

Progress of International Cooperation and Exchange in 2007

**International Affairs Division
Commissioner-General's Secretariat
National Police Agency**

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1. Overview

In the face of the threat of organized crime committed by international organized crime groups and international terrorism, domestic security efforts alone are no longer sufficient to protect national security and ensure public safety. It is important to engage in international police activities in an active and strategic manner, taking into consideration factors such as coordination with domestic security measures and effects that such activities would have on the domestic security situation.

The International Affairs Division, which is in charge of the administration and coordination of international cooperation involving the NPA, has been working to gain the understanding and cooperation of overseas law enforcement and security organizations regarding Japan's crime control measures through international conferences, bilateral meetings and other avenues, as well as providing international cooperation and assistance aimed at improving the crime control capacity of recipient countries and enhancing Japan's security in the process.

In the area of international cooperation, the NPA has been making active efforts to effectively transfer techniques and know-how held by the Japanese police in accordance with the International Cooperation Implementation Guidelines, adopted in September 2005 to specify the basic framework of police-provided international cooperation, concrete policy measures to be implemented, and other matters. Aimed mainly at Asian countries, particularly Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines, those efforts have been greatly appreciated by the international community.

In the area of international conferences, the NPA has been actively taking part in G8-related conferences and other international conferences to discuss various security issues face to face with law enforcement and security personnel from other countries, with a view to strengthening international ties and reflecting the results of international conferences in Japan's domestic crime control and other security measures.

In the area of international treaties, the NPA continues to actively take part in treaty negotiations with other countries so as to ensure that crime control and other measures are implemented by them by making it legally binding.

In the area of exchange with overseas law enforcement and security organizations, the NPA has been putting a lot of effort into direct exchange with those organizations as a means to foster substantive and concrete cooperative relationships with them.

To deal effectively with the ongoing rapid globalization trend in police affairs, it is essential that international police activities be actively pursued by putting in place a suitable human infrastructure. In concrete terms, it is important to investigate ways to systematically

train personnel who will carry on those activities, in addition to developing an interpreter service infrastructure.

Taking these developments into consideration, the International Affairs Division intends to provide effective support for various international activities undertaken by individual operational bureaus and departments of the NPA by focusing on general management, liaison and coordination for, among other things, international cooperation, international conferences, international treaty negotiations, exchange with overseas law enforcement and security organizations and the development of infrastructure for international police activities.

2. International Cooperation

In 2007, the NPA implemented the dispatch of police personnel as experts and hosting of training participants from overseas law enforcement and security organizations, centering on official development assistance (ODA) programs, in accordance with its International Cooperation Implementation Guidelines (hereafter “Guidelines”), adopted in September 2005 to specify the basic framework and directions of police-provided international cooperation and concrete policy measures to be implemented. It also contributed police personnel to the East Timor International Peace Cooperation Team.

(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, invitation of training participants to Japan, and the like under the Program on Assistance for the Reform of Indonesian National Police in conjunction 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 to oversee its implementation since 2001. In 2007, it dispatched experts to the National Police Graduate School, Indonesia’s senior police officer training institution. In August 2007, the Second Phase of the Project on Enhancement of Civilian Police Activities began. Initially launched in August 2002 to run for five years, the project focuses on the Bekasi Police Station (now the Metro Bekasi Police Station and the Bekasi Regency Police Station) as a model police station, and Japanese experts are currently working in the following areas: organizational management, field police operations and crime scene investigation. Moreover, an expert

has been dispatched to the Bali Provincial Police, whose service area encompasses a world-famous tourist resort, to give advice on tourism police activities and other matters under the Project on Building a Society with a Sense of Safety in Bali, launched in July 2007.

With koban sets (hardware assistance packages, each consisting of a koban (police box) building, vehicles, equipment and materials) 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 14 police boxes were established within the service areas of the Metro Bekasi Police Station and the Bekasi Regency Police Station by the end of January 2007, including grant aid components.

In addition, through a grant aid mechanism linked to the National Police Reform Support Program, radio equipment and criminal identification equipment and materials have been supplied to the Indonesian National Police in order to, among other things, assist in the development of a radio communications network aimed at facilitating police response to alarms raised by members of the general public and promote evidence-based crime investigation.

Training held in Japan in 2007 includes the Police Administration Seminar for Indonesia, an annual training program cosponsored with JICA, with a total of 24 participants hosted by the three prefectural police headquarters of Hokkaido, Aichi and Shizuoka. In addition, the training of the local counterparts of dispatched Japanese experts was also held in Japan, with 19 participants invited under six projects.

(2) Support for police activities in Philippines

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 2007, 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 was launched in August 2006. It is 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 invitation of training participants to Japan. In recent years, the assistance has begun producing tangible results, including the successful identification of suspects in actual burglary cases through fingerprint matching and cross-checking with similar crimes. In

addition, to strengthen Japan's drug crime control assistance for the Philippines, which earlier 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 engaged in drug enforcement seminar and other activities until his term expired in January 2007, together with short-term experts dispatched on an as-needed basis.

In light of the rise in crime victimizing Japanese nationals in the Philippines and the country's status as a major source country of illegal firearms seized in Japan, it is planned to strengthen Japan's assistance for the Philippine National Police through the adoption of a program-based approach with a view to contributing to the further improvement of its criminal investigation capacity.

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

This project was originally 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, 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 Vietnam).

The project centered on, among other things, the hosting of seminars aimed at improving drug crime investigation capabilities, improvement of drug analysis skills based on equipment and materials supplied during the first phase, and fostering of drug control leaders in Thailand and its neighboring countries through training in Japan.

(4) Community Policing 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, as well as the invitation of training participants to Japan. Building on those efforts, the Community Policing 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 measures designed to improve the operation of the koban system, including the formulation of work standards, via 20 pilot police boxes selected from those already established in the state. The project received high marks during a terminal evaluation survey conducted by JICA in December 2007 to assess its outcomes ahead of its scheduled conclusion in March 2008.

In 2007, a total of 10 training participants were invited to Japan to learn about Japanese community policing 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 NPA has 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 roughly falls into two categories: long-term (one year or longer) or short-term (shorter than one year).

In 2007, 47 police personnel were dispatched to six 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 conjunction 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 236 participants from 54 countries, a number of training courses were implemented in 2007, 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 Chinese Ministry of Public Security Senior Investigator Training, Comparative Study of Police System for Republic of Indonesia, and Seminar on Community Policing for Federative Republic of Brazil as country-specific training.

Since 1995, the NPA has been hosting the Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC) on its own as an ODA-funded international forum. In 2007, the 12th ADEC was held under the theme “Towards the advancement of countermeasures to drug smuggling in the region”, with views exchanged on international cooperation in criminal investigation and other matters.

In addition, the NPA held Philippines Crime Scene Investigation Training on its own as a non-ODA training program implemented in Japan. The program was designed to transfer technology to crime scene investigators from the Philippine National Police in areas such as how to trace fingerprints useful for identifying suspects, with a view to improving the effectiveness of the automatic fingerprint identification system, which had already been put into service (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 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 hold 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 to engage 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 to engage 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 2007 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

(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 in order to provide assistance geared towards 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 ascertain the part Japan is expected to play there, as well as surveying the local security situation, etc. and identifying/assessing the expected roles and operational environment of Japanese civilian police personnel.

In January 2007, three police personnel (two civilian police 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. In August 2007, they were replaced by second-round dispatch personnel, who stayed in the country until

February 2008 to carry on the duties. One of the civilian police personnel (Chief Superintendent) was appointed as a special adviser to the Police Commissioner for UNMIT, while the other (Superintendent) served as his aide. Those police personnel made a great contribution, including the preparation of basic textbooks for the local police force, and were highly regarded by the East Timorese Government and the UN.

**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 East Timor	3
January to August 2007 August 2007 to February 2008	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)	East Timor	2 2

(9) Future directions and issues

At present, the focus of Japan's international cooperation is shifting from traditional hardware-oriented cooperation (equipment and materials) to software-oriented technical cooperation (knowledge and human resources), with particular emphasis placed on "governance", including human resources development, as a prerequisite for the development of recipient countries. For this reason, the number of requests for Japan's technical cooperation in the police area is 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. In response to ongoing calls for an enhancement of the evaluation of ODA programs as a whole, the NPA has been monitoring the outcomes of technical cooperation in the police area as closely as possible, while stepping up its efforts to identify recipient countries' needs through greater cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA and dispatch of its own personnel on various occasions. There is a need to fully utilize the results of those efforts 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, including

persons who have completed the international cooperation course implemented annually by the Research and Training Center for International Criminal Investigation and Police Cooperation to train experts, with adequate follow-up provided after project implementation.

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 2007

(1) Experts dispatched in 2006 or earlier

	Rank	Contributing police organization	Date of departure	Date of arrival	Expert category	Destination	Recipient hosting organization	Title/specialty
1	Assistant Police Inspector	TMPD	Jan. 21, 2005	Jan. 20, 2007	Long-term	Philippines	Drug Enforcement Agency	Drug enforcement
2	Superintendent	Okayama PPH	Jan. 30, 2005	Jan. 29, 2007	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Organization management
3	Superintendent	Osaka PPH	Jan. 30, 2005	Jan. 29, 2007	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Drug control
4	Retired police officer	TMPD	Apr. 10, 2005	Apr. 9, 2007	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Education and training
5	Superintendent Supervisor	NPA	Jul. 9, 2005	Jul. 31, 2007	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Policy adviser for Chief of Indonesian National Police
6	Police Inspector	Shimane PPH	Jul. 9, 2005	Jul. 8, 2007	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Enhancement of civilian police activities
7	Police Inspector	Osaka PPH	Sep. 20, 2005	Sep. 19, 2007	Long-term	Philippines	National Police	Scientific police investigation (initial investigation)
8	Police Inspector	Ishikawa PPH	Feb. 1, 2006	Jul. 31, 2007	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Communications command
9	Assistant Police Inspector	TMPD	Mar. 1, 2006	Jul. 31, 2007	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Crime scene investigation
10	Assistant Police Inspector	Kyoto PPH	Jun. 15, 2006	Jun. 14, 2008	Long-term	Thailand	Office of Narcotics Control Board	Drug control
11	Police Inspector	Hyogo PPH	Sep. 8, 2006	Sep. 7, 2008	Long-term	Philippines	National Police	Scientific police investigation (Criminal identification)
12	Superintendent	Kanagawa PPH	Sep. 14, 2006	Mar. 6, 2008	Long-term	Brazil	Sao Paulo State Military Police	Community police
13	Retired police officer	NPA	Dec. 1, 2006	Dec. 1, 2007	Long-term	Thailand	Office of Narcotics Control Board	Drug analysis

(2) Experts dispatched in 2007

	Rank	Contributing police organization	Date of departure	Date of arrival	Expert category	Destination	Recipient hosting organization	Title/specialty
1	Assistant Police Inspector	TMPD	Jan. 21, 2007	Feb. 17, 2007	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Crime scene investigation
2	Assistant Police Inspector	Shimane PPH	Feb. 3, 2007	Mar. 5, 2007	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Civilian police
3	Police Inspector	NPA	Feb. 12, 2007	Feb. 22, 2007	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Radio system operation
4	Police Inspector	Osaka PPH	Feb. 14, 2007	Mar. 11, 2007	Short-term	Brazil	Sao Paulo State Military Police	Community police
5	Superintendent	Toyama PPH	Mar. 3, 2007	Mar. 3, 2008	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Organization management
6	Police Inspector	NPA	Mar. 18, 2007	Mar. 31, 2007	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Radio system operation
7	Police Inspector	TMPD	Mar. 18, 2007	Mar. 31, 2007	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Radio mobile command center operation
8	Assistant Police Inspector	Niigata PPH	Mar. 18, 2007	Mar. 31, 2007	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Koban operation
9	Technical Official	NPA	Mar. 24, 2007	Mar. 29, 2007	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Radio system operation
10	Assistant Unit Chief	TMPD	May 13, 2007	Jun. 9, 2007	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Crime scene investigation
11	Technical Official	NPA	Jun. 1, 2007	Aug. 11, 2007	Short-term	Philippines	National Police	Enhancement of Automatic Fingerprint Identification System Operation
12	Technical Official	Chiba PPH	Jun. 1, 2007	Aug. 11, 2007	Short-term	Philippines	National Police	Enhancement of Automatic Fingerprint Identification System Operation
13	Unit Chief	TMPD	Jun. 10, 2007	Jul. 7, 2007	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Crime scene investigation
14	Technical Official	NPA	Jul. 15, 2007	Jul. 18, 2007	Short-term	Thailand	Office of Narcotics Control Board	Drug analysis
15	Police Inspector	NPA	Jul. 9, 2007	Jul. 19, 2007	Short-term	Cambodia	National Police	Civilian police activities
16	Police Inspector	NPA	Jul. 9, 2007	Jul. 27, 2007	Short-term	Cambodia	National Police	Civilian police activities
17	Assistant Police Inspector	Gifu PPH	Jul. 9, 2007	Jul. 27, 2007	Short-term	Cambodia	National Police	Civilian police activities
18	Assistant Police Inspector	Saitama PPH	Jul. 17, 2007	Jul. 27, 2007	Short-term	Cambodia	National Police	Civilian police activities

	Rank	Contributing police organization	Date of departure	Date of arrival	Expert category	Destination	Recipient hosting organization	Title/specialty
19	Superintendent Supervisor	NPA	Jul. 22, 2007	Jul. 21, 2009	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Policy adviser for Chief of Indonesian National Police
20	Senior Superintendent	NPA	Jul. 22, 2007	Jul. 21, 2009	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Strengthening of POLMAS activities
21	Superintendent	Ehime PPH	Jul. 22, 2007	Jul. 21, 2009	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Field police operations
22	Police Inspector	Aichi PPH	Jul. 22, 2007	Jul. 21, 2009	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Field police operations
23	Police Inspector	TMPD	Jul. 22, 2007	Jul. 21, 2009	Long-term	Indonesia	National Police	Crime scene investigation
24	Police Inspector	Shizuoka PPH	Aug. 8, 2007	Aug. 29, 2007	Short-term	Brazil	Sao Paulo State Military Police	Community police
25	Police Inspector	Gunma PPH	Oct. 1, 2007	Sep. 30, 2009	Long-term	Philippines	National Police	Scientific police investigation (initial investigation)
26	Assistant Police Inspector	TMPD	Oct. 21, 2007	Nov. 17, 2007	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Crime scene investigation
27	Assistant Police Inspector	Ishikawa PPH	Oct. 21, 2007	Jan. 17, 2008	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Crime scene investigation
28	Superintendent	NPA	Oct. 22, 2007	Oct. 25, 2007	Short-term	Singapore	Third-country training	Koban system
29	Assistant Police Inspector	Miyagi PPH	Oct. 22, 2007	Oct. 25, 2007	Short-term	Singapore	Third-country training	Koban system
30	Staff (senior staff)	TMPD	Nov. 18, 2007	Dec. 15, 2007	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Crime scene investigation
31	Assistant Police	Shizuoka PPH	Nov. 18, 2007	Nov. 30, 2007	Short-term	Indonesia	National Police	Bali community police
32	Assistant Police	NPA	Dec. 2, 2007	Dec. 6, 2007	Short-term	Cambodia	Urban traffic improvement project	Traffic control
33	Assistant Police	NPA	Dec. 2, 2007	Dec. 6, 2007	Short-term	Cambodia	Urban traffic improvement project	Traffic accident prevention
34	Technical Official	NPA	Dec. 3, 2007	Dec. 22, 2007	Short-term	Philippines	National Police	Enhancement of Automatic Fingerprint Identification System Operation

Accompanying Table 2 Training Participant Hosting Record for 2007

(1) JICA Training Programs

	Program title	Participating countries	Number of participants	Implementation period	Main training region training
Group training	Seminar on Police Info-communications	Brazil, Chile, China, Ecuador, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Namibia, Nigel, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Uruguay, Venezuela	14	Jan. 10–26, 2007	Shiga PPH
	Seminar for East Africa	Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda	10	Jan. 18–Feb. 9, 2007	Kagawa PPH
	International Forensic Seminar on Investigation of Explosions and Bombing Scene	Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Trinidad Tobago, Turkey	8	Feb. 20–Mar. 3, 2007	
	International Seminar on Criminal Investigation III	Brazil, Cambodia, Colombia, El Salvador, Indonesia, Jordan, Pakistan, Philippines	9	Apr. 9–27, 2007	Ibaraki PPH
	Seminar for Senior Police Manager	Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Yemen, Tanzania, East Timor	6	Sep. 6–28, 2007	Tochigi PPH
	Seminar on International Terrorism Investigation II	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Lebanon, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Serbia	12	Sep. 3–16, 2007	Kanagawa PPH, Kyoto PPH, Osaka PPH
	Seminar on Control of Drug Offenses III	Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Colombia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Thailand, Serbia, South Africa, Tanzania, Turkey, Ukraine	18	Sep. 18–Oct. 4, 2007	Kyoto PPH, Hyogo PPH
	Seminar on Traffic Police Administration	Afganistán, Bangladesh, China, Iran, Malawi, Nepal, Oman, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam	11	Oct. 25–Nov. 13, 2007	Yamanashi PPH
	Seminar for East Africa	Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda	11	Nov. 1–22, 2007	Kogoshima 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. 3–18, 2007	TMPD, Hiroshima PPH
Country-specific training	Youth Invitation Program for Group of Turkish Police Officers		20	Jan. 29–Feb. 9, 2007	TMPD, Wakayama PPH
	Chinese Ministry of Public Security Senior Investigator Training		15	Feb. 26–Mar. 9, 2007	Yamaguchi PPH
	Traffic Safety Personnel Training for Vietnam (FY 2006)		10	Feb. 26–Mar. 9, 2007	Hiroshima PPH, Okayama PPH, Kyoto PPH
	Comparative Study of Police System for Republic of Indonesia		24	May 28–Jun. 29, 2007	Hokkaido PPH, Shizuoka PPH, Aichi PPH
	Community Police Activity Training for Brazil		10	Sep. 6–18, 2007	TMPD, Kanagawa PPH
	Fingerprint Identification Training under Project for Enhancement of Automatic Fingerprint Identification System Operation for Philippines		2	Sep. 30–Dec. 1, 2007	Hyogo PPH,
	Traffic Safety Personnel Training for Vietnam (FY 2007)		5	Sep. 26–Oct. 5, 2007	TMPD, Saitama PPH
	Cambodian National Police Senior Officer Training		2	Oct. 1–5, 2007	Gifu PPH

	Program title	Participating countries	Number of participants	Implementation period	Main training region training
Counterpart training	Scientific Investigation (Crime Scene Investigation) C/P Training for Philippines		6	Feb. 13–22, 2007	Hyogo PPH
	Scientific Investigation (Initial Investigation) C/P Training for Philippines		1	Feb. 13–22, 2007	TMPD Gunma PPH
	Crime Scene Investigation C/P Training for Indonesia		2	Mar. 19–30, 2007	TMPD
	Communications Command C/P Training for Indonesia		2	Mar. 19–30, 2007	Ishikawa PPH
	Koban Activities C/P Training for Indonesia		9	Sep. 20–27, 2007	TMPD Tokushima PPH
	Drug Enforcement C/P Training for Thai Region		8	Sep. 26–Oct. 9, 2007	Kyoto PPH
	Organization Management C/P Training for Indonesia		2	Nov. 26–Dec. 5, 2007	TMPD Yamagata PPH
	Crime Scene Investigation (Senior Personnel) C/P Training for Indonesia		2	Nov. 26–Dec. 5, 2007	TMPD Mie PPH
	Crime Scene Investigation (Working-level Personnel) C/P Training for Indonesia		2	Nov. 26–Dec. 5, 2007	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	Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Laos, Thailand, Viet Nam	33	Jan. 30–Feb. 2, 2007

(3) Non-ODA training held in Japan by NPA

Course title	Number of participants	Training period	Place of training
Philippines Crime Scene Investigation Training	5	Jan. 30–Feb. 22, 2007	Hyogo Prefecture Kyoto Prefecture

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. The G8 Justice and Interior Ministers' Meeting has also been held annually since 1997.

In recent years, the fight against international organized crime and terrorism has become one of the issues of greatest concern in the Asian region, where stronger cooperative relationships are desired, and has been 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.

To promote international cooperation in the fight against money laundering and terrorism financing, practical anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism financing measures are being discussed on an ongoing basis through the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), established in 1989, Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), established in 1997, and other forums. Along these lines, the Egmont Group, which was created in 1995 as an informal international forum aimed at promoting information exchange among financial intelligence units (FIUs) of individual countries, became a formal gathering in 2007.

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 Justice and Interior Ministers' Meeting

Launched as a gathering of justice and interior ministers from G8 countries and a forum to discuss measures to combat international organized crime and terrorism in 1997, the G8 Justice and Interior Ministers' Meeting has been held annually in the host country of the G8 Summit since 2001. From Japan, the Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission and senior NPA personnel have been attending to report on Japan's efforts and actively take part in the drafting of joint communiqués and other statements.

In May 2007, the G8 Justice and Interior Ministers' Meeting was held in Munich, Germany, the host country of the G8 Summit of that year, and Japan was represented by The Deputy Commissioner-General of the NPA and Senior Vice-Minister of Justice. The meeting discussed the protection of children from sexual exploitation, anti-international terrorism measures and measures to fight intellectual property crime as the main agenda.

Given that the G8 Justice and Interior Ministers' Meeting is scheduled to take place in Tokyo in June 2008 under the cosponsorship of the NPA and the Ministry of Justice, Japan needs to play the leading role in agenda setting to ensure the discussions and outcomes of the meeting will help advance its domestic security measures, as well as putting utmost efforts into preparations for the meeting and providing watertight security for the meeting and other venues.

(2) G8 Roma-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 engaged in the drafting of international standards in areas such as law enforcement, judicial cooperation and cybercrime, discussion of the proposal/implementation of related projects, and other activities, and the NPA has been actively

taking part in the discussions by sending personnel from relevant divisions to subgroup meetings, where concrete projects are discussed. Indeed, subgroups, including the Law Enforcement Subgroup, which focuses on child protection measures, exchange of DNA type information among G8 countries, and synthetic drug control, 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 in which multiple Japanese ministries and agencies are involved by acting as the coordinating body for those ministries and agencies. In 2008, Japan is scheduled to host the G8 Summit, and the NPA Councilor for International Affairs will head the entire Japanese delegation for the Lyon Group, consisting of representatives from multiple ministries and agencies, as well as leading the group's discussions by playing the key role in coordination and consensus building among G8 countries.

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 Counter-Terrorism Experts Group (Roma Group), and the group was subsequently renamed the "G8 Roma-Lyon Group".

In 2007, the Roma-Lyon Group met in February, April and November in Germany, and personnel from the International Affairs Division and other relevant divisions of the NPA attended, actively taking part in discussions, especially those on projects in which they played the leadership role.

In February 2008, the Roma-Lyon Group met in Japan, with two more meetings scheduled to take place in April and November.

In addition to continuing to provide coordination for the Japanese delegations to the law enforcement and other subgroups, the NPA needs to play the leading role in agenda setting and take a more active part in discussions through, for example, the supply of information on Japanese efforts, techniques and experience so as to ensure that the group's discussions and their outcomes will help advance Japan's domestic security measures, given that many of those outcomes are passed on to the G8 Justice and Interior Ministers' Meeting.

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

In the wake of the 9/11 terrorist attacks in the United States, terrorist bombing on Indonesia's Bali Island and other incidents, the ASEAN Plus Three Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime, a gathering of ministers from the 10 ASEAN members and the three additional Asian countries of Japan, China and South Korea (ASEAN+3), was launched to discuss issues in eight priority areas, consisting of, among other things, terrorism, trafficking in illicit drugs and money laundering. The First ASEAN+3

Ministerial Meeting was held in January 2004 in Thailand, with the Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission attending. The Second ASEAN+3 Ministerial Meeting was held in November 2005 in Vietnam, again with the Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission attending. The Third ASEAN+3 Ministerial Meeting took place in November 2007 in Brunei, and the Deputy Commissioner-General of the NPA, Director of its Drugs and Firearms Division and others attended.

At the meeting, the Deputy Commissioner-General of the NPA gave a speech on Japan's views on transnational crime and approach to the fight against it, and a communiqué reaffirming regional cooperation in the fight against transnational crime, particularly the need to strengthen cooperation between ASEAN countries, Japan, China and South Korea in the three areas of terrorism, human smuggling/trafficking and cybercrime and undertake research and investigation geared towards the effective implementation of anti-transnational crime measures, was adopted.

(4) 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 attended 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.

The 12th congress is scheduled to take place in 2010 in Brazil.

(5) Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

To promote international cooperation in the fight against money laundering and terrorism financing, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has been engaged in the formulation/review of the so-called 40 + 9 Recommendations, which set de-facto standards for the above measures, and monitoring of the recommendations compliance status of member countries and territories (*1) through mutual evaluation. Other activities include research on methodology and trends in money laundering and terrorism financing.

In 2007, the NPA attended three general and other meetings held in France and Canada (February, June and October), taking part in discussions geared towards the

establishment of a new framework for anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism financing measures and exchanging information with other countries.

*1 Countries, territories and institutions participating in FATF

As of the end of December 2007, FATF membership comprised 32 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, China, the European Commission, and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

(6) Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG)

Apart from promoting the implementation of the FATF Recommendations in the Asia-Pacific region, the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) is engaged in activities such as the monitoring of the status of the implementation of anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism financing measures by member countries and territories(*2) through mutual evaluation and research on methodology and trends in money laundering and terrorism financing.

In 2007, the NPA actively took part in APG activities by attending, for example, the annual meeting held in July in Australia and a typology meeting (analysis of the methodology of money laundering and terrorism financing) held in November in Thailand. Highlights include discussions geared towards the determination of evaluation results for countries in the region going through a mutual evaluation process and those on information analysis techniques to be used by FIUs and the latest methodology and trends in money laundering and terrorism financing.

*2 Countries, territories and institutions participating in APG

As of the end of December 2007, APG membership comprised 36 countries and territories as follows: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Canada, Cambodia, Taiwan, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Laos, Nauru, Macao, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, the Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, the United States, Vanuatu, and Vietnam.

(7) Egmont Group

The Egmont Group promotes cooperation among financial intelligence units (FIUs) set up by individual countries to combat money laundering regarding information exchange, training, expertise, etc. through its working group activities (e.g. typology,

information sharing, screening of countries applying for membership, legislative and regulatory screening, and training).

Following the transfer of its jurisdiction from the Financial Services Agency to the National Public Safety Commission/NPA as a result of a partial enforcement on April 1, 2007 of the Law for Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds (hereinafter referred to as the “Criminal Proceeds Transfer Prevention Law”)(*3), the Japan Financial Intelligence Center (JAFIC), Japan’s FIU, reapplied for membership at the general meeting held in Bermuda in May, and was readmitted. JAFIC sent delegates to working group meetings held in October in the Ukraine and actively took part in discussions, particularly those on an amendment of the principles of information exchange between FIUs, as part of its active involvement in working group activities.

As of December 2007, FIUs of 106 countries have joined the Egmont Group.

*3 The remaining provisions of the law, such as an expansion of the scope of target businesses, took effect on March 1, 2008.

(8) 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 outcomes and actively putting forward its own proposals on the directions of efforts to maintain security and prevent 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.

In particular, with regard to the G8 Roma-Lyon Group and the G8 Justice and Interior Ministers’ Meeting, Japan should seek a leadership role looking towards 2008, when it is slated to become the host country. In light of the transfer of jurisdiction for JAFIC (Japan’s FIU) from the Financial Services Agency to the National Public Safety Commission/NPA as a result of a partial enforcement of the Criminal Proceeds Transfer Prevention Law on April 1, 2007, the NPA intends to implement effective anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism financing measures by strengthening the structure and functions of JAFIC, and actively take part in the decision-making processes of international organizations, such as FATF, APG and

Egmont Group, through JAFIC, with a view to contributing to, among other things, the advancement of international efforts to combat money laundering and terrorism financing.

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, in the case of other treaties, provides liaison and coordination support regarding the submission of draft texts, formulation of the Japanese policy stance, and the like.

(1) Expansion of scope of target countries for conclusion of mutual legal assistance treaty

When conducting an international criminal investigation, a situation sometimes arises where a request for cooperation needs to be made to a foreign country in terms of, for example, the supply, inspection or location of evidence. As such international cooperation usually relies on international comity, 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 legal assistance treaty with other countries is needed. Such a treaty ensures compliance with each other's 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 enforced in July 2006, the Japan-South Korea Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty was signed in January 2006 (effective from January 2007) after a few rounds of negotiations, in which the NPA

actively took part. These treaties designate 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 counterpart organization of the partner country.

In addition, mutual legal assistance treaty negotiations with China commenced in January 2007, and a treaty was signed in December after four rounds of negotiations, in which the NPA actively took part. The NPA has also been taking part in treaty negotiations with Hong Kong (three rounds from September 2006 to January 2007) and Russia (four rounds from December 2006 to November 2007).

The NPA intends to continue with its active involvement in the negotiation processes of treaties currently being negotiated towards their early conclusion, while investigating the possibility of concluding similar treaties with other countries, particularly those in Europe and Asia, in conjunction 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 as well as 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 April 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 obligatory reporting to a consular body of the other country upon taking a citizen of 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 2007, negotiations were held with Indonesia, Chile, Brunei, India, Australia, Switzerland, Vietnam, ASEAN, and Gulf Cooperation Council

(GCC) countries. An agreement was signed with Chile (March), Thailand (April), Brunei (June), and Indonesia (August). The NPA actively took part in the negotiations by, for example, formulating Japan's negotiating stance.

(4) Adoption of police-level agreements

In view of recent international developments, the NPA has been seeking police-level agreements, 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, a statement of intent on mutual cooperation was signed with the Australian Federal Police, followed by the signing of a similar document with the Brazilian Federal Police in April 2007.

(5) Establishment of framework for exchange of funds information relating to money laundering and terrorism financing with FIUs of other countries

The National Public Safety Commission and NPA have assumed an FIU function as a result of a partial enforcement of the Criminal Proceeds Transfer Prevention Law on April 1, 2007, and this has enabled them to directly exchange funds information relating to money laundering and terrorism financing with FIUs of other countries.

As a preparatory step to information exchange, the NPA has been negotiating the signing of a memorandum of understanding (MOU). As of December 2007, an MOU had been signed with FIUs of the following 12 countries and territories: Hong Kong, Thailand, Malaysia, Belgium, Australia, the United States, Singapore, Canada, Indonesia, United Kingdom, Brazil, and the Philippines. Negotiations are currently underway with FIUs of another 40 countries and territories.

(6) Future directions and issues

The NPA needs to continue actively participating in negotiations in the future towards an early conclusion of agreements currently being negotiated, while taking the necessary actions in each treaty/agreement category as identified in the above individual sections.

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 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 to advance their cooperation in the fight against transnational crime. So far, a total of four meetings have been held, and the NPA has taken part in all of them, together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Japan Coast Guard, and other ministries and agencies.

In view of Japan-China transborder crime trends and other factors, 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 and a third meeting held in Tokyo in December 2006. In December 2007, a fourth meeting was held in Beijing, and active working-level discussions took place between Japan's NPA delegation headed by the Director-General for International Affairs and the Chinese delegation led by the Deputy Director of the Bureau of International Cooperation, Ministry of Public Security. The topics covered include illegal entry and departure offenses, passport and other document offenses, general criminal offenses, such as homicide and robbery, cybercrime, intellectual property infringement offenses, credit card counterfeiting offenses and underground banks, with information exchanged on each topic, including information on individual cases. The two sides agreed on the importance of the holding of a high-level meeting, further advancement of mutual assistance in investigations in various fields, advancement of police cooperation in the Asian region, and other issues.

B Bilateral meetings between Japan and Russia

In 1997, the Japan-Russia Law Enforcement and Security Authority Meeting was established between the law enforcement and security authorities of the two countries to provide a framework for discussion on bilateral law enforcement and security issues, centering on trafficking in drugs, firearms, motor vehicles and fisheries products. 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, following agreement between the NPA and the Russian Ministry of Interior (Far Eastern Federal District Bureau of Interior) 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 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 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 the investigation of such crimes, and the two sides discussed ways to facilitate and streamline information exchange between them. In January 2007, a third meeting was held in Khabarovsk, with a fourth meeting scheduled to take place in 2008 in Tokyo.

C Bilateral meetings between Japan and South Korea

In view of Japan-South Korea transborder crime trends and other factors, 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.

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.

In July 2007, the Deputy Commissioner-General of the NPA visited South Korea and held talks with the Deputy Commissioner-General of the South Korean National Police Agency. They reaffirmed the importance of bilateral exchange at the senior level, and exchanged information on response to global security challenges.

D Bilateral meetings between Japan and Brazil

In October 2007, the NPA took part in the first Japan-Brazil working level meeting, together with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and exchanged information with Brazilian counterparts regarding judicial issues.

(2) Provision of assistance

In recent years, the number of requests that the NPA receives from overseas law enforcement and security organizations - through JICA, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan's diplomatic missions abroad, foreign embassies in Japan, etc. - regarding the provision of assistance to their personnel visiting Japan has been on the increase. In these cases, the NPA holds a briefing session on courtesy calls to the Commissioner-General of the NPA and other senior officials, 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 for them.

In 2007, assistance was provided for a total of eight visits to the NPA made by top officials from various countries, including the Commissioner of Hong Kong Police, who had talks with the Commissioner-General of the NPA in October (see Accompanying Table 3-3(8)), leading to a very fruitful exchange of views, including the reaffirmation of close cooperative and collaborative ties.

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 2007, the NPA provided assistance for a total of 127 visits made by overseas law enforcement and security organizations (including top officials). Through those visits, 1021 visitors were received from 83 countries (see Accompanying Table 3-1).

Of these visitors, an overwhelming majority, 746 or some 73% of the total, were from Asia, followed by Europe (69 or about 7%) and Latin America (64 or about 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. As in the previous year, many Asian visitors were from South Korea, China, Thailand, and Indonesia.

(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 further advancing cooperative relationships with overseas law enforcement and security organizations so as to overcome those modern scourges and thereby ensure the stability and continued 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 and territories.

The number of visits for which assistance was provided rose from the previous year, along with the number of visitors. In response to requests from 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 ensure that such international exchanges prove beneficial to both Japanese police and its overseas counterparts.

The NPA also intends to continue engaging in various exchange activities designed to maintain/develop close ties with overseas law enforcement and security organizations by securing the necessary personnel and hosting infrastructure.

Accompanying Table 3 Assistance Provision Record for 2007

(1) Number of Visits and Persons Assisted

	Number of cases (net change from previous year)	Number of recipients (net change from previous year)	Number of countries
2007	127 (+9)	1,021 (+246)	83
2006	118 (-6)	775 (-86)	95
2005	124 (-41)	861 (-28)	102

** Monthly Breakdown

Year	Category	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
2007	Number of cases	6	9	13	6	6	11	7	10	15	14	21	9	127
	Number of recipients	115	47	64	34	68	85	72	85	124	67	205	55	1,021
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

(2) Breakdown of Recipients of Assistance by Region

Region	2007	%	2006	%	2005	%
Asia	746	73.1	531	68.5	516	59.9
Europe	69	6.8	83	10.7	117	13.6
Middle and Near East	64	6.3	33	4.3	53	6.2
Latin America	46	4.5	47	6.1	59	6.9
North America	39	3.8	22	2.8	13	1.5
Africa	35	3.4	51	6.6	64	7.4
Oceania	22	2.2	8	1.0	39	4.5
Total	1,021		775		861	

*Breakdown of Asian Recipients by Country

Country	2007	2006	2005
South Korea	205	203	89
China	191	116	132
Thailand	86	66	52
Indonesia	55	62	89
Viet Nam	54	2	6
Malaysia	32	18	17
Philippines	31	12	28
Bangladesh	20	10	4
Cambodia	15	8	9
Singapore	12	2	14
Pakistan	9	7	7
Myanmar	7	7	6
Laos	4	4	8
Other	25	144	55
Total	746	531	516

(3) Major Recipients of Assistance

(1)	March 1	Commissioner of National Police Agency, MOBGOLIA (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA)
(2)	April 12	Minister of Public Security, VIETNAM (courtesy calls to Minister and Commissioner-General of NPA)
(3)	April 25	Executive Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S.A. (courtesy call to Deputy Commissioner-General of NPA)
(4)	June 8	Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA)
(5)	July 3	Deputy Prime Minister, VIETNAM (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA)
(6)	July 5	Director of the Federal Drug Control Service (FSKN), RUSSIA (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA)
(7)	August 13	President of the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA), GERMANY (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA)
(8)	October 3	Commissioner of Police, HONGKONG (courtesy call to Commissioner-General of NPA)

6. Development of Infrastructure for International Police Activities

In 2007, efforts geared to developing infrastructure for international police activities targeted a transformation of the mind set of police personnel and the development of an international cooperation infrastructure, as well as the development of an interpreter service infrastructure.

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

In light of the need to pursue active and effective international cooperation as required by the Guidelines, it is essential that all police personnel, including those employed by prefectural police headquarters, share a common knowledge and understanding of the significance of international cooperation provided by the Japanese police. For this reason, efforts continued to be made to transform the mindset of police personnel in 2007.

Concrete measures include a survey of international cooperation initiatives taken by prefectural police headquarters in accordance with the Guidelines and passing on of information on outstanding cases to other prefectural police headquarters. Notably, these measures served as follow-ups to the adoption of the Guidelines.

As part of building an international cooperation infrastructure, the Second International Cooperation Course was held in May at the Center for International Criminal Investigation and Police Cooperation to train prospective JICA experts as future frontline international cooperation personnel. Of the 15 participants enrolled, six had been sent on overseas assignments by January 2008, one as a long-term expert and five 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 worsening crime situation involving foreign criminals staying in Japan and accelerating globalization trends in police affairs, the development of an interpreter service infrastructure is an urgent task, and this has been included in the Seven Priority Measures Geared towards the Restoration of Public Order, adopted in 2006.

Regarding the police interpreter infrastructure, approx. 5100 internal and 6200 external interpreters had been secured by prefectural police headquarters across the country as of April 2007. Nevertheless, this is far from perfect given the high frequency and growing complexity and diversity of crimes committed by foreign criminals. Major

issues include an acute shortage of interpreters working in the so-called minority languages and problems in the effective utilization of interpreters and maintenance/improvement of their proficiency.

Against this background, the NPA has set up a cross-departmental working group headed by the Councilor for International Affairs to conduct investigations and implement measures. In addition, a regional police bureau liaison conference of interpreters and coordinators was held in each regional police bureau for the first time to help maintain/improve the proficiency of 5100 or so internal interpreters and strengthen cooperation between prefectural police headquarters.

(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 proficiency of interpreters, and other matters.