

Facilities Division
Minister's Secretariat
Ministry of Justice of Japan

Build Facilities Build the Future



Development of facilities of the Ministry of Justice is the basis for protecting the safety and security of citizens.

The Ministry of Justice undertakes a broad range of public services that are essential for citizens to live everyday lives with safety and security. These services include maintaining and developing basic legal systems, maintaining law and order, protecting rights of citizens and conducting fair immigration control.

With a view to ensuring the smooth execution of the entire range of administrative work of the Ministry of Justice, and in order to keep the Ministry's buildings where such work should be performed in optimal conditions, we, the Facilities Division, carry out facility management based on the key concepts—**security**, **humanity**, and **harmony**, while mobilizing all of the technical and creative abilities that we have accumulated over many years.

Security

Facilities of the Ministry of Justice, such as prisons, detention houses, juvenile training schools, legal affairs bureaus, public prosecutors offices, and immigration bureaus, form important infrastructure for providing public services to maintain a decent society. Therefore, these facilities must be resilient against earthquakes and other disasters and capable of ensuring the smooth execution of work at any time. Detention facilities, in particular, give peace of mind to people in society by performing the security function properly, and they also contribute to building a safer society in the future by providing inmates with correctional education appropriately. We aim at developing facilities that assure safety and security for society.



Humanity

Detention facilities such as prisons are places where inmates spend their days from morning till night, and they could be described as forming a sort of town. By providing better facilities, we seek to help inmates live with peace of mind and return to society while maintaining their human dignity. We also intend to construct other office buildings that are convenient and friendly to all users.



Harmony

The appearance of facilities of the Ministry of Justice can be an effective tool for having the Ministry's administrative work understood and accepted among local residents. We pay much attention to the building designs of these facilities to improve their image and create better scenery. When designing detention facilities, among others, we give due consideration to the surrounding townscape and aim at ensuring harmonization with the local environment.



▶ Detention Facilities

Prisons

Confining inmates sentenced to imprisonment with or without work



Kitsuregawa Rehabilitation Program Center



Tokyo Detention House



Detention Houses

Confining mainly defendants or suspects awaiting trial

Juvenile Training Schools

Confining juveniles, etc. who have been sent by the family court as protective measures and provide correctional education, etc.



Hitoyoshi Agricultural Training School



Sapporo Classification Home



Juvenile Classification Homes

Confining juveniles who have been sent by the family court when the court orders measures for observation and protection, and conduct assessments of these juveniles

▶ Office Buildings, etc.

Regional Immigration Bureaus

Providing for equitable control over the entry into or departure from Japan of all persons



Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau



Ministry of Justice Office Complex

Accommodating more than one agency under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice, such as legal affairs bureaus, public prosecutors offices, and immigration bureaus



Kofu Ministry of Justice Office Complex



Training Facilities

Providing training programs for Ministry of Justice officials



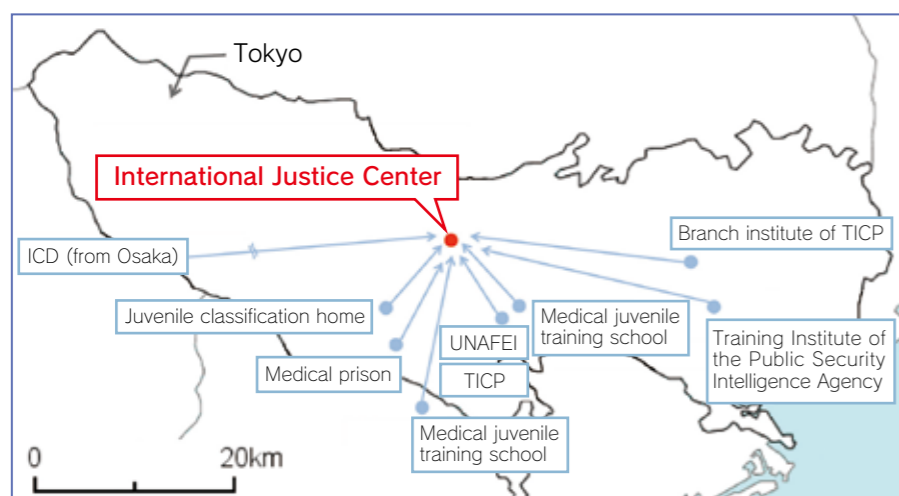
Training Institute for Correctional Personnel (TICP)

Construction of International Justice Center

A *new town* complex—consisting of facilities of the Ministry of Justice—has been developed on land of an area of approx. 126,000 m² in Tokyo.



The International Justice Center has been developed for facility integration by relocating the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice from many places across Japan and bringing them together on the government-owned land located in Akishima City, Tokyo (the Akishima District of the former site of the Tachikawa Air Base), in an area of approx. 126,000 m². As a result, the ministry's agencies can now share some buildings and facilities and conduct security operations and maintenance and management of facilities in an integrated manner.



Aerial view around 1954
The premises of the center are defined by the red line. Some of the old facilities remained until the construction of the center started.

Project Planning

We formulated a development plan while coordinating with related agencies in procedures for acquiring land for a project site, implementing a land readjustment project, designating the project site as a use district, and compiling a budget as required to set a project policy.

Policy for Developing the International Justice Center as a Town

In the planning process, we gave consideration to various aspects for ensuring harmonization between the new center and the local environment. For example, the staff housing facilities and training facilities are placed on the west side of the premises which borders on the residential district, and a greenway is provided as a buffering area, with a view to securing a favorable living environment.

Before we started construction, we provided local residents with a great deal of explanation to have them understand that the new center would be safe facilities with harmonization with the local community. A sort of new town complex—consisting of facilities of the Ministry of Justice including correctional facilities—has emerged on an extensive vacant land.

Points of design

● Consideration to the local environment



Staff Housing and Greenway

A greenway is provided on the west side of the premises so that the center blends with the scenery of the Musashino district surrounded by greenery including Showa Kinen Park. In the process of making this design, workshops were held to hear opinions from local residents.



Bird protection louvers

Louvers are put to prevent birds from colliding with glass windows.

● Environmentally-friendly



Energy Center

In order to ensure effective energy use, we adopt the energy center method whereby energy is supplied to individual facilities through the utility conduits that run from north to south.

● Use of Wood



Entrance Wall

Wooden materials are used for some interior finishing in order to promote the use of wood.

Supervision of Construction

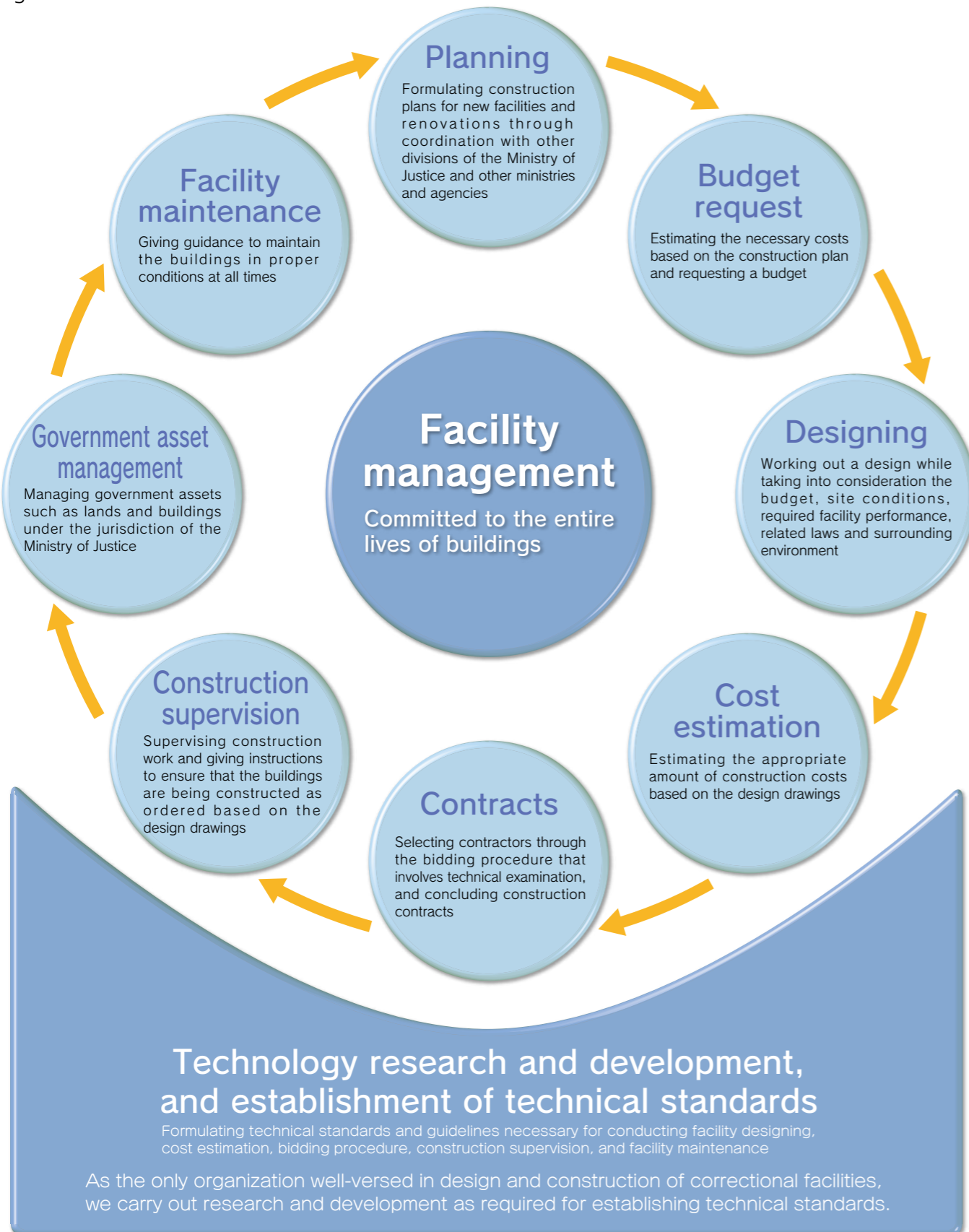
Our staff serve as construction supervisors and engage in quality, safety and process management of the construction work. They also communicate with local residents to ensure the smooth progress in the construction process.



Under construction (2015)

Our Duties

The Facilities Division, which is responsible for the development of facilities of the Ministry of Justice, undertakes the construction (including planning, designing, construction supervision) of detention facilities (e.g., prisons, detention houses, and juvenile training schools) and office buildings (e.g., legal affairs bureaus, public prosecutors offices, immigration bureaus). We also carry out all operations related to the ministry's facilities, from management to maintenance of the constructed facilities as government assets.



Our Initiatives

The total number of facilities under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice is 853 (as of April 1, 2018), which is greater than those of other ministries and agencies, and more diverse including not only office buildings but also detention facilities. In order to ensure that these facilities can be used in good condition while maintaining their intended functions over a long period of time, we reconstruct deteriorated buildings, renovate the existing buildings to extend their service life, and repair damaged parts. We also engage in facility maintenance intensively.

Extending the service life of facilities

Rather than simply pulling down deteriorated facilities and facilities less resilient to earthquakes and constructing new buildings, we comprehensively consider the situation in which the facilities are present and renovate them to improve their resiliency and maintain their functions according to the current needs, so as to extend the interval between initial construction and reconstruction.



Renovation of the Shimotsuma Detention House (constructed in 1964) [2018]

Facility Integration

In the event of reconstruction, we try to integrate facilities of several agencies into one facility. By reducing the number of buildings and promoting the joint use of common spaces and facilities, we can save costs for facility management and maintenance.

Environmentally-friendly

We promote the construction of environmentally-friendly buildings in order to reduce the environmental load throughout their life cycle. For example, these measures include using renewable energy sources such as solar power, improving the heat insulation capacity and airtightness of buildings, adopting LED lighting and other energy-efficient equipment, using recycled materials, and greening the facility premises.



Rooftop Greening



Eco-shaft
A natural ventilation system using the updraft of air heated by solar energy.

Promotion of Use of Wood

In accordance with the Act for Promotion of Use of Wood in Public Buildings which came into effect in 2010, the Ministry of Justice tries to construct wooden buildings and use wooden materials for interior finishing wherever possible.



Bicycle Shed

International Cooperation

As the only organization well-versed in design and construction of correctional facilities, we carry out initiatives for international cooperation in development of correctional facilities.

To date, we have provided technical cooperation in the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of the Philippines to build correctional facilities. Following this, we inaugurated the Asian Conference of Correctional Facilities Architects and Planners (ACCFA) in collaboration with Thailand, and have been contributing to improving the technical level of Asian countries in development of correctional facilities.

Technical cooperation to the Kingdom of Thailand (ODA; 1991-2007)

We participated in the grants-in-aid project for constructing the Sirindhorn Vocational Training School led by the Japanese government, from the initial stages of field survey and basic design, and thus made a great contribution to the construction of this school. We also dispatched our staff to Thailand as JICA experts, and provided advice on the construction of correctional facilities such as juvenile training schools and prisons nation-wide.



Sirindhorn Vocational Training School (opened in 1996)

Asian Conference of Correctional Facilities Architects and Planners (ACCFA)

This is an international conference inaugurated jointly with the Kingdom of Thailand, a country with which we have developed an amicable relationship through technical cooperation over many years. The Conference meets annually, with the member countries taking turns hosting the meeting, to report and discuss issues faced by the member countries and share the latest information on development of correctional facilities. As a coordinator, Japan has been taking the leadership role in the management of the ACCFA.

The 7th ACCFA was attended by 13 countries and 4 organizations.



The 1st ACCFA 2012 (Japan)



The 2nd ACCFA 2013 (Thailand)



The 3rd ACCFA 2014 (Malaysia)



The 4th ACCFA 2015 (Myanmar)



The 5th ACCFA 2016 (South Korea)



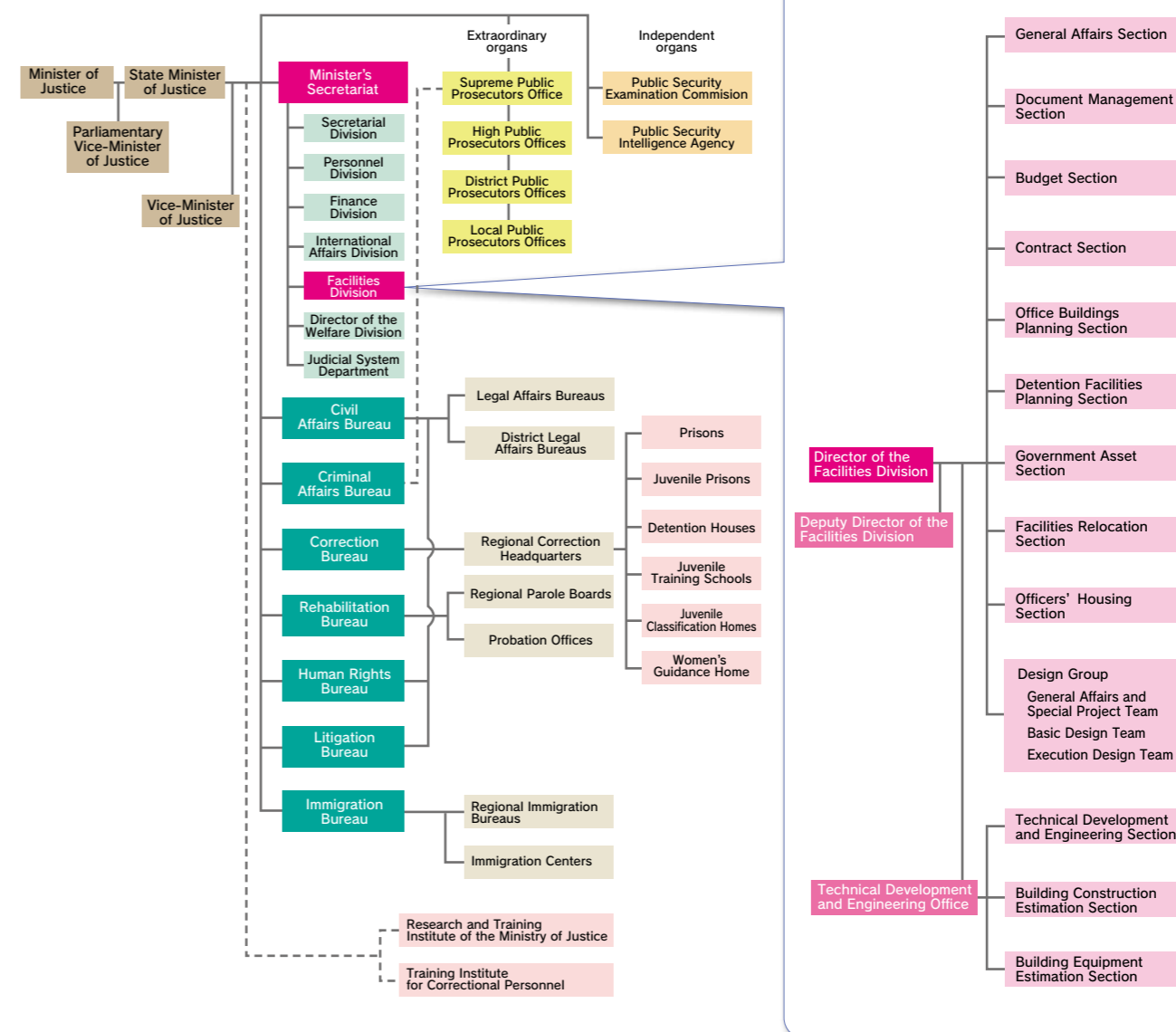
The 6th ACCFA 2017 (Indonesia)



The 7th ACCFA 2018 (Sri Lanka)

The 8th ACCFA 2019 (Japan)

Organization chart

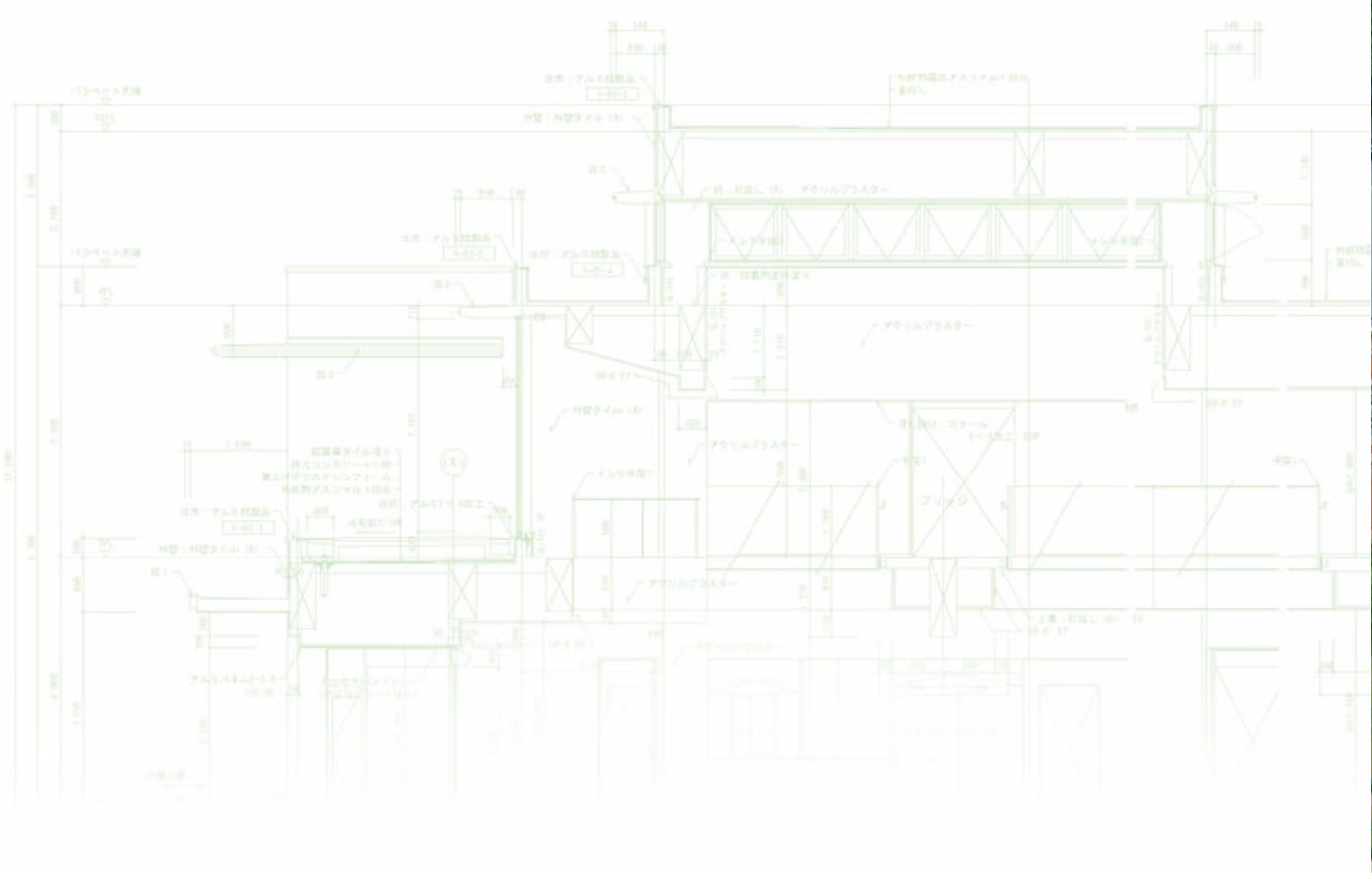


Historical background

- Sep. 1875 Construction and Maintenance Division of the 5th Bureau was founded as a result of the Ministry of Justice organizational reform.
- Feb. 1948 Ministry of Justice was reorganized into the Attorney-General's Office and the Construction and Maintenance Division became the Construction and Property Management Office of the Finance Division, Attorney-General's Secretariat.
- Jun. 1949 The Office became the Construction and Maintenance Division, Accounting Department, Director General's Secretariat, Agency of Justice, which was renamed from the Attorney-General's Office.
- Aug. 1952 The Division became the Construction and Maintenance Division, Accounting Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Justice, as part of the Agency of Justice's reorganization into the Ministry of Justice.
- Jun. 1968 The Division became the Office of Construction and Maintenance Administrator as a result of the administrative reform
- Apr. 1973 The Office became the Construction and Maintenance Division, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Justice, pursuant to the organizational reform again
- Apr. 1997 The Division was renamed the Facilities Division, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Justice.

Affairs under the jurisdiction of the Facilities Division

- (1) affairs concerning the development of facilities related to affairs under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice
- (2) affairs concerning the management and disposal of government assets under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice
- (3) affairs concerning the management and disposal of government assets in the Special Account for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake, which are related to affairs under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice
- (4) affairs concerning housing facilities rented to officials of the Ministry of Justice
- (5) affairs concerning international cooperation for the development of facilities to be used for administration of justice in foreign countries, and coordination of affairs related to international cooperation for the management and operation of these facilities



法務省
Ministry of Justice

Make Our Future Vision Come True Facilities Division

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