

Progress of International Cooperation and Exchange in 2006

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1. Overview

Of the duties of the International Affairs Division, those relating to international cooperation, international conferences, international treaties, exchange with overseas law enforcement and security organizations, and the development of infrastructure for international police activities 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. Given that police-provided international cooperation leads to an improvement in the ability of recipient countries to tackle 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, there is also growing domestic recognition of its importance. The increasing awareness of the limitations of Japan's traditional "isolationist approach to domestic security" has heightened this understanding.

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 has been actively participating in G8-related conferences and other international forums, and has recently decided to take a greater initiative in the planning and formulation processes for international crime control and counterterrorism from the viewpoint of effectively incorporating the results of international conferences into crime control and other domestic security measures.

In the area of international treaties, hopes are high that the conclusion of treaties will spur the development of the necessary regulatory infrastructure in participating countries since it obligates them to introduce crime control and other measures. The NPA therefore intends 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, and from this point of view, the NPA has been putting a lot of efforts into this area.

To implement international police activities as described above, it is very important to put in place the necessary infrastructure in terms of, among other things, a transformation of the mindset of police personnel and the development of an international cooperation

infrastructure. In addition, given the continued serious crime situation involving foreign perpetrators, demand for police interpreter services is expected to increase, and this necessitates the implementation of appropriate measures to develop an interpreter service infrastructure.

Taking these developments into consideration, the International Affairs Division is required to effectively provide support for various international operations undertaken by individual operational bureaus and departments of the NPA by focusing on general management, liaison and coordination for international cooperation, international conferences, international treaties, exchange with overseas law enforcement and security organizations, and the development of infrastructure for international police activities.

2. International Cooperation

In 2006, the NPA implemented the dispatch of police personnel as experts and hosting of training participants from overseas law enforcement and security organizations, centering on ODA programs, in accordance with its International Cooperation Implementation Guidelines (hereafter “Guidelines”), which was adopted in September 2005 to specify the basic approaches and directions of police-provided international cooperation and concrete policy measures to be implemented. It also investigated the dispatch of civilian police officers.

(1) 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 “Program on assistance for the reform of Indonesian National Police” 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, crime scene investigation and education & training. An expert has also been dispatched in the area of 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.

With koban sets (hardware assistance packages, each consisting of a koban (police box) building, vehicle, equipment and supplies) supplied 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 13 police boxes were established within the service areas of the Metro Bekasi Police Station and the Bekasi Regency Police Station by the end of 2006, including grant aid components.

In addition, through a grant aid mechanism linked to the National Police Reform Support Program, 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 2006, 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, Shizuoka and Osaka. In addition, the training of the local counterparts of dispatched Japanese experts was also held in Japan, with 24 participants invited under twelve projects.

(2) 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 2006, they gave scientific investigation seminars, provided field guidance at crime scenes, and engaged in other activities.

As a follow-up to the supply of an automatic fingerprint identification system (AFIS) in July 2004, the Project for Enhancement of Automatic Fingerprint Identification System Operation, a three-year project designed to bolster the operation of the AFIS, encompassing, among other things, fingerprint tracing methods and fingerprint identification work, through the dispatch of short-term experts and hosting of training participants in Japan, was launched in August 2006.

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 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.

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

The project was 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, and this phase of the project (first phase) came to a close in June 2005. It has been a regional project targeted at multiple countries, which was a first for the NPA and a relatively rare example even for JICA.

The second phase of the project commenced in September 2006, and two long-term experts specializing in drug control and drug analysis have been dispatched to the Thai Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) to provide technical cooperation that focuses on an improvement in the drug analysis capabilities of Thailand and its neighboring countries (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Viet Nam).

Future goals of the project include the fostering of drug control leaders in Thailand and its neighboring countries through the provision of assistance centering on the dispatch of short-term experts, implementation of training in Japan and supply of equipment and materials.

(4) 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 invitation of training participants to Japan. Building on those efforts, 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 has been implementing various policy measures aimed at improving the operation of the koban system, including the formulation of work standards, via model police boxes selected from those already established in the state.

In 2006, a total of 10 training participants were invited to Japan to learn about Japanese community police activities through visits to police stations, police boxes and other sites.

(5) Dispatch of experts

Centering on programs described in items (1) to (4) 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 2006, 41 police personnel were dispatched to five countries under JICA's expert dispatch scheme, including those on continued assignment (see Accompanying Table 1).

(6) Hosting of training participants, including seminars

Centering on programs described in items (1) to (4) 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 215 participants from 49 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 Criminal Identification 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 has been hosting the Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC) since 1995 as an international forum funded under its own ODA program.

In 2006, the 11th ADEC was held under the theme “Fight against drug trafficking in the Asia-Pacific region”, and views were exchanged on international cooperation in criminal investigation and other issues (see Accompanying Table 2).

(7) 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 October 2006 with the participation of personnel from the NPA and selected prefectural police headquarters (Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department, Kanagawa Prefectural Police Headquarters, Osaka Prefectural Police Headquarters and Hyogo 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

(8) Civilian police activities under United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

In August 2006, the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), comprised mainly of civilian police personnel, was established on the basis of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1704 so as to provide assistance that focused on the consolidation of the stability of the East Timorese Government, including the maintenance of public security, and nation building. In December, Japan received a request for the dispatch of civilian police personnel from the United Nations. In response, the Japanese Government, centering on the Cabinet Office International Peace Cooperation Headquarters (PKO Headquarters), which was the implementing body of PKO activities, conducted the necessary preparatory investigations, and sent a government study team, consisting of representatives from the Cabinet Office, NPA

and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to East Timor. In East Timor, the team exchanged views with UNMIT and East Timorese Government officials to delineate the role Japan is expected to play there, as well as surveying the local security situation, etc. and identifying/ascertaining the expected roles and operational environment of Japanese civilian police personnel.

In January 2007, three police personnel (two civilian police personnel and one liaison and coordination personnel) were dispatched as part of the Japanese Team of International Peace Cooperation in East Timor to provide advice and guidance to the East Timorese Ministry of Interior and National Police regarding police administration affairs.

**Dispatch Record of Civilian Police Personnel under
United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)**

Period	Mission	Destination	Number of personnel dispatched
October 1992 to July 1993	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)	Cambodia	75
July to September 1999	United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET)	Indonesia	3
January 2007	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)	East Timor	2

(9) 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.

Regarding civilian police activities, it may be necessary to look into the possibility of legally designating the NPA as the implementing body of international peace cooperation operations in the future, in view of the crucial importance of thorough education, training and support for the effective and safe implementation of civilian police activities. Under the current framework based on the Law concerning Cooperation in Relation to United Nations Peacekeeping Activities, NPA personnel are dispatched at the request of the Administrative Chief of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters.

Accompanying Table 1 Expert Dispatch Record for 2006

(1) Experts dispatched in 2005 or earlier

	Rank	Contributing police organization	Date of departure	Date of arrival	Expert category	Destination	Recipient hosting organization	Title/specialty
1	Police Inspector	Ehime PPH	Feb. 21, 2004	Feb. 20, 2006	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Communications command
2	Police Inspector	Kyoto PPH	Mar. 14, 2004	Mar. 13, 2006	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Crime scene investigation
3	Assistant Police Inspector	Osaka PPH	Sep. 16, 2004	Sep. 15, 2006	Long-term	Philippines	National Police	Scientific police investigation (Criminal identification)
4	Police Inspector	Ishikawa PPH	Jan. 6, 2005	Jul. 5, 2006	Long-term	Brazil	Sao Paulo State Military Police	Community police
5	Assistant Police Inspector	TMPD	Jan. 21, 2005	Jan. 20, 2007	Long-term	Philippines	Drug Enforcement Agency	Drug enforcement
6	Superintendent	Okayama PPH	Jan. 30, 2005	Jan. 29, 2007	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Organization management
7	Superintendent	Osaka PPH	Jan. 30, 2005	Jan. 29, 2007	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Drug control
8	Retired police officer	TMPD	Apr. 10, 2005	Apr. 9, 2007	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Education and training
9	Superintendent Supervisor	NPA	Jul. 9, 2005	Jul. 31, 2007	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Policy adviser for Chief of Indonesian National Police
10	Police Inspector	Shimane PPH	Jul. 9, 2005	Jul. 8, 2007	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Enhancement of civilian police activities
11	Police Inspector	Osaka PPH	Sep. 20, 2005	Sep. 19, 2007	Long-term	Philippines	National Police	Scientific police investigation (initial investigation)

(2) Experts dispatched in 2006

	Rank	Contributing police organization	Date of departure	Date of arrival	Expert category	Destination	Recipient hosting organization	Title/specialty
1	Assistant Police Inspector	TMPD	Jan. 15, 2006	Feb. 11, 2006	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Criminal identification (crime scene investigation)
2	Police Inspector	Ishikawa PPH	Feb. 1, 2006	Jul. 31, 2007	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Communications command
3	Assistant Police Inspector	TMPD	Mar. 1, 2006	Jul. 31, 2007	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Crime scene investigation
4	Technical Official (Local Government)	Hyogo PPH	Mar. 23, 2006	Apr. 20, 2006	Short-term	Philippines	Drug Enforcement Agency	Drug analysis
5	Superintendent	NPA	Mar. 31, 2006	Apr. 11, 2006	Short-term	Cambodia	National Police	Koban system
6	Police Inspector	NPA	Mar. 31, 2006	Apr. 11, 2006	Short-term	Cambodia	National Police	Koban system
7	Assistant Police Inspector	TMPD	May. 21, 2006	Jun. 17, 2006	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Criminal identification (comprehensive)
8	Assistant Unit Chief	TMPD	Jun. 11, 2006	Jul. 1, 2006	Short-term	Philippines	Drug Enforcement Agency	Drug analysis
9	Assistant Police Inspector	Kyoto PPH	Jun. 15, 2006	Jun. 14, 2008	Long-term	Thailand	Office of Narcotics Control Board	Drug control
10	Assistant Police Inspector	TMPD	Jun. 18, 2006	Jul. 15, 2006	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Criminal identification (comprehensive)
11	Police Inspector	NPA	Jul. 1, 2006	Jul. 16, 2006	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Koban operation
12	Police Inspector	TMPD	Jul. 16, 2006	Aug. 12, 2006	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Criminal identification (fingerprints)
13	Assistant Police Inspector	Shimane PPH	Aug. 26, 2006	Sep. 25, 2006	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Community police
14	Assistant Police Inspector	TMPD	Aug. 27, 2006	Sep. 23, 2006	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Criminal identification (photographs)
15	Technical Official	NPA	Aug. 28, 2006	Sep. 29, 2006	Short-term	Philippines	National Police	Automatic fingerprint identification system operation guidance
16	Police Inspector	Hyogo PPH	Sep. 8, 2006	Sep. 7, 2008	Long-term	Philippines	National Police	Scientific police investigation (Criminal identification)
17	Technical Official (Local Government)	Gifu PPH	Sep. 12, 2006	Oct. 5, 2006	Short-term	Philippines	National Police	Drug identification
18	Superintendent	Kanagawa PPH	Sep. 14, 2006	Jan. 6, 2008	Long-term	Brazil	Sao Paulo State Military Police	Community police

	Rank	Contributing police organization	Date of departure	Date of arrival	Expert category	Destination	Recipient hosting organization	Title/specialty
19	Technical Official	NPA	Sep. 24, 2006	Dec. 21, 2006	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Development of radio communications network
20	Technical Official	NPA	Oct. 8, 2006	Oct. 15, 2006	Short-term	Thailand	Office of Narcotics Control Board	Drug analysis
21	Technical Official	NPA	Oct. 8, 2006	Nov. 5, 2006	Short-term	Thailand	Office of Narcotics Control Board	Drug analysis
22	Police Inspector	NPA	Oct. 9, 2006	Oct. 22, 2006	Short-term	Cambodia	National Police	Civilian police activities (community)
23	Police Inspector	Fukui PPH	Oct. 9, 2006	Oct. 27, 2006	Short-term	Cambodia	National Police	Civilian police activities (community)
24	Assistant Police Inspector	Gifu PPH	Oct. 9, 2006	Oct. 27, 2006	Short-term	Cambodia	National Police	Civilian police activities (community)
25	Police Inspector	NPA	Oct. 14, 2006	Oct. 27, 2006	Short-term	Cambodia	National Police	Civilian police activities (community)
26	Police Inspector	Ishikawa PPH	Nov. 21, 2006	Dec. 7, 2006	Short-term	Philippines	Drug Enforcement Agency	Drug analysis
27	Technical Official (Local Government)	Hokkaido PPH	Nov. 21, 2006	Dec. 7, 2006	Short-term	Philippines	Drug Enforcement Agency	Drug analysis
28	Technical Official (Local Government)	Osaka PPH	Nov. 22, 2006	Dec. 3, 2006	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Drug analysis
29	Superintendent	TMPD	Nov. 26, 2006	Dec. 23, 2006	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Criminal identification (postmortem inspection)
30	Retired police officer	NPA	Dec. 1, 2006	Dec. 1, 2007	Long-term	Thailand	Office of Narcotics Control Board	Drug analysis

Accompanying Table 2 Training Participant Hosting Record for 2006

(1) JICA Training Programs

	Program title	Participating countries	Number of participants	Implementation period	Main training region training
Group training	Seminar on Police Info-communications	Indonesia, Thailand, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Tonga, Colombia, Uruguay, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Iraq, Oman	16	Jan. 5–28, 2006	
	International Forensic Seminar on Investigation of Explosions and Bombing Scene	India, Colombia, Yemen, Kosovo, Mauritius	7	Feb. 21–Mar. 4, 2006	
	International Seminar on Criminal Investigation III	Indonesia, Pakistan, Honduras, Colombia, Turkey, Egypt, Brazil	9	Apr. 4–29, 2006	Mie PPH
	Seminar for Senior Police Manager	Indonesia, Bangladesh, Belize, Peru, Brazil	6	Sep. 5–30, 2006	Aomori PPH, Tochigi PPH
	Seminar on International Terrorism Investigation II	Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Romania, Serbia Montenegro, Turkey, Yemen, Egypt, Pakistan	12	Sep. 3–17, 2006	Kyoto PPH, Osaka PPH
	Seminar on Control of Drug Offenses III	Indonesia, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Myanmar, Palestine, Cambodia, Oman, Uruguay, Philippines	17	Sep. 25–Oct. 13, 2006	Kyoto PPH, Nara PPH
	Supplementary training in Japan for Singaporean Third-Country Training “Koban System”	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, Singapore	25	Oct. 23–27, 2006	Fukuoka PPH
	Civilian and Community Security Enhancement Seminar for Central and South American Countries	Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru	10	Dec. 4–19, 2006	Saitama PPH, Hiroshima PPH
Country-specific training	Police Criminal Identification Seminar for Iraq		10	Mar. 28–Apr. 6, 2006	TMPD
	Comparative Study of Police System for Republic of Indonesia		24	Jun. 9–Jul. 28, 2006	Kanagawa PPH, Shizuoka PPH, Osaka PPH
	Community Police Activity Training for Brazil		10	Aug. 24–Sep. 6, 2006	Ishikawa PPH
	Fingerprint Identification Training under Project for Enhancement of Automatic Fingerprint Identification System Operation for Philippines		2	Oct. 2–Nov. 27, 2006	Hyogo PPH, Mie PPH
Counter-part training	Organization Control C/P Training for Indonesia		1	Jan. 30–Feb. 2, 2006	TMPD
	Organization Management C/P Training for Indonesia		1	Jan. 30–Feb. 17, 2006	Okayama PPH
	Bali Tourism Police C/P Training for Indonesia		1	Jan. 30–Feb. 17, 2006	Shimane PPH
	Scientific Investigation (Criminal Identification) C/P Training for Philippines		2	Feb. 3–15, 2006	Osaka PPH
	Scientific Investigation (Initial Investigation) C/P Training for Philippines		2	Feb. 3–15, 2006	Osaka PPH
	Drug Control C/P Training for Indonesia		1	Feb. 6–17, 2006	Osaka PPH
	Education and Training C/P Training for Indonesia		1	Feb. 20–Mar. 10, 2006	TMPD
	Koban (Police Box) Staff Training for Indonesia		6	Feb. 23–Mar. 3, 2006	Kanagawa PPH
	Organization Management C/P Training for Indonesia		2	Jul. 6–14, 2006	Aichi PPH
	Organization Management C/P Training for Indonesia		4	Sep. 4–8, 2006	TMPD
	Education and Training C/P Training for Indonesia		1	Sep. 4–8, 2006	TMPD
	Drug Control C/P Training for Philippines		2	Sep. 11–15, 2006	TMPD, Kanagawa PPH
	Drug Control C/P Training for Indonesia		1	Nov. 6–17, 2006	Osaka PPH, TMPD
	Crime Scene Investigation C/P Training for Indonesia		2	Nov. 6–17, 2006	TMPD
	Bali Tourism Police C/P Training for Indonesia		3	Nov. 6–17, 2006	Shimane PPH, TMPD

(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	India, Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam	27	Feb. 7–10, 2006

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 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. Its subgroups, including the Law Enforcement Subgroup, which focuses on child protection measures, plans for DNA type information sharing and other issues, and the High-Tech Crime Subgroup, which specializes in, among other things, the fight against illegal content on the Internet, tackle many issues that are highly relevant to police organizations. The NPA has been playing a central role in subgroups as the coordinating body for the Japanese delegations to them, which consist 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 communiq  s. 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 Russia, 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, and the Deputy Commissioner-General of the NPA attended it. The meeting discussed the fight against terrorism, cybercrime, cyber-terrorism and illegal immigration as the main agenda.

In 2007, the Rome-Lyon Group is scheduled to meet in Germany, in February, April and November, with the G8 Justice and Interior Ministers' Meeting also due to be held in May.

In addition to continuing to provide coordination for the Japanese delegation to the law enforcement and other subgroups, the NPA needs to take a more active part in discussions in terms of, for example, the supply of information on Japan's efforts, progress, techniques and experience so as to ensure that Japan plays a leading role in agenda setting looking towards 2008, when it is slated to become the host country, and that the results of discussion at those meetings contribute to the enhancement of Japan's security measures.

(2) Financial Action Task Force (FATF)^{*1}

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 2006, the NPA attended three general meetings held in South Africa, France and Canada (February, June and October), and engaged in information exchange with other countries.

*1: Countries, territories and institutions participating in FATF

As of December 2006, 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)^{*2}

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 2006, the NPA actively took part in APG activities by attending, for example, the annual meeting held in July in the Philippines and a typology meeting (analysis of the methodology of money laundering and terrorism financing) held in November in Indonesia.

*2: Countries, territories and institutions participating in APG

As of July 2006, APG membership comprised 32 countries and territories as follows: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Canada, Cambodia, Taiwan, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Macao, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar, 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 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.

Regarding the G8 Rome-Lyon Group and the G8 Justice and Interior Ministers' Meeting in particular, a leadership role should be sought looking towards 2008, when Japan is slated to become the host country. In April 2007, the Financial Information Unit (FIU) is scheduled to be transferred from the Financial Services Agency to the National Public Security Commission (i.e. the NPA). With the structure and functions of the FIU set to be strengthened in the process, the NPA is required to reflect the results of cooperation and information exchange with other countries in domestic anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism financing measures in the future by actively taking part in FATF, APG and other international forums.

In addition, 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 and entered into force in July 2006, the Japan-South Korea Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty was signed in January 2006 after a few rounds of negotiations, in which the NPA actively took part. The treaty, which is due to enter into force in January 2007, 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, three rounds of negotiations for a mutual legal assistance treaty were held with Hong Kong from September 2006 to

January 2007, while treaty negotiations with Russia and China commenced in December 2006 and January 2007, respectively.

The NPA intends to continue with its active involvement in the negotiation processes for treaties currently under negotiation towards their early conclusion, while investigating the possibility of concluding similar treaties with other countries, particularly those in Europe and 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. As of January 2007, four rounds of negotiations had taken place.

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 2006, negotiations were held with the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Chile, Brunei, ASEAN, and Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. An agreement was signed with the Philippines in September, and negotiations with Chile, Indonesia and Brunei have virtually been finalized. The NPA actively took part in the formulation of Japan’s negotiating stance and other activities.

(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 February 2006, such an agreement was adopted with the Australian Federal Police.

(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 seeks bilateral meetings with other countries, taking into consideration the necessity of promoting cooperative relationships with particular countries and requests from foreign governments. Currently, bilateral meetings are being actively held with China, Russia and South Korea.

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. This was followed by a second meeting held in Beijing in October 2005. In December 2006, a third meeting was held in Tokyo, and active working-level discussions took place between Japan's NPA delegation headed by the Deputy Director-General for Policy Evaluation and 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. In 2006, preparations were made to hold a third meeting in Khabarovsk, and the meeting took place in January 2007.

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 cooperative relationships 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.

In December 2006, the Commissioner-General of the South Korean National Police Agency visited Japan and held talks with the Commissioner-General of the NPA. They exchanged views on the strengthening of regional-level cooperation, including Japan and South Korea, 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 2006, assistance was provided for a total of nine visits to the NPA made by top officials from various countries, starting with the President of the Indonesian National Police Graduate School of Police Administration, who had talks with the Commissioner-General of the NPA in January, and this led to a series of very fruitful top-level meetings (see Accompanying Table 3(3)).

For example, when the US Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) arrived in March 2006, talks were held with the Commissioner-General of the NPA, and the two sides reaffirmed closer coordination and stronger cooperation between the law enforcement and security organizations of the two countries with regard to the fight against terrorism, as well as exchanging views on organized crime control 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 2006, the NPA provided assistance for a total of 118 visits made by overseas law enforcement and security organizations (including top officials). Through those visits, 775 visitors were received from 95 countries (see Accompanying Table 3(1)).

Of these visitors, a clear majority, 531 or some 69% of the total, were from Asia, followed by Europe (83 or 11%) and Latin America (47 or 6%) (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 this regard, 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
2006	118 (-6)	775 (-86)	95
2005	124 (-18)	861 (-160)	102
2004	142 (+33)	1,021 (+190)	86

(Reference: Monthly Breakdown of Assistance Cases and Recipients)

Year	Category	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
2006	Number of cases	4	8	17	8	4	7	8	10	15	8	17	12	118
	Number of recipients	21	27	87	26	57	74	76	73	90	54	143	47	775
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

(2) Breakdown of Recipients of Assistance by Region

Region	2006	%	2005	%	2004	%
Asia	531	68.5	516	59.9	805	78.8
Europe	83	10.7	117	13.6	49	4.8
Latin America	47	6.1	59	6.9	29	2.8
Oceania	8	1.0	39	4.5	14	1.4
Africa	51	6.6	64	7.4	47	4.6
Middle and Near East	33	4.3	53	6.2	64	6.3
North America	22	2.8	13	1.5	13	1.3
Total	775		861		1,021	

*Breakdown of Asian Recipients by Country

	Country/territory	2006	2005	2004
1	South Korea	203	89	125
2	China	116	132	216
3	Thailand	66	52	161
4	Indonesia	62	89	90
5	Malaysia	18	17	4
6	Philippines	12	28	32
7	Cambodia	8	9	14
8	Pakistan	7	7	13
9	Myanmar	7	6	4
10	Laos	4	8	6
11	Singapore	2	14	22
12	Viet Nam	2	6	30
13	Other	24	59	88
Total		531	516	805

(3) Major Recipients of Assistance

A	January 30	Farouk Muhammad, President, Indonesian National Police Graduate School of Police Administration (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA)
B	February 23	Moshe Karadi, Director of Israeli National Police (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA)
C	March 3	Lutfozzaman Babor, Bangladeshi Minister of Interior (courtesy call to Minister)
D	March 8	John Pistole, Deputy Director of US Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA)
E	March 27	Michael Chertoff, US Secretary of Homeland Security (courtesy call to Minister in presence of Commissioner-General of NPA)
F	April 13	Tjuk Sugiarso, Indonesian National Police Deputy Director for Planning and Development (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA)
G	June 1	Sar Kheng, Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior (courtesy calls to Minister and Commissioner-General of NPA)
H	July 5	Antonio Costa, Executive Director, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (courtesy calls to Minister and Commissioner-General of NPA)
I	December 18	Lee Taek-soon, Commissioner-General, South Korean National Police Agency (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA)

6. Development of Infrastructure for International Police Activities

In 2006, efforts geared to developing infrastructure for international police activities targeted the following areas: a transformation of the mind set of police personnel and the development of an international cooperation infrastructure; and the development of an interpreter service infrastructure.

(1) Transformation of mind set of police personnel and development of international cooperation infrastructure

To pursue active and effective international cooperation as required by the Guidelines, it is essential that all police organizations develop an attitude to get involved in international cooperation as actively as possible by ensuring that all police personnel, including those employed by prefectural police headquarters, share a common knowledge and understanding of international cooperation provided by the Japanese police and its significance. For this reason, efforts were made to transform the mindset of police personnel in 2006.

In concrete terms, in light of the adoption of the Guidelines, thorough briefings were given on matters that need to be taken into consideration by prefectural police headquarters at conferences of directors of police administration divisions and other personnel who coordinate international cooperation at prefectural police headquarters based within the jurisdiction of each regional police bureau. In addition, the Police Policy Forum was held in November in conjunction with the National Police Academy Police Policy Research Center and the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies under the theme of international cooperation provided by the Japanese police. The forum was open to the general public.

As part of building an international cooperation infrastructure, an inaugural International Cooperation Course was held in May to foster future frontline international cooperation personnel by training prospective JICA experts. Of the 15 participants enrolled, three had been sent on overseas assignments by January 2007, one as a long-term expert and two others as short-term experts.

(2) Development of interpreter service infrastructure

As a result of the organizational restructuring carried out in April 2004, administrative duties relating to the development of an interpreter service infrastructure have been assigned to the International Affairs Division. In view of the still serious crime situation involving foreign criminals staying in Japan, the development of an interpreter service infrastructure is an urgent task, and the “establishment of an interpreter service infrastructure” has been identified as one of

the key measures that need to be implemented to strengthen the investigation of serious crimes, etc. in the Seven Priorities towards Restoration of Public Order.

Regarding the police interpreter infrastructure, approx. 4800 internal and 6300 external interpreters had been secured by prefectural police headquarters across the country as of April 2006. Nevertheless, this is far from sufficient given the high frequency and growing complexity and diversity of crimes committed by foreign criminals, especially so in view of the virtual certainty that the demand for police interpreters will further increase in the future.

For this reason, an annual survey of the interpreter service infrastructure has been conducted, including 2006, to monitor the progress of the development of an interpreter service infrastructure by prefectural police headquarters, identify any problems and contribute to an efficient utilization of interpreter resources.

(3) Future directions and issues

The NPA intends to continue making active efforts to promote a transformation of the mindset of police personnel and the development of an international cooperation infrastructure. Regarding the development of an interpretive service infrastructure, the NPA plans to undertake the necessary studies on the strengthening of cooperation between prefectural police headquarters, measures to maintain and improve the skills of interpreters, and other matters.