

令和4年6月17日

検事総長 林 眞 琴 殿

最高検察庁監察指導部長 佐 藤 隆 文

監 察 結 果 報 告 書

令和4年5月11日付けで大阪地方検察庁から報告のありました事案について、最高検察庁監察細則に基づき監察を実施した結果を下記のとおり報告します。

記

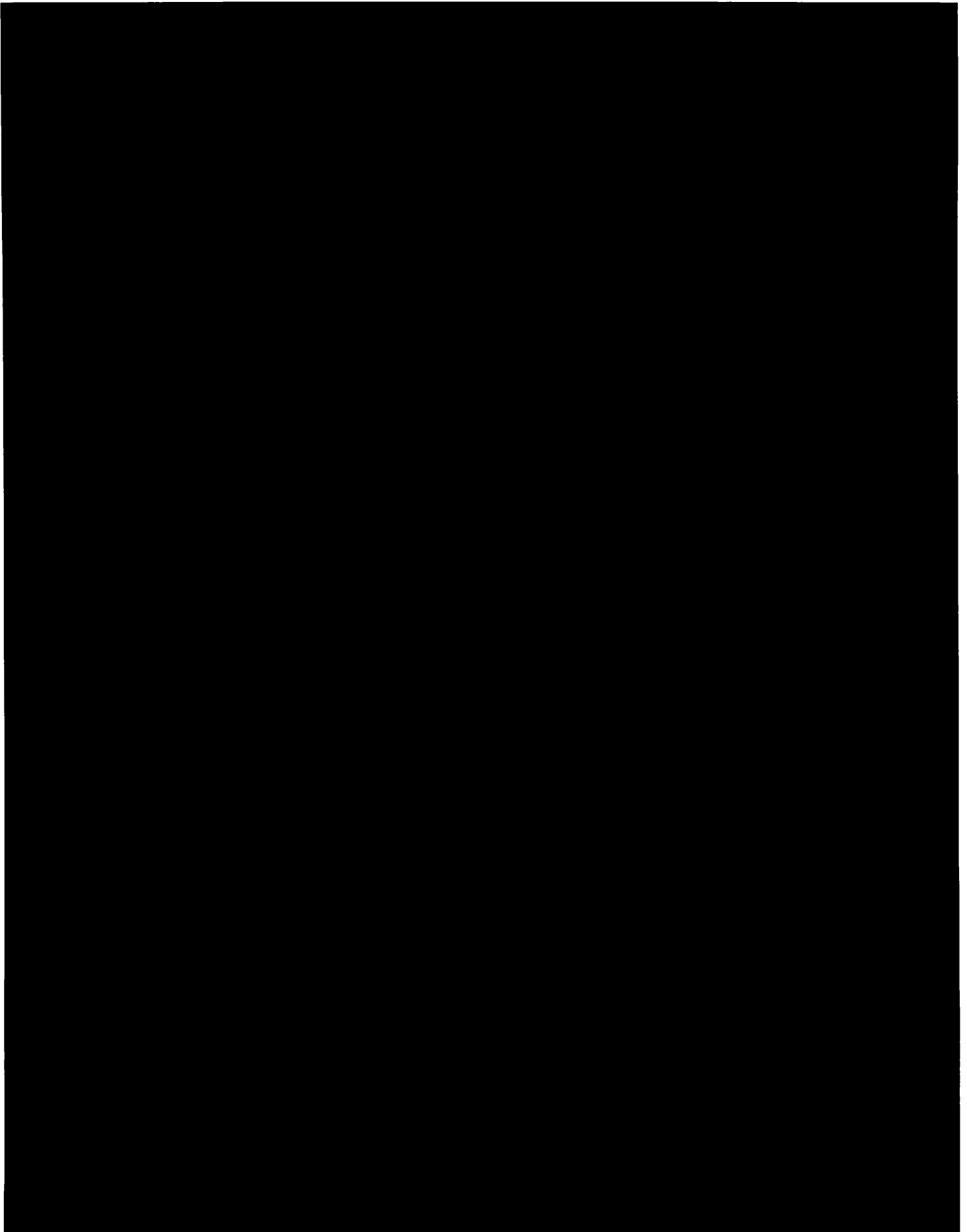
第1 事案の概要

大阪地方検察庁（現東京地方検察庁）検察官検事田淵大輔が被疑者取調べに関して告発された事案（詳細は別添1のとおり）。

第2 監察結果

東京地方検察庁において指導済みであり、更に措置の要はない（詳細は別添2のとおり）。

（令和4年第81号）



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and the need to ensure that the services that are developed are based on evidence of what works. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively for as long as possible.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively for as long as possible; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services that they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following assumptions:

- Older people are a diverse group, and their needs vary.
- Older people are able to live independently and actively for as long as possible.
- Older people are able to access the services that they need.
- Older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2011, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (1998) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out a vision for a society in which older people are able to live independently and actively, and to participate in the life of their communities. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the health and well-being of older people; to support older people to live independently; to promote social inclusion; and to improve the quality of care and support for older people.

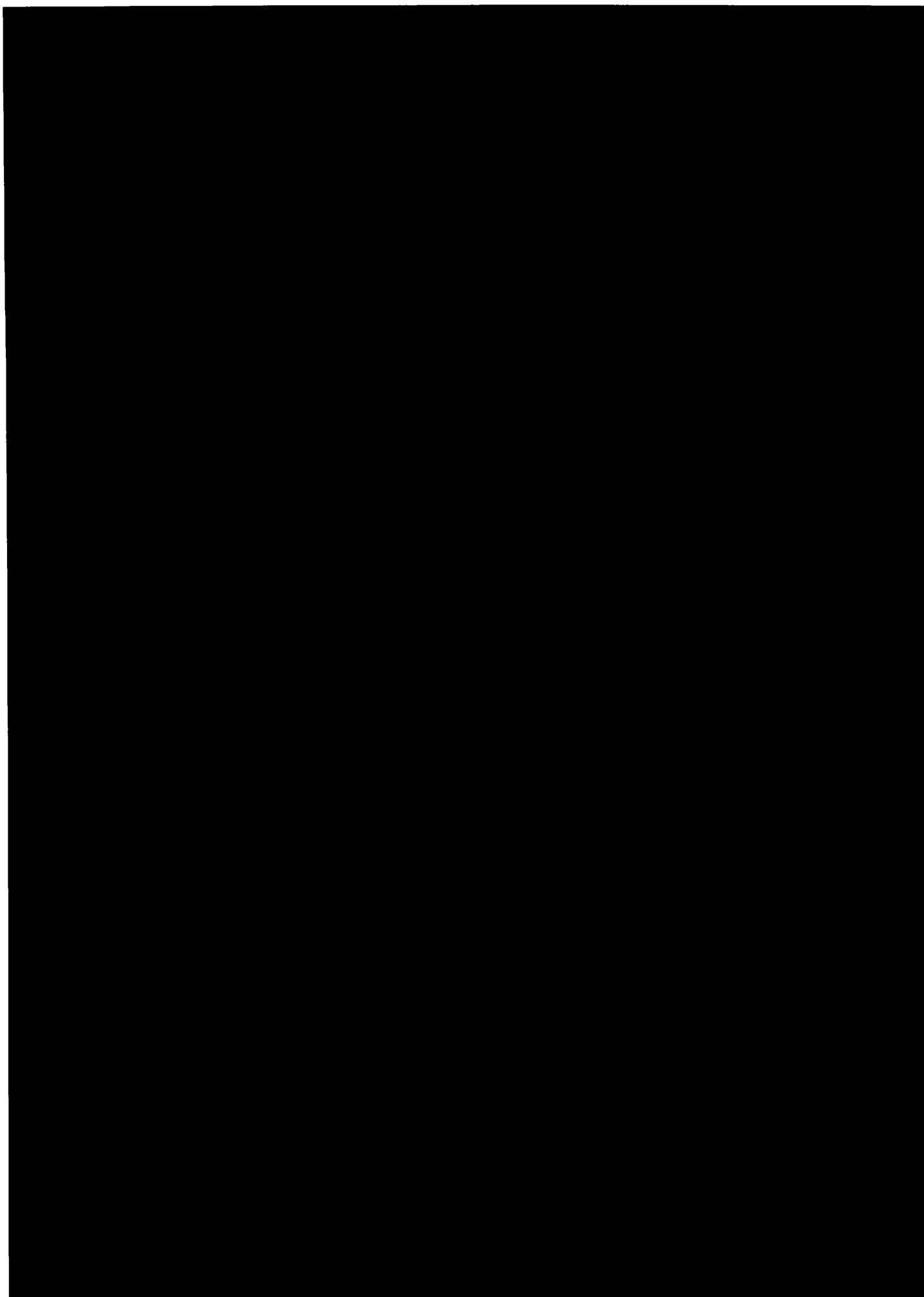
One of the key challenges facing the UK in the 21st century is how to meet the needs of older people in a sustainable way. This is a challenge that requires a multi-sectoral approach, involving government, the private sector, and civil society. The Department of Health (1998) has identified a number of key areas for action, including: improving the health and well-being of older people; supporting older people to live independently; promoting social inclusion; and improving the quality of care and support for older people. These areas are inter-related, and a holistic approach is needed to address them effectively.

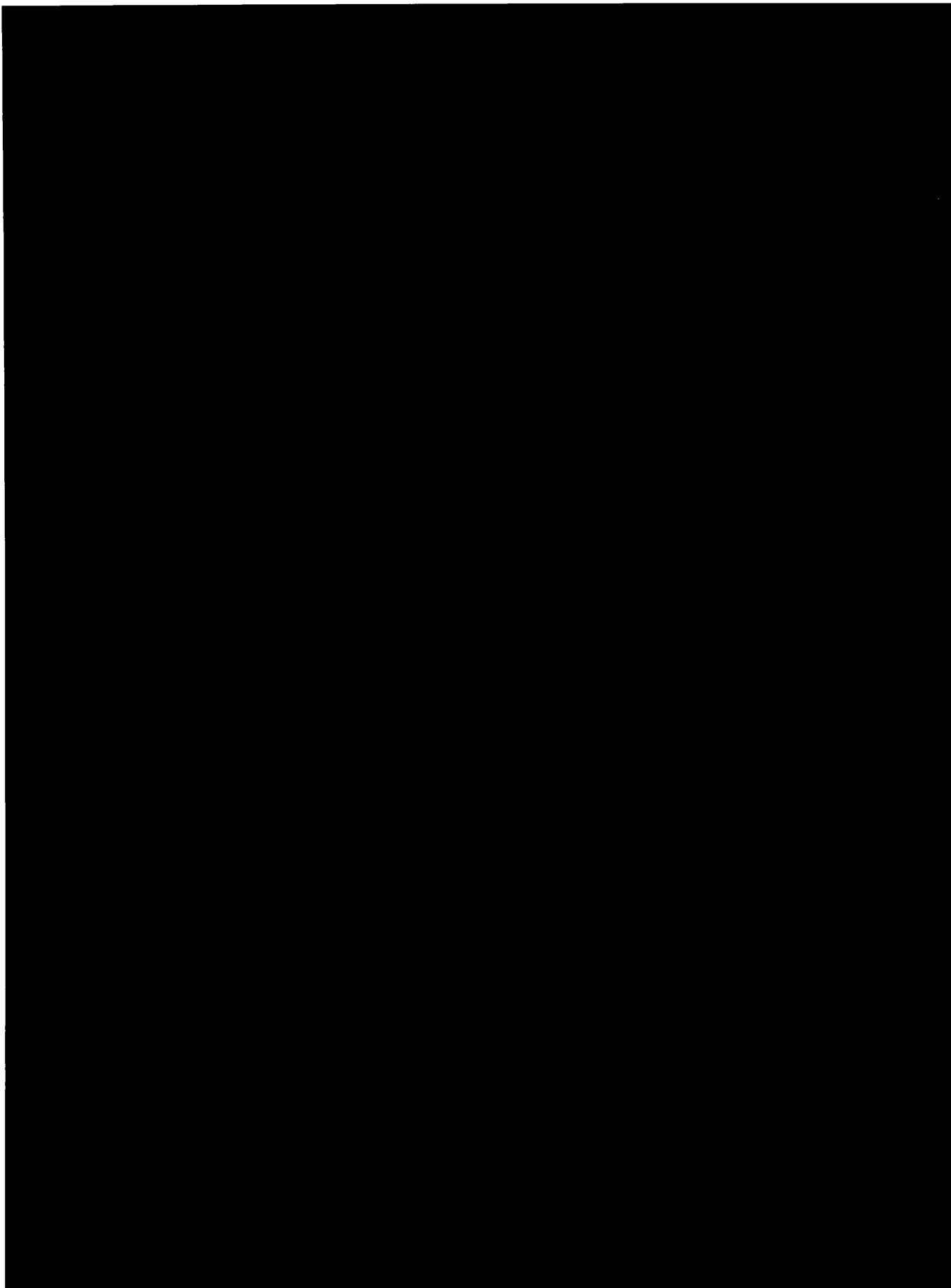
One of the key areas for action is to improve the health and well-being of older people. This involves a range of measures, including: promoting healthy living; preventing illness and disability; and providing timely and effective care and support. The Department of Health (1998) has identified a number of key areas for action in this regard, including: promoting healthy living; preventing illness and disability; and providing timely and effective care and support. These areas are inter-related, and a holistic approach is needed to address them effectively.


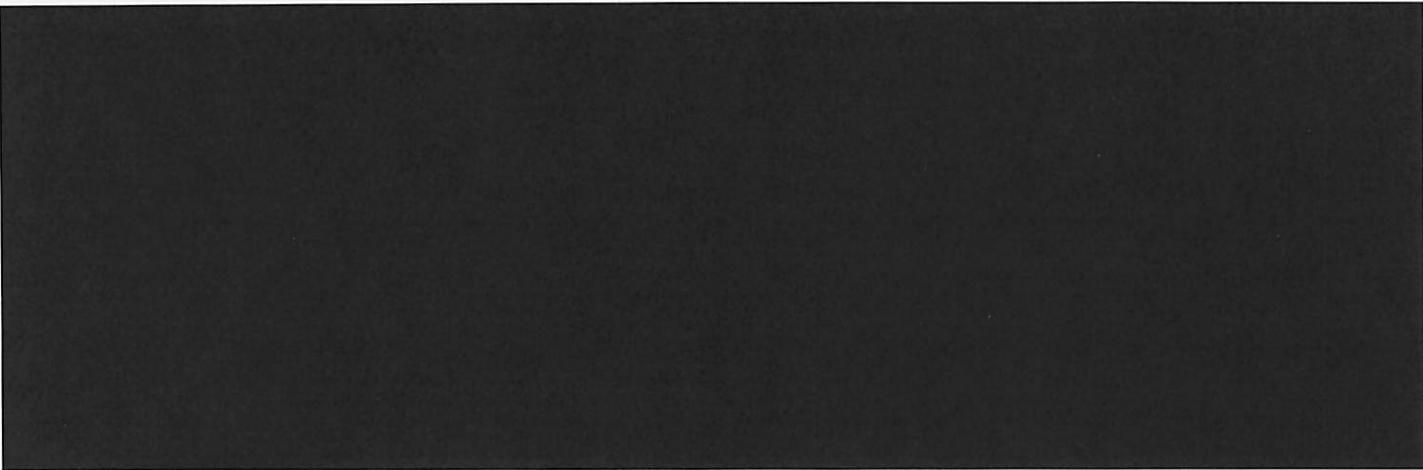
Another key area for action is to support older people to live independently. This involves a range of measures, including: providing housing and financial support; promoting social inclusion; and providing timely and effective care and support. The Department of Health (1998) has identified a number of key areas for action in this regard, including: providing housing and financial support; promoting social inclusion; and providing timely and effective care and support. These areas are inter-related, and a holistic approach is needed to address them effectively.

A third key area for action is to promote social inclusion. This involves a range of measures, including: promoting participation in community life; promoting social networks; and providing timely and effective care and support. The Department of Health (1998) has identified a number of key areas for action in this regard, including: promoting participation in community life; promoting social networks; and providing timely and effective care and support. These areas are inter-related, and a holistic approach is needed to address them effectively.

Finally, a fourth key area for action is to improve the quality of care and support for older people. This involves a range of measures, including: promoting high standards of care and support; promoting transparency and accountability; and providing timely and effective care and support. The Department of Health (1998) has identified a number of key areas for action in this regard, including: promoting high standards of care and support; promoting transparency and accountability; and providing timely and effective care and support. These areas are inter-related, and a holistic approach is needed to address them effectively.







以上のとおり、担当検察官の対応には、不適正な点が認められるところ、現所属庁である東京地方検察庁において担当検察官に対する指導がなされていることから、措置の必要はないものと判断した。

以 上