

(TENTATIVE TRANSLATION)

ACT ON PUNISHMENT OF ORGANIZED CRIMES, CONTROL OF CRIME
PROCEEDS AND OTHER MATTERS

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CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Purpose) The purpose of this law shall be to provide for heavier punishment of organized homicide and other organized acts and for punishment of concealment and receipt of proceeds of crime as well as of acts performed for the purpose of control of management of enterprises of juristic persons and other entities through proceeds of crime, and to set forth provisions for special procedures for confiscation and collection of equivalent value with regard to proceeds of crime, for report of suspicious transactions and for other matters, considering that organized crimes are most detrimental to safe and healthy social life, that proceeds of crime encourage crimes of this kind, and that intervention in enterprises by means of proceeds of crime has significant harmful effect on healthy economic activities.

Article 2 (Definitions) In this Law, a "group" means a body of persons with common purposes united with each other continuously, the whole or a part of the acts realizing whose purpose or will are done repeatedly by an organization (An "organization" means a body of persons united with each other, whose members act as one body in accordance with predetermined allotment of functions, based on command and order. The same shall apply hereinafter.).

2. In this Law, "crime proceeds" means

- (1) any property produced by, obtained through, or obtained in reward for a criminal act constituting offences enumerated in the schedule (including an act committed outside Japan which would be an act constituting these offences if committed in Japan and is criminal under the laws and regulations of the jurisdiction in which the act is committed) committed for the purpose of obtaining an illegal economic advantage, or,
- (2) any money provided by a criminal act constituting one or more of the following offences (including any act committed outside Japan which would constitute one or more of the offences provided for in (A), (B) or (D) below if committed in Japan and is criminal under the laws and regulations of the jurisdiction in which the act is committed).
 - (A) an offence provided for in Article 41-10 (Provision of Funds or Others Required for Import and Other Activities concerning Stimulants Raw Material

- and Other Matters) of Stimulants Control Law (Law No. 252 of 1951)
- (B) an offence provided for in Article 13 (Provision of Funds or Others) of Anti-Prostitution Law (Law No. 118 of 1956)
 - (C) an offence provided for in Article 31-13 (Provision of Funds or Others) of Law Controlling Possession, etc. of Fire-Arms and Sword (Law No. 6 of 1958)
 - (D) an offence provided for in Article 7 (Provision of Funds or Others) of Law concerning Prevention of Injury to Persons Caused by Sarin, etc. (Law No. 78 of 1995)
- (3) any property given through a criminal act (including any act committed outside Japan which would constitute the offence below if committed in Japan and is criminal under the laws and regulations of the jurisdiction in which the act is committed) constituting an offence provided for in paragraph 1, Item 7 of Article 14 (Giving undue benefit to a foreign public official or the like and other matters) involving violation of Paragraph 1 of Article 11 of Unfair Competition Prevention Law (Law No. 47 of 1993)
 - (4) any funds related to an offence provided for in Article 2 (Provision of Funds) of Act on Punishment of Financing to Offences of Public Intimidation (Act No.67 of 2002)
3. In this Law, "property derived from crime proceeds" means any property obtained as the fruit of or in exchange for crime proceeds or any property obtained in exchange for such property so obtained, or any other property obtained through the possession or disposition of crime proceeds.
 4. In this Law, "crime proceeds or the like" means crime proceeds, property derived from crime proceeds or any other property in which crime proceeds or property derived from crime proceeds is undistinguishably mixed with other kind of property.
 5. In this Law, "drug crime proceeds" means drug crime proceeds provided for in Paragraph 3 of Article 2 of the Law concerning Special Provisions for the Narcotics and Psychotropics 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; hereinafter referred to as the " Anti-Drug Special Law").
 6. In this Law, "property derived from drug crime proceeds" means any property derived from drug crime proceeds provided for in Paragraph 4 of Article 2 of

the Anti-Drug Special Law.

7. In this Law, "drug crime proceeds or the like" means drug crime proceeds or the like provided for in Paragraph 5 of Article 2 of the Anti-Drug Special Law.

CHAPTER II PUNISHMENT OF ORGANIZED CRIMES, CONFISCATION OF CRIME PROCEEDS AND OTHER MATTERS

Article 3 (Organized homicide and other organized crimes) When an act constituting one or more of the offences provided for in the following items is done as an activity of a group (An "activity of a group" means an act based on the will decided by the group, which effects or profits gained through such act accrue to the group. The same shall apply hereinafter.) by an organization to perform the act, a person who commits the offence shall be punished as provided in each corresponding item.

- (1) an offence provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 186 (Habitual Gambling) of the Penal Code (Law No. 45 of 1907) imprisonment with labour for not more than five years
- (2) an offence provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 186 (Opening a Gambling Place) of the Penal Code imprisonment with labour for not less than three months nor more than seven years
- (3) an offence provided for in Article 199 (Homicide) of the Penal Code death or imprisonment with labour for life or for not less than five years
- (4) an offence provided for in Article 220 (Unlawful Arrest and False Imprisonment) of the Penal Code imprisonment with labour for not less than three months nor more than seven years
- (5) an offence provided for in Paragraph 1 or 2 of Article 223 (Compulsion) of the Penal Code imprisonment with labour for not more than five years
- (6) an offence provided for in Article 225-2 (Kidnapping or Abduction for Ransom) of the Penal Code imprisonment with labour for life or not less than five years
- (7) an offence provided for in Article 233 (Damage to Credit; Obstruction of Business) of the Penal Code imprisonment with labour for not more than five years or a fine of not more than 500,000 yen
- (8) an offence provided for in Article 234 (Forcible Obstruction of Business) of the Penal Code imprisonment with labour for not more than five years or a fine of not more than 500,000 yen
- (9) an offence provided for in Article 246 (Fraud) of the Penal Code imprisonment with labour for a limited term of not less than one year
- (10) an offence provided for in Article 249 (Extortion) of the Penal Code

imprisonment with labour for a limited term of not less than one year

- (11) an offence provided for in the former part of Article 260 (Damage or Destruction of Structure) of the Penal Code imprisonment with labour for not more than seven years

2. The same shall apply to a person who commits one or more of the offences provided for in the preceding paragraph (except for Items 1, 2 and 9), for the purpose of causing a group to obtain illegal interests ("Illegal interests" means dominance based on force of the group over a certain geographical or other area which is to expedite the group or its member to obtain profit continuously through crime or other illegal acts of members of the group. The same shall apply hereinafter in this paragraph.), or maintain or enlarge the illegal interests of the group.

Article 4 (Attempts) Attempts of the offences provided for in the preceding article involving offences provided for in Items 3, 5, 6 (Such offence shall be limited to that involving Paragraph 1 of Article 225-2 of the Penal Code.), 9 and 10 of Paragraph 1 of the preceding article shall be punished.

Article 5 (Reduction of punishment in case of release of a kidnapped or abducted person in case of organized kidnapping or abduction for ransom) In case a person who has committed the offence provided for in Article 3 involving offence provided for in Item 6 of Paragraph 1 of Article 3 releases the kidnapped or abducted person to a safe place before the institution of public action, punishment shall be reduced.

Article 6 (Preparation for organized homicide and other organized crimes) A person who makes preparations for the purpose of committing one or more of the offences provided for in the following items, when an act constituting the offence is done as an activity of a group by an organization to perform the act, shall be punished as provided in each corresponding item; provided that in case he surrenders himself before he commences the commission of the offence, the punishment shall be reduced or remitted.

- (1) an offence provided for in Article 199 (Homicide) of the Penal Code

imprisonment with labour for not more than five years

- (2) an offence provided for in Article 225 (Kidnapping or Abduction for Profit) (Such offence shall be limited to that for the purpose of obtaining profit.) of the Penal Code imprisonment with labour for not more than two years

2. The same shall apply to a person who makes preparations for one or more of the offences provided for in the items in the preceding paragraph for the purpose provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 3.

Article 7 (Harbouring a criminal and other matters involving organized crimes)

When an act constituting an offence punishable with imprisonment without labour or with graver punishment has been done as an activity of a group by an organization to perform the act, any one of the following persons shall be punished with imprisonment with labour not more than three years or a fine of not more than 200,000 yen.

- (1) any person who harbours another who has committed the offence mentioned above, or who enables him to escape by other acts of obstructing his finding or arrest
- (2) any person who suppresses, forges or alters evidence in a criminal case against another concerning the offence mentioned above or who uses forged or altered evidence
- (3) any person who, without due cause, in connection with his own or another's criminal case concerning the offence mentioned above, forcibly demands an interview with, or intimidates by words or gestures, any person deemed to have knowledge necessary for trial or investigation of such criminal case, or any relative of such a person

2. The same shall apply to any person provided for in the items in the preceding paragraph, when an offence punishable with imprisonment without labour or with graver punishment has been committed for the purpose provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 3.

Article 8 (Confiscation of a thing which is a constituent element of a criminal act and others which belongs to a group) When a member of a group commits an offence (Such offence shall be limited to an offence an act constituting which is

done either as an activity of a group by an organization to perform the act or for the purpose provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 3.) or commits an offence of preparation for the purpose of committing such offences (except for an offence of preparation an act constituting which is done either as an activity of a group by an organization to perform the act or for the purpose provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 3), and when a thing which is a constituent element of the criminal act or which has been used or was intended to be used in the commission of the criminal act belongs to the group and managed by the member, the thing may be confiscated only if it does not belong to a person other than either the group or the criminal, notwithstanding the provisions of the main clause of Paragraph 2 of Article 19 of the Penal Code. This provision does not apply when the necessary measures has been taken in the group to prevent the thing to be a constituent element of the criminal act or to be used or to have been intended to be used in the commission of the criminal act.

Article 9 (Acts performed for the purpose of control of management of enterprises of juristic persons and other entities through illicit proceeds or the like) When a person who acquires a position of a shareholder or the like (A "shareholder or the like" means a shareholder, a member, or a founder of a juristic person or the like including a promoter. The same shall apply hereinafter.) of a juristic person or the like (A "juristic person or the like" means a juristic person, or an association or a foundation which is not a juristic person. The same shall apply hereinafter in this article.) or who makes another person to acquire the position by means of crime proceeds provided for in item 1 of Paragraph 2 of Article 2, drug crime proceeds (Such drug crime proceeds are limited to any property obtained through or obtained in reward for a criminal act constituting offences enumerated in items of Paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Anti-Drug Special Law. The same shall apply in Item 3 of Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 4 of Article 13.), any property obtained through the possession or disposition of these proceeds or any property in which these property is undistinguishably mixed with other kind of property (Hereinafter referred to as "illicit proceeds or the like".), does one of the following acts, by exercising or by making another person to exercise the power of or influence based on the power of the shareholder or the like, for the purpose of control of management of enterprises of the juristic person or of its affiliated juristic person, imprisonment with labour for not more than five years

or a fine of not more than 10,000,000 yen or both shall be imposed.

- (1) to appoint or to make other persons to appoint a director or the like (A "director or the like" means a director, an executive officer, an administrator or any person with whatever other title who is in a position to manage a juristic person or the like. The same shall apply hereinafter in this Article.) of the juristic person or the like or its affiliated juristic person, to remove or to make other persons to remove the director or the like, or to make the director or the like to resign
- (2) to change the position of a director or the like who is to represent the juristic person or the like or its affiliated juristic person (except for the act provided for in the preceding item)

2. The same shall apply when a person who has acquired or who has made another person to acquire a claim on a juristic person or the like by means of illicit proceeds or the like does one of the following acts, regarding the acquisition or the exercise of the claim, for the purpose of control of management of enterprises of the juristic person or of its affiliated juristic person. The same shall apply when a person who intends to acquire or who intends to make another person to acquire a claim on a juristic person or the like by means of illicit proceeds or the like has done one of the following acts, regarding the acquisition or the exercise of the claim, for the purpose of control of management of enterprises of the juristic person or of its affiliated juristic person and when the person acquires or makes another person to acquire the claim.

- (1) to make other persons to appoint a director or the like of the juristic person or the like or its affiliated juristic person, to make other persons to remove the director or the like, or to make the director or the like to resign
- (2) to change the position of a director or the like who is to represent the juristic person or the like or its affiliated juristic person (except for the act provided for in the preceding item)

3. Paragraph 1 shall be applied when a person who has acquired or who has made another person to acquire a claim on a shareholder or the like of a juristic person or the like by means of illicit proceeds or the like does one of the acts enumerated in the items in the preceding paragraph, by making the shareholder or the like to exercise his power or influence based on the power, regarding the

acquisition or the exercise of the claim, for the purpose of control of management of enterprises of the juristic person or of its affiliated juristic person. The same shall apply when a person who intends to acquire or who intends to make another person to acquire a claim on a shareholder or the like of a juristic person or the like by means of illicit proceeds or the like has done one of the acts enumerated in these items, by making the shareholder or the like to exercise his power or influence based on the power, regarding the acquisition or the exercise of the claim, for the purpose of control of management of enterprises of the juristic person or of its affiliated juristic person and when the person acquires or makes another person to acquire the claim.

4. In this article, an "affiliated juristic person" means a juristic person which one juristic person or the like possesses the number of which is exceeding 50/100 of the total number of the votes of the shareholder or the like (except the votes of the Shares which are not entitled to exercise their votes at all the matters that are subject to the resolution of a shareholder's meeting, including the votes of the Shares which are deemed to be entitled to votes pursuant to the provision of paragraph 3 of Article 879 of Companies Act (Act No. 86 of 2005); the same shall apply hereinafter in this paragraph. A juristic person which one juristic person or the like and its affiliated person or persons, or an affiliated person or persons of one juristic person or the like possesses the votes the number of which is exceeding 50/100 of the total number of the votes of the shareholders or the like shall be deemed to be an affiliated juristic person of the juristic person or the like in this article.

Article 10 (Concealment of crime proceeds or the like) A person who disguises facts with respect to acquisition or disposition of crime proceeds or the like (except the funds related to an offence provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 2 of Act on Punishment of Financing to Offences of Public Intimidation; the same shall apply hereinafter in this paragraph and the following article) or who conceals crime proceeds or the like shall be imprisoned with labour not more than five years or fined not more than 3,000,000 yen, or both. The same shall apply to any person who disguises facts with respect to the source of crime proceeds or the like (except the funds related to an offence provided for in paragraph 2 of

Article 2 of that act).

2. Attempt of an offence provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be punished.
3. A person who, with intent to commit an offence provided for in Paragraph 1 of this article, prepares for such offence shall be imprisoned with labour not more than two years or fined not more than 500,000 yen.

Article 11 (Receipt of crime proceeds or the like) Any person who knowingly receives crime proceeds or the like shall be imprisoned with labour not more than three years or fined not more than 1,000,000 yen, or both; provided that this shall not apply to a person who receives any property offered for the performance of an obligation under a law or regulation or offered for the performance of an obligation under a contract (Such contract shall be limited to that under which a creditor is to offer substantial property interest.) at the time of the conclusion of which such person did not know that the obligation under such contract would be performed with crime proceeds or the like.

Article 12 (Offences outside Japan) Any offence provided for in Paragraphs 1 through 3 of Article 9 and in the preceding two articles shall be subject to the provisions of Article 3 of the Penal Code.

Article 13 (Confiscation of crime proceeds or the like) Any property enumerated in the following may be confiscated when it is immovable property, movable property or money claim ("Money claim" means claim for the payment of money. The same shall apply hereinafter.).

- (1) crime proceeds (except for property referred to in Item 6 of this paragraph)
- (2) any property derived from crime proceeds (except for property obtained through the possession or disposition of crime proceeds which are the property referred to in Item 6 of this paragraph)
- (3) share involving a position of a shareholder or the like involving an offence provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 9, acquired by means of illicit proceeds or the like (except for drug crime proceeds, for property obtained through the

possession or disposition of drug crime proceeds or for property in which drug crime proceeds or property obtained through the possession or disposition of drug crime proceeds is undistinguishably mixed with other kind of property (These properties shall be referred to as "drug crime proceeds or the like" in Paragraph 4 of this article.); The same shall apply hereinafter in this paragraph.)

- (4) any claim involving an offence provided for in Paragraph 2 or 3 of Article 9 acquired by means of illicit proceeds or the like (illicit proceeds or the like when the claim is for the return of property which is the illicit proceeds or the like by means of which the claim has been acquired)
- (5) crime proceeds or the like involving an offence provided for in Article 10 or 11
- (6) any property produced by, obtained through, or obtained in reward for a criminal act provided for in Paragraphs 1 through 3 of Article 9 by means of illicit proceeds or the like or a criminal act provided for in Articles 10 and 11
- (7) any property obtained as the fruit of or in exchange for any property provided for in Items 3 through 6 of this paragraph or property obtained in exchange for any such property so obtained, or any other property obtained through the possession or disposition of any property referred to in these items

2. The property referred to in items in the preceding paragraph cannot be confiscated when the property is crime victim property ("Crime victim property" means property obtained from the party injured by a criminal act constituting an offence against property, an offence provided for in Article 3 involving an offence provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 225-2 of the Penal Code, an offence provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 225-2 of the Penal Code, an offence provided for in the latter part of Paragraph 4 of Article 227 of the Penal Code or an offence provided for in Items 31, 33, 44, 55, 60, 66 or 68 of the Schedule or property obtained through the possession or disposition of such property. The same shall apply hereinafter.) The same shall apply with regard to a part of the property referred to in the items in the preceding paragraph when that part is crime victim property.

3. Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, when any of the following applies, the property of a crime victim (including part of the property listed in each of the items of paragraph 1 when such part is the property of a crime victim; hereinafter the same shall apply in this paragraph) may be confiscated:

- (1) When any of the crimes listed in the items of the preceding paragraph is committed either as an activity of a group or with the purpose prescribed in paragraph 2 of Article 3, or when it is otherwise found to be difficult, in light of the nature of the crime, to exercise a claim for damages or other claims against any of the parties to the crime with respect to the recovery of damage caused by any of the crimes listed in the items of the preceding paragraph,
 - (2) When any fact is disguised with respect to the acquisition, disposition or source of the property of a crime victim or an act in concealment of the property of a crime victim has been committed, or
 - (3) When an act of knowingly receiving the property of a crime victim has been committed.
4. Any property enumerated in the following shall be confiscated; provided that when any offence provided for in Paragraphs 1 through 3 of Article 9 is in respect of any property in which drug crime proceeds or property obtained through the possession or disposition of drug crime proceeds undistinguishably mixes with any other property and when the confiscation of the whole of any property enumerated in the following is deemed inappropriate, a part of such property may be confiscated.
- (1) share involving a position of a shareholder or the like involving an offence provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 9, acquired by means of drug crime proceeds or the like
 - (2) any claim involving an offence provided for in Paragraph 2 or 3 of Article 9 acquired by means of drug crime proceeds or the like (drug crime proceeds or the like when the claim is for the return of property which is the drug crime proceeds or the like by means of which the claim has been acquired)
 - (3) any property obtained through or obtained in reward for a criminal act provided for in Paragraphs 1 through 3 of Article 9 by means of drug crime proceeds or the like
 - (4) any property obtained as the fruit of or in exchange for any property provided for in the preceding three items, property obtained in exchange for any such property so obtained or any other property obtained through the possession or disposition of any property referred to in the preceding three items
5. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, any property referred to in the preceding paragraph need not be confiscated when the confiscation of such property is deemed to be inappropriate in the light of the nature of such property, the conditions of its use, the existence of right of any person other than any of the parties to the offence to such property and other

circumstances.

Article 14 (Confiscation of property in which crime proceeds or the like are undistinguishably mixed with other property and other matters) When property referred to in items of Paragraph 1 or 4 of the preceding article (hereinafter referred to as "illicit property") is undistinguishably mixed with any property other than illicit property, a part of such property produced by such mixture (referred to as "mixed property" in Paragraph 1 of the succeeding article) equivalent to the amount or quantity of such illicit property (Such illicit property is limited to the portion so mixed.) may be confiscated if such illicit property is to be confiscated.

Article 15 (Condition of confiscation and other matters) The confiscation pursuant to the provisions of Article 13 may be made only when the illicit property or mixed property does not belong to any person other than any of the parties to the offence; provided that the illicit property or mixed property belonging to any person other than any of the parties to the offence may be confiscated when such person other than any of the parties to the offence has knowingly acquired such illicit property or mixed property after the commission of the offence (except when the person has received such illicit property or mixed property offered for the performance of an obligation under a law or regulation or offered for the performance of an obligation under a contract (Such contract shall be limited to that under which a creditor is to offer substantial property interest.) at the time of the conclusion of which such person did not know that the obligation under such contract would be performed with illicit property or mixed property).

2. When any property, on which the superficies, hypothec or any other right exists, is to be confiscated pursuant to the provisions of Article 13, such right shall be left as it stands if any person other than any of the parties to the offence has acquired such right before the commission of the offence or has unknowingly acquired such right after the commission of the offence.

Article 16 (Collection of equivalent value) When any property enumerated in items

of Paragraph 1 of Article 13 is neither immovable property, movable property nor money claim or cannot be confiscated for any other reasons or when the confiscation of such property is deemed to be inappropriate in the light of the nature of such property, the conditions of its use, the existence of right of any person other than any of the parties to the offence to such property and other circumstances, money equivalent to the value of such property may be collected from any of the parties to the offence; provided that this shall not apply when the property is crime victim property.

2. Notwithstanding the provision of the proviso of the preceding paragraph, when any of the items of paragraph 3 of Article 13 applies, money equivalent to the value of such property of a crime victim may be collected from any of the parties to the crime.
3. When any property to be confiscated under the provisions of Paragraph 4 of Article 13 cannot be confiscated or is not confiscated in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 5 of the same article, money equivalent to the value of such property shall be collected from any of the parties to the offence.

Article 17 (Penalty against employer, etc.) When any representative of a juristic person, or any agent, employee or other person engaging in the business of a juristic or natural person commits any offence provided for in Paragraphs 1 through 3 of Article 9, Article 10 or 11 in connection with the business of such juristic or natural person, the fine provided for in each of such respective article shall be imposed on such juristic or natural person in addition to punishing the actor.

CHAPTER III SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR CONFISCATION PROCEDURES AND FOR OTHER MATTERS

Article 18 (Confiscation procedures for third person's property and other matters)

When any claim and others ("Claim and others" means any property other than immovable or movable properties. The same shall apply in Paragraph 1 of Article 19 and in Article 21.) which is illicit property belongs to any person other than the defendant (hereinafter referred to as the "third person" in this article), the court may not order the confiscation unless such third person is permitted to intervene in the proceedings of the defendant's case.

2. The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply when any property on which the superficies, hypothec or any other third person's right exists is to be confiscated pursuant to the provisions of Article 13 and when such third person is not permitted to intervene in the proceedings of the defendant's case.
3. When any property on which the superficies, hypothec or any other third person's right exists is confiscated, if the court determines that such right shall be left as it stands pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 15, the court shall declare such determination at the time of the pronouncement of the confiscation .
4. When an adjudication of confiscation without the declaration provided for in the preceding paragraph in respect of any right, which shall be left as it stands pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 15, becomes finally binding, any person having such right may apply for an adjudication to the effect that such right is a right which shall be left as it stands if such person has not been able to claim such person's right in the proceedings of the defendant's case due to a cause that may not be attributable to such person.
5. If the adjudication provided for in the preceding paragraph is made, such person shall be compensated in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Compensation Law (Law No. 1 of 1950) concerning the compensation for confiscated things which have been disposed of.
6. Except as otherwise provided for in this Law, the provisions of the Law on

Temporary Measures concerning Procedures for Confiscation in Criminal Proceedings of Things Owned by Third Persons (Law No. 138 of 1963) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the procedures for confiscation of property provided for in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.

Article 18-2 (Confiscation Procedures for the Property of a Crime Victim, etc.) When a court confiscates any property of a crime victim pursuant to the provision of paragraph 3 of Article 13 or collects money equivalent to the value of any property of a crime victim pursuant to the provision of paragraph 2 of Article 16, the court shall, concurrently with the rendition of a judgment thereof, indicate that the property to be confiscated is the property of a crime victim or of the same value.

2. Any property of a crime victim confiscated pursuant to the provision of paragraph 3 of Article 13 and any money equivalent to the value of the property of a crime victim collected pursuant to the provision of paragraph 2 of Article 16 shall be allocated for the payment of damages recovery benefit prescribed in the Act on the Payment of Damages Recovery Benefit by the Property of a Crime Victim, etc. (Act No.87 of 2006).

Article 19 (Disposition , etc . of confiscated claim and others) A public prosecutor shall dispose of any confiscated claim and others .

2. When an adjudication of confiscation of any claim becomes finally binding , a public prosecutor shall notify the obligor of such effect by forwarding an extract copy of the writing of such adjudication .

Article 20(Registration pursuant to an adjudication of confiscation and other matters)

When a request is made to a relevant authority for a registration of transfer of any right pursuant to an adjudication of confiscation of any property for the transfer of right to which registration is required and when there exists a registration involving the restriction of disposition which has become invalid because of the confiscation, involving the acquisition of a right which has been extinguished due to the confiscation, or involving a seurance order for confiscation or a collateral seurance order with respect to such confiscation in accordance with the provisions of Part I of the succeeding chapter, cancellation of such existing registration shall be concurrently requested .

Article 21 (Special provisions for Criminal Compensation) The provisions of Paragraph 6 of Article 4 of the Criminal Compensation Law shall apply mutatis mutandis to the contents of compensation for the execution of confiscation of claim and others in accordance with the said Law .

CHAPTER IV SECURANCE PROCEDURES

Part 1 . Securance of Confiscation

Article 22 (Securance order for confiscation) A court may, either upon application by a public prosecutor or ex officio, proscribe the disposition of any property by issuing a securance order for confiscation pursuant to the provisions of this part, when the court, with respect to a criminal proceeding for any offence provided for in the Schedule, (A) through (D) of Item 2 of Paragraph 2 of Article 2, Item 3 or 4 of the same paragraph, Paragraphs 1 through 3 of Article 9, Article 10 or Article 11 pending before it finds that there is a reasonable ground to deem that such property is illicit property and confiscable under the provisions of this Law or any other law or regulation (hereinafter referred to as "property subject to confiscation") and that such measure is necessary for the confiscation of such property .

2. When a court issues or is going to issue a securance order for confiscation in respect of any property on which superficies , hypothec or other right exists, the court may, upon application by a public prosecutor or ex officio , proscribe the disposition of such right by issuing a collateral securance order separately when the court finds that there is a reasonable ground to deem that such right will be extinguished as a result of the confiscation and that such measure is necessary for the confiscation of such property, or finds that there is a reasonable ground to deem that such right is a disguise .
3. A securance order for confiscation or collateral securance order shall contain the defendant's name, the identification of the offence, the gist of the facts constituting the offence charged against the defendant, the provisions of the law or regulation enabling the confiscation, the identification of the property or right, the disposition of which is to be proscribed, the name of the person holding such property or right (including the nominal holder if the nominal holder different from the actual holder exists) , the date of issuance and other matters provided for in the Supreme Court Rule, and either the presiding judge or a commissioned judge shall affix such judge's name and seal on such order .
4. In case of emergency, the presiding judge may take, or have another member of the collegiate court take, the measure provided for in Paragraph 1 or

2 of this article .

5. The measure concerning seurance of confiscation (Such term means the proscription of disposition by a seurance order for confiscation . The same shall apply hereinafter.) shall be taken by a judge until the first session of trial .
In such case, such judge shall have the same authority as the court or the presiding judge.
6. Immovable or movable property, in respect of which seurance of confiscation has been made, may be seized pursuant to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Law No. 131 of 1948).

Article 23 (Seurance order for confiscation before the institution of prosecution) A judge may, upon application by a public prosecutor or a judicial police officer (With respect to a police officer, such judicial officer shall be limited to an officer with the rank not lower than inspector designated by the National Public Safety Commission or a prefectural public safety commission . The same shall apply in the succeeding paragraph.) take the measure provided for in Paragraph 1 or 2 of the preceding article before the institution of prosecution, if the judge finds that there is a ground and necessity provided for in Paragraph 1 or 2 of the same article.

2. A judicial police officer shall promptly forward the relevant documents to a public prosecutor when a seurance order for confiscation or a collateral seurance order is issued upon application by such officer.
3. Seurance of confiscation provided for in Paragraph 1 of this article shall become invalid unless a prosecution is instituted, with respect to the case for which such seurance has been made, within thirty days from the issuance of the seurance order for confiscation; provided that this shall not apply when prosecution against any other party to the offence has been instituted and, with respect to such party to the offence, there is a ground provided for in Paragraph 1 of the preceding article in respect of the property concerned.
4. A judge may, upon application by a public prosecutor, renew the duration provided for in the preceding paragraph every thirty days if the judge finds that

there is a compelling reason . In such case, the adjudication of the renewal shall enter into effect upon its notification to a public prosecutor.

5. An application provided for in Paragraph 1 of this article or in the preceding paragraph shall be made to a judge of a district court which has jurisdiction over the place where an office to which an officer making such application belongs is located.
6. A judge, to whom an application is made pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1 or 4 of this article, shall have the same authority with respect to the securance of confiscation as a court or a presiding judge.
7. When the validity of securance of confiscation pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this article becomes definite because of the institution of prosecution, a public prosecutor shall notify a person(other than the defendant) against whom the securance order for confiscation has been issued of such effect . In such case, when such notification may not be made because such person's whereabouts is unknown or for any other reason , the public prosecutor shall make public notice, in lieu of such notification, by posting a notice to that effect at a notice board of the public prosecutors office for seven days.

Article 24 (Execution of adjudication concerning securance of confiscation) Any adjudication concerning securance of confiscation which entails the execution shall be executed with an instruction by a public prosecutor.

2. A securance order for confiscation may be executed before a certified copy of the order is served on a person who holds the property , the disposition of which is proscribed by such order.

Article 25 (Effect of securance of confiscation) The disposition of any property, in respect of which securance of confiscation has been made (hereinafter referred to as "property secured for confiscation") , shall not enter into effect in so far as the confiscation is concerned , if such disposition is made after such securance has been made ; provided that this shall not apply to the disposition in accordance with the procedures provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 37

because of which an adjudication of confiscation may not be made (including procedures to which such provisions are applied mutatis mutandis in Paragraph 3 of Article 40) or in accordance with the auction procedures to execute collateral right enforceable against the property secured for confiscation.

Article 26 (Payment of Substitute Money) Upon application by a person who owns the property secured for confiscation , the court may, by a decision , determines the sum of money equivalent to the value of such property (hereinafter referred to as "substitute money") and permit the payment of such sum as a substitute for such property secured for confiscation, if the court deems it appropriate.

2. The court shall hear an opinion of the public prosecutor when it makes a decision provided for in the preceding paragraph.
3. An immediate kokoku appeal may be lodged against a decision provided for in Paragraph 1 of this article.
4. If a payment of substitute money is made, the securance of confiscation shall be deemed to be made in respect of such substitute money.

Article 27 (Securance of confiscation of immovable property) Securance of confiscation of any immovable property (Such term means immovable property provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 43 of the Civil Execution Law (Law No . 4 of 1979.) and such property that is deemed to be immovable property by virtue of the provisions of Paragraph 2 of the same article . The same shall apply in this article except for the main clause of Paragraph 7 , in the succeeding article , in Paragraph 1 of Article 29 and in Paragraph 1 of Article 35.) shall be made by issuing a securance order for confiscation which proscribes its disposition .

2. Certified copies of the securance order for confiscation provided for in the preceding paragraph and of the writing of an adjudication for the renewal pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 4 of Article 23 (hereinafter referred to as "certified copy of the renewal adjudication") shall be served on the

owner of the immovable property (Such owner means, with respect to a right deemed to be immovable property by virtue of Paragraph 2 of Article 43 of the Civil Execution Law, a holder of the right, and includes the nominal holder if the nominal holder different from the actual holder exists.).

3. A seurance order for confiscation of any immovable property shall be executed by entering a registration of the seurance of confiscation.
4. The registration provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be requested by a public prosecutor's assistant officer . In such case, a request shall be made pursuant to a document with which the public prosecutor instructs the execution of the seurance order for confiscation.
5. Seurance of confiscation of any immovable property shall enter into effect when the registration of the seurance of confiscation is entered.
6. When seurance of confiscation of any immovable property enters into effect, a public prosecutor shall take a measure for public notice of such effect by posting a notice at the site of such immovable property or in other appropriate manner.
7. When a registration of seurance of confiscation is entered after a registration of provisional disposition proscribing the disposition for the purpose of securing a claim for registration with respect to the immovable property has been entered, the restriction of disposition, for which such registration of seurance of confiscation is made, shall not be deemed to be in conflict with the acquisition or extinguishment of the right for which the registration of such provisional disposition has been made, if the claimant of such provisional disposition makes a registration in respect of such claim for registration; provided that this does not apply in the case where the owner of the immovable property in the registration of seurance of confiscation is the person who cannot set up against the claimant with regard to the acquisition of the right.
8. The provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 46 and Paragraph 2 of Article 48 of the Civil Execution Law shall apply mutatis mutandis to seurance of confiscation of any immovable property . In such case , " an obligor " in Paragraph 2 of Article 46 of the same Law shall be read as "a person who holds

the property secured for confiscation" , and "the preceding paragraph" and "an execution court" in Paragraph 2 of Article 48 as "Paragraph 4 of Article 29 of the Law concerning Punishment of Organized Crimes, Control of Crime Proceeds and Other Matters" and "a public prosecutor of a public prosecutors office to which the public prosecutor's assistant officer having requested the registration belongs" respectively .

Article 28 (Securance of confiscation of vessel, etc .) The provisions for securance of confiscation of any immovable property shall apply mutatis mutandis to securance of confiscation of any registrable vessel, any aircraft and rotarywing aircraft registered pursuant to the provisions of the Aviation Law (Law No . 231 of 1952 : Such aircraft shall be referred to simply as an "aircraft" in Paragraph 1 of Article 35.), any automobile registered pursuant to the provisions of the Road Transport Vehicles Law (Law No . 185 of 1951 : Such automobile shall be referred to simply as an "automobile" in the same paragraph.) , any construction machine registered pursuant to the provisions of the Construction Machines Hypothec Law (Law No. 97 of 1954: Such machine shall be referred to simply as a "construction machine" in the same article.) ,and small vessel registered pursuant to the provisions of Act on Registration of Small Vessel (Act No.102 of 2001).

Article 29 (Securance of confiscation of movable property) Securance of confiscation of any movable property (Such term means any thing other than immovable property and property provided for in the preceding article . The same shall apply hereinafter in this article .) shall be made by issuing a securance order for confiscation proscribing the disposition of such movable property .

2. Certified copies of the securance order for confiscation provided for in the preceding paragraph and of the renewal adjudication shall be served on the owner (including the nominal owner if the nominal owner different from the actual owner exists) of the movable property .
3. Securance of confiscation of any movable property shall enter into effect upon the service of a certified copy of the securance order for confiscation on

the owner .

4. When securance of confiscation enters into effect in respect of any movable property which has not been seized pursuant to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure or which is guarded by a designated person or placed in the custody of the owner or other person pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 121 of the same Code , a public prosecutor shall take a measure for the public notice of such effect by posting a notice or in other appropriate manner .

Article 30 (Securance of confiscation of claim) Securance of confiscation of any claim shall be made by issuing a securance order for confiscation proscribing the creditor (including the nominal creditor if the nominal creditor different from the actual creditor exists: The same shall apply hereinafter in this article.) to collect the debt or to make any other disposition and proscribing the obligor to perform the obligation .

2. Certified copies of the securance order for confiscation provided for in the preceding paragraph and of the renewal adjudication shall be served on the creditor and obligor .
3. Securance of confiscation of any claim shall enter into effect upon the service of a certified copy of the securance order for confiscation on the obligor .
4. The provisions of Article 150 , Paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 156 and Paragraph 5 of Article 164 of the Civil Execution Law shall apply mutatis mutandis to securance of confiscation of any claim . In such case , "attachment" in Article 150 and Paragraph 1 of Article 156 and "attachment order" in Article 150 shall be read as "securance of confiscation" ; and "a court clerk shall, upon an application," in Article 150 of the same Law , "the third obligor" in Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 3 of Article 156 , "the execution court" in Paragraph 3 of Article 156 , and "the attached claim" , "payment or deposit" , "a court clerk shall, upon an application" , "when the application for the execution of the claim is withdrawn or a decision to revoke the attachment order becomes finally binding" in Paragraph 5 of Article 164 of the same Law

as "a public prosecutor's assistant officer shall, pursuant to a document with which the public prosecutor instructs the execution of the seurance of confiscation" , "the obligor" , "the court which has issued the seurance order for confiscation" , "the claim secured for confiscation" , "deposit" , "a public prosecutor's assistant officer shall, pursuant to a document with which the public prosecutor instructs the request for the obliteration of the registration , " and "when the seurance of confiscation becomes invalid or the substitute money is paid", respectively .

Article 31 (Seurance of Confiscation of Other Property Right) Except as otherwise provided for in this article , the provisions for seurance of confiscation of claim shall apply mutatis mutandis to seurance of confiscation of any right other than those provided for in Article 27 through the preceding article (hereinafter referred to as "other property right") .

2. Seurance of confiscation of any other property right, with respect to which an obligor or a similar person does not exist (except for the right provided for in the succeeding paragraph) , shall enter into effect upon the service of the seurance order for confiscation on the holder of such right .
3. The provisions of Paragraphs 3 through 5 and Paragraph 7 of Article 27 and the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 48 of the Civil Execution Law shall apply mutatis mutandis to any other property right for the transfer of which registration is required . In such case , "in the preceding paragraph" and "the execution court" in Paragraph 2 of Article 48 of the same Law shall be read as "Paragraph 4 of Article 27 of the Law concerning Punishment of Organized Crimes, Control of Crime Proceeds and Other Matters which shall be applied mutatis mutandis in Paragraph 3 of Article 31 of the same Law" and "a public prosecutor of a public prosecutors office to which the public prosecutor's assistant officer having requested the registration belongs", respectively .

Article 32 (Revocation of Seurance Order for Confiscation) Upon application by a public prosecutor or a holder of the property secured for confiscation (including the defence counsel if such holder is a defendant) or ex officio , the court shall , by a decision , revoke the seurance order for confiscation if the reason or the necessity for the seurance of confiscation ceases to exist or

the duration of the seurance of confiscation has been unreasonably prolonged .

2. The court shall hear an opinion of the public prosecutor in making a decision provided for in the preceding paragraph except when such decision is made upon application by the public prosecutor .

Article 33(Invalidation of seurance order for confiscation) A seurance order for confiscation shall become invalid when a notification of an adjudication of not guilty, acquittal on procedural grounds or dismissal of prosecution (except for cases under the provisions of Article 338(4) and Paragraph 1(1) of Article 339 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) is made or when a notification of an adjudication of guilty is made without the pronouncement of confiscation.

2. The provisions of Paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 23 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the validity of seurance of confiscation when an adjudication of dismissal of prosecution is made pursuant to the provisions of Article 338(4) or Paragraph 1(1) of Article 339 of the Code of Criminal Procedure . In such case , "the date of issuance of the seurance order for confiscation" in Paragraph 3 of Article 25 shall be read as "the date on which the adjudication of dismissal of prosecution becomes finally binding".

Article 34 (Measures to be taken in case of invalidation, etc.) If seurance of confiscation becomes invalid or substitute money is paid, a public prosecutor shall promptly have a public prosecutor's assistant officer request the obliteration of the registration of the seurance of confiscation , or take other necessary measures , including the removal of the public notice. In such case , the request for the obliteration of the registration of the seurance of confiscation shall be made by the public prosecutor's assistant officer pursuant to a document with which the public prosecutor instructs such request.

Article 35 (Restriction on the execution procedures in respect of property secured for confiscation) When a decision to commence compulsory auction is made in respect of any immovable property, vessel (Such term means a vessel provided

for in Article 112 of the Civil Execution Law .), aircraft , automobile, construction machine or small vessel secured for confiscation or when attachment under the provisions of compulsory execution is made on any movable property (Such term means movable property provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 122 of the same Law . The same shall apply in Paragraph 2 of Article 42 .) secured for confiscation , the procedure of sale under the provisions of compulsory execution may be taken only after the securance of confiscation becomes invalid or the substitute money is paid .

2. When an attachment order or an attachment disposition under the provisions of compulsory execution is issued in respect of any claim (Such term means claim provided for in Article 243 of the Civil Execution Law . The same shall apply hereinafter .) secured for confiscation, the creditor, for whom such attachment is made, may not collect the debt or make a claim pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 163 of the same Law, with respect to such part of the attached claim that has been secured for confiscation, unless the securance of confiscation becomes invalid or the substitute money is paid .
3. The provisions of Paragraph 1 of this article shall apply mutatis mutandis to any claim secured for confiscation, in respect of which an attachment order or an attachment disposition is issued, and which is conditional or is subject to time or with respect to which the collection of debt is difficult because of the requirement of counter performance or any other reason.
4. The provisions of compulsory execution in respect of claim secured for confiscation shall apply to compulsory execution in respect of other property right (Such term means other property right provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 167 of the Civil Execution Law .) secured for confiscation.

Article 36 (Deposit by third obligor) When an attachment order or an attachment disposition in respect of any money claim secured for confiscation is served on the obligor (hereinafter referred to as "third obligor") , such third obligor may deposit the sum of money equivalent to the full amount of such claim with a deposit office located at the place where the performance of such obligation is to be made .

2. The third obligor shall notify the court which has issued the securance order for confiscation of such effect when such obligor makes the deposit in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph .
3. If the deposit in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this article is made, the execution court which issued an attachment order or the court clerk which effected an attachment shall make the distribution of proceeds or the delivery of payment money with respect to such part of the deposited sum that is equivalent to the amount of the money claim secured for confiscation when the securance of confiscation becomes invalid or the substitute money is paid, and with respect to the rest when the deposit is made .
4. The provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall apply mutatis mutandis to the deposit by the third obligor when securance of confiscation is made in respect of any money claim attached under the provisions of compulsory execution . In such case , "the court which has issued the securance order for confiscation" in Paragraph 2 of this article shall be read as "the execution court (the court clerk who effected the attachment when the attachment has been effected)" .
5. In applying the provisions of Article 165 (including mutatis mutandis application of such provisions in Article 165 (except for items 3 and 4) of the Civil Execution Law in Article 167-14 of that law; the same shall apply hereinafter in this paragraph) of that law when the deposit is made pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this article (including mutatis mutandis application of such provisions in the preceding paragraph) , "Paragraph 1 of Article 156" in Article 165(1) of the same Law shall be read as "Paragraph 1 of Article 36 (including mutatis mutandis application of such provisions in Paragraph 4 of the same article) of the Law concerning Punishment of Organized Crimes, Control of Crime Proceeds and Other Matters" .

Article 37 (Restriction on confiscation of property under compulsory execution)

Adjudication of confiscation may not be made in respect of any property, when a decision to commence compulsory auction or attachment under the provisions of compulsory execution has been made in respect of such property before the securance of confiscation is made ; provided that this shall not apply if the

claim of the execution creditor is a disguise or the execution creditor has made the application for the compulsory execution while knowing that such property is the property subject to confiscation, or the execution creditor is a party to the offence .

2. Any superficies or other right, which exists on any property subject to confiscation and the disposition of which has been proscribed by a collateral security order , shall be left as it stands when such property is confiscated and such effect shall be declared together with the pronouncement of the confiscation , if a decision to commence compulsory auction or attachment under the provisions of compulsory execution has been made in respect of such right before such proscription of disposition is made; provided that this shall not apply if the claim of the execution creditor is a disguise or the execution creditor has made the application for the compulsory execution while knowing that such right will be extinguished as the result of the confiscation, or the execution creditor is a party to the offence .
3. If a decision to commence compulsory auction or attachment under the provisions of compulsory execution has been made in respect of any property before a security order for confiscation is issued in respect of such property, an adjudication of confiscation of such property may not be made, unless the execution creditor (except for the defendant) is permitted to intervene in the proceeding of the defendant's case . The same shall apply to the confiscation of property provided for in the preceding paragraph .
4. The provisions of Paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 18 shall apply mutatis mutandis when an adjudication of confiscation without a declaration provided for in Paragraph 2 of this article with respect to such right that shall be left as it stands in accordance with the provisions of the same paragraph becomes finally binding, and the provisions of Paragraph 6 of Article 20 to the procedure of confiscation provided for in the preceding paragraph .

Article 38 (Stay of Compulsory Execution) When a court issues or is going to issue a security order for confiscation of any property in respect of which a decision to commence compulsory auction or attachment has been made, the court may, by a decision, order the stay of the compulsory execution upon

application by a public prosecutor or ex officio, if the court finds that there is a reasonable ground to deem that there exists any of the causes provided for in the proviso of Paragraph 1 of the preceding article .

2. The execution court (the court clerk who effected the attachment when the attachment has been effected; the same shall apply hereinafter in this paragraph) shall stay the compulsory execution upon the submission by a public prosecutor of a certified copy of the writing of the decision provided for in the preceding Paragraph . In applying the provisions of the Civil Execution Law in such case, the document provided for in Paragraph 1(7) of Article 39 of the same Law shall be deemed to be submitted .
3. If securance of confiscation becomes invalid or substitute money is paid, or if a ground provided for in Paragraph 1 of this article ceases to exist or the duration of stay of compulsory execution has been unreasonably prolonged, the court shall, by a decision, revoke the decision provided for in Paragraph 1 of this article upon application by a public prosecutor or the execution creditor or ex officio . The provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 32 shall apply mutatis mutandis to such case .

Article 39(Adjustment with auction procedure to execute collateral right) Execution (except for attachment) of any collateral right , which exists on any property secured for confiscation and which was created after such securance of confiscation had been made or the disposition of which has been proscribed by a collateral securance order , may not be made , unless the proscription of disposition by the securance order for confiscation or the collateral securance order becomes invalid or the substitute money is paid .

2. When a collateral securance order is issued in respect of any collateral right after auction procedure to execute such collateral right has been commenced, the execution court shall stay the procedure upon the submission by a public prosecutor of a certified copy of such order . In applying the provisions of the Civil Execution Law in such case, the document provided for in Paragraph 1(7) of Article 183 of the same Law (including mutatis mutandis application of such provisions in Article 189 , Article 192 and Paragraph 2 of Article 193) shall be deemed to be submitted .

Article 40 (Adjustment with other procedures) The provisions of Article 35 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the restriction on any such procedures other than securance of confiscation when any property secured for confiscation is attached pursuant to the provisions for disposition for arrears of taxes (Such term means disposition for arrears of taxes under the National Tax Collection Law (Law No . 147 of 1959) and any other disposition for arrears of taxes in accordance with the same; The same shall apply hereinafter .), or a decision of commencement of bankruptcy proceedings or a decision of commencement of rehabilitation proceedings or a prohibition order pursuant to the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 28 of the Law relating to Recognition and Assistance for Foreign Insolvency Proceedings (Law No. 129 of 2000) in the recognition and assistance proceedings (in Paragraph 3 referred to as the "decision of commencement of bankruptcy proceedings, etc.") is made with respect to any person holding the property secured for confiscation, or a decision to commence reorganization procedure or an order to commence special liquidation (in this article collectively referred to as a "decision to commence reorganization procedure, etc.") is made with respect to a corporation or other juristic person holding the property secured for confiscation .

2. The provisions of Article 36 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the deposit by the third obligor when attachment under the provisions of disposition for arrears of taxes is made on any money claim secured for confiscation or securance of confiscation is made in respect of any money claim attached pursuant to the provisions of disposition for arrears of taxes, and the provisions of Paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of the same article to the deposit by the third obligor when provisional attachment is made on any money claim secured for confiscation or securance of confiscation is made in respect of any money claim provisionally attached .

3. The provisions of Article 37 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the restriction on confiscation of any property which has been provisionally attached before the securance of confiscation is made, or the superficies or other right existing on which has been provisionally attached before the disposition is proscribed by a collateral securance order; the provisions of the main clause of Paragraph 1 of the same article to the restriction on confiscation of any property which has been attached pursuant to the provisions of disposition for arrears of taxes

before the securance of confiscation is made, or in respect of which securance of confiscation is made after a decision of commencement of bankruptcy proceedings, etc . has been made with respect to any person holding such property or a decision to commence reorganization procedure , etc . has been made with respect to a corporation or any other juristic person holding such property ; and the provisions of the main clause of Paragraph 2 of the same article to the restriction on confiscation of any property , the superficies or other right existing on which has been attached pursuant to the provisions of disposition for arrears of taxes before the disposition is proscribed by a collateral securance order , or the disposition of the superficies or other right existing on which is proscribed by a collateral securance order after a decision of commencement of bankruptcy proceedings, etc. has been made with respect to any person holding such superficies or other right or a decision to commence reorganization procedure , etc . has been made with respect to a corporation or any other juristic person holding such superficies or other right .

4. The provisions of Article 38 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the stay of compulsory execution when a securance order for confiscation is issued or is going to be issued in respect of any property provisionally attached .

Article 41 (Validity, etc. of collateral securance order) A collateral securance order shall be valid while the securance of confiscation, for which such order is issued, is valid; provided that this shall not apply if the substitute money is paid .

2. Except as otherwise provided for, the provisions for securance of confiscation shall apply mutatis mutandis to the proscription of disposition by a collateral securance order .

Part 2 . Securance of Collection of Equivalent Value

Article 42(Securance order for collection of equivalent value) A court may, either upon application by a public prosecutor or ex officio, proscribe the defendant to

dispose of any property of the defendant by issuing a securance order for collection of equivalent value, when the court finds that there is a reasonable ground to deem that a criminal case involving any offence provided for in the Schedule, (A) through (D) of Item 2 of Paragraph 2 of Article 2, Item 3 or 4 of the same paragraph, Paragraphs 1 through 3 of Article 9, Article 10 or Article 11 pending before it falls under a case with respect to which collection of equivalent value shall be made under the provisions of this Law or any other law or regulation and that there is a possibility that the execution of collection of equivalent value may become impossible or be seriously hampered .

2. A securance order for collection of equivalent value shall contain the determination of the sum of money which the court deems necessary to secure for the execution of the adjudication of collection of equivalent value (referred to as the "sum to be secured for the collection of equivalent value" in Paragraph 4 of this article) and shall be issued in respect of specific property ; provided that the order may be issued without specifying the subject in so far as movable property is concerned .
3. A securance order for collection of equivalent value shall contain the determination of the sum of money (hereinafter referred to as the "money for the release from securance of collection of equivalent value") which the defendant is required to pay in order to obtain the stay of execution of the securance of collection of equivalent value or the revocation of the disposition for the execution of the securance order for collection of equivalent value in respect of the property, the disposition of which is to be proscribed .
4. A securance order for collection of equivalent value shall contain the name of the defendant, the identification of the offence, the gist of the facts constituting the offence charged against the defendant, the provisions of the law or regulation enabling the collection of equivalent value, the sum to be secured for the collection of equivalent value, the identification of the property disposition of which is to be proscribed, the sum of money for the release from securance of collection of equivalent value, the date of issuance and other matters provided for in the Supreme Court Rule, and the name and seal of the presiding judge or a commissioned judge shall be affixed to it .

5. The provisions of Paragraph 4 and 5 of Article 22 shall apply mutatis mutandis to securance of collection of equivalent value (Such term means the proscription of disposition by a securance order for collection of equivalent value . The same shall apply hereinafter .) .

Article 43 (Securance order for collection of equivalent value before the institution of prosecution) A judge may, upon application by a public prosecutor, take the measure provided for in Paragraph 1 of the preceding article before the prosecution is instituted, when there is a reasonable ground to deem that collection of equivalent value shall be made under the provisions of Paragraph 3 of Article 16 and if such judge finds that there is a necessity provided for in Paragraph 1 of the preceding article.

2. The provisions of the main clause of Paragraphs 3 and Paragraphs 4 through 6 of Article 23 shall apply mutatis mutandis to securance of collection of equivalent value under the provisions of the preceding paragraph .

Article 44 (Execution of securance order for collection of equivalent value) A securance order for collection of equivalent value shall be executed with an order of a public prosecutor . Such prosecutor's order shall have the same effect as a provisional attachment order under the provisions of the Civil Securance Law (Law No . 91 of 1989) .

2. A securance order for collection of equivalent value may be executed before a certified copy of such securance order is served on the defendant or the suspect .

3. Except as otherwise provided for in this Law , a securance order for collection of equivalent value shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Securance Law and other laws and regulations concerning the execution procedures for provisional attachment. In such case, the court corresponding to the public prosecutors office, to which the public prosecutor issuing an order pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this article belongs, shall have jurisdiction over the execution of provisional attachment over which, under such laws and regulations, a court issuing such

provisional attachment order has jurisdiction as a security execution court .

Article 45 (Deposit by Obligor of Money Claim) When an obligor of any money claim, which has been provisionally attached pursuant to a security order for collection of equivalent value, deposits the sum of money equivalent to the amount of such money claim, such provisional attachment shall be deemed to be executed on the creditor's right to such deposited money .

2. The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to the portion of the deposited money with which the amount of the deposited money exceeds the amount of money for the release from security of collection of equivalent value .

Article 46 (Payment of money for the release from security of collection of equivalent value and execution of adjudication of collection of equivalent value, etc .) When an adjudication of collection of equivalent value becomes finally binding or an adjudication of provisional payment is pronounced after money for the release from security of collection of equivalent value has been paid, the adjudication of collection of equivalent value or provisional payment shall be deemed to be executed to the extent of such paid sum .

2. When collection of equivalent value is pronounced and the paid sum of money for the release from the security of collection of equivalent value exceeds the sum to be collected, such excess sum shall be returned to the defendant .

Article 47(Revocation of security order for collection of equivalent value) If the ground or necessity for security of collection of equivalent value ceases to exist or the duration of security has been unreasonably prolonged, the court shall, by a decision, revoke the security order for collection of equivalent value upon application by a public prosecutor or the defendant or the defendant's counsel, or ex officio . The provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 32 shall apply mutatis mutandis to such case .

Article 48 (Invalidation of seurance order for collection of equivalent value) A seurance order for collection of equivalent value shall become invalid when a notification of an adjudication of not guilty , acquittal on procedural grounds or dismissal of prosecution (except for cases falling under the provisions of Article 338(4) and Paragraph 1(1) of Article 339 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) is made, or when a notification of an adjudication of guilty is made without the pronouncement of collection of equivalent value .

2. The provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 33 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the validity of a seurance order for collection of equivalent value when an adjudication of dismissal of prosecution is made pursuant to the provisions of Article 338(4) or Paragraph 1(1) of Article 339 of the Code of Criminal Procedure .

Article 49 (Measures to be taken in case of invalidation) When a seurance order for collection of equivalent value becomes invalid or money for the release from seurance of collection of equivalent value has been paid, a public prosecutor shall promptly revoke the order issued pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 44 and take necessary measures to stay the execution of provisional attachment pursuant to the seurance order for collection of equivalent value or to revoke the execution of provisional attachment already made .

Part 3 . Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 50 (Service of process) Except as otherwise provided for in the Supreme Court Rule, the provisions of the laws and regulations concerning civil procedures shall apply mutatis mutandis to the service of process concerning seurance of confiscation and of collection of equivalent value (except for the execution of provisional attachment pursuant to a seurance order for collection of equivalent value . The same shall apply hereinafter in this part .) . In such case, notwithstanding the provisions of the main clause of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 180 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Law No . 29 of 1890) , the period, with the lapse of which the service of process comes into effect, shall be seven

days with respect to the service of process by public notice other than that provided for in Paragraph 3 of Article 178 of the same Code .

Article 51 (Disposition during the prescribed period for filing appeal and other matters) The original court shall make any disposition concerning securance of confiscation or of collection of equivalent value with respect to any case pending the prescribed period for filing an appeal and before the filing of an appeal or before the delivery of the records of the proceeding to the appellate court .

Article 52 (Filing of objection) Kokoku appeal may be lodged against a decision made by a court with respect to securance of confiscation or of collection of equivalent value ; provided that such appeal may not be made for the reason that there is no ground (including the absence of ground provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 22 with respect to a decision pursuant to the provisions of the same paragraph, or provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 38 with respect to a decision pursuant to the provisions of the same paragraph (including mutatis mutandis application of such provisions in Paragraph 2 of Article 41)) reasonably to deem that such case falls under a case with respect to which confiscation or collection of equivalent value shall be made .

2. Any person, who has objection against an adjudication made by a judge with respect to securance of confiscation or of collection of equivalent value, may apply for the revocation or alteration of such adjudication to the court (in case of adjudication made by a judge of a summary court, the district court which has jurisdiction over the place where the summary court is located) to which such judge belongs . The proviso of the preceding paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis to such case .

3. The filing of objection under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be made in accordance with the procedures provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 429 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the application for the revocation or alteration of an adjudication made by a judge .

Article 53 (Mutatis Mutandis Application) Except as otherwise provided for in this Law, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply mutatis mutandis to the procedures concerning seurance of confiscation and of collection of equivalent value .

CHAPTER V REPORT OF SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS

Article 54 (Report by financial institution or the like of suspicious transactions and other matters) Any bank or other financial institution provided for in the Cabinet Ordinance or any other person provided for in the Cabinet Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as a "financial institution or the like" in this article) shall promptly report to the Minister in charge (the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency in case where the Minister in charge is the Prime Minister, and a prefectural governor in case of a financial institution or the like specified in the Cabinet Ordinance) those matters provided for in the Cabinet Ordinance in accordance with the provisions of the Cabinet Ordinance , when there is a suspicion that the property received by such financial institution or the like in the course of its business provided for in the Cabinet Ordinance is crime proceeds or the like or drug crime proceeds or the like, or when it is deemed that there is a suspicion that the other party to a transaction for such business of such financial institution or the like is committing an act constituting an offence provided for in Article 10 or in Article 9 of the Anti-Drug Special Law in connection with such business .

2. The financial institution or the like (including its officers and employees) shall not disclose to the other party to the transaction in respect of which a report has been made or any other related person a fact that such financial institution or the like will make or has made a notification pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph .
3. A governor of a prefecture shall , upon the receipt of a report pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this article, promptly notify the Minister in charge (the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency in case where the Minister in charge is the Prime Minister) of the matters regarding the report .
4. The Minister in charge shall, upon the receipt of a report pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this article or notification pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, promptly notify the National Public Safety Commission of the matters regarding the report or the notification.
5. The matters which are dealt with by a prefectural government pursuant to the provisions

of paragraphs 1 and 3 of this article shall be the statutory trusted matters of item 1 set forth in paragraph 9, item 1 of Article 2 of Act on Local Administration (Act No.67 of 1947).

Articles 55 through 58 Deleted

CHAPTER VI PROCEDURES FOR INTERNATIONAL MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN THE EXECUTION OF ADJUDICATION OF CONFISCATION AND COLLECTION OF EQUIVALENT VALUE AND IN THE SECURANCE THEREOF AND OTHER MATTERS

Article 59 (Implementation of assistance) When there is a request, with respect to a criminal case in a foreign country (except for a case involving any act constituting a drug offence or the like provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 16 of the Anti-Drug Special Law) , from such foreign country for assistance in the execution of a finally-binding adjudication of confiscation or collection of equivalent value or in the securance of property for the purpose of confiscation or collection of equivalent value, such assistance may be provided except in any of the following cases .

- (1) when the act involving the offence for which assistance is requested (Such term means an offence which is alleged to have been committed in the request for the assistance .The same shall apply hereinafter in this paragraph .)does not constitute an offence provided for in the Schedule, (A) through (D) of Item 2 of Paragraph 2 of Article 2, Item 3 or 4 of that paragraph, Paragraphs 1 through 3 of Article 9, Article 10 or Article 11, if committed in Japan
- (2) when it is found that, under the laws and regulations of Japan, any penalty may not be imposed for the act involving the offence for which assistance is requested, if committed in Japan
- (3) when any criminal case involving the offence, for which assistance is requested, is pending before a Japanese court or there is a finally-binding judgment by a Japanese court for such case
- (4) as for assistance in the execution of a finally-binding adjudication of confiscation or in the securance for the purpose of confiscation, when, if the act involving the offence for which assistance is requested is committed in Japan, the property concerned is not the kind of property in respect of which confiscation or securance of confiscation may be ordered under the laws and regulations of Japan for the offence for which assistance is requested

- (5) as for assistance in the execution of a finally-binding adjudication of collection of equivalent value or in the securance for the purpose of collection of equivalent value, when, if the act involving the offence for which assistance is requested is committed in Japan, such request does not fall under a case for which adjudication of the requested collection of equivalent value or securance of collection of equivalent value may be made under the laws and regulations of Japan for the offence for which assistance is requested
 - (6) when it is found that as for assistance in the execution of a finally-binding adjudication of confiscation any person who is reasonably deemed to hold the property concerned or the superficies , hypothec or other right existing on such property, or as for assistance in the execution of a finally-binding adjudication of collection of equivalent value any person against whom the adjudication of collection of equivalent value has been made, was not able to claim such person's right in the proceeding in respect of such adjudication for any reason which may not be attributable to such person
 - (7) as for assistance in the securance for the purpose of confiscation or collection of equivalent value, when there is no reasonable ground to suspect that the act involving the offence for which assistance is requested has been committed or when it is found that, if the act is committed in Japan, there is no ground provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 22 or Paragraph 1 of Article 42 , except when such request is based on an adjudication of securance of confiscation or collection of equivalent value made by a judge or a court of the requesting country or when such request is made after the adjudication of confiscation or collection of equivalent value has become finally binding, or
2. When there is a request referred to in the preceding paragraph , with respect to a criminal case in a foreign country involving an act constituting a drug offence or the like provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 16 of the Anti-Drug Special Law, not pursuant to any treaty, such assistance may be provided except in cases referred to in Item 8 of the preceding paragraph or in items of Article 21 of the Anti-Drug Special Law.
 3. In assisting the execution of a finally-binding adjudication of confiscation of any property on which the superficies , hypotec or other right exists, such right shall be left as it stands, if such right is to be left as it stands should such property be confiscated under the laws and regulations of Japan .

Article 60 (Confiscation deemed to be collection of equivalent value) When there is a request for assistance in the execution of a finally-binding adjudication of confiscation of any property, in lieu of illicit property or property referred to in items of Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 3 of Article 11 of the Anti-Drug Special Law (hereinafter referred to as "illicit property or the like" in this article) , the value of which is equivalent to that of the illicit property or the like and which is held by the person to whom such adjudication is addressed, such finally-binding adjudication shall be deemed to be the finally-binding adjudication to collect equivalent value to such property from such person for the purpose of the implementation of assistance under this Law . The same shall apply to a request for assistance in the execution of a finally-binding adjudication of confiscation of property referred to in items of Paragraph 1 of Article 13 other than immovable property, movable property or money claim, which is held by the person to whom such adjudication is addressed.

2. The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis to a request for assistance in the securance for the purpose of confiscation of any property, in lieu of illicit property or the like, the value of which is equivalent to that of the illicit property or the like or in the securance for the purpose of confiscation of property referred to in items of Paragraph 1 of Article 13 other than immovable property, movable property or money claim .

Article 61 (Receipt of Request) A request for assistance shall be received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs; except that the Minister of Justice shall carry out these tasks when a treaty confers the authority to receive requests for assistance on the Minister of Justice or when an the Minister of Foreign Affairs gives consent in an emergency or under other special circumstances.

- 2 When the Minister of Justice receives a request for assistance pursuant to the proviso of the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Justice may ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs for cooperation necessary for the execution of matters relating to the assistance

Article 62 (Examination by the Court) When a request for assistance is for the execution of a finally-binding adjudication of confiscation or collection of

equivalent value, a public prosecutor shall apply to a court for an examination whether such request falls under a case for which assistance may be provided .

2. If an application for the examination proves to be unlawful as the result of such examination, the court shall make a decision to dismiss the application, and if the request falls under a case for which the assistance may be provided with respect to the whole or a part of the finally-binding adjudication concerned or assistance may not be provided with respect to any part of such finally-binding adjudication, the court shall make a decision to such effect respectively .
3. When the court makes a decision that the request falls under a case for which the assistance may be provided in the execution of the finally-binding adjudication of confiscation, the court shall concurrently make a decision that such right shall be left as it stands if there is any right which shall be left as it stands in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 59 .
4. When the court makes a decision that the request falls under a case for which the assistance may be provided in the execution of the finally-binding adjudication of collection of equivalent value , the court shall concurrently specify the sum to be collected in Japanese yen .
5. In making the examination provided for in Paragraph 1 of this article, the court may not review whether the finally-binding adjudication concerned is justifiable or not .
6. The court may not make a decision with respect to the examination provided for in Paragraph 1 of this article that the request falls under a case for which the assistance may be provided, unless any person enumerated in the following (hereinafter the "interested person") is permitted to intervene in the proceeding of such examination :
 - (1) as for assistance in the execution of a finally-binding adjudication of confiscation, any person reasonably deemed to hold the property concerned or the superficies , hypotec or other right existing on such property, or the execution creditor or provisional execution creditor if a decision to commence compulsory auction, attachment pursuant to the provisions of compulsory execution or provisional attachment has been made in respect of such property

or right before the seurance of confiscation is made, or

- (2) as for assistance in the execution of a finally-binding adjudication of collection of equivalent value, any person against whom such adjudication has been made

7. In making a decision with respect to an application for the examination , the court shall hear opinions of the public prosecutor and any person permitted to intervene in the proceeding of the review (hereinafter referred to as the "intervenor").

8. The court shall hold hearing at a public courtroom and give the intervenor an opportunity to be present at such session, if the intervenor expresses the wish to make an oral presentation of such intervenor's opinion or if the court examines any witness or expert . In such case, the intervenor who is unable to be present shall be deemed to be given an opportunity to be present if such intervenor is given an opportunity to be represented by an attorney at the hearing session or to present such intervenor's opinion in writing .

9. The public prosecutor may be present at hearing provided for in the preceding paragraph .

Article 63 (Kokoku Appeal) The public prosecutor and the intervenor may lodge a kokoku appeal against a decision with respect to the application for the review .

2. A special kokoku appeal may be lodged with the Supreme Court against a decision by a kokoku appeal court if there is a cause provided for in each item of Article 405 of the Code of Criminal Procedure .

3. The period for a kokoku appeal provided for in the preceding two paragraphs shall be fourteen days .

Article 64 (Effect of Decision) When a decision that the request falls under a case for which the assistance may be provided in the execution of a finally-binding adjudication of confiscation or collection of equivalent value becomes finally binding, such finally-binding adjudication shall be deemed to be a

finally-binding adjudication of confiscation or collection of equivalent value pronounced by a Japanese court for the purpose of the implementation of assistance .

Article 64-2 (Grant of Property, etc., for Execution to the Requesting Country, etc.) When a foreign country that requests assistance in the execution of a final and unappealable adjudication of confiscation or collection of equivalent value (referred to as the “ requesting country for assistance in execution ” in paragraph 3) requests for grant of the property or money equivalent to the value thereof pertaining to execution of such assistance (hereinafter in this Article referred to as “ executed property, etc. ”), the whole or part of the executed property, etc., may be granted.

2. When the Minister of Justice finds it appropriate to grant the whole or part of executed property, etc., the Minister shall order the Chief Prosecutor of the district public prosecutors office whom the Minister ordered to take necessary measures for assistance in the execution of the final and unappealable adjudication of confiscation or collection of equivalent value to retain such executed property, etc., for the purpose of making the grant.
3. When any executed property, etc., falls under either of the following items, the Minister of Justice may order the Chief Prosecutor prescribed in the preceding paragraph to temporarily retain the whole or part of such executed property, etc.:
 - (1) In the event that the requesting country for assistance in execution requests grant of executed property, etc., when the Minister finds it necessary in order to determine whether to accept or decline the request; or
 - (2) In the event that the Minister anticipates that the requesting country for assistance in execution will request grant of executed property, etc., when the Minister finds necessary.

Article 65 (Revocation of Decision) Upon application by a public prosecutor or an interested person, the court shall, by a decision, revoke its prior decision that the request falls under a case for which the assistance may be provided in the execution of a finally-binding adjudication of confiscation or collection of equivalent value, if such finally-binding adjudication concerned is revoked or otherwise becomes invalid after such prior decision was made .

2. When a decision of revocation provided for in the preceding paragraph becomes finally binding, compensation shall be made pursuant to the provisions for compensation for the execution of confiscation or collection of equivalent value provided for in the Criminal Compensation Law .

3. The provisions of Article 63 shall apply mutatis mutandis to a decision with respect to an application provided for in Paragraph 1 of this article .

Article 66 (Request for securance of confiscation) When a request for assistance is for the securance for the purpose of confiscation, a public prosecutor shall apply to a judge for the proscription of disposition of the property concerned with a securance order for confiscation . In such case, the public prosecutor may, if such prosecutor finds it necessary, apply for the proscription of disposition of the superficies , hypotec or other right existing on such property with a collateral securance order .

2. After an application for the examination provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 62 has been made, disposition concerning securance of confiscation shall be made by the court to which such application for the examination has been made .

Article 67 (Request for securance of collection of equivalent value) When a request for assistance is for the securance for the purpose of collection of equivalent value, a public prosecutor shall apply to a judge to proscribe a person, against whom an adjudication for collection of equivalent value is to be made, to dispose of such person's property with a securance order for collection of equivalent value .

- 2 . The provisions of Paragraph 2 of the preceding article shall apply mutatis mutandis to disposition concerning securance of collection of equivalent value .

Article 68 (Duration of securance before the institution of prosecution) When a request for assistance in the execution of securance for the purpose of confiscation or collection of equivalent value is made with respect to a case for which a prosecution has not been instituted, a securance order for confiscation or collection of equivalent value shall become invalid unless it shall be notified from the requesting country within forty five days from the date of issuance of such order that a prosecution has been instituted for such case .

2. When the requesting country makes a notification containing an explanation that the prosecution may not be instituted within the period provided for in the preceding paragraph for a compelling reason , the court may , upon application by a public prosecutor , renew the duration of the securance not more than thirty days . The same shall apply when a notification is made with an explanation that the prosecution may not be instituted within the renewed period for a certain cause beyond the control of the requesting country .

Article 69 (Revocation of procedures) When there is a notification to withdraw the request for assistance, a public prosecutor shall promptly revoke the application for the examination or for securance of confiscation or collection of equivalent value, or apply for the revocation of the securance order for confiscation or collection of equivalent value .

2. When the application provided for in the preceding paragraph is made, the court or the judge shall promptly revoke the securance order for confiscation or collection of equivalent value .

Article 70 (Examination of facts) When it is necessary for the examination or disposition concerning securance of confiscation or collection of equivalent value under the provisions of this chapter, a court or a judge may examine the facts . In such case, the court or the judge may examine a witness, carry out inspection, or order an expert examination, interpreting or translation .

Article 71 (Disposition by public prosecutor) When a public prosecutor deems it necessary for an application for the securance of confiscation or collection of equivalent value or for the execution of a securance order for confiscation or collection of equivalent value under the provisions of the chapter, the public prosecutor may request the appearance of any person concerned and interrogate such person, request an expert to make an examination, carry out voluntary inspection, request the owner, possessor or custodian of any document or other thing to submit it, request a public office or a public or private organization to make reports on necessary matters, or carry out seizure, search or inspection upon a warrant issued by a judge .

2. The public prosecutor may have a public prosecutor's assistant officer make any disposition provided for in the preceding paragraph .

Article 72 (Jurisdiction of court) Any application for the examination, for the seurance of confiscation or collection of equivalent value or for the issuance of a warrant under the provisions of this chapter shall be made to a court or a judge having jurisdiction over the place where a public prosecutors office to which the public prosecutor making such application belongs is located .

Article 73 (Mutatis mutandis application) Except as otherwise provided for in this Chapter, the provisions of Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 of this Law, the Code of Criminal Procedure (only Chapter 2 and Chapters 5 through 13 of Book 1 , Chapter 1 of Book 2 , Chapters 1 and 4 of Book 3 , and Book 7) , the laws and regulations concerning the cost for criminal procedure and the Law on Temporary Measures concerning the Procedures for Confiscation in Criminal Proceedings of Things Owned by Third Persons shall apply mutatis mutandis to the review, disposition or issuance of a warrant by a court or a judge, disposition by a public prosecutor or a public prosecutor's assistant officer and the intervention of an interested person in the review proceeding by a court, and the provisions of Article 4 , Paragraph 1(1) and (3) of Article 5 and Paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the Law for International Assistance in Investigation and Othe Related Matters(Law No. 69 of 1980) and Article 3 , Paragraph 2 of Article 8 and Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 11 of the Law of Extradition (law No. 68 of 1953) to measures to be taken when a request for assistance is received, except when such application contradicts the nature of such provisions .

2. The provision of Article 3, Article 4, the first sentence of paragraph 1, paragraph 5 and paragraph 6 of Article 14, and paragraph 1 of Article 16 of the Act on International Assistance in Investigation and Other Related Matters shall apply mutatis mutandis to the receipt of a request for grant prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 64-2 and the measures upon receipt of such a request. In this case, the term “ forwarding of evidence ” in the title of Article 3 of the same act shall be deemed to be replaced with “ delivery of executed property, etc., ” the term “ evidence shall be forwarded ” in paragraph 1 of the same article shall be deemed to be replaced with “ executed property, etc. (referring to any executed property, etc., prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 64-2 of the Act on Punishment of

Organized Crimes, Control of Crime Proceeds and Other Matters [Act No. 136 of 1999]; the same shall apply hereinafter) shall be delivered,” the term “forwards evidence” in paragraph 2 of the same article shall be deemed to be replaced with “delivers executed property, etc.,” the term “the written request for assistance” in Article 4 of the same act shall be deemed to be replaced with “the written request for grant,” the term “has finished obtaining the evidence” in the first sentence of paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the same act shall be deemed to be replaced with “has retained executed property, etc.,” the term “the evidence collected” therein shall be deemed to be replaced with “such executed property, etc.,” the term “shall promptly forward” therein shall be deemed to be replaced with “shall promptly deliver,” the term “receiving the evidence prescribed in paragraph 1, 3 or the preceding paragraph” in paragraph 5 of the same article shall be deemed to be replaced with “the delivery prescribed in paragraph 1,” the term “the evidence” therein shall be deemed to be replaced with “executed property, etc.,” and the term “the return” therein shall be deemed to be replaced with “the disposition.”

Article 74 (Special provisions for extradition) In applying the provisions of Article 2 of the Law of Extradition to a case where an act involving the offence for which extradition is requested provided for in Paragraph 3 of Article 1 of the Law of Extradition constitutes an offence referred to in Paragraph 3 of Article 10 of this Law if committed in Japan, "three years" in Items 3 and 4 of Article 2 of the Law of Extradition shall read as "two years".

CHAPTER VII MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 75 (Delegation to cabinet ordinance, etc .) Except as otherwise provided for in this Law, the Cabinet Ordinance shall provide for matters concerning disposition for arrears of taxes necessary to adjust the procedures for securance of confiscation and such disposition .

2. Except as otherwise provided for in this Law, the Supreme Court Rule shall provide for necessary matters (except for matters provided for in the preceding paragraph) concerning the procedures of a third person's intervention and an adjudication under the provisions of Article 18 , the procedures for securance of confiscation and collection of equivalent value provided for in Chapter IV, and the international assistance procedures provided for in the preceding chapter .

Article 76 (Transitional measures) When the Cabinet Ordinance is enacted, amended or repealed, necessary transitional measures may be provided for in the Cabinet Ordinance in so far as such measures are deemed to be reasonably necessary in connection with such enactment, amendment or repeal .

SCHEDULE

(with respect to Articles 2, 13, 22, 42, 56 and 59)

- (1) an offence provided for in Article 3 (Organized homicide and other organized crimes), Article 4 (Attempts), Item 1 of Paragraph 1 of Article 6 (Preparations for organized homicide), Paragraph 2 of Article 6 involving an offence provided for in Item 1 of Paragraph 1 of the same Article (Preparations for homicide involving illegal interests of a group), Paragraph 1 (Concealment of crime proceeds or the like) or Paragraph 2 (Attempts) of Article 10 of this Law

- (2) (A) an offence provided for in Article 108 (Arson to an inhabited structure or others), Paragraph 1 of Article 109 (Arson to an uninhabited structure or others) or Paragraph 1 of Article 110 (Arson to an article other than structures or others) of the Penal Code (Law No. 45 of 1907), an offence provided for in Article 115 to be punished in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 109 or Paragraph 1 of Article 110 of the Penal Code, or attempts of these offences except for attempts of an offence provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 110 of the Penal Code and for attempts of an offence to be punished in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 110 of the Penal Code
- (B) an offence provided for in Article 137 (Importation, etc. of opium smoking implement), Paragraph 2 of Article 139 (Provision of chamber for smoking opium) of the Penal Code or attempts of these offences
- (C) an offence provided for in Article 148 (Counterfeiting and utterance of currency, etc.), Article 149 (Counterfeiting and utterance of foreign currency, etc.) of the Penal Code, attempts of these offences or an offence provided for in Article 153 (Preparations for counterfeiting, etc.) of the Penal Code
- (D) an offence provided for in Paragraph 1 (Forgery of an official document with signature or seal) or Paragraph 2 (Alteration of an official document with signature or seal) of Article 155 of the Penal Code, an offence to be punished in accordance with these paragraphs, an offence provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 157 (Untrue entry in an authenticated deed) of the Penal Code or its attempts, Article 158 (Utterance, etc. of forged official document) of the Penal Code involving these offences except for attempts of an offence provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 157 of the Penal Code, Paragraph 1 (Forgery of a private document with signature or seal) or Paragraph 2 (Alteration of a private document

- with signature or seal) of Article 159 of the Penal Code or Article 161 (Utterance of forged private document, etc.) of the Penal Code involving these offences, or Article 161-2 (Illegal production and putting in use of electro-magnetic record) of the Penal Code
- (E) an offence provided for in Article 162 (Counterfeiting etc. of securities) or Article 163 (Utterance, etc. of forged securities) of the Penal Code
- (F) An offence provided for in Articles 163-2 to 163-5 inclusive (Unauthorized creation of electromagnetic records of payment cards, Possession of payment cards with unauthorized electromagnetic records, Preparation for unauthorized creation of electromagnetic records of payment cards, Attempts)
- (G) an offence provided for in Article 175 (Distribution, etc. of obscene literature) of the Penal Code
- (H) an offence provided for in Article 186 (Habitual gambling and opening a gambling place, etc. for profit) of the Penal Code
- (I) an offence provided for in Articles 197 to 197-4 (Receipt of a bribe, Receipt of a bribe in response to an entreaty and advance receipt of a bribe, A bribe to third person, Receipt of a bribe for dishonest act and subsequent receipt of a bribe, Receipt of a bribe for exertion of influence) of the Penal Code
- (J) an offence provided for in Article 199 (Homicide) of the Penal Code or its attempts
- (K) an offence provided for in Article 204 (Bodily injury) or Article 205 (Causing death through bodily injury) of the Penal Code
- (L) an offence provided for in Article 220 (Unlawful arrest and false imprisonment) or Article 221 (Death or bodily injury resulting from unlawful arrest or false imprisonment) of the Penal Code
- (M) an offence provided for in Articles 224 to 228 (Kidnapping or abduction of a minor, Kidnapping or abduction for profit or other purposes, Kidnapping or abduction for ransom, etc., Kidnapping or abduction for transportation to foreign country and traffic in persons, Receipt, etc. of kidnapped or abducted person, Attempts) of the Penal Code
- (N) an offence provided for in Articles 235 to 236 (Larceny, Wrongfully taking possession of immovable property, Robbery), Articles 238 to 241 (Constructive robbery, Robbery through causing unconsciousness, Death or wounding through robbery, Rape in the course of robbery and death resulting therefrom) or Article 243 (Attempts) of the Penal Code
- (O) an offence provided for in Articles 246 to 250 (Fraud, Computer fraud, Breach of trust, Constructive Fraud, Extortion, Attempts) of the Penal Code

- (P) an offence provided for in Article 253 (Embezzlement in the conduct of business) of the Penal Code
 - (Q) an offence provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 256 (Receiving, etc. of stolen goods for counter value) of the Penal Code
 - (R) an offence provided for in Article 260 (Damaging or destruction of a structure or others and damaging or destruction of a structure or others resulting in death or bodily injury) of the Penal Code or an offence to be punished in accordance with Article 260 of the Penal Code
- (3) an offence provided for in Articles 1 to 6 (Use of Explosives, manufacture of explosives, etc.) of the Explosives Control Act (Government Order No. 32 of 1884)
 - (4) an offence provided for in Articles 486 to 488 (Breach of trust by a director or the like, Attempts), Article 490 (Using documents containing untrue statements), Paragraph 1 of Article 494 (Receipt of a bribe with respect to voting or bringing action, etc.), Paragraph 2 (Receipt of an offered benefit with respect to exercise of the right of a shareholder) or Paragraph 4 (Intimidation regarding receipt of an offered benefit with respect to exercise of the right of a shareholder, etc.) of Article 497 of the Commercial Code (Law No.48 of 1899)
 - (5) an offence provided for in Article 1 (Counterfeiting, etc.), Article 2 (Importation of counterfeited coins or others current in foreign countries), Paragraph 1 of Article 3 (Utterance, etc. of counterfeited coins or others current in foreign countries) or Article 4 (Preparations for counterfeiting, etc.) of Law concerning Counterfeiting, Alteration and Imitation of Coins, Paper Moneys, Bank-notes or Securities Current in Foreign Countries (Law No.66 of 1905) or their attempts
 - (6) an offence provided for in Article 1 (Forgery, etc.) or Article 2 (Utterance, etc. of forged stamps or others) of Law concerning Punishment of Stamp Crimes (Law No. 39 of 1909)
 - (7) Deleted
 - (8) an offence provided for in Paragraph 1 (Aggravated bodily injury) or Paragraph 2 (Attempts) of Article 1-2 or Article 1-3 (Habitual bodily injury, etc.) of Law concerning Punishment of Physical Violence and Others (Law No. 60 of 1926)

- (9) an offence provided for in Articles 2 to 4 (Habitual special robbery/larceny, Habitual robbery/larceny with previous conviction, Habitual robbery resulting in bodily injury, etc.) of Law for Prevention and Disposition of Robbery, Theft and Others (Law No. 9 of 1930)
- (10) an offence provided for in Article 77 (Breach of trust by a director or the like) of Law concerning Company with Limited Responsibility (Law No. 74 of 1938)
- (11) an offence provided for in Article 63 (Introduction of employment by violence, etc.) of Employment Security Law (Law No. 141 of 1947)
- (12) an offence provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 60 (Inducing a child to practice an obscene act) of Child Welfare Law (Law No. 164 of 1947)
- (13) an offence provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 85 (Forgery, etc. of stamps or the like) of Mail Law (Law No. 165 of 1947) or its attempts
- (14) an offence provided for in Article 197 (Submission of securities notification with false statement, etc.), Item 19 of Article 198 (Insider transactions) or Item 13 of Article 200 (Receipt of benefit for compensation for damages, etc.) of Securities and Exchange Law (Law No. 25 of 1948)
- (15) an offence provided for in Article 24-3 (Use, etc.) of Cannabis Control Law (Law No. 124 of 1948)
- (16) an offence provided for in Article 64 (Introduction of employment by violence, etc.) of Seamen's Employment Security Law (Law No. 130 of 1948)
- (17) an offence provided for in Article 30 (Unqualified horse racing, etc.) or latter part of Article 32-2 (Receipt of a bribe for a dishonest act) of Horse Racing Law (Law No. 158 of 1948)
- (18) an offence provided for in Article 18 (Unqualified bicycle racing, etc.) or latter part of Article 23 (Receipt of a bribe for a dishonest act) of Bicycle Racing Law (Law No. 209 of 1948)
- (19) an offence provided for in Article 77 (Handling legal business by persons other

than lawyers, etc.) involving violations of Article 72 or Article 73 of Lawyers Law (Law No. 205 of 1949)

- (20) an offence provided for in Article 69-6 (An unlicensed transaction which obstructs the maintenance of international peace and security, etc.) of Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949)
- (21) an offence provided for in Article 24 (Unqualified auto-racing, etc.) or latter part of Article 28 (Receipt of a bribe for a dishonest act) of Auto-Racing Law (Law No. 208 of 1950)
- (22) an offence provided for in Item 1 of Article 24 involving Article 3 (Unregistered selling, etc.) or Item 1 of Article 24-2 (Selling of poisonous substances, etc. with stimulating effects, etc.) of Article 24-2 of Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law (Law No. 303 of 1950)
- (23) an offence provided for in Article 228 (Breach of trust by an incorporation planner, an executive officer or the like) or Article 228-2 (Breach of trust by a representative or the like of the creditors meeting of investment companies) or Article 230 (using documents containing untrue statements) or Paragraph 1 of Article 235 (Receipt of a bribe with respect to voting or bringing action, etc.) Paragraph 2 (Receipt of an offered benefit with respect to exercise of the right of an investor, etc.) or Paragraph 4 (Intimidation regarding receipt of an offered benefit with respect to exercise of the right of an investor) of Article 236 of Law Concerning Securities Investment Trust and Securities Investment Companies (Law No.198 of 1951)
- (24) an offence provided for in Article 27 (An unqualified motorboat racing, etc.) or latter part of Article 34 (Receipt of a bribe for a dishonest act) of Motorboat Racing Law (Law No. 242 of 1951)
- (25) an offence provided for in Article 41-3 (Use of stimulants, Importation of stimulants raw material, etc.), Article 41-4 (Administration of uncontrolled stimulants, etc.), Article 41-7 (Preparations for importation, etc. of stimulants raw material), Article 41-10 (Provision of funds or others required for importation of stimulants raw material, etc.) or Article 41-13 (Mediation of transfer and receipt of stimulants raw material) of Stimulants Control Law (Law No. 252 of 1951)

- (26) an offence provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 73-2 (Engaging aliens in illegal work), Article 74 (Smuggling, etc. of a group of illegal entrants), Article 74-2 (Transportation of a group of illegal entrants), Article 74-4 (Receipt, etc. of a group of illegal entrants), Article 74-6 (Assistance in illegal entry, etc.) or Paragraph 2 of Article 74-8 (Harbouring illegal entrants, etc. for profit) of Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Law (Cabinet Order No. 319 of 1951) or attempts of an offence provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 74-8 of the Law
- (27) Deleted
- (28) an offence provided for in Article 64-3 (Administration of diacetylmorphine, etc.) or Article 66-2 (Administration of narcotics, etc.) of Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Law (Law No. 14 of 1953)
- (29) an offence provided for in Article 31 (Manufacture of firearms without permit), item 1 of Article 31-2 (Manufacture of arms other than firearms without permit) or Item 4 of Article 31-2 involving manufacture of hunting guns (Manufacture of hunting guns without permit) of Law concerning Manufacture of Arms and Others (Law No. 145 of 1953)
- (30) an offence provided for in Article 109 (Importation of prohibited goods) or Article 109-2 (Bringing etc. of prohibited goods into Hozei area) of Customs Law (Law No. 61 of 1954)
- (31) an offence provided for in Paragraph 1 (High interest) or Paragraph 2 (Business of lending with high interest) of Article 5, Item 1 of Paragraph 1 of Article 8 involving violations of Article 1 or Paragraph 1 of Article 2 (Acceptance of contributions with the assurance of refund of the whole amount of the contributions, etc.), Item 2 of Paragraph 1 of Article 8 involving violations of Article 1, Paragraph 1 of Article 2 or Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 of Article 5 (Evasion of prohibition of acceptance of contributions with the assurance of refund of the whole amount of the contributions, etc.) Of Law concerning Regulation, etc. of Receiving of Capital Subscription, Deposits, Interest on Deposits ant Others (Law No. 195 of 1954)

- (32) an offence provided for in the latter part of Paragraph 1 of Article 37 (Receipt of a bribe for a dishonest act) of Japan Racing Association Law (Law No. 205 of 1954)
- (33) an offence provided for in Article 29 (Receipt, etc. of subsidy, etc. through dishonest measures) of Law concerning Proper Execution of Budget regarding Subsidy, etc. (Law No. 179 of 1955)
- (34) an offence provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 6 (Procurement), Article 7 (Prostitution through embarrassment, etc.), Paragraph 1 of Article 8 (Receipt of compensation, etc.), Article 10 (Contract to make a person prostitute), Paragraph 2 of Article 11 (Business of furnishing place), Article 12 (Business of making a person prostitute) or Article 13 (Provision of funds or others) of Anti-Prostitution Law (Law No. 118 of 1956)
- (35) an offence provided for in Articles 31 to 31-4 (Firing, importation, possession, transfer, etc. of a pistol, etc.), Articles 31-7 to 31-9 (Importation, possession, transfer, etc. of ammunition of a pistol), Articles 31-11 to 31-13 (Possession, etc. of a hunting gun, Preparations for importation of a pistol, etc., Provision of funds or others required for importation of a pistol, etc.), Article 31-15 (Mediation, etc. of transfer and receipt of a pistol, etc.), Item 1 (Possession of a pistol, etc. and fire-arms, etc. other than a hunting gun), Item 2 (Possession of parts of a pistol) or Item 3 (Transfer, etc. of parts of a pistol) of Paragraph 1 of Article 31-16, Paragraph 2 of Article 31-16 (Attempts), Article 31-17 (Importation of goods as a pistol, etc.), Item 1 of Article 31-18 (Mediation of transfer and receipt of ammunition of a pistol) or Item 1 of Article 32 (Mediation, etc. of transfer and receipt of parts of a pistol) of Law Controlling Possession, etc. of Fire-Arms and Sword (Law No. of 1958)
- (36) an offence provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 196 (Infringement of patent right, etc.) of Patent Law (Law No. 121 of 1959)
- (37) an offence provided for in Article 78 (Infringement of trade mark right, etc.) of Trade Mark Law (Law No. 127 of 1959)
- (38) an offence provided for in Item 5 of Article 84 (Business of selling, etc. of pharmaceuticals) of Pharmaceutical Affairs law (Law No. 145 of 1960)

- (39) an offence provided for in Article 32 (Breach of trust by a director or the like) of Law concerning Merger and Conversion of Financial Institutions (Law No. 86 of 1968)
- (40) an offence provided for in Article 119 (Infringement of copyright, etc.) of Copyright Law (Law No. 48 of 1970)
- (41) an offence provided for in Article 1 (Seizure, etc. of an aircraft), Article 2 (Seizure of an aircraft, etc. resulting in death) or Article 4 (Obstruction of operation of an aircraft) of Law for Punishment of Seizure of Aircraft and Related Crimes (Law No. 68 of 1970)
- (42) an offence provided for in Item 1 of Article 25 (Industrial wastes disposal business without permit), or Item 5 (Name Lending), Item 6 (Unpermitted establishment of industrial wastes disposition facility) or Item 8 (Unlawful Disposition), or Item 5 of Article 26 (Undertaking of disposal of industrial wastes) of Wastes Disposal and Public Cleaning Law (Law No. 137 of 1970)
- (43) an offence provided for in Articles 1 to 5 (Endangering of aviation, An act to make an aircraft in flight crash, etc., Destruction of an Aircraft in Service, etc., Taking Explosives, etc. into an Aircraft in Service, Attempts) of Law for Punishment of Acts Endangering Aviation, etc. (Law No.87 of 1964)
- (44) an offence provided for in Articles 1 to 4 (Compulsion by taking a hostage, etc., Aggravated compulsion by taking a hostage, Killing of a Hostage) of Law for Punishment of Compulsion and Related Acts Committed by Those Having Taken Hostages (Law No. 48 of 1978)
- (45) an offence provided for in Article 5 (Opening, etc.) of Law concerning Prevention of Infinite Chain Financing Association (Law No.101 of 1978)
- (46) an offence provided for in Article 9 (Use of Bacteriological Weapons, etc.) or Article 10 (Manufacture of Bacteriological Weapons, etc.) of Law Implementing the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (Law No. 61 of 1982)

- (47) an offence provided for in Item 2 of Article 47 (Unregistered business) of Law concerning Control of Money Lending Business (Law No. 32 of 1983)
- (48) an offence provided for in Article 58 (Dispatch of workers for the purpose of harmful business) or Item 1 of Article 59 involving Item 1 of Article 4 (Business of dispatching workers for prohibited business) or Article 6 of Supplemental Provisions (Business of dispatching workers for manufacturing business) of Law Ensuring Proper Management of Worker Dispatching Business, Adjusting Working Conditions of Dispatched Workers and Others (Law No. 88 of 1985)
- (49) an offence provided for in Article 148 (Disguised transactions, etc.) of Monetary Futures Transaction Law (Law No. 77 of 1988)
- (50) an offence provided for in Paragraph 1 (Concealment of drug crime proceeds or the like) or Paragraph 2 (Attempts) of Article 6 of Law concerning Special Provisions for the Narcotics and Psychotropics 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)
- (51) an offence provided for in Article 49 (Using documents containing untrue statements) of Law concerning Preferred Contribution to Co-operative Financial Institutions (Law No. 44 of 1993)
- (52) an offence provided for in Articles 38 to 40 (Use, manufacture, etc. of chemical weapons) of Law concerning Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, Control of Specified Materials and Other Matters (Law No. 65 of 1995)
- (53) an offence provided for in Article 5 (Exhalation) or Paragraph 1 to 3 of Article 6 (Manufacture, etc.) of Law concerning Prevention of Injury to Persons Caused by Sarin, etc. (Law No. 78 of 1995)
- (54) an offence provided for in Article 322 (Breach of trust by an insurance commissioner, etc.), Article 323 (Breach of trust by a representative of meeting of debenture holders, etc.) or Article 325 (Using documents containing untrue statements) of Insurance Business Law (Law No. 105 of 1995)

- (55) an offence provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 549 (Fraudulent reorganization) of Law concerning Special Procedures for Reorganization of Financial Institutions and Others (Law No. 95 of 1996)
- (56) an offence provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 20 (Buying and selling of organs, etc.) of Law concerning Transplant of Organs (Law No. 104 of 1997)
- (57) an offence provided for in Article 32 (Unqualified sports promotion lottery) latter part of Article 37 (Receipt of a bribe for a dishonest act) of Sports Promotion Lottery Law (Law No.63 of 1998)
- (58) an offence provided for in Article 240 (Breach of trust by a promoter, director or the like), Article 241 (Breach of trust by representative of meeting of specified bond holders or the like), Article 243 (Using documents containing untrue statement), Paragraph 1 of Article 248 (Receipt of a bribe with respect to voting or bringing action, etc.) , or Paragraph 3 of Article 251 (Receipt of an offered benefit with respect to exercise of the right of an employee) or Paragraph 6 (Intimidation regarding receipt of an offered benefit with respect to exercise of the right of an employee, etc.)of Article 182 of Law on Securitization of Assets (Law NO.105 of 1998)
- (59) an offence provided for in Article 5 (Intermediation of Child Prostitution) or Paragraph 2 of Article 6 (Solicitation of Child Prostitution as business) or Article 7 (Distribution, etc. of Child Pornography) or Article 8 (Trade, etc. in Children for the Purpose of Child Prostitution, and suchlike) of Law for Punishing Acts Related to Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and for Protecting Children (Law No.52 of 1999)
- (60) An offence provided for in Article 255 (Fraudulent rehabilitation) of Civil Rehabilitation Act (Act No.225 of 1999).
- (61) An offence provided for in Article 16 (Transplantation of Human Clone Lung etc. into Human Being or Animal) of Act on Regulation of Human Cloning Techniques (Act No. 146 of 2000)
- (62) An offence provided for in Article 157 (Breach of trust by a director or the like) of

Intermediary Corporations Act (Act No.49 of 2001)

- (63) An offence provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 137 (Receipt of a bribe related to execution of rights of Participants) of Transfer of Corporate Bonds, etc. Act (Act No. 75 of 2001)
- (64) An offence provided for in Article 2 (Terrorist Financing) or Article 3 (Collecting of Terrorist Funds) of Act on Punishment of the Financing of Offences of Public Intimidation (Act No. 67 of 2002)
- (65) An offence provided for in Article 29-2 (Breach of trust by an executive officer or the like, Attempts) or Article 29-4 (Using documents containing fraudulent statements) or Paragraph 1 of Article 29-8 (Receipt of a bribe with respect to voting or bringing action, etc.) or Paragraph 2 of Article 29-10 (Receipt of an offered benefit with respect to exercise of the right of a shareholder) or Paragraph 4 of that Article (Intimidation regarding receipt of an offered benefit with respect to exercise of the right of a shareholder, etc.) of Act on Special Measures of Commercial Act regarding Audit of Stock Company (Act No. 22 of 1974)
- (66) An offence provided for in Article 266 (Fraudulent Rehabilitation) of Corporate Reorganization Act (Act No.154 of 2002).
- (67) An offence provided for in Articles 50 to 52 inclusive (Receipt of a bribe, Receipt of a bribe in response to an entreaty and advance receipt of a bribe, A bribe to third person, Receipt of a bribe for dishonest act and subsequent receipt of a bribe) of Arbitration Act (Act No.138 of 2003)
- (68) An offence provided for in Article 265 (Fraud Bankruptcy) of Bankruptcy Act (Act No. 75 of 2004)