

## Part 2 Specific Policies and Progress for Crime Victims, etc.

### Chapter 1 Efforts to Recover the Victims' Damages and to Provide them with Economic Support

#### 1 Supporting Victims to Claim the Compensation for Damages, etc. (related to Article 12 of the Basic Act)

- **Enhancement of the Provision of Information on the System of Claiming Compensation for Damages, etc.**

[Policy No. 3]

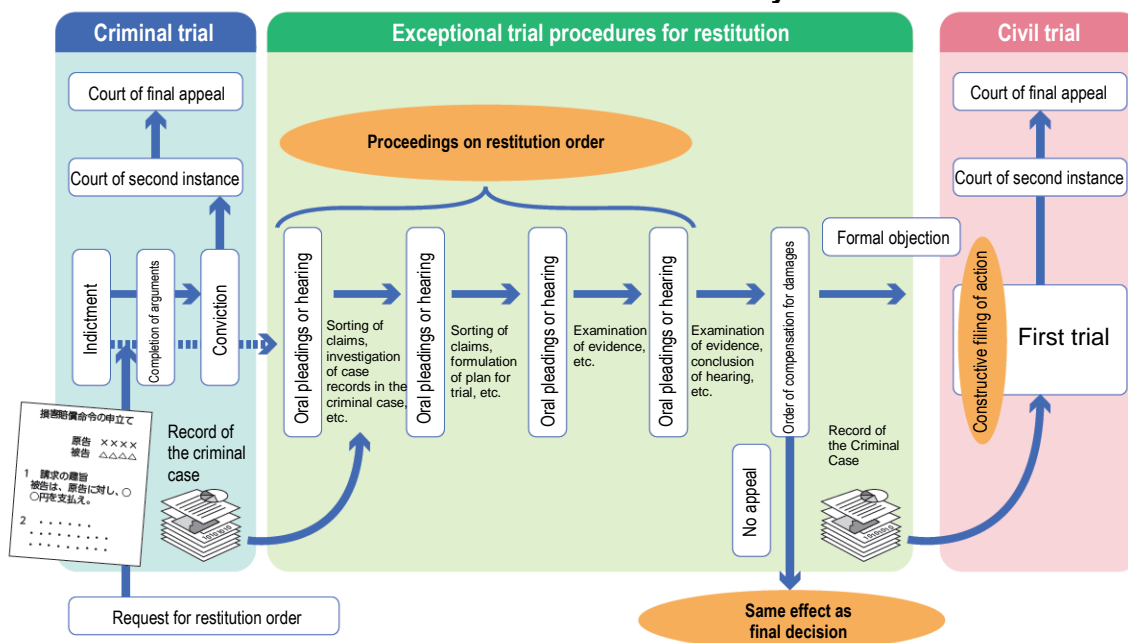
The police have been publicizing the overview of the system of claiming compensation for damages in the “Brochure for Crime Victims,” which describes the outline of criminal procedures and contact information of organizations and groups that provide support for crime victims.

The Ministry of Justice also provides information on the restitution order system through informational brochures such as “For Victims of Crime” and the DVD, “If you encounter crime.”

Since the system was introduced in December 2008, 3,415 claims have been filed by the end of 2020, of which 3,284 have been concluded. Of these, 1,496 were upheld, 769 were settled, 438 were terminated (transferred to civil litigation), 372 were withdrawn, 136 were acknowledged, 45 were dismissed, and 8 were rejected.

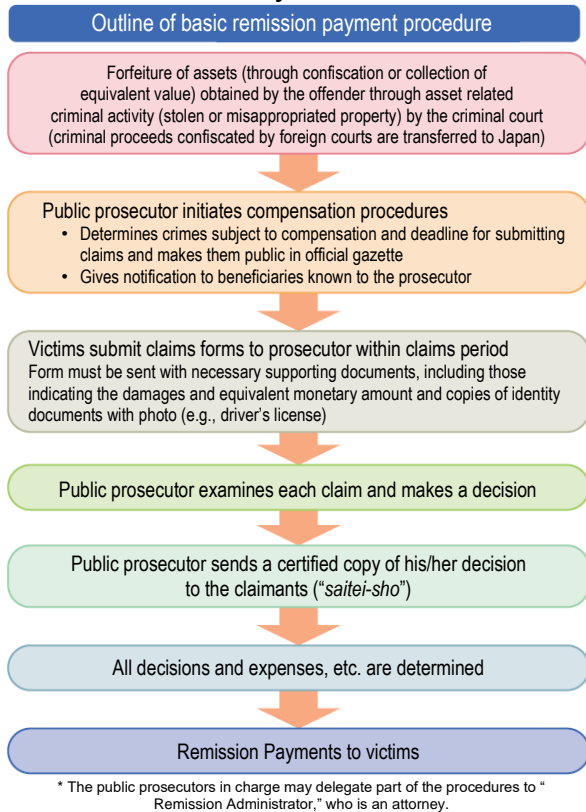
The Public Prosecutors Office has been conducting procedures to issue remission payments for victims, etc. from confiscated or forcibly-collected property (procedures to issue remission payments), based on the Act on Issuance of Remission Payments Using Stolen and Misappropriated Property. In 2019, 19 decisions were made to initiate this procedure, and the total amount of remission funds at the time of the decision was approx. 277.81 million yen.

Overview of the Restitution Order System



Source: Ministry of Justice

### Overview of the Issuance of Remission Payments System



Source: Ministry of Justice

### payments

Year	Number of cases on which initiation of procedure was decided	Total amount of remission funds when the initiation of procedure was decided
2015	13	approx. 83,080,000 yen
2016	8	approx. 97,500,000 yen
2017	16	approx. 389,870,000 yen
2018	15	approx. 551,790,000 yen
2019	19	approx. 277,810,000 yen

Source: Ministry of Justice

## 2 Improvement of Systems Concerning the Benefits and other payments (related to Article 13 of the Basic Act)

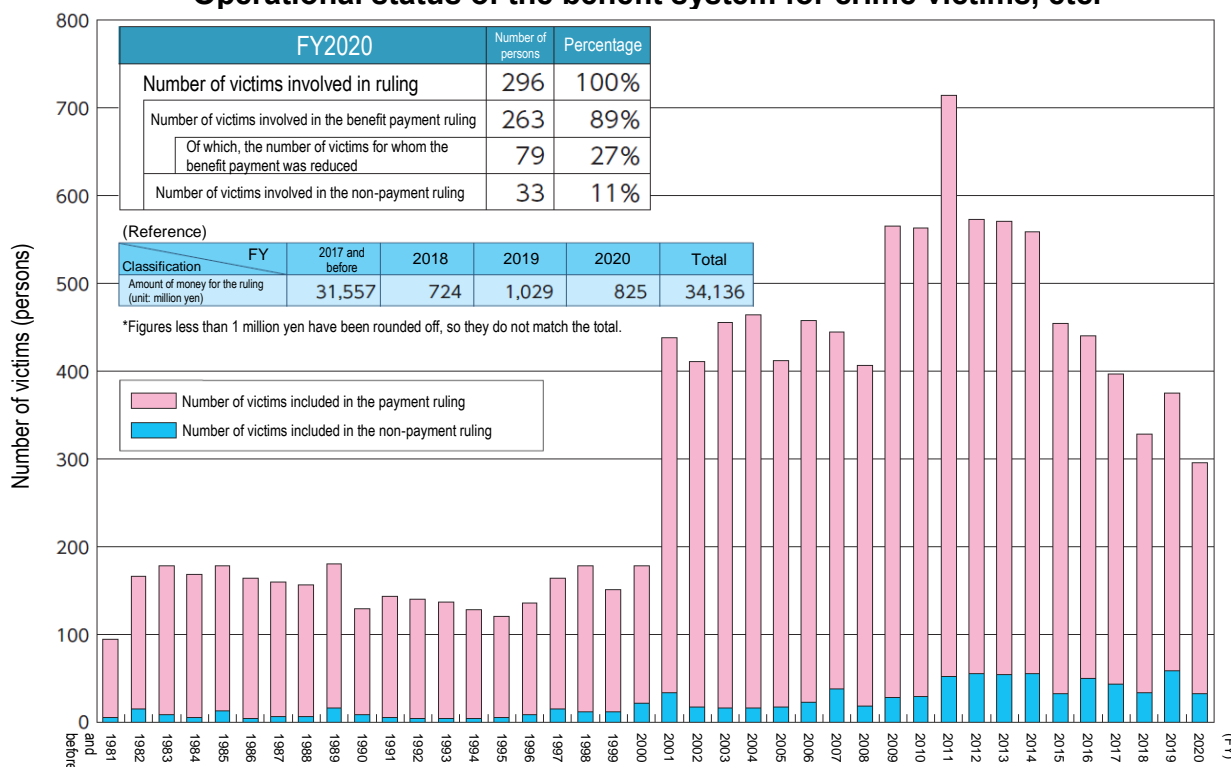
- Operational Improvement of the current benefit system for crime victims, etc.

[Policy No. 13]

The National Police Agency has been instructing prefectural police on operational improvement, including active examination of provisional benefit system and prompt ruling, by holding meetings for administrative staff in charge of the benefit system for crime victims, etc. In addition, the Agency has been instructing prefectural police to disseminate this benefit system, including the provisional benefit system, through brochures, posters and websites, and to fully inform crime victims, etc., who may be subject to the system, about their rights and the procedures regarding the system.

### Operational status of procedures to issue remission

#### Operational status of the benefit system for crime victims, etc.



The amount of benefit for crime victims, etc. ruled was approx. 1,029 million yen in FY2019, and approx. 825 million yen in FY2020. The average ruling period (the period from application to ruling) in 2019 was about 7.8 months, and the median was about 5.3 months. In FY2020 the average was about 7.0 months (0.8 months shorter than the previous fiscal year), and the median was about 4.7 months (0.6 months shorter than the previous fiscal year). The National Police Agency will continue to provide guidance to prefectural police on the operation improvement including active examination of the provisional benefit payment and prompt ruling, and the dissemination of the benefit system for crime victims, etc.

- **Promotion for Local Governments to Adopt Consolation Payment System for Crime Victims**

[Policy No. 17]

The National Police Agency has been requesting local governments to introduce a consolation payment system or a system for loans for living expenses for crime victims, etc. at meetings of the directors of the departments in charge of policies for crime victims, etc. of prefectures and ordinance-designated cities and at training sessions for local government officials. The Agency has also been informing the introduction status of these systems through the “Newsletter on Policies for Crime Victims, etc.” (Email that distributes useful information, including examples of advanced and proactive practices of policies for crime victims, etc., to relevant ministries, local governments, and other related organizations).

Local governments that have already introduced such systems and their outline are listed in this White Paper, and the National Police Agency’s website “Policies for Crime Victims, etc.”

(<https://www.npa.go.jp/hanzaihigai/local/toukei/toukei.html>) as “Basic Materials on Policies for Crime Victims, etc. in Local Governments.”

As of April 2021, 8 prefectures (6 increase from the

previous year), 9 ordinance-designated cities (4 increase from the previous year), and 377 municipalities (74 increase from the previous year) have introduced the consolation payment system, and 3 prefectures and 10 municipalities (1 decrease from the previous year) have introduced the system for loans for living expenses.

### 3 Stabilization of Residence (related to Article 16 of the Basic Act)

- **Securing Temporary Residence Immediately after the Damage and on a Medium-term Basis**

[Policy No. 30]

The National Police Agency has been requesting local governments to take appropriate measures to secure places for crime victims, etc. and to provide livelihood support immediately after the damage, through meetings of the directors of the departments in charge of policies for crime victims, etc. of prefectures and ordinance-designated cities and training sessions for local government officials. The Agency has also been providing information on the efforts of local governments through the “Newsletter on Policies for Crime Victims, etc.”

As of April 2021, 65 prefectures and ordinance-designated cities and 428 municipalities give priority to crime victims, etc. to move into public housings.

#### Status of considerations at time of relocation to public housings (as of April 2021)

Local governments (with systems/total number)	Housing without lottery	Easing of housing requirements	Preferential treatment in lottery	Others
Prefectures (47/47)	12	6	34	20
Ordinance-designated Cities (18/20)	5	4	9	10
Municipalities (428/1,721)	98	89	90	242

\* Some local governments operate multiple systems.

\* Number of municipalities do not include ordinance-designated cities.

\* Wards refer to special wards in Tokyo Metropolis.