

# **Progress of International Cooperation and Exchange to 2003**

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## **1. Introduction**

The jurisdiction of the International Affairs Division, Commissioner-General's Secretariat, National Police Agency (NPA), includes:

- Coordination of administrative tasks relating to the supply of knowledge and technical know-how on the police system, community police activities, criminal identification techniques, etc. to overseas law enforcement and security organizations and that concerning international disaster relief activities (international cooperation)
- Handling of international conferences
- Handling of treaty negotiations
- Exchange with overseas law enforcement and security organizations

The importance of the duties of the International Affairs Division as listed above has been steadily increasing.

In section 2 to 5, progress made up to 2003 regarding the above duties will be reviewed, while an overview of changes made to the NPA's organizational framework taking care of these duties will be presented in section 6.

## **2. International Cooperation**

Over the years, the NPA has been actively providing technical cooperation to various countries through the dispatch of police personnel as experts and hosting of training participants from overseas law enforcement and security organizations under Japan's official development assistance (ODA) programs. Some of these activities were undertaken over long periods, while others combined technology transfer with the supply of necessary equipment.

Moreover, in the aftermath of overseas large-scale disasters, a police disaster relief team has been dispatched as part of the Japan Disaster Relief Team. Police personnel have also been dispatched to take part in various United Nations peacekeeping operations (PKO).

### **(1) Official development assistance (ODA)**

#### **A. History of ODA involving Japanese Police**

In 1954, Japan decided to join the Colombo Plan, a regional organization set up to assist developing countries, through a cabinet decision, and launched its ODA programs. The country went on to become a major aid donor, even overtaking the United States as the world's No. 1 donor in 1989. Today, it is still the second largest aid donor.

International cooperation involving the Japanese Police began in 1962 with the implementation of a drug-related training course, followed by the launch of the Traffic Police Administration Seminar course in 1966. It gathered momentum in the early of the 1970s, and drug control seminar and Traffic Police Administration Seminar courses were implemented in 1974 under the technical cooperation scheme of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), a former special public corporation which was recently reorganized as an independent administrative agency, with the participation of 22 persons from 20 countries for the former and 13 persons from 13 countries for the latter. In 1975, the Seminar on Criminal Investigation course, the earliest predecessor of the current Seminar on Criminal Investigation III course, was launched.

Apart from international cooperation projects implemented under JICA's ODA program, the NPA began engaging in activities such as the hosting of conferences and seminars and implementation of traffic-related field surveys in FY 1988 under its own ODA program. Its 2003 activities include the hosting of the Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC) and implementation of traffic-related surveys.

#### **B. Dispatch of experts**

As part of its technology transfer efforts, the NPA has been dispatching its personnel to developing countries as experts in cooperation with JICA, with a cumulative total of more than 400 personnel dispatched to 27 countries from FY 1978 to FY 2003. The technical

areas covered range widely, from the *koban* (police box) system and criminal identification to drug control and traffic management. (See Attached Table 1.)

### C. Hosting of training participants

The NPA has been inviting training participants from developing countries and hosting seminars and conferences for them on its own or in cooperation with JICA.

Such training is classified into group training, in which participants are invited from multiple countries, and country-specific training, in which participants are invited from a single country at a time, and covers wide-ranging fields, including the police box system, drug control and info-communications. The major training courses implemented over the years up to and including 2003 are listed below.

#### [Group Training (Courses ongoing in and after 1999)]

Seminar on Criminal Investigation II (successor to Seminar on Criminal Investigation I) (1975–), Seminar on International Law Enforcement Cooperation (1999–2001), Seminar on Police Info-communications (2002–), Advanced Course for Senior Police Administrators (successor to Seminar for Senior Police Managers) (1996–), Seminar on International Terrorism Investigation (1995–), Seminar on Control of Drug Offenses (successor to Seminar on Control of Narcotics Offenses) (1962–), Traffic Police Administration Seminar (1966–), Seminar on Criminal Identification (1994–), Seminar on Senior Police and Law Enforcement (Latin American Countries) (1992–2000), Seminar for Senior Investigation Leaders (Eastern European Countries) (1998–1999), and International Forensic Seminar on Counterfeit Currency (2000)

#### (NPA ODA-based courses and sessions)

Seminar on Transfer of Driver's License Administration Technique (1996–), Firearms Control Administration Seminar (1995–2003), Asia-Pacific Working-Level Meeting on Drug Control (1995–), Asian Region Organized Crime Control Seminar (1988–2004), Technical Cooperation on Police Administration System (1996–1999), Field Education and Guidance on Police Box/Residential Police Box System (2000–2001), Discussion Meeting on Police Box/Residential Police Box System (1989–), Research and Investigation in Introduction of Life Safety System (1992–1999), Research and Investigation in Control of Drug Offenses (1988–2001), Research and Investigation in Establishment of International Drug Analysis Information System (1997–), Drug Offense Seminar Based on Individual Invitations (2000–), Technology Transfer in Criminal Identification Techniques (1996–), Study on Transfer of Traffic Management Techniques (1989–), Study on Transfer of Technologies Relating to Prevention of Driver's License Forgery (1991–), Seminar on Technical Cooperation in Global Counterterrorism (1993–), and Asia-Pacific Working-Level Meeting on High-Tech Crime Techniques (2000–2001)

[Country-specific Training]

Seminar on Criminal Investigation for Senior Police Officers (Philippines) (1987–1996), Seminar on Police Administration for Republic of South Africa (1996–2000), Police Administration for Kingdom of Cambodia (1994–1998), Seminar on Female Officers for Islamic Republic of Pakistan (1996–1998), Seminar on Police Administration for Socialist Republic of Vietnam (1999–2001), Seminar on Community Policing for Federative Republic of Brazil (2000–), Comparative Study of Police System for Republic of Indonesia (2001–), Ministry of Public Security Training Seminar (China) (2001–), and Seminar on Police Administration for Islamic Republic of Pakistan (2002)

D. Major cooperation activities to date

(a) Cooperation extended to Philippines in criminal identification field

Starting with the dispatch of criminal identification experts in 1979, the Japanese Police have sent scores of police personnel to the Philippines over more than 20 years to extend cooperation aimed mainly at improving local fingerprint collection techniques.

(b) “Exportation” of police box to Singapore

In 1981, the NPA began providing police box-related technical cooperation to Singapore, which was concerned about deteriorating public security in newly developed residential areas, through the dispatch of experts and provision of practical training focusing on the establishment of police boxes. The first of the Singaporean version of police boxes, called “neighborhood police posts” (NPPs), was established in 1983, and their numbers have steadily increased, reaching as many as 97 in December 2003. Upon adopting Japan’s police box system, Singapore skillfully tailored it to local conditions, and undertook unique community policing activities on that basis, thereby successfully restoring public order. Since 1995, Japan and Singapore have been jointly implementing a training program focusing on Singapore’s experience, with countries from the Asia-Pacific region as its main targets.

Under a three-year plan starting in FY 1985, the NPA also provided Singapore with assistance in the field of traffic management through the hosting of training participants and dispatch of experts.

(c) Traffic Management and Research Institute project in China

From 1989 to 1993, Japan provided China with project-type technical cooperation in relation to the Traffic Management and Research Institute, established in Wuxi City, Jiangsu Province, by the Chinese Ministry of Public Security. The NPA contributed to the project through the dispatch of experts charged with providing guidance on traffic

control systems, traffic management and traffic safety and the hosting of training participants from China.

(d) Support for Pakistani police reform

In 1996, a study team headed by an honorary professor of the National Police Academy was dispatched to Pakistan to support the country's police reform efforts, and a set of recommendations, including, among other things, the establishment of an independent commission aimed at ensuring the political independence of the police and its democratic administration was issued by the team. The NPA followed this up with the dispatch of a second study team, hosting of the Seminar on Police Administration for the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and other activities. With this cooperation, Pakistan established a police order centering on the introduction of a system similar to Japan's public safety commission in 2002.

(e) Support for reform of Indonesian State Police

In Indonesia, the State Police has been undergoing a democratization process since its separation and independence from the National Army in 1999. To support this effort, the NPA has been providing technical cooperation through the dispatch of experts, hosting of training participants, and the like under the Indonesian National Police Reform Support Program in cooperation with JICA. This program is epoch-making in that it supports the reform of the police system of a country as a whole, and has been attracting international attention.

(f) Regional drug control cooperation project for Thailand

A three-year project launched in 2002, the project is aimed at strengthening drug control in the Golden Triangle, one of the largest clandestine drug production areas in the world, and its surrounding area. It is a regional project targeted at multiple countries, which is a first for the NPA and a relatively rare example even for JICA. Based in Thailand, the project aims to strengthen the drug control capacity of that country and its neighbors, consisting of Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam, by, for example, helping them improve their drug analysis techniques, particularly the component analysis of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), which have become a major problem in the region.

(2) International disaster relief activities

In 1987, the Law concerning the Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief Team was enacted in response to calls for Japan to fulfill its international obligation commensurate with its national strength in the event of overseas large-scale disasters, and the Japanese Police have since been engaged in international disaster relief activities in accordance with the law.

Regarding search and rescue, they dispatched a cumulative total of 116 personnel over seven separate disasters from the Iranian Earthquake of 1990 to the end of 2003, with rescue dogs dispatched for the first time in the aftermath of the Algerian Earthquake of 2003.

To maintain readiness for swift and effective disaster relief activities, the Japanese Police have long participated in joint drills and training sessions with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Fire and Disaster Management Agency, and JICA.

#### Dispatch Record of Japan Disaster Relief Team

Date	Country/territory	Type of disaster	Number of personnel dispatched
June 1990	Iran	Earthquake	6
July 1990	Philippines	Earthquake	11
December 1993	Malaysia	Building collapse	11
October 1996	Egypt	Building collapse	9
January 1999	Colombia	Earthquake	15
September 1999	Taiwan	Earthquake	45
May 2003	Algeria	Earthquake	19

#### (3) PKO

To fulfill its role in the international community as best as it can in relation to activities aimed primarily at maintaining international peace and security, particularly those sponsored by the United Nations, the Law concerning Cooperation in Relation to United Nations Peacekeeping Activities, etc. was enacted in 1992.

Under this law, the Japanese Police dispatched 75 police personnel to Cambodia to provide advice, guidance and supervision for the local police authority. During the assignment period, Japanese police personnel were attacked by an armed gang in the northwestern part of the country, and Superintendent Takada from the Okayama Prefectural Police was killed, with four others sustaining various degrees of injury.

Three police personnel were also dispatched to East Timor to provide advice, guidance and supervision for the local police authority.

#### Dispatch Record for PKO Civilian Police Activities

Country/territory	Assignment period	Number of personnel dispatched
Cambodia	October 13, 1992 ~ July 8, 1993	75
East Timor	July 4 ~ September 9, 1999	3

### **3. Handling of International Conferences**

Keeping step with the progress of globalization, firearms trafficking, human smuggling/trafficking, high-tech crime, money laundering, and other transnational organized crime activities have intensified in recent years. Transnational organized crime threatens the very foundation of the democratic governance system and market economy, and the common understanding that it is a serious problem which must be tackled through the concerted efforts of the international community has been strengthening. Against this background, the summit of the leaders of the world's most influential countries began discussing issues relating to transnational organized crime in 1994.

#### **(1) United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice**

In August 1948, the United Nations Economic and Social Council passed a resolution calling for the United Nations to play the central role in the formulation of criminal justice policies on a worldwide scale, and this led to a 1950 United Nations decision to take over the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, which was established in the second half of the 19th century. In addition, the Secretary-General's plan to also take over the International Penal and Penitentiary Conference, a part-public, part-private expert conference which had been hosted by the commission every five years, was approved, with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme established under the United Nations.

Against this background, the first Congress was held in 1955 in Geneva. The Congress has since been held every five years, bringing together representatives of the judiciary and law enforcement authorities of various countries from around the world to discuss criminal justice issues, particularly matters relating to the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders.

The NPA has been sending a delegate to all the congresses so far, the last being the 10th held in 2000, and has been actively participating in the discussion by, for sample, reporting on Japanese efforts and progress.

#### **(2) Financial Action Task Force (FATF)**

In 1989, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) was established during the Summit of the Arch, Paris, to facilitate anti-money laundering measures against a background of growing recognition of the need for international action against illegal trafficking in drugs.

Since the release in 1990 of the 40 Recommendations designed to set international standards for anti-money laundering measures, the FATF has put in place a mutual evaluation process for member countries to promote the implementation of the recommendations. Moreover, there have been ongoing discussions on anti-money laundering measures,

including the criminalization of money laundering, broadening of the scope of money laundering offenses, stricter customer identification by financial institutions and others, reporting of dubious transactions to the competent authority, confiscation and freezing of illegal proceeds, strengthening of international cooperation, improvement of the transparency of corporate forms, and expansion of measures to individuals and organizations other than financial institutions (realtors, jewelers, attorneys and accountants).

At the G7 Meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors held in October 2001, an expansion of the mission of the FATF to add anti-terrorism financing measures to existing anti-money laundering measures was approved, while the Eight Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing were adopted.

Note: Countries, territories and institutions participating in FATF

As of the end of November 2004, the FATF membership included 31 countries and territories and two international organizations, centering on OECD member countries, as follows: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, the European Commission, and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

### (3) G8 Rome-Lyon Group, etc.

During the Naples Summit in 1994, transnational organized crime became part of the agenda for the first time, and in November of the same year, a world ministerial conference on transnational organized crime was held in Naples in 1995, a decision was made to establish the G8 Senior Experts Group on Transnational Organized Crime (Lyon Group) for the purpose of investigating concrete measures at the Halifax Summit.

In 1996, the Lyon Group adopted the 40 Recommendations to Combat Transnational Organized Crime. The group subsequently undertook the drafting of international implementation standards, proposal and implementation of projects, and the like in the areas of law enforcement, judicial cooperation, firearms control, human smuggling/trafficking, high-tech crime, etc. through its subgroups.

Meanwhile, the G8 Counterterrorism Experts Group (Rome Group) was established in 2001 in the aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attacks on New York's World Trade Center and other targets. In 2002, it was decided to have the Lyon Group and the Rome Group merge to become the G8 Rome/Lyon Group.

In May 2002, the group reviewed the 40 Recommendations to Combat Transnational Organized Crime, and adopted the G8 Recommendations on Transnational Crime, which

covered effective counterterrorism measures, in addition to counter-transnational organized crime measures. (See Attached Table 2 for the main agendas of past G8 Rome/Lyon Group meetings.)

Furthermore, the institution of G8 Justice and Interior Ministers' Meeting was introduced as a forum that brings together justice and interior ministers and similar high-ranking officials from G8 countries to discuss measures to combat transnational organized crime and terrorism to follow up on the deliberations of the Rome/Lyon Group. Since its inaugural meeting held in Washington in 1997, the G8 Justice and Interior Ministers' Meeting has been held every year in the summit host country with the exception of 2000. The NPA has sent senior personnel to all the meetings held so far (right up to 2003), and reported on Japan's efforts and progress, as well as contributing to the drafting of G8 ministerial statements and communiqués. (See Attached Table 3 for the main agendas of past G8 Justice and Interior Ministers' Meetings.)

#### (4) Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG)

In the fight against money laundering, standardized worldwide efforts are essential to prevent any country, knowingly or unknowingly, providing loopholes for anti-money laundering measures. As a result of the growing realization of the need for an international framework for anti-money laundering measures in the Asia-Pacific region, the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) was established in February 1997 at a money laundering symposium held in Bangkok. Following a round of working-group meetings held in Beijing in July of the same year, the first APG annual meeting was held in March 1998 in Tokyo. In addition to carrying out an analysis of money laundering techniques and exchanging information by holding typology workshops, the APG has instituted a mutual evaluation process for member countries

Note: Countries, territories and institutions participating in APG

As of the end of June 2004, the APG membership comprises 28 countries and territories as follows: Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Taiwan, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Macao, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United States, and Vanuatu.

#### **4. Handling of Treaty Negotiations**

In recent years, the number of treaties signed and ratified by Japan has been increasing, and there are quite a few that are directly relevant to the safety of people's daily lives, including crime prevention and control. The signing and ratification of treaties relating to transnational crime by countries across the world helps standardize criminal justice, crime prevention and other systems. This, in turn, makes it possible to cast a worldwide law enforcement net over transnational crime, as well as paving the way for swift international cooperation in criminal investigation. Focusing on subjects considered important from the public safety viewpoint, the NPA has been taking part in various international rulemaking processes, including the establishment of treaties, through the dispatch of personnel to negotiations of key treaties, as well as the provision of liaison and coordination support for the submission of draft texts, formulation of Japanese policies, and the like for other treaties. (See Attached Table 4 for main law enforcement and security-related treaties signed/ratified by Japan in and before 2003.)

##### **(1) Bilateral treaties**

International cooperation in criminal investigation requires the conclusion of a mutual assistance treaty with other countries as it is the only way to ensure compliance. Namely, such a treaty makes compliance a binding obligation for the two countries and speeds up the procedure by clearly designating contact points in their respective central governments. In 1999, Japan began negotiating its first mutual assistance treaty on criminal matters with the United States. The treaty, formally known as the Treaty between Japan and the United States of America on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty), was signed by the Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission in 2003 in the United States.

Regarding extradition, Japan concluded the Treaty on Extradition between Japan and the United States and the Treaty on Extradition between Japan and the Republic of Korea in 1980 and 2002, respectively. Each of these treaties facilitates cooperation between the two countries by obliging the requested country to extradite criminals under certain conditions, including its own nationals subject to discretion. Because of the extreme importance of these treaties in the pursuit and arrest of criminals who have fled the country, the Director of the then No. 2 International Affairs Division and other police personnel took part in a series of negotiations.

Consular conventions are designed to clarify and standardize international legal rules regarding privileges and exemptions granted to consuls and other officials and other consular matters. By the 1970s, Japan had concluded bilateral treaties with the United States, the United Kingdom and the then Soviet Union, as well as signing and ratifying the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (Vienna Consular Convention), a multilateral treaty. In

2003, negotiations with China for the conclusion of an international agreement on consular matters began following the diplomatic row over the trespassing of the Japanese consulate in Shenyang by Chinese security personnel in pursuit of North Korean asylum seekers, which occurred in 2002. The NPA has been taking part in those negotiations by sending the then Director of Transnational Crime Investigation and other personnel, focusing on the confirmation of the status of detainees and other matters.

## (2) Multilateral treaties

The awareness of the need for international action against organized crime first grew in the area of trafficking in illicit drugs, leading to the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and other drug-related treaties between the 1960s and the 1980s. In the 1990s, an investigation into a treaty aimed at enabling the signatories to overcome differences between each other's legal systems and other obstacles and promoting cooperation among them with a view to making effective international action against transnational organized crime possible was proposed at the United Nations. On the basis of this, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime was adopted in 2000, and Japan signed it.

Regarding counterterrorism, treaties relating to international cooperation over the prevention and suppression of hijack incidents began to be adopted in 1960s, followed by the establishment of a series of counterterrorism treaties, which began in the 1970s, centering on United Nations conventions, and Japan ratified them one after another. In September 2001, terrorist attacks on New York's World Trade Center and other targets occurred, and this led to the adoption of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, and Japan ratified them in 2001 and 2002, respectively, completing the signing and ratification of all 12 terrorism related treaties.

Regarding the fight against international bribery and corruption, Japan ratified the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions in 1999 and signed the United Nations Convention against Corruption in 2003. In the area of anti-cybercrime, Japan signed the Convention on Cybercrime in 2001. As for crime against children, women and others, Japan signed the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in 2000, and ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography in 2005.

As described above, Japan has been signing and ratifying a series of multilateral treaties on transnational organized crime, with the NPA actively participating in their negotiation processes, through, among other things, the dispatch of personnel to international meetings

for treaty text drafting to provide Japanese input. In particular, the NPA played the leading role in the drafting of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, with the Director of the then No. 2 International Affairs Division serving as the chairman of the relevant subgroup set up under the G8 Lyon Group.

## **5. Exchange with Overseas Law Enforcement and Security Organizations**

The NPA has long been working hard to establish and strengthen cooperative relationships with overseas law enforcement and security organizations by actively inviting them to send their personnel over to Japan for a visit. It has also been striving to solve various law enforcement and security problems and advance cooperation with overseas law enforcement and security organizations by engaging in bilateral dialogs and exchange activities.

### **(1) Provision of assistance**

The number of cases in which assistance is provided to personnel of overseas law enforcement and security organizations in relation to their visit to the NPA has been on the increase overall despite a temporary decline in 2003 due to the Asian Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) epidemic. Half of those assistance providing cases related to visitors from Asian countries. Since international exchange between law enforcement and security organizations at the most senior level is very effective in strengthening their mutual ties, the NPA has been welcoming the head of the law enforcement and security organization and other senior officials from various countries. Examples as of the end of 2003 include the Director of the US Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Chinese Minister of Public Security and the Director-General of the South Korean National Police Agency. (See Attached Table 5.)

### **(2) Japan-China exchange**

After experiencing a lull after the 1984 visit to China by a then councilor attached to the Commissioner General's Secretariat, the NPA's exchange with the Chinese Ministry of Public Security was kick-started again by a Chinese visit by the Director-General of the International Affairs Department in 1994, and three Chinese visits by the Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission, in 1998, 1999 and 2002, followed. On the part of China, the Minister of Public Security visited Japan in August 1999. On that occasion, the Director-General of the NPA's International Affairs Department and the Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Chinese Ministry of Public Security signed and exchanged a Memorandum of Discussion on Cooperation in Police Matters between the National Police Agency of Japan and the Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China.

Moreover, the Japan-China Law Enforcement and Security Authority Consultation Meeting has been established as a consultative framework aimed at advancing cooperation between the two countries in the fight against transnational crime, with a total of three working-level meetings held so far, including the inaugural meeting held in Beijing in December 1999. The NPA has taken part in all the meetings, together with the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Japan Coast Guard, and other authorities.

Other initiatives include the stationing of a Ministry of Public Security attaché at the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo, starting in November 2003.

### (3) Japan-South Korean exchange

In October 2000, the Deputy Commissioner-General of the NPA attended the Quadripartite Conference of East Asian Police Commissioners (Japan, China, South Korea and Russia), which was hosted by the South Korean National Police Agency. In March 2001, the Director-General of the South Korean National Police Agency visited Japan. On that occasion, the Director-General and the Commissioner-General of the NPA signed and exchanged a Memorandum of Discussion on Cooperation in Police Matters between the National Police Agency of Japan and the National Police Agency of South Korea. The Commissioner-General of the NPA paid a return visit to South Korea in April 2002.

Apart from such high-level exchanges, Japan and South Korea exchange liaison officers, and Japan has been admitting South Korean police personnel to its National Police Academy as training participants since 1969. Other initiatives include the Japan-South Korea Sports Exchange Meet (judo and soccer), held in Tokyo.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department also engages in exchange activities with the Seoul Metropolitan Police Department. In August 1999, the Superintendent-General of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department and the Superintendent-General of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Department signed and exchanged a Memorandum of Discussion on Cooperation in Police Matters between the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department and the Seoul Metropolitan Police Department. The Deputy Superintendent-General and the Superintendent-General of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department traveled to South Korea and visited the Seoul Metropolitan Police Department in May 2001 and August 2003, respectively.

### (4) Japan-Russia exchange

Currently, the main law enforcement and security issue that concerns both Japan and Russia is trafficking in drugs, firearms, motor vehicles and fisheries products. In 1997, the Japan-Russia Law Enforcement and Security Authority Meeting was established to provide a framework for the discussion on bilateral issues, including the above, between the law enforcement and security authorities of the two countries. A total of four meetings had been held by 2003, and the NPA took part in all of them, together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Japan Coast Guard, and other authorities.

(5) Exchange with FBI

Since 1966, the NPA has been sending trainees to a training course held at the FBI National Academy in Virginia each year. In addition, as part of Mansfield training conducted on the basis of agreement between the Japanese and US governments, five FBI agents had been invited to Japan to receive practical training lasting about six months to a year at the NPA or a prefectural police headquarters by 2003.

## **6. Changes to Organizational Framework Supporting International Cooperation, etc.**

### (1) NPA's internal organization units

#### A. International cooperation

The NPA's involvement in technical cooperation provided through ODA goes back a long way. Early examples include the hosting of JICA-funded seminars for personnel from overseas law enforcement and security organizations with the liaison and coordination support of the Personnel Affairs Division, starting in the mid 1950s. In FY 1988, an ODA program funded under the NPA budget was launched with the liaison and coordination support of the General Affairs Division.

In 1989, the National Police Agency Organization Order was amended, and the scope of duties of the General Affairs Division of the Commissioner-General's Secretariat was expanded to include matters relating to the study, planning and liaison & coordination of international cooperation activities falling within the NPA's administrative jurisdiction, marking the first time that the term "international cooperation" expressly appeared in the cabinet order. This reflected the growing need for the planning and liaison & coordination of international cooperation, which had arisen on the back of an increase in the number and scale of international cooperation cases requested by other countries and a rise in the number of cases straddling jurisdictional boundaries of bureaus, departments or divisions.

When the International Affairs Department was established in 1994, the "matters relating to the study, planning and liaison & coordination of international cooperation activities falling within the NPA's administrative jurisdiction" became the duty of the No. 1 International Affairs Division. In 1999, "matters relating to international cooperation activities falling within its administrative jurisdiction" were added to the duties of the NPA to be performed under the supervision of the National Public Safety Commission as specified in Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Police Law in accordance with the Law concerning the Revamping of Laws relating to National Administrative Bodies and Other Organizations Aimed at Facilitating Central Government and Other Reforms. With the abolition of the International Affairs Department in April 2004, this duty was transferred to the International Affairs Division.

In 1987, "matters relating to international disaster relief activities" were added to the duties of the NPA to be performed under the supervision of the National Public Safety Commission as specified in Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Police Law in response to the enactment of the Law concerning the Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief Team.

## B. Handling of international conferences and treaty negotiations

The NPA's involvement in international conferences and treaty negotiations also goes back a long way. Early examples include the participation of NPA personnel in the First United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 1955 and the negotiation process for the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo Convention) in the mid 1960s to the mid 1970s.

Until 1981, the Director of Planning Inspection attached to the Commissioner-General's Secretariat provided a contact point for international conferences and treaty negotiations. Later, the duty was taken over by the Planning Division of the Commissioner-General's Secretariat as part of matters relating to planning, designing and comprehensive coordination within the NPA's administrative jurisdiction.

In 1994, the International Affairs Department was established, and the above duty fell on it. Today, it has been taken over by the International Affairs Division of the Commissioner-General's Secretariat.

## C. Exchange with overseas law enforcement and security organizations

In the early 1980s, Japan's excellent public safety record and advanced criminal investigation skills and technologies began attracting international attention, leading to an increase in the number of assistance requests. Despite the increased workload, requests continued to be handled by the Public Relations Office of the General Affairs Division, which had a high operational affinity for the task, using resourcefulness within the existing framework.

However, the need for the coordination and handling of assistance from an agency-wide perspective eventually grew so much on the back of a rapid increase in the number of requests that the appointment of personnel specializing in those duties became absolutely essential. As a result, from 1986 to 1988, the International Affairs Section was set up within the Public Relations Office. In 1989, matters relating to the study, planning and liaison & coordination of international cooperation activities falling within the NPA's administrative jurisdiction were specifically made the duty of the General Affairs Division (see above), with the Public Relations Office handling the duty directly.

Subsequently, the rapid globalization of police operations brought to the fore the need to assign specialized personnel to each region of the world and have them support the NPA's international cooperation activities, including the provision of assistance, and this led to the establishment in 1993 of the International Cooperation Promotion Group consisting of personnel with overseas assignment experiences.

In 1994, upon the establishment of the International Affairs Department, the International Cooperation Promotion Group was dissolved, with its responsibilities taken over by the No. 1 International Affairs Division. Currently, those responsibilities belong to the International Affairs Division.

(2) International Police Center

The International Police Center was established in 1985 as an affiliated organization of the National Police Academy to “provide police personnel and overseas trainees with scientifically-based training in the areas of international criminal investigation, international mutual assistance in criminal investigation and other international police activities, as well as conduct research and investigation needed for such training (Article 17-13 of the Police Law Enforcement Regulations) against a background of rapid globalization.

Since its establishment, the center has hosted a range of seminars designed for overseas training participants in areas for which international demand for technical cooperation has been high, including the management of the police organization, the police box system, investigation techniques and technical know-how in criminal identification, in conjunction with JICA.

Attached Table 1

## Expert Dispatch Record for FY 1978 to FY 2003

(1) Breakdown of expert dispatches by country

Country	Long-term	Short-term	Total
China	2	64	66
Singapore	0	64	64
Thailand	14	40	54
Philippines	17	28	45
Indonesia	9	31	40
Cambodia	1	25	26
El Salvador	0	15	15
Myanmar	0	12	12
Mongolia	0	12	12
Brazil	0	12	12
Vietnam	0	11	11
Pakistan	0	10	10
Malaysia	0	8	8
Laos	1	7	8
Sri Lanka	0	6	6
Nepal	0	6	6
Bangladesh	0	5	5
South Africa	0	3	3
Costa Rica	0	2	2
Czech Republic	0	2	2
Uzbekistan	0	2	2
Jamaica	0	2	2
South Korea	0	1	1
Mexico	0	1	1
Panama	0	1	1
Jordan	0	1	1
Poland	0	1	1
Total	44	372	416

(2) Breakdown of expert dispatches by field

Field	Long-term	Short-term	Total
Community	1	58	59
Drugs	6	42	48
Criminal investigation (criminal identification)	24	67	91
Traffic	8	127	135
Info-communications	3	51	54
Other	2	26	28
Total	44	371	415

Notes:

- (1) "Long-term" means an assignment period of one year or more.
- (2) "Short-term" means an assignment period of less than one year.
- (3) All figures are cumulative totals arrived at through manual calculation of data in possession of the International Affairs Division.

## Main Agendas of Past G8 Rome/Lyon Group Meetings

Year (Country)	Round	Date	Venue	Main agenda
1995 (Canada)	1	Oct. 12–17	Ottawa	Deliberation of the draft text of the 40 Recommendations to Combat Transnational Organized Crime by splitting into law enforcement and legislation groups
	2	Nov. 27–29	Montebello	Deliberation of the draft text of the 40 Recommendations to Combat Transnational Organized Crime by splitting into law enforcement and legislation groups
1996 (France)	1	Feb. 7–9	Paris	Deliberation of the draft text of the 40 Recommendations to Combat Transnational Organized Crime by splitting into law enforcement and legislation groups
	2	Apr. 10–12	Paris	Adoption of the 40 Recommendations to Combat Transnational Organized Crime and deliberation on firearms control measures
	3	Oct. 14–16	Paris	Firearms control measures, etc.
1997 (U.S.)	1	Jan. 21–23	Washington	Firearms control measures, extradition, mutual assistance in criminal investigation, human smuggling/trafficking, high-tech crime, etc.
	2	Oct. 27–29	Boston	Deliberation of the draft text of the 10 Principles and a 10-point Action Plan on High-Tech and Computer- Related Crime, new technologies/contact points for the effective tracking of firearms, development of mutual assistance and confiscation/penalty levy systems for financial crime, etc.
1998 (U.K.)	1	Jan. 20–21	London	Measures to combat credit card crime, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC), high-tech crime, firearms control measures, etc.
	2	Mar. 3–4	London	Anti-child pornography measures, measures to combat vehicle trafficking, high-tech crime, drafting of a statement of principles and action plan to combat illegal manufacturing and trafficking of firearms, asset confiscation and mutual assistance in criminal investigation, border control & human smuggling/ trafficking, etc.
	3	Nov. 2–4	London	Anti-child pornography measures, measures to combat environmental crime, UNCTOC, high-tech crime, firearms, judicial cooperation, measures to combat corruption involving judicial and law enforcement agencies, etc.
1999 (Germany)	1	Jan. 13–15	Cologne	A conference of ministers in Moscow, measures to combat environmental crime, UNCTOC, firearms, corruption, human smuggling/trafficking, judicial cooperation, etc.
	2	Mar. 15–17	Koenigswinter	Measures to combat environmental crime, UNCTOC, firearms, corruption, human smuggling/trafficking, judicial cooperation on asset confiscation, etc.
	3	Nov. 15–17	Berlin	Information protection, UNCTOC, measures to combat money laundering by lawyers and others, high-tech crime, etc.

Year (Country)	Round	Date	Venue	Main agenda
2000 (Japan)	1	Feb. 7–9	Tokyo	The issue of law enforcement and privacy, UNCTOC, expansion of measures to combat transnational organized crime, financial and economic crime, intellectual property rights, etc.
	2	May 22–24	Kyoto	Drafting of documents designed for the Okinawa Summit, UNCTOC, measures to combat high-tech crime, measures to combat corruption and bribery, intellectual property rights, etc.
	3	Nov. 14–15	Hiroshima	Issues relating to the adoption of UNCTOC, adoption of G8 Principles for the Procedures Relating to Digital Evidence to combat high-tech crime, measures to combat corruption and bribery, etc.
2001 (Italy)	1	Mar. 13–16	Rome	Measures to combat transnational organized crime, measures to combat corruption, measures to combat high-tech crime, measures to combat online child pornography, etc.
	2	Nov. 18–20	Firenze	Adoption of the G8 Action Plan on Terrorism (25 Points), adoption of Anti-Terrorism Financing Guidelines, anti-terrorism financing measures, effectiveness of a joint meeting with the experts group on terrorism (Rome Group), etc.
2002 (Canada)	1	Feb. 18–20	Ottawa	Efforts relating to the G8 Action Plan on Terrorism, relationship between drug trafficking and terrorism, mutual assistance in criminal investigation & extradition, etc.
	2	Apr. 26– May 2	Vancouver	Measures to combat online child pornography, 10 Recommendations on the Tracking of Perpetrators in High-Tech Crime, seizure and confiscation of terrorism funds, basic research on the use of DNA analysis results as evidence, G8 Recommendations on Transnational Crime (Revised 40 Recommendations), qualitative assessment of the progress achieved by G8 in the fight against terrorism, etc.
	3	Oct. 23–25	Montreal	Anti-terrorism financing measures, an online crime reporting system, establishment of contact points, preparation of a handbook on mutual assistance in criminal investigation, etc.
2003 (France)	1	Feb. 12–14	Paris	Analysis of the terrorism threat, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, measures to combat online child pornography, capacity building, travel information & terrorist threat, etc.
	2	Apr. 7–9	Paris	Analysis of the terrorism threat, measures to combat online child pornography, G8 Principles for Protecting Critical Information Infrastructure, introduction of biometric technologies in travel documents, G8 Principles for the Use and Sharing of DNA Information, G8 Principles for the Tracking, Freezing and Confiscation of Assets, etc.
	3	Nov. 19	Paris	A child pornography database, sky marshals, G8 principles for protecting critical information infrastructure/tracking, freezing and confiscating assets, deployment of document examination instructors, multilateral counterterrorism measures, etc.

## Main Agendas of Justice and Interior Ministers' Meetings

Round	Main agenda	Venue	Main agenda	Documentary product, etc.
1	Dec. 9–10, 1997	Washington (U.S.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extradition and mutual assistance in criminal investigation</li> <li>• Principles and Action Plan to Combat High-Tech Crime</li> <li>• Measures to combat trafficking in firearms</li> <li>• Measures to combat illegal immigration</li> <li>• International investigation cooperation project</li> </ul>	Release of G8 ministers' statement
2	Dec. 15, 1998	Virtual ministerial meeting via tele-conferencing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measures to combat transnational organized crime (high-tech crime, money laundering, human smuggling/trafficking, United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its three supplementary protocols, etc.)</li> <li>• Terrorist fundraising</li> </ul>	
3	Oct. 19–20, 1999	Moscow (Russia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measures to combat transnational organized crime (principles and action plan to combat high-tech crime, terrorism, UNTOC and its three supplementary protocols, etc.)</li> <li>• Financial aspects of transnational organized crime (money laundering and non-cooperative countries)</li> <li>• Principles on Transborder Access to Stored Computer Data</li> </ul>	Release of G8 ministers' statement
4	Feb. 26–27, 2001	Milan (Italy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measures to combat transnational organized crime (corruption/bribery, high-tech crime, online child pornography, human smuggling/trafficking, etc.)</li> <li>• Anti-money laundering measures</li> <li>• Counterterrorism measures</li> </ul>	Drafting and release of a communiqué
5	May 13–14, 2002	Mont Tremblant (Canada)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CBRN counterterrorism (chemical, biological, radioactive and nuclear) measures</li> <li>• Anti-terrorism financing measures</li> <li>• Measures to combat high-tech crime and online child pornography</li> <li>• Measures to combat global terrorism and transnational organized crime (e.g. approval of Recommendations to Combat Transnational Organized Crime)</li> </ul>	Release of the Chairman's statement
6	May 4–5, 2003	Paris (France)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Counterterrorism measures</li> <li>• Future tasks of the Rome/Lyon Group</li> <li>• Approval of G8 Principles for Protecting Critical Information Infrastructure and G8 Principles for the Tracking, Freezing and Confiscation of Assets</li> <li>• Measures to combat transnational organized crime (online child pornography, etc.)</li> <li>• Judicial cooperation</li> </ul>	Release of the Chairman's statement

\* No meeting held in 2000

Attached Table 4

## Main Law Enforcement and Security Treaties Signed/Ratified by Japan by 2003

	Name of treaty	Date of ratification (signing*)
1	Consular Convention between Japan and United States of America	Jul. 17, 1964
2	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs	Dec. 12, 1964
3	Consular Convention between Japan and United Kingdom	Sep. 29, 1965
4	Consular Convention between Japan and Russian Federation	Aug. 15, 1967
5	Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo Convention)	May 26, 1970
6	Convention for Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (Hague Convention)	Apr. 19, 1971
7	Convention for Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal Convention)	Jun.12, 1974
8	Treaty on Extradition between Japan and United States	Mar. 26, 1980
9	Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (Vienna Consular Convention)	Nov. 2, 1983
10	Convention on Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons	Jun. 8, 1987
11	International Convention Against Taking of Hostages	Jun. 8, 1987
12	Convention on Psychotropic Substances	Sep. 1, 1990
13	United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	Aug. 28, 1992
14	Convention on Marking of Plastic Explosives for Purpose of Identification	Sep. 26, 1997
15	Protocol for Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to Convention for Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal, on 23 September 1971	Apr. 24, 1998
16	Convention for Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against Safety of Maritime Navigation	Apr. 24, 1998
17	Protocol for Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on Continental Shelf	Apr. 24, 1998
18	Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions	Oct. 13, 1998
19	Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material	Oct. 28, 1998
20	International Convention for Suppression of Terrorist Bombings	Nov. 16, 2001
21	International Convention for Suppression of Financing of Terrorism	Jun. 11, 2002
22	Treaty on Extradition between Japan and Republic of Korea	Jun. 21, 2002
23	Japan-Singapore Economic Agreement for New Age Partnership	Nov. 30, 2002
24	Optional Protocol to Convention on Rights of Child on Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	Feb. 24, 2005
25	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	Dec. 12, 2000 *
26	Convention on Cybercrime	Nov. 23, 2001 *
27	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children	Dec. 9, 2002 *
28	Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air	Dec. 9, 2002 *
29	Protocol against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	Dec. 9, 2002 *
30	United Nations Convention against Corruption	Dec. 9, 2003 *
31	Treaty between Japan and United States of America on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty)	Aug. 5, 2003 *

Attached Table 5

## Record of Provision of Assistance (1999–2003)

## (1) Number of assistance providing cases and persons benefiting

	Number of cases (net change from previous year)	Number of persons (net change from previous year)	Number of countries (territories)
2003	109 (-41)	831 (-128)	103
2002	150 (+26)	959 (+243)	99
2001	124 (-4)	716 (-29)	104
2000	128 (+8)	745 (+149)	83
1999	120	596	91

## (2) Breakdown of persons benefiting

Region	2003	%	2002	%	2001	%	2000	%	1999	%
Asia	523	63.0	681	71.0	469	65.5	445	59.7	321	53.9
Europe	140	16.8	111	11.6	54	7.5	96	12.9	52	8.7
South America	56	6.7	63	6.5	97	13.6	75	10.1	71	11.9
Oceania	41	4.9	17	1.8	18	2.5	13	1.8	18	3.0
Africa	37	4.5	44	4.6	38	5.3	39	5.2	45	7.5
Middle and Near East	31	3.7	18	1.9	17	2.4	27	3.6	17	2.9
North America	3	0.4	25	2.6	23	3.2	50	6.7	72	12.1
Total	831		959		716		745		596	

## (3) Breakdown of persons benefiting by country/territory (Asia only)

	Country/territory	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
1	Korea	152	154	142	86	29
2	China	82	217	181	135	93
3	Indonesia	56	58	13	22	28
4	Philippines	38	31	14	27	21
5	Macau	37	0	3	0	0
6	Taiwan	30	39	0	19	1
7	Thai	18	41	15	39	54
8	Malaysia	17	20	15	11	20
9	Viet Nam	15	26	18	24	28
10	Other	78	95	68	82	47
	Total	523	681	469	445	321

(4) Major recipients of assistance

2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive Director of United Nations Office of Drug Control and Crime Prevention (courtesy calls to Minister and Commissioner-General of NPA) Feb. 25</li> <li>• President of South Korean National Central Police Academy (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA) Jun. 4</li> <li>• Chief of Indonesian State Police (luncheon hosted by Commissioner-General of NPA and courtesy call to former Commissioner-General Tanaka) Jun. 24</li> </ul>
2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chief of Indonesian State Police (courtesy calls to Minister and Commissioner-General of NPA) May 8</li> <li>• German Minister of Interior (courtesy calls to Minister and Commissioner-General of NPA) Jun. 6/11</li> <li>• US Attorney General (luncheon hosted by Minister) Oct. 21</li> </ul>
2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director-General of Cambodian National Police (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA) Mar. 14</li> <li>• Director-General of South Korean National Police Agency (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA) Mar. 29</li> <li>• Subsecretary of Chilean Carabineros (uniformed national police) (courtesy calls to Minister and Commissioner-General of NPA) Jul. 3</li> </ul>
2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director-General, El Salvadorian National Civilian Police (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA) Mar. 22</li> <li>• Chief of Indonesian State Police (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA) May 16</li> <li>• Indonesian Minister of Coordination of Political, Social and Security Affairs (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA) Nov. 7</li> </ul>
1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commissioner of Australian Federal Police (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA) Feb. 3</li> <li>• Chinese Minister of Public Security (luncheon hosted by Commissioner-General of NPA) Aug. 26</li> <li>• Director of US Federal Bureau of Investigation (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA) Nov. 5</li> </ul>