority over jurisdiction of other Prefectural Police, keep close contact with the concerned Prefectural Police.

(Measures against Nation-wide Organized Crimes)

Article 61-3. If necessary for the implementation of the measures against nation-wide organized crimes, the Commissioner General of the National Police Agency may direct the Prefectural Police in affairs relating to the arrangement of responsibilities for the measures among the relevant Prefectural Police and other affairs relating to the framework of police force for the measures.

2. If necessary to follow the direction provided for in the previous paragraph, the Prefectural Police shall implement the measures prescribed in this section, including request for dispatching necessary police force against nation-wide organized crimes provided for in paragraph 1, Article 60, and extension of authorities to the jurisdiction of the other Prefectural Police in order to handle such crimes provided for in Article 60-3.

## CHAPTER V POLICE PERSONNEL

(Ranks of Police Officers)

ARTICLE 62. The ranks of police officers- (except for the Commissioner General) shall be Superintendent General, Superintendent Supervisor, Chief Superintendent, Senior Superintendent, Superintendent, Police Inspector, Assistant Police Inspector, Police Sergeant and Policeman.

(Duties of Police Officers)

ARTICLE 63. The police officers shall handle the police affairs under the direction and supervision of their superiors.

(Exercise of Authorities of Police Officers)

ARTICLE 64. The police officers of the Prefectural Police shall, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Law, exercise their authorities within their jurisdiction of the Prefectural Police concerned.

(Exercise of Authority over Offenders *in flagrante delicto* (red-handed))

ARTICLE 65. The police officers may, regardless of the area, exercise police authority in relation to the apprehension of offenders *in flagrante delicto* provided for in Article 212 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Law No. 131 - 1948).

(Exercise of Authority of Mobile Police, etc.)

ARTICLE 66. With respect to the mobile police responsible for the transportation service covering the jurisdictional areas of two or more Prefectural Police, the police officers may exercise their authority within the jurisdictional areas of the Prefectural Police concerned in accordance with the agreement reached by the Prefectural Police concerned.

2. In case it is deemed necessary to secure smooth traffic and prevent dangers within the areas provided for by the Cabinet Order of the driveway provided for in paragraph 8, Article 2 of the Road Transportation Law (Law No. 183 - 1951) and the area provided for by the Cabinet Order of the road stipulated by the Cabinet Order that is provided for in paragraph 1, Article 2 of the Road Law (Law No. 180 - 1952), both of which extend over the jurisdictional areas of two or more Prefectural Police, police officers may, following the way provided for by the preceding paragraph, exercise their authorities over any incidents occurring within the areas of the roads concerned within the jurisdictional areas of the Prefectural Police concerned.

(Possession of Small-Sized Weapons)

ARTICLE 67. The police officers may possess small-sized weapons in order to perform their duties.

(Supply of Clothing, etc.)

ARTICLE 68. The State shall, as provided for by the Cabinet Order, supply

the police officers of the National Police Agency with clothing and loan them equipments necessary for the performance of their duties.

2. The Prefecture shall, as provided for by by-law in accordance with the Cabinet Order referred to in the preceding paragraph, supply the police officers of the Prefectural Police with clothing and loan them equipments necessary for the performance of their duties.

(Ranks and Duties of Imperial Guard Officers)

ARTICLE 69. The ranks of the imperial guard officers shall be Imperial Guard Superintendent Supervisor, Imperial Guard Chief Superintendent, Imperial Guard Senior Superintendent, Imperial Guard Superintendent, Imperial Guard Inspector, Imperial Guard Assistant Inspector, Imperial Guard Sergeant and Imperial Guardsman.

2. The imperial guard officers shall handle the affairs of Imperial Guard under the direction and supervision of their superiors.
3. The imperial guard officers shall implement their duties provided for in the Criminal Procedure Law, through the procedure decided by the National Public Safety Commission, relating to crimes against the life, physical body or property of the Emperor, the Empress, the Prince and other Imperial Family members, crimes against the property of the Imperial Household, crimes committed inside the Imperial Palace, Imperial Residents, other facilities belong to the Imperial Household, and facilities being used for hosting the Emperor, the Empress, the Prince and other Imperial Family members.
4. The provisions of Article 67 and paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to the imperial guard officers.
5. The provisions of Article 2, Article 5, paragraph 1, 3 and 4 of Article 6, and Article 7 of the Police Duties Execution Law (Law No. 136, 1948) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the imperial guard officers. In this context, “or residential police box” in paragraph 2, Article 2 of the same law shall read as “, residential police box or relevant facilities of the Imperial Guard Headquarters”; “or a residential police box” in paragraph 3 of the same article shall read as “, a residential police box or relevant facilities of the Imperial Guard Headquarters”; “the Public Safety Commission concerned” in paragraph 2, Article 4 of the same law shall read as “the National Public Safety Commission”; and “the Public Safety Commission” in the same paragraph shall read as “the National Public Safety Commission.”
6. The imperial guard officers and police officers shall cooperate with each other for their duties.

(Codes of Etiquette, etc.)

ARTICLE 70. The necessary matters relating to codes of etiquette, uniforms and official commendation of police personnel shall be provided for by the

Regulation of the National Public Safety Commission.

CHAPTER VI

SPECIAL MEASURES IN A STATE OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY

(Proclamation)

- ARTICLE 71. If deemed especially necessary for the maintenance of peace and order in the event of a large-scale disaster or disturbance, and other national emergency, the Prime Minister may, upon the recommendation of the National Public Safety Commission, issue a proclamation of a state of national emergency in respect to the country as a whole or any part thereof.
2. The proclamation mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall set forth the area, outline of the situation and the date on which the same will be effective.

(Control of Prime Minister)

ARTICLE 72. When the proclamation provided for in the preceding Article has been issued, the Prime Minister shall temporarily control the police forces in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter. In such case, the Prime Minister shall directly direct and supervise the Commissioner General within the limits of necessity to deal with the state of emergency.

(Order and Commands of Commissioner General)

- ARTICLE 73. When the proclamation of a state of national emergency provided for in Article 71 has been issued, the Commissioner General shall give necessary orders to or command the Superintendent General or the Chief of the Prefectural Police who exercises jurisdiction over the area (hereinafter referred to as "the area of the proclamation" in this Article) set forth in the proclamation; while the Director General of the Regional Police Bureau shall also give necessary orders to or command the Chief of the Fu and Ken Police who exercises jurisdiction over the area of the proclamation.
2. When the proclamation of a state of national emergency provided for in Article 71 has been issued, the Commissioner General may order any of the Prefectural Police except for those exercising jurisdiction over the area of the proclamation to dispatch police officers to the area of the proclamation and other necessary areas.
  3. When the proclamation of a state of national emergency provided for in Article 71 has been issued, the police officers dispatched to the area of the proclamation (in case dispatched to the area except for the area of the proclamation in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, the area concerned) may exercise their authorities in any part of such area.

(Approval of the Diet and Repeal of Proclamation)

ARTICLE 74. When a state of national emergency has been proclaimed in

accordance with the provisions of Article 71 , the Prime Minister shall refer it to the Diet for its approval within twenty days from the date of the proclamation. If the Diet is closed or the House of Representatives is dissolved, such approval must be obtained at the subsequent first session of the Diet.

2. In the case referred to in the preceding paragraph, should the Diet disapprove the proclamation of a state of national emergency or resolve the repeal of such proclamation or should such proclamation be no longer required, the Prime Minister shall promptly proclaim the repeal of such proclamation.

(Obligation of Advice of National Public Safety Commission)

ARTICLE 75. The National Public Safety Commission shall at all times give necessary advice to the Prime Minister on the exercise of his authority provided for in this Chapter.

## CHAPTER VII MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

(Relation with Public Prosecutors)

ARTICLE 76. The relationship between the Public Prosecutors and the Prefectural Public Safety Commission and the police officers shall be subject to those provided for by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

2. The National Public Safety Commission and the Commissioner General shall at all times maintain close contact with the Public Prosecutor General

(Pension)

ARTICLE 77. The local police personnel provided for in the following items shall be regarded as the public servants provided for in Article 19 of the Pension Law (Law No. 48 - 1923), and the provisions of the same Law shall be applied *mutatis mutandis* to them.

- (1) Police officers with the rank of Assistant Police Inspector, Police Sergeant or Policeman
  - (2) Police officers with the rank of Superintendent or Police Inspector
  - (3) Clerical or technical officials.
2. In case the provisions of the preceding paragraph are applied to, the personnel mentioned in item 1 of the same paragraph shall be regarded as police and prison personnel as provided for in Article 23 of the Pension Law; while the personnel mentioned in items 2 and 3 of the same paragraph shall be regarded as civil officials as provided for in paragraph 1, Article 20 of the same Law.
  3. In case the local police personnel mentioned in each item of paragraph 1

have consecutively become the public servants mentioned in Article 19 of the Pension Law or the local police personnel mentioned in each item of the same paragraph of other Prefectural Police, or the public servants provided for in the same Article or the personnel who are regarded as public servants have consecutively become the local police personnel mentioned in each item of the same paragraph, they shall be regarded as having been in continuous service in the application of the laws and regulations concerning pension. However, it shall not be objected to apply mutatis mutandis paragraph 2. Article 26 of the same Law.

(Use of State Property without Compensation)

ARTICLE 78. Irrespective of the provisions of Article 22 of the State Property Law (Law No. 73 - 1948) (includes the case which is applied mutatis mutandis in Article 19) and also of the provision of paragraph 1, Article 9 of the Financial Law (Law No. 34 - 1947), the State may allow the Prefectural Police the authorized use without compensation of any police educational or training facilities, police communication facilities, criminal identification facilities and other State properties for purposes of police activity which are necessary for the use of the Prefectural Police (meaning the State properties provided for in paragraph 1, Article 2 of the State Property Law), and other State owned goods.

2. The National Police Agency or Prefectural Police may mutually use the police communication facilities for liaison.

(Complaint)

ARTICLE 79. Whoever has complaint against execution of duties by the personnel of the Prefectural Police may lodge a complaint in document to the Prefectural Public Safety Commission through the procedure prescribed in the National Public Safety Commission Ordinance.

2. The Prefectural Public Safety Commission which received a complaint provided for in the previous paragraph shall faithfully handle it in accordance with laws and local ordinance, and shall notice its result to the complainant in document, except in the following cases.
  - (1) The complaint can be recognized as provided in order to obstruct lawful execution of the duties of the Prefectural Police.
  - (2) The current resident of the complainant is unknown.
  - (3) The complaint can be recognized as provided jointly with other complainants and other complainants have already been notified with the result of the joint complaint.

(Participation in Lawsuit for Complaint)

ARTICLE 80. The Prefectural Public Safety Commission shall represent the Prefectural Government in the lawsuit provided for in paragraph 1, Article 11



of the Administrative Lawsuit Procedure Law (Law No. 139, 1962) (includes the case which is applied mutatis mutandis in paragraph 1, Article 38 in the same law (includes the case which is applied mutatis mutandis in paragraph 2, Article 43 in the same law) or in paragraph 1, Article 43), in which that Prefectural Government is complained relating to the Commission's administrative disposition (means in this article administrative disposition provided for in paragraph 2, Article 3 of the same law) or determination (means in this article ruling provided for in paragraph 3, Article 3 of the same law) or relating to disposition or determination made by an Area Public Safety Commission or police personnel supervised by the Prefectural Public Commission.

(Delegation to Cabinet Order)

ARTICLE 81. Unless otherwise specially provided for in this Law, the necessary matters for the enforcement of this Law shall be provided for by the Cabinet Order.

## **II THE POLICE DUTIES EXECUTION LAW**

## THE POLICE DUTIES EXECUTION LAW

(Law No. 136, July 12, 1948)

(as revised by: Law No. 163, June 8, 1954, Law No.94, June 23, 2006)

(Object of this Law)

ARTICLE 1. The object of this law is to provide for the necessary measures be taken by a police officer for faithfully carrying out his authorities and duties of protecting lives, physical bodies and properties of individuals, preventing crimes, maintaining public safety as those provided for in the Police Law (Law No. 162, 1954), as well as the enforcement of other laws and regulations.

2. Any measures which are provided for in this law should be resorted to within the limits of minimum necessity for the purpose of the preceding paragraph, and any abuse thereof is strictly prohibited.

(Questioning)

ARTICLE 2. A police officer may stop and question any person who has reasonable ground to be suspected of having committed or being about to commit a crime judging reasonably from his or her unusual behaviors and/or other surrounding circumstances, or who is deemed to have some information on the crime which has already been committed or is about to be committed.

2. In case a police officer considers that such questioning on the spot as that provided for in the preceding paragraph will disadvantage the subject person or impede traffic, he may ask him or her to come with him to a nearby police station, police box or residential police box for that purpose.
3. Any person provided for in the preceding two paragraphs shall not be detained by the authorities, or be taken into a police station, a police box or a residential police box by force, or be coerced to answer his questions against his or her will as long as it is not based on the laws concerning criminal proceedings.
4. With regard to the person who is under arrest in accordance with the law concerning criminal procedure, a police officer may search his or her personal belongings for any possible weapons.

(Protection)

ARTICLE 3. In case a police officer finds a person, who is deemed to fall clearly under any of the following categories, judging reasonably from his or her unusual behaviors and/or other surrounding circumstances, and

moreover has reasonable ground to believe that he or she needs emergency aid and protection, he must give him or her immediate protection at any such proper places as a police-station, a hospital, relief facilities, etc.

- (1) A person who is likely to inflict an injury on his or her own or others' lives, physical bodies or properties on account of his or her mental derangement or drunkenness.
- (2) A stray child, a sick person and an injured person or the like who are not attended by any proper guardian and are considered as requiring emergency aid and protection (except the cases where such persons refuse to be given any immediate protection).
2. In case a police officer has taken the measures provided for in the preceding paragraph, he shall inform the family, acquaintances or other persons concerned as soon as possible to that effect, and make the necessary arrangements for handing the subject person over to them. In the event there is no responsible relative or acquaintance to be found, the police officer should immediately turn the case over to the proper public health or public welfare service or any of the other official services charged with the disposition of such persons by the law and regulations.
3. The police protection under the provision of paragraph 1 shall last no longer than 24 hours except in cases where a warrant of a judge of the summary court (hereinafter refers to the summary court having jurisdiction over the precincts of the police station to which the police officer who has given the said protection is assigned) authorizing further protection is obtained.
4. The warrant referred to in the proviso of the preceding paragraph shall be issued by the judge at the request of a police officer only in the case when he deems the circumstances to be inevitable to issue such a warrant, and the extended period shall not exceed 5 days in total. In this warrant, the inevitable circumstances which are deemed to exist must be stated expressly.
5. The police officer shall notify the summary court every week of the names and addresses of the persons who are placed under police protection in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1, reason or reasons for protection, and dates of protection and delivery, as well as the names of the persons or services to whom or which such persons are handed over.

(Measures for Refuge, etc.)

ARTICLE 4. In case of a dangerous situation, such as a natural calamity, incident, destruction of a structure, traffic accident, explosion of a dangerous matter, appearance of a mad dog or runaway horse, excessive congestion of people, or the like, which is likely to endanger the lives or physical bodies of people or cause serious damage to their properties, a police officer may give the necessary warning to the person or persons who happen to be at the scene, the keeper of the goods and other persons concerned; and in case of extreme urgency, he may keep back the person from the impending danger or make such persons take refuge within the limits of necessity for escaping from the impending danger, or order the persons who happen to be at the scene, keeper of the subject thing and any other persons concerned to take the measures generally considered necessary for the prevention of dangers, or take such measures himself.

2. With regard to the action taken by the police officer under the provision of the preceding paragraph), it shall be necessary for him to report the effect to the Public Safety Commission concerned through due channels. In such cases, the Public Safety Commission shall take proper action in order to ask other public services for their cooperation which are deemed necessary for the subsequent actions.

(Prevention and Suppression of Crimes)

ARTICLE 5. A police officer may, when he notices a crime is about to occur, give the necessary warning to the person or persons concerned for the prevention of its occurrence, and check such acts of the person or persons in case it may endanger any lives or physical bodies of people or cause serious damage to property, and moreover the case admits no delay.

(Entry)

ARTICLE 6. In case any dangerous situation provided for in the preceding two Articles has occurred, and any lives, physical bodies or property of the people are in jeopardy, a police officer, if he deems it inevitably necessary in order to prevent the danger, hold the spread of damage in check, or give relief to sufferers, may enter any person's land, building, vessel or vehicle, within the limits reasonably judged necessary.

2. The manager or proprietor, or any person in any corresponding position, of a place of performance, hotel, restaurant, railway-station or any other place whereto a crowd of people access, cannot, without good reason, deny a police officer to enter his or her premises during its

business hours if he or she is demanded the entry by the police officer for the purpose of preventing a crime or a danger imperiling any lives, physical bodies or properties of the people.

3. In making entry under the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, a police officer shall not interfere arbitrarily with the lawful operation of the business of the person concerned.
4. In making entry under the provision of either paragraph 1 or paragraph 2, a police officer, if requested, shall tell the manager or proprietor, or the person in any corresponding position, the reason for his entry, and moreover show such person his certificate of identification.

(Use of Weapon)

ARTICLE 7. A police officer may use his weapon in case there is reasonable ground to deem it necessary for the apprehension of a criminal or the prevention of his or her escape, self-protection or protection of others or suppression of resistance against the execution of his official duty within the limits judged reasonably necessary in the situation. However, he shall not inflict any injury upon any person except the case falling under the category of the provisions of Article 36 (Legal Defence) of the Criminal Law (Law No. 45, 1907) or of Article 37 (Emergency Refuge) of the same law, or the case falling under any of the following categories ;

- (1) In case a person, who is actually in the act of committing, or has sufficient ground to be suspected of having committed, a violent and dangerous crime which deserves a death penalty, perpetual penal servitude or imprisonment, or penal servitude or imprisonment for a maximum period of not less than three years, resists the police officer against the execution of his duty to the subject person or attempts to escape or a third person resists the police officer with the object of letting the subject person escape; provided there is reasonable ground on the part of the police officer to believe that there exists no other means but to do so either for the prevention of such resistance or escape or for the apprehension of such persons.
- (2) In case of apprehending a person under a warrant of arrest, or serving a warrant of production or detention, if the subject person resists the police officer against the execution of his duty to the subject person or attempts to escape, or a third person resists the police officer with the object of letting the subject person escape; provided there is reasonable ground on the part of the police officer to believe that there exists no other means but to do so either for the prevention of such resistance or

escape or for the apprehension of the subject person.

(Authorities and Duties under other Laws and Regulations)

ARTICLE 8. A police officer shall carry out duties and exercise his powers granted under the laws and regulations concerning criminal procedure and others, as well as police regulations, in addition to the provisions in this law.

### **III REGULATION FOR THE OPERATION OF THE COMMUNITY POLICE**



# REGULATION FOR THE OPERATION OF THE COMMUNITY POLICE

(Regulation of the National Public Safety Commission, #5, June 19, 1969)

## CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

(Purpose of this Regulation)

ARTICLE 1. The purpose of this regulation is to define the duties and basic rules of the administration of the Community Police as well as to provide for necessary measures for its effective operation.

(Duties)

ARTICLE 2. The duties of the Community Police shall be to engage in the activities in consideration of the condition of their jurisdictional areas as well as the opinions and demands of the residents, to be always on the alert and prepared to respond to any circumstances which occurs in the daily lives of citizens, and to maintain safety and peace thereby.

2. To perform the duties prescribed above, the police officers of the Community Police shall, with a sense of responsibility for their areas, make efforts to serve the citizens eagerly and maintain good relationship with them, as well as to properly grasp the condition of their jurisdictional areas.

(Extent of the Handling of Cases)

ARTICLE 3. In handling cases, the Community Police shall engage in initial activities such as the apprehension of criminals, the prevention of hazards, and the preservation of crime scenes.

2. The extent of the initial activities prescribed above shall be determined by the Chiefs of Prefectural Police Headquarters (meaning the Superintendent General and the Chiefs of Prefectural Police Headquarters).

(Operation)

ARTICLE 4. The Community Police shall operate in Koban (or police boxes), Chu-zaisho (or residential police boxes), car patrol squads, car patrol teams, and, depending on the condition of the areas, in security police boxes, checkpoints, directly-operated patrol teams, and other organizations. The Community Police shall be operated by the

collaboration of the police officers engaging in either one of the types of service provided for in the following article. Communications sections, the communications offices of police stations, and police vessels and aircraft shall be utilized for its effective operation.

(Types of Service of the Police Officers)

ARTICLE 5. The police officers of the Community Police shall perform the duties provided for in Article 2 by engaging in either one of the following types of service (referred to as “regular basic service” in the following paragraph) through the activities which correspond to the type of service.

- (1) Police box service (including temporary service): standing guard, surveillance, office work, patrolling, and making rounds
  - (2) Residential police box service: office work, patrolling, and making rounds
  - (3) Mobile police box service: office work and patrolling
  - (4) Car patrol squad service: car patrolling and standing by
  - (5) Car patrol team service: car patrolling and standing by
  - (6) Security police box service: guarding, standing guard, surveillance, office work, and patrolling
  - (7) Checkpoint service: checking, standing guard, surveillance, and standing by
  - (8) Directly-operated patrol team service: patrolling and standing by
2. In cases where the police officers need to conduct additional activities outside of their regular basic service in order to perform the duties provided for in Article 2, they shall, regardless of the preceding paragraph, engage in the types of service which enable them to do such activities.

(Patterns of Service)

ARTICLE 6. The Community Police shall be operated by police officers who work either in shifts, in residence, or on day duty.

(Uniforms, etc.)

ARTICLE 7. The police officers shall always wear uniforms unless otherwise directed.

2. Each one of the police boxes, residential police boxes, and security police boxes shall install a sign indicating its name and a red flashing light.

3. The patrol cars shall be painted so as to be easily recognized and shall indicate the names of the Prefectural Police they belong to.

(Basic Rules of Operation)

ARTICLE 8. The Chiefs of the Prefectural Police Headquarters shall be responsible for operating the Community Police efficiently on account of the conditions of their prefectures.

2. In order to perform the duty mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Chiefs of the Prefectural Police Headquarters shall organize the Community Police in accordance with the circumstances of the prefectures, and shall place, guide, and train police officers appropriately.

ARTICLE 9. The Chiefs of Police Stations shall, under the direction and supervision of the Chiefs of the Prefectural Police Headquarters, be responsible for operating the Community Police efficiently on account of the condition of their areas.

2. In order to perform the duty mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Chiefs of Police Stations shall grasp the population, the number of households, the size and geography, the opinions and demands of the residents, the traffic conditions, the security conditions such as the cases handled by the police, and other circumstances of their jurisdictional areas, and thereby operate the Community Police systematically, as well as place, direct, supervise, guide and train the police officers appropriately.

(Duties of Senior Officials)

ARTICLE 10. The senior officials of the Community Police shall, supporting the Chiefs of the Prefectural Police Headquarters or the Chiefs of Police Stations, engage in planning and implementation of the activities of the Community Police as well as liaison and coordination with other sections, shall lead the handling of cases and other activities of the Community Police, and shall direct, supervise, guide, and train their staff members.

2. The senior officials who do not belong to the Community Police shall guide and train the police officers of the Community Police concerning the matters within their jurisdiction which are necessary for the activities of the Community Police.

(Rules and Standards of Service)

ARTICLE 11. For the systematic operation of the Community Police, the Chief of each Prefectural Police Headquarters shall establish a rule which regulates the patterns of service, the service hours for each combination of a pattern and type of service, the activities in each service, and other matters concerning the service of the Community Police (referred to as “rules of service” in the following paragraph).

2. The Chief of each Police Station shall, in accordance with the rules of service and considering the circumstances of the jurisdictional area mentioned in Paragraph 2, Article 9, establish a standard for each police box or residential police box concerning the service hours for each activity and other matters (referred to as “standards of service” in this article).
3. When deemed necessary in light of security and other factors, the Chiefs of Police Stations shall give appropriate directions to police officers concerning the changes in the service hours for each activity and in other matters (referred to as “changes of service” in the following paragraph).
4. When cases which cannot be handled within the service following the standards of service or other emergencies occur, and there is not enough time to receive directions mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the police officers may make changes of service for themselves accordingly. In such cases, the police officers shall report the changes to the Chiefs of Police Stations immediately.

(Matters of Importance in Operation)

ARTICLE 12. In operating the Community Police, the Chiefs of the Prefectural Police Headquarters and the Chiefs of Police Stations shall cooperate closely with other police organizations so that they function effectively as one body, as well as make efforts to increase efficiency of the service and to improve the service conditions of the police officers, in consideration of the circumstances of the areas.

2. The Chiefs of Police Stations shall hold senior official meetings regularly to discuss important points in the activities of the Community Police and other necessary matters.

(Matters of Importance in Direction, Supervision, Guidance, and Training)

ARTICLE 13. In directing, supervising, guiding, and training the police officers, the senior officials of the Community Police shall make efforts to fully understand the service of the police officers, to perform such duties at their workplaces such as police boxes and residential police

boxes, in manners suitable to the ability and personality of the police officers, so that they will feel responsible for their jurisdictional areas and perform duties spontaneously and eagerly, and to always check the results.

2. In evaluating the performance of the police officers, the Chiefs of Police Stations and senior officials of the Community Police shall make efforts to judge all the activities they are supposed to conduct comprehensively.

(Applications)

ARTICLE 14. The provisions of Article 9, Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 11, Article 12, and Paragraph 2 of Article 13 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the chiefs of the sections in charge of the operation of the car patrol teams (including teams and other organizations which have the same function as sections, and referred to as “car patrol team sections” in the following paragraph) of the Prefectural Police Headquarters (hereinafter meaning the Metropolitan Police Department, Prefectural Police Headquarters, Area Police Headquarters, and City Police Departments).

2. The provisions of Paragraph 4, Article 11 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the police officers of the car patrol team sections. In this context, “the Chiefs of Police Stations” shall read as “the chiefs of car patrol team sections”.

## CHAPTER II

### KBAN (POLICE BOXES) AND CHU-ZAISHO (RESIDENTIAL POLICE BOXES)

(Establishment)

ARTICLE 15. The jurisdictional area of each police station shall be divided into districts, and a police box or a residential police box shall be established in each district, in consideration of the daytime and nighttime populations, the number of households, the size, the administrative divisions, the condition of security such as the cases handled by the police, and other circumstances of the jurisdictional area.

2. As a general rule, police boxes shall be set up in urban areas, and residential police boxes shall be set up in the other areas.

(Personnel, etc.)

ARTICLE 16. As a general rule, each police box shall be operated in shifts by three or more police officers per shift.

2. As a general rule, each residential police box shall be operated by a police officer in residence.

(Chiefs of Police Boxes, etc.)

ARTICLE 16-2. To organize and facilitate the operation, a senior official of the Community Police shall be appointed to each police box as the chief who works on day duty.

2. To organize and facilitate the operation of the police boxes in shifts, a shift chief shall be appointed to each shift.

3. The shift chiefs shall make efforts to organize and facilitate the activities provided for in the following article by cooperating with each other.

(Activities)

ARTICLE 17. The police officers of a police box or a residential police box shall, in their jurisdictional district (when applying the provisions of this article, Article 19, and Paragraph 2, Article 20 to the operation provided for in Paragraph 1, Article 21-2, shall read as “blocks” defined in the above paragraph), make efforts to know the terrain, the objects, the conditions of traffic, the living conditions, the problems, opinions, and demands of the residents, the conditions of security such as the cases handled by the police, and other circumstances of the jurisdictional district, adapt to the life of the district, and conduct activities suitable to the condition of the district, and shall thereby perform the duties provided for in Article 2 collectively.

(Standing Guard, Watching, and Office Work)

ARTICLE 18. When standing guard in the police box service, the police officers shall, as a general rule, stand and guard at appropriate spots outside their police boxes, as well as engage in other activities such as receiving application forms.

2. When operating in the police box service, the police officers shall sit and guard at spots near the entrances of their police boxes, as well as engage in other activities such as receiving application forms.

3. When doing office work in the police box service or the residential police box service, the police officers shall receive application forms, draw up and file documents, inspect and repair equipment and facilities, while being on the watch.

4. In any activity prescribed above, police officers shall handle citizens’

inquiries carefully and swiftly, as well as make efforts to detect any abnormal or suspicious event and find the truth with full attention and observation by questioning and other measures.

(Patrolling)

ARTICLE 19. When patrolling in the police box service or the residential police box service, the police officers shall grasp the condition of their districts by patrolling them, as well as engage in the prevention of crimes, the exposure of cases, traffic control, the protection and guidance of juveniles, the prevention of hazards, the protection, advising, and guidance of citizens, and other activities.

2. The patrolling mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be conducted on foot or on a bicycle. However, it may be conducted on a motorcycle or a patrol car when necessary in light of the size, the terrain, and the condition of security of the districts.
3. The provisions of Paragraph 4 of the preceding article shall be applied to the patrolling mentioned in Paragraph 1.

(Visiting)

ARTICLE 20. When visiting in the police box service or the residential police box service, the police officers shall visit households and businesses in the zones in their charge (hereinafter referred to as “zones”), and maintain good relationship with the residents and grasp the condition of the zones by giving them guidance and information on the matters deemed necessary to maintain their safe and peaceful life, such as the prevention of crimes and disasters, and by listening to their problems, opinions, and demands.

2. The visiting prescribed above may be conducted simultaneously with the patrolling mentioned in Paragraph 1 of the preceding article when deemed necessary in light of the condition of the jurisdictional districts or the police boxes or the zones.

(Exceptions in the vicinities of Housing Complexes, etc.)

ARTICLE 21. The Chiefs of Police Stations shall supplement the activities of police boxes and residential police boxes by using mobile police boxes or setting up temporary police boxes when deemed necessary in the vicinities of housing complexes and in the areas with rapidly growing populations.

2. The provisions of Paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 18 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the office work of the mobile police box service, and

the provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 19 to the patrolling thereof. In this context, “their districts” in Paragraph 1, Article 19 shall read as “the vicinities of housing complexes and the areas with rapidly growing populations”.

(Joint Operation)

ARTICLE 21-2. With respect to two or more police boxes or residential police boxes whose jurisdictional areas are located next or close to each other, the Chiefs of Police Stations may combine the jurisdictional areas of such police boxes and order the police officers of the police boxes to perform duties collectively in the combined blocks (referred to as “block” in this article) when deemed extremely necessary considering the circumstances of the jurisdictional area of each police box, such as population and security.

2. In applying the preceding paragraph, the Chiefs of Police Stations shall appoint to each block a person who is in charge of the activities of the police officers in the block (referred to as “person in charge” in the following paragraph) from among the police officers who belong to the police box which serves as the base of the activities of the block.
3. Regardless of the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 16-2, the Chiefs of Police Stations need not appoint chiefs of police boxes who work on day duty to the police boxes in the blocks, except for the police boxes where persons in charge belong.

(Filing and Keeping of Documents)

ARTICLE 22. The documents necessary for the activities of police boxes and residential police boxes shall be filed and kept so as to be used anytime.

### CHAPTER III CAR PATROL SQUADS AND CAR PATROL TEAMS

(Establishment)

ARTICLE 23. The car patrol squads shall be established in police stations.

2. The car patrol teams shall be established in Prefectural Police Headquarters, and branches shall be established when necessary.
3. The car patrol squads and the car patrol teams shall consist of police officers who work in shifts.



(Activities)

ARTICLE 24. The police officers of a car patrol squad shall perform the duties prescribed in Article 2 in the jurisdictional area of the police station by using patrol cars in quick response to cases with mobility considering the condition of security such as the cases handled by the police, the activities of police boxes and residential police boxes, and other circumstances of the areas.

2. The police officers of a car patrol teams shall perform the duties prescribed in Article 2 in a designated area within the jurisdiction of two or more police stations by using patrol cars and engaging in the activities mentioned in the preceding paragraph considering the condition of security such as the cases handled by the police, the activities of car patrol squads, and other circumstances of the area.

(Car Patrolling)

ARTICLE 25. When car patrolling in the car patrol squad service or the car patrol team service, the police officers shall engage in the prevention of crimes, the exposure of cases, traffic control, the prevention of hazards, and other activities, by patrolling the areas and streets designated within the areas mentioned in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 24 in consideration of the circumstances of such areas.

2. The car patrolling prescribed by the preceding paragraph shall, as a general rule, be conducted in pairs of officers.
3. When engaging in the car patrolling prescribed by Paragraph 1, the police officers shall make efforts to detect any abnormal or suspicious event and find the truth with full attention and observation by questioning and other measures.

(Standing by)

ARTICLE 26. When standing by in the car patrol squad service or the car patrol team service, the police officers shall inspect and repair patrol cars, radios, and other kinds of equipment, as well as draw up and file documents, while being prepared to go into action immediately when a case occurs.

#### CHAPTER IV SECURITY POLICE BOXES, CECKPOINTS AND DIRECTLY-OPERATED PATROL TEAMS

(Security Police Boxes)

ARTICLE 27. The security police boxes shall be established when extremely necessary in shopping districts, airports, and other places of special importance in terms of security in addition to the regular police boxes and the residential police boxes.

2. The police officers of security police boxes shall supplement the activities of the regular police boxes and the residential police boxes by engaging in guarding and other activities needed in the designated areas.
3. When guarding in the security police box service, the police officers shall guard the designated facilities and other places by patrolling their vicinity, staying in them, and other means suitable for their condition.
4. The provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 18 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the standing guard of the security police service, those of Paragraph 2 to the watching, those of Paragraph 3 to the office work, those of Paragraph 4 to the guarding, standing guard, surveiling, and office work, and those of Article 19 to the patrolling. In this context, “the districts” in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 19 shall read as “the designated areas provided for in Paragraph 2, Article 27”.

(Checkpoints)

ARTICLE 28. The checkpoints shall be established at prefectural boundaries on highways, and other major points.

2. The police officers at checkpoints shall engage in activities such as the prevention of crimes and the exposure of cases.
3. When checking in the checkpoint service, the police officers shall perform their duties such as the prevention of crimes, the exposure of cases, and traffic control, by stopping automobiles and other vehicles and questioning the drivers and passengers.
4. The provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 18 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the standing guard of the checkpoint service, those of Paragraph 2 to the watching, those of Paragraph 4 to the checking, standing guard, and surveiling, and those of Article 26 to the standing by.

(Directly-Operated Patrol Teams)

ARTICLE 29. The directly-operated patrol teams shall be established, as a general rule, in police stations which exercise jurisdiction over the areas where cases handled by the police occur frequently.

2. The police officers of the directly-operated patrol teams shall supplement the activities of police boxes and residential police boxes by engaging in group-patrolling and other activities necessary in the

designated areas.

3. The provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 19 and Paragraph 3 Article 25 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the patrolling of the directly-operated patrol teams, and those of Article 26 to the standing by. In this context, “the districts” in Paragraph 1, Article 19 shall read as “the specified areas provided for in Paragraph 2, Article 29”.

## CHAPTER V ADVISORS AT POLICE BOXES

(Advisors at Police Boxes)

ARTICLE 30. The Prefectural Police may, when extremely necessary considering the condition of the jurisdictional districts of police boxes, make the advisors at the police boxes cooperate with the Community Police in hearing the problems, opinions, and demands of the residents, giving residents guidance and information concerning the prevention of crimes and disasters, and other matters necessary to maintain a safe and peaceful life, and doing other activities to serve the residents. The Prefectural Police may also make the advisors perform the duties specified by the Commissioner General of the National Police Agency to help the Community Police conduct such activities. Such advisors shall be part-time staff members appointed to the police boxes by the Chiefs of Prefectural Police Headquarters from among the persons who meet all of the following requirements.

- (1) Reliable and trustworthy in terms of personality and behavior.
- (2) Having enthusiasm and time necessary to perform duties.
- (3) In good health and energetic.

(Rules of Activities)

ARTICLE 31. No advisor who engages in the activities of a police box in accordance with the provisions in the preceding article shall leak any confidential information acquired through the performance of his duties.

2. In performing their duties, the advisors shall always be careful not to violate the rights and freedom of the persons concerned.
3. No advisor shall use his status for the interest of any political party or political purpose.

(Badges)

ARTICLE 32. When on duty, the advisors shall wear the badges designated by the Commissioner General of the National Police Agency.

(Direction and Supervision)

ARTICLE 33. In performing their duties, the advisors shall be directed, supervised, guided, and trained by the Chiefs of the police stations which exercise jurisdiction over the police boxes the advisors belong to, and shall maintain close liaison with the police officers of the police boxes.

## CHAPTER VI MISCELLANEOUS

(Delegation of Authority to the Commissioner General)

ARTICLE 34. The matters necessary for the implementation of this regulation shall be determined by the Commissioner General.

**IV LAW CONCERNING PREVENTION OF  
INJURY INFLICTED ON PERSONS  
BY SARIN AND OTHER SIMILAR SUBSTANCES**

**LAW CONCERNING PREVENTION OF INJURY INFLICTED  
ON PERSONS By SARIN AND OTHER SIMILAR  
SUBSTANCES.**

(Law No. 78 – April 21, 1995, Last Revised by Law No. 44 – May 20, 2005)

(Purpose)

ARTICLE 1. The purpose of this law is to prevent any harm inflicted on human life and body by sarin and other toxic substances, and ensure the security and public safety by prohibiting the production and possession of such substances, and by establishing a provision penalizing any act of their dispersion, as well as particular measures to be taken in case damage has been generated by such dispersion.

(Definition)

ARTICLE 2. “Sarin and other toxic substances” mentioned here refers to sarin (or methylphosphonofluoridic acid 1- methylethyl ester; the same as follows) and any other substance which falls under all of the following categories, and which is provided for in the Cabinet Order.

- (1) It has the toxicity equivalent to or stronger than that of sarin.
- (2) With its content material, production method, method of scattering, properties at dispersion, and other characteristics taken into consideration, it is highly likely to be used for killing or injuring a person, and is deemed, when dispersed around, considerably dangerous to human life and body
- (3) With social conditions and other matters considered, it is deemed highly necessary to control the substance by the provision of this law, for the safety and protection of human lives and the assurance of public safety.

(Prohibition of production etc.)

ARTICLE 3. No person shall, unless he falls under any of the following categories, produce, import, possess, give, or receive sarin and other toxic substances.

- (1) When a national or local government official regulated by the Cabinet Order produces, imports, possesses, gives, or receives the substance for purposes of examination or research.
- (2) When a person produces, possesses, gives or receives, or imports the substance as provided for in Paragraph 3, Article 2 of the Chemical Weapons Prohibition Law, and in case this falls under the provisions of

the Law concerning Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Control of Certain Substances and the Foreign Exchange and Trade Control Law.

(Measures to be taken in the event of damage)

ARTICLE 4. A police officer, maritime safety agency officer, or fire department officer hereinafter called as “a police officer etc.”) shall, when he believes there exists, or may exist, a harm inflicted upon a human life or body by the dispersion of sarin or any substance suspected as sarin or other toxic matter, forthwith prohibit any entry into the building, vehicle, vessel and other places concerning the damage thereof, or evacuate these places, collect or dispose of the articles containing the toxic matter or those related to the damage thereof, and take measures required to prevent further injury, according to the provisions of the Police Law, Law Concerning Execution of Duties of Police Officials, Road Traffic Law, Maritime Safety Agency Law, Fire Service Law, etc. In such an event, the police officer etc. shall maintain close liaison with each other.

2. The Superintendent General, Chief of Prefectural Police Headquarters, or Chief of Regional Maritime Safety Headquarters may, with regard to the measures as provided for in the preceding paragraph or the criminal investigation as provided for in this Law make a request for assistance such as providing technical knowledge and renting equipment and materials to the concerned public and private authorities. The same shall apply in the case of Chief of Fire Defenses Agency or Chief of Fire Station, with regard to the measures as provided for in the same paragraph.
3. The Japanese nationals shall, when they find sarin, a substance suspected as being sarin or other toxic matter, or an article containing these substances, or come to the knowledge where they may exist, forthwith notify the police officer etc., and make every effort to cooperate with the authorities in order to ensure smooth police operation as provided for in paragraph 1.

(Penal provisions)

ARTICLE 5. A person who has inflicted public danger by dispersing sarin or other toxic matter shall be penalized by imprisonment with labor for life, or imprisonment with labor for a period not exceeding two years.

2. An attempt to execute the crime mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be penalized.
3. A person who has made preparations for executing the said crime shall

also be penalized by imprisonment with labor for a period not exceeding five years: Provided, that penalty shall be reduced or remitted for those who surrender before launching to commit the crime mentioned in the same paragraph.

ARTICLE 6. A person who has violated the provision of Article 3 shall be penalized by imprisonment with labor for a period not exceeding 7 years.

2. A person who committed a crime mentioned in the preceding paragraph for the purpose of executing the crime mentioned in the Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall be penalized by imprisonment with labor for a period not exceeding ten years: Provided, that penalty shall be reduced or remitted for a person who surrenders before launching to commit the crime mentioned in the Paragraph 1 of the same Article.
3. An attempt to commit the crime mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs shall be penalized.
4. A person who has made preparations for executing a crime as mentioned in the preceding Paragraph 1 or 2 concerning the production or import shall be penalized by imprisonment with labor for a period not exceeding three years.

ARTICLE 7. A person who, while knowing the provision as mentioned in the preceding Articles is being violated, has provided the fund, land, building, vessel, airplane, vehicle, equipment, machinery, instrument or materials required for activities which constitute a crime as provided for in the Paragraph 1 of the Article 5, or the Paragraph 1 or 2 of the preceding Article concerning the production or import, shall be penalized by imprisonment with labor for a period not exceeding three years.

ARTICLE 8. A person who committed a crime mentioned in the provision of the Paragraph 1 and 2 of Article 5 shall be penalized in accordance with the provision of Article 4-2 under Penal Code.



**V LAW CONCERNING PREVENTION OF UNJUST ACTS  
BY ORGANIZED CRIME GROUPS (BORYOKUDAN)  
(ANTI-BORYOKUDAN LAW)**

LAW CONCERNING PREVENTION OF UNJUST ACTS BY  
ORGANIZED CRIME GROUPS (BORYOKUDAN)  
(ANTI-BORYOKUDAN LAW)

(Law No. 77 – May15, 1991, Last Revised by Law No.115 – December 20, 2006)

CHAPTER I  
GENERAL PROVISIONS

(Purpose)

ARTICLE 1. The purpose of this Law is to exercise necessary control on acts of intimidation and violence carried out by gangsters, to take measures necessary to promote the activity of civic public service organizations for preventing dangers to the life of citizens from gangland strife and to secure the safe and peaceful daily life of citizens and to protect the freedom and rights of the people.

(Definition)

ARTICLE 2. The terms mentioned in each of the following items shall mean as defined in each of the said items.

- (1) "Illegal acts of violence, etc." mean illegal acts corresponding to those acts defined by the Regulation of the National Public Safety Commission from among offenses listed in the Annex.
- (2) "Gang" means any organized crime group likely to help its members (including members of affiliated organizations of the said organization) to collectively and habitually commit illegal acts of violence.
- (3) "Designated gangs" shall mean organized gangs designated by the provision of the following article.
- (4) "Designated union of gangs" shall mean organized gangsters designated by the provision of Article 4.
- (5) "Designated gang, etc." shall mean designated gang or designated union of gangs.
- (6) "Gangsters" mean members of any organized gang.
- (7) "Violent demanding acts" shall mean acts violating the provision of Article 9.
- (8) "Quasi-violent demanding acts" shall mean acts provided for in Article 9 conducted by a person other than gangsters belonging to a designated gang, taking advantage of the influence of the said designated gang or its hierarchically superior designated gang defined in the same article.

(Designation)

ARTICLE 3. The Prefectural Public Safety Commission (hereinafter referred to as "the Public Safety Commission"), finding that a gang falls under all of the following items, shall designate the said gang as a gang very likely to cause its members to commit collectively and habitually illegal acts of violence.

- (1) It is found that, independently of their avowed nominal purposes, their real purpose is to enable their members to take advantage of the influence of the said

gang or to admit tacitly that the members take advantage of the influence of the said gang, in order to enable members of the said gang to obtain funds under the influence of the said gang for maintaining their daily life, for the formation of their private wealth or for the execution of their businesses.

- (2) That the percentage in number of holders of criminal records (referred to persons falling under any one of the following sub-items; hereinafter the same in this article) as compared with the number of gangsters serving as leading members of the said gang (referred to leading gangsters meeting the conditions prescribed by the Regulation of the National Public Safety Commission) or the percentage in number of holders of criminal records as compared with the total number of members of the said gang calculated in accordance with the provision of the Regulation of the National Public Safety Commission exceeds a percentage prescribed by a relevant government ordinance, which should be fixed in such a way that the percentage of holders of criminal records in a population group chosen by the random sampling method from among the nation would be nearly nil (with a probability of less than 1/100,000).
- (a) Any person who had been punished with a penalty not lighter than imprisonment for having committed an illegal act of violence, etc. or any illegal act corresponding to a criminal offense provided for in Chapter VII (excluding Article 48; the same hereinafter in this article and item 1, paragraph 2, Article 12-5) with no more than ten years spent counting from the day of completion of the penal execution or the day he had ceased to be subjected to penal execution.
- (b) Any person who had been punished with a penalty not heavier than a fine for having committed an illegal act of violence, etc. or any illegal act corresponding to a criminal offense provided for in Chapter VII with no more than five years spent counting from the day of completion of the penal execution or the day he had ceased to be subjected to penal execution.
- (c) Any person who had committed an illegal act of violence or any illegal act corresponding to a crime provided for in Chapter VII, who had been sentenced to a penalty not lighter than imprisonment with a stay of execution and who has passed the said period of stay of execution without having the said sentence of stay of execution revoked and with no more than five years spent counting from the day the court judgment in a legal proceeding related to the said crime had become final.
- (d) Any person who had committed an illegal act of violence or any illegal act corresponding to a crime provided for in Chapter VII, who had been sentenced to a fine with a stay of execution, who has passed the said period of stay of execution without having the said sentence of stay of execution repealed and with no more than five years spent counting from the day the court judgment in a legal proceeding related to the crime had become final.
- (e) Any person who had committed an illegal act of violence or any illegal act corresponding to a crime provided for in Chapter VII, who had been found guilty and sentenced to a penalty not lighter than imprisonment, who had benefited from a general amnesty provided for in Article 2 of the Act of Grace (Law No. 20 of 1947) or a special amnesty provided for in Article 4 of the said

Act with regard to the crime related to the said sentence and with no more than ten years spent counting from the day of the general amnesty or the special amnesty (the day when the said execution had been terminated or when he had ceased to be subjected to the execution of the penalty if the execution of the penalty for the crime related to the sentence had been terminated or he had ceased to be subjected to the execution of the penalty on the said day).

(f) Any person who had committed an illegal act of violence or any illegal act corresponding to a crime provided for in Chapter VII, who had been found guilty and sentenced to a penalty not heavier than imprisonment, who had benefited from a general amnesty provided for in Article 2 of the Act of Grace (Law No. 20 of 1947) or a special amnesty provided for in Article 4 of the said Act and with no more than five years spent counting from the day when the said general amnesty or the special amnesty had been granted (if on the said day the execution of the penalty related to the sentence had been terminated or he was no longer subjected to the execution of the penalty, the day when the execution or the penalty had been terminated or the day when he had ceased to be subjected to the execution of the penalty).

(3) That it is an organization hierarchically organized under the control of a person representing the said gang or a person in the position of controlling its management (referred to as "representative, etc. in the following article, Article 9, item 1, paragraph 1 of Article 12-2, paragraph 1 of Article 15-2, and Article 15-3).

ARTICLE 4. The Public Safety Commission, finding a gang fall in each of the following items, shall designate the said gang as a designated union of gangs.

(1) It is a gang falling under any of the following sub-items:

(a) All or most gangs consisting the said gang are designated gangs.

(b) All or most gangsters belonging to the said gang are representatives, etc. of designated gangs.

(c) All or most gangs consisting the said gang are designated gangs designated in the sub-items (a) or (b) or representatives of the gangs designated in either the sub-items (a) or (b).

(2) Irrespective of nominal purpose, its real purpose is considered to be to assure mutual assistance among gangs consisting the said gang or gangs represented by member of the said gang or to support the activities of members of these gangs.

(Hearing of Statements)

ARTICLE 5. Before proceeding to a designation under the provisions of the preceding two articles (hereinafter referred to as "designation" in this Chapter), the Public Safety Commission shall hold a public hearing of statements. However, when it is found unavoidable in order to protect individual privacy, the hearing may be kept closed to the public.

2. Before proceeding to the hearing of statements mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Public Safety Commission shall notify well in advance the person representing the gang related to the designation or his substitute of the reason for the designation and the date and place of the hearing. The Commission shall,

moreover, announce publicly the date and place of the hearing.

3. At the hearing of statements, the representative of the gang related with the designation of his substitute may express his opinion on the designation and produce evidence to his advantage.
4. When the representative of the gang, his substitute or their agent do not show up without any justifiable reason, or when no notification can be made under the provision of paragraph 2 because the whereabouts of the representative of the said gang or his substitute and when the whereabouts of these persons remain still unknown after the lapse of thirty (30) days, the Public Safety Commission may proceed to the designation without holding any hearing of statements notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 1.
5. In addition to the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, necessary matters pertaining to the conduct of a hearing of statements shall be prescribed by the Regulation of the National Public Safety Commission.

(Confirmation)

- ARTICLE 6. Before proceeding to a designation, the Public Safety Commission shall apply in advance for a confirmation of the National Public Safety Commission on whether the said gang meets the conditions provided for in Article 3 and Article 4 together with a document attesting that the said gang meets the designated conditions and a protocol of hearing of statements related to the hearing mentioned in paragraph 1 or its copy.
2. Before confirming that the said gang meet the conditions laid down in Article 3 and Article 4, the national Public Safety Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation of the National Public Safety Commission, hear the opinions of expert jurors on the problem of whether the said gang meets the conditions laid down in item (3), Article 3 or item (2), Article 4.
  3. The confirmation of the National Public Safety Commission that the said gang meets the conditions laid down in Article 3 and Article 4 shall be based on the opinion of the expert jurors as provided for in the preceding paragraph.
  4. The National Public Safety Commission, having confirmed the point provided for in paragraph 1, shall promptly notify the said Public Safety Commission of the result of the confirmation.
  5. The said Public Safety Commission upon receipt of a notice of confirmation that the said gang does not meet the conditions laid down in Article 3 and Article 4 in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph may not designate the said gang.

(Public Announcement of Designation)

- ARTICLE 7. When a designation is to be made, the Public Safety Commission shall publish in the Official Gazette the name of the gang and other matters prescribed by the Regulation of the National Public Safety Commission.
2. A designation shall be effective upon its publication in accordance with the preceding paragraph.
  3. After a designation is made, the Public Safety Commission shall notify the

representative of the said gang related to the designation or his substitute that they have been designated and other matters prescribed by the Regulation of the National Public Safety Commission in accordance with the provision of the National Public Safety Commission.

4. Any changes in the matters published in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1 shall be published by the Public Safety Commission in the Official Gazette to that effect.

(Validity and Repeal of Designation)

ARTICLE 8. A designation shall remain effective for three years.

2. When a designated gang falls under any one of the following items, notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, the Public Safety Commission shall repeal the designation related to the said designated gang.

(1) When they have disappeared because of dissolution or any other causes.

(2) When it is found evident that they no longer fall under any items of Article 3 or Article 4.

3. When a designated union of gangs is designated as a designated gang under the provision of Article 3, notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 1, the Public Safety Commission shall repeal the designation related to the said union of gangs under the provision or Article 4.

4. Before repealing a designation under the provision of paragraph 2 for the reason that the designated gang, etc. has fallen under the provision of an one of items under paragraph 2, the Public Safety Commission shall apply in advance for a confirmation of the National Public Safety Commission on whether the said gang, etc. falls under the cases mentioned in item (1) or (2) of the said paragraph together with a document attesting that the said gang falls under the cases mentioned in item (1) or item (2) of the said paragraph.

5. After having confirmed the point mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the National Safety Commission shall promptly notify the said Public Safety Commission of the result of the confirmation.

6. The said Public Safety Commission, upon receipt of a notice on the effect that the said gang does not fall under the cases mentioned in each item of paragraph 2 in accordance with the provision of the precedent paragraph, may not repeal the designation related to the said gang, etc.

7. The provisions of paragraph 1 to paragraph 3 inclusive of the preceding article shall apply mutatis mutandis to the repeal of any designation under the provision of paragraph 2 or paragraph 3. In this case the expression "the representative or his substitute" mentioned in paragraph 3 of the said article shall read as "the representative or his substitute (in the case of repeal after falling under paragraph 2 item (1) of the following article, the representative of the said and extinct designated gang, etc.)"

## CHAPTER II CONTROL OF VIOLENT DEMANDING ACTS

### SECTION 1. Prohibition of Violent Demanding Acts

(Prohibition of violent demanding acts)

ARTICLE 9. Gangsters affiliated with a designated gang (hereinafter referred to as "designated gangsters") shall not commit the following acts by demonstrating the influence of the designated gang to which he belongs or a hierarchically superior designated gang (referring to various designated gangs successively affiliated by upward linkage with the said designated gang (referring to a relationship of a designated gang being a member of another designated gang or the representative, etc. of a designated gang being a member of another designated gang), the same in Chapter 12-3 and Chapter 12-5).

- (1) To demand any person to offer money, valuables or other material advantages (referred to hereinafter as "money and valuables") in compensation for not publicizing any facts related to the person or for not revealing publicly unknown facts related to the person.
- (2) To indiscriminately demand any person to offer money and valuables on the pretext of contribution, financial support or in any other pretexts whatsoever.
- (3) To demand owners or contractors of business offering services related to any agreement for contracting, commissioning or entrusting to accept taking orders for the whole or part of the said business, the delivery of materials or any other goods or the offer of services related to the said business in spite of their refusal.
- (4) To demand any person conducting business within their territory (referring to a territory that is considered to have been established as a sphere of their own interests in spite of the fact that they have no legitimate right thereto; the same in the following item and item 3, Chapter 12-2) to offer money or other valuables in compensation for tacitly approving him to conduct the business irrespective of whatever pretext they may do it for.
- (5) To demand any person conducting business within their territory to buy goods used for daily business at his place of business, to buy admission tickets to popular song shows and other entertainment or party tickets and other bills or certificates pertaining to his daily business, to accept an offer of service of a body guard at his place of business (referring to the service of settling or subduing any disputes with customers so that he can conduct his business peacefully) and any other remunerative services related to his daily business.
- (6) To demand any debtor to fulfill his monetary obligations resulting from loans for consumption involving the payment of interests exceeding the limit for interests prescribed in Article 1 paragraph 1 of the Interest Restriction Act (Law No. 100 of 1954) and an estimated compensation for his nonfulfillment exceeds the limits prescribed in Article 4 of the said Act.
- (6-2) To demand any debtor to fulfill his monetary obligations by showing rude or violent statement or behavior or by visiting or telephoning in an embarrassing way (except for demand provided for in the previous item), after being requested by a person (excluding those closely associated with the said gangster as prescribed in the National Public Safety Commission Ordinance), having received rewards, or making a promise of rewards.
- (7) To indiscriminately demand any person to discharge the whole or a part of debts

owned to him or a grace for the fulfillment thereof.

- (8) To indiscriminately demand any person other than persons who operate financing business (referring to persons who operate the business of lending money for arranging credits and loans (including granting money against discount bills, mortgage and any other similar means or arranging the transfer of money by these means, hereinafter, in this item, referred to as "money-lending")) (hereinafter referred to as "moneylender") to lend money, or demand any money lender to lend money in spite of his refusal, or to demand any moneylender to lend money with terms and conditions extremely advantageous to the borrower in comparison to the interest rates and other terms and conditions of money-lending shown by the said moneylender.
- (9) To demand a securities firm (meaning the securities firms provided in Paragraph 9 of Article 2 of Stock Exchange Law (Law No. 25, 1948) and the foreign securities firms provided in Item 2 of Article 2 of Law on Foreign Securities Firms (Law No. 5,1971), and the same shall apply hereinafter in this item) to carry on marginal transactions of valuable securities (meaning the marginal transactions provided in Paragraph 1 of Article 156-24 of the Stock Exchange Law, and the same shall apply hereinafter in this item) in spite of the refusal of the securities firm , or to demand a securities firm to carry on marginal transactions of valuable securities on terms and conditions extremely advantageous to clients and in violation of the particulars the said securities firm gives regarding the amount of money to be deposited by clients and other terms and conditions of marginal transactions of valuable securities.
- (10) To indiscriminately demand a joint-stock company or its subsidiary (meaning the subsidiary provided in Paragraph 1 of item3, Article 2 of the Corporation Law (Law No. 86, 2005) to buy back shares of the said joint-stock company or exert influence to have the shares bought back (hereinafter in this item referred to as "buy-back, etc."), or to demand a director, audit, or shareholder of a joint-stock company (hereinafter in this item referred to as "director, etc.") the buy-back, etc. of the said joint-stock company's shares in spite of his refusal, or to demand a director, etc. of a joint-stock company the buy-back, etc. of the said joint-stock company's shares on terms and conditions extremely advantageous to clients and in violation of the particulars the said director, etc. gives regarding buy-back prices and other terms and conditions of buy-back, etc.
- (11) To demand any person occupying a building or premise for residence or for business use with a legitimate right to vacate the premises against that person's will.
- (12) To particularly display the participation in ownership or possession of land or a building (hereinafter in this item referred to as "land, etc.") by occupying the whole or a part of it, or by showing their names on or around the said land, etc., or by other means (hereinafter in this item referred to as "demonstration of dominance") and to demand any person, who has a claim on the proprietor of the said land, or who has or intends to obtain proprietary rights, rights to use or profit, or security rights on the said land, to offer money or other valuables, in spite of his refusal, as a fee for surrendering or any other similar pretext in return for ceasing



demonstration of dominance over the said land.

- (13) To negotiate with any person having caused a traffic accident or other accidents to settle amicably on losses and damage incurred as a result of the said accident upon the request of a person (excluding any persons who are prescribed by the Regulation of the National Public Safety Commission as having close relations with the actual offender) on a promise of compensation and to demand an offer of money and other valuables as a compensation for the loss and damage incurred.
- (14) To claim against any person that any product bought, or the rights shown on any valuable securities bought or service rendered is defective in spite of the fact that it is not so, to claim that a loss or damage has been incurred in a traffic or other accidents in spite of the fact that no loss or damage has been incurred, or to exaggerate the extent of the defect or loss or damage and to demand to offer money or other valuables by way of a compensation for loss or damage or on any other similar pretext, or to indiscriminately demand money and other valuables in compensation for damage or any other similar pretext, claiming that a loss has been incurred in selling, buying, and other induced transactions of goods or valuable securities because of rise or fall in the price or commodities index ( meaning the commodities index in paragraph 5 , Article 2 of the Commodities Exchange Law ( Law No. 239, 1950 )) or valuable securities index (meaning the valuable securities index in paragraph 25, Article 2 of the Securities and Exchange Law).

(Prohibition of Demanding the Execution of Violent Demanding Acts)

ARTICLE 10. No person shall demand, request or suggest designated gangsters to execute violent demanding acts.

2. No person shall be present at the scene where a designated gangster is committing violent demanding acts and assist him in committing the said violent demanding acts.

(Measures Against Violent Demanding Acts)

ARTICLE 11. On finding that a designated gangster is committing violent demanding acts and disturbing the peaceful life or the peaceful conduct of business of the other party involved, the Public Safety Commission may order the said designated gangster to stop the said violent demanding acts, or issue the necessary orders to ensure those acts be discontinued.

2. On finding that a designated gangster has committed violent demanding acts and is likely to further repeat violent demanding acts similar to the said violent demanding acts, the Public Safety Commission may order necessary actions to prevent the said designated gangster from committing violent demanding acts for a period not longer than one year.

ARTICLE 12. On finding that acts violating the provisions of paragraph 1, Article 10 have been committed and that the person who has committed the said acts is found likely to repeat the acts violating the provision of the said paragraph, the Public Safety Commission may order him, fixing a period of not longer than one

year, to follow necessary actions in order to prevent him from demanding, requesting, or suggesting a designated gangster related with the said acts or any other designated gangster of the designated gang, etc. to which the said designated gangster belong.

2. On finding that a designated gangster is committing acts that violate the provisions of paragraph 2, Article 10 and the peaceful life or the peaceful conduct of business of the other party involved, the Public Safety Commission may order him to stop the said acts, or may order necessary actions to ensure those acts be discontinued.

ARTICLE 12-2. On finding that a designated gangster is committing violent demanding acts relating to the following affairs of the designated gang which the said gangster belong to and that a designated gangster involved in that affairs is found likely to repeat the violent demanding acts or other similar acts, the Public Safety Commission may order the following designated gangsters, fixing a period of not longer than one year, to follow necessary actions to ensure that the said acts would cease.

- (1) Profit-pursuing affairs of designated gangs: Representatives of the said designated gang
- (2) Profit-pursuing affairs of a corporation or group which is represented or supervised by a designated gangster: Representing or supervising designated gangster of the said corporation or group
- (3) Territory-building or –maintenance affairs of a superior designated gangster (hereinafter means in this article another designated gangster who is in a position in which he directs or orders the said designated gangster in the said designated gang) to the said designated gangster: the said superior designated gangster
- (4) Profit-pursuing affairs (except for affairs provided in the previous item) of a superior designated gangster to the said designated gangster: the said superior designated gangster

(Prohibition of Demanding the Execution of Quasi-violent Demanding Acts)

ARTICLE 12-3. No designated gangster shall demand, request or suggest any person to execute quasi-violent demanding acts related to the designated gang which the said designated gangster belongs to or related to the hierarchically superior designated gang.

(Measures against Demanding of Execution of Quasi-violent Demanding Acts)

ARTICLE 12-4. On finding that a designated gangster has committed acts that violating the provision of the said article, the Public Safety Commission may order necessary actions to prevent the said designated gangster from committing the act violating the provision of the said article for a period not longer than one year.

2. On finding that the said designated gangster is likely to commit quasi-violent demanding acts relating to the demand, request or suggestion provided for in the previous article when the Public Safety Commission orders provided for in the previous paragraph, the Commission shall direct the object person of the acts

violating the said article not to commit the said quasi-violent acts.

(Prohibition of Quasi-violent Demanding Acts)

ARTICLE 12-5. A person who falls under one of the following items shall not commit quasi-violent demanding acts related to the designated gang provided for in the said item or related to the hierarchically superior designated gang.

- (1) A person having received an order provided for in paragraph 1, Article 12 with no more than three years spent counting from the day that order was issued: The designated gang which the designated gangster belongs to who is the object of the demand, request or suggestion in the violent demanding acts that the said order intended to prevent.
  - (2) A person having received an order provided for in paragraph 2, Article 12 with no more than three years spent counting from the day that order was issued: The designated gang which the designated gangster belongs to who the violent demanding acts relating to the said order.
  - (3) A person having received an order provided for in the next article with no more than three years spent counting from the day that order was issued: The designated gang of which its influence was exploited in the quasi-violent demanding acts that caused the said order.
  - (4) A person having received a direction provided for in the paragraph 2 of the previous article with no more than three years spent counting from the day that direction was issued: The designated gang which the designated gangster belongs to who committed the acts violating the provision of Article 12-3 relating to that direction.
  - (5) A person who agreed with a designated gangster that he will pay money or something as reward for allowance of taking advantage of the influence of the designated gang which that designated gangster belongs to: the said designated gang.
2. A person who repeatedly takes advantage of the influence of a designated gang and falls under one of the following items shall not commit quasi-violent demanding acts related to that designated gang or the hierarchically superior designated gang.
- (1) Any person who had been punished with a penalty for having participating as an accomplice in an illegal act of violence, etc. by a designated gangster belonging to the said designated gang or in an illegal act corresponding to a criminal offense provided for in Chapter VTI, or for having committed such an illegal act listed in the National Public Safety Commission Ordinance as illegal sales, purchase and other similar crimes selected from the crimes related to an illegal act of violence, etc. of which object was a designated gangster who belongs to the said designated gang, or with no more than five years spent counting from the day the execution of the penalty had been completed or he had ceased to be subjected to the execution of the penalty.
  - (2) A director, an executive, a subordinate, an employee, or a member of a corporation or an organization which is represented or managed by a designated gangster who belongs to a designated gang, or a subordinate or an employee of a

designated gangster who belongs to a designated gang.

(Measures against Quasi-violent Demanding Acts)

ARTICLE 12-6. On finding that quasi- violent demanding acts violating the provision of the previous article are committed and that the acts disturb the peaceful life or the peaceful conduct of business of the other party involved, the Public Safety Commission may order the perpetrator of the said quasi-violent demanding acts to stop the said violent demanding acts or may order necessary actions to prevent him from committing violent demanding acts.

2. On finding that quasi- violent demanding acts violating the provision of the previous article are committed and that the perpetrator of quasi-violent demanding acts or other similar acts is likely to further repeat the said violent demanding acts, the Public Safety Commission may order necessary actions to prevent the quasi-violent demanding acts for a period not longer than one year.

Section 2 Assistance for the recovery of losses or damages incurred due to unjust or wrongful demands

(Assistance to the Other Party of Violent Demanding Acts)

ARTICLE 13. After having issued an order in accordance with the provision of Article 11 or the previous article (limited to cases where the designated gangster having committed violent demanding acts or quasi- violent demanding acts related to the said order is found to fall under any one of the following items because of the said violent demanding acts or quasi-violent demanding acts), the Public Safety Commission which finds that a request of the other party of the violent demanding acts or the quasi-violent demanding acts related to the said order for assistance in requesting the said designated gangster to take actions prescribed in each of the said items is adequate shall make contact with the said designated gangster and provide any other necessary assistance to the said other party.

- (1) Return the money and valuables he had received or offer money or valuables of an equivalent value to the said money or valuables in case the gangster took money or valuables.
- (2) Fulfill the said obligation before being discharged or granted a grace in case the gangster was discharged the whole or a part of his obligations or was granted a grace for fulfilling the obligation,
- (3) When the gangster forced the occupant of a building or premise for residence or business use with a legitimate right to evacuate the building or premise, transfer of the said building or premise must take place after the original state before the said violent demanding acts were committed have been restored.

(Assistance to Business Operators)

ARTICLE 14. The Public Safety Commission shall provide materials, advice and assistance to ensure that the management of business establishments (any person who conducts business and employs servants or any other employees (hereinafter referred to as "employees, etc."; the same hereinafter in this article and paragraph 2,

Article 31) appoint a responsible officer for preventing losses and damages from unjust demands (violent demanding acts and other unjust demands committed by gangsters in connection with the business; the same hereinafter in this paragraph and in Paragraph 2 of Article 31) (a person who coordinates and manages the conduct of business for the said business establishment and who performs necessary duties for preventing the loses and damages of the management and employees from unjust demands), that employees are given proper instructions on how to deal with unjust demands and that other effective measures are taken.

2. The Public Safety Commission, may organize short training courses intended for the said responsible officers in accordance with the provision of the Regulation of the National Public Safety Commission, when it deems it necessary to have the duty of the responsible officer related to the appointment mentioned in the preceding paragraph performed properly.
3. The management of business establishments shall make all efforts to have the said responsible officer attend the short training course, upon receiving a notice from the Public Safety Commission on a short training course for responsible officers related to the appointment mentioned in paragraph 1

### CHAPTER III. RESTRICTION OF USE OF OFFICE IN CASE OF A GANG WAR OR STRIFE

(Restriction of Use of Office)

ARTICLE 15. When a rivalry has developed among designated gangs and there occurred a series of acts of violence involving lethal weapons perpetrated by designated gangsters belonging to the designated gangs related to the said rivalry or is aimed at the office (hereinafter referred to a facility or a part of a facility used as a base of the gang) of the designated gang related to the said rivalry, or the body or the residence of the designated gangster related to the said rivalry (referred to hereinafter as "gang warfare"), and when the offices of the designated gangs related to the said rivalry (referring to facilities serving as the base of activities of the gang or any segmented part of the facilities; hereinafter the same) are used or are likely to be used by designated gangsters belonging to the designated gangs related to the said gang warfare, thus disturbing or threatening to disturb the peaceful life of residents in the neighborhood, the Public Safety Commission may prohibit the designated gangsters actually managing the said office (hereinafter referred to as "managers") from using the said office for use mentioned in each of the said items or for the activity of the designated gang for a period not longer than three months. In this case, when it is found that the order is still necessary after the expiration of its validity, the Commission may extend the validity of the order only once for a period not longer than three months.

- (1) For purposes of meetings for a large number of gangsters
- (2) For conspiracy, leadership, giving orders or communication for the purpose of the said gangland war
- (3) For the manufacture and storage of lethal weapons and other matters which are

considered likely to be used for the said gangland war

2. The provisions of the previous paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis to the case in which a rivalry has developed among groups of designated gangsters belonging to a designated gang and there occurred a series of acts of violence with lethal weapons perpetrated by designated gangsters belonging to the groups related to the said rivalry or is aimed at the office (limited to ones of which manager is a person belonging to the groups) of the designated gang related to the said rivalry, or the body or the residence of the designated gangster belonging to the groups related to the said rivalry. In this case the expression "when the office" mentioned in the same paragraph shall read as "when the office (limited to ones of which manager is a person belonging to the groups)"; "used by designated gangsters belonging to the designated gangs" shall read as "used by designated gangsters belonging to the groups"; "the activity of the designated gang" shall read as "the activity of the groups"; and "a large number of gangsters" shall read as "a large number of gangsters belonging to the groups."
3. After having issued an order under the provision of paragraph 1 (hereinafter includes the case applied mutatis mutandis under the provision of the previous paragraph), the Public Safety Commission shall post a mark prescribed by the Regulation of the National Public Safety Commission informing that the said manager has been served an order under the said paragraph pertaining to the said office at an easily visible point of the entrance to the said office.
4. When after having posted a mark under the provision of he preceding paragraph, a period fixed in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1 has elapsed or when it is found unlikely that the office to which the said mark had been posted during the said period would be used for purposes mentioned in each of the items of the said paragraph, the Public Safety Commission shall remove the said mark.
5. No person shall destroy nor spoil any mark posted under the provision of paragraph 3 nor remove it until the period fixed in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1 for the office to which the said mark had been posted expires.

#### (Indemnity Liabilities of Representatives of Designated Gangs)

ARTICLE 15-2. Representatives of a designated gang are liable for damage caused by the intrusion of the life, physical body or property of a third party, which happened in the case where rivalry (hereinafter in this article limited to a rivalry in which dangerous weapons are used) had developed between the said designated gang and another.

2. Representatives of a designated gang are also liable for damage caused by the intrusion of the life, physical body or property of a third party, which happened in the case where rivalry had developed among the groups of designated gangsters belonging to a designated gang.

ARTICLE 15-3. Liability of representatives of designated gangs is decided based on the provisions of the Civil Code (Law No. 89, 1896) in addition to the provisions of the previous article.

## CHAPTER IV REGULATIONS ON COERCED AFFILIATION AND OTHER REGULATIONS

### SECTION 1 Regulations on Coerced Affiliation

#### (Prohibition of Coerced Affiliation)

ARTICLE 16. Designated gangsters shall neither coerce nor induce minors (referring to persons under 20 years of age; the same hereinafter) into affiliating with any designated gang, etc. Nor shall they impede minors from seceding from the designated gang.

2. In addition to the provision of the preceding paragraph, designated gangsters shall not threaten, coerce or induce any person to affiliate with any designated gang. Nor shall they impede him from seceding from the designated gang.
3. Designated gangsters shall not threaten any person, concerning his relatives, his employees, and other persons who have close relations with him (referred to as "closely related person" hereinafter in this paragraph and Paragraph 1 & 2 of Article 18) to pay for a secession fee (the money and other valuables paid in return for accepting the secession of a closely related person from a gang or stopping the coercion or induction to join a gang,) to demand the address or whereabouts of or information on a closely related person, or commit any of the acts stipulated in National Public Safety Commission Regulations as affiliating a closely related person to a designated gang, etc. such as inducement, etc. or preventing the secession of a closely related person from a designated gang, etc.

#### (Prohibition of Ordering Coerced Affiliation)

ARTICLE 17. A designated gangster shall not order his subordinate designated gangsters (meaning other designated gangsters in case a designated gangster can give other designated gangsters directions or orders pertaining to the activities of the designated gang, etc. to which he belongs; the same hereinafter) to commit any act which violates the provisions of the preceding article, or shall not commit any act which encourages subordinate designated gangsters to commit any act violating the provisions of the preceding article.

2. In addition to the provision of the preceding paragraph, a designated gangster shall not request, suggest, or assist other designated gangsters to commit any act which violates the provisions of the preceding article.

#### (Measures against Coerced Affiliation)

ARTICLE 18. On finding that a designated gangster is committing an act violating the provision of Article 16 and that the other person is embarrassed thereby, the Public Safety Commission may order the said designated gangster to stop the said act, or order necessary actions (including actions necessary to prevent affiliation to a designated gang, etc. of a closely related person concerned with the said act, or to prevent interfering with the secession of a closely related person from a designated gang, etc., in case the said act violates the provision of paragraph 3 of the said

article ) to ensure that the said act would stop.

2. When a designated gangster has committed an act violating the provision of Article 16 and the said designated gangster is found likely to repeatedly commit an act violating the provision of the said article, the Public Safety Commission may order the said designated gangster to follow actions necessary to prevent the said designated gangster from coercing or inducing the other person to the act violating the provisions of paragraph 1 or 2 of the said article, or a closely related person concerned with the act violating the provisions of paragraph 3 of the said article, into affiliating with the designated gang or from impeding him from seceding from the said designated gang for a period not longer than one year.
3. When a designated gangster has committed an act violating the provision of Paragraph 1 of Article 16 and a minor related to the said act has affiliated with the said designated gang or has not seceded there from and when this affiliation or non-secession is found to be against the will of the minor or when the custodian of the minor is wishing the minor to secede there from, the Public Safety Commission may order the designated gang, etc, to take necessary actions to let the minor secede there from.

ARTICLE 19. In case a designated gangster has committed an act violating the provisions of Article 17, and he is found likely to repeatedly commit an act violating the provisions of the said article, the Public Safety Commission may order the said designated gangster, fixing a period of not longer than one year, actions necessary to prevent him from ordering or encouraging his subordinate gangsters to commit an act violating the provisions of Article 16, or from requesting, suggesting or assisting other designated gangsters to commit an act violating the provisions of the said article.

(Prohibition of Coerced Ritual Finger-cutting)

ARTICLE 20. Designated gangsters shall not coerce, induce, or by offering tools and other acts assist other designated gangsters to carry out ritual finger-cutting (meaning that a gangster cuts off by himself all or a part of his fingers as an apology for having committed an act against the rule of the gang to which he belongs or in compensation for the approval of his secession from the gang to which he belongs or for other similar reasons; the same hereinafter in this article and paragraph 2, Article 22.)

(Prohibition of Ordering Coerced Ritual Finger-cutting)

ARTICLE 21. Designated gangsters shall not commit an act of ordering or assisting their subordinate designated gangsters to carry out an act which violates the provisions of the preceding article.

2. In addition to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, designated gangsters shall not request, suggest or assist other designated gangsters to commit an act which violates the provisions of the preceding article.

(Measures against Coerced Ritual Finger-cutting)



ARTICLE 22. In case a designated gangster is committing an act which violates the provisions of Article 20, the Public Safety Commission may order the said designated gangster to stop the said act or to follow actions necessary to ensure that the said act would stop.

2. In case a designated gangster has committed an act which violates the provisions of Article 20 and the said designated gangster is found likely to repeatedly commit an act violating the provisions of the said article, the Public Safety Commission may order the said designated gangster, fixing a period of not longer than one year, actions necessary to prevent him from coercing, inducing or by offering tools or other acts assisting other designated gangsters to carry out ritual finger-cutting.

ARTICLE 23. In case a designated gangster has committed an act which violates the provisions of Article 21 and the said designated gangster is found likely to repeatedly commit the provisions of the said article, the Public Safety Commission may order the said designated gangster, fixing a period of not longer than one year, actions necessary to prevent him from ordering or assisting his subordinate designated gangsters to commit an act which violates the provisions of article 20, or from requesting, suggesting or assisting other designated gangsters to commit an act violating the provisions of the said article.

(Prohibition of Coercing Minors into Tattooing)

ARTICLE 24. Designated gangsters shall not perform tattoos on minors, or coerce, induce or by financing, or introducing a tattooist and other acts, assist minors to be tattooed.

(Prohibition of Demanding Coerced Tattoos on Minors)

ARTICLE 25. Designated gangsters shall not demand, request, suggest or assist other designated gangsters to commit an act which violates the provisions of the preceding article.

(Measures against Coerced Tattoos on Minors)

ARTICLE 26. In case a designated gangster is committing an act which violates the provisions of Article 24, and moreover, a minor concerned with the said act is found embarrassed or the said act is found against the will of the custodian of the said minor, the Public Safety Commission may order the said designated gangster to stop the said act or to follow actions necessary to ensure that the said act would stop.

2. In case a designated gangster has committed an act which violates the provisions of Article 24 and the said designated gangster is found likely to repeatedly commit an act which violates the provisions of the said article, the Public Safety Commission may order the said designated gangster, fixing a period of not longer than one year, to follow actions necessary to prevent him from performing a tattoo on a minor, or demanding, inducing, or by financing, introducing a tattooist and other acts assisting a minor to be tattooed.

ARTICLE 27. In case a designated gangster has committed an act which violates the provisions of Article 25 and the said gangster is found likely to repeatedly commit an act which violates the provisions of the said article, the Public Safety Commission may order the said designated gangster, fixing a period of not longer than one year, to follow actions necessary to prevent him from demanding, requesting, suggesting, or assisting other designated gangsters to commit an act which violates the provisions of Article 24.

(Support for Persons Willing to Secede)

ARTICLE 28. For the good of any person who has the will to secede from a gang (hereinafter in this article referred to as "person willing to secede") and any other person concerned, the Public Safety Commission shall promote smooth adjustment to the work environment of that person, prevent any interference to his secession from a gang, to provide him with guidance and other means of support, and take other measures necessary to ensure his secession from a gang and participation in social economic activities.

2. The Public Safety Commission shall raise interest of residents and management of business establishments towards the importance of participation of any person who has seceded from a gang in social economic activities through finding work, etc., and shall exert extensive efforts toward propagating an understanding pertaining to support for any person who has seceded from a gang.
3. The Public Safety commission may request the Prefectural Anti-violence Campaign Promotion Center, designated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1, Article 31, a report on the circumstances of any person with the will to secede within the limits of what is required in order to implement the measures mentioned in Paragraph 1.

## SECTION 2 Prohibited Acts at Offices, etc.

(Prohibited acts at offices, etc.)

ARTICLE 29. Designated gangsters shall not commit the following acts.

- (1) To display or install any indications or items which are denned by the Regulation of the National Public Safety Commission as being likely to cause apprehension on the part of the residents of the neighborhood or passers-by on the outside of the office of any designated gang, etc. (hereinafter referred to simply as "office" in this article and in paragraph 1, Article 33) and inside the office kept visible from outside.
- (2) To demonstrate an extremely rude or violent behavior or make a display of their influence in or around their office and thus cause apprehension on the part 6f the residents of the neighborhood or passers-by.
- (3) To force any person to use their office to fulfill his obligation or for any other businesses prescribed by the Regulation of the National Public Safety Commission.

(Measures to Deal with Prohibited Acts in the Office)

ARTICLE 30. On finding that a designated gangster is committing an act or acts

violating the provision of the preceding article and is disturbing the peaceful life or peaceful conduct of business of the residents of the neighborhood, passers-by or the other party involved in the act, the Public Safety Commission may order the said designated gangster to stop the said act or any other measures in order to ensure that the said act would stop.

## CHAPTER V. ANTI-VIOLENCE CAMPAIGN PROMOTION CENTER

(Prefectural Anti-violence Campaign Promotion Center)

ARTICLE 31. The Public Safety Commission may designate a person falling under any one of the requirements mentioned in the following items for each prefecture as the Prefectural Anti-violence Campaign Promotion Center.

- (1) A juridical person established under Article 34 of the Civil Code in order to contribute to preventing gangsters from committing unjust acts and to remedying losses and damages incurred there from.
  - (2) Persons who have professional knowledge and experience as prescribed by the Regulation of the National Public Safety Commission for giving advices to applicants of counseling on activities mentioned in item 3 to item 5 inclusive of the following paragraph (referred to hereinafter as "counseling activities"), minors under the influence of a gang or a person intending to secede from a gang (referred to as "applicant for counseling" in paragraph 3) are assigned.
  - (3) Conformity with standards prescribed by the Regulation of the National Public Safety Commission as required to ensure that the activities mentioned in the following paragraph are properly executed.
2. The Prefectural Center shall undertake the following activities in the area of the respective prefecture.
- (1) Undertake public relations activities to diffuse knowledge and enhance the concept of preventing gangsters from committing unjust acts.
  - (2) Help private autonomous organized activities for preventing gangsters from committing unjustifiable acts.
  - (3) Accept requests for consultation on unjust acts committed by gangsters.
  - (4) Undertake activities designed to eliminate the influence of gangs on minors.
  - (5) Undertake activities designed to help any person who intends to secede from a gang.
  - (6) Organize short training courses mentioned in paragraph 2, Article 14 on commission from the Public Safety Commission.
  - (7) Help information management organizations for wrongful demands (referring to organizations engaged in the business of collecting information on unjust demands and providing the same to businessmen).
  - (8) Grant a gift of money as a token of sympathy, support a civil suit and give other forms of assistance to the victim of unjust acts committed by a gangster.
  - (9) Organize necessary short training courses for mentors of minors provided for in Article 38 of the Act to Control and Rectify Businesses which May Affect Public Morals (Law No. 122 of 1948) to achieve the objective of the activities mentioned in item (4).

- (10) Any activities incidental to those mentioned in the preceding items.
3. The Prefectural Center shall undertake counseling business by assigning anti-violence councilors to give advice to persons seeking them.
  4. The Prefectural Center shall accept any request for advice from the residents of, the prefecture on unjustified acts committed by gangsters, give them necessary advice and thus endeavor to achieve a prompt and adequate solution for the problem related to the consultation.
  5. The Public Safety Commission may order the Prefectural Center to take necessary measures to improve its financial condition and the management of business when it finds it necessary.
  6. When the Prefectural Center has violated an order issued under the provision of the preceding paragraph, the Public Safety Commission may repeal its designation pursuant to paragraph 1.
  7. The executives or members of the staff of the Prefectural Center (including anti-violence councilors) or persons who held these posts shall not disclose any secret to which they had access in connection with their duty related to the counseling business.
  8. The Prefectural Center shall maintain close contact with the Prefectural Police Headquarters in executing its business, and the Prefectural Police Headquarters shall take necessary action to ensure that the Center would keep on their business smoothly.
  9. The procedure for designation under paragraph 1 and other necessary matters related to the Prefectural Center shall be prescribed by the Regulation of the National Public Safety Commission.

(National Anti-violence Campaign Promotion Center)

ARTICLE 32. The National Public Safety Commission may designate only one juridical person in Japan<sup>1</sup> established under Article 34 of the Civil Code for the purpose of contributing to preventing gangsters from committing unjust acts and to remedying the losses and damages incurred there from and found capable to perform properly and reliably the activities mentioned in the following paragraph upon the proposal thereof as the National Anti-violence Campaign Promotion Center (hereinafter referred to as "the National Center).

2. The Center shall undertake the following activities.
  - (1) Undertake public relations activities in the areas of two prefectures or more<sup>1</sup> in order to diffuse knowledge and enhance the concept of preventing gangsters from committing unjust acts.
  - (2) Organize short training courses for anti-violence councilors and other staff members performing the duties of the Prefectural Centers.
  - (3) Undertake studies and surveys on the impact of gangs on the sound education of minors and on the livelihood of citizens.
  - (4) Coordinate the activities of Prefectural Centers.
  - (5) Activities incidental to those mentioned in the preceding items.
3. The provisions of paragraphs 5, 6, 8 and 9 of the preceding article shall apply mutatis mutandis to the National Center. In this case, the term "the Public Safety

Commission" contained in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the said article shall read as "the National Public Safety Commission" and the term "the Prefectural Police Headquarters" contained in paragraph 8 of the said article shall read as "the National Public Safety Commission and the National Police Agency.

## CHAPTER VI MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS (Reports and On-the-spot Inspections)

ARTICLE 33. The Public Safety Commission may require, to the extent necessary to implement this Law, designated gangsters or other persons involved to submit reports or other documents and data or have police officers enter the office to inspect matters or interrogate designated gangsters and other persons involved when it finds it necessary.

2. The police officers who perform an on-the-spot inspection in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall carry with them an identification card showing their identity and show it to the persons concerned.
3. The authority to perform an on-the-spot inspection under the provision of the preceding paragraph shall not be interpreted as having been vested for the purpose of criminal investigation.

### (Hearing of Statements)

Article 34. Before issuing an order pursuant to the provision of paragraph 2 of Article 11, paragraph 1 of Article 12, Article 12-2, paragraph 1 of Article 12-4, paragraph 2 of Article 12-6, paragraph 1 of Article 15 (includes the case applied mutatis mutandis in paragraph 2 of the same article, as in the next article, Article 39, and paragraph 1 of Article 42), paragraph 2 or 3 of Article 18, Article 19, paragraph 2 of Article 22, Article 23, paragraph 2 of Article 26, or Article 27, the Public Safety Commission shall hold a public hearing of statements. However, when it is found unavoidable in order to protect the privacy of individuals or business secrets of the other party of a violent demanding act or acts committed by any person related to the order of an act or acts violating the provisions of Article 16 or 24, the hearing may be kept closed to the public.

2. Before proceeding to a hearing of statements under the preceding paragraph, the Public Safety Commission shall notify well in advance the person related to the said order the cause of the order to be issued and the date and place of the hearing. In addition, the Commission shall publish the date and place of the hearing.
3. At a hearing of statements, the person related to the said order or his representative may express his opinion on the said matter and submit evidence to his advantage.
4. At a hearing of statements provided for in the Paragraph 1 related to the order provided for in the provision of the Article 12-2, the Public Safety Commission may permit the request by the ordered person for attendance and statement of the designated gangster who committed the violent demanding acts related to the order.
5. When the person related to the said order or his representative does not show up

without any justifiable reason or when no notification can be made under the provision of paragraph 2 because the whereabouts of the person to which the said order is addressed is unknown and remains still unknown even after the elapse of thirty days counting from the day when a public announcement was made under the provision of the said paragraph, the Public Safety Commission may, notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 1, issue an order prescribed in the said paragraph without holding a hearing of statements.

6. In addition to the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, necessary matters related to the holding of a public hearing of statements under paragraph 1 shall be prescribed by the Regulation of the National Public Safety Commission.

(Provisional orders)

ARTICLE 35. In case of an urgent need, notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 1 of the preceding article, the Public Safety Commission may issue a provisional order or provisional orders under the provisions of paragraph 2, Article 11 of Article 12-2, paragraph 1 of Article 12-4, paragraph 1 of Article 15, paragraph 2 of Article 18, Article 19, paragraph 2 of Article 22, Article 23, paragraph 2 of Article 26 or Article 27 (hereinafter in this article referred to as "provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 11, paragraph 1 of Article 12, or paragraph 2 of Article 16-2)

2. The validity of the provisional order or orders issued under the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be fifteen days counting from its issue date.
3. After issuing a provisional order or orders, the Public Safety Commission shall hold a public hearing of statements within fifteen days counting from its issue date.
4. When a provisional order or orders issued by the Public Safety Commission relates or relate to paragraph 1, Article 15 and when the address of the person to whom the provisional order was addressed at the time he committed the offense (the main office of the designated gang to which the said designated gangster belongs if the offender is a designated gangster and if his address is unknown; hereinafter referred to as "address, etc.") is in the jurisdiction of a public safety commission other than the Public Safety Commission having issued the said provisional order or orders, the Public Safety Commission having issued the said provisional order or orders shall, notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph and without holding a hearing of statements under the said paragraph, promptly notify the Public Safety Commission having jurisdiction over his address, etc, that the said provisional order or orders had been issued. In this case, the Public Safety Commission, upon receipt of the notice, shall hold a public hearing of statements within fifteen days counting from the day the said order or orders had been issued.
5. The provisions in paragraph 1, paragraph 2, paragraph 3 and paragraph 6 of the preceding article shall apply mutatis mutandis to the hearings of statements to be held under the preceding two paragraphs. In this case, the expression "reason for an order or orders to be issued" contained in paragraph 2 of the said article shall read as "reason for the provisional order or orders issued" and the expression "well in advance" shall read as "promptly."

6. The Public Safety Commission, on finding a provisional order not unjust as a result of a hearing of statements held in accordance with paragraph 3 or 4, may issue an order or orders under the provisions of paragraph 2, Article 11 etc. notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 1 of the preceding article and without holding any hearing of statements in accordance with the said paragraph.
7. Any order or orders issued under paragraph 2, Article 11 etc. shall make provisional order or orders null and void.
8. On finding a provisional order or orders unjust as a result of a hearing of statements held in accordance with paragraph 3 or 4, the Public Safety Commission shall immediately take necessary actions to make the order or orders null and void.
9. When, because the whereabouts of the person to whom a provisional order or orders is or are addressed is unknown and therefore no notice can be delivered to him in accordance with the provision of paragraph 2 of the preceding article which is applied mutatis mutandis in paragraph 5 or because the person to whom a provisional order or orders has or have been addressed or his representative does not show up, a hearing of statements prescribed in paragraph 3 or 4 cannot be held, and moreover when a public announcement has been made under the provision of paragraph 2 of the preceding article related to a hearing of statements mentioned in paragraph 1 of the said article within fifteen days counting from the day when the provisional order or orders had been issued in order to issue an order or orders under the provisions of paragraph 2, Article 11, etc. (except the provision of paragraph 1, Article 15) with regard to an offense or offenses related to the said provisional order or orders or to issue an order or orders under paragraph 1, Article 15 with regard to the office of the designated gang related to the said provisional order or orders, the validity of the said provisional order or orders shall, notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 2, last until the day of the said hearing (when thirty days have elapsed counting from the day when a public announcement pertaining to the said hearing had been made, in a case falling under the provision of paragraph 5 of the said article).

(Reports, etc, of the Public Safety Commission)

ARTICLE 36. The Public Safety Commission shall grasp the condition of Article 9, as to the activities of gangs, the location of their offices and other realities of gangs, and shall submit reports on these matters to the National Public Safety Commission.

2. On the basis of reports submitted under the preceding paragraph, the National Public Safety Commission shall determine the offices which are considered to be the main offices of gangs mentioned in the reports and shall notify each Public Safety Commission thereof.
3. The Public Safety Commission shall report the contents of any orders it had issued to designated gangsters in accordance with the provisions of this Law, the date of such orders and any other matters related to the designated gangsters or the designated gangs prescribed by the National Public Safety Commission. In this case, the National Public Safety Commission shall notify each Public Safety

Commission of points contained in the said report.

4. The Public Safety Commission, in the face of needs to proceed to designations under the provisions of Article 3 and Article 4 and to issue orders under the provisions of this Law, may request government offices to allow access to or provide reference materials for these designations or orders and to cooperate in any other form.

(Appeal of Objections to the Ruling, etc.)

ARTICLE 37. Any person who is dissatisfied with designations made in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 or Article 4 may claim an examination of the National Safety Commission.

2. Before passing a decision on a claim for examination on the designation of a designated gang, the National Public Safety Commission shall hear the opinion of expert jurors in accordance with the Regulation of the National Public Safety Commission.
3. Any appeal for the repeal of designation as a designated gang shall first be sanctioned by a decision of the National Public Safety Commission regarding a claim for examination on the said designation before it may be filed.

(Specialized Judging Committee)

ARTICLE 38. Some specialized judging committee shall be appointed at the National Public Safety Committee to study and examine specialized matters pertaining to requirements of item (1), Article 3 or item (2), Article 4 with regard to confirmation and objections to the ruling related to the designation of a designated gang under the provision of Article 3 or Article 4 and to submit opinions thereon.

2. The specialized judging committee shall be appointed by the National Public Safety Commission from among persons of a noble character who are capable of passing a fair judgment on the designation of designated gangs and who have scholarship and experience concerning law and society.
3. Term of office of the specialized judging committee and other necessary matters pertaining to this committee shall be prescribed by a relevant Cabinet Ordinance.

(Public Safety Commission authorized to issue orders and the like)

ARTICLE 39. The Public Safety Commission mentioned in this Law shall, with regard to the matters mentioned in each of the following items, mean the Public Safety Commission prescribed in each of the said items.

- (1) Notification and public announcement under the provision of paragraph 2, Article 5: the Public Safety Commission having jurisdiction over the address of the main office of the gang under review for possible designation related to a hearing of statements mentioned in paragraph 1 of the said article.
- (2) Hearing of statements under the provision of paragraph 1, Article 5: the Public Safety Commission having made a public announcement under the provision of paragraph 2 of the said article.
- (3) Designation under the provisions of Article 3 and Article 4: the Public Safety



- Commission related to a hearing of statements under paragraph 1, Article 5.
- (4) Repeal of designation under the provision of paragraph 2 or paragraph, Article 8 3: the Public Safety Commission having jurisdiction over the address of the main office of the designated, gang, etc, whose designation is under review for possible repeal.
  - (5) Orders under the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 11, paragraph 1 of Article 12, paragraph 1 of Article 12-4, paragraph 2 of Article 12-6, paragraph 2 or 3 of Article 18, Article 19 paragraph 2 of Article 22, Article 23, paragraph 2 of Article 26 or Article 27 (excluding provisional orders), or hearings of statements under the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 34 related to these orders: the Public Safety Commission having jurisdiction over the address of offender at the time the offense related to the said order or hearing" was committed (when the said offender is a designated gangster and when the whereabouts of the said designated gangster is unknown, the address of the main office of the designated gang to which the said designated gangster belongs.)
  - (5-2) Order under the provision of Article 12-2 and hearing of statements under the provision of paragraph 1, Article 34 related to the order: the Public Safety Commission having jurisdiction over the address of the designated gangster provided for in the items of Article 12-2 related to the said order or hearing of statement issued at the time when the violent demanding acts relating to the said order or hearing were committed (when the address of the said designated gangster is unknown, the address of the main office of the designated gang to which the said designated gangster belongs.)
  - (6) Orders under the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 11, paragraph 2, Article 12, paragraph 1, Article 12-6, paragraph 1 of Article 18, paragraph 1 of Article 22, paragraph 1 of Article 26 or Article 30 or provisional orders except the provisional orders under the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 15: the Public Safety Commission having jurisdiction over the place where the offense was committed.
  - (7) Assistance under the provision of Article 13: the Public Safety Commission having issued an order pursuant to the provision of Article 11 and Article 12-6.
  - (8) Assistance under the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 14 or organization of short training courses under the provision of paragraph 2 of the said article: the Public Safety Commission having, jurisdiction over the address of the main business establishment of the businessman related to the said assistance or short training course.
  - (9) Orders under the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 15 (including provisional orders related to the provision of the said paragraph) or hearings of statements held under paragraph 1 of Article 34 related to the said orders: the Public Safety Commission having jurisdiction over the address of the office related to the said order or the said hearing.
  - (10) Designations under the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 31, orders under the provision of paragraph 5 of the said article or repeals under the provision of paragraph 6 of the said article: the Public Safety Commission having accepted requests for consultation or having made designations.

(Delegation of Power to the Commissioner General of the National Police Agency)  
ARTICLE 40. On the basis of this Law or the provision of orders issued thereon, the businesses under the jurisdiction of the National Public Safety Commission (excluding those related to confirmation under the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 6, hearing of opinions under the provision of paragraph 2 of the said article, confirmation under the provision of paragraph 4 of Article 8, claim for examination under the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 37 and hearing of opinion under the provision of paragraph 2 of the said article and appointment under the provision of paragraph 2 of Article 38) may be delegated to the Commissioner General of the National Police Agency in accordance with the provision of a relevant government ordinance.

(Delegation of Power to District Public Safety Commissions)  
ARTICLE 41. In accordance with the provisions of this Law or orders issued thereon, the businesses under the jurisdiction of the Hokkaido Public Safety Commission, except those mentioned in the following items, may be delegated to District Public Safety Commissions in accordance with the provisions of a relevant government ordinance.

- (1) Designations under the provision of Article 3 and Article 4.
- (2) Hearings under the provision of paragraph 1, Article 5.
- (3) Claims for confirmation under the provisions of paragraph 1, Article 6 and paragraph 4, Article 8.
- (4) Reception of notices under the provisions of paragraph 4, Article 6 and paragraph 5, Article 8.
- (5) Public announcements under the provisions of paragraph 1, Article 7 (including the cases to which the provision is applied mutatis mutandis in Article 8 paragraph 7) and paragraph 4, Article 7.
- (6) Notification under the provision of paragraph 3, Article 7 (including the cases to which the provision is applied mutatis mutandis in paragraph 7, Article 8).
- (7) Repeal of designation under the provision of paragraphs 2, Article 8 and paragraph 3.

(Delegation of Power for the Public Safety Commissions to conduct business)  
ARTICLE 42. The Public Safety Commissions may delegate the power to conduct businesses related to provisional orders and those provided for in paragraph 2, Article 12-4, 3 and 4 paragraphs of the said article related to provisional orders related to the provision of paragraph 1, Article 15 to the Superintendent General and the Director of Prefectural Police Headquarters.

2. The District Public Safety Commission may delegate the power to execute the businesses mentioned in the preceding paragraph from among those delegated by the Hokkaido Public Safety Commission in accordance with the provision of preceding article.
3. The Public Safety Commission may delegate the power to give orders under the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 11, paragraph 2 of Article 12, paragraph 1 of Article 12-6, paragraph 1 of Article 18, paragraph 1 of Article 22, paragraph 1 of

Article 26 or Article 30 to chiefs of police.

(Exceptions to the Application of Administrative Procedural Law)

ARTICLE 43. The provisions of Chapter III in the Administrative Procedural Law shall not be applied to the orders under the provisions of Chapter II through IV, and Chapter VI.

(Transitional Measures)

ARTICLE 44. At the time of formulating, revising or repealing any order under the provisions of this Law, necessary transitional measures (including transitional measures related to penal provisions) may be adopted within a limit considered reasonably necessary by the order, its formulation, revision or repeal.

(Delegation of Power to the Regulations of the National Public Safety Commission)

ARTICLE 45. In addition to the provisions of this Law, the procedure for the implementation of this Law and other matters related to the implementation thereof shall be prescribed by the Regulations of the National Public Safety Commission.

## CHAPTER VII. PENAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 46. Any person violating orders issued pursuant to the provision of Article 11 shall be punished with a penal servitude of not more than one year or a fine of not more than one million yen or both.

ARTICLE 47. Any person falling under any one of the following items shall be punished with a penal servitude of not more than one year or a fine of not more than five hundred thousand yen.

- (1) Any person violating orders issued under the provision of Article 12.
- (1-2) Any person violating orders issued under the provision of Article 12-2.
- (1-3) Any person violating orders issued under the provision of paragraph 1, Article 12-4.
- (1-4) Any person violating orders issued under the provision of Article 12-6.
- (2) Any person violating orders issued under the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 15.
- (3) Any person violating orders issued under the provision of Article 18.
- (4) Any person violating orders issued under the provision of Article 19.
- (5) Any person violating orders issued under the provision of Article 22.
- (6) Any person violating orders issued under the provision of Article 23.
- (7) Any person violating orders issued under the provision of Article 26.
- (8) Any person violating orders issued under the provision of Article 27.
- (9) Any person violating orders issued under the provision of Article 30.

ARTICLE 48. Any person violating the provision of paragraph 7, Article 31 shall be punished with a penal servitude of not more than six months or a fine of not more than five hundred thousand yen.

ARTICLE 49. Any person violating the provision of paragraph 4, Article 15 shall be punished with a fine of not more than five hundred thousand yen.

ARTICLE 50. Any person who, in violation of the provision of paragraph 1, Article 33, failed to submit reports or materials or submitted false reports or false materials under the said paragraph, or refused, hindered or evaded on-the-spot inspections under the provision of the said paragraph shall be punished with a fine of not more than two hundred thousand yen.

#### ADDITIONAL CLAUSE (Crimes listed in Article 2)

- (1) Crimes listed in the Penal Provisions for the Control of Explosives (Cabinet Decree No. 32 of 1884)
- (2) Crimes listed in Section 2, Chapter 5, Chapter 7, Chapter 22, Chapter 23, Chapter 26, Chapter 27, Chapter 31 to Chapter 33, and Chapter 35 to 37 inclusive and Chapter 40 of the Criminal Code (Law No. 45 of 1912)
- (3) Crimes listed in the Law for the Punishment of Acts of Violence (Law No. 60 of 1926)
- (4) Crimes listed in the Law for the Prevention and Sanctions for Theft, etc. (Law No. 9 of 1930)
- (5) Crimes listed in Chapter 13 of the Labor Standards Law (Law No. 49 of 1947)
- (6) Crimes listed in Chapter 5 of the Employment Security Law (Law No. 141 of 1947)
- (7) Crimes listed in Chapter 6 of the Child Welfare Law (Law No. 164 of 1947)
- (8) Crimes listed in Chapter 8 of the Financial Products Exchange Law
- (9) Crimes listed in Chapter 7 of the Entertainment Businesses Law
- (10) Crimes listed in Chapter 6 of the Cannabis Control Law (Law No. 124 of 1948)
- (11) Crimes listed in Chapter 5 of the Horse Racing Law (Law No. 158 of 1948)
- (12) Crimes listed in the Bicycle Racing Law (Law No. 209 of 1948)
- (13) Crimes listed in Chapter 8 of the Construction Law (Law No. 100 of 1949)
- (14) Crimes listed in Chapter 10 of the Attorneys-at-Law Act (No. 205 of 1949)
- (15) Crimes listed in Chapter 5 of the Explosives Control Law (Law No. 149 of 1949)
- (16) Crimes listed in the Motorbike Racing Law (Law No. 208 of 1950)
- (17) Crimes listed in the Poisonous Substances Control Law (Law No. 303 of 1950)
- (18) Crimes listed in Chapter 5 of the Port Shipping and Transport Business Regulation Law (Law No. 161 of 1951)

- (19) Crimes listed in Section 5 of the Trust and Investment Corporations Act Law (Law No. 198 of 1951)
- (20) Crimes listed in Chapter 6 of the Motorboat Racing Law (Law No. 242 of 1951)
- (21) Crimes listed in Chapter 8 of the Stimulants Control Law (Law No. 252 of 1951)
- (22) Crimes listed in the Passport Law (Law No. 267 of 1951)
- (23) Crimes listed in Chapter 9 of the Immigration Control Law (Cabinet order No. 319 of 1951)
- (24) Crimes listed in Chapter 8 of the Residence and Land Transaction Law (Law No. 176 of 1952)
- (25) Crimes listed in Chapter 9 of the Liquor Taxation Law (Law No. 6 of 1953)
- (26) Crimes listed in Chapter 7 of the Narcotics Control Law (Law No. 14 of 1953)
- (27) Crimes listed in Chapter 5 of the Arms Manufacture Law (Law No. 145 of 1953)
- (28) Crimes listed in the Law on the Acceptance of Investment, Deposit and Control on Interest Rates, Etc. (Law No. 195 of 1954)
- (29) Crimes listed in Chapter 2 of the Anti-Prostitution Law (Law No. 118 of 1956)
- (30) Crimes listed in Chapter 5 of the Firearms Control Law (Law No. 6 of 1958)
- (31) Crimes listed in Chapter 5 of the Waste Disposal Law (Law No. 137 of 1970)
- (32) Crimes listed in the Handmade Bombs Control Act (Law No. 17 of 1972)
- (33) Crimes listed in Chapter 9 of the Banking Law (Law No. 59 of 1981)
- (34) Crimes listed in Chapter 7 of the Loan Business Law (Law No. 32 of 1983)
- (35) Crimes listed in Chapter 5 of the Law on Ensuring Proper Management of Temporary Service Business and Improvement of Working Conditions of Temporary Workers (Law No. 88 of 1985)
- (36) Crimes listed in Chapter 7 of the Port Labor Law (Law No. 40 of 1988)
- (37) Crimes listed in Chapter 3 of the Law Concerning Special Provisions for the Narcotics Control Law, etc. and Other Matters for the Prevention of Activities Encouraging Illicit Conducts and Other Activities Involving Controlled Substances through International Cooperation (Law No. 94 of 1991)
- (38) Crimes listed in Chapter 7 of the Special Partnership of Real Estate Business Regulation Law (Law No.77 of 1994)
- (39) Crimes listed in Section 5 of the Asset Liquidation Law (Law No. 105 of 1998)
- (40) Crimes listed in Chapter 6 of the Special Law for Regulating Services (Law No. 126 of 1998)
- (41) Crimes listed in the Law for Punishing Acts Related to Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and for Protecting Children (Law No. 52 of 1999)
- (42) Crimes listed in Chapter 2 of the Law for Punishment of Organized Crime, Control of Crime Proceeds and Other Matters (Law No. 136 of 1999)
- (43) Crimes listed in Chapter 7 of the Law on Management Business of Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Law No. 131 of 2000)
- (44) Crimes listed in Chapter 8 of the Law for the Recycling of End-of-Life Vehicles

(Law No. 87 of 2002)

(45) Crimes listed in Chapter 7 of the Trust Business Law (Law No.154 of 2004)

(46) Crimes listed in Section 8 of the Corporation Law