

Chapter V. Public Safety Commission System and Police Activity Support

Section 1. The Police Organization and Public Safety Commission System

1. The Police Organization

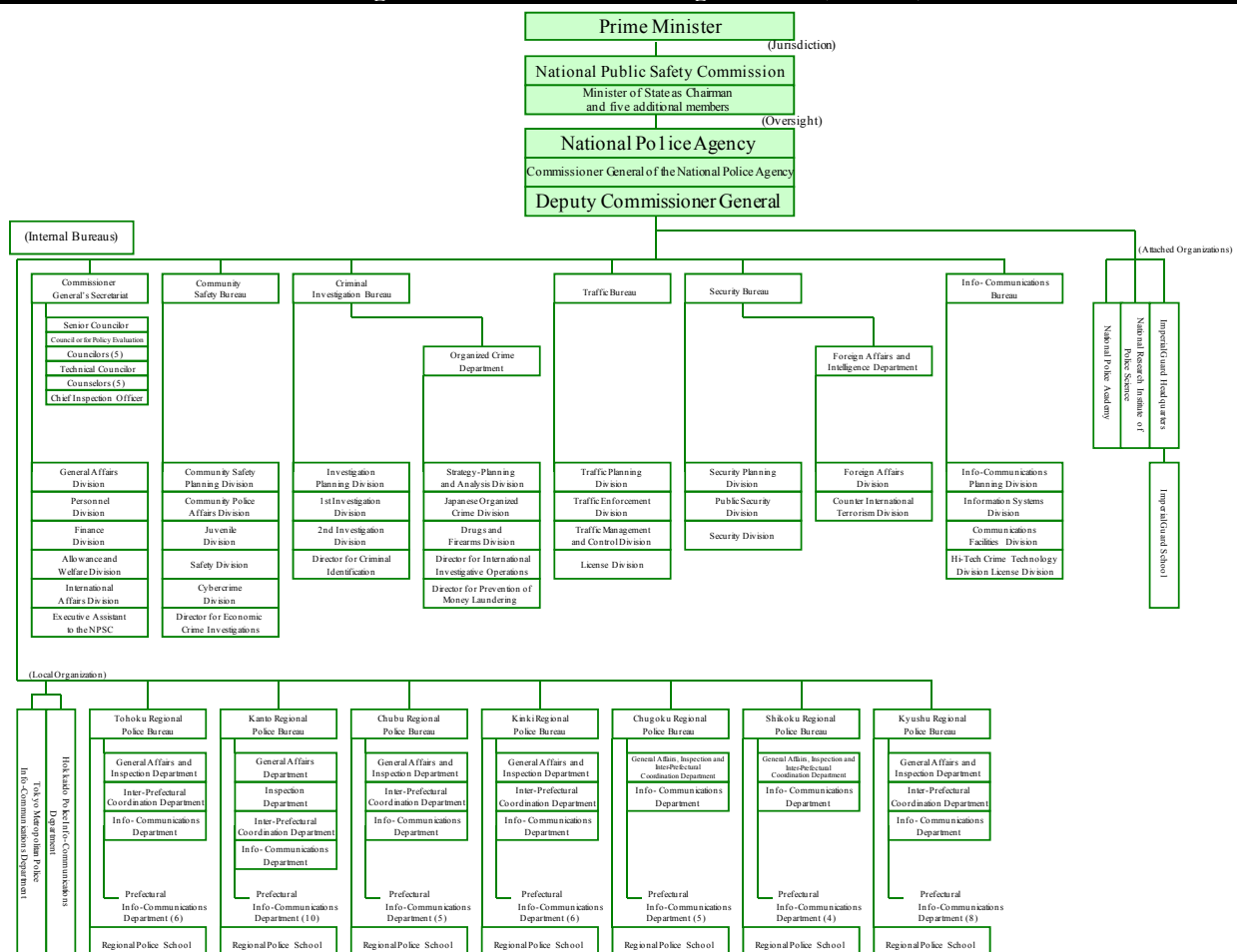
(1) The Public Safety Commission System

The Public Safety Commission System was established with the thought that – given the strong executive power of police administration and in order to see that the administration maintains political neutrality and guards against self-righteous operations – it would be appropriate to have a system through which people representing the good sense of the public supervise the police. The National Public Security Commission is in place to manage the NPA and the Prefectural Public Security Commissions to manage Prefectural Police. The Minister of State is positioned as the Chairman of the NPSC to facilitate a balance between the two requisitions: ensuring political neutrality and clarifying the Cabinet’s responsibilities regarding public safety.

(2) National Police Organization

While the Prefectural Police assume all duties, the NPA, as a national organization, bears the responsibility of making proposals for the police system as well as the role of carrying out police operations related to matters of national safety and coordinating police administration and duties at the heart of police activities, such as education and training, communication, and criminal investigation. Also, under the supervision of the NPSC, the Commissioner General of the NPA supervises and controls Prefectural Police organizations within the NPA’s defined duties.

Diagram 5-1 National Police Organization (FY2010)

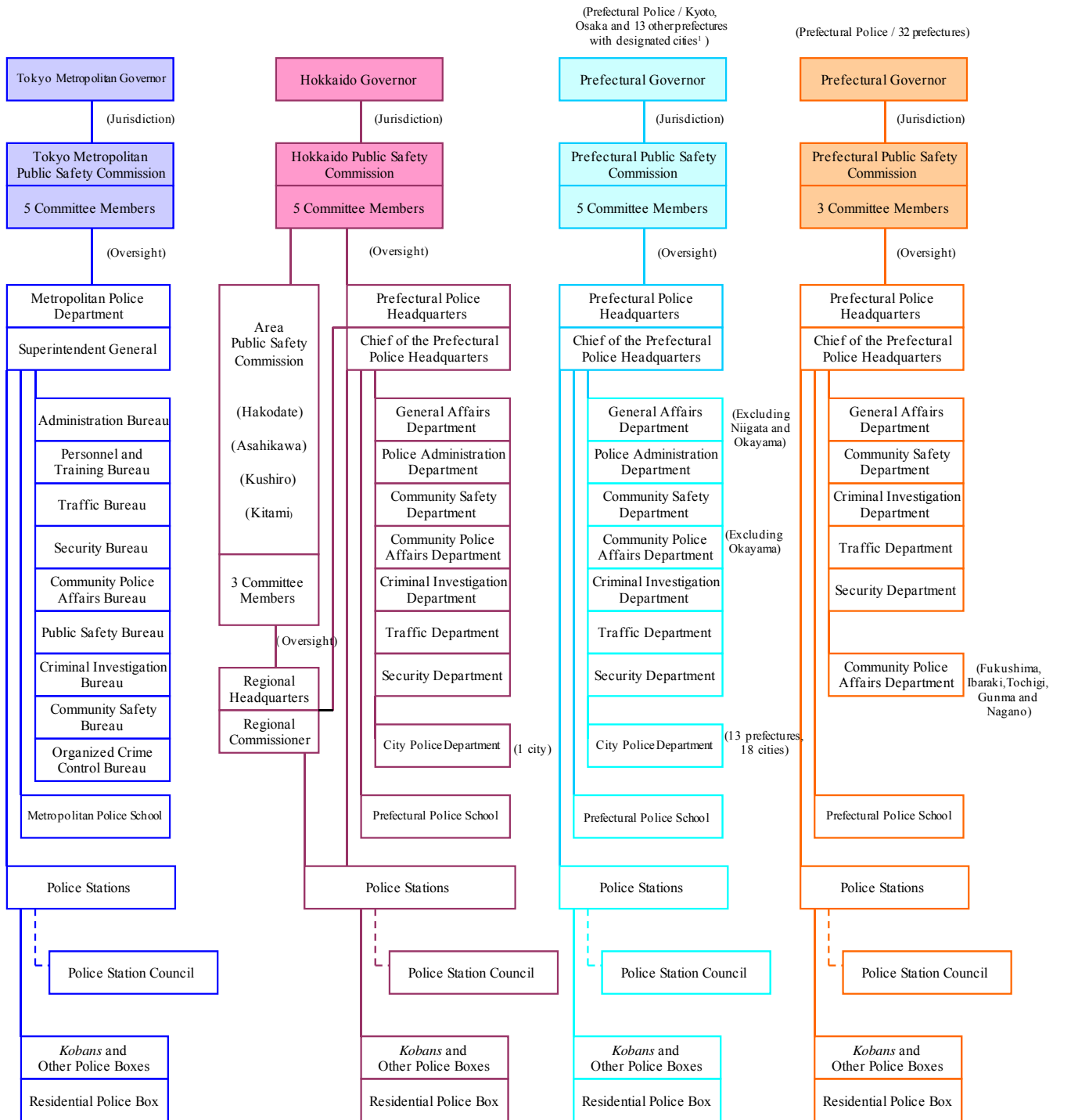


Note: The Director for Prevention of Money Laundering is established in the Organized Crime Control Bureau on 1 April 2007.

(3) Prefectural Police Organizations

As of 1 April 2009, 1,184 Prefectural Police Headquarters and the Prefectural Police Schools are established in 47 Prefectural Police.

Diagram 5-2 Prefectural Police Organization



Note: Prefectures that include cities designated under Article 252 item 19 of the Local Autonomy Act
 Prefectures designated as of 1 April 2010 are Miyagi, Saitama, Chiba, Kanagawa, Niigata, Shizuoka, Aichi, Hyogo, Okayama, Hiroshima and Fukuoka.

2. Activities of the National Public Safety Commission (NPSC)

(1) National Public Safety Commission (NPSC)

The NPSC is comprised of the Chairman who is the Minister of State, and five members. The members are appointed by the Prime Minister upon approval of both Houses. At the NPSC, they carry out duties by virtue of the authority of the Police Act or other laws such as stipulating the NPSC Regulations, appointing local police administrators¹, taking disciplinary actions, and confirming if prerequisites meet actual objectives in designating Designated *Boryokudans*, etc. In addition, they indicate outline policies on police operations and manage the NPA by supervising prevention measures of various misconduct cases by police personnel.

During 2009, the NPSC stipulated 13 National Public Security Commission's rules including the rule on the activities to locate missing persons.

The NPSC usually holds regular meetings every Thursday. Other than this, members meet to mutually exchange opinions, and listen to reports from the NPA. In addition, NPSC members visit various places and share opinions with PPSC members, and observe sites where police activities are conducted in an effort to grasp the public security situation and police management. These activities are also introduced on the website.

Note 1: Among Prefectural Police personnel, local police administrators are police officers in the class higher than Senior Superintendent

(2) Prefectural Public Safety Commission (PPSC)

The PPSC and Area Public Safety Commission are comprised of five members in prefectures that include government-designated prefectures and three part-time members in other prefectures and areas. Mayors appoint the members with the consent of prefectural assemblies.

The PPSC carries out numerous administrative duties linked to people's lives, such as driver's license, traffic regulations, payment settlement of crime victim benefit, superintending various businesses like antique dealer businesses. In addition, it receives reports from Chief of Police Headquarters, etc. at regular meetings, etc. on the situations concerning occurrence of cases, accidents and disasters in the region, police efforts, and public security and its various measures by the police, organization and personnel management. By superintending all this, the PPSC manages Prefectural Police.

The PPSC roughly holds three to four regular meetings a month as well as trying to grasp the situation of public security and police management by participating in the Police Station Council, discussing with relevant organizations such as board of education, etc., and visiting the sites where police activities are conducted. Such activities are introduced on the website.

(3) Contact among Public Safety Commissions

The NPSC and the PPSCs conduct various liaison conferences in order to maintain close contact with each other. During 2009, liaison conferences between the NPSC and the PPSCs from across the nation were held twice, and opinions on the current status of management of the police by the PPSC were exchanged.

During the same year, in each region and in Hokkaido, intra-jurisdiction liaison conferences between PPSCs and the Area Public Safety Commission in Hokkaido were held a total of 14 times, with participation of NPSC members. Furthermore, a liaison conference comprising the 15 public safety commissions in Tokyo, Hokkaido, Kyoto, Osaka and designated prefectures were held, at which reports were made and opinions exchanged concerning the public safety situation in each prefecture and efforts by the respective Public Security Commission, with members from the NPSC attending.

Section 2 Police Activity Support

1. The Police Force

(1) Number of Police Personnel

The authorized number of police personnel in FY2010 was 291,475, of which 7,709 belonged to the NPA, and 283,766 belonged to the Prefectural Police.

Table 5-1 Number of Police Personnel (FY2010)

Category	National Police Agency				Prefectural Police					Total
	Police Officers	Imperial Guards	Regular Personnel	Total	Police Officers			Regular Personnel	Total	
					Local Police Administrator	Community Police Officer	Subtotal			
Regular Number (persons)	1,969	901	4,839	7,709	626	254,530	255,156	28,610	283,766	291,475

Note : Among the Prefectural Police personnel, the capacity of the local police administrators is defined by the cabinet order and the capacity of other personnel is defined by ordinance as of 1 April, 2010.

(2) Efforts to Strengthen Police Capability

A total of 25,189 Local Police Administrators¹ was increased from FY2001 through FY2009. The number of Penal Code offenses confirmed by police decreased for seven consecutive years since 2003, which is thought, together with other measures, to stave off an increasing trend of offences, leading to bringing about an effect on restoration of public safety.

However, although the number of confirmed Penal Code offenses decreased, the level is much higher than that of the 1970s when public safety was deemed favorable. As such, the situation remains serious. Strengthening police capability needs to be continuously pursued from every angle.

Given the impending retirement period of numerous staff, the police are responding to the severe security situation by combining their efforts to strengthen the capability of the police in the following ways.

Diagram 5-3 Trends in the Number of Retired Local Police Administrators and Prediction of Retirees (1995-2015)

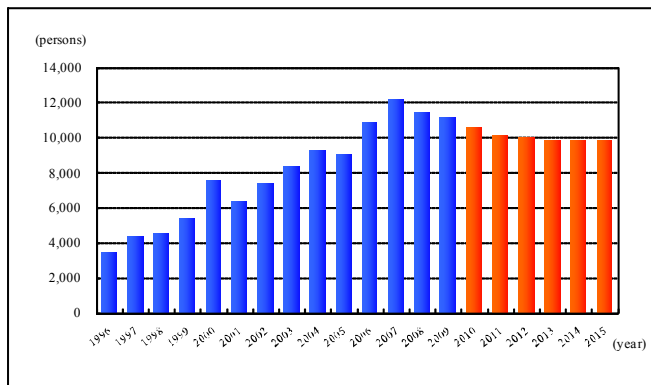
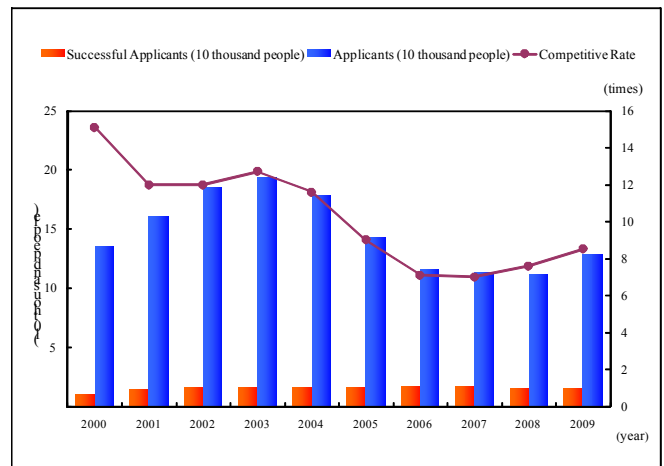


Diagram 5-4 The Situation of Implementing Police Officer Recruiting Examination (FY2000-2009)



1) Increase of Local Police Officers

During FY2010 a total of 868 Local Police During FY2010, there was an increase of a total of 868 local police officers² in efforts to improve scientific investigative capabilities in order to enhance the police criminal identification system and to strengthen the capability of the police to promote more careful and proper duties of handling bodies.

Note 1: Police officers in Prefectural Police excluding local police administrators.

2: The number of people in the population per police officer was 507 in 2009 after an increase of police officers (this number is based on the Basic Resident Register as of March 31, 2009) down from 557 in 2000 before the increase of police officers.

2) Recruitment of Retired Police Officers

Increasing non full-time employees such as investigation skills instructors and *koban* consultants, and the effective use of the reemployment system, on-site enforcement has been supplemented by retired police officers with immediate capabilities, and the exceptional skills of experienced officers have been handed down to younger police officers.

3) Qualitative Enhancing of Police Capability

Limited personnel resources are being utilized more efficiently by laborsaving and streamlining duties through the use of Information Technology (IT).

4) Bolstering Recruit Campaigns to Secure Excellent Personnel

The NPA is vigorously supporting campaigns to recruit police personnel at Prefectural Police by appealing to people's fascination with the profession. As a result of these efforts, the ratio of successful applicants to the total number of applicants in the 2009 police officers recruiting examination was 8.5 times, an increase for two consecutive years.

(3) Outstanding Performance of Female Personnel

The police have been striving to proactively recruit female personnel for some time, with over 1,000 female police officers recruited each year since FY2002. Approximately 14,900 female officers and approximately 11,800 female civilians have been working in Prefectural Police force throughout Japan as of April 1, 2010 and promotions to executive positions are also increasing. As of April 1, 2010, there are 172 female Prefectural Police officers with a rank of Police Inspector or higher.

Furthermore, for incidents in which women have been the victims of sexual crime or suffer from spousal

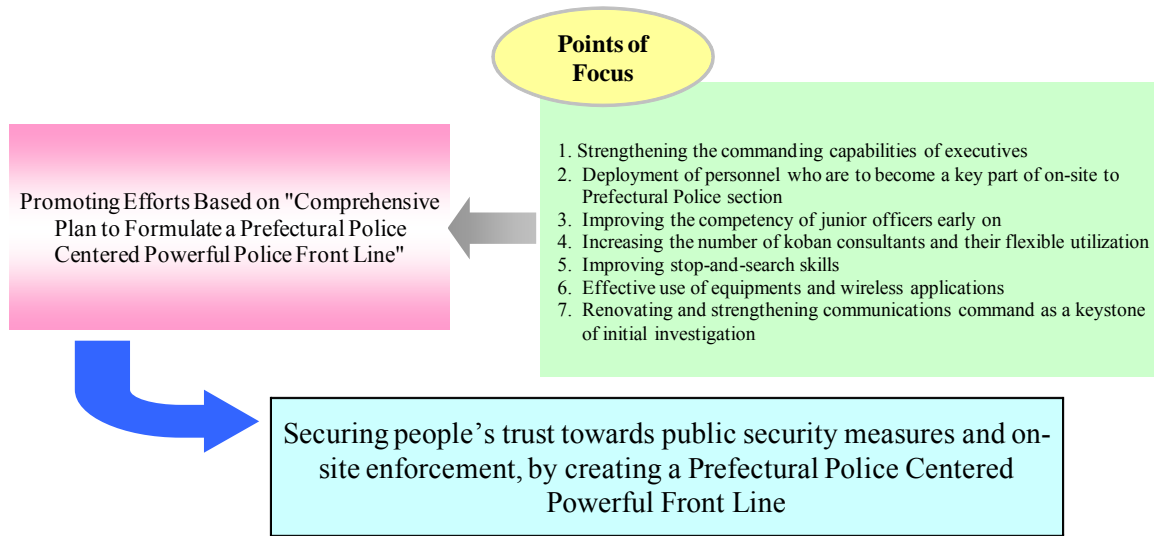
violence, the capabilities and special abilities of female police officers are utilized in investigations and in measures for victims. The occupational field of female officers is expanding to nearly all fields, including *Boryokudan* countermeasures, security, and escorting.

(4) Efforts for the Creation of a Powerful Police Front Line

In recent years, the number of cases of obstruction of police duties has risen, and while the environment surrounding such work conditions worsens, the number of regional police officers that will retire and be recruited in the near future will increase. The composition of human infrastructure in the police agency is changing immensely, and a subsequent loss of local enforcement capabilities is feared.

Therefore, to construct a powerful police front line centered around Prefectural Police, which will be most affected by these influences, the Comprehensive Plan to Formulate a Prefectural Police Centered Powerful Police Front Line has been formulated, which promotes various measures such as strengthening the commanding capabilities of executives, improving the competency of junior officers early in their career, and the renovation and enhancement of communications and command, which is the pivot of initial police activities.

Diagram 5-5 Efforts based on Comprehensive Plan to Create Powerful Police Front Line centered around Regional Police Officer



(5) Education and Training

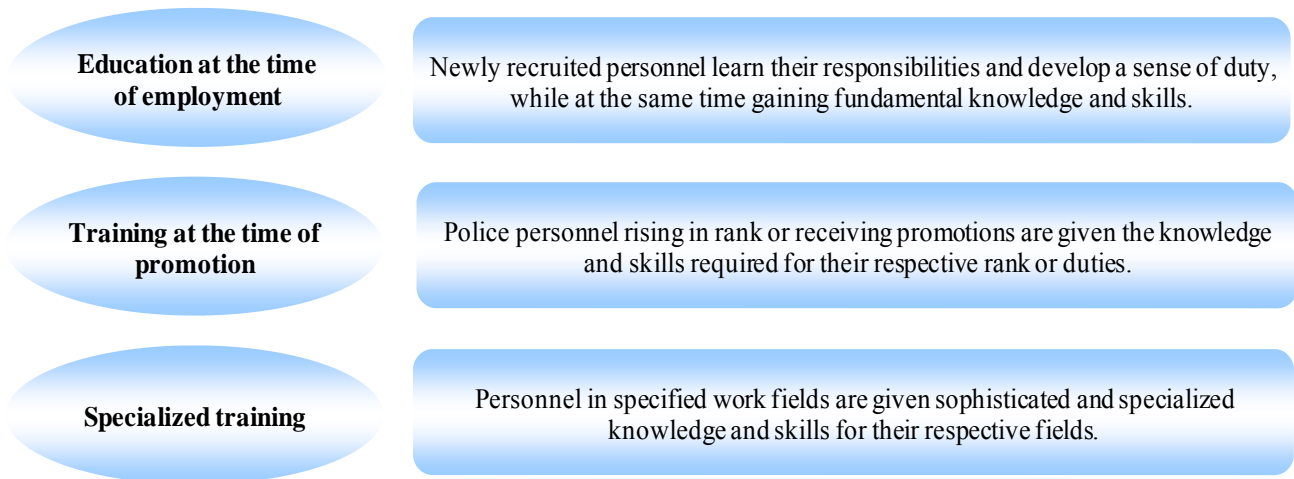
In order to properly execute their duties, police personnel require well-integrated common sense, good judgment, and a genuine ability to execute their duties. Police schools and workplaces, including police stations, are strengthening and enhancing their training in order to equip police personnel with both high moral values reinforced with pride and a sense of duty, and

the ability to execute their duties.

1) Education and Training in Police Schools

The following types of education and training are being conducted in Prefectural Police Academies, Regional Police Schools, the National Police Academy, and other training institutes, tailored to each rank and occupational field.

Diagram 5-6 Education and Training System in Police School



2) Education and Training at Workplace

At workplaces including police stations, in addition to police personnel being offered personal guidance based on aptitude and duties, trainings and other meetings are held to enhance the ability of personnel to execute their duties. In addition, lectures of experienced police officers and retired police officers are being conducted to pass on their special knowledge

and skills. Furthermore, besides ensuring appropriate execution of duties, instructors from other departments conduct workshops to foster strong moral values.

3) Strengthening and Enhancing Martial Arts Training

In order to ensure possession of the powerful execution capabilities required to properly handle

felonious crimes, training such as judo, kendo, arrest techniques, and target practice are conducted. In particular, the police are working to enhance and strengthen training anticipating the situations most likely to occur through means including target practice using a digital firing simulator¹ in order to foster the ability to properly respond to changing situation.

Note 1: Training equipment involving firing with laser beams at digital images reflected on a screen

(6) Police Officers Killed or Injured in the Line of Duty

Police officers protect people’s lives, persons, and possessions. To maintain public security and order, they carry out their duties without regard for personal safety, and as a result, there are cases where they are unfortunately killed or wounded in the line of duty. During 2009, there was a case in which a police officer of the traffic riot police unit was killed in the line of duty while chasing a vehicle violating traffic regulations on a police motorcycle and the motorcycle and vehicle collided at an intersection.

The police provide honorary monetary gifts to the families of police officers killed or injured in the line of duty, in addition to receiving compensation from the public disaster compensation system. In addition, for valor in conduct of duty, the officers are praised and honored under the name of the NPA’s Commissioner General.

2. Budget and Equipments of Police

(1) NPA Budget

The police budgets are comprised of the NPA budget and the Prefectural Police budget. Among these, the NPA budget includes monies disbursed by the National Treasury for Prefectural Police expenses as well as subsidies for the Prefectural Police. In FY2009, the per capita police budget was approximately 29,000 yen.

1) NPA Budget

Initial budget of FY2009

- Total amount: 267.253 billion yen
- Fall of 6.276 billion yen (2.3%) from the previous fiscal year
- 0.5% of the national general account

Addressing to the promotion of general measures for revitalization of public security

Supplementary budget of FY2009

- No. 1 supplementary budget Total 182.484 billion yen

Addressing to the improvement of community environment to prevent incident/accident, and safety measures for women and

- * By reviewing budget execution, a total of 42.684 million yen execution was suspended.

- No. 2 supplementary budget Total 988 million yen

Addressing to the strengthening of the appraisal system based on the trend on crimes

2) Prefectural Police

- Total amount: 3,355.78 billion yen
- Fall of 16.595 billion yen (0.5%) from the previous fiscal year
- 6.4% of the prefectural general account
- * Each prefecture compiles taking crime situation and

Diagram 5-7 NPA Budget (After the Final Revision for FY2009)

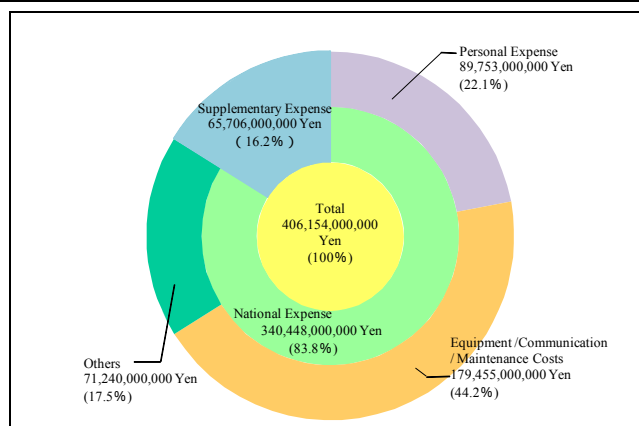
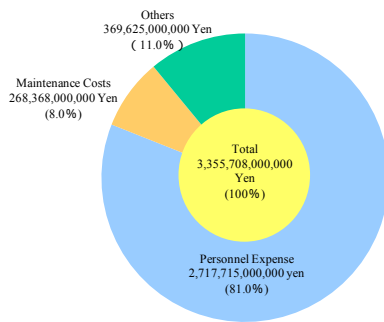


Diagram 5-8 Prefectural Police Budget (After the Final Revision for FY2009)



(2) Police Equipment

1) Improvement of Vehicles

Throughout Japan, police are equipped with approximately 42,000 vehicles, which include patrol cars and police motorcycles. In FY2009, the number of vehicles, including those required to respond to measures for the safety of children and women, the clearance of felonious offenses, and emergency responses to large-scale disasters was increased.

2) Development and Improvement of Equipment

In FY2009, in addition to equipment for emergencies such as large-scale disasters, equipment used for measures against *Furikome* fraud, drug and firearm offenses, environmental offenses, organized crime, etc. were upgraded.

3. Police Info-Communication Systems to Support Police Activities

Police info-communications are an essential foundation for police activities. In order for the police to immediately respond to crimes, accidents, and disasters of all types and in all locations, various types of information-communication systems have been developed independently and installed throughout

Japan. Efforts are also being made to increase their sophistication.

(1) Info-Communication Systems to Support Police Activities

1) Info-Communication Systems to Support Crisis Management

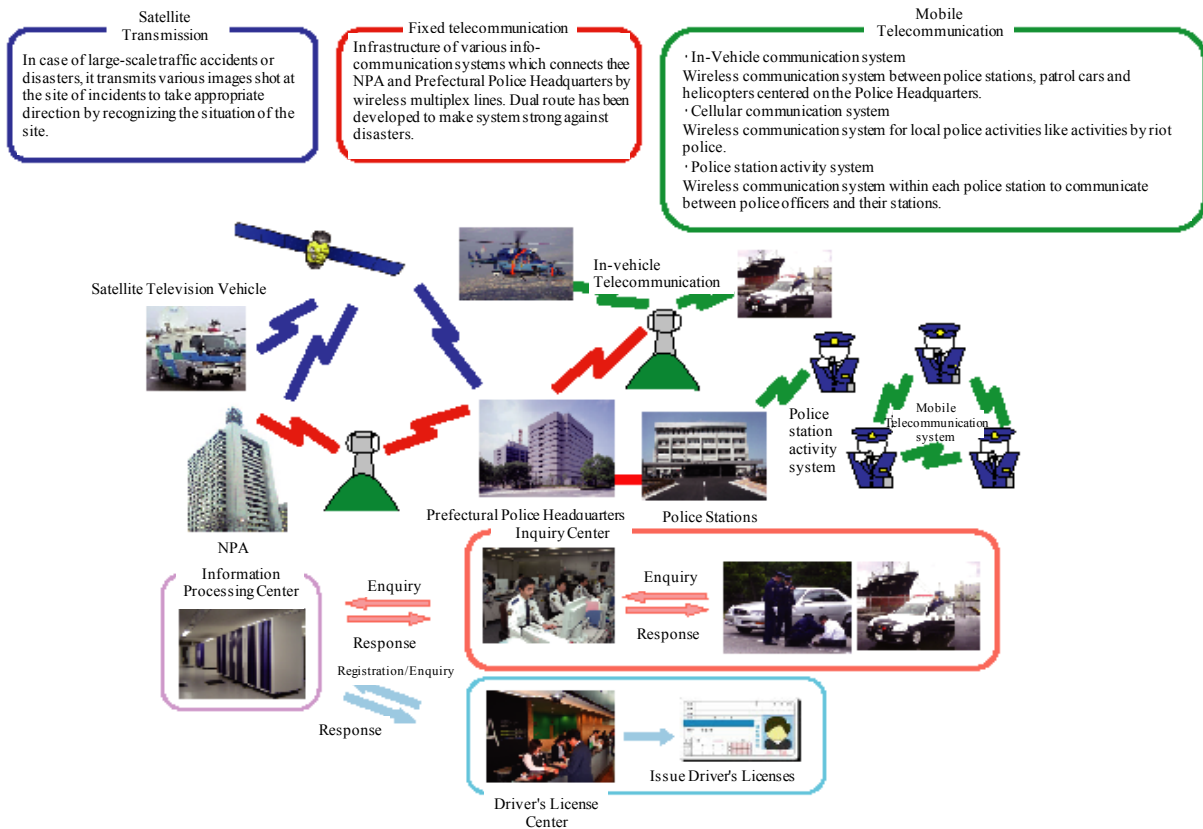
A nationwide network links bodies including the NPA, RPBs, Prefectural Police Headquarters, police stations and *koban* via communication lines such as wireless multiplex lines, specialized lines for telecommunications operators, and satellite transmission lines which the police independently install, maintain, and manage. This network also generates a variety of mobile communications systems that transmit information essential for the execution of police duties.

For matters such as the management and operation of the system, info-communications departments are set up in each prefecture as national agencies to support Prefectural Police activities. Also, info-communications departments are set up in each RPB to provide instruction and coordination regarding the operation of communication facilities in the event of a serious interprefectural incident.

2) Police Information Management System

The Police Information Management System has been established in order to immediately respond to enquiries from front line police officers by registering information on stolen vehicles or missing persons on NPA computers and to prohibit illegal acquisitions of driving licenses by unifying the driving license information nationwide.

Diagram 5-9 Police Info-Communication Systems to Support Police Activities



(2) Activities of Mobile Police Communications Squads

Mobile Police Communications Squads are established in each Prefectural Info-Communications Department¹. These units take swift communications measures in order to streamline contact and commands between Prefectural Police Headquarters and police officers on the scene when crimes, accidents, or disasters occur.

In imperial escort or security activities for the celebrative events to mark the 20th anniversary of the emperor's ascension to the throne and imperial escort, security guard, and crowd security at the various events, the Police secure communication measures including utilization of a helicopter television system and satellite communication system.

In addition, when cases such as robberies or purse snatching occur, the squads secure communications necessary for police activities through such means as setting up provisional telephone lines and wireless networks, or setting up TV camera equipment at the house of victims for stalking cases, thus further strengthening efforts for communication measures

against crimes that occur around the people.

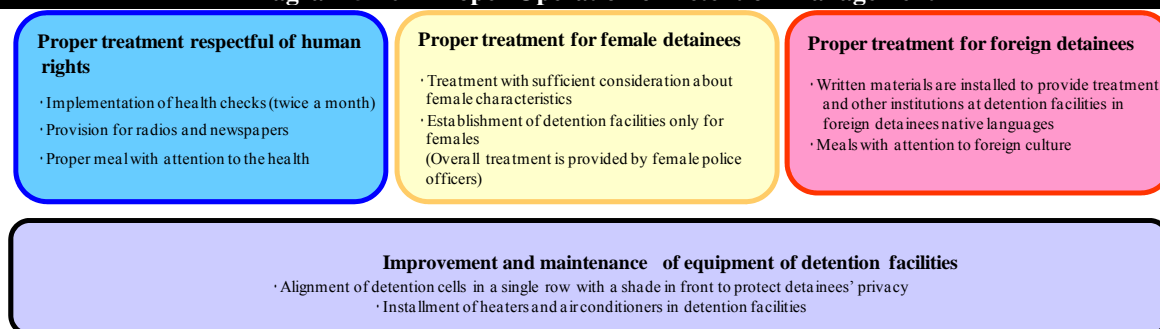
Note 1: Info-Communications Departments of Regional Police Bureaus, Tokyo Metropolitan Police Info-Communications Department, Info-Communication Bureau of Hokkaido Police, Info-Communication Department of Prefectural Police, and Area Info-Communication Bureau

4. Detention Facilities Management

(1) Detention Facilities Management

As of April 1, 2010, there were 1,239 detention facilities in Japan. Based on the laws concerning detention facilities and treatment of the detainees, etc., the police thoroughly distinguish detention duties from investigation duties, promoting improvement of the detainees' treatment so as not to infringe their human rights, and are thus ensuring proper management of detention duties.

Diagram 5-10 Proper Operation of Detention Management



In order to realize the uniform treatment of detainees, the National Police Agency conducts a planned tour of patrols at detention facilities of all prefectural police every year. Also, in order to enhance the transparency of the management of detention facilities, the Detention Facilities Inspection Committee (hereinafter referred to as the “Committee”), an institution comprising third parties from outside, was established at the Metropolitan Police Department and the Prefectural Police Headquarters (including the central area headquarters). Each committee consists of a maximum of 10 members, including lawyers and other legal experts, doctors and local residents. Each committee member visits detention facilities in person and interviews detainees to see the actual conditions at detention facilities. After these activities of each

member, the Committee presents its opinions to the detention facilities supervisor (the chief of the police station, etc.). The Superintendent General of the Metropolitan Police Department and the Chiefs of the Prefectural Police Headquarters are required to publish the opinions of the Committees along with an outline of measures taken by police following the Committee opinions.

(2) Reception Situation of Detainees

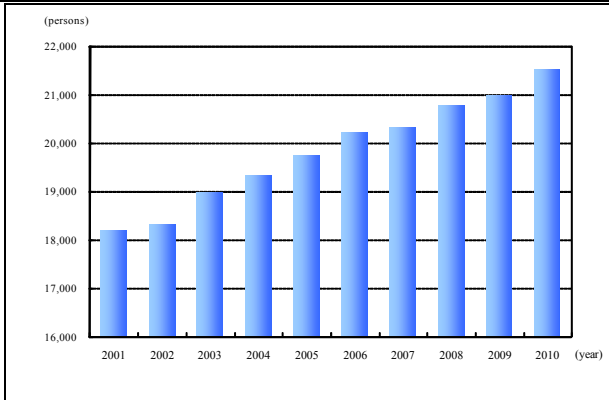
During 2009, a total of approximately 4.38 million persons were detained by the police (an average of 12,000 persons per day), an increase of approximately 20,000 persons (0.4%) from the previous year.

Table 5-2 Trends in the Total Number of Detainees (2000-2009)

Category \ Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Number of Detainees	4,028,551	4,442,951	4,851,662	5,273,923	5,441,386	5,474,834	5,184,595	4,632,792	4,362,059	4,381,166
Index	100.0	110.3	120.4	130.9	135.1	135.9	128.7	115.0	108.3	108.8
Total Number of Foreign Detainees	553,259	693,913	760,576	898,293	930,532	855,320	695,493	523,671	427,171	417,791
Index	100.0	125.4	137.5	162.4	168.2	154.6	125.7	94.7	77.2	75.5
Total Number of Female Detainees	375,970	422,156	470,096	513,223	547,513	585,594	564,684	514,853	469,903	454,462
Index	100.0	112.3	125.0	136.5	145.6	155.8	150.2	136.9	125.0	120.9
Total Number of Juvenile Detainees	210,224	236,785	244,781	256,633	232,609	212,546	187,946	169,718	165,555	159,773
Index	100.0	112.6	116.4	122.1	110.6	101.1	89.4	80.7	78.8	76.0

Note: A value of 100 was set for 2000 for the index.

Diagram 5-11 Trends in the National Reception Standard Capacity (2001-2010)



The police are working to ensure sufficient reception capacity by creating detention facilities of sufficient scale when constructing and renovating police stations, as well as promoting the transfer of the police facilities such as detention facilities.

As a result reception capacity is on the rise, leading to the decline of the detention rate¹. However, excessive reception² in detention facilities is still seen in some parts of regions centering in big cities. Based on this situation, the police will continuously promote these efforts.

Note 1: The ratio of the number of detainees against the capacity of detention facilities (reception standard capacity) was 59.0% on a national average as of May 20, 2010.

2: Since there is a constraint that juveniles and adults, and men and women can't be taken in together, the holding capacity usually approaches a critical limit when the inmate capacity reaches 70% to 80%.

3 The ratio of detainees waiting to be transferred to detention facilities. When indictment is brought in, etc. and investigation is almost complete, it is common to be transferred to police facilities such as detention facilities.

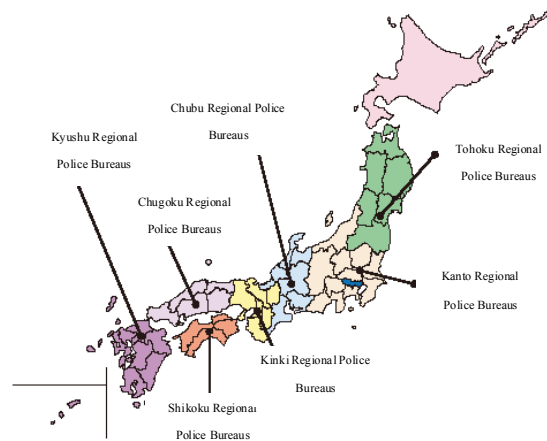
5. Activities of Regional Police Bureaus (RPBs) and Imperial Guard

(1) Activities of Regional Police Bureaus (RPBs)

1) Role of Regional Police Bureaus (RPBs)

Seven Regional Police Bureaus (RPBs), the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Info-Communications Department, and the Hokkaido Prefectural Police Info-Communications Department are established as the regional bodies of the NPA. The RPB take partial control of the NPA's functions in order to handle duties efficiently. Tokyo and Hokkaido are deemed outside of the RPB's jurisdiction and if necessary the NPA directly controls and supervises them.

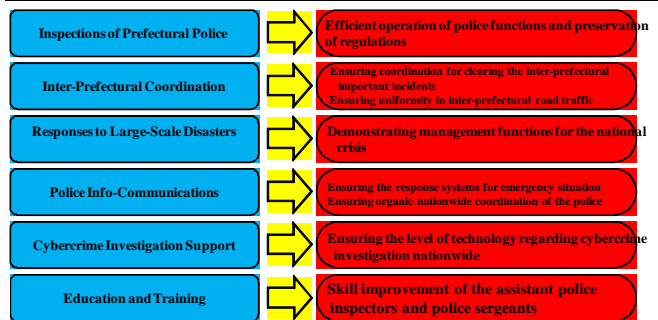
Diagram 5-12 Jurisdiction Area of Regional Police Bureaus



2) Main Duties of RPBs

The following duties are mainly implemented by the Regional Police Bureaus

Diagram 5-13 Main Duties and Roles of the Regional Police Bureaus



a. Inspections of the Prefectural Police

As a part of public reform since 2000, the inspection functions of the RPB have been strengthened, the General Affairs and Inspection Department¹ was established in each RPB and inspections are implemented for the Prefectural Police in each region. During FY2009, RPBs implemented a total of 1,814 inspections.

Note 1: Kanto Regional Police Bureaus set up the Inspection Department, and Tohoku Regional Police Bureaus, Chugoku Regional Police Bureaus and Shikoku Regional Police Bureaus the General Affairs and Inspection Department and Inter-Prefectural and Coordination Department.

b. Inter-prefectural Coordination

RPBs provide guidance and coordination to the Prefectural Police regarding matters such as investigation of inter-prefectural offenses, cracking down on inter-prefectural organized crimes, highway inter-prefectural traffic regulations, and implementation of traffic crackdowns.

c. Responses to Large-Scale Disasters

In the occurrence of large-scale disasters¹ and other incidents, RPBs collect and analyze disaster information as well as coordinate the dispatch of the mobile police info-communications units and Inter-prefectural Emergency Rescue Unit formed within each RPB.

d. Police Info-Communications

The Info-Communications Department of the Regional Police Bureau and Info-Communication Department of Prefectural Police are handling the expansion and management of info-communications networks linking the NPA with the Prefectural Police. Also, a technical unit called the Cyber Force is set up in the Info-Communications Department of the Regional Police Bureau to carry out activities including prevention of cyber terrorism and the spread of damage.

Note 1: Earthquakes registering a magnitude 6-weak or over (5-strong or over within the 23 wards of Tokyo) or other major earthquakes

e. Support of Investigation against Cyber Crime

In order to respond to cyber crimes, personnel from Info-Communications Departments are dispatched to the sites where Prefectural Police conduct activities including search and seizures and other investigations. They also support criminal investigations conducted by Prefectural Police by providing technical support including preventing destruction of magnetically recorded data in the recording media, confirming the settings and connection status of computers, and retrieving magnetically recorded evidence.

f. Education and Training

Training at the time of promotion, specialized training, etc. are being conducted in Regional Police Schools, attached to Regional Police Bureaus, mainly for Prefectural Police personnel ranked Assistant Police Inspector and Police Sergeant.

(2) Activities of Imperial Guard Headquarters

Imperial Guard Headquarters attached to the NPA carry out imperial escort for the Emperor and Imperial Family members, and security protection of the Imperial Palace and Imperial residences.

1) Imperial Escort for the Emperor and Members of the Imperial Family

In order to ensure the safety of the Emperor and members of the Imperial Family, security police in charge of imperial escort¹ carry out immediate security protection at all times in both Japan and abroad, not to mention the Imperial Palace and Imperial residences.

2) Security Protection of Imperial Palace and Imperial Residence

In order to ensure safety of the Imperial Palace, Akasaka Estate, Imperial Residence, each imperial residence, Old Imperial Palace, Shosoin, etc., security protection is being carried out at work places in Tokyo, Kyoto and four prefectures².

Diagram 5-14 Work Place of Imperial Escort Headquarters

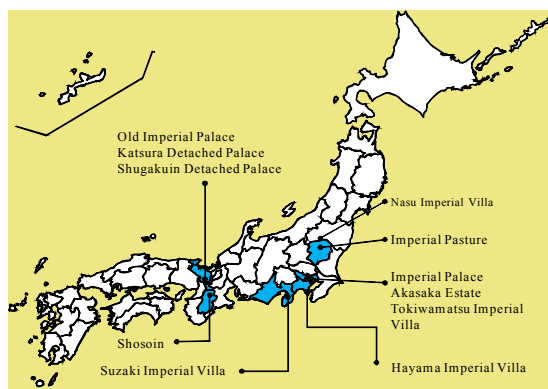


Table 5-3 Major Events where Imperial Escort and Security Protection was Carried out in 2009

2 January	Visit of the Public to the Palace for New Year Greetings
10 April	Visit of the Public to the Palace for 50th Wedding Anniversary for the Emperor and the Empress
16 April	Spring Imperial Garden Party
11 May	Visit of the President of Singapore to the Palace
22 October	Autumn Imperial Garden Party
12 November	Visit of the Public to the Palace for the 20th Anniversary of the Emperor's Ascension to the Throne
14 November	Visit of the President of the United States to the Palace
23 December	Visit of the Public to the Palace for His Majesty's Birthday

Note 1: Of imperial guard, those in charge of imperial escort.
 2: Tochigi Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Kyoto and Nara Prefecture

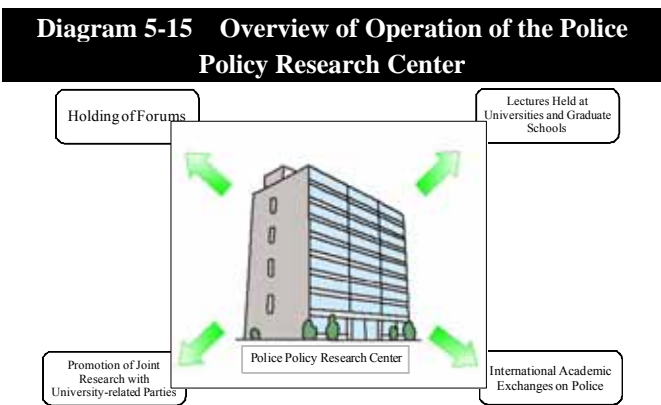
3) Dignitary Protection

When foreign dignitaries visit the Imperial Palace as a state guest, or ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary or minister-counselor visit the Imperial Palace to submit credentials, imperial escort is carried out on horseback or in a sidecar.

6. Think Tank Activities

(1) Activities of the Police Policy Research Center

The Police Policy Research Center in the National Police Academy advances research and studies related to issues confronting the police, and serves as a window for exchange between the police and researchers and other experts from both Japan and overseas.



1) Holding Forums

In collaboration with relevant organizations/groups, the center holds various forums on with the theme of measures against organized crimes in cooperation with foundations and other organizations with the participation researchers and business persons from both Japan and overseas.

Table 5-4 Holding of Police Policy Forum (2009)

Month held	Forum Name	Keynote Speaker
January	Outcome and issues of measures against crime in Japan	University professors
July	Outcome and issues of building of safe and secure communities Verification of "Action Plan for the Realization of a Society Resistant to Crime" No.1	The U.K. House Office, executive officers, etc.
November	Measures against <i>Boryokudan</i> fund, <i>Furikome</i> fraud, and maintenance of sound socioeconomic system Verification of "Action Plan for the Realization of a Society Resistant to Crime" No.2	Korean National Police Agency, executive officers, etc.

2) Promotion of Joint Research with University-related Parties

Joint research with university-related parties is being promoted. Joint research was recently conducted with Keio Law School regarding the terrorism

countermeasure legislations of each country and a joint research with Waseda Institute of the Policy of Social Safety regarding juvenile crimes/prevention of damages and crimes conducted by foreign nationals.

3) Lectures Held at Universities and Graduate Schools

In order to develop and diffuse the study of police policies, a lecture called "Social Security Policy" was held at the School of International Public Policy, Hitotsubashi University, and personnel is being dispatched as lecturers to universities and graduate schools including Graduate School of Law, Waseda University, Chuo Law School and Tokyo Metropolitan University, the Faculty of Urban Arts, and Hosei University Faculty of Law.

4) International Academic Exchanges on Police

The Police Policy Research Center is positively participating in the international academic conferences at the American Society of Criminology, etc., disseminating information on Japanese police. The Center also closes an agreement with Police Science Institute Korea National Police University and l'Institut des Hautes Etudes de la Sécurité Intérieure et de la Justice (the former Institute National Hautes Etudes De Securite). As such the Center implements international academic exchanges on police.

(2) Activities of the Police Info-Communications Research Center

The Police Info-Communications Research Center in the National Police Academy study info-communications technology is doing research on communication technologies related to police activities, such as technology related to info-communications systems and encryption. The results of this research are applied in the improvement of info-communications systems and measures against criminal misuse of info-communications technology.

(3) Research by the National Research Institute of Police Science

At the National Research Institute of Police Science, researchers having expertise and technical knowledge of biology, medical science and psychology are doing research and development in the area of forensic science, crime prevention, and traffic accident prevention. Moreover, it gives expert opinion and conducts inspection into the cases or incidents in response to the requests from each Prefectural Police.

Section 3. The Police Responding to the Trust of the People

1. Proper Activities of the Police Force (1) **Bold and Sustainable Implementation of Police Reform**

Based on the “Guideline for Police Reform” formulated in 2000, and the “Police Reform

Continuous Action” guidelines compiled in 2005, the NPSC and the NPA are working to restore public security under the spirit of the police reform.

Diagram 5-16 Guideline for Police Reform on “Police Reform Continuous Action”

Guideline for Police Reform (Overview)

1. Ensuring transparency and strengthening the ability of self-purification within the police administration
2. Establishment of the “Police for the people”
3. Create a police force that can respond to the needs of a new generation
4. Strengthening human infrastructure that supports police activities

Police Reform Continuous Action (Overview)

1. Full implementation and successful completion of measures in the “Guideline for Police Reform”
2. Restoring of public safety
3. Reform of awareness among executive officials and other police personnel
4. Prevention of misconduct
5. Further strengthening and enhancement of administrative functions of the Public Safety Commission and continual verification of the progress of police reform

(2) **Securing Proper Budget Enforcement**

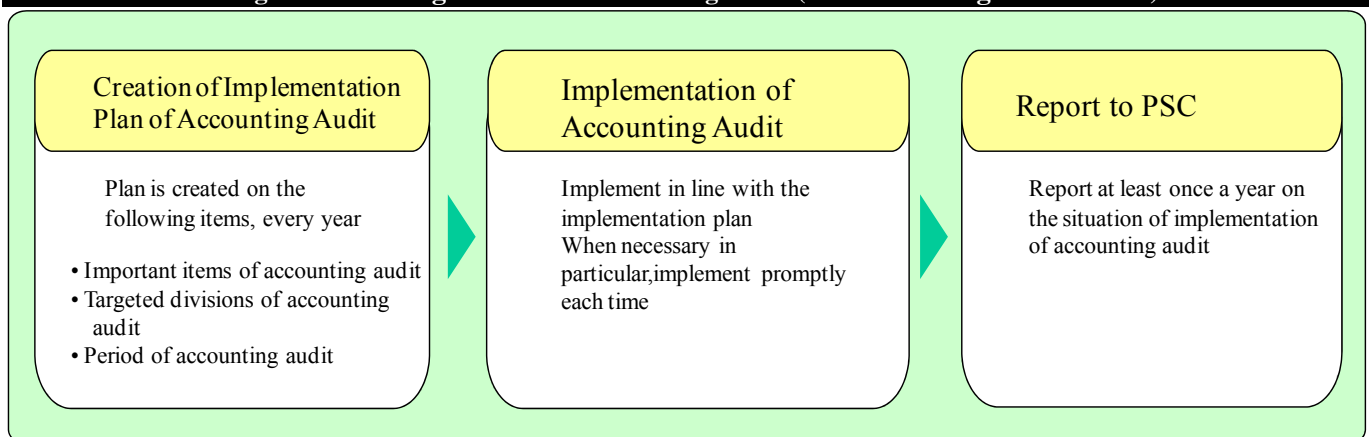
In order to secure fair budget enforcement, the police are taking the following measures:

1) **Accounting Audit Conducted by the Police**

Based on the Rule on Accounting Audit set by the NPSC, the Commissioner General of the NPA, the

Superintendent General, Chief of the Prefectural Police Headquarters, and Chief of the Area Headquarters are conducting accounting audit, while improving the audit methods exercising their ingenuity to promote more proper accounting.

Diagram 5-17 Regulations on Accounting Audit (2004 NPSC Regulations No.9)



In FY2009, an audit was carried out by the NPA mainly focusing on budget enforcement regarding investigation, traveling and contracts. Especially, in response to the fact that improper accounting for contract to purchase the goods at Iwate Prefectural Police was conducted became clear. As a result, with improper procedure of accounting confirmed, orders

were given to remedy issues such as restituting the amount equivalent to the government subsidies as well as exploring an improvement (27 divisions)¹, with travel expenses in arrears, supplementing the amount that they were originally entitled to (8 divisions)², and with paying too much for travel expenses confirmed, restituting the overpaid amount (7 divisions)³. Relevant

departments were also instructed to take the steps necessary to improve the inadequacies in documents regarding investigation expenses and delayed payments of travel expenses.

Strict account auditing is being continued for in FY2010 based on the results of the FY2009 Accounting Audit Implementation.

Note 1: Imperial Escort Headquarters, Kinki Regional Police Bureaus, four regional police schools (Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu and Shikoku), five info-communications departments (Yamagata, Kanagawa, Toyama, Wakayama and Nagasaki), 15 prefectural police (Hokkaido, Akita, Fukushima, the Metropolitan Police Department, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Shizuoka, Wakayama, Tottori, Shimane, Yamaguchi, Ehime, Fukuoka, Kumamoto and Oita), and Kushiro Regional Headquarters.

2: NPA internal departments, three info-communications departments (Hokkaido, Hakodate Regional Headquarters and Gunma), four prefectural police (Ibaraki, Saitama, Niigata and Kumamoto)

3: NPA internal departments, Tohoku Regional Police School, Shimane Info-Communications Department, four prefectural police (Ibaraki, Niigata, Fukui and Mie)

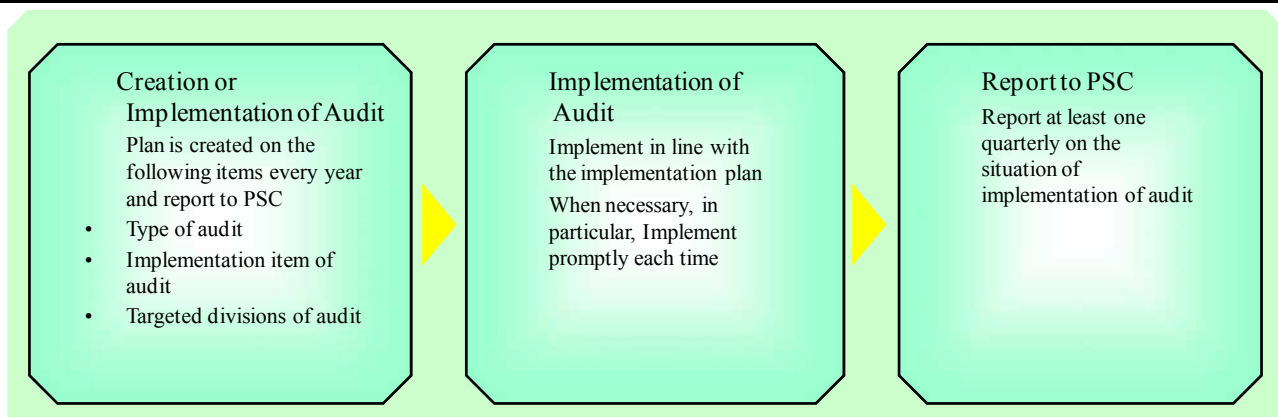
2) Budget-Related Personnel Training

Accounting training has been strengthened in order to ensure that police personnel acquire precise knowledge related to procedures for budgetary enforcement and recognize the importance of proper accounting enforcement. Furthermore, necessary explanatory material related to accounting has been created and distributed.

(3) Inspection

In order to enhance the self-purification capacities inside the police, the police are strengthening inspection systems by posting local police administrators who are assigned by the NPSC to all of the Chief Inspection Officers who manage inspections at the Prefectural Police and increasing the number of inspection officers in the NPA, the Regional Police Bureaus and the Prefectural Police. In addition, based on the Rule on Inspections set by the NPSC, the strict inspection is carried out for effective operation and maintenance of disciplines. Thereby, the frequency of inspection by the NPA and the Regional Police Bureaus increased sharply, compared with FY2000 when “Guideline for Police Reform” was formulated.

Diagram 5-18 Rules on Inspection (2000 NPSC Rule No.2)

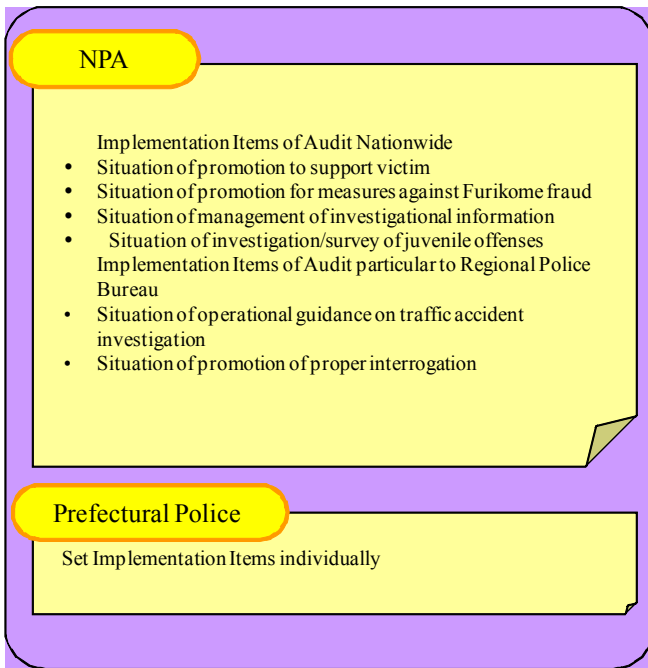


In FY2009 inspections were implemented as is shown in Diagram 5-18 in aspect of operations and services based on inspection points. In the same fiscal year, 2,041 inspections were implemented for the Prefectural Police by the NPA and the Regional Police Bureau, an increase of 3.4 times as compared to FY2000. On the other hand, inspections for almost all police stations have implemented by the Prefectural Police more than once every year.

In addition, when it is deemed necessary by the police and in accordance with the stipulations in the Police Act, the NPSC can order the NPA to conduct

specific or individualized inspections, just as the PPSC can of the Prefectural Police. Until now, inspections were directed to each Prefectural Police by the PPSC of Kanagawa (April 2001) and Nara (July 2001) in accordance with the misconduct cases by police personnel and by the PPSC of Hokkaido (March 2004) and Fukuoka (April 2004) with the occurrence of improper cases regarding enforcement of the budget.

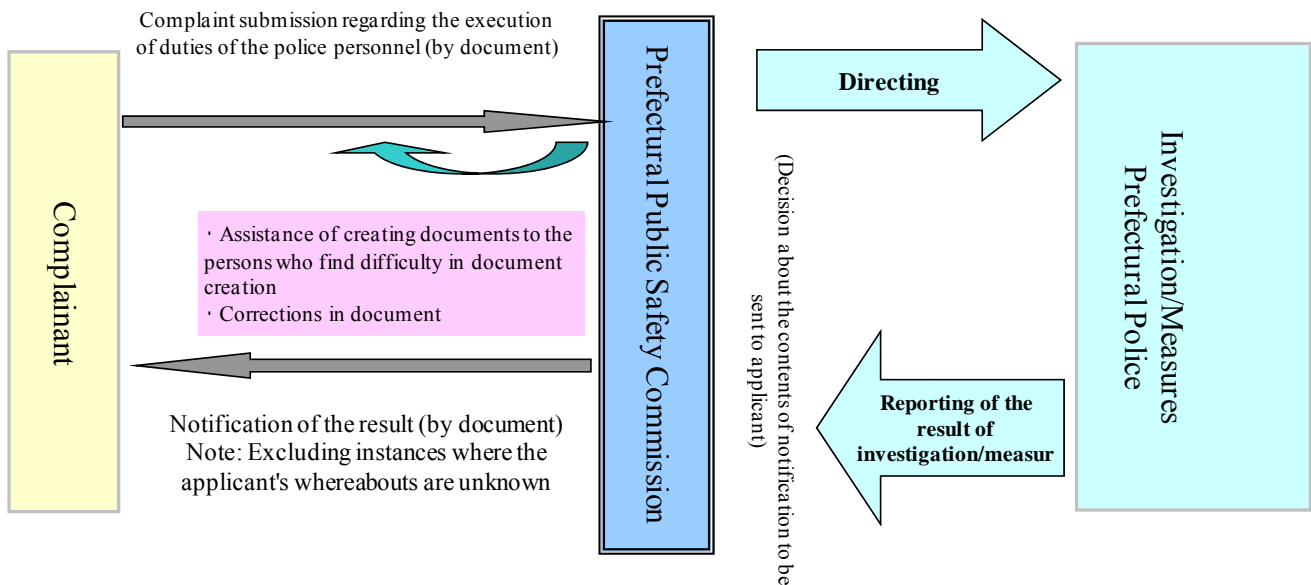
Diagram 5-19 Inspection Implementation Plan of FY2009



(4) Appropriate Handling of Complaints

The Police Act put a complaint submission system in place and people who have complaints regarding execution of duties of the Prefectural Police personnel can submit a written complaint to the PPSC. Complaints regarding execution of duties of Prefectural Police personnel not in accordance with this system including those submitted to the Chiefs of Police Headquarters or the Chiefs of Police Stations are also handled based on these guidelines.

Diagram 5-20 Overview of Complaint Submission System



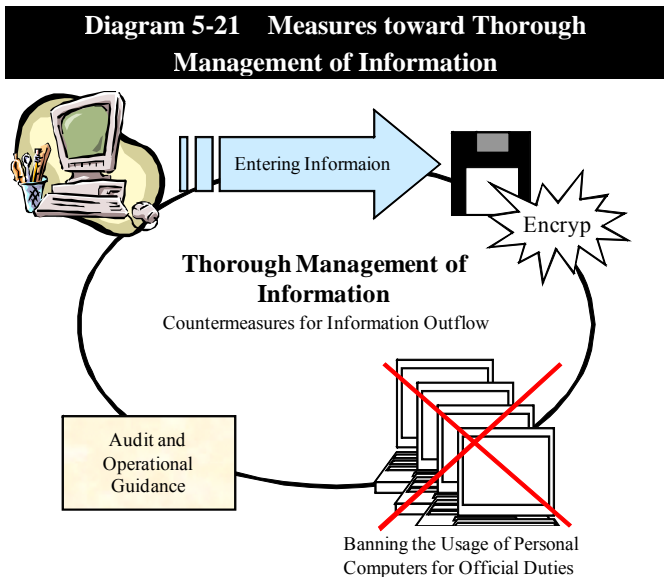
(5) Thorough Management of Information

As the police are handling a large amount of personal information on crime investigation and driving licenses and much confidential information, the NPA has hitherto promoted countermeasures for information outflow and falsification by establishing the Police Information Security Policy (standard system regarding police information security). Specifically, the NPA gave instructions to NPA personnel and Prefectural Police about the prohibition on making unnecessary duplications and taking out documents, and the disposal

and deletion of unnecessary information, and thorough organizational management of information. They also strive to make their information management officers fully aware of their duties. Furthermore, in order to verify effectiveness of these efforts, comprehensive measures were implemented to improve information security including the strengthening of audits and maintenance of computers, as well as banning the usage of personal computers for official duties.

In particular, measures are being taken to prevent information leaking from external recording mediums. For example, the use of external recording medium has been limited. A file server that enables the sharing of information even without using external recording mediums¹ is also being maintained, as well as introducing a system that automatically encrypts information entered in external recording mediums.

Note 1: A file server that shares data saved on recording mediums with other computers on the network.



2. Police Activities Open to the People

(1) Police Station Councils

The opinions and desires of the people must be sufficiently understood when the police are conducting a variety of crime and traffic accident prevention activities in the community. Also, the understanding and cooperation of residents are essential if police activities are to yield results.

For that reason, Police Station Councils exist as a basic rule in every police station in Japan. They are a place for the Chief of the Police Station to listen to residents' opinions regarding police operations, and are used as a means of seeking the understanding and cooperation of the people. The PPSC appoints residents under their police station's jurisdiction as well as employees from local public entities, schools, and others eligible to express opinions and desires on community safety issues as Police Station Council members. As of June 1, 2010, Police Station Councils had been set up in 1,181 police stations, with a total of 10,673 members.

(2) Information Disclosure

Based on NPA Instructions Announcement Standards, as a basic rule the NPA makes its commands and policies known to the public and posts them on the NPA website. A reading room has also been established where Police White Papers and statistics, as well as press releases and other written materials, are available for general perusal based on the Act on the Disclosure of Information Possessed by Administrative Organs.

The number of requests for the information and decision of disclosure based on the Act on the Disclosure of Information Possessed by Administrative Organs against the National Public Security Commission and the National Police Agency in FY2009 is shown in Table 5-6.

Table 5-5 Number of Requests for the Information in FY2009 (Information Disclosure)

	Disclosure Request	Decision		
		Full Disclosure	Partial Disclosure	No Disclosure
National Public Safety Commission	11	4	1	4
National Police Agency	143	106	28	9

Note: Disclosure requests were processed in FY2009 but it also includes unprocessed requests and the total number of processed requests are different.

(3) Personal Information Protection

The NPA have been working toward the appropriate handling of personal information in their possession by establishing instructions for the management of personal information, as well as creating an administrative system for personal information.

The number of requests for the information and decision of disclosure based on the Act on the Protection of Personal Information Possessed by Administrative Organs against the National Public Security Commission and the NPA in FY2009 is shown in Table 5-7.

Table 5-6 Number of Requests for the Information in FY2009 (Personal Information Protection)

	Disclosure Requests	Decision		
		Full Disclosure	Partial Disclosure	No Disclosure
National Public Safety Commission	1	0	0	1
National Police Agency	12	1	0	5

Note: Due to the inclusion of unprocessed requests as they are withdrawn after the disclosure requests have been accepted, the number of processed requests are different.

(4) Policy Evaluations

The NPSC and the NPA has formulated the plan regarding policy evaluations and has implemented policy evaluations based on the Basic Plan on Policy Evaluation in the National Public Security Commission and the NPA¹.

Note 1: Listed on the NPA website (http://www.npa.go.jp/seisaku_hyoka/)

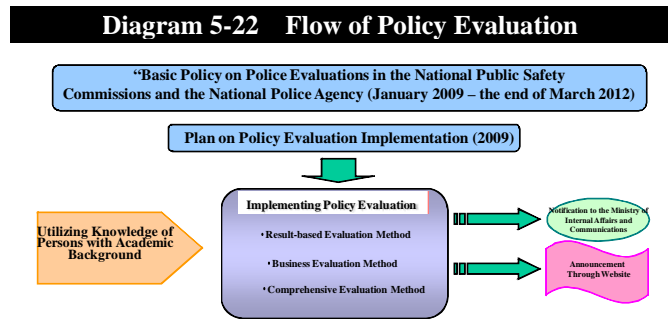


Table 5-7 Situation of Implementation of Policy Evaluation (2009)

Implementation evaluation	July 2009 Creating and announcing “Implementation evaluation 2008” regarding 28 business goals
Comprehensive evaluation	March 2010 Creating and announcing “Comprehensive evaluation – Promotion of Measures for Public Safety utilizing international framework at the G8 Internal and Justice Ministers' meetings
Other	June 2009 and February 2010 Holding the NPA Policy Evaluation Workshop which consists of persons with academic background

3. Comprehensive Measures for Public Safety

(1) Traditional Efforts by the Police

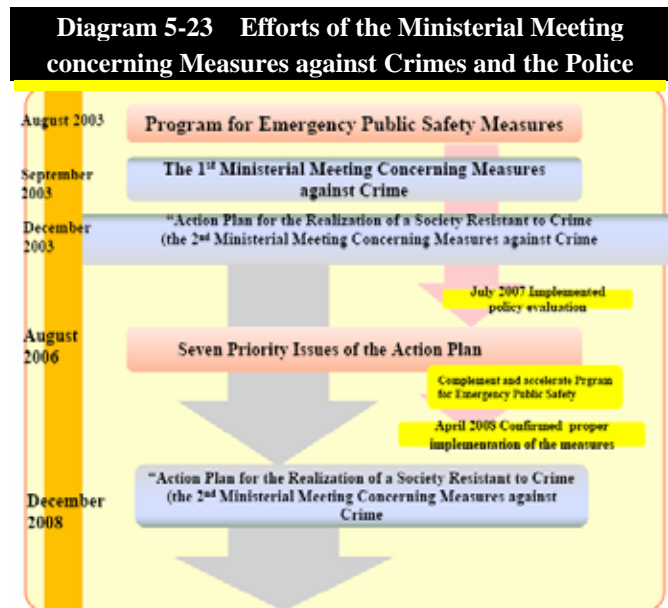
The number of Penal Code offenses confirmed has continued to mark a post-war high from 1998 through 2002. In order to stop the underlying tendency of crime increase and to eliminate the concerns of the people, the NPA formulated and announced the “Program for Emergency Public Safety Control” in August 2003. In order to complete and accelerate this program and assure that Japan is on track toward the restoration of public safety, the NPA formulated and announced “Seven Important Points for the Recovery of Public Safety” in August 2006.

(2) Efforts of the Ministerial Meeting concerning Measures against Crimes

1) Holding Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures against Crime

Since the situation of public safety had become dangerous, and the people felt strong feelings of uneasiness, the government as a whole realized the importance of promoting countermeasures for the crimes. Since September 2003 the government has held the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures against Crime, led by the Prime Minister and comprised of all the cabinet members, with the aim of once again making Japan “the safest country in the world.” In December of the same year, the Action Plan for the Realization of a Society Resistant to Crime (hereinafter referred to as the “Former Action Plan” was

formulated at this meeting.



2) Formulation of the 2008 Action Plan for the Realization of a Society Resistant to Crime

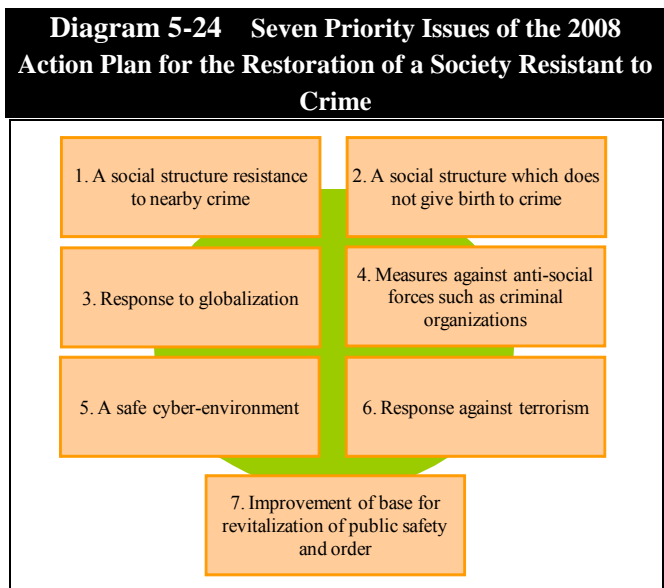
Due to efforts taken during the five years after the formulation of the Former Action Plan, public safety had steadily been improving. Nevertheless, when viewed in an objective manner, it still falls short of the post-war stable period when the number of Penal Code offenses confirmed leveled off around 1,400,000 cases. In addition, due to frequent occurrences of *Furikome* fraud and felonious offenses, the people continued to be anxious regarding crime. Thus, at the 12th Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures against

Crime in December 2008, the government formulated the 2008 Action Plan for the Realization of a Society Resistant to Crime (hereafter “the New Action Plan”) to take comprehensive and continuous measures to deter crimes.

3) The Content of the New Action Plan

The new action plan is comprised of the foreword which expresses the fundamental opinion of the government regarding the promotion of anti-crime measures, and individual measures which identify a total of 172 points (including overlapping points) within seven main topics that are in line with the special nature of the current trend of crimes. The five-year goals of the new action plan are set as the achievement of a further decrease in crime, the alleviation of public anxiety regarding public safety and the true restoration of public order.

The police are promoting close cooperation with concerned organizations and groups and working with the public to promote efforts based on the new action plan.

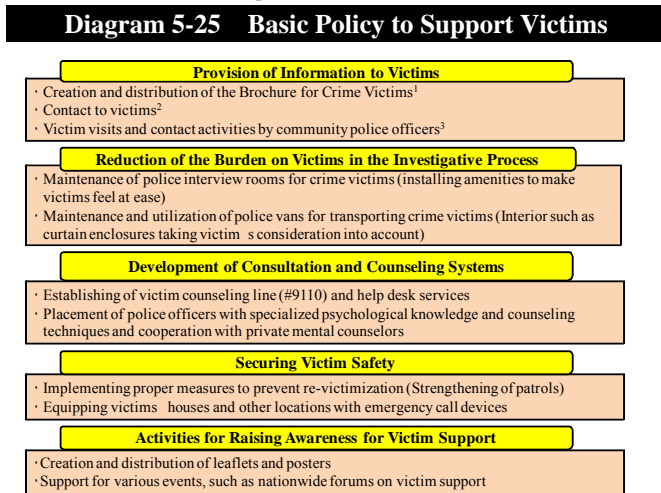


4. Police Support for Victims

(1) Basic Measures

Victims including their bereaved families do not only suffer direct, physical, mental, or economic losses, but also secondary damages. Hence, the police are attempting to enhance measures for victims from various aspects. The Prefectural Police employ the System to Support Victims by Designated Personnel¹, in which police personnel other than the investigators of a crime provide the victim with support including escorts and explanation of investigative procedures immediately after the crime occurs.

Note 1: Total number of personnel is 31,089 as of December 2009.



Note 1: Brochures provide information on criminal procedures and legal remedy systems as well as the Benefit System for Crime Victims and other matters.
 2: Police maintain contact with a certain scope of crime victims to provide information on the progress of investigations and final actions against suspected perpetrators.
 3: These activities by community police officers are designed to prevent crime victims from suffering another similar damage and help mitigate their feelings of insecurity.

(2) Victim Support Contact Councils

Victims have a wide range of needs, including livelihood assistance, medical bills, and legal fees. For this reason, victim support contact councils composed of the police, the Public Prosecutors Office, bar associations, physician associations, clinical psychiatrists associations, relevant bureaus of the local public entities, consulting organizations, and others have been placed in all prefectures. Furthermore, association frameworks for victim support at the police station and community levels are established throughout each prefecture, providing more finely-tuned victim support.

(3) Cooperation with Private Victim Support Groups

Private victim support groups that have joined the National Network for Victim Support (NNVS) are located in all the prefectures as of April 1, 2010. These support groups conduct activities including consultations via telephone or interviews, direct assistance such as escorting victims to court, training and fostering of consultants, providing support for self-help groups (such as bereaved family associations) and help increase public awareness. The police support the establishment and operations of these groups. In addition, based on the Act on Support for Crime Victims including Provision of Crime Victims Benefit, the PPSC operate a public authentication system that designates organizations that can properly and surely contribute to early alleviation of losses resulting from crime. As of April 1, 2010, 30 organizations have been designated.

(4) Benefit System for Crime Victims

The Japanese Benefit System for Crime Victims pays a regular benefit on behalf of people who are unable to receive either public aid or damage compensation despite being victims of premeditated criminal acts leading to major harm such as sudden death or serious injury, disease, or impairment. Since its establishment in January 1981, this system has played an important role in reducing the losses suffered by victims.

Diagram 5-26 Basic Policy to Support Victims

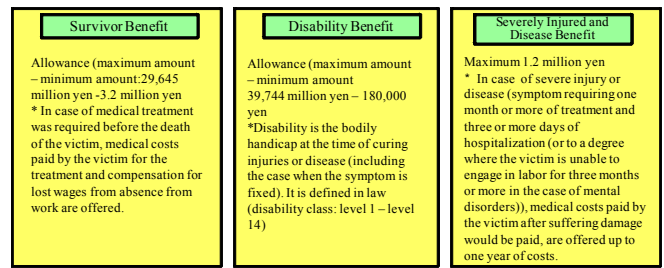


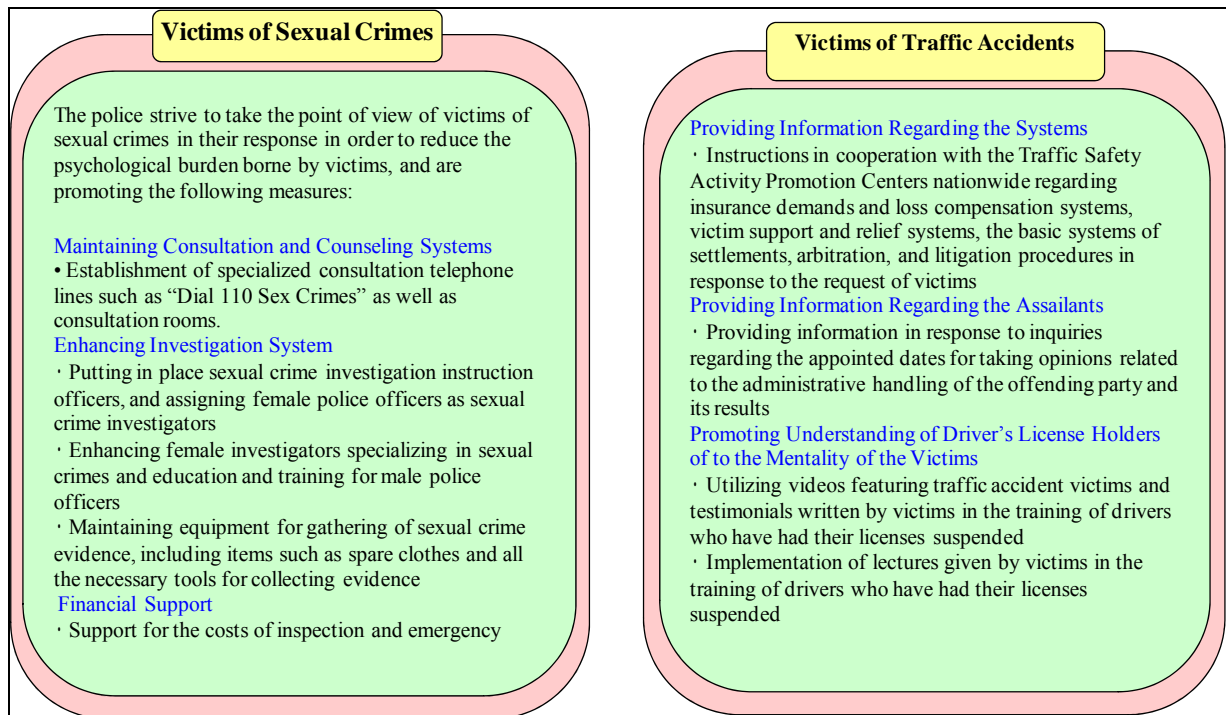
Table 5-9 Situation of Operations of the Benefit System for Crime Victims

Category	Year				Total
	Before 2006	2007	2008	2009	
Number of Victims who Applied (persons)	6,059	448	462	589	7,558
(Number of Applicants (persons))	(8,995)	(574)	(565)	(719)	(10,853)
Number of Victims Involved in Rulings (persons)	5,698	445	407	566	7,116
(Number of Rulings (cases))	(8,629)	(588)	(532)	(687)	(10,436)
Number of Victims Awarded a Payment (persons)	5,383	407	388	538	6,716
(Number of Rulings (cases))	(8,202)	(546)	(510)	(656)	(9,914)
Number of Victims Denied a Payment (persons)	315	38	19	28	400
(Number of Rulings (cases))	(427)	(42)	(22)	(31)	(522)
Amount Awarded (million yen)	18,206	932	907	1,277	21,322

(5) Measures to Accommodate Victims' Special Needs

The police promote measures to accommodate the characteristics of the victims due to the different characteristics of the type of crimes; victims of sexual crimes, victims of traffic accidents, victims of spousal violence, victims of stalking, victims of juvenile crimes, and victims of *Boryokudan* crimes.

Diagram 5-27 Benefit System for Crime Victims



Column 1. Handling Location Model Project for the Victims of Sex-related Crimes

If a crime report is submitted to the police from a sex-related crime victim immediately after the crime, in many cases, the victim must repeatedly be moved around. The police will do a simple interview, transfer the victim to a hospital, collect evidence, and return the victim to the police station to do a detailed interview, etc. Also, when the victim requires counseling or other support, the victim must go to an institution related to a private victim support organization or local public organization. In such cases, the victim must explain the crime repeatedly, and may be hurt by the behavior of medical staff inexperienced in handling victims of sex-related crimes, etc. causing a great amount of psychological burden. Moreover, there are many victims of sex-related crimes who are assumed to fear this burden and hesitate to report the crimes.

Consequently, in order to prevent secondary harm to the victims of sex-related crimes and for proper investigation, this model project will set up a “Sex-related Crime Victim Handling Location” in one prefecture in Japan to be selected. The project will rent space in a hospital, place full time support staff such as from a private victim support group, and as needed, gather police staff as well as experts in medical care, clinical psychology, law, etc. who have learned essential handling of the victims of sex-related crimes. They will provide a variety of support to the victims of sex-related crimes; treatment, counseling, escorting, legal counseling, etc. They will also conduct investigation at one location at a time; receiving crime reports, prompt interviewing, collecting evidence, etc. This project will be implemented in FY2010.

