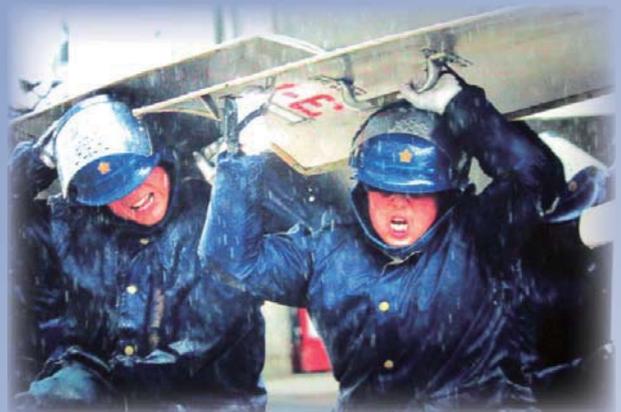




POLICE OF JAPAN



2013

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ORGANIZATION & RESOURCES

1. Responsibilities



Police responsibilities under the Police Act include "protecting life, person and property; preventing, suppressing and investigating crimes; apprehending suspects; traffic enforcement; and, maintaining public safety and order."

The Code of Criminal Procedure states that "when a judicial police official deems an offense has been committed, he shall investigate the offender and evidence thereof." Accordingly, the police are empowered to investigate not only penal code offenses but also all illegal acts punishable under Japan's judicial system. Most cases are investigated by the police and referred to the public prosecutor's office for prosecution. While public prosecutors are also empowered to conduct investigations, their investigations are generally supplementary. The primary duty of the public prosecutor is to determine case dispositions and prosecute defendants.

Several other authorities such as the Japan Coast Guard and the Narcotics Control Department retain investigative powers. Their investigations are generally limited in scope, as authorized by act, and the number of cases is small.

Besides criminal investigations, the police perform many administrative activities to maintain public safety and order applying various acts such as the Road Traffic Act and the Anti-Boryokudan Act.

The police also conduct a wide variety of activities and maintain close contact with local communities to:

- Prevent crimes;
- Handle lost and found articles;
- Give guidance to juveniles;
- Help people in times of disaster;
- Take care of lost children and runaways; and,
- Provide counseling services to help citizens solve their problems.

2. History



Superintendent General
Toshiyoshi KAWAJI

In 1872, the government sent the first Superintendent General Toshiyoshi KAWAJI to Europe to study the police system. He returned the following year and in 1874 established the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department in the Ministry of the Interior. This was the first modern police agency in Japan. The police system was based on a National Police system.

In the process of the democratization of Japan after World War II, the old Police Act, enforced in 1948, had incorporated the system of Public Safety Commission into the police

and had created a structure consisting of national and municipal police with the aim of ensuring democratic management and decentralization of police power.

The old Police Act had an epochal significance in that it had aimed at democratizing the police. However, it had institutional shortcomings such as the existence of a multitude of municipal police forces in parallel with the National Rural Police. This caused several problems.

With a view to retaining the good features of the old act and remedying its institutional shortcomings, the old Police Act was amended in its entirety into the present act in 1954. The National Police Agency was established and the present police system started under the present Police Act.

3. Organization

The Police Act empowers the national government to establish a central police organization to control and supervise prefectural police organizations on matters of national concern. The act also gives each prefecture the authority to carry out police duties to "protect life, person and property" and "maintain public safety and order" within its prefectural jurisdiction. At both the national and prefectural levels, public safety commissions have administrative supervision over the police.

A. National Police Organization

The National Public Safety Commission and the National Police Agency (NPA) constitute Japan's national police organization.

(1) National Public Safety Commission

After World War II, the public safety commission system was introduced under the process of police reform. The main object of the introduction of this system is to ensure the democratic administration and political neutrality of the police under the administrative supervision by the commission which consists of people with good sense.

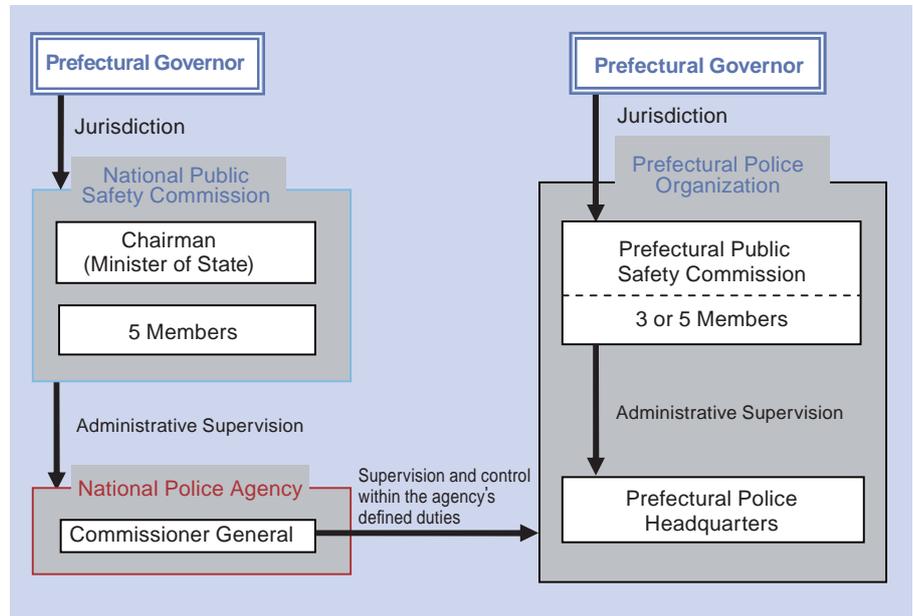
The National Public Safety Commission exercises administrative supervision over the NPA. While the Commission is under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister is not empowered to exercise direct command or control. This ensures the Commission's independence and its political neutrality.

The Commission formulates basic policies and regulations, coordinates police administration on matters of national concern and authorizes general standards for training, communication, criminal identification, criminal statistics and equipment.

The Commission appoints the NPA's Commissioner General and senior officials of prefectural police organizations. The Commission indirectly supervises prefectural police organizations through the NPA.

The Commission consists of a chairman and five members. To make the cabinet's responsibility for the public safety clear, the chairman is a state minister who presides over Commission meetings. Members,

System of Public Safety Commissions



who serve a five-year term, are appointed by the Prime Minister with the consent of both houses of the Diet. They must be persons who have not served as police or prosecutorial officials for the last five years. To ensure political neutrality, no more than two members may belong to the same political party.

To fulfill its duty, the Commission holds a regular meeting once a week, and if necessary, holds additional meetings.

(2) National Police Agency

(a) Organization and Authority

The NPA is headed by a Commissioner General who is appointed or dismissed by the Commission with the approval of the Prime Minister. The Commissioner General, under the administrative supervision of the Commission, administers the agency's operations, appoints and dismisses agency employees and supervises and controls prefectural police organizations within the agency's defined duties

The NPA's duties include:

- Planning and research on police systems;
- National police budget;
- Review of national policies on police;
- Police operations in time of large-scale disasters and disturbances;
- Formulation and implementation of plans for emergency situations;
- Measures against trans-prefectural organized crime;
- Traffic regulation on national highways;
- International criminal investigation assistance;
- Operation of the Imperial Guard;
- International emergency relief activities;
- Police training;
- Police communications;
- Criminal identification
- Criminal statistics;
- Police equipment;
- Standards of recruitment, duties and activities of police personnel;
- Coordination of police administration; and,
- Inspection.

(b) Organizations Attached to the National Police Agency

NPA-attached organizations include the National Police Academy, the National Research Institute of Police Science and the Imperial Guard Headquarters.

The National Police Academy provides training to senior police officers and carries out academic research. It has nine training departments, including Community Safety, Criminal Investigation, Traffic, and Security Training Departments. Experts in

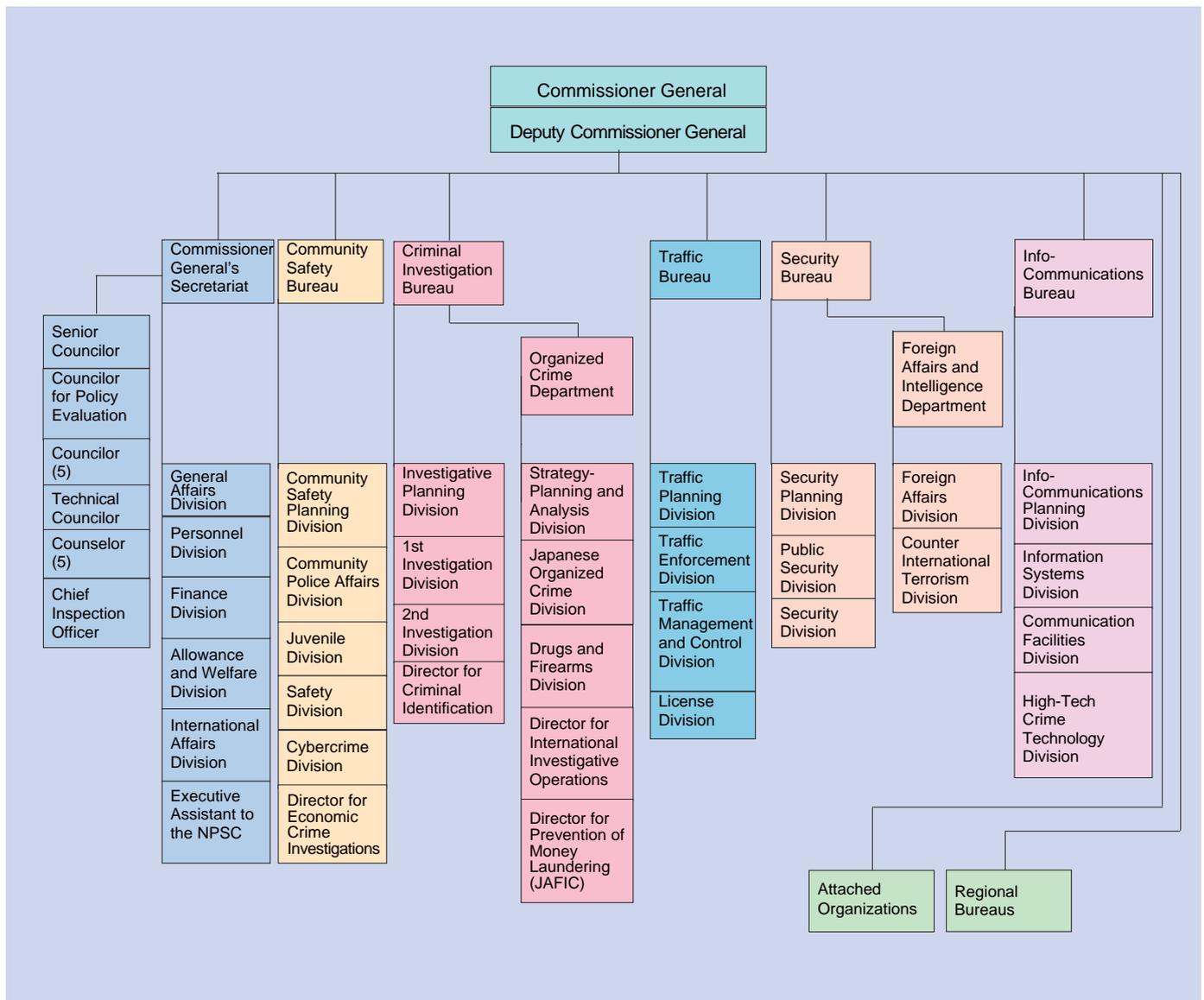
each department serve as instructors or researchers. Academy sub-units that provide advanced and expert training and conduct research are: the Highest Training Institute for Investigation Leaders, the Research and Training Center for International Criminal Investigation and Police Cooperation, the Police Policy Research Center, the Police Info-Communications Research Center, the Police Info-Communication Academy, and the Research and Training Center for Financial Crime Investigation.

The National Research Institute of

Police Science conducts research in forensic science and applies the results of such research in the examination and identification of evidence collected during police investigations. It also conducts research on juvenile crime prevention and traffic accidents. The Institute's seven departments are: General Affairs; First, Second, Third and Fourth Forensic Science; Criminology and Behavioral Sciences; and, Traffic.

The Imperial Guard Headquarters provides escorts for the Emperor, Empress, Crown Prince and other

Organization of NPA (2012)



Imperial Family members. It is also responsible for the security of the Imperial Palace and other Imperial facilities. It consists of the Imperial Police Administration, the Imperial Security and the Imperial Escort departments.

(c) Regional Police Bureaus

Regional Police Bureaus (RPB) are subordinate to the NPA. There are seven RPBs nationwide. They are located in major cities of each geographic region. Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department and Hokkaido Prefectural Police Headquarters are excluded from the jurisdiction of RPBs.

Headed by a Director General, each RPB exercises necessary control and supervision over and provides support services to prefectural police within its jurisdiction, under the authority and orders of NPA's Commissioner General.

Attached to each RPB is a Regional Police School that provides police personnel with education and training required for staff officers as well as other necessary education and training.



National Police Academy

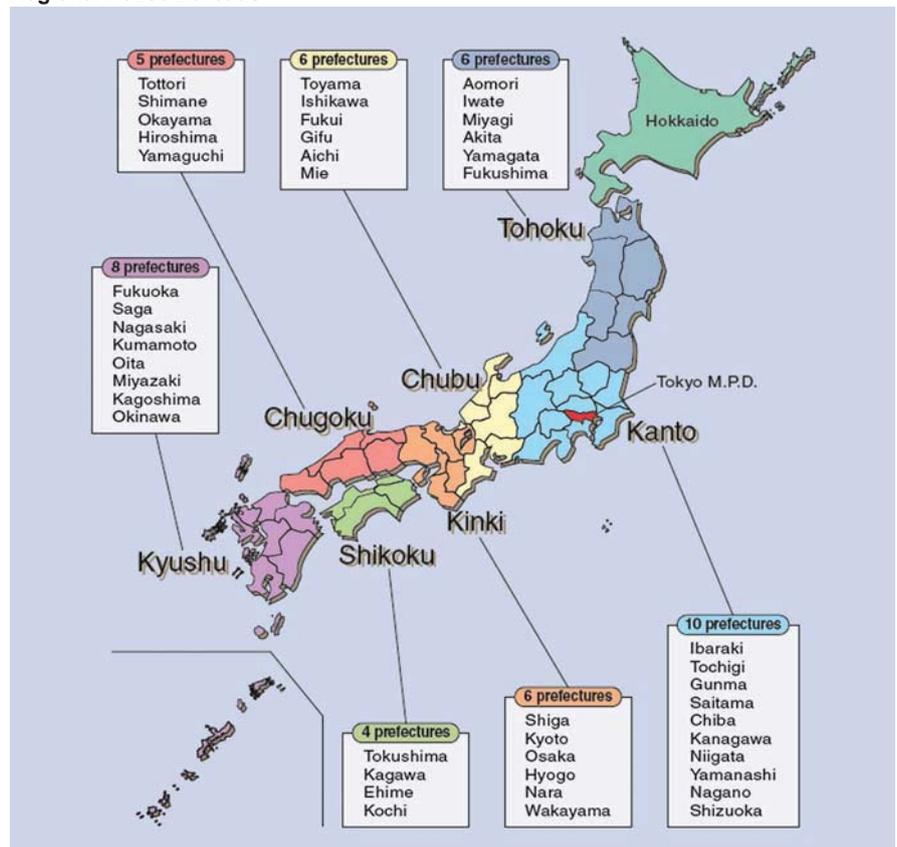


National Research Institute of Police Science



Imperial Guard Headquarters

Regional Police Bureaus



B. Prefectural Police Organization

The Police Act requires that each prefectural government has its own police organization to carry out police duties within its jurisdiction. The Prefectural Public Safety Commission and Prefectural Police Headquarters constitute the police organization.

(1) Prefectural Public Safety Commissions

Prefectural Public Safety Commissions (PPSC) are under the jurisdiction of elected prefectural governors. PPSC exercise administrative supervision over the prefectural police by formulating basic policies and regulations for police operations. They are also authorized to issue administrative licenses for amusement businesses, firearm possession and driving permits; however, neither PPSC nor prefectural governors nor elected assemblies may supervise individual cases or specific law enforcement activities of the prefectural police.

Large PPSC have five members, while others have three. Members are appointed from those who have not served as a police or prosecutorial official within five years of appointment by the prefectural governor with prefectural assembly's consent and serve a three-year term. The members then elect their chairman among them. A majority of the PPSC members may not belong to the same political party.

(2) Metropolitan Police Department and Prefectural Police Headquarters

(a) Organization and Authority

The local police force of Tokyo is the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), while all other prefectures have Prefectural Police Headquarters (PPH). The MPD and PPH, though the names and the procedures of appointing their heads are slightly different, have identical functions and authorities with respect to their jurisdictions. The MPD is headed by the Superintendent General, and the PPH are headed by chiefs. They are responsible for all police operations and personnel. While PPSC exert administrative supervision over the MPD and PPH, they may not interfere in individual police operations.

The Superintendent General of the MPD is appointed and dismissed by the National Public Safety Commission, with the approval of the Prime Minister after obtaining the consent of the Tokyo Metropolitan Public Safety Commission. PPH chiefs are appointed and dismissed by the National Public Safety Commission with the consent of their PPSC.

(b) Police Stations, Police Boxes and Residential Police Boxes

The MPD and the PPH divide their territory into districts, each under the jurisdiction of a police station headed by a station chief. As operational units at the front lines, police stations perform their duties in close contact with the local community.

Police boxes (Koban) and residential police boxes (Chuzai-sho) are subordinate units of police stations and are located in sub-districts of

the station. They are the focal points of community police activities and serve as the "Community Safety Center" for local residents.

They play the leading role in the maintenance of the safety of local communities through links with the people and local government bodies. To permit them to successfully fulfill this role, Japanese police strive to provide them with the infrastructure they require.

(c) Relations Among Prefectural Police Organizations

Although each PPH (including MPD) is independent, when large-scale incidents occur within a single prefecture or crimes cross prefectural borders, other prefectural police forces and the NPA render assistance when requested. In addition, PPH can extend their authority (generally up to 15 km beyond its border) to cope with incidents occurring on or near prefectural boundaries. A PPH can also exercise its authority in other prefectures to such an extent as necessary for protecting the life, persons and property of the prefecture's residents and maintaining the public safety of the prefecture.

4. Human Resources

A. Authorized Strength

The NPA and the prefectural police are staffed with police officers and Imperial guards, clerical and technical officials, and other necessary personnel.

As of 2012, the total strength reached approximately 293,500 personnel. The NPA total is about 7,700: 2100 police officers, 900 Imperial guards and 4,800 civilians. Prefectural police total is about 285,700: 257,400 police officers and 28,400 civilians. Nationwide, there are about 17,700 female police officers and about 12,000 female civilians.

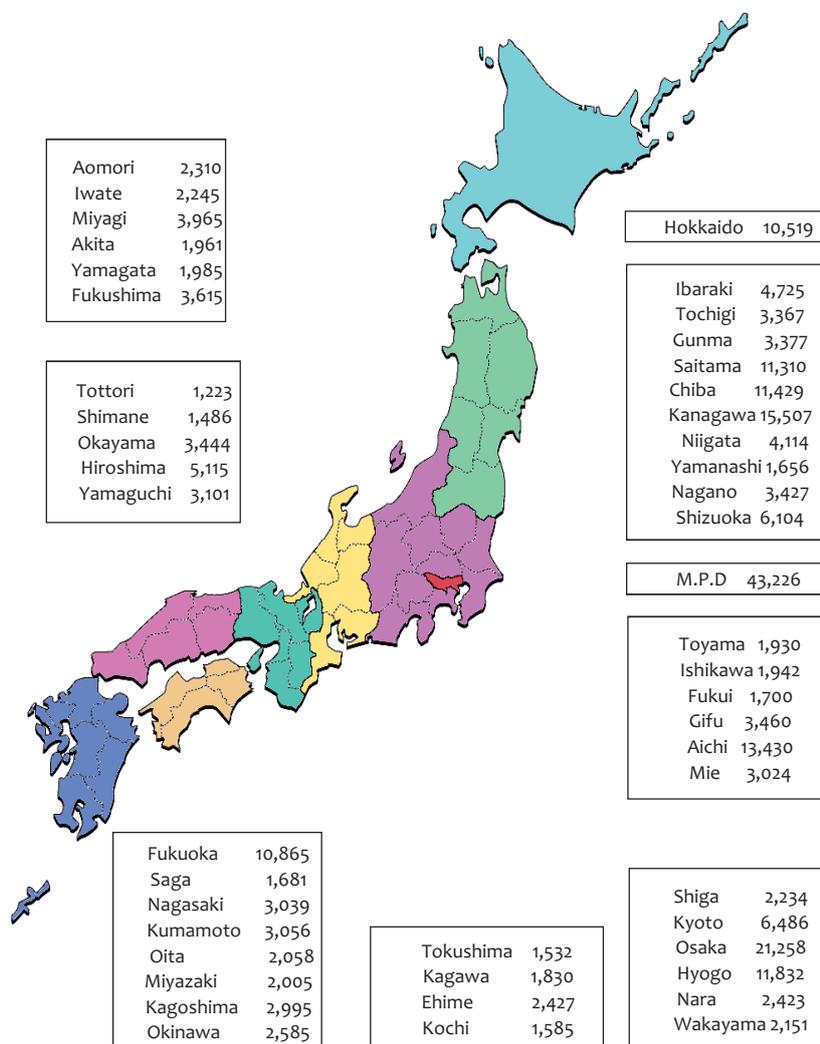
Female police officers are expected to play a greater role in various fields of police activities. Their characteristics and competence are indispensable for the improvement and promotion of assistance to the victims of crime, especially to the victims of sex crimes, and to cope with newly emerging threats, such as stalking, domestic violence and child abuse. The police, therefore, are making every effort to promote measures to improve the working environment for female police officers, including the introduction of a babysitter system in contract with private enterprises.

B. Rank

Police officers are divided into nine ranks: Superintendent General, Senior Commissioner, Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Superintendent, Chief Inspector, Inspector, Sergeant, Senior Police Officer, Police Officer.

The NPA Commissioner General holds the highest position of the Japanese police. His title is not a rank but rather denotes his position as head of the NPA. On the other hand,

Authorized Strength of Prefectural Police (2012)



the MPD Superintendent General represents not only the highest rank in the system but also assignment as head of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department.

In order to integrate and coordinate the prefectural police, prefectural police officers who hold the rank of Assistant Commissioner or above are national government employees. At present, 628 Assistant Commissioners and above are assigned to prefectural police.

C. Promotion

The police promotion process differs according to rank. Promotion up to Chief Inspector is based on written examination and professional accomplishment. In each case, knowledge, skill, and experience are taken into consideration. Promotion to Superintendent or above is based on an evaluation of ability, experience and work record.

D. Pay and Welfare

Because police work is inherently dangerous, police officers are paid under a special pay scale. Their ini-

tial salary in the case of high school graduates is, on average, approximately 15% higher than that of administrative service personnel.

Police officers who engage in dangerous or difficult duties, such as criminal investigation, traffic control and vehicle patrols, are also paid special allowances.

E. Recruitment

Recruitment procedures of NPA police officers differ from those of the Prefectural Police Headquarters. The NPA recruits from those who have passed the National Public Service Examinations conducted by the National Personnel Authority. These officers are assigned either to the NPA or the PPH as key members.

PPH applicants are administered an exhaustive written examination by Prefectural Personnel Authorities in cooperation with the PPH. In 2011, nationwide, about 125,600 persons took the examination; about 14,700 passed. Different examinations are given in accordance with the applicant's educational background, high school or university graduates, and each recruited separately.

PPH interviews those who pass the written examination. Final selections are made based on an assessment of an applicant's ability and adaptability to the rigor of police duties. University graduates account for 69% of the successful applicants.

F. Educational Training

(1) Educational Training for New Recruits

Newly recruited prefectural police officers undergo an initial training program consisting of pre-service training course, on-the-job training, pre-service progress course, and the actual exercise course.

Educational training for high school graduates is 21 months (15 months for university graduates).

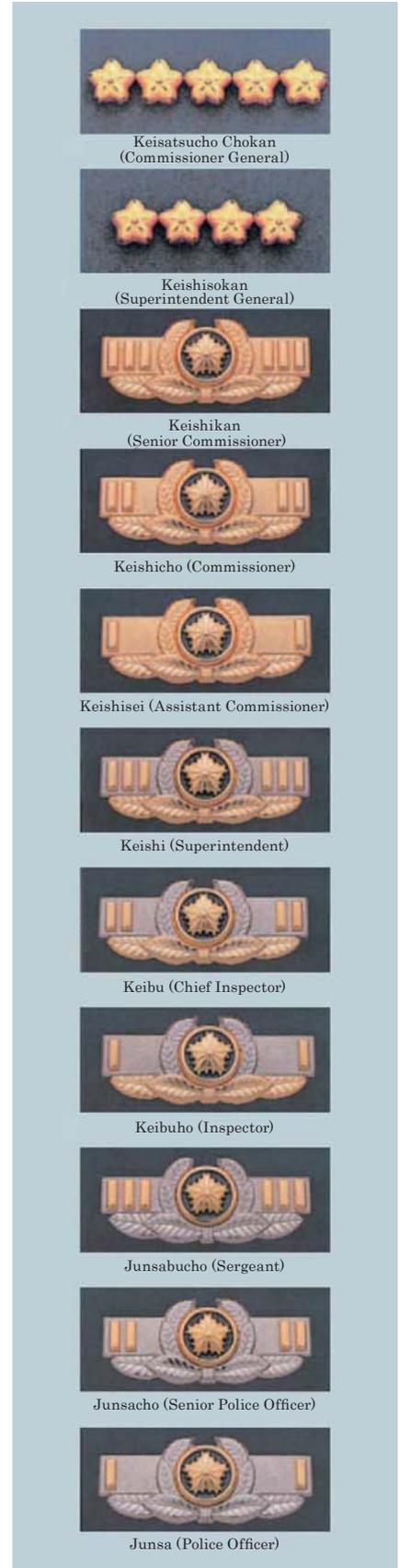
High school graduates first attend a ten-month pre-service training course at the prefectural police school (6 months for university graduates). During the course, they acquire basic community policing knowledge and skills.

After graduation, they are assigned to a police station for 3 months of on-the-job training under instruction of a senior officer.

Then, they return to the police school for a three-month progress educational training program to cultivate character, improve professional legal knowledge and hone their understanding and skills in community policing (2 months for university graduates).

Thereafter, they are assigned to a police station, where they perform their actual duties for 5 months in the police box, receiving instruction by a senior officer (4 months for university graduates).

Commissioner General's Insignia and Police Ranking Insignia



(2) Educational Training upon Promotion and Higher Level Training

When promoted, police officers receive educational training suited for their new rank.

Newly promoted Sergeants and Inspectors receive educational training to acquire the knowledge and skills to perform their new duties at a regional police school. (6 week course for police sergeants, 8 week course for assistant police inspectors)

Additionally, those who are promoted to Chief Inspectors enter the National Police Academy in Tokyo for a four-month educational training program to develop management skills, leadership, and practical abilities to serve as the section chief of a police station.

The National Police Academy also provides educational training for superintendents designated for assignments as the chief of a police station. This is the highest-level educational training course available for police officers.

As the affiliated organizations of the National Police Academy, the Highest Training Institute for Investigation Leaders trains Chief Inspectors and above in leadership, management skills, advanced techniques and technologies concerning criminal investigation, and the Research and Training Center for International Criminal Investigation and Police Cooperation provides both foreign language training for Japanese police officers and training course for police officers from other countries.

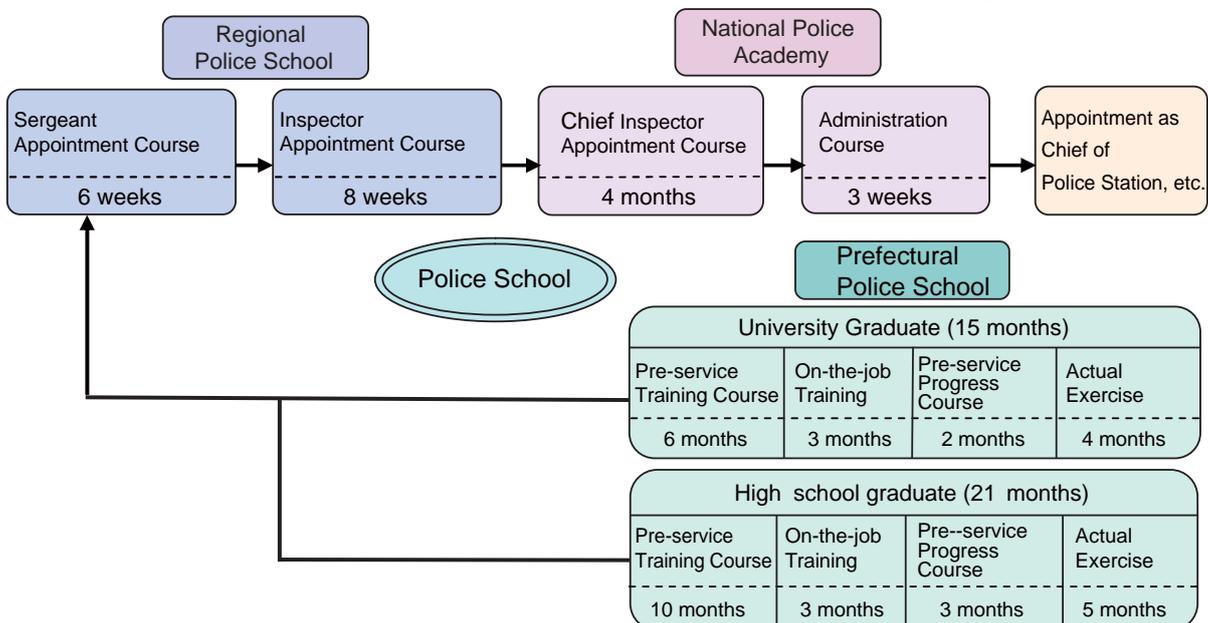


(3) Martial Arts and Shooting

When police officers are attacked or resisted by suspects, they must be able to control the situation and apprehend the suspects with minimum force. For that reason, police officers are required to attain a high level of skill in judo, kendo, arrest techniques and shooting. Due to their proficiency in martial arts and shooting, Japanese police officers often achieve outstanding records in domestic and international competitions.



Police Training System (since 2007)



5. Budget

The police budget consists of a national budget and prefectural budgets.

The national government covers expenses to operate the NPA, directly appropriated expenses for PPH activities of national significance, and subsidies to supplement PPH budgets.

A prefectural government pays all expenses to operate its prefectural police, excluding the direct appropriation from the national treasury. However, with the exception of personnel expenses for superintendents and lower ranking officers, the prefectural police budget can be supplemented by national government subsidies.

A. Direct Appropriation from the National Treasury

The following are the major expenses directly appropriated by the national government for use by the prefectural police:

Salaries and allowances for senior superintendents and above;

Expenses for police school training, including maintenance and management of training facilities;

Expenses for the maintenance and management of police communications and telephone charges for police telephone lines;

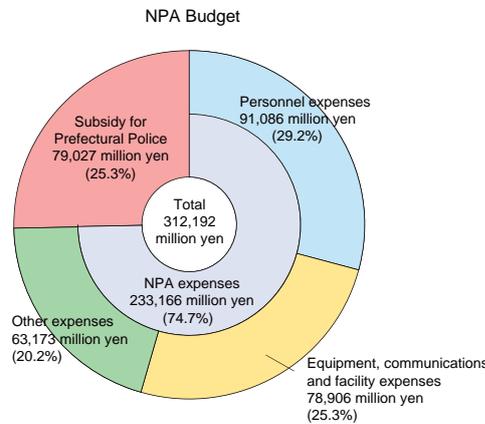
Expenses for the purchase and maintenance of police equipment such as police vehicles, boats and helicopters;

B. Appropriation by Prefectural Government

Prefectural governments appropriate the following funds for use by the prefectural police:

Salaries and allowances for su-

Police Budget in FY (2011)



perintendents and lower ranking officers, as well as other personnel expenses including uniforms;

- Expenses for crime prevention;
- Expenses for general criminal investigative activity;
- Expenses for traffic police; and,
- Expenses for police facilities

6. Equipment

A. Police Vehicles

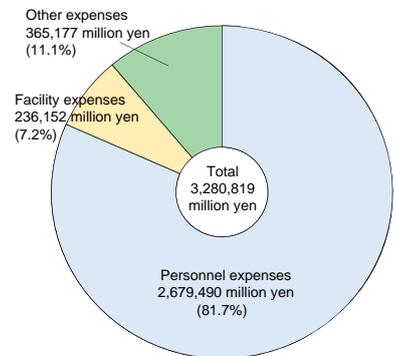
Police vehicles, as the core of the mobile police force, take on the task of responding to daily occurrences of crimes and accidents as well as street patrolling and other activities.

About 42,500 police vehicles are deployed to police stations, police boxes (Koban), and residential police boxes (Chuzai-sho) throughout the country.

B. Police Boats

As a mobile police force on the water, police boats are deployed to major ports, remote islands and lakes, where they are used for water patrol and control of illegal immigration, smuggling and poaching. Ranging from 5 to 23 meters in length, there are about 170 police boats nationwide.

Total Budget of 47 PPHs



C. Police Helicopters

As a mobile police force in the air, police helicopters are extensively used for traffic control surveillance, pursuit of suspects, rescue and disaster relief. A total of 81 small and medium-sized helicopters are being operated in 47 prefectures nationwide.



7. Support for Crime Victims

A. Support for Victims by the Police

The police are promoting the support for crime victims, based on the Crime Victims Support Act, which was implemented in January 1981.

Based on the act, the Guideline on Crime Victims Support was stipulated in October 2008 by the National Public Safety Commission to achieve the appropriate and effective implementation of crime victim support by the prefectural police and private victim support groups. The following are the examples of measures for supporting crime victims by the police:

1) The Benefit System for Crime Victims

Under this system, the national government makes benefit payments to victims and bereaved families of victims of serious crimes.

2) Provision of Information to Crime Victims

Police departments have prepared a pamphlet called the Brochure for Crime Victims. Police officers distribute these pamphlets and explain

their content including the process of investigation and outlines of support systems when they interview victims.

3) Reduction of the Burden on Victims

Police officers are required to take as much care as possible not to cause a victim to incur secondary victimization when contacting them in the investigative process.

The education, according to the rank and occupational field, is conducted to spread this view.

Furthermore, police stations have made available rooms that are furnished, lighted, and decorated in a manner that allows victims to answer questions in a relaxed mood. In addition, police officers, according to the victim's necessity, provide them with support including escorts to a hospital or court.

4) Counseling System

To help alleviate emotional injury of victims, police departments have established counseling systems in which they dispatch police officers with expertise in counseling and work together with psychiatrists and psychologists.

5) Securing Victim Safety

In order to prevent re-victimization, the police are implementing proper measures based on the Re-victimization Prevention Guideline.

B. Cooperation with Private Organizations for Victims

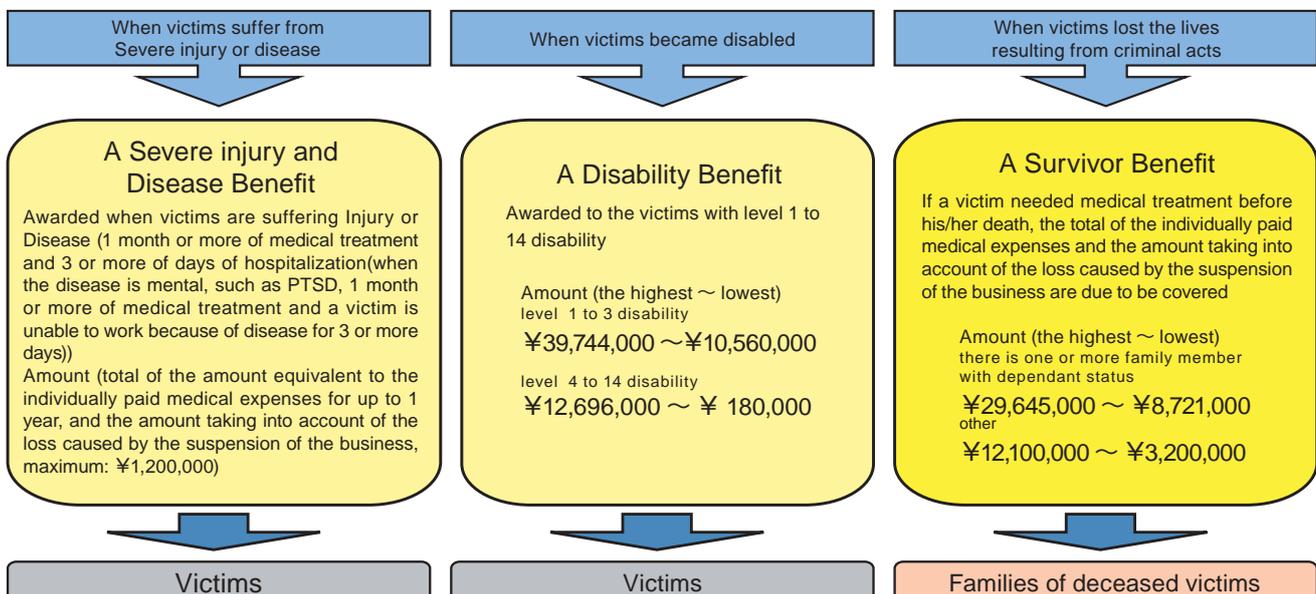
The Crime Victims Relief Foundation was established with donations from police officials and the general public across Japan in May 1981.

The Foundation provides various types of support to crime victims and their families, such as scholarships to bereaved children.

In addition, private victim support groups have been established in various areas recently (48 groups in 47 prefectures in November 2012). These groups conduct activities including counseling, escorts to a hospital or court, and public awareness-raising.

In order to achieve the recovery from victimization, it is essential that the police and private groups work together. Therefore, the police provide these groups with victim's information including name, address and an outline of the crime when it is necessary.

Benefit System for Crime Victims



COMMUNITY SAFETY

1. Community Police

A. Community Police Officer

Community police officers maintain constant vigil day and night, every day of the year. Through on-the-street watch, neighborhood patrols and routine home visits, community police officers stay in direct contact with citizens. Their actions ensure the safety and peace of community life by preventing crimes, apprehending criminal suspects, controlling traffic, offering juvenile guidance, protecting lost children and inebriates, and counseling citizens in trouble.

B. Koban System



Japan's safe and peaceful community life is maintained by the Koban system. The Japanese Koban system is composed of about 6000 police boxes (Koban) and about 7000 residential police boxes (Chuzai-sho). A Koban is staffed by a relatively small number of police officers (3-5 officers), and also a Chuzai-sho is usually staffed by a single officer.

Japan has adopted and kept the Koban system because police are expected to maintain the safety and security of the residents' lives by preventing crimes and accidents through police activities in the areas. Since community police officers are always visible on the streets, this system not only prevents local crimes but also makes residents feel the existence of police nearby. In addition,

the deployed police officers should fully grasp the security situation of the area, take opinions, requests and concerns of residents into consideration, and cooperate with the local governments.

The Koban system has attracted a great deal of attention worldwide. Singapore has adopted the system and other countries appear to be moving in the same direction.

C. History of Koban System



In the Meiji Era (1868-1912), Japan rapidly built the modern nation state. Under this process, Japan introduced the modern police system. Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department that was established in 1874, introduced the original system of police box (Koban), and this system was adopted by other prefectures. Furthermore, the government ordered the prefectures (except for Tokyo) to establish residential police boxes (Chuzai-sho) in 1888. Subsequently, they have developed into the current Koban system.

D. Community Police Activities

(1) Vigilance at the Koban

Vigilance at the Koban and Chuzai-sho is maintained by standing watch in front or sitting watch inside, enabling police officers to respond immediately to any incident.

While keeping a constant watch, they perform a myriad of routine tasks, such as receiving crime reports from citizens, handling lost and found articles, counseling citizens in trouble and giving directions.

(2) Patrol



Outside their Koban and Chuzai-sho, police officers patrol their beats either on foot, by bicycle or by car. While on patrol, they gain a precise knowledge of the topography and terrain of the area, question suspicious-looking persons, provide traffic guidance and enforcement, instruct juveniles, rescue the injured, warn citizens of imminent dangers and protect lost children and inebriates.

(3) Routine Visits to Home and Work Place



Community police officers assigned to Koban and Chuzaisho periodically make routine visits to houses and offices on their beat. During these visits they give advice on crime and accident prevention, listen to residents' concerns and welcome suggestions for improvement of police services. They also inquire about the family composition and how to contact the resident in an emergency.

(4) Community Activities

To prevent juvenile delinquency and contribute to the sound growth of youth, community police officers volunteer off-duty to teach boys and girls various sports, such as judo and kendo, and cultural activities including painting, calligraphy and tea ceremony. They also participate in various community gatherings to establish strong lines of communication with community residents.

(5) Counseling Services for Citizens

Community police provide counseling on juvenile issues, consumer victimization, drug abuse, organized crime intervention in civil affairs and traffic accidents. They also receive requests and complaints concerning the police themselves.

In 1990, each PPH established a "General Counseling Office." Furthermore, the police initiated a na-

tionwide telephone line exclusively for counseling services.

(6) Koban (Chuzaisho) Liaison Council

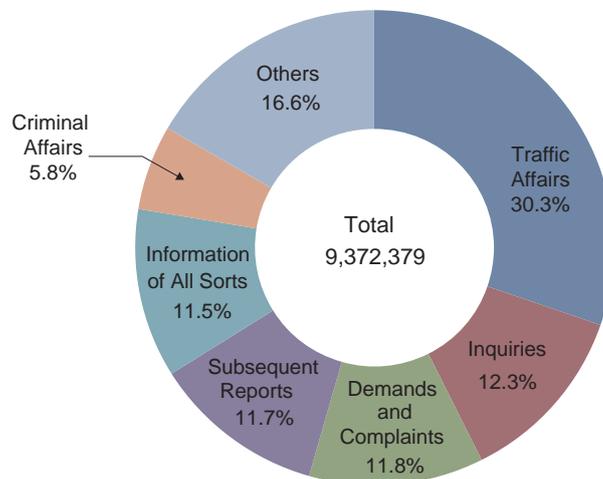
There are about 13,000 Koban (Chuzaisho) Liaison Councils nationwide. Each council consists of community residents from various walks of life. Council members express opinions, make requests, and study and discuss community issues with the police to promote community safety activities.

E. Mobile Units of Community Police

Radio-equipped patrol cars are deployed at each PPH, police station, Koban and Chuzaisho. Police officers use them for routine patrol and rapid response. These cars remain in constant radio contact with their police station and the communications command center of the PPH. When an emergency is reported, this rapid response capability plays a major role in the quick resolution of such incidents.

Also, community police deploys boats and helicopters.

Types of "110" Call (2011)



F. Emergency Response "Dial 110"

(1) Communications and Command Center (CCC)

Reacting to emergency calls such as "Dial 110", CCC in each PPH dispatches police officers at Koban and Chuzaisho, patrol cars, and other mobile police units.

(2) Current State of "Dial 110"

The number of "Dial 110" calls has increased annually. In 2011 the police received about 9million calls nationwide, about 5% increase compared to a decade ago. This means that on any given day the CCC receives a call about every 3.4 seconds. (Refer to Police Info-Communications on page 35 about Communications Command System.)

2. Crime Prevention

Although 2002 was the worst year on record since 1945 with 2,850,000 known crimes, to the present (2011), the number has decreased by half as a result of various kinds of crime prevention measures by the police. However, the function of neighborhoods as crime deterrent has deteriorated by weakened community solidarity and widespread anonymity of urban life.

In such a situation, the police are making efforts to promote a “society in which crimes hardly occur”, as well as to deter the occurrence of crime.

A. The law-abiding mentality and the strong ties in society

We must not overlook even the slightest offenses and must urge deep regrets for the offenses. These efforts will nourish people's law-abiding mentality. Also, we must strengthen the ties in society by a variety of efforts which support those people who feel isolated or alienated from society.

B. Creation of layers of voluntary activities in crime prevention



Activities by Volunteer Groups

Voluntary activities in crime prevention have involved many citizens and have rapidly developed into a national movement to secure community safety. The number of groups engaged in crime prevention activities has recently increased and

amounted to about 45,700. The police regard these groups as partners indispensable for deterring crimes and offer the following assistance:

- To provide regional safety information
- To provide necessary implement for activities
- To provide the way of activities through the joint patrol with the police, the crime prevention seminar and so on

C. Promotion of Safe and Secure Urban Planning which takes Crime Prevention into Consideration

The police are promoting a safe and secure urban planning which takes crime prevention into consideration in order to create a safer society where people can feel secure and live without fear of falling victim to crime. For example, this promotion includes the installation of secu-

rity lights and security cameras, and landscaping that does not impede visibility.

D. Encouragement of sound growth of community safety industry

The police are encouraging sound growth of the industry of community safety, especially private security businesses, for they play a major role in creating a society in which crimes hardly occur.

Number of Amusement Businesses (2007-2011)

Classification \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Category No. 1 (cabarets, etc.)	4,080	3,668	3,379	3,128	2,933
Category No. 2 (bars, restaurants, etc.)	67,352	67,330	67,034	66,009	65,313
Category No. 3 (nightclubs, etc.)	541	512	486	467	442
Category No. 4 (dance halls, etc.)	241	232	216	197	187
Category No. 5 ※ See Note 1	8	7	16	4	3
Category No. 6 ※ See Note 2	5	4	23	3	3
Total	72,227	71,753	71,154	69,808	68,881
Category No. 7	28,256	26,974	26,104	25,262	24,465
Mah-jong houses	14,555	13,920	13,343	12,687	12,054
Pachinko parlors	12,039	11,800	11,722	11,576	11,392
Others	1,662	1,254	1,039	999	1,019
Category No. 8 (game centers, etc.)	8,652	8,137	7,662	7,137	6,648

Note 1. A business which runs coffee shops, bars, or other facilities, and serves its customers food and drink, and the lighting in these facilities is not brighter than ten lux (excluding the businesses defined in Items 1 through 3).

Note 2. A business which runs coffee shops, bars or other facilities, and serves its customers food and drink, and the inside of these facilities cannot be easily seen from outside and is not more than five square meters in size.

3. Sound Growth of Amusement Business

A. Current State of Amusement Business

Eating and drinking establishments (cabarets and bars) and amusement business (pachinko parlors and game centers) provide the general public with entertainment opportunities. However, there is a continuing concern that these establishments might corrupt public morals and hamper the sound development of youth, unless properly operated. The police, through enforcement of the Act on Control and Improvement of the Amusement and Entertainment Business, give guidance to and assert the necessary control over amusement business to aid them in offering legitimate services.

B. Elimination of Boryokudan from the Amusement Business

In some cases, Boryokudan (organized crime groups) appear to remain involved in amusement business, causing interference with the legitimate operation of the business. The police have been tackling Boryokudan by strictly cracking down on illegal activities of Boryokudan. Initiatives to eliminate Boryokudan are also being carried out since the enactment of the Act on the Prevention of Wrongful Acts by a member of Organized Crime, such as holding seminars for business operators on resisting Boryokudan.

4. Control of Offenses Related to Public Morals

A. Prostitution

Websites and advertisements in weekly magazines are often used by prostitution brokers to solicit prostitution. Some bar and restaurant opera-

tors also exploit women by forcing them into prostitution.

B. Illegal Sales of Obscene Pictures

There are a number of sales of DVDs containing obscene images. In addition, the distribution of obscene pictures through personal computer communication networks has also become an issue.

C. Illegal Gambling

Illegal gambling offenses are committed in so-called "casino bars" where card and roulette games are played. Many illegal horse and bicycle race bookmaking offenses have also been cleared.

D. Trafficking in Persons

Trafficking in persons refers to a crime committed by organized criminal groups aimed at bringing foreign women or others to be forced into prostitution or labor. The police have strictly cracked down on traffickers in cooperation with organizations such as the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice, by enforcing the relevant laws such as the Penal Code, the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, the Anti-Prostitution Act and the Employment Security Act. Additionally, the police are exchanging information and working with relevant foreign authorities, foreign embassies in Japan, counseling centers for women, and NGOs in order to prevent trafficking attempts and protect foreign women involved in trafficking cases. Since October 2007, the police have operated the "Anonymous-report Hot Line," which receives information of crimes such as trafficking under anonymity from the public.

In 2011, a total of 25 trafficking cases were cleared, which involved prostitutions, foreign employment

and other offenses. 33 people such as brokers were cleared and 25 people including 12 Thais were confirmed to be involved in these cases.

E. Control of Offenses Related to Employment of Foreign Workers



While the number of illegal immigrants has decreased, it is found that the way an illegal visit is disguised as a legal one has become more malicious and sophisticated. Brokers who act as recruiting agents for foreign workers and employers contribute to this problem. The police are tightening control on criminal brokers and employers through vigorous enforcement of the relevant laws such as the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act.

5. Countermeasures against Economic Crimes

A. Investment Fraud and Commercial Transaction Scam

Every year, many consumers and investors fall prey to sly fraud schemes such as fraudulent investment schemes soliciting large cash deposits with the promise of high returns and a guaranteed principal. Illicit door-to-door sales are another example of illicit commercial practice that tries to benefit from consumers. The police are cracking down on such illegal commercial practice and have been requesting financial insti-

tutions to freeze bank accounts used for receiving the proceeds of illegal transactions. In an effort to enhance the awareness of consumers and protect them from illicit commercial practices, the police are continuing to promote public awareness and enlightenment in every available medium, such as posters, leaflets and the Internet.



Seized illicit medicines



A poster promoting public awareness on investment fraud

B. Illicit Medicines

There are a number of sales of illicit medicines which potentially have health risks through the Internet. There are a quite a few foreign-based websites which are advertising illicit medicines. The police are cracking down on the illegal transaction advertisement and manufacturing of such products. Furthermore, the police are requesting Internet service providers and foreign authorities to shut down the websites advertising illicit medicines.

C. Loan Sharks

The loan sharks problems came to be recognized as a serious social issue around 2002. Since 2003, the police have reinforced its enforcement measures and have established intensive crackdown headquarters in the Prefectural Police. Preventive measures are taken in accordance with the Program to Remedy Multiple Debt Problems. In addition, the police are requesting financial institutions to freeze bank accounts used by loan sharks and are requesting Internet service providers to shut down the websites advertising illegal money lending.

D. Intellectual Property Rights Crimes

The violation of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) continues to be an issue. Examples of IPRs violation include distribution of illegally copied business software and music data on the Internet using file exchange software, and transactions of counterfeit products on the web sites. These counterfeit products are mostly smuggled from China and Asian countries.

The police investigate these cases and request Internet service providers and foreign authorities to shut down the websites advertising counterfeit goods.

6. Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency and Sound Development of Youth

A. Current Status of Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile Penal Code Offenders

In 2011, the number of juvenile Penal Code offenders (aged 14 to 19) and juvenile violent, larceny and intellectual crime offenders decreased from the preceding year.

The number of juvenile Penal Code offenders in 2011 was 77,696, decreased by 8,150 (9.5%) from the previous year, and the ratio to the population (the number of juvenile Penal Code offenders per 1,000) was 10.7, 1.1 points decrease from the preceding year.

The ratio of juvenile Penal Code offenders to the total number of Penal Code offenders is 25.4%, 1.2 points decrease from the previous year. And 57.5% of the total number of street crimes such as snatchings, muggings was committed by juveniles.

B. Current Status of Juvenile Victimization

(1) Penal Code Offenses Victimizing Juveniles

In 2011, the police recognized 228,025 Penal Code offenses that victimized juveniles, an 11.0% decrease from the previous year. By category, felonious offenses stand at 962, a 7.1% decrease, violent offenses at 12,010, a 6.5% decrease, and larceny offenses at 198,793, an 11.2% decrease over the preceding year.

(2) Offenses Harmful to Juvenile Welfare

In 2011, a total of 7,332 juveniles were victimized in welfare offenses, a decrease of 0.1% from the preceding year. Categorized by school and employment, high school students lead the list of victims, followed by junior high school students.

(3) Child Prostitution and Child Pornography

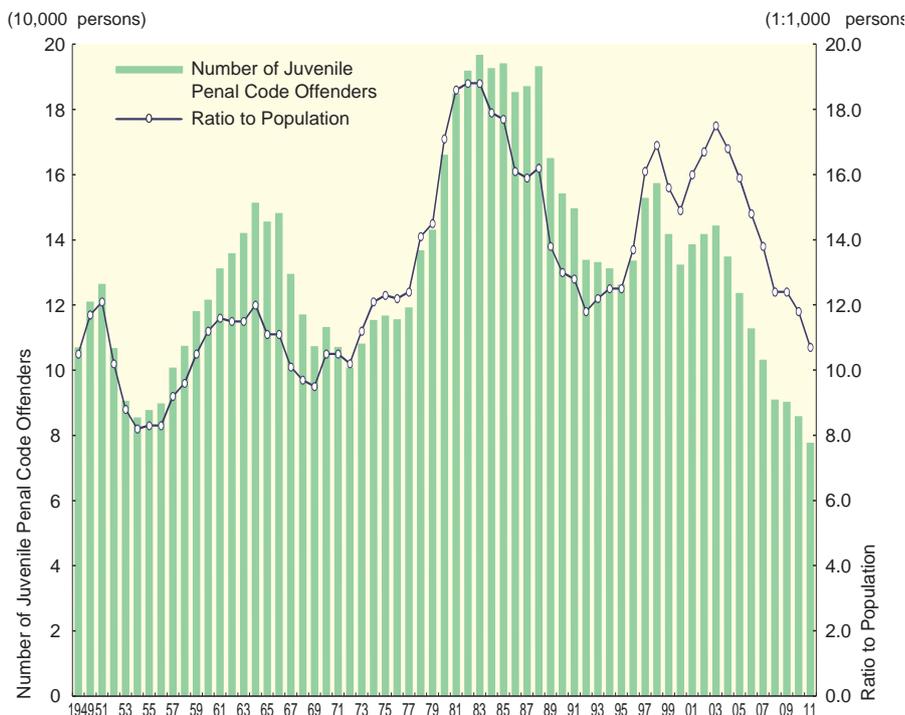
Child prostitution and child pornography are matters of international concern and are grave concerns in protection of children's rights and development of youth.

The Act on Punishment of Activities Relating to Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and the Protection of Children was enacted and became effective in 1999. The Act was revised in 2004 and punishes distribution of child pornography through electromagnetic records etc.

In 2011, the total number of persons arrested in violation of this act was 1,678 for 2,297 offenses. For child prostitution, 662 persons were arrested in 842 cases, including 207 persons (31.3%) in 230 cases (27.3%) involving the use of on-line dating services and 54 persons (8.2%) in 86 cases (10.2%) involving the use of telephone dating services. For child pornography, 1,016 were arrested in 1,455 cases, including 725 persons (71.4%) in 883 cases (60.7%) involving the use of the Internet. The number of cases arrested using P2P file sharing software was 368, an increase of 135.9% from the previous year.

In 2011, the number of victimized children under the age of 18 in child prostitution was 619, a decrease of 16.5% from the previous year. In 2011, the number of victimized

Number of Juvenile Penal Code Offenders(1949-2011)



children under the age of 18 in child pornography was 600, a decrease of 2.3% from the previous year.



Seized articles of a child pornography offense

Due to the above serious situation regarding child pornography offences, in June 2009, the National Police Agency (NPA) formulated 'the Strategic Programme to Combat Child Pornography' which focuses on 3 issues such as the investigation, the prevention of distribution and the support for victims in order to promote the comprehensive measures.

The NPA strengthened its structure in April 2010 by newly establishing the Office against Child Sexual

Exploitation and the Image Analysis Section, etc.

The NPA is further promoting various measures for elimination of child pornography in cooperation with relevant ministries and agencies, based on the "Comprehensive Measures to Eliminate Child Pornography" formulated by the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime in July 2010.

(4) Child Abuse

Child abuse such as violence against children by their parents is one of the biggest social problems in recent years.

The number of abuse cases cleared by the police in 2011 reached 384 and the number of offenders was 409, an increase of 32 (or 9.1%) and an increase of 24 (or 6.2%) over the preceding year. The number of victimized children was 398, an increase of 38, at 10.6% over the previous year. Out of these, 39 children were killed.

The police are making every effort to prevent and detect such kinds of cases through various police activities. At the same time, when incidents are recognized as crimes, the police immediately take appropriate actions against them and conduct counseling services for victimized children with the Juvenile Support Centers as the central figure. Furthermore, the police give advice and guidance to the children's parents in cooperation with the Child Counseling Center and other related authorities.

C. Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency and Promotion of Sound Youth Development

(1) Various Preventive Measures against Juvenile Delinquency

The police, in cooperation with community juvenile police volunteers, are making every effort to detect juvenile delinquents at an early stage and provide guidance in a timely manner through on-the-spot protection and guidance activity in crime-prone areas like entertainment districts and amusement parks.

In addition, the police not only contact juveniles who are likely to offend again but support them for recovery through counseling activities, home visits, participation in community service, setting to work etc. Also by educating the community about the factors in juvenile delinquency, the police endeavor to grow a tendency to support juveniles.

Furthermore, in order to enrich the systematic and expert support to juvenile delinquents and their families and to strengthen assistance to minors harmed by crime, Juvenile Support Centers are established in each prefectural police headquarters as specialized organizations for juvenile protection and guidance staffed with juvenile guidance officials as key fig-

ures. They promote various schemes in proportion to each community's condition and situation, such as forming a network with juvenile police volunteers and school authorities.



A scene of support for recovery by farming

(2) Clearing up the Environment Surrounding Juveniles

In an effort to clean up the social environment for the protection of juveniles, the police, in cooperation with the community, relevant organizations and public authorities, are trying to apply appropriate measures to shut out the influences of Boryokudan and control the flow of information on sex by sex-oriented entertainment establishments.

In addition, the internet environment for juveniles has deteriorated recently. Therefore, the police are making efforts to clean up the Internet through the implementation of cyber-patrol and promotion of filtering, and requesting the internet industry to provide self-restriction and other measures to protect children.

(3) Protection of Juvenile Victims

Juvenile guidance officials provide continuous counseling services to juvenile victims of crime, such as bullying and child abuse, in order to help them cope with the psychological effects.

(4) Counseling Activities for Juveniles

The Young Telephone Center is a



A Scene of juvenile counseling

service provided by the police that offer counseling for juveniles. The corner is staffed by experienced juvenile guidance officials and counseling specialists, who provide necessary advice and guidance to troubled youths. In 2011, the police handled 67,391 juvenile consultation cases.

D. International Cooperation (Countermeasures against Sexual Exploitation of Children)

A collective action by the international community is necessary to counter sexual exploitation of children.

G8 Justice and Home Affairs Ministers approved the project "Reinforcing the Internet Fight Against Child Pornography" at the meeting in Munich in May 2007. The "Concluding Declaration" that includes the fight against sexual exploitation of children was approved at the meeting in Tokyo in June 2008. "The Risk to Children Posed by Child Pornography Offenders" was approved at the meeting in Rome in May 2009.

At the G8 Summit of Deauville in May 2011, the G8 Declaration on Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy was adopted where leaders "called upon all stakeholders to combat the use of Internet for trafficking in children and for their sexual exploitation."

The NPA is exchanging information with foreign investigative authorities, making arrangements for international cooperation in criminal investigation, and strengthening col-

laborative relationships through participating in the ICPO International Child Sexual Exploitation Database, committing to international efforts such as promoting the G8 Roma/Lyon Group project, "Support for Victims of Child Sexual Exploitation" which compiles the best practices of support measures for child victims of sexual exploitation, and holding the Conference on Child Prostitution/Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Southeast Asia since 2002.

7. Countermeasures against Cybercrime

A. Situation of Cybercrime

The number of cybercrime offenses cleared in 2011 was 5,741, a decrease of 1,192 (17.2%) from the previous year.

(1) Crimes Using Network

The number of crimes using network (crimes which in its process require access to the info-communications network), cleared in 2011 was a record high of 5,388, an increase of 189 (3.6%) from the previous year.

(2) Violation of Unauthorized Computer Access Act

The number of Unauthorized Computer Access Act violation cleared in 2011 was 248, a decrease of 1,353 (84.5%) from the previous year.

The Unauthorized Computer Access Act was amended in March 2012. By this amendment, the penalty of unauthorized computer access was toughened and obtaining or storing other person's ID/passwords and phishing were newly regulated.

(3) Status of Police Consultations Concerning Cybercrime

The number of consultations regarding cybercrimes and related matters,

in 2011 was 80,273, an increase of 4,463 (5.9%) from the previous year.

B. Countermeasures against Illegal and Harmful Content on the Internet

The overflow of illegal and harmful contents on the Internet has caused various incidents including crimes against children in Japan. To deal with such problems, since June 2006, the "Internet Hotline Center Japan" (IHC) funded by the NPA, has dealt with illegal or harmful contents on the Internet. The number of the reports IHC received in 2011 was 176,254, an increase of 298 (0.2%) from the previous year.

Also, NPA and IHC provide information on child pornography for the entity that makes and administrates the list of URLs of child pornography sites.

On the basis of this list, some Internet Service Providers voluntarily started blocking these sites in April 2011.

C. International Cooperation

In order to tackle the increasing threat posed by cybercrime, international forums such as the G8 High-Tech Crime Subgroup and conference of ICPO have addressed this issue. The NPA places a high priority on these discussions.

The G8 24/7 High-Tech crime network, which is available 24 hours a day, has been established since 1997 among G8 countries and other countries. The Cybercrime Division and High-Tech Crime Technology Division of the NPA are the contact points of this network.

Trends in the Number of Cybercrime Offenses Cleared and Consultation

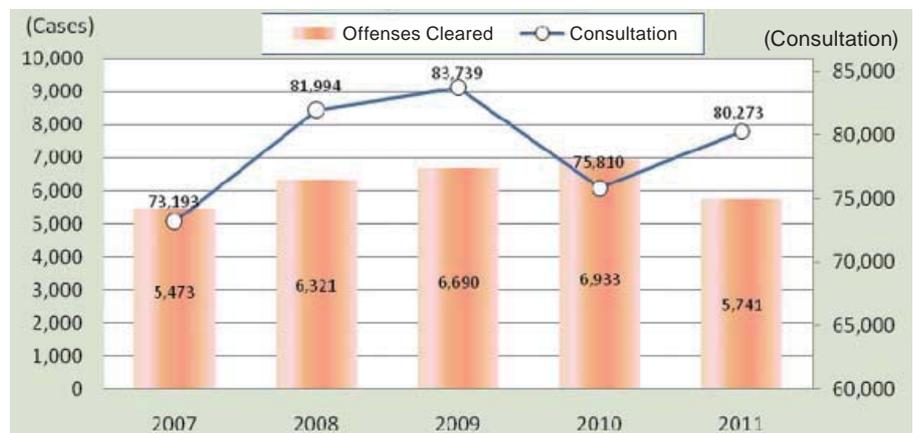


Chart: Function of Internet Hotline Center Japan



CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

1. Crime Situation

A. Number of Penal Code Offenses

In 2011, there were 1,480,765 Penal Code offenses reported to the police.

In 2011, the police cleared 462,540 Penal Code offenses, a decrease of 34,816 cases or 7.0%; arrested 305,631 persons, a decrease of 16,989 persons or 5.3% from the previous year (See Appendix 2).

B. Trends of Recent Crimes

(1) Decrease in Number of Reported Penal Code Offenses

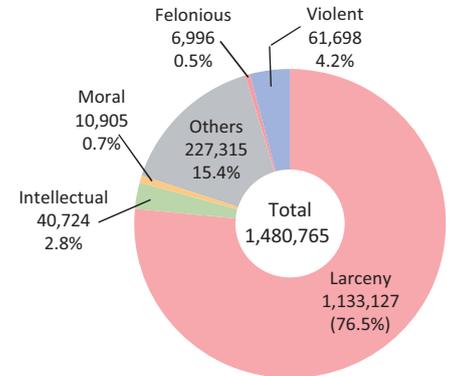
The number of reported Penal Code offenses was recorded at post-war highs for seven consecutive years from 1996 to 2002 but it began declining in 2003. In 2011, it was 1,480,765, a decrease of 105,091 cases or 6.6% from the previous year. However, despite the decline, the figure has remained at a level that far outstrips that of the roughly 1.2 million offenses per year seen from the mid-1960s to the mid-1970s,

and the situation remains serious.

(2) Trends by Type of Offense

In 2011, the number of reported larceny offenses, the most commonly reported offenses in Japan, was 1,133,127, a decrease of 80,315 cases or 6.6% from the previous year. The number of reported intellectual offenses was 40,724, a decrease of 3,623 cases or 8.2% from the previous year. And reported street crimes such as purse snatching and vehicle theft also decreased.

Number of Penal Code Offenses Known to the Police



unique or uncommon products or material found at a crime scene is becoming much more difficult.

C. Measures to Upgrade Investigative Ability

In addition to the diversification of recent criminal activity, the police are faced with more difficulty in obtaining witness cooperation and forensic evidence at crime scenes. There is growing apathy among big city dwellers that are less likely to come forward as witnesses and less cooperative when contacted for information by police officers. Also with the advent of mass production of consumer goods, tracking down suspects based on geographically

Faced with these relatively new investigative obstacles, the police are examining alternative approaches in trans-prefectural investigations, developing expertise in new investigative methods and are involved in the development and international exchange of advanced forensic science techniques. Also, the police are actively researching ways to promote crime prevention awareness and cooperation within the citizenry.

Major Efforts to Improve Investigative Ability

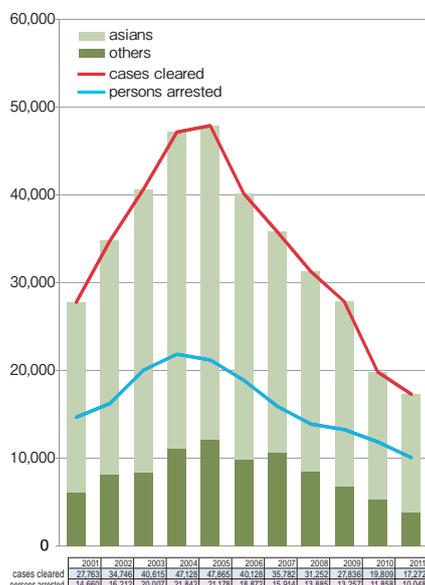


Furthermore, the SAIBAN-IN(lay judge) system commenced in 2009. This is a system where members of the general public who have been selected participate in criminal trials of certain serious crimes and determine the sentence, including whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty, together with professional judges. To correspond to this new system, the police have been conducting a thorough gathering of objective evidence by promoting investigation that utilizes modern technologies in order to enable the lay judges who do not have legal expertise, to make proper determination of the case. In addition, the police are promoting the simplification of investigation documents as well as appropriateness of the investigation itself.

D. Current Situation of Crimes Committed by Foreign Visitors

In 2011, the number of cases cleared totaled 17,272 (a decrease of 2,537 or 12.8% from the previous year) and the number of arrestees totaled 10,048 (a decrease of 1,810 or 15.3% from the previous year). Crime by foreign visitors has become

Crimes Committed by Foreign Visitors



globalized. The current globalization of crime has the following characteristics: infiltration of transnational crime groups into Japan, multinationalization of group members, and growth in illicit transnational activities across the globe.

As part of its efforts to address such cross-border crimes, the Japanese police have taken various tactics such as:

- Organizational reform
- Improve capability to collect, share and analyze information
- Strengthen cooperation in investigation
- Strengthen cooperation among concerned organizations in Japan
- Construct global and international cooperation

2. Fight Against Organized Crime

A. Organized Crime Groups (Boryokudan)

Active membership in the Boryokudan peaked in 1963, with approximately 184,100 members. Since then, active membership was on a steady decline until 1987 when it once again started showing signs of growth. With the implementation of the Act on Prevention of Unjust Acts by Boryokudan (Anti-Boryokudan Act) in 1992, this growth trend was halted and the number of Boryokudan members began to decline. In recent years, the number of active membership has been approximately at the same level. As of the end of 2011, Boryokudan membership stands at about 70,300 with 32,700 regular members and 37,600 associates.

(Note: Boryokudan —anti-social groups indigenous to Japan— are commonly referred to as "Yakuza" and are defined by Act as "any organization likely to facilitate its mem-

bers to collectively or habitually commit illegal acts of violence.")

Boryokudan groups pose an enormous threat to civil affairs and corporate transactions. They are causing felonious crimes using firearms in turf wars. They are also committing a variety of crimes to raise funds by invading the legitimate business community and pretending to be engaged in legitimate business deals. They do this either through companies which they are involved in managing or in cooperation with other companies.

B. Comprehensive Measures Against Boryokudan

To interdict and counter Boryokudan activity, the Japanese police are engaged in a strict crackdown on illegal activities; effective enforcement of the Anti-Boryokudan Act; campaigns to alienate them from society.

The Japanese police are also targeting on the largest Boryokudan group, the Yamaguchi-gumi, especially the Koudou-kai, the core group of the Yamaguchi-gumi, in order to weaken the Boryokudan as a whole.

(1) Strict Crackdowns on Illegal Activities

In 2011, the Japanese police arrested 26,269 Boryokudan members in 54,098 cases.

The Act on Punishment of Organized Crime, Control of Crime Proceeds and Other Matters (Anti-Organized Crime Act) was implemented in February 2000. With regards to the application of this act to Boryokudan in 2011, the Japanese police applied Article 3 (aggravated penalty) to 6 cases, Article 10 (concealment of crime proceeds) to 43 cases, Article 11 (receipt of crime proceeds) to 38 cases.

The Japanese police are intensifying the crack down on Boryokudan activities, and in particular, gathering and analyzing information regarding the fund-raising activities of the Boryokudan in order to shut off those activities that are diversifying and becoming more obscure.

(2)Effective Enforcement of the Anti-Boryokudan Act

Today, Boryokudan resort not only to traditional fund-raising activities such as illegal sales of stimulant drugs, extortion and gambling but are also resorting to violent interference in civil affairs. They use their organizational power to gain profits by intervening in legitimate private business transaction.

To combat these activities, the Anti-Boryokudan Act was enacted in May 1991 and went into effect in March 1992. It has been revised several times to enhance its effectiveness.

Any violent criminal group whose actions fall within the prohibited conduct in the Anti-Boryokudan Act can be labeled as a "designated Boryokudan group." Its members are then prohibited from conducting illegal activity specified by the Act.

As of June 2012, there are 21 "designated" Boryokudan groups including the Yamaguchi-gumi, which is the largest group. (See Table: Designated Boryokudan Groups)

The act prohibits members of designated Boryokudan groups from engaging in extortion and from coercing juveniles into becoming members, etc. In 2011, 2,064 discontinuance orders and 93 recurrence prevention orders were issued. When a turf war breaks out between designated Boryokudan groups or within a designated Boryokudan, an order can be issued to prohibit the use of their

offices and facilities.

In addition, the act prohibits members of designated Boryokudan groups from giving money, etc. to a member to praise him for his violence in a turf war between designated Boryokudan groups, etc. and prevents them from disturbing people's demand for compensation for damages resulting from their illegal acts. In 2011, 14 prohibition orders and 5 prevention orders were issued.

The revision of the Act in 2012 strengthened the regulation on designated Boryokudan groups attacking people with firearms and other weapons or engaged in turf wars, and also strengthened penalties. In addition, the revision enabled authorized Prefectural Centers to file lawsuits on behalf of residents demanding injunctions against the use of Boryokudan offices.

Designated Boryokudan Groups (as of June,2012)

No.	Name of Boryokudan	Main Office	Strength
1	Rokudaime Yamaguchi-gumi	Hyogo	15,200
2	Inagawa-kai	Tokyo	4,000
3	Sumiyoshi-kai	Tokyo	5,600
4	Godaime Kudo-kai	Fukuoka	600
5	Kyokuryu-kai	Okinawa	520
6	Rokudaime Aizu Kotetsu-kai	Kyoto	360
7	Godaime Kyosei-kai	Hiroshima	260
8	Nanadaime Goda-ikka	Yamaguchi	160
9	Yondaime Kozakura-ikka	Kagoshima	100
10	Yondaime Asano-gumi	Okayama	120
11	Dojin-kai	Fukuoka	810
12	Nidaime Shinwa-kai	Kagawa	50
13	Soai-kai	Chiba	220
14	Sandaime Kyodo-kai	Hiroshima	160
15	Taishu-kai	Fukuoka	170
16	Hachidaiime Sakaume-gumi	Osaka	70
17	Kyokuto-kai	Tokyo	1,000
18	Nidaime Azuma-gumi	Osaka	170
19	Matsuba-kai	Tokyo	1,100
20	Sandaime Fukuhaku-kai	Fukuoka	270
21	Kyushu Seido-kai	Fukuoka	350

(3)Anti-Boryokudan Campaign



(a)Expulsion of Boryokudan from Public Works Projects, etc.

The Japanese police, in cooperation with the national government, local public entities, and trade associations are working to cut off Boryokudan's sources of income, and in order to restore the health of the industry, are promoting expulsion of Boryokudan from various businesses such as the construction business, securities trading and trading with financial institutions. In addition, with the cooperation of the national government and local public entities, the Japanese police are actively working to keep Boryokudan out of public works projects, for example, by excluding Boryokudan and businesses affiliated with Boryokudan from contracts for those projects.

Nationally, the growing number of local public entities has been establishing ordinances to declare the expulsion of Boryokudan from social activities, and to control supporters of Boryokudan. At all prefectures, the ordinances were enforced by October, 2011. Most of the ordinances prohibit people from profiting Boryokudan and the members from establishing Boryokudan offices around schools, libraries, etc.

(b)Activities of Prefectural Center

Each Prefectural Center, as the nucleus for the Boryokudan expulsion movement, actively holds seminars for corporate personnel at businesses susceptible to extortion by Boryokudan groups and gives support and advice to people in trouble with Boryokudan groups. The Center protects juveniles from the Boryokudan and helps juvenile members quit Boryokudan. In addition, the Center provides monetary support to victims and assistance in filing suits against Boryokudan members. This is done

in close cooperation with the local police and other concerned agencies and organizations.

(c) Support of Civil Lawsuit Plaintiffs against Boryokudan Members

Lawsuits have been filed against Boryokudan throughout the country, seeking court orders to evacuate Boryokudan offices, injunctions against the use of such offices, and compensation for damages resulting from illegal acts of Boryokudan members. The Japanese police, in cooperation with Prefectural Centers and bar associations, are providing information on Boryokudan and thorough protection for plaintiffs against possible retaliation by Boryokudan members.

3. Firearms Control

A. The Current Situation of Firearms-related Crime

(1) Crimes Involving Firearms

The possession of firearms is strictly prohibited under the Firearms and Swords Control Act. It is believed that strict regulations contribute to the low rate of firearms-related crimes in Japan.

There were 180 firearms-related crimes in 2011, of which 100 cases involved handguns. Handguns were used in 17 murders and 37 robberies (including attempted murders and robberies).

(2) Seizure of Handguns

In 2011, the Japanese police seized 426 handguns, of which 28.9% were seized from Boryokudan, an increase of 29 as compared with that of the previous year.

Firearms-related Crimes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of Incidents	324	275	253	205	180
Handgun-related incidents	183	139	162	126	100
Homicide	34	19	14	19	19
Handgun-related incidents	27	19	12	16	17
Robbery	94	75	100	60	44
Handgun-related incidents	79	67	95	57	37
Others	196	181	139	126	117
Handgun-related incidents	77	53	55	53	46

(3) Handgun Smuggling

There is no case of smuggling of handguns.

B. Measures against Firearms

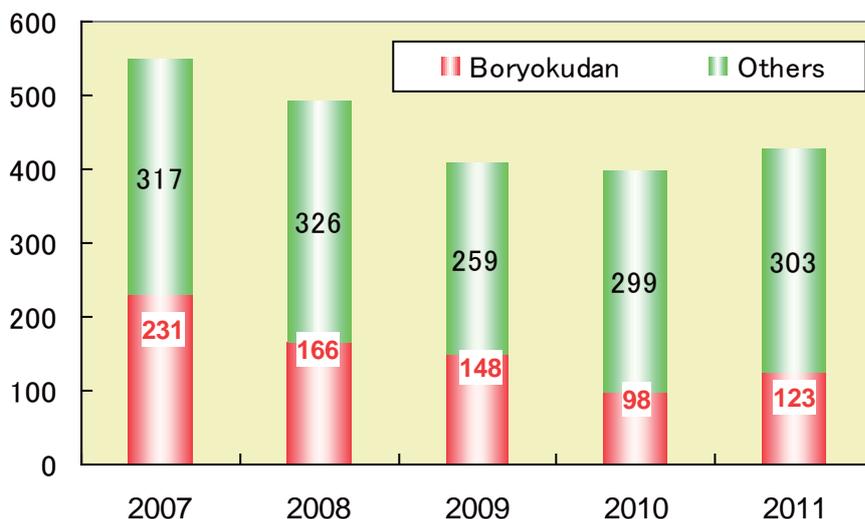
(1) Interdiction of Firearms Smuggling

In order to identify trafficking routes and to detect smuggling cases, the Japanese police have intensified its efforts to promote close cooperation, information exchange and joint training with relevant authorities.

(2) International Cooperation

As international cooperation is an essential tool for the promotion of firearms control, the National Police Agency (NPA) is strengthening cooperation with relevant foreign law enforcement authorities by dispatching experts, and promoting information exchange concerning illegal trafficking of firearms. The ICPO (International Criminal Police Organization) is one of the major channels for this operation.

Number of Seized Handguns



4. Drug Control

A. The Current Situation of Drug Offenses in Japan

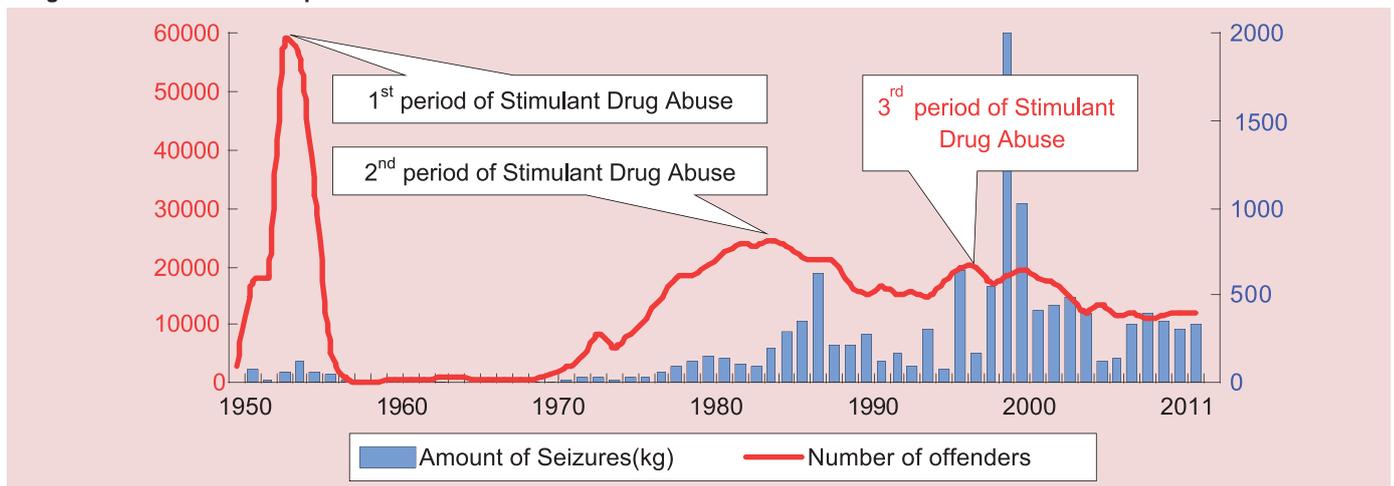
(1) Amphetamine-Type Stimulant Offenses

The most widely abused drug in Japan is stimulants, majority of which is crystallized methamphetamine.

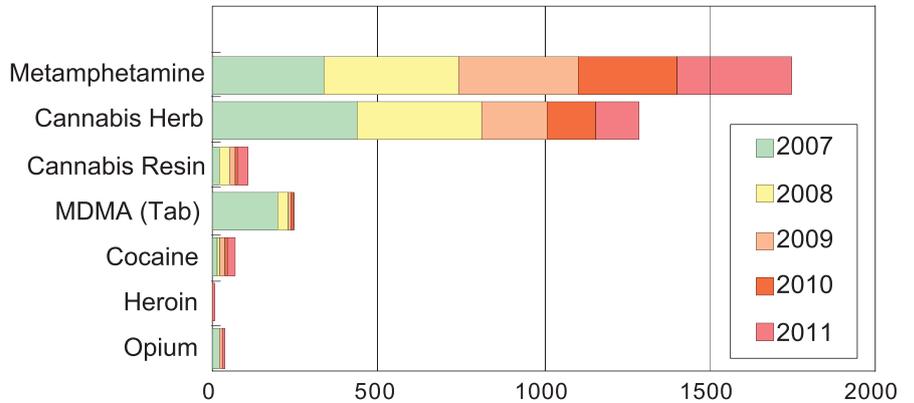
Since the 1950s, Japan has experienced three waves of methamphetamine abuse: the first peak in the 1950s; the second in the 1980s; and the third in the late 1990s. While the number of methamphetamine offenders has remained stable in recent years, methamphetamine offenders accounted for 86.1% of all drug offenders arrested by the Japanese police in 2011.

Most methamphetamine abused in Japan is smuggled from overseas by transnational drug trafficking organizations. Recently such methamphetamine is smuggled from not only Asian countries but also all over the world. In 2011, the number of methamphetamine smuggling cases recorded the largest figure in the past 20 years. In particular, the number of smuggling cases by air passengers, known as “couriers”, has been increasing sharply.

Long Term Trends of methamphetamine offenses



Amount of Seizures by Drug Types for the past 5 years (kg)



As for domestic trafficking, Boryokudan (commonly known as “Yakuza”) and Iranian trafficking groups are deeply involved.

(2) Other Drug Offenses

The number of cannabis offenders arrested by the Japanese police



Seized Methamphetamine

reached the peak in 2009, and it has been on the decline afterwards. The ratio of first time offenders is continuously high.

The number of arrested offenders related to MDMA and other synthetic drugs has been decreasing recently.

Cocaine, heroin and opium offenders account for a small fraction of drug offenders.

B. Anti-Drug Measures

To promote the anti-drug policy more successfully nationwide, the Japanese government formulated the “Third Five-Year Drug Abuse Prevention Strategy” in 2008 following the previous ones and the “Drug Abuse Prevention Strategy Acceleration” in 2005.

tion Plan” in 2010. The relevant government ministries and agencies are cooperating to implement effective anti-drug measures.

The NPA, as the principal organization among government ministries and agencies, is promoting comprehensive activities aiming at both elimination of drug supply and reduction of drug demand.

(1) Elimination of Drug Supply

In order to interdict drugs at the border, the Japanese police are strengthening close cooperation with domestic and foreign law enforcement authorities.

Aiming to eradicate drug trafficking syndicates, the Japanese police are making active use of special investigative techniques. The forfeiture of criminal proceeds is also of great importance in countering drug offenses.

Furthermore, to identify the routes of drug trafficking, the Japanese police established a database for methamphetamine profiling.



The 17th Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC) hosted by the NPA

(2) Reduction of Drug Demand

The Japanese police have intensified efforts to crack down street-level drug abusers and also promoted public awareness activities in collaboration with relevant organizations.

(3) Promotion of International Cooperation

The NPA has conducted information exchange and international joint operations with foreign countries. The NPA has also promoted international technical cooperation by dispatching experts and holding meetings to share knowledge and experience.

The “Seminar on Control of Drug Offenses 2011” was held in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) from September through October 2011

and the 17th Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC-17) was hosted by the NPA in February 2012.

5. Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing

A. International Cooperation

Japan has played an important role in international frameworks for anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT); the FATF (Financial Action Task Force), the APG (Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering) and the Egmont group.

B Outline of the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds

The Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds (hereinafter referred to as "Act"), which came fully into force in March 2008, is intended to meet the requirements of the FATF Recommendations revised in 2003.

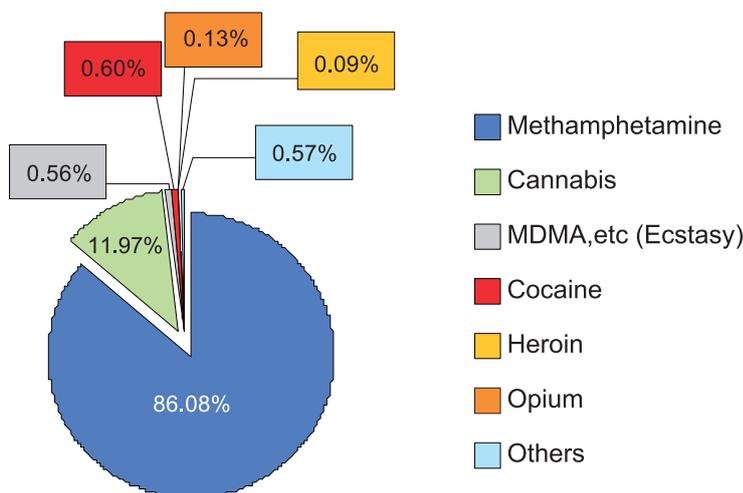
The feature of the Act is the expansion of regulated sectors and the transfer of the FIU from the Financial Services Agency to the National Public Safety Commission (NPSC)/the NPA. The Act was revised in April 2011 and the revised Act comes fully into force in April 2013.

C. Function of JAFIC

In April 2007, the Japan Financial Intelligence Center (JAFIC) was established as Japan’s FIU in the NPSC/NPA.

JAFIC is one of the divisions of the Organized Crime Department, and is responsible for collecting, arranging and analyzing Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) as well as disseminating them to the investigative

Ratio and Number of Arrested Offenders by Drug Types in 2011

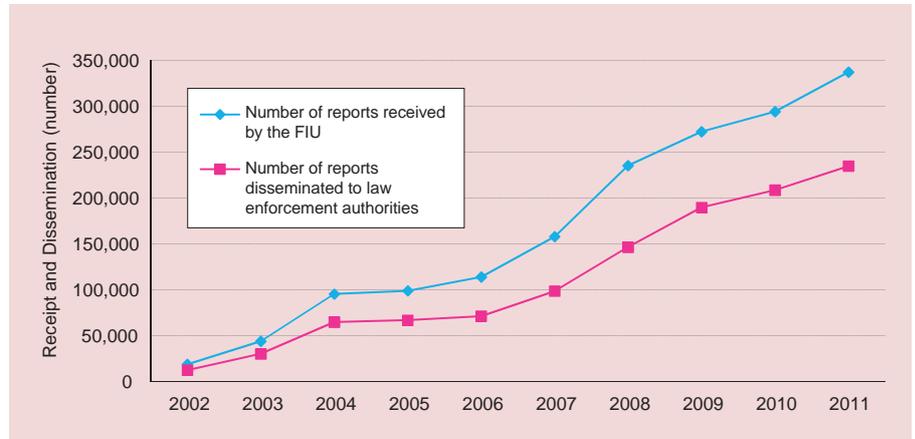


authorities, etc. JAFIC has access to the Japanese police information and expertise in the course of analysis and promotes international cooperation.

D. Number of STRs

The number of STRs has increased year by year. STR works as a clue for detecting criminal proceeds and financial sources of organized crime groups.

Receipt and Dissemination of STRs



6. Fight Against Crime Infrastructure

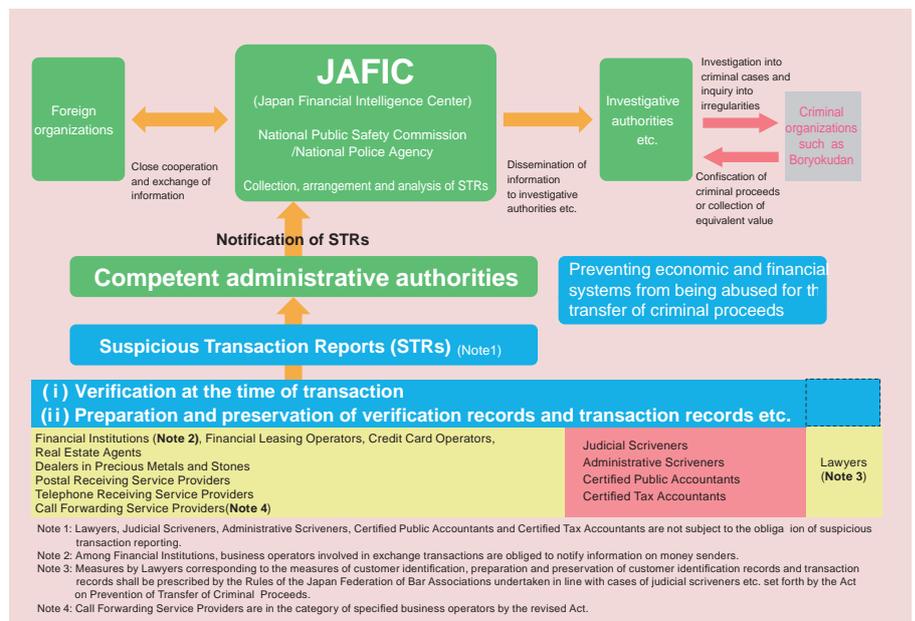
Crime Infrastructure is established systems and services of which criminals use for their illegal activities. In this sense, we regard any infrastructure including lawful, if exploited by criminals, as crime infrastructure. Such crime infrastructures have been established in our rapidly changing society.

They facilitate various criminals to be engaged in cross-border crimes as well as organized crimes, frauds, larcenies, cyber crimes and others in Japan.

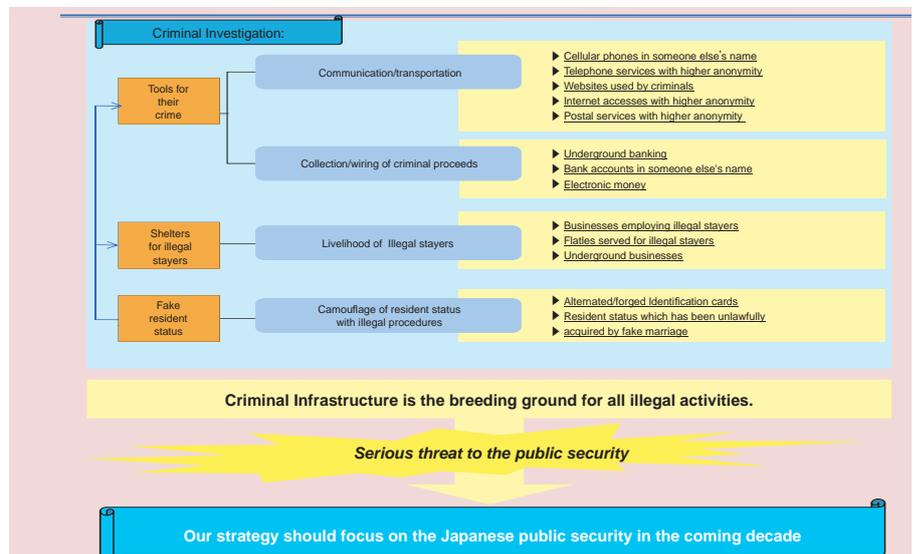
The Japanese police are exerting every effort to effectively proceed forward with efforts on Crime Infrastructure such as:

- Creation of responding teams at police forces
- Grasping the real picture of Crime Infrastructure
- Arrest of offenders related to Crime Infrastructure
- Creating an environment to prevent the emergence of Crime Infrastructure

Outline of the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds



Actual Situation of Crime Infrastructure



TRAFFIC POLICE

1. Trends in the Occurrence of Traffic Accidents

In 2011, fatalities decreased to 4,612, a continuous decrease for eleven years. The number of accident occurrences and number of injuries have also gone down over the past seven years

- Number of accident occurrences: 691,937 cases, a decrease of 33,836 cases or 4.7% from the previous year.
- Number of fatalities within 24 hours: 4,612 persons, a decrease of 251 persons or 5.2% from the previous year.
- Number of fatalities within 30 days: 5,450 persons, a decrease of 295 persons or 5.1% from the previous year.
- Number of injuries: 854,493 persons, a decrease of 41,715 persons or 4.7% from the previous year.
- Number of automobile ownership: 90,148,271, a decrease of 139,267 or 0.2% from the previous year.

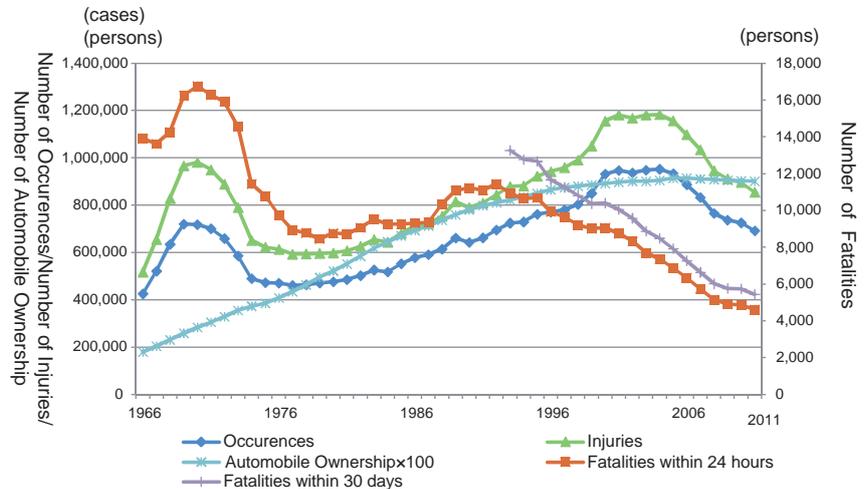
2. Promotion of Traffic Safety Education and Campaigns

A. Traffic Safety Education Guidelines

The National Public Safety Commission drafted and published the "Traffic Safety Education Guidelines" (hereinafter referred to as "the Guidelines") in 1998 in order to systematize traffic safety education depending on people's age or the manner in which they use roads. The



Trends in the Number of Traffic Accidents Occurrences, Fatalities, Injuries and Automobile Ownership(1966-2011)



police help communities promote guideline-based traffic safety education in collaboration with local groups and organizations, and as instructors, train citizens on traffic safety education.

B. Safe Driving Supervisors

To prevent traffic accidents involving motor vehicles used for business, establishments using more than a specified number of motor vehicles are to appoint a Safe Driving Supervisor. Safe driving supervisors are responsible for the supervision of drivers and the vehicles under their control, and also provide safe driving education based on the Guidelines. As of the end of March 2012, there are about 331,000 business establishments with safe driving supervisors throughout the country.

C. National Traffic Safety Campaigns

The police co-sponsor the National Traffic Safety Campaigns with other governmental agencies and ministries in the spring and fall of each year. During the ten-day campaign period, the police encourage local resident participation and intensively



implement road safety activities according to the prioritized issues of the campaign, such as preventing traffic accidents involving children and elderly persons, promoting the use of seatbelts and child seats, promoting the safe use of bicycles, and eradicating drunk driving.

3. Traffic Guidance and Enforcement

In implementing traffic guidance and enforcement, the police place

emphasis on vicious and dangerous violations, which include unlicensed driving, drunk driving, excessive speeding, failure to observe traffic signals and overloading. The police also focus their law enforcement activities on highly annoying violations such as noisy driving by motorcycle gangs, which are called Bosozoku, and illegal parking.

In 2011, violations of the Road Traffic Act totaled 11,530,130.

Above all, drunk driving still remains to be one of the most serious issues and the police continue to promote strict regulations. When a person is arrested for drunk driving, an accurate investigation is conducted not only to the driver, but also to all of the vehicle users, the place of alcohol consumption, passengers, and those present at the time of alcohol consumption in line with the newly included provisions to the revised Road Traffic Law which promotes the application of the penal code to fellow passengers who provide alcohol or demand/request rides. Additionally the police are actively making arrests for violations such as soliciting and abetting violations.

In addition, to eliminate the root causes of traffic violations and accidents, the police have not only focused on the responsibility of individual drivers but have also intensified efforts to impose penalties on corporations and employers responsible for drivers who commit serious violations. As part of their regulatory control over employers who fail to supervise drivers effectively, the Prefectural Public Safety Commissions have the authority to direct corrective measures to employers by setting prescribed limits for vehicle use. Additionally, the police give on-the-road guidance to pedestrians and vehicle drivers

A. Measures against Motorcycle Gangs (Bosozoku)



While motorcycle gangs used to speed recklessly in large groups, stricter regulations and intensive crackdown on motorcycle gangs have led to a decrease in large-scale reckless driving incidents.

Smaller but noisy groups of motorcycle gangs are now speeding through residential areas at night. To silence these groups, the police have intensified enforcement against illegal remodeling of vehicles such as removing mufflers from motorcycles and cars.

As of the end of 2011, known motorcycle gangs totaled 452 with 8,509 members. Fifty-two percent (52%) of the members were juveniles under the age of 20. In 2011, the number of road rallies totaled 2,923 with 27,037 motorcycle gangs and 18,572 vehicles. The police received about 43,000 complaints from citizens regarding motorcycle gangs.

To curb motorcycle gangs, the police have promoted community-based campaigns in close cooperation with local residents, schools and work places.

In recent years, the Kyushakai, a group made up of former and current Bosozoku members, are also known to be active, decorating their vehicles in Bosozoku fashion and traveling in large groups.

B. Traffic Accident Investigation



In 2011, the number of cases of traffic accident fatalities and injuries totaled 691,937. Traffic accidents of only property damage totaled 2,965,778.

To respond to the tremendous number of accidents efficiently and to restore traffic flow quickly, the police endeavor to introduce more efficient methods in their traffic accident investigations. For example, the police have installed video cameras which automatically detect and record traffic accidents at intersections.

Further, taking up the opinions of citizens seeking an accurate and a scientific investigation of traffic accidents, the police are offering specialized courses on analyses of crash experiments for traffic investigators to enhance their knowledge and skills in traffic accident investigation.

C. Traffic Control on Expressways

As of the end of 2011, there were 10,766.1 kilometers of expressway on 165 routes nationwide. In 2011, there were 11,708 accidents on expressways: 214 fatalities and 19,996 injuries.

As a special unit for expressway traffic control, the "Expressway Traffic Police Unit" has been established in each PPH. This unit en-

gages in various kinds of measures such as traffic enforcement, traffic control and traffic safety awareness campaigns in order to secure traffic safety and smooth traffic flow on expressways.

In order to implement traffic enforcement efficiently to maintain appropriate distance between cars, the National Police Agency (NPA) provides each unit with laser devices which can measure the distance between cars.

D. Measures against Illegal Parking



Using measures under the Road Traffic Act and the Act on Securing Vehicle Parking Spaces, the police focus enforcement initiatives on vicious, dangerous (impeding emergency vehicles), and annoying parking on arterial roads, around pedestrian crossings and bus stops, etc.

In 2006, a new legal system against illegal parking was implemented. Under the new system, when a driver does not pay the penalty for the vehicle confirmed as an illegally parked vehicle, the owner of the vehicle is ordered to pay the penalty.

As of the end of 2011, 384 police stations entrusted confirmation affairs (the confirmation of illegally parked vehicles and sticking marks on the vehicles) to 60 corporation judicial persons. 2,118 parking monitors enforce confirmation affairs under the publicized guideline.

The police also coordinate action with local public entities, for example, by working to establish local illegal parking ordinances or to build public parking lots.

4. ITS Developed by the Japanese Police

The NPA, as a traffic administrator, is promoting ITS (Intelligent Transport Systems) and the UTMS (Universal Traffic Management Systems) as a main policy. The UTMS are designed to create a "safe, comfortable and environment-friendly motorized society." The UTMS provide real-time traffic information to drivers and actively control traffic flow through two-way communication with each vehicle via infrared beacons.

The central role of the UTMS is operated as ITCS (Integrated Traffic Control Systems), while other functions are operated as the following subsystems:

- 1) AMIS (Advanced Mobile Information Systems);
- 2) PTPS (Public Transportation Priority Systems);
- 3) MOCS (Mobile Operation Control Systems);
- 4) HELP (Help System for Emergency Life Saving and Public Safety);
- 5) EPMS (Environment Protection Management Systems);
- 6) DSSS (Driving Safety Support Systems);
- 7) PICS (Pedestrian Information and Communication Systems); and,
- 8) FAST (Fast Emergency Vehicle Preemption Systems).

The UTMS are designed to take the following five measures.

(1) Measures against Traffic Accidents

The UTMS analyze traffic acci-

dents to discover their real causes and disseminates relevant precautions to other motorists by making full use of information technology (IT). In addition, they help dispatch rescue units swiftly to accident scenes, thus leading to the reduction of traffic mortality rates. The UTMS can locate accident sites based on traffic information and give warning to other vehicles.

(2) Measures against Traffic Congestion

The UTMS are capable of removing elements that bring about traffic congestion, securing smooth mobility and providing other information concerning traffic conditions. Among other things, they regulate traffic lights depending on traffic situations, provide traffic information to motorists who can use it to adjust travel routes, assure public transportation priority passage at traffic lights, help cargo operators achieve efficient distribution of products, detect illegally parked vehicles and give them warning.

(3) Measures against Traffic Pollution

The UTMS have an environment monitoring system that contributes to the reduction of traffic pollution.

EPMS provides information on traffic pollution and controls traffic signals and limits traffic volume.

(4) Measures for the Elderly and the Disabled

Traffic safety for the elderly is becoming a major concern in recent years. The UTMS create a universally mobile environment, where the elderly and the disabled can maneuver through road traffic with ease and convenience.

(5) Measures for Mobile Convenience

VICS (Vehicle Information and Communication System) is one of the sophisticated AMIS systems. It was developed to respond to drivers' high-standards and diversified needs for traffic information under ever worsening traffic congestion. It provides direct and real-time traffic information for automobiles equipped with a car-navigator and encourages drivers to choose appropriate routes.

In July 1995, the VICS Center was established to direct VICS operations, which started in Tokyo in April 1996 and in Osaka in December 1996. In February 2003, the VICS Center launched nationwide distribution of traffic information via infrared beacons, radio beacons, and FM Multiplex Broadcast.

The NPA promotes various policies to support traffic information business by the private sector. The NPA has installed a system that sends on-line, real-time traffic information gathered from about 207,600 vehicle detectors on the roads. By utilizing this system, private companies can provide traffic information to drivers through in-car navigation systems, the internet, cellular phones and so on.

5. Driver's License

In Japan, the police are responsible for driver's license administration. As of the end of 2011, 81,215,266 persons had driver's licenses, which means that one in every 1.4 eligible person holds a driver's license.

Generally in Japan, a driver's license is valid for 5 years. However, the period of validity is 3 years for beginner drivers, and for drivers who committed traffic violations or

caused traffic accidents. In addition, the period of validity is limited to 4 years for drivers who are the age of 70 on the renewal day, and 3 years for drivers aged 71 and above.

At the time of renewal, drivers must attend the safety driving course according to their records of traffic violations and accidents in the past 5 years.

Additionally, because the number of accidents caused by elderly drivers is rapidly growing, drivers who are aged 70 and above are required to attend a special course for safety driving at the time of renewal.

Furthermore, the Cognitive Impairment Screening Test for Senior Drivers was installed in June 2009. Drivers who are aged 75 or above are to take this test, and based on the test results, the most appropriate course will be given to each senior driver. If a driver with the results that show cognitive impairment commits a specific violation (e.g. ignoring a red light, ignoring a stop signal) during a certain period before and after the time of renewal, he or she must take an additional medical examination.

To ensure traffic safety, the police can promptly revoke or suspend driver's licenses and require additional driver education. For example, the police may conduct special courses for drivers who have received administrative punishments for traffic violations and accidents.

In Japan, there is a designated driving school system. Persons who graduate from designated schools are exempt from the road driving examination. As of December 2011, there are 1,366 designated driving schools nationwide. 97% of those who passed the driver's license examination graduate from designated driving schools. Fairness and

effectiveness of driving education and driver's license examination are guaranteed by the police guidance and supervision.



Japanese Driver's License

SECURITY POLICE

1. Current Situation

A. Countermeasures against International Terrorism

Despite reinforced counterterrorism measures taken by governments around the world ever since the 9.11 attacks, the threat of international terrorism remains high. After the death of Osama bin Laden, the former leader of Al-Qaeda, in May 2011, his successor Ayman al-Zawahiri declared that they would continue jihad against the U.S., European nations, and others. Al-Qaeda affiliates still maintain their capabilities.

The international community has to make collective efforts to fight terrorism. To fulfill its role, the Japanese police have:

- Established the Counter International Terrorism Division in the Foreign Affairs and Intelligence Department of the National Police Agency (NPA);
- Reinforced gathering and analyzing abilities of terrorism-related information by promoting domestic intelligence collection on suspicious activities, and sharing information with foreign authorities;
- Tightened border control in coordination with the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice and other relevant authorities; and
- Dispatched the Terrorism Response Team / Tactical Wing for Overseas (TRT-2) to scenes of major terrorist attacks to support the local authorities, etc

B. The Japanese Red Army (JRA)

SHIGENOBU Fusako, the JRA leader, was arrested in Japan in 2000. In 2001, she issued a statement in prison that the JRA was disbanded. The JRA, however, still maintains a sizable infrastructure

under an alternative name and its revolutionary terrorist nature remains unchanged. Seven of its members still remain on the ICPO's international notice.

C. The "Yodo-go" Group

Among the nine members of the "Yodo-go" group, leftist extremists which hijacked a Japan Airlines flight and took refuge in North Korea, two have been arrested (deceased) and another two are believed dead in North Korea. The remaining five, apparently living in North Korea and operating there as their clandestine agents, are wanted and put on ICPO's international notice by the police. There are, however, unconfirmed reports that one of these five may have died as well.

Other arrest warrants were issued, for UOMOTO (ABE) Kimihiro, MORI Yoriko and WAKABAYASHI Sakiko under suspicion of abducting Japanese citizens. The police is seeking for them by putting them on the domestic wanted list and ICPO's international notice.

D. Suspected Abduction Cases by North Korea

There are 12 cases involving 17 Japanese nationals and 1 case involving 2 non-Japanese siblings, who are believed to have been abducted by North Korea. Among the abductees, there was a secondary school girl abducted in Niigata Prefecture in November 1977. Several couples were abducted between July and August of 1978 near the seashores of Fukui, Niigata and Kagoshima Prefectures. Three Japanese were also abducted in Europe from 1980 to 1983.

It is thought that the main purpose of the abduction of Japanese nationals was to train North Korean agents on how to pretend to be Japanese



and enable North Korean agents to impersonate them.

North Korean leader Kim Jong-Il admitted to several of the abduction cases and apologized to Japanese Prime Minister KOIZUMI Junichiro at the first summit meeting in Pyongyang on September 17, 2002. Five surviving victims returned to Japan in October 2002. Their families in Pyongyang also returned to Japan after the second summit meeting which was held on May 22, 2004.

The Japanese police have obtained arrest warrants for 11 suspects, placed them on the wanted list of the Interpol for abductions and have taken other necessary measures. The Japanese police are continuing their investigation into these cases by exchanging information with the authorities and agencies concerned.

E. Aum Shinrikyo

Aum Shinrikyo, which committed the Sarin Gas Attack on the Tokyo Subway System in 1995, has divided into two groups after the internal struggle in May 2007. One is the "main group" which believes in and promotes the cult founder, MATSUMOTO's doctrine. The other is the "JOYU group" who pretends to sweep away the influence of MATSUMOTO.

The "Main group," which still worships MATSUMOTO as "Sonshi" (the highest rank in Aum Shinrikyo) and showing great devotion to him, accelerates its "return to MATSUMOTO's doctrine".

“ Suspected Abduction Cases by North Korea “

	Date (Location)	Victim (sex)	Suspect
1	June, 1974 (Fukui Prefecture)	KO Kyongmi(F) KO Kang(M)	KINOSHITA Yoko
2	Sep.1977 (Ishikawa Prefecture)	KUME Yutaka(M)	Kim Se Ho
3	Oct.1977 (Tottori Prefecture)	MATSUMOTO Kyoko(F)	
4	Nov.1977 (Niigata Prefecture)	YOKOTA Megumi(F)	
5	ca.Jun.1978 (Hyogo Prefecture)	TANAKA Minoru(M)	
6	ca.Jun.1978 (under investigation)	TAGUCHI Yaeko(F)	
7	Jul.1978 (Fukui Prefecture)	CHIMURA Yasushi(M) CHIMURA (nee HAMAMOTO) Fukie(F)	Shin Kwang Soo
8	Jul.1978 (Niigata Prefecture)	HASUIKE Kaoru(M) HASUIKE (nee OKUDO) Yukiko(F)	Choe Sun Chol (commonly known as) Han Geum Nyeong (commonly known as) Kim Nam Jin (commonly known as)
9	Aug.1978 (Kagoshima Prefecture)	ICHIKAWA Shuichi(M) MASUMOTO Rumiko(F)	
10	Aug.1978 (Niigata Prefecture)	SOGA Hitomi(F) SOGA Miyoshi(F)	Kim Myeong Suk (commonly Known as)
11	ca.May.1980 (Europe)	ISHIOKA Toru(M) MATSUKI Kaoru(M)	MORI Yoriko WAKABAYASHI(a.k.a.KURODA, former family name) Sakiko
12	Jun.1980 (Miyazaki Prefecture)	HARA Tadaaki(M)	Shin Kwang Soo Kim Kil Uk
13	ca. Jul. 1983 (Europe)	ARIMOTO Keiko(F)	UOMOTO (a.k.a.ABE, former family name) Kimihiro



On the other hand, the “JOYU group” still continues its religious activities as if MATSUMOTO’s influences have disappeared by emphasizing on its website that they have “abandoned MATSUMOTO’s doctrine”.

On January 1, 2012, HIRATA Makoto, who was one of the three suspects on the NPA special wanted list, was arrested nearly 17 years after the Sarin Subway Attack in Tokyo.

Subsequently, KIKUCHI Naoko and TAKAHASHI Katsuya were arrested on June 3 and 15 respectively, both of whom had also been on the NPA special wanted list. All fugitives of the Aum Shinrikyo related suspects on NPA special wanted list were arrested.

To prevent the reoccurrence of Aum’s indiscriminate mass murder,

the police continues to keep watching its current situation and investigate its illegal activities.

F. Rightists

In 2012, rightist groups took strong “anti-government actions” responding to government policies and territorial issues.

The police took measures against these groups which committed crimes such as illegal fund raising activities. In 2012, the police cleared 1,399 rightists in 1,323 cases and seized 3 firearms.

G. Extreme Leftist Groups

Extreme Leftist groups are anti-social organizations that attempt to destroy and overthrow our dem-

ocratic system by violence.

They have caused a variety of "terrorism" incidents, and maintain potential ability to threaten our public safety.

In addition, they have intervened in labor-movements or mass-movements to maintain and increase their influence.

In 2012, the total number of arrested activists was 23, including 3 covert ones, and the police exposed 1 underground stronghold. With the understanding and support of the community, the police keep its efforts to ensure our public security through cracking down on these groups.



H. The Japanese Communist Party

The Japanese Communist Party (JCP), the largest revolutionary organization in Japan, continues to adhere to its aim of realizing a communist revolution based on the scientific socialism, Marxism-Leninism.

The JCP engaged in subversive activities in the early 1950s. The JCP defines the current situation as being a preparatory stage for revolution, and has recently put more emphasis on increasing its membership and bulletins, and gaining public support.

The number of its latest membership is approximately 318,000, including 15 members of the National Diet. The JCP announced that it had recruited 18,000 members during the last 13 months.

The JCP still upholds a policy that it does not deny the possibility of resorting to violence in the course of the revolution, depending on the type of action taken by the police and the other authorities concerned.

I. Social Movements

A large number of social movement groups and other protest groups have been involved in large-scale rallies and demonstrations. These groups protest against nuclear energy policy and neoliberal globalization.

Overseas-based organizations have been expanding their foundations by establishing branches and forming affiliated organizations throughout Japan.

J. Threat in Cyberspace

There have been many cases of cyberattacks targeting Japanese governmental agencies. In addition, it has become clear that the legis-

lature, the government agencies, and companies of the defense industry have suffered cyberattacks which have been probably intended to steal vital intelligence. It is recognized that the threat of cyberterrorism and cyberespionage have become apparent.

To prevent and minimize the damages of cyberattacks, the police are promoting various measures in cooperation with the private sector, such as critical infrastructure entities and advanced technology companies, and will continue to work with relevant agencies to investigate cyberattacks and crack down on any illegal offences.

Since cyberattacks could be easily carried out from overseas, the police have been coping with them by concluding treaties covering mutual legal assistance in criminal matters and cooperating with the ICPO participants to investigate such cases.

2. Various Activities

A. Imperial Protection

Imperial Protection ensures the security of the Emperor and the Imperial Family. To fulfill the duties of imperial protection, the NPA coordinates the protection with the prefectural police forces domestically, and with foreign security agencies overseas.

In 2012, the imperial protection operations were carried out 11 times overseas, including Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress's visit to the United Kingdom to celebrate Her Majesty The Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

B. Dignitary Protection

Dignitary Protection is the police activity aiming at maintaining security of domestic VIPs (the Prime Minister and other ministers, etc.) and



foreign VIPs who visit Japan.

In 2012, the police provided protection for domestic dignitaries, as well as many foreign VIPs visiting Japan as state guests, such as His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, the Amir of the State of Kuwait and Their Majesties the King and Queen of Malaysia.

C. Disaster Relief Operations

Japan is subject to the risk of natural disasters. The NPA promotes various measures in response to all kinds of natural disasters and accidents. In the event of a disaster, the NPA provides relevant police headquarters with instruction and coordination for victim rescue, search for the missing, traffic control and other relief measures.

In 2012, 32 persons died or went missing in the torrential rains in the northern part of the Kyushu region. In the wake of torrential rains, the Inter-Prefectural Emergency Rescue Unit (IERU) which was formed for swift dispatch to any region around the country as the unit specializing in disaster relief operations, were involved in the rescue of survivors and the search for the missing.



D. The Riot Police Unit Operations

(1) Activities of the Riot Police Unit

The Riot Police Unit carries out, as the mainstay of security measures for crisis management, activities such as maintaining public order against mass illegal activities, protecting prominent public facilities, escorting the members of the Imperial Family and protecting the VIPs, disaster relief operations for typhoons and earthquakes, and crowd control at large events or festivals. In addition to these activities, the Riot Police Unit also is involved in on-street patrol around downtown, and aids in anti-Boryokudan (Japanese organized crime groups) or motorcycle



gang measures.

(2) Functions of the Riot Police Unit

Each prefectural police has its own Riot Police Unit for quick response to emergency situations. A Riot Police Unit includes various specialized



squads, such as an anti-firearms squad, a counter-NBC terrorism squad, an explosive ordinance disposal squad, a water rescue squad and others. Eight prefectural police headquarters have a Special Assault Team (SAT), specially trained to deal with hijacks and/or hostage-takings.

3 The Crisis Management System after the Great East Japan Earthquake

A Disaster Countermeasures

In November 2011, The NPA established the Disaster Countermeasures Review Committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner General, and started the review of disaster countermeasures. It also instructed prefectural police to review their important matters relating to crisis

management. The police have been conducting the review of the following important issues :

- Improvement of disaster dispatch system by establishing “Police Disaster Dispatch Unit”
- Revision of the Police Activity Sustainment Plan intended to strengthen the backup system
- Revision of the Disaster Damage Prevention Plan with the emphasis on tsunami disaster countermeasures
- Improvement of equipment and materials necessary for effective disaster security activities at disaster sites
- Continuous execution of practical disaster security training based on the scenario of combined disasters

The Countermeasures against Disaster after the Great East Japan Earthquake

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1 Establishment of police disaster dispatch unit

Establishment of the unit which will reinforce the police units to be immediately dispatched to the affected areas from around the nation and conduct police activities for the extended period at the time of massive disasters
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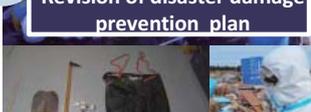
2 Ensuring of sustained police activities

To ensure NPA activity sustainment system and backup system in preparation for Tokyo epicentral earthquake, to instruct prefectural police HQs to make their activity sustainment plan
- 

3 Revision of disaster damage prevention plan

“Anti-tsunami measures” were given independent chapter in the Disaster Damage Prevention Plan. Countermeasures were systemized by describing police actions specifically
- 

4 Improvement of equipment and materials

To improve the equipment and materials necessary for efficient disaster security activities based on the police activities in the wake of the East Japan Earthquake.
- 

5 Practical disaster security training

To improve counter abilities of disaster security unit in preparation for combined disasters of earthquake, tsunami and nuclear, to conduct map training and field training involving related organizations and inhabitants

B Tightened Security of Nuclear Power Stations

At the nuclear power stations around the nation, Anti-Firearms Squads which were established against incidents in which weapons such as guns were used are placed on the alert around the clock. As the vulnerabilities were revealed after the accident of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, terrorism countermeasures have been strengthened through the following measures :

- Review of guarding methods
- Improvement of human resources
- Development of necessary equipment and materials



POLICE SCIENCE & INFO-COMMUNICATIONS

1. Police Info-Communications

A. Analysis of Computer Systems and Electro-magnetic Records

(1) Digital Forensics

The High-Tech Crime Technology Division with the Digital Forensic Center was established in the NPA in April 1999, to provide digital forensic service for criminal investigations. Especially, advanced digital forensic examinations such as malware analysis or data recovery from damaged hard drives are conducted by the Digital Forensic Center.

In April 2004, the High-Tech Crime Technology Division was established in each Prefectural Info-Communications Department as well. The division provides each PPH with the technical support including assistance for the search and seizure operation, and analysis of electronic devices.



Analysis of electronic devices at Digital Forensic Center

(2) Technical Support to Defend from Cyberattacks

As one of the countermeasures against cyberterrorism, the Cyber Forces, the mobile technical squads, were organized within the NPA and RPBs in April 2001. They, together with PPHs, build relationships with critical infrastructure industries by sharing current topics about infor-

mation security or by responding to incidents in emergency. In addition, to prevent the propagation of damage by cyberespionage activities and to investigate incidents, the Cyber Force Center (CFC), the head of Cyber Forces, collects and analyzes malware attached to spear-phishing e-mails and provides analysis results to enterprises with advanced technologies in cooperation with PPHs.

In November 2005, the CFC joined the FIRST (Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams) community to enhance collaboration with other computer security incident response teams.



24/7 monitoring of malicious network activities

B. Infrastructure of Info-Communications

(1) The Infrastructure

The infrastructure of the police info-communications consists of microwave radio multiplex circuits maintained by the police and exclusive lines leased from carriers.

The police have developed various application systems including the telephone system, the facsimile system, the mailing system, multimedia databases and so on.

(2) The Mobile Radio Communications Systems

The police have pioneered the

digital mobile radio communications systems.

The core mobile radio communications systems are as follows:

- a. "The Advanced Police Radio", which is mainly equipped inside police vehicles
- b. "The Police Station-level Portable Radio System ('Syokatsu-kei')", which is operated within the jurisdiction of each police station
- c. "The Portable Radio Communications System", which is mainly for the Riot Police Unit

(3) The Police Wide Area Network System (P-WAN)

P-WAN is a nationwide private network system for the police. The system enables the secure sharing of information and promotes the efficiency of various police activities.

C. Operational Support

(1) Communications Command System (Dispatch System) for Public Safety

Each PPH has its own Communications and Command Center. In response to "Dial 110" calls from citizens, the center swiftly issues dispatch orders to patrol cars and police officers at Koban and police stations over the radio, police telephones and mobile data terminal.

The system consists of the "Dial 110" response, radio dispatch and telephone dispatch desks. Thanks to advanced technologies, the functions of dispatch systems are very much improved. Recent dispatch systems are adopting the Car Locator System, and the Automated Mapping System, which enables the crime scenes to be pinpointed on the operation display. In addition, the system that can display the location

of phones is now in operation.



Communication and Command Center

(2) Investigation Support System

(a) The Criminal Information Management System

The Criminal Information Management System holds a variety of information such as stolen vehicles or missing persons. Front-line police officers can immediately obtain neces-



Information Processing Center

sary information by using the system.

(b) The Automatic Number Plate Recognition System

The police occasionally stop vehicles at checkpoints in search of crime-related and stolen vehicles. However, it consumes much time in checkpoint preparation and implementation, which may cause traffic congestion. Thus, the police have developed the Automatic Number Plate Recognition System that reads the numbers on license plates and compares them with stolen or wanted vehicle database.

(c) The High-Resolution Image Retrieval System

The High-Resolution Image Retrieval System enables the quick search and identification of suspects by utilizing information such as the facial impression and physical characteristics of suspects.

(3) Driver Management System

The Driver Management System holds data on driver's licenses issued by each Prefectural Public Safety Commission.

The system enables the control and supply of all data on traffic violations to facilitate administrative dispositions including the suspension or revocation of driver's licenses.

(4) Mobile Police Communications Squads

In case of natural disasters, serious accidents and crime cases, Mobile Police Communications Squads assigned to each RPB and Prefectural Info-Communications Department arrange, whenever necessary, temporary radio communications networks and provide real-time video images from the site for respective PPH, thus facilitating their command and control and enabling them to better grasp the situation.

(5) International Business

(a) Info-Communications System of the ICPO-Interpol

The NPA plays a part of the ICPO network as the National Central Bureau of Japan. The ICPO is encouraging the member countries to promote the effective use of 'I-24/7' which provides the means to share information on criminals and criminal activities. Since 2003, the NPA has been connected to 'I-24/7'.

(b) Overseas Technical Assistance

The NPA dispatched experts to Indonesia for the development of a police radio communications network in order to enhance the civilian police activities. In addition, international seminars on police info-communications were organized in Tokyo for police officers from developing countries.



Technical assistance in radio communications for Indonesian police

(c) International Police Communications Deployment Squad

The NPA organized the International Police Communications Deployment Squad to secure police communications in overseas disaster sites. In 2011, it was dispatched in the earthquake-stricken area in the Southern Island of New Zealand as a member of the Japan Disaster Relief Team.



International Police Communications Deployment Squad

2. Criminal Identification

A. Crime Scene Identification



Trying to lift latent print from the glass

In recent years, it has become more important to find distinct physical evidence at crime scenes as the SAIBAN-IN (lay judge) system commenced. Therefore, it is indispensable to recover every possible physical evidence and traces left behind at crime scenes by utilizing the latest identification techniques and equipments.

Accordingly, all the PPHs are equipped with advanced equipments and crime scene vehicles for identification activities. Also, assigned to each PPH and police station are forensic specialists with expertise and skill in fingerprints/palmprints, footprints, photographs, forensic medicine and physicochemical analyses. This enables the police to conduct thorough crime scene examinations and to respond immediately to any case or accident.

Identification task forces or squads are also deployed at each PPH in order to conduct quick and efficient identification activities at any time.

B. Fingerprint/Palmprint Identification

Each person has his/her own unique pattern of fingerprints and palmprints that remains unchanged

throughout life. Fingerprint and palmprint identification plays an extremely vital role in criminal investigation.



Live scanner

The NPA introduced the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) in 1982 to improve the productivity of the matching operation of rolled and latent fingerprints. AFIS accumulates minutiae (edge points and bifurcations) of ridges in a fingerprint/palmprint as a pattern, and recognize and categorize automatically whether the inquired pattern of a fingerprint/palmprint corresponds to any accumulated pattern.

In order to achieve real-time processing of registration and inquiry of rolled and latent fingerprints, this system was converted to an online connection of police stations, PPHs and the NPA. At the same time, police stations were equipped with live scanners which could collect clear images of rolled fingerprints and palmprints efficiently, and record electromagnetically. Furthermore, the NPA introduced the Automated Palmprint Identification System (APIS) in 2002 to identify suspects by latent palmprints. In 2007, a system called Automated Fingerprint and Palmprint Identification System was introduced, which integrated the database of AFIS with the database of APIS and made it possible to identify fingerprints and palmprints faster and more efficiently.

In addition, the NPA is continually

exploring new methods and improving techniques for recovery of latent fingerprints/palmprints.



Crime Scene Marks Image Reference System

C. Footprint Identification

Footprints, tire marks and tool marks recovered from crime scenes are used for comparison with known materials to verify facts of crimes or accidents.

In 1997, the NPA introduced the Crime Scene Marks Image Reference System. This system includes the databases of footprints, tread patterns of automobile tires and serial numbers of lamp covers, and is used for quick solution of cases.

D. Photographic Identification

Photos of crime scenes, arrested suspects, wanted suspects and examination photos (photos used for examinations) play important roles in criminal investigation.

Recently, a new apparatus which sharpens unclear images taken by security cameras were equipped to each PPH, and are being utilized for criminal investigation.

E. Identification of Minute Objects

As crimes are getting more vicious and sophisticated, it is essential for the police to carry out scientific investigations on minute evidence re-

covered from crime scenes to prove facts of crimes.

To support identification of minute objects, the NPA:

- collects standard samples of fibers, car paint, agricultural chemicals, medicines and other materials;
- analyzes these samples by using precise analytical methods and establishes their databases with information about their manufacturers and properties ; and
- provides the Criminal Investigation Laboratories (CILs) of PPHs with such sample data.

CILs analyze minute objects recovered from crime scenes and compare the results with data in the databases to identify the objects for criminal investigation.

F. Forensic Identification

The results of forensic examinations of evidence recovered from crime scenes are often submitted to the court. In recent years, the importance of forensic examinations on physical evidence is increasing rapidly.

The National Research Institute of Police Science (NRIPS), attached to the NPA, and CILs of PPHs conduct close analyses and examinations on such evidences. Especially, DNA profiling, which makes it possible to identify an individual at a high degree of accuracy even by a minute specimen, has been adopted by all the CILs in



DNA profiling at forensic laboratory of NPA

Japan as a world standard method for scientific investigation.

The NRIPS also established Training Institute of Forensic Science as its sub-unit to provide training for the CIL specialists of each PPH to improve and standardize the quality of examination techniques.

G. International Contribution

To help improve the investigative skills and identification knowledge in developing countries, the NPA sends overseas specialists on criminal identification and actively promotes cooperation and guidance on identification techniques.



Lecture by NPA's Specialists at Philippine National Police

3. National Research Institute of Police Science

The NRIPS is a comprehensive research institution to promote the development of science in support of police activities.

The Institute has three major missions: research and development; examination and analysis; and technical guidance. Many research and development projects in various fields are conducted with the needs of the prefectural police in mind. Technical guidance is given in the form of training seminars to scientists of prefectural police laboratories to improve their skills.

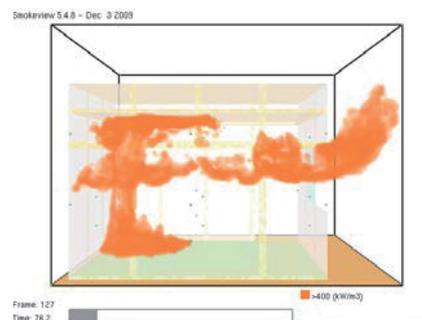
The following are recent major research projects:

A. Research on SNPs Analysis for Various Biological Samples

Single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) test is expected to determine genotypes from degraded and fragmented DNA samples because of its short detection range. However, it also has a disadvantage that the SNP typing is hard to detect the sample contamination of more than one of individuals because it has only two allele types. In order to solve this issue, we are developing a new technique to analyze some haplotypes including a couple of SNP site in small range. It can make multiple types and will increase the discrimination power.



B. Practical application of numerical simulations to fire investigations

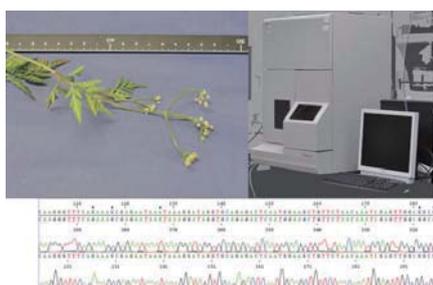


In large-scale fires or arson case, reconstruction experiments have been conducted for fire investigation. However, they require much cost and involve risks. Therefore, we are developing a new investigation

method using fire simulation. It is expected that the simulation method will make fire investigation more efficient. Furthermore, the simulation is based on theory of fire science, so that the results are highly objective. We have conducted real scale experiments in order to obtain fire data for the simulations, and we determine appropriate simulation parameters for fire investigation.

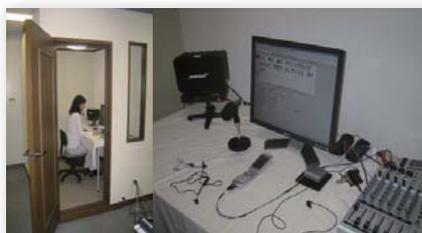
C. Application of Chloroplast DNA Analysis to Trace Botanical Evidence

Minute plant fragments are often found as trace evidence, but their characteristic morphology is lost and inadequate for forensic discrimination by observing and describing them. DNA analysis is another choice for trace biological evidence, which has already applied routinely to forensic individual discrimination of suspects, but not performed systematically on plant fragments yet. It has been revealed that sequences of particular loci of chloroplast DNA are identical among the same plant species, and now data of such DNA sequences is easily obtainable from a public database. With this situation, examination procedure of botanical evidence is under development for practical forensic discrimination and identification of plant species by utilizing chloroplast DNA analysis.



D. Construction of a Large-Scale Speech Database for Speaker Recognition Research

A large-scale speech database, whose data was collected by recording voice on the variety of transmission system such as a cellphone and a microphone, was constructed. The database contains utterances of 632 speakers (313 males and 319 females), whose age ranged from 18 to 78. The speakers uttered Japanese monosyllables, words and short sentences twice at one recording session. To investigate intraindividual speech variations caused by the difference of utterance time, recording session was held twice at two to five-month interval. This database is used for various kinds of speaker recognition experiments.



E. Research on measuring child victimization and issues in crime prevention

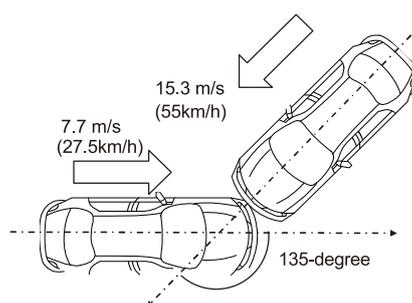


Although sections of many local governments and prefectural police headquarters in charge of public safety have disclosed data showing crime incidents using tables and maps, conventional approaches have limitations because they have heavily

relied on official statistics. Measuring child victimization with victim survey is essential for communicating information of objective risk of child victimization with local partners and people engaging in voluntary neighborhood watch groups. We administered a survey on the safety of children and carried out analyses to predict parental perceptions of safety about school-commuting roads for constructing safe community.

F. Research into EDR (Event Data Recorder) for Traffic Accident Reconstruction

In Japan, the number of car models equipped with EDR has increased in recent years. EDRs provide vehicle speed, engine rpm, accelerator pedal status, service brake switch status, and so on. The recorded data are useful for accident investigation. We investigated the reliability of EDR data to be used for accident reconstruction. A series of crash tests were conducted for evaluating the performance of the EDRs under complex and/or severe crash conditions.



Example of car to car crash test

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1. Technical Assistance

A. Policy Initiatives for Promoting International Cooperation

Police Administration, the traffic control system, the Koban system, method of criminal investigation, criminal identification techniques etc., developed by the Japanese police are of great interest to nations throughout the world. We frequently receive requests for technical cooperation, primarily from developing countries.

The aim of international police cooperation is to contribute to the development and progress of relevant countries, especially to improve their ability to counter crime and terrorism. We expect that our experience and knowledge will contribute not only to the international community, but also to the security of Japan. To accomplish this, we have established the “Policy Initiatives for Promoting International Cooperation” in September 2005 to clarify the principles of international police cooperation as well as the directions and measures that should be implemented.

International cooperation by the Japanese police, contributing to the achievement of good governance and to the improvement of the capability of a country to counter criminal activity, has been of great value to relevant countries. The Japanese police will continue to actively promote further international cooperation.

B. International Seminar on Police Activity

The Japanese police promote police technical cooperation by convening international seminars and inviting police officers from developing countries. This is done through joint hosting by the Japanese police and JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency), or independently by the Japanese police.

C. Dispatch of Experts

Technical cooperation to developing countries is carried out by inviting police officers from and dispatching experts to foreign countries. In 2012, a total of 15 long-term experts and 14 short-term experts were dispatched to

transfer technology and skills on criminal identification, Koban system, etc. to Indonesia and the Philippines.



Assistance for the reform of the Indonesian National Police

Since Indonesia's police was separated from the country's military organization in 1999, reforms have been undertaken to enhance the democratic nature of the Indonesian National Police (INP). In response to a request received from the Indonesian government, the Japanese police have worked in collaboration with JICA to provide technical assistance, such as the dispatch of experts and acceptance of trainees, under the “Support Program for the Reform of the Indonesian National Police.”

July 2012 marked the completion of the ten-year period of the “Project on Enhancement of Civilian Police Activities” undertaken in the Bekasi district. In October 2012 the “Project on Nationwide Capacity Development of Police Officers for POLMAS – Indonesian Civilian Police Activities” has started. The aim of the new project is to establish a framework for nationwide civilian police activities in order to extend the project to other regions.



In 2011 and 2012, judo instructors from the Japanese police were dispatched to Turkey to train Afghan police officers in a program held by Turkish police.



D. Contributions by the Japan Disaster Relief Team (JDR)

The Japanese police dispatch the JDR team to large-scale disasters in foreign countries. Since the applicable act was enacted in 1987, the Japanese police have dispatched officers 13 times as rescue operations and twice as an expert team. In February 2011, Japanese police dispatched 43 officials as JDR team members to the area afflicted by a major earthquake in New Zealand.

International Disaster Relief Activities Previously Undertaken by the Japanese Police

Month & Year	Country/Region	Disaster	Dispatched Personnel
June 1990	Iran	Earthquake	6 persons
July 1990	Philippines	Earthquake	11 persons
December 1993	Malaysia	Building collapse	11 persons
October 1996	Egypt	Building collapse	9 persons
January 1999	Colombia	Earthquake	15 persons
September 1999	Taiwan	Earthquake	45 persons
May 2003	Algeria	Earthquake	19 persons
February 2004	Morocco	Earthquake	7 persons
December 2004	Thailand	Tsunami	20 persons
October 2005	Pakistan	Earthquake	15 persons
May 2008	China	Earthquake	20 persons
October 2009	Indonesia	Earthquake	21 persons
February 2011	New Zealand	Earthquake	43 persons



E. Dispatches to the International Peace Cooperation Corps to Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste started its history as an independent nation in 2002. However, with the security situation deteriorating, the United Nations Security Council established the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) in August 2006 in order to secure the peace and order of the young country and to assist

Assistance to the Philippines

The Japanese police have a long history of assistance to the Philippine National Police, which has continued for more than 20 years excluding a temporary break. At first, experts were sent to assist with crime scene identification. Since 1996, experts have been sent to oversee initial investigation as well.

In 2004, an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) funded through financial aid from Japan was introduced. In 2006, the “Project on Building up the Operation of AFIS” was launched to ensure the effective operation of the new system, entering Phase 2 in 2010.

Today, there are many incidents in the Philippines in which Japanese nationals are victimized. The Philippines is also a major country of origin of illegal firearms seized in Japan. In light of such situation, in 2008, the Japanese police started the “Project for PNP’s Capability Enhancement for Firearms Control in the PHILIPPINES” * and “PNP’s Anti-Crime Capability Enhancement Program” in order to coordinate these existing and new projects.

* This project ended in 2011.



the local government in reforming, restructuring and rebuilding the local police force known as the PNTL.

Following a request from the United Nations, the Japanese government dispatched a total of four civilian police officers to UNMIT between January 2007 and February 2008 in accordance with the International Peace Cooperation Act.

During the period, the Japanese police officers, as members of the U.N. Police, provided advice and guidance to the PNTL. Furthermore, along with the Japanese police officers, Japanese government officials also stayed in Dili, Timor-Leste to support the Japanese police officers.



2. Frameworks to Counter Transnational Crime

A. Cooperation with ICPO-Interpol

The NPA works closely with overseas law enforcement agencies to prevent and investigate transnational crimes and to arrest fugitives

abroad through diplomatic, ICPO-Interpol and other channels.

The NPA functions as Japan's National Central Bureau (NCB) for ICPO-Interpol. The Director for International Investigative Operations in the Organized Crime Department is in charge of contact with ICPO-Interpol. Since joining ICPC (predecessor of ICPO-Interpol) in 1952, the Japanese police force has made substantial contributions to its activities.

B. Treaties on International Investigative Cooperation

Japan is promoting the conclusion of the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLAT) with Asian and other countries, which would facilitate efficient and effective international investigative cooperation. To date, the Japan-US MLAT was concluded in July 2006, the Japan-Korea MLAT in January 2007, the Japan-China MLAT in November 2008, the Japan-Hong Kong Mutual Legal Assistance Agreement (MLAA) in September 2009, the Japan-EU MLAA in January 2011, and the Japan-Russia MLAT in February 2011.

C. G8

Over the years, transnational organized crime has been an item on the agenda at the G8 Summit meetings. Since September 11, 2001, the counter-terrorism has also become

the focus of the G8. The G8 has made significant progress in tackling the issues through the work of its experts group (Roma/Lyon-Group) and the Justice and Home Affairs Ministerial Meeting.

D. AMMTC+3

In January 2004, the first ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime plus three (AMMTC+3) was held in Thailand.

Here, the Ministers responsible for public safety from ASEAN member countries, Japan, China and Korea discussed the ways of cooperation to combat transnational crime such as terrorism, illegal drug trafficking, money laundering, and human trafficking.

The following meetings were hosted by ASEAN member countries every two years; the second meeting was hosted by Vietnam in November 2005, the third by Brunei in November 2007, and the fourth by Cambodia in November 2009, all attended by the chairman of the National Public Safety Commission or senior officials of the NPA.

In October 2011, Indonesia hosted the fifth meeting, with the chairman of the National Public Safety Commission attending from Japan.

The sixth meeting is scheduled to be held in Laos in 2013.

Appendix 1
Number of Juveniles Penal Code Offenders (2011)

(persons)

Attending school or employed Classification	Total	Students					Employed	Unemployed
		Sub total	Junior high school	Senior high school	University	Others		
Total	77,696	61,426	25,718	30,303	3,643	1,762	7,383	8,887
	100.0%	79.1%	33.1%	39.0%	4.7%	2.3%	9.5%	11.4%
Felonious offenses	785	392	148	204	25	15	182	211
	100.0%	49.9%	18.9%	26.0%	3.2%	1.9%	23.2%	26.9%
Violent offenses	7,276	4,824	2,770	1,841	102	111	1,373	1,079
	100.0%	66.3%	38.1%	25.3%	1.4%	1.5%	18.9%	14.8%
Larceny offenses	47,776	38,520	16,690	19,574	1,399	857	3,793	5,463
	100.0%	80.6%	34.9%	41.0%	2.9%	1.8%	7.9%	11.4%
Intellectual offenses	971	611	99	357	113	42	142	218
	100.0%	62.9%	10.2%	36.8%	11.6%	4.3%	14.6%	22.5%
Moral offenses	466	376	119	191	35	31	59	31
	100.0%	80.7%	25.5%	41.0%	7.5%	6.7%	12.7%	6.7%
Others	20,422	16,703	5,892	8,136	1,969	706	1,834	1,885
	100.0%	81.8%	28.9%	39.8%	9.6%	3.5%	9.0%	9.2%
Conversion of lost property	14,674	12,291	3,705	6,194	1,795	597	1,144	1,239
	100.0%	83.8%	25.2%	42.2%	12.2%	4.1%	7.8%	8.4%

Appendix 2

Number of Penal Code Offenses Reported and Cleared [2008-2011]

(Cases)

Category of crimes	Year	2008		2009		2010		2011	
		Reported	Cleared	Reported	Cleared	Reported	Cleared	Reported	Cleared
Total number of Penal offenses		1,818,023	573,392	1,703,044	544,699	1,585,856	497,356	1,480,765	462,540
Total number of felonious offenses		8,581	6,229	8,314	6,073	7,576	5,503	6,996	5,287
Murder		1,297	1,237	1,094	1,074	1,067	1,029	1,051	1,029
Robbery		4,278	2,612	4,512	2,923	4,029	2,516	3,673	2,385
Arson		1,424	1,054	1,306	913	1,191	895	1,087	880
Rape		1,582	1,326	1,402	1,163	1,289	1,063	1,185	993
Total number of violent offenses		68,948	47,772	63,995	45,719	63,646	45,932	61,698	45,095
Unlawful assembly with dangerous weapons		16	13	15	15	6	8	6	5
Assault		31,641	21,925	29,638	21,238	29,593	21,667	29,237	21,666
Bodily injury		28,291	20,180	26,464	19,388	26,547	19,350	25,832	18,870
Intimidation		2,651	1,953	2,348	1,781	2,298	1,734	2,312	1,823
Extortion		6,349	3,701	5,530	3,297	5,202	3,173	4,311	2,731
Total number of larceny offenses		1,372,840	379,839	1,299,294	361,969	1,213,442	327,786	1,133,127	305,924
Burglary theft		155,047	87,047	148,488	81,545	136,552	70,307	126,079	65,272
Vehicle theft		501,331	49,552	497,407	45,741	464,775	40,996	430,273	37,716
Non-burglary theft		716,462	243,240	653,399	234,683	612,115	216,483	576,775	202,936
Total number of intellectual offenses		73,252	36,979	53,002	34,147	44,347	29,688	40,724	26,436
Fraud		64,427	30,277	45,162	28,753	37,516	24,897	34,602	22,172
Embezzlement		2,193	1,485	1,963	1,324	1,735	1,259	1,676	1,252
Counterfeiting		6,503	5,097	5,790	3,992	4,982	3,429	4,343	2,915
The law prohibiting mediation remuneration Official corruption		88	89	58	55	83	78	75	68
Breach of trust		41	31	29	23	31	25	28	29
Total number of moral offenses		10,559	6,376	10,182	6,478	10,893	6,742	10,905	6,842
Gambling		271	252	340	337	378	369	213	208
Sexual offenses		10,288	6,124	9,842	6,141	10,515	6,373	10,692	6,634
Indecent assault		7,111	3,555	6,688	3,563	7,027	3,637	6,870	3,550
Indecent exposure		2,361	1,782	2,357	1,810	2,651	1,953	2,636	1,926
Total number of other Penal Code offenses		283,843	96,197	268,257	90,313	245,952	81,705	227,315	72,956
Conversion of lost property		68,171	64,435	63,213	60,433	55,837	52,960	48,692	45,681
Obstructing execution of official duty		3,239	3,071	3,071	2,952	2,969	2,881	3,029	2,863
Trespassing		24,807	8,682	23,863	8,234	22,027	8,028	20,262	7,690
Unlawful arrest or confinement		407	328	362	325	354	307	315	282
Abduction		155	141	156	140	185	151	147	132
Property damage		178,191	13,129	169,292	12,062	156,717	11,554	147,537	10,948

※ Motorcycles and bicycles are counted under vehicle thefts

※ Death or injury due to negligent traffic accidents are excluded

Appendix 3

Number of Violations of Acts related to Road and Traffic

Type of violation	2010		2011	
	Violations	Component ratio	Violations	Component ratio
Drivers (excluding the light vehicle drivers)				
Unlicensed driving	33,832	0.4	31,603	0.4
Drunken driving	848	0.0	702	0.0
Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor	38,925	0.5	34,970	0.4
Speeding	2,368,222 (358,191)	29.5	2,290,352 (323,044)	29.2
Disregarding traffic signal	691,564	8.6	691,728	8.8
Passing road prohibited	796,104	9.9	761,986	9.7
Road or lane infringement	285,585	3.6	271,972	3.5
Improper overtaking	6,214	0.1	6,096	0.1
Cutting in	9,755	0.1	10,938	0.1
Failure to stop at railway crossing	121,589	1.5	105,966	1.4
Using a cellular phone while driving	1,317,375	16.4	1,338,697	17.1
Improper turning right or left	79,818	1.0	70,963	0.9
Impeding pedestrians	63,771	0.8	65,967	0.8
Failure to slow down	2,809	0.0	2,177	0.0
Failure to stop	1,137,195	14.1	1,128,937	14.4
improper parking or stopping	399,153	5.0	369,523	4.7
Driving without lights	4,035	0.1	3,509	0.0
Overloading of passengers	20,809	0.3	18,503	0.2
improper loading	18,185	0.2	17,650	0.2
Operating defective vehicle	65,272	0.8	56,184	0.7
Driving without carrying licence	88,046	1.1	85,101	1.1
Others	491,838 (99,657)	6.1	480,489 (96,788)	6.1
Sub-total	8,040,944	100.0 (99.7)	7,844,013	100.0 (99.7)
Others				
Light vehicle occupants	2,584	45.6	3,956	58.6
Pedestrian	0	0.0	3	0.0
Acting improperly on road	124	2.2	99	1.5
Making drivers drive defected vehicle	0	0.0	0	0.0
Neglecting vehicle users'duty	93	1.6	85	1.3
Cases of penalty applied both to the driver and abetting of violation	265	4.7	234	3.5
Aiding and abetting of violation	829	14.6	773	11.4
Others	1,776	31.3	1,604	23.7
Sub-total	5,671	100.0 (0.1)	6,754	100.0 (0.1)
Other violations of acts related to traffic	16,077	(0.2)	14,031	(0.2)
Total	8,062,692	(100.0)	7,864,798	(100.0)

Notes:1) Figures in parentheses in the column of speed limit violation represent exceeding speed limit by 30 km/hr

2) Figures in parentheses in the column of component ratio represent the ratio to the total

3) Figures in parentheses in the other columns represent violations of duty to conduct safe driving



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