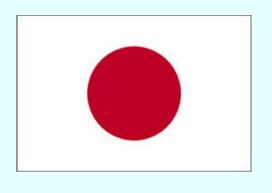
Amendment of Japan's Criminal Procedure Code(CPC)



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Process of Amendment

The Diet Passed the Amendment including CPC in June, 2016

[Holistic View on the Amendment]

OLowering excessive reliance on interrogation or written statement is needed.



- OAppropriate & Various tools for collecting evidence
- O Trial with enough hearing

Major Amendment (1)

1 Introducing Video Recording of Interrogations

- ·In certain types of crimes, video recording is mandatory for interrogations of suspects who are detained or under arrest.
- ·To prove that a suspect's statement was voluntarily given, request for examination on video-recorded interrogation is required.

2 Introducing bargaining agreements

- ·Agreement for cooperation on collecting evidence & prosecution
- ·Exemption from criminal charges (Witnesses, etc.)

3 Reasonable & effective wiretapping

- ·Expanded scope of crimes subject to wiretapping
- ·Wiretapping conditions limited to organized crimes

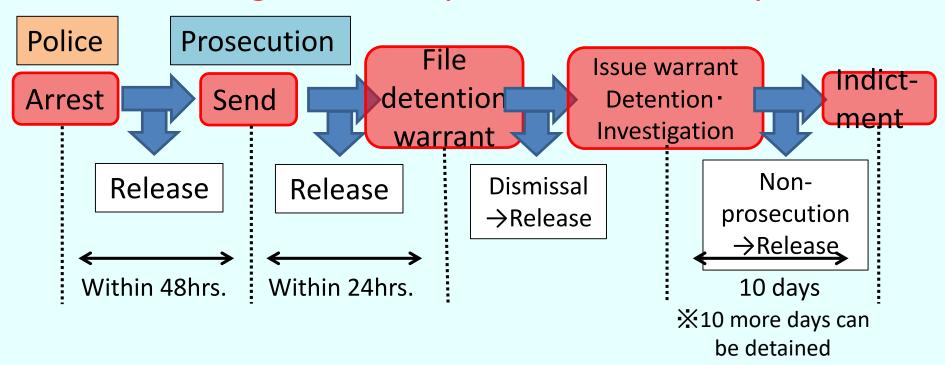
4 Clarifying reason of considerations in deciding bail

Major Amendment (2)

5 Enough support by defense counsels

- ·Public attorney system is expanded to all detained suspects.
- ·Notice on Public attorney system to suspects is given(How to use the system).
 - 6 Expanded scope of evidence to be disclosed
- ·Issue list of evidence if defense counsel requests for it.
- ·The scope of evidence for disclosure is expanded.
 - 7 Expanded measures to protect criminal victim & witness
 - 8 Higher legal penalty for destroying evidence, etc.
 - 9 Measures to handle confession cases in simple & fast manner

<Investigation in Japanese Criminal System>



- *Except for flagrant offender, arrest warrant issued by a judge is required.
- XAbout 35.5% of suspects are arrested, except for traffic-related crimes.
- ★While being detained, suspects are interrogated by police as well as prosecutors.
- X Depending on prosecutor's judgment, video recording of interrogation has been made so far

<Summary of Video Recording>

No. 1

In certain types of crimes, video recording is mandatory for interrogations of suspects who are detained or under arrest.

1 Purpose

- OGuarantee to prove clearly that a suspect's statement was voluntarily given
- OContribute to appropriate implementation of interrogation

<Summary of Video Recording>

2 Cases

OCases subject to lay judge system

- = Crimes punishable with life sentence in prison-imprisonment without labor
- Among crimes punishable with more than 1 year in prison or imprisonment without labor, a case where a victim is killed by an intentional criminal act

OCases by the Prosecution only

- X Reasons behind the cases subject to video recording
- ·During trials, little possibility of dispute over the interrogation situation
- ·Burden on physical and human resources
- ·Lay judge system case← Easy proof is needed to help lay judges to understand.

<Summary of Video Recording>

3 Scope

OEntire process of interrogation

∴ Investigators cannot decide a part of the interrogation to be video recorded on their own.

OInterrogations by police and prosecutors are subject to video recording.

<Summary of Video Recording>

No. 2

To prove that a suspect's statement was voluntarily given, request for examination on video-recorded interrogation is required.

OWritten statement of a suspect

- = Only when a suspect's statement was voluntarily given, it can be used as evidence at trials.

<Summary of Video Recording>

No. 2

To prove that a suspect's statement was voluntarily given, request for examination on video-recorded interrogation is required.

OTo prove the voluntariness of a suspect's statement on crimes subject to video recording, request for video-recorded interrogation is mandatory.

Olf there is no request for video-recorded interrogation, request for examination on written statement will be dismissed.

Mandatory video recording is limited to a certain types of crimes. In practice, however, video recording for interrogation of a suspect in other types of crimes is also being employed.

< Summary of bargaining agreements >

OWhen the suspect is being investigated or the defendant is being charged with crimes such as specific financial crimes, narcotics crimes and violation of firearms control law, and if there is a consent by defense counsel, agreement between prosecutors and suspect or defendant will be allowed in the following.

- The suspect or defendant states truth related to another person's case to help uncover the truth in a criminal case, and provide evidence to prosecutors.
- Prosecutors may not indict the suspect, charge the suspect with a less serious crime or seek lesser punishments.

< Agreements>

Cooperation by suspect-defendant

OState the truth during the investigation.

OState the truth as a witness at another person's trial.

OProvide evidence or other necessary cooperation.

ODo not initiate indictment.

OCancel the indictment.

Olnitiate or maintain indictment under specified criminal charges.

Lesser disposition by prosecutors

OAdd or cancel specific criminal charges/Request change into specified criminal charges.

OSeek specified punishment.

*Defense counsel's consent is prerequisite for agreements.

< In case of agreement>

OIn case of agreement, the written agreement should be requested for examination as evidence at defendant's trials.

OWhen a written statement made under agreement is requested as evidence at another person's trials or witness is requested for testimony, the written agreement must be requested for examination as evidence.

< Out of the agreement>

Both sides

O In case that the other party violates the agreement

Defendant

O Even though prosecutors request change in criminal charges based on the agreement, the court does not accept the request.

OEven though prosecutors seek punishment based on agreement, the court impose higher sentence on the defendant.

Prosecutors

O When what the written statement says based on agreement turns out not true,

< Methods not to make false statements>

- 1 Mandatory request for examination on written agreements as evidence at another person's trial
- 2 Interruption of defense counsels
- 3 Punishment on crimes such as false statement; not exceeding 5 years in prison

< Summary of Exemption >

OUpon prosecutor's request, the court can decide a witness testimony on the following conditions

- Statement from testimony and evidence from the statement must not be used as disadvantageous evidence to the witness in the witness's criminal case
- Witness cannot refuse to state in fear of indictment or conviction

☆The court's decision can be made before the witness testimony as well as in the middle of the witness testimony.

<Other system considered, but not accepted>

[Punishment mitigation system by revealing criminal charges]

Summary

O In case that a suspect plays an important role in revealing the criminal charges, we come up with regulations under a law that stipulate lesser punishments.

< Other system considered, but not accepted>

[Punishment mitigation system by revealing criminal charges]

Ups

OAs a suspect is motivated to make a statement contributing to revealing the criminal charges, punishment mitigation system can be used in a situation when it is difficult to collect statement evidence.

OIn theory, punishment mitigation system can be adopted in the extension of current confession regulation.

Downs

OIn many confession cases, punishment mitigation is argued and the grounds for the mitigation become an issue, which may interfere with trials.

OThe necessity to introduce the new punishment mitigation system is not enough as the fact that a suspect states to reveal the criminal charges is appropriately appreciated in sentencing.