

Japan

2015 Country Summary

Recommendations

Japan's GI ranking in Band B places it in the low risk of corruption category. The country's highest risk area is Operations (Band D). To reduce corruption risk, TI suggests the following reforms of the security sector to build integrity.

Enhance International Anti-Corruption Commitments

Japan signed the UNCAC in December 2003, and in 2006 the National Diet of Japan gave approval for its ratification once the appropriate domestic legislations had been enacted. But the National Diet has yet to enact these laws and Japan remains one of only two major global economies yet to do so. Japan has been a signatory to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention since 1999 but the OECD has expressed repeated concern over compliance, particularly in the areas of enforcement, detecting and investigating cases of foreign bribery.

We recommend that the Japanese government recognise the importance of fulfilling these pioneering international anti-corruption conventions, these steps would further serve to validate Japan's significant role in the international arena.

Mitigate corruption risks in military operations

Japan's strong anti-corruption framework for the defence sector and, more specifically, the Self Defense Force's Code of Conduct has underpinned the behaviour of its personnel in military operations. There are currently no formal mechanisms for addressing corruption risks within operational environments or on missions.

We recommend that Japan adopt a comprehensive and detailed military doctrine addressing corruption issues for peace and conflict that is publicly available; provide comprehensive guidelines and staff training on addressing corruption risks, including in contracting, whilst on deployed operations or peacekeeping missions; deploy trained professionals capable of monitoring corruption in the field who regularly report while on mission, these reports could be made available to the public, at least in summary form.

Procurement

Procurement systems are overall strong, with the National Security Strategy driving overall requirements, and a robust system of Tender Board monitoring. But further steps could be taken to reduce the level of single sourcing and risk of collusion.

Scorecard

Political	Defence & Security Policy	Legislative Scrutiny	4
		Defence Committee	4
		Defence Policy Debated	3
		CSO Engagement	2
		International AC Instruments	1
		Public Debate	3
		AC Policy	4
		AC Institutions	3
		Public Trust	2
		Risk Assessments	2
	Defence budgets	Acquisition Planning	4
		Budget Transparency & Detail	4
		Budget Scrutiny	3
		Budget Publicly Available	4
		Defence Income	3
		Internal Audit	3
		External Audit	4
	Other Political Areas	Natural Resources	3
		Organised Crime Links	4
		Organised Crime Policing	3
Intelligence Services Oversight		3	
Intelligence Services Recruitment		2	
Export Controls		3	
Finance	Asset Disposals	Asset Disposal Controls	2
		Asset Disposal Scrutiny	3
	Secret Budgets	Percentage Secret Spending	4
		Legislative Access to Information	2
		Secret Program Auditing	1
		Off-budget Spending in Law	4
		Off-budget Spending in Practice	
	Links to Business	Information Classification	3
		Mil. Owned Businesses Exist	4
		Mil. Owned Business Scrutiny	
Personnel	Leadership	Unauthorised Private Enterprise	4
		Public Commitment	4
		Measures for Corrupt Personnel	3
		Whistleblowing	2
	Payroll and Recruitment	Special Attention to Sensitive Personnel	2
		Numbers of Personnel Known	4
		Pay Rates Openly Published	4
		Well-established Payment System	4
		Objective Appointments	3
	Conscription	Objective Promotions	3
		Bribery to Avoid Compulsory Conscription	
		Bribery for Preferred Postings	
	Salary Chain	Ghost Soldiers	4
		Chains of Command and Payment	4

	Values, Standards, Other	Code of Conduct Coverage	4
		Code of Conduct Breaches Addressed	4
		AC Training	2
		Prosecution Outcomes Transparent	4
		Facilitation Payments	2
Operations	Controls in the Field	Military Doctrine	1
		Operational Training	1
		AC Monitoring	2
		Controls on Contracting	2
		Private Military Contractors	2
Procurement	Government Policy	Legislation	3
		Transparent Procurement Cycle	2
		Oversight Mechanisms	3
		Purchases Disclosed	4
		Standards Expected of Companies	4
	Capability Gap	Strategy Drives Requirements	3
		Requirements Quantified	4
	Tendering	Open Competition v. Single-Sourcing	3
		Tender Board Controls	4
		Anti-Collusion Controls	3
	Contract Delivery / Support	Procurement Staff Training	3
		Complaint Mechanisms for Firms	2
		Sanctions for Corruption	2
	Offsets	Due Diligence	
		Transparency	
		Competition Regulation	
	Other	Controls of Agents	2
		Transparency of Financing Packages	2
		Subsidiaries / Sub-Contractors	0
		Political Influence	2