

# **Progress of International Cooperation and Exchange in 2005**

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## 1. Overview

As part of an organizational restructuring carried out in April 1994, a basic decision was made to have operational departments and bureaus take on planning, designing and coordination tasks relating to international operations, but duties such as the general management of administrative tasks relating to police-provided international cooperation and liaison and coordination with international organizations and foreign administrative organizations over international police conferences were assigned to the International Affairs Division to ensure the proper and consistent implementation of international operations as a whole.

Of the duties of the International Affairs Division, those relating to international cooperation, international conferences, international treaties, and exchange with overseas law enforcement and security organizations have been increasing in importance as described below.

In the area of international cooperation, techniques and know-how held by the Japanese police have been highly regarded and sought after against a background of the general trend towards growing interdependence of the international community, with requests for technology transfer received from many countries. Amid growing awareness of the importance of good governance and police-provided international cooperation geared towards assisting in its realization, the Japanese police are required to make an active international contribution as part of the Japanese Government. Given that police-provided international cooperation leads to an improvement in the ability of the recipients of assistance as a whole (capacity building) in terms of tackling crime and the establishment of good relationships with overseas enforcement and security organizations, as well as contributing to the fight against international terrorism and international organized crime and protection of overseas Japanese visitors and residents, its importance is steadily growing.

In the area of international conferences, the international community has been actively holding international conferences and regional meetings with the fight against international organized crime and terrorism as the main agenda amid a growing need for international action against the illicit trafficking in drugs and firearms, human smuggling/trafficking, money laundering and other international organized crime and terrorist activities. Along these lines, the NPA is required to report on Japan's efforts and progress made in the above fields before the international community, take a greater initiative in international rulemaking processes for international crime control and counterterrorism and effectively incorporate the results of international conferences into crime control and other domestic security measures.

In the area of international treaties, negotiations are under way for a number of treaties with implications for the safety of people's daily lives, including crime control. Since the conclusion of treaties obligates participating countries to introduce crime control and other measures, hopes are high that it will spur the development of the necessary regulatory infrastructure in those countries. The NPA therefore needs to continue actively taking part in treaty negotiations.

In the area of exchange with overseas law enforcement and security organizations, it is essential that Japan advance direct exchange with those organizations and develop substantive and concrete cooperative relationships with them through such efforts, given the recent emphasis on the need to tackle international organized crime and other security issues through concerted efforts of the international community.

In light of these developments, the International Affairs Division has been given responsibility for providing effective support for international operations undertaken by various operational bureaus and departments of the NPA by focusing on general management, liaison and coordination for international cooperation, international conferences, international treaty negotiations, exchange with overseas law enforcement and security organizations, and other activities.

## 2. International Cooperation

In 2005, the NPA adopted the Policy Initiatives for Promoting International Cooperation to specify the basic approaches and directions of police-provided international cooperation and concrete policy measures to be implemented (September), and actively engaged in international cooperation, ranging from the dispatch of police personnel as experts and hosting of training participants from overseas law enforcement and security organizations, centering on ODA programs.

In the aftermath of a major earthquake in Pakistan (October), a police disaster relief team was dispatched as part of the Japan Disaster Relief Team to engage in search & rescue and other activities.

In addition, criminal identification experts employed by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department were dispatched to the United Nations International Independent Investigation Commission (UNIIC) concerning the Assassination of Former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafic Hariri to assist in its investigations.

### (1) Establishment of Policy Initiatives for Promoting International Cooperation and other matters

Accelerating globalization has increased the seriousness of organized crime committed by international criminal organizations and heightened the threat of terrorism, and this has presented the international community with the challenging task of maintaining stability and progress by overcoming those modern scourges through concerted efforts.

The growing need of police-provided international cooperation is obvious even from the viewpoint of Japan's own public security, given that Japan's traditional "isolationist approach to domestic security", which is based on the belief that each country can achieve its own domestic security by thoroughly implementing domestic security measures, has become obsolete.

For this reason, the NPA continued to investigate the basic approaches and directions of police-provided international cooperation and concrete policy measures into 2005 through the International Cooperation Subcommittee, established under the Police Administration General Study Committee in September 2004, and its working groups, and this led to the adoption and release of the Policy Initiatives for Promoting International Cooperation in September 2005.

These guidelines point out that police-provided international cooperation not only contributes to the stability and progress of the international community but also benefits Japan's own public security, while identifying the following five points as the basic policy approaches of police-provided international cooperation: collaboration

with the international community, strategically focused international cooperation for Asian countries, independent international cooperation that makes the best use of the strengths of the Japanese police, transformation of the mindset of police personnel and thorough verification and provision of support to ensure personnel safety and health. In this manner, the guidelines set fundamental rules for police-provided international cooperation. In the future, the NPA plans to actively and effectively provide international cooperation in the police field and implement individual policy measures geared towards promoting international cooperation in accordance with the guideline.

(2) Assistance for the reform of Indonesian National Police

In Indonesia, the National 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 the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). This program is epoch-making in that it supports the reform of the whole police system of a country, and, as such, has been attracting international attention.

Under the above program, the NPA has dispatched policy advisers to the Chief of the Indonesian National Police since 2001 to engage in an overall supervision of the program. The Project on Enhancement of Civilian Police Activities has been implemented since 2002 focusing on the Bekasi Police Station (present Metro Bekasi Police Station and Bekasi Regency Police Station) as a model police station, with an expert dispatched in each of the following areas: organization and management, communications command and crime scene investigation. Experts have also been dispatched in the areas of education & training and drug control. Moreover, an expert has been dispatched to the Bali Provincial Police as an adviser to the Provincial Police Chief to assist in its efforts to restore public order in the aftermath of the 2002 terrorist bombing.

Experts have also been dispatched in the areas of education & training and drug control. Moreover, an expert specializing in tourism police activities has been dispatched to the Bali Provincial Police, which has a world-class tourism resort within its service area.

With the supply of koban sets (hardware assistance packages, each consisting of a koban (police box) building, vehicle, equipment and materials) approved under the Project on Enhancement of Civilian Police Activities to create places where community-oriented police activities can be put into practice, a total of three police

boxes were established within the service area of the Metro Bekasi Police Station by the end of 2005.

In addition, through a grant aid mechanism, which is based on a separate assistance framework from the National Police Reform Support Program but nevertheless closely linked to it, radio equipment and reagents for simple chemical analysis of drugs have been supplied to the Indonesian National Police in order to, among other things, assist in the development of a radio communications network as a means to respond to alarms raised by members of the general public and promote evidence-based drug investigations.

In 2005, the Comparative Study of Police System for Republic of Indonesia continued to be held jointly with JICA as training in Japan, with a total of 24 participants hosted by the three prefectural police headquarters of Kanagawa, Niigata and Osaka. In addition, the training of the local counterparts of dispatched Japanese experts was also held in Japan, with 12 participants invited under six projects.

(3) Project on Assistance for Improvement of Drug Law Enforcement in Thailand and Neighboring Countries

Launched in 2002 as a three-year project aimed at strengthening drug control in the area around the Golden Triangle, one of the largest clandestine drug production areas in the world, the project was concluded in June 2005. It was a regional project targeted at multiple countries, which was a first for the NPA and a relatively rare example even for JICA.

In concrete terms, three long-term experts specializing in drug control, drug analysis and the drug information system were dispatched to the Thai Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) to assist Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Viet Nam.

During the course of the project, the experts gave seminars on drug enforcement and drug impurity analysis in Thailand and its neighboring countries, provided ONCB staff with guidance on the development of a drug information analysis system and engaged in other activities. The project also included the dispatch of a total of five short-term experts, invitation of 14 training participants to Japan and supply of equipment and materials, including a gas chromatograph, over three years, thereby making a great contribution to the improvement of the drug analysis and enforcement capacity of the recipient countries.

The provision of continued assistance for this area in 2006 and subsequent years is being considered, taking into consideration the requests of the countries concerned and other factors.

(4) Activities Supporting the Philippine National Police

Two experts, one specializing in police scientific investigation (initial investigation) and the other specializing in police scientific investigation (criminal identification), have been dispatched to the Philippine National Police for some time. In 2005, they gave scientific investigation seminars and engaged in other activities.

As a follow-up to the supply of an automatic fingerprint identification system (AFIS) in July 2004, two short-term experts were dispatched in 2005 to give guidance on the operation of the AFIS. Technical areas covered include fingerprint tracing methods and fingerprint identification work.

In addition, to strengthen Japan's drug crime control assistance for the Philippines, which, in the past, focused on the dispatch of short-term experts, a long-term expert was dispatched to the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) in January 2005 under a new project called the "Philippine Drug Enforcement Capacity Improvement Project". The expert has been engaging in drug enforcement seminar and other activities together with short-term experts dispatched on an as-needed basis.

(5) Community Police Activity Project for Brazil

For Brazil, technical cooperation on the koban (police box) system has been provided for some time through, among other things, the dispatch of short-term experts at the request of the Brazilian Government and the invitation of training participants to Japan. Building on those efforts, a new project called the "Community Police Activity Project for Brazil" was launched in January 2005 to improve the operation of the koban system and create a model case for technology transfer to Latin America in this area.

Under the project, a long-term expert dispatched to the Sao Paulo State Military Police implements various policy measures aimed at improving the operation of the koban system, including the formulation of work standards, using eight police boxes selected from those already established in the state as model police boxes.

In 2005, a total of 20 training participants were invited to Japan to learn about Japanese community police activities through visits to police stations, police boxes and other sites.

(6) Dispatch of experts

Centering on programs described in items (2) to (5) above, the Japanese police have been dispatching police personnel to developing countries as experts in conjunction with JICA in an effort to transfer technology. The technical areas covered



range widely, from the koban system to criminal identification techniques and drug control. Experts' duration of assignment also varies, although it is classified as either long-term (one year or longer) or short-term (shorter than one year).

In 2005, 38 police personnel were dispatched to seven countries under JICA's expert dispatch scheme, including those on continued assignment (see Accompanying Table 1).

(7) Hosting of training participants, including seminars

Centering on programs described in items (2) to (5) above, 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 koban system, drug control and info-communications (see Accompanying Table 2).

Inviting 245 participants from 57 countries, a number of training courses were implemented in 2005, including the following: Seminar on Criminal Investigation III, Seminar on Control of Drug Offenses III, and Seminar on International Terrorism Investigation II as group training; and Police Seminar for Iraq, Comparative Study of Police System for Republic of Indonesia, and Seminar on Community Policing for Federative Republic of Brazil as country-specific training.

Apart from these, the NPA began hosting the Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC) in 1995 as an international forum funded under its own ODA program.

In 2005, the 10th ADEC was held under the theme "Aiming to further advance international cooperation in drug enforcement", and views were exchanged on international cooperation in criminal investigation and other issues (see Accompanying Table 2).

(8) International disaster relief activities

Japan has put in place a mechanism to dispatch the Japan Disaster Relief Team in the event of the occurrence of a large-scale overseas disaster at the request of the government of the disaster-stricken country or an international organization. Under this system, the Japanese police contribute to the disaster relief team by appointing personnel from selected prefectural police headquarters as team members. To maintain readiness for swift and effective disaster relief activities, the Japanese police routinely engage in drills and training sessions.

In the aftermath of an undersea earthquake that occurred off Sumatra Island, Indonesia, in late December 2004 and its associated tsunami, 15 police personnel specializing in rescue and communications (NPA and Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department) were dispatched to the disaster site and engaged in search & rescue and other activities from the end of 2004 to early 2005 (12/29/04–01/08/05). This was followed up with the dispatch in January 2005 of five additional personnel specializing in DNA typing and criminal identification (NPA and Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department) to assist in the identification of victims (01/04/05–01/16/05).

Similarly, in the wake of an earthquake that occurred in Pakistan in October 2005, 15 police personnel specializing in rescue and communications (NPA and Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department) were dispatched to the disaster site and engaged in search & rescue and other activities (10/09/05–10/18/05)

In the area of drills and training courses relating to international disaster relief activities, JICA-sponsored Japan Disaster Relief Team Comprehensive Training was held in July 1995 with the participation of personnel from the NPA and selected prefectural police headquarters (Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department, Kanagawa Prefectural Police Headquarters and Osaka Prefectural Police Headquarters).

**Police Personnel Contribution to Japan Disaster Relief Team**

Date	Destination	Disaster category	Type of activity	Number of personnel dispatched
June 1990	Iran	Earthquake	Rescue	6
July 1990	Philippines	Earthquake	Rescue	11
December 1993	Malaysia	Torrential rain and building collapse	Rescue	11
October 1996	Egypt	Building collapse	Rescue	9
January 1999	Columbia	Earthquake	Rescue	15
September 1999	Taiwan	Earthquake	Rescue	45
May 2003	Algeria	Earthquake	Rescue	19
February 2004	Morocco	Earthquake	Rescue	7
December 2004	Thailand	Tsunami	Rescue	15
January 2005	Thailand	Tsunami	Victim identification	5
October 2005	Pakistan	Earthquake	Rescue	15

(9) Dispatch of personnel to United Nations International Independent Investigation Commission (UNIIC)

In response to the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafic Hariri (a terrorist bombing that killed a total of 20 people), which occurred in Beirut, the

capital of the Republic of Lebanon, in February 2005, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1595 was adopted in May. On the basis of this resolution, the United Nations International Independent Investigation Commission (UNIIC) concerning the Assassination of Former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafic Hariri was established in June, paving the way for investigations aimed at identifying the perpetrators and others connected to the crime.

At the request of the United Nations, three personnel from the Criminal Identification Division of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department were dispatched to the commission from August to September and took part in the criminal identification and other activities undertaken by the commission in Beirut.

This was the first time that the Japanese police dispatched personnel to UN activities aimed at investigating a specific incident.

(10) Future directions and issues

At present, the focus of Japan's international cooperation has been shifting from traditional hardware-oriented cooperation (equipment and materials) to software-oriented technical cooperation (knowledge and human resources), with particular emphasis placed on "governance" as a prerequisite for the development of recipient countries. For this reason, the number of requests for Japan's technical cooperation in the area of the police and policing are expected to further increase in the future.

Against this background, it is important for the NPA to enhance its preliminary investigation, planning and project follow-up capabilities and provide effective technical cooperation that makes the best use of its experience and accumulated know-how upon securing the necessary personnel and hosting infrastructure. Given the ongoing calls for an enhancement of the evaluation of ODA programs as a whole, there is a need to monitor the outcomes of technical cooperation in the police area as closely as possible and increase the understanding of recipient countries' needs through the NPA's own beefed-up gauging efforts made on various occasions, in addition to greater cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA, as well as using the results in the selection of future projects. To ensure an effective transfer of knowledge and techniques in diverse areas, it is very important to dispatch personnel in a flexible and timely manner by, for example, developing a database of potential appointees with certain qualifications, including retired personnel, while providing adequate follow-ups after project implementation. There is also a need to further enhance training provided at prefectural police headquarters to enable participants to gain firsthand experience of how transferred knowledge and techniques are utilized in practical police duties.

In the area of international disaster relief, new modes of activities that occur outside the framework of the Japan Disaster Relief Team are emerging as can be seen from the example of the dispatch of DNA typing and criminal identification experts in the aftermath of the 2004 tsunami disaster, which was triggered by a major undersea earthquake that struck off Sumatra Island. This has given rise to a need to develop a more flexible system capable of effectively responding to diverse international disaster relief needs by establishing a disaster victim identification (DVI) team and upgrade equipment and materials carried by dispatched personnel. There is also a need to continue working out solutions to identified problems with other relevant ministers and agencies, including the one concerning the selection of activity sites, which arose during disaster relief for the major Pakistani earthquake that occurred in 2005.

**Accompanying Table 1 Expert Dispatch Record for 2005**

(1) Experts dispatched in 2004 or earlier

	Rank	Contributing police organization	Date of departure	Date of arrival	Expert category	Destination	Recipient hosting organization	Title/specialty
1	Superintendent Supervisor	NPA	Feb. 10, 2001	Aug. 9, 2005	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Policy Adviser to Chief of National Police
2	Police Inspector	Miyagi PPH	Oct. 25, 2002	Jun. 15, 2005	Long-term	Thailand	Office of Narcotics Control Board	Drug enforcement
3	Technical Official (Local Government)	Kagoshima PPH	Dec. 5, 2002	Jun. 15, 2005	Long-term	Thailand	Office of Narcotics Control Board	Drug analysis
4	Superintendent	TMPD	Dec. 15, 2002	Feb. 20, 2005	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Organization management
5	Assistant Police Inspector	Hyogo PPH	Dec. 15, 2002	Feb. 20, 2005	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Drug control
6	Technical Official	NPA	Dec. 25, 2002	Jun. 15, 2005	Long-term	Thailand	Office of Narcotics Control Board	Drug information system
7	Police Inspector	Gunma PPH	May 29, 2003	Sep.30, 2005	Long-term	Philippines	National Police	Scientific police investigation (initial investigation)
8	Police Inspector	Ehime PPH	Feb. 21, 2004	Feb. 20, 2006	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Communications command
9	Police Inspector	Kyoto PPH	Mar. 14, 2004	Mar. 13, 2006	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Crime scene investigation
10	Assistant Police Inspector	Osaka PPH	Sep. 16, 2004	Sep. 15, 2006	Long-term	Philippines	National Police	Scientific police investigation (Criminal identification)

## (2) Experts dispatched in 2005

	Rank	Contributing police organization	Date of departure	Date of arrival	Expert category	Destination	Recipient hosting organization	Title/specialty
1	Police Inspector	Ishikawa PPH	Jan. 6, 2005	Jul. 5, 2006	Long -term	Brazil	Sao Paulo State Military Police	Community police
2	Superintendent	NPA	Jan. 6, 2005	Feb. 5, 2005	Short-term	Brazil	Sao Paulo State Military Police	Community police
3	Police Inspector	NPA	Jan. 16, 2005	Jan. 23, 2005	Short-term	Thailand	Ministry of Health	Traffic seminar
4	Assistant Police Inspector	TMPD	Jan. 21, 2005	Jan. 20, 2007	Long -term	Philippines	Drug Enforcement Agency	Drug enforcement
5	Superintendent	Okayama PPH	Jan. 30, 2005	Jan. 29, 2007	Long -term	Indonesia	National Police	Organization management
6	Superintendent	Osaka PPH	Jan. 30, 2005	Jan. 29, 2007	Long -term	Indonesia	National Police	Drug control
7	Assistant Police Inspector	TMPD	Feb. 20, 2005	Mar. 19, 2005	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Criminal identification (fingerprints)
8	Technical Official	NPA	Mar. 6, 2005	Mar. 26, 2005	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police, Anti-corruption Commission	Computer analysis techniques
9	Technical Official	Hokkaido PPH	Mar. 6, 2005	Mar. 26, 2005	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police, Anti-corruption Commission	Computer analysis techniques
10	Police Sergeant	TMPD	Mar. 20, 2005	Apr. 17, 2005	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Criminal identification (photographs)
11	Technical Official (Local Government)	Hyogo PPH	Feb. 26, 2005	Apr. 8, 2005	Short-term	Philippines	Drug Enforcement Agency	Drug analysis
12	Technical Official	NPA	Mar. 30, 2005	Jun. 26, 2005	Short-term	Philippines	National Police	Operation of automatic fingerprint identification system
13	Technical Official	Mie PPH	Mar. 30, 2005	Jun. 26, 2005	Short-term	Philippines	National Police	Operation of automatic fingerprint identification system
14	Police Inspector (retired)	TMPD	Apr. 10, 2005	Apr. 9, 2007	Long -term	Indonesia	National Police	Education and training
15	Assistant Police Inspector	TMPD	May 29, 2005	Jun. 25, 2005	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Criminal identification (foot prints)
16	Assistant Police Inspector	TMPD	Jun. 26, 2005	Jul. 23, 2005	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Criminal identification (crime scene investigation)
17	Superintendent Supervisor	NPA	Jul. 9, 2005	Jul. 31, 2007	Long -term	Indonesia	National Police	Policy adviser for Chief of Indonesian National Police

	Rank	Contributing police organization	Date of departure	Date of arrival	Expert category	Destination	Recipient hosting organization	Title/specialty
18	Police Inspector	Shimane PPH	Jul. 9, 2005	Jul. 8, 2007	Long -term	Indonesia	National Police	Enhancement of civilian police activities (Tourism police)
19	Technical Official	NPA	Jul. 17, 2005	Jul. 21, 2005	Short-term	Malaysia	Southeast Asia Counterterrorism Center	Lecturer on anti-bioterrorism measures
20	Assistant Police Inspector	Kanagawa PPH	Jul. 22, 2005	Aug. 18, 2005	Short-term	Philippines	Drug Enforcement Agency	Drug investigation
21	Assistant Police Inspector	TMPD	Jul. 24, 2005	Aug. 20, 2005	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Criminal identification (fingerprints)
22	Technical Official	Chugoku Regional Bureau	Aug. 7, 2005	Oct. 30, 2005	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Development of radio communications network
23	Assistant Police Inspector	TMPD	Sep. 11, 2005	Oct. 8, 2005	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Criminal identification (photographs)
24	Chief Superintendent	NPA	Sep. 19, 2005	Sep. 24, 2005	Short-term	Singapore	Singaporean Police	Lecturer on Japanese police system
25	Police Inspector	NPA	Sep. 19, 2005	Sep. 24, 2005	Short-term	Singapore	Singaporean Police	Lecturer on koban system
26	Police Inspector	Osaka PPH	Sep. 20, 2005	Sep. 19, 2007	Long- term	Philippines	National Police	Scientific police investigation (initial investigation)
27	Assistant Police Inspector	TMPD	Sep. 23, 2005	Oct. 21, 2005	Short-term	Philippines	Drug Enforcement Agency	Drug investigation
28	Assistant Police Inspector	TMPD	Nov. 20, 2005	Dec. 17, 2005	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Criminal identification (foot prints)

**Accompanying Table 2 Training Participant Hosting Record for 2005**

(1) JICA Training Programs

	Program title	Participating countries	Number of participants	Implementation period	Regional training
Group training	Seminar on Police Info-communications	Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Costa Rica, Mexico, Brazil, Malaysia, Tonga, Colombia, Congo, Kosovo	13	Feb. 1–20, 2005	Tottori PPH
	International Forensic Seminar on Investigation of Explosions and Bombing Scene	Jamaica, Egypt, Eritrea, Pakistan, Nigeria, Kosovo, Honduras	9	Feb. 22–Mar. 5, 2005	—
	International Seminar on Criminal Investigation III	Philippines, Bangladesh, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Saint Vincent, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Malawi, Albania	11	Apr. 11–29, 2005	Kagawa PPH
	Seminar for Senior Police Manager	Bangladesh, Honduras, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, Myanmar	7	Sep. 12–30, 2005	Wakayama PPH
	Seminar on International Terrorism Investigation II	Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam, Colombia, Lebanon, Oman, Serbia Montenegro, Tajikistan, Saudi Arabia	16	Sep. 4–17, 2005	Osaka PPH, Kyoto PPH
	Seminar on Control of Drug Offenses III	Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, Honduras, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, Ghana, Serbia Montenegro, Tajikistan, Lebanon, Philippines, Myanmar	19	Sep. 26–Oct. 14, 2005	Kyoto PPH, Nara PPH
	Traffic Police Administration (Seminar)	Indonesia, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Honduras, Yemen, Morocco, Malawi, Uganda, Tanzania, Zimbabwe	11	Oct. 31–Nov. 18, 2005	—
	Supplementary training in Japan for Singaporean Third-Country Training “Koban System”	Bangladesh, Belize, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritius, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, East Timor, Uganda, Viet Nam, Singapore	27	Oct. 3–7, 2005	Fukuoka PPH
Country-specific training	Seminar on Community Policing for Federative Republic of Brazil		10	Feb. 28–Mar. 11, 2005	Mie PPH
	International Crime Investigation Training for Chile		3	Mar. 22–31, 2005	—
	Comparative Study of Police System for Republic of Indonesia		24	Jun. 10–Jul. 29, 2005	Kanagawa PPH, Niigata PPH, Osaka PPH
	Police Seminar for Iraq		10	May 11–21, 2005	—
	Community Police Activity Training for Brazil		10	Oct. 27–Nov. 9, 2005	Ishikawa PPH
	Police Officer Group Training for Papua New Guinea (Youth Invitation Program)		15	Jun. 1–3, 2005	Chiba PPH
Counter-part training	Communications Command C/P Training for Indonesia		2	Jan. 11–28, 2005	Ehime PPH
	Crime Scene Investigation C/P Training for Indonesia		1	Jan. 11–28, 2005	Kyoto PPH
	Criminal Identification C/P Training for Philippines		9	Jan. 31–Feb. 9, 2005	Osaka PPH
	Organization Management C/P Training for Indonesia		3	Mar. 28–Apr. 15, 2005	Okayama PPH
	Drug Control C/P Training for Indonesia		1	Mar. 28–Apr. 15, 2005	Kanagawa PPH, Osaka PPH
	Drug Control C/P Training for Philippines		3	Jul. 4–15, 2005	Hyogo PPH
	Communications Command C/P Training for Indonesia		2	Aug. 3–17, 2005	Kagawa PPH
	Organization Management C/P Training for Indonesia		2	Aug. 22–Sep. 9, 2005	Shizuoka PPH
	Crime Scene Investigation C/P Training for Indonesia		2	Oct. 11–28, 2005	Kyoto PPH



(2) ODA-funded international conference hosted by NPA

Program title	Countries invited through ODA	Number of participants	Implementation period
Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference	Malaysia, Philippines, China, India, Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam, Thailand, Myanmar, Fiji, Nepal	34	Feb. 1–4, 2005

### **3. Cooperation with International Community**

In recent years, international organized crime, international terrorism and other issues have been routinely included in the agenda of the annual summit of the Group of Eight (G8) leading industrialized nations. Focusing on the practical side, these issues are being discussed on an ongoing basis by the G8 Senior Experts Group on Transnational Organized Crime (Lyon Group), which was established at the Halifax Summit in 1995, while the G8 Justice and Interior Ministers' Meeting has been held annually since 1997. To promote international cooperation in the fight against money laundering, which could financially sustain international organized crime and terrorist activities, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) was established in 1989, centering on OECD member countries. This was followed by the establishment of the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) by Asia-Pacific countries in 1997.

Moreover, the fight against international organized crime and terrorism has become one of the issues of greatest concern in the Asian region, where stronger cooperative ties are desired, in recent years, and is being actively discussed through various forums, particularly the ASEAN Plus Three Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC+3). It is also part of the main agenda of UN-sponsored global frameworks, including the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

The NPA has been actively participating in those international frameworks ever since their inception, and the International Affairs Division provides a key role in this through activities such as attendance at conferences and the coordination of the formulation of Japan's policy stance.

#### **(1) G8 Rome-Lyon Group**

Since the adoption of the 40 Recommendations to Combat Transnational Organized Crime in 1996, the G8 Senior Experts Group on Transnational Organized Crime (Lyon Group) has been working on the drafting of international implementation standards, proposal/implementation of projects, and other activities in the areas of law enforcement, judicial cooperation, firearms control, human smuggling/trafficking, high-tech crime, etc. through its subgroups, with the NPA actively engaging in discussions by sending personnel from relevant divisions to each meeting. Of the current six subgroups, the Law Enforcement Subgroup has been tackling many issues that are highly relevant to police organizations, including a child pornography database project and DNA type database expansion project, and the NPA has been playing a central role in the subgroup as the coordinating body for the Japanese delegation to it, which consists of representatives from relevant ministries and agencies. The NPA is also actively involved in the G8 Justice and Interior Ministers' Meeting, with its senior personnel sent to all the meetings held so far to report on

Japan's efforts and progress, as well as contributing to the drafting of G8 ministerial statements and communiqués. Following the 9/11 terrorist attacks on New York's World Trade Center and other targets in 2001, the Lyon Group meeting became a joint meeting with the G8 Counterterrorism Experts Group (Rome Group), and the group was subsequently renamed the "G8 Rome/Lyon Group".

In 2005, the Rome-Lyon Group met in the host country, the United Kingdom, in February, April and November, and personnel from the International Affairs Division and other relevant divisions of the NPA attended, actively taking part in discussions. The G8 Justice and Interior Ministers' Meeting was held in June with the attendance of the Deputy Commissioner-General of the NPA, who reported on Japan's efforts on the control of transnational organized crime and touched on the desirable form of the DNA type database and other issues, thus actively taking part in discussions.

In 2006, the Rome-Lyon Group is scheduled to meet in the host country, Russia, in February, April and November, with the G8 Justice and Interior Ministers' Meeting also due to be held in June.

As well as continuing to provide coordination for the Japanese delegation to the Law Enforcement Subgroup, the NPA needs to take a more active part in discussions through, for example, the supply of information on Japan's efforts, progress, techniques and experience and presentation of new proposals.

(2) Financial Action Task Force (FATF)<sup>\*1</sup>

Having adopted the 40 Recommendations on Money Laundering and Special Recommendations on Terrorism Financing, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) encourages member countries to conduct mutual evaluations and engages in methodology analysis and information exchange on money laundering and terrorism financing to promote the implementation of the recommendations.

In 2005, the NPA actively took part in the activities of this forum by sending personnel from relevant divisions to three general meetings held in Paris and Singapore (February, June and October) and other meetings.

\*1: Countries, territories and institutions participating in FATF

As of the end of October 2005, FATF membership comprised 31 countries and territories and two international organizations 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) Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG)\*<sup>2</sup>

At present, the APG is engaged in activities such as an analysis of money laundering techniques and exchange of information, while encouraging member countries to conduct mutual evaluations.

In 2005, the NPA actively took part in APG activities by attending, for example, the annual meeting held in July in Cairns, Australia, and a typology meeting held in October in Fiji.

\*2: Countries, territories and institutions participating in APG

As of the end of July 2005, APG membership comprised 29 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, Tonga, the United States, and Vanuatu.

(4) ASEAN Plus Three Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC+3)

With the 9/11 terrorist attacks in the United States, terrorist bombing on Indonesia's Bali Island and other incidents as catalysts, the Inaugural ASEAN Plus Three Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC+3), a gathering of ministers from the 10 ASEAN members and the three additional Asian countries of Japan, China and South Korea (ASEAN+3), was held in Thailand in January 2004. This was followed by a second meeting held in Viet Nam in November 2005. The Japanese police were represented by the Chairman of the National Public Security Commission, the Deputy Director-General for Policy Evaluation, and others.

The meetings discussed the strengthening of cooperation among relevant organizations of participating countries over the fight against transnational crimes, and adopted a joint communiqué affirming the importance of a further strengthening of cooperation by the countries concerned.

The Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission reported on Japan's efforts and Japanese police-related international cooperation, including technical assistance, for ASEAN and other countries in terrorism, illegal drug trafficking, human smuggling/trafficking and money laundering, four areas earmarked for priority action.

(5) United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Since its inaugural meeting in 1955, the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice has been held every five years, bringing together

representatives of the judiciary and law enforcement authorities of UN member countries to discuss criminal justice issues, particularly matters relating to the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders.

The NPA has been attending all the congresses held so far, the last being the 11th held in Bangkok in April 2005, where its delegation actively took part in discussions, with the Director of International Affairs Division giving a speech on Japan's international cooperation in the areas of international organized crime control and counterterrorism.

(6) Future directions and issues

As more and more emphasis is placed on the importance of concerted international efforts in the fight against international organized crime and terrorism, it is important for Japan to accurately monitor domestic and overseas trends in international organized crime and terrorism and take timely action in response to them, as well as informing the international community of its efforts in this area in a manner conducive to practical results and actively putting forward its own proposals on the directions of efforts aimed at maintaining security and preventing crime in the international community.

Along these lines, the NPA needs to continue actively taking part in discussions at international forums, such as the G8 Rome-Lyon Group, FATF and APG, and effectively reflect the feedback from such forums in Japan's domestic crime control and other security measures, as well as investigating ways to contribute to and make proposals on the development of a framework for the fight against international organized crime and terrorism. Regional cooperation efforts in Asia, such as the AMMTC+3 forum, have been gaining steam in recent years, and it is incumbent on the NPA to make active contributions to them, especially in light of the enormous impact that the region has on Japan's own security.

#### **4. Participation in Negotiations for Security-related Treaties**

In recent years, the number of treaties signed and ratified by Japan has been increasing. Treaties cover diverse areas, and their implications for people's daily lives are growing. In fact, there are quite a few treaties that have direct relevance to the safety of people's daily lives, including crime prevention and control. Active efforts are being made to formulate and adopt treaties directly targeting criminal activities, such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Convention on Cybercrime.

Focusing on issues considered important from the public safety viewpoint, the NPA has been taking part in various international rulemaking processes, including the conclusion of treaties. With key treaties, it dispatches the Director of the International Affairs Division to negotiations and provides liaison and coordination support regarding the submission of draft texts, formulation of the Japanese policy stance, and the like in the case of other treaties.

- (1) Expansion of scope of target countries for conclusion of mutual assistance treaty on criminal matters

When conducting international criminal investigation, a situation often arises where evidence in existence in a foreign country needs to be brought to Japan with the assistance of the government of the country concerned. Such international cooperation usually relies on international comity, so that it does not necessarily produce the desired outcome. Moreover, since communication takes place through the diplomatic route, it is difficult to obtain a swift response even if the other country takes the requested action. It is for these reasons that the conclusion of a mutual assistance treaty with other countries is needed. Such a treaty ensures compliance with requests by making it a binding mutual obligation and speeds up the process by clearly designating contact points in the governments of the two countries.

Building on the Treaty between Japan and the United States of America on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (Japan-US Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty), which was signed in August 2003 as Japan's first mutual legal assistance treaty, negotiations for a Japan-South Korea mutual legal assistance treaty began following a summit meeting between the two countries held in July 2004. At the fourth round of negotiations in Tokyo in August 2005, in which the NPA actively took part as well as all the earlier rounds, basic agreement was reached, and the treaty was signed in January 2006. The treaty designates the National Public Security Commission, along with the Minister of Justice, as the Japanese-side central competent authority, thus enabling it to directly issue mutual assistance requests to the South Korean counterpart, the Minister of Justice.

In addition to the United States and South Korea, preliminary negotiations with China designed to pave the way for the commencement of negotiations for a mutual legal assistance treaty began in June 2005, while agreement has been reached between Japan and Russia on the commencement of negotiations for a mutual legal assistance treaty by the end of 2006, following a summit meeting between the two countries held in November 2005.

The NPA intends to continue with its active involvement in the negotiation processes for treaties currently under negotiation or at the preparatory stage towards their early conclusion, while investigating the possibility of concluding similar treaties with other countries, particularly those in Asia, together with other relevant ministries and agencies, taking into consideration the necessity of mutual assistance for Japan, the legal systems of potential target countries, and other factors.

(2) Japan-China Consular Convention

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. In April 2003, negotiations with China for the conclusion of a Japan-China consular convention began following a diplomatic row over the trespassing of the Japanese Consulate General in Shenyang that occurred in May 2002. In 2005, negotiations were still ongoing.

The NPA intends to continue with its involvement in the negotiation process, focusing on the verification of the status of persons in custody and other matters, given that the following provision has been included in the Action Plan to Create A Crime-Resistant Society (Decision of Ministerial Meeting concerning Measures against Crime of December 2003): “Continue to engage in discussion with China towards an early conclusion of a treaty of consular relations, while ensuring the inclusion of measures aimed at reducing the number of crimes committed by Chinese nationals in Japan, such as an obligatory reporting to a consular body of the other country in the event of taking someone from that country into custody (verification of the status of persons in custody and other matters).”

(3) Promotion of economic cooperation with other countries

At present, the Japanese Government is working to conclude economic partnership agreements with other countries. In 2005, negotiations were held with the Philippines, Thailand, South Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia and ASEAN. An agreement was signed with Malaysia in December, and negotiations with Thailand were virtually finalized in September. The NPA actively took part in the formulation of Japan’s negotiating stance and other activities.

The NPA has taken interest in comprehensive efforts geared towards promoting economic cooperation. In particular, it plans to actively take part in negotiation processes in areas that involve the movement of people so as to secure a suitable framework for the prevention of illegal employment, illegal stay and other crimes, while paying due attention to the need to accept professional and skilled workers.

(4) Adoption of police-level agreements on international cooperation

In view of recent international developments, the NPA has been seeking police-level agreements on international cooperation, outside formal treaties and other binding international agreements, while working out what kinds of cooperative relationships need to be built/strengthened and with which countries. In 2005, negotiations on the adoption of such an agreement were held with the Australian Federal Police, with an agreement signed in February 2006.

(5) Future directions and issues

The NPA needs to continue actively participating in negotiations in the future towards an early conclusion of agreements currently under negotiation, while taking the necessary.



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

The importance for Japan to build cooperative relationships with overseas law enforcement and security organizations has been steadily increasing in recent years, and the NPA has long been working hard to establish and strengthen such relationships by holding joint meetings with overseas police authorities and inviting visitors from overseas law enforcement and security organizations.

### **(1) Bilateral meetings**

In recognition of the great effectiveness of holding bilateral meetings in advancing direct dialog with overseas law enforcement and security organizations, Japan has been actively holding bilateral meetings with China, Russia and South Korea, taking into consideration the particular necessity of advancing cooperative relationships with certain countries and requests from foreign governments.

#### **A Bilateral meetings between Japan and China**

The Japan-China Law Enforcement and Security Authority Consultation Meeting has been established between the police authorities of the two countries as the consultative framework aimed at advancing their cooperation in the fight against transnational crime. The NPA has taken part in all the meetings held so far, including the inaugural meeting held in Beijing in December 1999, together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Japan Coast Guard, and other ministries and agencies. When the Chairman of the National Public Security Commission visited China in January 2005, he made a request for cooperation to the Chinese Ministry of Public Security regarding an early convening of the bilateral meeting, which had last been held in Beijing in July 2002 (third), and this led a fourth meeting two months later in July in Tokyo. An active working-level exchange of views took place through four working groups on drugs & firearms, illegal immigration, mutual assistance in investigation, and group tours.

In view of the fact that crimes that cross borders between Japan and China had been on the rise and that the Japan-China Law Enforcement and Security Authority Consultation Meeting had not been held for a long time as mentioned above, the NPA held a consultation meeting with the Chinese Ministry of Public Security in Tokyo in November 2004, with a working-level exchange of views taking place between the two parties. This was followed by a second meeting in Beijing in October 2005, to which the NPA sent a delegation headed by the Director-General of the Organized Crime Department. At the meeting, active working-level discussions took place with the Chinese delegation led by the Deputy Director of the Bureau of International Cooperation, Ministry of Public Security. The topics covered include

general criminal offenses, such as illegal entry and exit offenses, homicide and robbery, and mutual assistance in their investigation, as well as drug and firearm offenses, cybercrime, and economic crime. This meeting was partly characterized as a follow-up to the Fourth Japan-China Law Enforcement and Security Authority Consultation Meeting mentioned above.

#### B Bilateral meetings between Japan and Russia

In 1997, the Japan-Russia Law Enforcement and Security Authority Meeting was established to provide a framework for discussion on bilateral law enforcement and security issues, centering on trafficking in drugs, firearms, motor vehicles and fisheries products, between the law enforcement and security authorities of the two countries. To date, a total of four meetings have been held, and the NPA took part in all of them, together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Japan Coast Guard, and other ministries and agencies.

Meanwhile, as the NPA and the Russian Ministry of Interior (Far Eastern Federal District Bureau of Interior) agreed on the need to consult with each other on bilateral law enforcement and security problems in the Russian Far East, a working-level meeting was held between the two parties in December 2004 in Khabarovsk. In December 2005, a second meeting was held in Tokyo. At the meeting, an active working-level exchange of views between the two parties took place on a range of issues, including smuggling/trafficking in fisheries resources, motor vehicles, drugs and firearms in the Far East and cooperation and mutual assistance in investigations of such crimes, and the two sides went over ways to facilitate and streamline information exchange between them.

#### C Bilateral meetings between Japan and South Korea

In light of the situation surrounding crimes that cross borders between Japan and South Korea, the law enforcement and security organizations of the two countries agreed on the need to strengthen the cooperative relationship between them, and this led to the establishment of the Japan-South Korea Conference on Law Enforcement and Security Issues as the consultative framework for the two parties in the areas of, among other things, illegal entry, exit and stay in either country, crimes committed by foreign visitors to Japan, and mutual assistance in investigations. The NPA took part in the conference along with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Japan Coast Guard and other ministries and agencies. At the first meeting, which was held in Tokyo in August 2005, an active working level exchange of views took place on concrete solutions to illegal entry, exit and stay in either country, crimes committed by foreign visitors to Japan, mutual assistance in investigations, and other issues.

(2) Provision of assistance

In trend terms, the number of requests for the provision of assistance to visitors made by overseas law enforcement and security organizations to the NPA through JICA, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan's diplomatic missions abroad, foreign embassies in Japan, etc. has been increasing in recent years. In these cases, the NPA holds a debriefing session on courtesy calls to the Commissioner-General of the NPA and others, study tours of police-related facilities in Japan, and Japanese police organizations and activities in an effort to make the most of such occasions in strengthening its cooperative relationships with overseas law enforcement and security organizations (see Accompanying Table 3).

A Provision of assistance to top officials

Talks between a top official from an overseas law enforcement and security organization and his/her Japanese counterpart, such as the Commissioner-General of the NPA, have the potential to dramatically speed up mutual understanding and sharing of views, and this, in fact, often turns out to be the case, with such talks proving very effective in strengthening mutual ties.

From this point of view, the NPA has been actively welcoming top officials from overseas law enforcement and security organizations from around the world and setting meetings with the Commissioner-General of the NPA and others.

In 2005, assistance was provided for a total of seven visits to the NPA made by top officials from various countries, starting with the Director-General of the UK Serious Organized Crime Agency, who had talks with the Deputy Commissioner-General of the NPA in February, and this led to a series of very fruitful top-level meetings (see Accompanying Table 3(3)).

For example, when the Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police arrived in May 2005, talks were held with the Commissioner-General of the NPA, and a concrete exchange of views took place on bilateral issues and future directions of cooperation, with very close ties cultivated in the process.

Similarly, when the Commissioner-General of the South Korean National Police Agency arrived in September 2005, his talks with the Commissioner-General of the NPA provided a ready vehicle for an exchange of views on the strengthening of regional-level cooperation, including Japan and South Korea, and other issues.

B Provision of assistance to working-level personnel

As well as visits by top officials from overseas law enforcement and security organizations, working-level exchange plays an important role in building

cooperative relationships with those organizations, and the NPA provides various forms of assistance during visits by working-level personnel.

In 2005, the NPA provided assistance for a total of 124 visits made by overseas law enforcement and security organizations (including top officials). Through those visits, 861 visitors were received from 102 countries (see Accompanying Table 3(1)).

Of these visitors, a clear majority, 516 or some 60% of the total, were from Asia, followed by Europe (117 or 14%) and Latin America (59 or 7%) (see Accompanying Table 3(2)).

This indicates that there is a heightened mutual desire to strengthen cooperative relationships between the NPA and Asian countries' law enforcement and security organizations. Many Asian visitors are from China, South Korea, Indonesia and Thailand.

### (3) Future directions and issues

Accelerating globalization has increased the seriousness of organized crime committed by international criminal organizations and heightened the threat of terrorism, and this has given rise to the important task of building further enhanced cooperative relationships with overseas law enforcement and security organizations so as to overcome those modern scourges and thereby maintain the stability and progress of the international community.

Regarding bilateral meetings with overseas law enforcement and security organizations, there is a need to work towards developing substantive (workable and sustainable) cooperative relationships by keeping a close eye on the international crime situation and working out what kinds of cooperative relationships need to be built/strengthened and with which countries.

The number of visits for which assistance was provided fell from the previous year, along with the number of visitors. In particular, there were considerably fewer visits and visitors from the Asian region. As well as drawing the attention of JICA, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan's diplomatic missions abroad, foreign embassies in Japan, and other relevant organizations, the NPA intends to continue doing its best to accommodate the requests of our overseas partners.

The NPA also intends to continue seeking close ties with overseas law enforcement and security organizations through various exchange activities upon securing the necessary personnel and hosting infrastructure.

**Accompanying Table 3 Assistance Provision Record for 2005**

(1) Number of Assistance Cases and Recipients of Assistance

	Number of cases (net change from previous year)	Number of recipients (net change from previous year)	Number of countries
2005	124 (-18)	861 (-160)	102
2004	142 (+33)	1,021 (+190)	86
2003	109 (-41)	831 (-128)	103

(Reference: Monthly Breakdown of Assistance Cases and Recipients)

Year	Category	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
2005	Number of cases	11	10	16	4	8	10	8	11	11	14	9	12	124
	Number of recipients	57	58	121	46	53	110	80	37	100	95	54	50	861
2004	Number of cases	7	17	18	10	7	8	10	3	9	23	20	10	142
	Number of recipients	66	67	122	50	22	64	101	52	69	188	189	31	1,021
2003	Number of cases	8	15	12	5	3	7	7	2	8	19	15	8	109
	Number of recipients	93	99	131	19	23	78	32	32	55	121	88	60	831

(2) Breakdown of Recipients of Assistance by Region

Region	2005	%	2004	%	2003	%
Asia	516	59.9	805	78.8	523	62.9
Europe	117	13.6	49	4.8	140	16.8
Latin America	59	6.9	29	2.8	56	6.7
Oceania	39	4.5	14	1.4	41	4.9
Africa	64	7.4	47	4.6	37	4.5
Middle and Near East	53	6.2	64	6.3	31	3.7
North America	13	1.5	13	1.3	3	0.4
Total	861		1,021		831	

\*Breakdown of Asian Recipients by Country

	Country/territory	2005	2004	2003
1	China	132	216	82
2	South Korea	89	125	152
3	Indonesian	89	90	56
4	Thailand	52	161	18
5	Philippines	28	32	38
6	Malaysia	17	4	10
7	Singapore	14	22	8
8	Cambodia	9	14	7
9	Laos	8	6	5
10	Pakistan	7	13	8
11	Viet Nam	6	30	15
12	Myanmar	6	4	2
13	Other	59	88	122
Total		516	805	523

(3) Major Recipients of Assistance

A	February 3	William Hughes, Director-General, UK Serious Organized Crime Agency (courtesy call to Deputy Commissioner-General of NPA)
B	March 29	Fritz Behrens, Minister of Interior, State of Nordrhein Westfalen, Federal Republic of Germany (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA)
C	May 13	Michael J Keelty, Commissioner Australian Federal Police (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA)
D	May 27	Ambrose Lee, Secretary for Security, Hong Kong Special Administrative District (courtesy call to Minister)
E	September 21	Huh Joon-young, Commissioner-General, South Korean National Police Agency (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA)
F	December 6	Dick Schoof, Director-General for Public Order and Safety, Ministry of Home Affairs and Kingdom Relations, and Kingdom of Netherlands (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA)
G	December 6	Guljkov Anatolii Nikolaevich, Deputy Director, Department of Economic Safety, Ministry of Interior, Russian Federation (courtesy call to Deputy Commissioner-General of NPA)