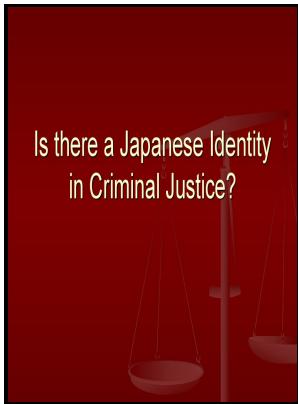


Japanese criminal justice

Praeger Publishers - The Ministry of Justice: Frequently Asked Questions on the Japanese Criminal Justice System



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Notes: Includes bibliographical references.

This edition was published in 1990



Filesize: 70.41 MB

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日本弁護士連合会 : Reform of the Criminal Justice System

As Figure shows, most juveniles actually imprisoned through adult courts have been in the 18 to 19 age group, varying from 78 percent in 2000 to 98 percent in 2011, with a much smaller number in the 16 to 17 age group. However, this has been clarified to some extent by the introduction of the National Police Agency , section 4 police circular.

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Here I introduce one of the most famous false charge cases.

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Is it possible for foreign nationals to receive fair interrogation or trial in Japan? On top of daiyou kangoku, Japanese law enforcement officials have pretty much free reign to detain persons for as long as they like before proceeding with indictment. The judge can also suspend any sentence or place a convicted party on.

Crime and Punishment in Japan: A Holistic Perspective

At the other end of the youth justice age range, the adult court jurisdiction normally starts at 20 although amendments to this are outlined later in the chapter. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001.

Is the Japanese Criminal Justice System Out of Date?

The separation of powers mandated by the current charter would seem to make this a thing of the past, but under the surface things are not so clear. Similarly, the detention of an indicted person is granted only if a court judge finds a risk of concealing or destroying evidence of crime, or fleeing from justice. Furthermore, to safeguard against the possibility that the interrogator has implanted such knowledge into the confession, the

prosecutor must prove that such revelation of secret was unknown to the police until the point of confession.

The Japanese Justice System

Under Japanese criminal law, the accused is innocent until proven guilty and the burden of proof rests with the prosecutor.

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