

Special Feature: Large-Scale Disasters and the Police – Restructuring Crisis Management Systems based on Lessons learned from the Earthquake

Since the occurrence of the Great East Japan Earthquake, many police units have been dispatched from across the nation to the prefectural police of Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures (hereinafter the “police of the three affected prefectures”) to ensure the operational integrity of police structures, and engage in a wide range of activities. In a country like Japan that faces the threat of a variety of natural disasters, it is important to steadily proceed with recovery and reconstruction initiatives following this earthquake and simultaneously verify the various measures taken regarding the earthquake to ensure that any inadequacies and lessons learnt are reflected in all future policies. With this in mind, the police established the “Examination Committee to Disaster” (Committee Chairman: NPA Deputy Commissioner General) in November 2011, and this committee has since been proceeding with activities such as reviews of police measures for large scale disasters.

In order to serve as an opportunity to consider preparations for natural disasters as well as to deepen awareness of police activities and roles associated with this earthquake, this special feature outlines measures taken by police in relation to the earthquake and the verification of these measures, followed by an introduction of the approaches taken in on-going restructuring of crisis management systems for disasters based on discussions, and other efforts within the Examination Committee to Disaster.

Section 1: Verification of Police Activities following the Great East Japan Earthquake

1 Police Activities in the Initial Stages

(1) Evacuation Guidance/Search and Rescue

1) Evacuation Guidance

Police officers were dispatched to the coast, and other areas to disseminate tsunami related information and implement evacuation guidance. In addition, when evacuation directives and other instructions were issued for the vicinity of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant and other areas, police also implemented other measures such as evacuation guidance for residents, traffic control and checkpoints. At the time, there were persons in some of the hospitals and care facilities for the elderly in the designated evacuation zone that had difficulty evacuating and required assistance. To facilitate the swift evacuation of those requiring assistance, police officers and other units from the Fukushima Prefectural Police conducted evacuation

guidance activities in collaboration with the Self-Defense Forces.



Rescue activities in flooded areas

2) Search and Rescue

Search and rescue activities were implemented by the police of the three affected prefectures and Inter-Prefectural Emergency Rescue Units (IERU), as well as other units, were dispatched from across the nation. In addition to using various materials and equipment, a range of rescue methods were employed such as placing ranger unit officers on board police aircraft (helicopters) to lift victims with hoists and rescuing victims from isolated communities by forming human chains of police officers.

Main Issues for Review on Evacuation Guidance/Search and Rescue

- Considering that police station personnel serve as the hub for evacuation guidance activities, promotion of an approach that makes further effective use of individual police station activities, such as designating the best shelter sites and evacuation routes for each region by collating geographical characteristics.
- Since hoist rescue proved effective in search and rescue activities in flooded areas, implementation of continuous training to increase rescue proficiency.
- For the prefectural police that have nuclear power plants and other nuclear facilities within their jurisdictions, creation and revision of plans that include methods of communicating information to local residents, transportation systems, methods, and destinations for persons requiring assistance, having first established an understanding of the residency status of such persons while coordinating with related agencies, and enhancing man-power, materials and equipment availability.

(2) Traffic Measures

1) Securing Emergency Traffic Routes and Issuance of Authorization Seals for Emergency Traffic Vehicles

On the day after the earthquake, sections of the Tohoku Expressway and other routes were designated as emergency traffic routes in accordance with the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures. Subsequently, in order to minimize the impact of traffic restrictions on citizens' lives, areas with traffic restrictions were gradually reduced depending on the state of repair of the roads, and other factors. On March 24, 2011, all traffic restrictions on major highways were lifted.

In addition, along with the designation of emergency traffic routes, authorization seals required for the passage of vehicles for taking disaster control measures (hereinafter referred to as "emergency traffic vehicles") were issued. Although priority was initially given to vehicles engaging in public disaster emergency measures and providing support for the transportation of government issued emergency supplies, issuance was flexibly expanded to include more vehicles in view of the progress of road repairs and other factors. Efforts were also made to facilitate swift issuance through simplified procedures.

2) Measures for Non-operational Traffic Lights

As many traffic lights became non-operational due to damage from the earthquake and the implementation of planned power outages, the police proceeded with traffic light restoration work while controlling traffic using hand signals and other methods to ensure the safety and smooth flow of traffic.

Main Issues for Review on Traffic Measures

- Formulation of wide-area traffic restriction plans according to the type of large-scale disaster, as some time was required to establish an understanding of road damage status and to coordinate check-point manning systems in the process of designating emergency traffic routes and lifting such restrictions.
- Revision of advance notification systems for emergency traffic vehicles and reorganization of how traffic restrictions should be applied.
- Advance installation of additional power supply devices to serve as back-up power supply systems to prevent cessation of traffic light function due to power outages during disasters.

(3) Communications Command

As police in the three affected prefectures were inundated with various emergency 110 calls calling for rescue or to confirm safety and other matters as well as increased police radio reports from officers

engaged in activities at disaster sites immediately after the earthquake, the situation was handled by utilizing all Communications Command Division officers and additional support officers from other divisions to enhance response structures.

Main Issues for Review on Communications Command

- Increasing the number of officers handling communications command operations when large-scale disasters occur as the number of emergency 110 calls and radio communications increase during disasters.
- Repeatedly communicating specific information such as estimated landfall time of tsunamis to officers engaged at disaster sites providing evacuation guidance and other services to residents.

(4) Operation of Police Aircraft

Police in the three affected prefectures operated police aircraft (helicopters) immediately after the earthquake in order to grasp the situation such as the status of damage, and announce evacuation information while utilizing the helicopter television system to transmit real-time information on the status of the affected areas to the NPA, the Prime Minister's Official Residence, and the disaster security headquarters of the police in the three affected prefectures and relevant organizations. In addition, the units also conducted search and rescue of isolated victims, search activities, transportation of victims, the transportation of daily essentials and other tasks.

Main Issues for Review on the Operation of Police Aircraft

- Implementation of continuous training so that smooth rescue operations and transportation of supplies can be conducted under any condition.
- Coordination with related agencies in order to prevent collisions and ensure the safety of aircraft activities as numerous aircraft other than police aircrafts are sent to the affected areas from the Self-Defense Forces, the Fire Department, the Japan Coast Guard, and other agencies.

(5) Police Info-Communications

1) Measures to Maintain Police Communication Facility Function/Power Supply

The earthquake disrupted the dedicated lines of the telecommunications companies and many police communication facilities were also damaged, creating a situation in which necessary info-communications could be disrupted. Consequently, police maintained necessary info-communications

through measures such as setting up provisional replacement antennas at radio relay stations.

In addition, police communication facilities in the Tohoku/Kanto region suffered power outages immediately after the earthquake, and as the power supply was unstable mainly in the affected areas, the police utilized emergency generators to secure power for radio relay stations and also transported fuel on foot to maintain fuel supplies for the emergency generators of radio relay stations near mountaintops in order to keep police communication facilities functioning.

2) Mobile Police Communication Squads Activities

In addition to gathering communications equipment and emergency generators from the Info-Communications departments of all prefectures to the affected areas, dispatched Mobile Police Communications Squads operated these equipments to secure necessary communications for the activities of the IERU and other units.

[The voice of a dispatch unit officer] Feeling the reality of connecting the nation's police communications systems

Tetsuya Suzuki, Technical Official, Mobile Communications Division, Info-Communications Dept., Wakayama Prefectural Police

Arriving at the site late at night on March 12, the day after the earthquake, darkness covered the scene as the streetlights and traffic lights were not operating due to power outages. Under the circumstance, the sounds of the police radio were ringing out continuously, conveying the damage status and the activity status of all the police units, and as the only police communications officer accompanying a unit of about twenty officers, I felt a renewed sharpening of my own focus.

As an officer accompanying the IERU, my tasks were to provide support by securing police communications for the unit's activities such as rescuing victims and conducting searches for missing persons that were swept away by the tsunami in Noda Village. During the unit's activities when it was necessary to maintain close communications between the site of activities and the Disaster Security Headquarters, I was able to utilize various types of communications equipment to secure communications even in places where mobile phones could not be used.

In addition, while engaged in activities, evacuation orders following tsunami warnings due to aftershocks were frequently issued over the police radio, and these orders were also conveyed to the local residents via police officers. I felt

encouraged by the idea the "command network" of the police was also the "command network" of the victims, and felt proud to be involved in police communications.

Drawing greatly on the experience I have gained through my involvement in the unit's activities, I will continue to secure and maintain police communications to the best of my ability.



Mobile Police Communications Squad officers setting up provisional communications equipment

Main Issues for Review on the Maintenance of Police Info-Communications

- Working on improving overall disaster resistance and mobility of info-communications infrastructure by upgrading the police fundamental communications network, improving mobility of mobile police communications activities and other matters in order to maintain info-communications necessary for police activities at disaster sites even when the dedicated lines of telecommunications companies have been disrupted and power supplies have become unstable.

2 Response to Missing Persons and the Deceased

(1) Searching for Missing Persons

Approximately 16,000 bodies were found and recovered by the police in the three affected prefectures. In particular, as there was a danger of exposure to radiation in the vicinity of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, large-scale search activities could not be conducted in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake. However, once it was determined that the use of radioactive dust protection suits would allow search activities to be conducted safely, the Fukushima Prefectural Police and units dispatched by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) entered the 20km-radius exclusion zone on April 7, 2011, and were the first units to commence large-scale searches. Furthermore, these units entered the

10km-radius exclusion zone on April 14, and were the first to commence large-scale searches within this zone. By June 4, 2012, 356 bodies had been found and recovered from within the 20km-radius exclusion zone.



Search activities in the vicinity of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant

Main Issues for Review on Searching for Missing Persons

- Advancing the preparation of easy to carry, easy to use materials and equipment such as poles with hooks and insoles to prevent injuries, materials and equipment that enable activities in high radiation areas, and heavy machinery as such equipment was utilized during the search activities associated with this earthquake.
- The undertaking of measures to enable efficient activities such as specification of contacts, confirmation of division of roles, and implementation of joint training as joint search activities in collaboration with related agencies such as the Self-Defense Forces, the Fire Department, and the Japan Coast Guard will likely be conducted when large-scale disasters occur.

(2) Autopsies and Identification

At their peak, the prefectural police forces nationwide dispatched up to 497 officers a day as the IERU (Autopsy and Identification Unit) to the police of the three affected prefectures. These officers performed autopsies and identified bodies with the cooperation of doctors and dentists.

Identification of the recovered bodies proceeded with difficulty as there were many cases where bodies had been found a quite a distance from their places of residence, etc. or where positive identification was difficult as entire families were thought to have fallen victim to the disaster.



Officers conducting autopsies, etc.

Consequently, various approaches were taken in preparation for later identification, including the compilation of thorough records of fingerprints, palmprints, extracted DNA profiling material and dental imprints during autopsies, and the posting of photographs of bodies and relevant information such as clothing, gender and physical features on bulletin boards in morgues and also on the websites of the police in the three affected prefectures.

Main Issues for Review on Autopsies and Identification

- Securing autopsy/morgue sites based on damage estimates and taking into full account the potential usability of the facility during disasters, as many designated autopsy/morgue sites were rendered unusable and a high number of bodies were found and recovered over an extensive period.
- Stockpiling equipment for autopsies as well as revising IERU (Autopsy and Identification Unit) operating plans as long-term measures were needed in response to this earthquake and there were difficulties in securing materials and equipment for autopsies and officers for the IERU (Autopsy and Identification Unit).

3 Ensuring Safety and Security in the Affected Areas

(1) Crime Deterrence Measures in the Affected Areas

1) Crime Situation in the Affected Areas

While there was a decrease in the overall number of confirmed crime cases in the three affected prefectures, a high number of larceny cases targeting residences, shops, and other locations occurred in the initial aftermath as they were easier to break into with most of the residents on the coastal area evacuated.

2) Guard and Patrol Activities

Working with the Community Police Special Dispatch Unit (maximum 449 officers per day, 210 patrol vehicles), the police in the three affected prefectures pressed ahead with guard and patrol activities.



Community Police Special Dispatch Unit patrol

3) Activities in the Vicinity of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant

As the number of confirmed cases of larceny such as empty house break-ins and shop robberies increased significantly in the vicinity of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant from where the majority of residents were evacuated, the Fukushima Prefectural Police formed a special security unit and reinforced security structures through measures such as the implementation of priority patrols.

(2) Crackdown on Opportunist Crime

1) Initial Investigations and other Activities

Working with the Mobile Investigation Special Dispatch Unit (maximum 92 officers per day, 23 police vehicles), the police in the three affected prefectures restored and maintained enforcement capabilities.

2) Measures against Opportunist Fraudulent Business, Scams and other Crimes

With the occurrence of opportunist fraudulent business and scams from the earthquake, the police gather and share relevant information with related agencies and organizations such as the Consumer Affairs Center to crack down hard on such activities, and promote public relations and enlightenment activities utilizing government announcements, websites and other means as well as provide information to allow accounts to be frozen, in order to prevent the damage caused by such activities from spreading.

3) Excluding Organized Crime Groups (Boryokudan) from Recovery and Reconstruction

In order to prevent the involvement of Boryokudan and other organized crime groups. in

recovery and reconstruction projects, in addition to gaining an understanding of the movements of such crime groups and engaging in a thorough crackdown on such groups, the police are reinforcing ties with relevant agencies and organizations by requesting all industry groups, such as construction and waste disposal companies to introduce clauses stipulating the exclusion of organized crime groups in their contracts and other documents.



A session of the Council for the Promotion of Measures for the Exclusion of Organized Crime

(3) Victim Support

A unit (maximum 115 officers per day) was dispatched to counsel victims and provide crime prevention guidance and other services. Female police officers and other personnel undertook activities by visiting shelters and temporary housing. In addition, measures were taken to extend the validity period of driving licenses of victims whose licenses expired after the date of the earthquake.



Female police officers visiting a shelter

4 Police Response Structure

(1) Establishing Initial Response Structure

1) Setting up Security Headquarters and Coordination with Related Agencies

On March 11, 2011, the NPA set up the NPA Disaster Security Headquarters, headed by the Director General of the Security Bureau at 2:46pm and the NPA Emergency Disaster Countermeasures Headquarters, headed by the Commissioner General of the NPA, at 3:14pm. In addition, the prefectural police forces nationwide all set up disaster security headquarters, headed by the Chiefs

of Police, immediately after the earthquake occurred. Furthermore, officers were dispatched to related agencies such as the Prime Minister's Office and relevant government ministries and agencies immediately after the earthquake to conduct tasks such as gathering and sharing information, and discussing responses to the emergency.



Chairman Nakano of the NPSO entering the Prime Minister's Official Residence (shortly after the earthquake)
(March 11 news)

Column: Initial Reports of a Hydrogen Explosion

At 3:36pm on March 12, 2011, a hydrogen explosion occurred at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. Immediately after the explosion, police became aware of the situation through radio reports from a police car operating near the site stating that "white smoke was emanating from the power plant" and another from a helicopter stating that "from above it was evident that the power plant building had collapsed and the interior was visible". The Fukushima Prefectural Police immediately reported this to the NPA, and although the response to an inquiry to the Offsite Center was that no reports had been received from the power plant, a report was forwarded to the Prime Minister's Office. This report was the first notice sent to the Prime Minister's Office in relation to the hydrogen explosion in the No.1 reactor of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant.

2) Police Facilities Damaged and Destroyed, Response to Disrupted Lifelines

Many police facilities including police headquarter buildings were damaged by the earthquake. As of June 4, 2012, 1 police headquarter branch office, 3 police stations, and 42 police boxes (Koban)/residential police boxes were unusable.

As the Fukushima Prefectural Police Headquarters sustained heavy damage, police responded by transferring disaster security headquarters functions to maintain functional integrity and also proceeded in the restoration of damaged police facilities and secured substitute facilities.

Main Issues for Review on Establishing Initial Response Structure

- Although police were able to respond quickly in establishing structures following this earthquake, in order to be prepared for instances when disasters occur out of office hours at night or on national holidays a thorough re-check of the methods of establishing structures and other matters for contacting personnel and assembling security headquarters officers and other staff should be conducted.
- Review of operational continuity structures in preparation for disasters, such as securing backup structures, including transfer of disaster security headquarters, and considerations for the expansion of stockpiled emergency food supplies and other items in order to promote swift and accurate police activities even in cases where police buildings have been destroyed or when lifelines have been disrupted.

(2) Organization and Operation of Units

1) Organization of Units

The police in the three affected prefectures took up provisional working structures immediately after the earthquake and responded with the maximum number of available officers. In addition, other prefectural police forces dispatched the IERU as well as other units such as riot police units, Regional Police Bureau riot police units, the Community Police Special Dispatch Unit, and the Mobile Investigation Special Dispatch Unit to undertake such tasks as evacuation guidance/search and rescue for victims, searches for missing persons, autopsies and identification of bodies, securing of emergency traffic routes, victim support, patrols in the affected areas and crackdowns on crime. As of June 4, 2012, the total number of officers was about 956,800, reaching a maximum of about 4,800 officers per day.

2) Unit Operation Support

As the police in the three affected prefectures needed to allocate many officers to the search and rescue of victims and searches for missing persons and other tasks, they were unable to station enough personnel to process arriving units essential to the operation of dispatch units and the procurement of supplies, resulting in a number of problems. Consequently, on March 31, 2011, the NPA established the "NPA Support Office", which, in collaboration with the MPD Support Office, responded to issues concerning the operation of dispatch units. Specifically, regarding the lack of officers processing arriving dispatch units, officers

were dispatched from the MPD Support Office, and with regard to the accommodation for the dispatch units, the NPA Support Office conducted such tasks as directly securing private sector accommodation.

Main Issues for Review on the Dispatch of Units

- In response to this earthquake, the IERU was first dispatched to undertake search and rescue, and other tasks and as the needs of the affected prefectures subsequently became clearer, regular units were dispatched in succession in response to those needs. These regular units, unlike the IERU, have practically no self-supporting ability so unit operation will be reviewed from the perspective of supply and transport of food supplies and other items as well as the securing of accommodation.
- With regards to regular units, as there were some cases where there were difficulties in securing officers due to prolonged periods of dispatch and units being dispatched multiple times, a structure that prepares for prolonged and diverse unit dispatch will be constructed.

3) Increasing the Number of Police Officers in the Three Affected Prefectures

In order to adequately cope with the changing circumstances of public safety and the increase in policing tasks in the process of recovery and reconstruction following the earthquake, it was determined that the number of police officers in the three affected prefectures would be increased by a total of 750 officers, and as there was a need for the immediate placement of fully capable officers in the affected areas, police officers with case processing ability who were already serving in regional, traffic and crime investigations, and other fields were selected and specially assigned to police in the three affected prefectures on February 1, 2012.

The increased police officers were mainly assigned to activities such as patrolling in the vicinity of temporary housing, traffic controlling at junctions where traffic lights were inoperative, and crackdowns on opportunist crimes.

[The voice of a dispatched unit officer] Aiming to conduct activities that deliver a smile and peace of mind

Midori Kato, Senior Police Officer, Special Patrol, Community Police Affairs Division, Shiogama

Police Station, Miyagi Prefecture (Assigned from the Aichi Prefectural Police)

I felt the desire to help the affected areas and do something for the victims, so I came to Miyagi prefecture for the first time in July 2011 to engage in volunteer work. The scene of devastation that greeted me was heartbreaking and I was lost for words. I was experiencing a strong feeling that I wanted to do more for the victims, when a recruitment call for a special assignment to the affected areas was posted, so, without hesitation, I submitted a request for this assignment.



At present, the activities I am engaged in focus on “Fureai” (contact) activities, getting to understand the needs of victims, searching for missing persons and patrolling the affected areas.

I continue activities everyday strongly hoping to deliver a smile or a sense of security to those who are still living with uncertainty. The smiles of the people living in the affected areas motivate me to continue my work.

Section 2: Restructuring the Disaster-related Crisis Management System

1 Review of Disaster Countermeasures based on Responses to the Great East Japan Earthquake

(1) Establishment of the Examination Committee to Disaster

The Examination Committee to Disaster, headed by the Deputy Commissioner General of the NPA, was established in November 2011, in order to conduct a wide-ranging review of disaster countermeasures of the police, based on the inadequacies and lessons learnt from the earthquake, various government policies, and other matters. The committee is currently engaged in a cross-sectional review, undertaking activities such as the compilation of priority review items for the restructuring of the crisis management system. In

addition, the Examination Committee to Disaster headed by Chiefs of Prefectural Police Headquarters and other leading members have been established in all prefectural police and other organizations. They are currently conducting comprehensive and focused reviews.

(2) Disaster Management Operation Plan Revision

Based on the December 2011 revision of the government's Basic Disaster Management Plan, the National Public Safety Commission and the NPA revised the "National Public Safety Commission/NPA Disaster Prevention Business Operation Plan". With this revision, tsunami disaster countermeasures, which were previously a part of the earthquake disaster countermeasures, are now handled separately. Items that should be specially noted as tsunami disaster countermeasures, such as danger spots in regions likely to be flooded by tsunamis, establishing an understanding of the status of persons requiring assistance during disasters, evacuation guidance that takes issues such as estimated tsunami landfall times as well as other matters into consideration were provided. As a result, the measures that police should take regarding advance countermeasures in preparation for disasters and measures when disasters occur are specifically provided in order to promote the disaster countermeasures of the police.

2 Expansion of Wide-Area Unit Operation

(1) Newly Established Police Disaster Dispatch Units

Traditionally, the police have organized and operated units under the assumption that they would be needed for disaster emergency measures such as search and rescue. However, this earthquake required prolonged dispatch of large-scale units in order to respond to tsunami, nuclear disasters and other disasters. Based on this experience, readiness units that are immediately dispatched from across Japan to the affected areas when a large-scale disaster occurs have been expanded as well as regular units that can be dispatched for prolonged disaster response have been newly established in order to construct a wide-ranging response structure regardless of the type or scale of the disaster, and Police Disaster Dispatch Units comprised of these two units have

been newly established.

(2) Organization/Operation of Police Disaster Dispatch Units

1) Readiness Units

In addition to increasing the number of officers for the IERU (Autopsy and Identification Units) whose system showed a need for enhancement from the earthquake, Emergency Disaster Security Units that would engage in a wide-range of tasks responding to requests by affected prefectural police in order to secure the ability to respond flexibly to each individual situation, will be newly established. To this end, a Readiness Unit comprised of a maximum of 10,000 officers will be organized. Readiness units will be dispatched over an approximate two week period commencing immediately after a disaster occurs, and will undertake search and rescue of victims, secure emergency traffic routes, conduct autopsies and body identification among other tasks over a short activity period from three days up to one week. In principle, readiness units will undertake activities such as the arrangement of accommodation and the procurement of supplies without the assistance of the police in the affected areas.



2) Regular Units

Regular units will be institutionalized to operate under the premise of long-term dispatch to cover operations in every field such as community safety, autopsy/identification, traffic, security, etc. mainly to supplement and restore the functions of police in affected areas after a given period of time has passed since the occurrence of a disaster.

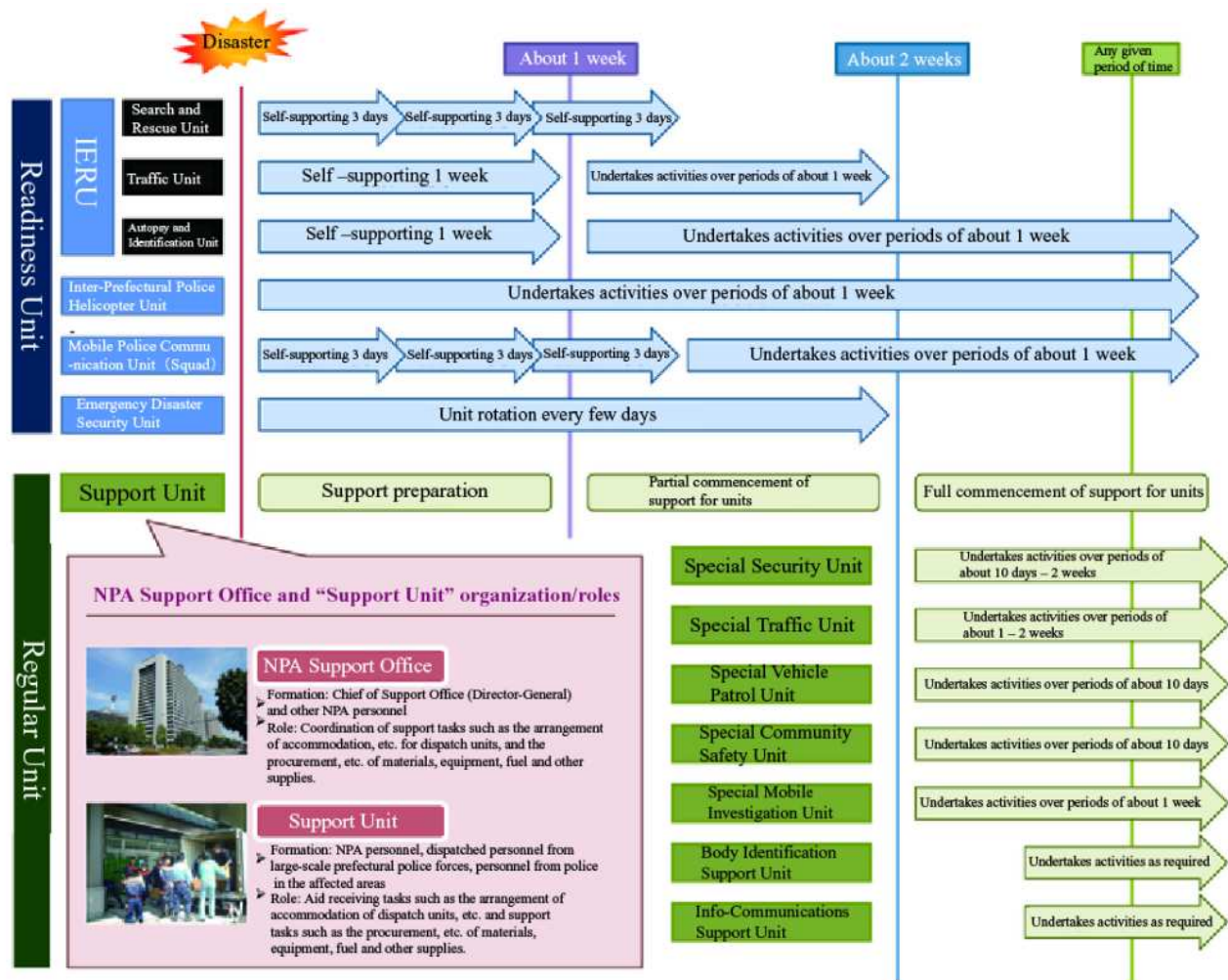
Regular units will generally undertake operations such as searches for missing persons, guard/patrol, traffic control/restriction, counseling, and initial investigations over activity periods of more than one week, and implement long-term wide-ranging activities based on requests from the affected areas.

3) NPA Support Office and Support Units

With this earthquake, it became clear that police in an affected area will lack the ability to process arriving units. For this reason, along with the establishment of the NPA Support Office, which will undertake the coordination of tasks such as the arrangement of accommodation for dispatch units, the procurement of items such as materials, equipment, and fuel immediately after a large-scale disaster occurs, support units will be formed from NPA personnel, dispatched personnel from large-scale prefectural police and personnel from the police in the affected areas to undertake the actual operations. The NPA Support Office and support units will engage in the processing of arriving regular units, and will aim to commence full support activities for units within about two weeks after a disaster occurs.



Operation of Police Disaster Dispatch Units



3 Enhancement of Tsunami Disaster Measures and Other Measures

(1) Approach to the Enhancement of Tsunami Disaster Countermeasures

In light of this earthquake, the prefectural police and other organizations are implementing disaster security training, actively participating in the approaches taken by related agencies such as local authorities, implementing activities to raise disaster prevention awareness among citizens such as local residents and concluding agreements and other documents related to disaster countermeasures.

1) Implementation of Disaster Security Training

Police are implementing various training programs related to disaster response such as initial response training, and search and rescue

training in order to heighten proficiency, and are also working to further increase disaster response capabilities through reviews of identified issues.

Case: Tochigi Prefectural Police conducted joint action disaster training with the Self-Defense Forces in November 2011. For this training exercise, the scenario was a large-scale earthquake with subsequent partial isolation of areas. Information sharing, role allocation during joint action and practical coordination methods were checked, and the search and rescue structures in the event of a disaster were also checked.



Joint training with the SDF

2) Implementation of Joint Training with Local Authorities and other Organizations.

Through the implementation of joint training with local residents and related agencies such as local authorities, police have widely disseminated knowledge of evacuation centers and evacuation routes. The police are also studying evacuation methods for persons requiring assistance during disasters and are verifying initial measures to be taken by the police as well as practical methods of coordination with related agencies to enhance disaster countermeasures.

Case: In November 2011, Hokkaido Prefectural Police implemented an evacuation drill on the assumption that a large-scale earthquake had occurred with the epicentre off the coast of Urakawa. In this exercise which involved 360 participants from 19 agencies, the transmission of information by related agencies and the transportation methods for persons requiring assistance during the disasters were verified through exercises such as the evacuation of residents and personnel from a care facility for the elderly, who were boarded onto buses and escorted to high ground by police patrol cars.



Evacuation guidance training for residents at a care facility for the elderly

3) Thorough Dissemination of Knowledge regarding Measures in the Event of a Tsunami

In order to ensure the thorough dissemination of knowledge regarding measures and other tasks when tsunamis occur, police are undertaking a variety of activities such as visiting individual homes along coastal areas and producing easy-to-understand educational movies.

Case: Shizuoka Prefectural Police made an educational movie regarding prompt tsunami evacuation, and are showing this movie during local meetings and disaster prevention training sessions and other events. This educational movie, focusing on a woman and her mother-in-law, uses dramatic representation to show the process of their evacuation to a tsunami evacuation building after an earthquake occurs. The movie provides simple explanations on points related to self-evacuation such as maintaining an understanding of numerous evacuation sites and evacuation routes, keeping lighting equipment and portable radios readily available, and immediately evacuating on foot.



Educational movie made by Shizuoka Prefectural Police

4) Enhancing Coordination with Local Authorities and other Organizations

As a constituent member of conferences held by local authorities, and other organizations, police are ensuring close coordination by actively participating in reviews related to the estimation of potential tsunami flooding areas and local disaster prevention plan revision, etc. and by promoting information sharing. In addition, police are enhancing countermeasures by clearly defining mutual role distribution and methods of practical coordination through the conclusion of

agreements with local authorities, businesses, and other bodies regarding matters such as the procurement of supplies, facility usage, and communication of information to residents during disasters.

Case: Kanagawa Prefectural Police participated in the tsunami countermeasure promotion conference held by Kanagawa Prefecture and are advancing reviews on matters such as the designation of evacuation buildings and unification of tsunami warning communication methods. In addition, in August 2011, in an effort to enhance tsunami countermeasures, the 26 police stations with coastal or riverside jurisdictions created an independent tsunami hazard map in coordination with municipalities as a provisional measure until the map of estimated tsunami flooding areas currently under review by the same conference, also in coordination with municipalities, is completed.



Hazard map created by the Kamakura Police Station, Kanagawa prefecture.

Case: In December 2011, the Kurashiki Police Station in Okayama Prefecture concluded an agreement on the broadcasting of bulletins in times of disaster with a local FM radio station engaged in promoting the use of emergency FM radio announcements. If a large-scale disaster occurs in the vicinity of Kurashiki City, the police will send information on the actual state of damages as well as situations on traffic restrictions and evacuation guidance to the FM station, which will interrupt scheduled programs to broadcast this information in emergency announcements in order to provide residents with prompt information.



Conclusion of an agreement with a local FM radio station

(2) Approaches in Preparation for Autopsies and Body Identification

1) Enhancement of Cooperation with Local Authorities, Medical Associations, and other Organizations

Police aim to secure autopsy/morgue facilities by working in coordination with local authorities to designate multiple facilities in each municipality as autopsy/morgue facilities in times of disaster, to enable such tasks as autopsies and body identification to be implemented promptly immediately after a disaster occurs. In addition, police are striving to enhance mutual coordination with medical, dental, and other associations in each prefecture by holding liaison conferences to conduct matters such as necessary information sharing as well as implementing joint training in view of estimated victim numbers.

Case: In September 2011, Kumamoto Prefectural Police held a practical joint drill covering the process from transporting bodies to conducting autopsies and identification with 43 agencies and organizations, including the Kumamoto Police Medical Association and the Kumamoto Police Dental Association to enable prompt and accurate activities through close coordination with related agencies in the event of a large-scale disaster with high numbers of fatalities.



Joint training with doctors and dentists
(bodies are simulated)

2) Gathering and Securing Materials for Body Identification

In order to accurately gather materials to help in body identification, such as fingerprints, palmprints, DNA profiles, as well as other materials such as dental records in times of disaster, the police are working to draw up lists of materials that should be gathered and study methods of effectively disseminating information regarding the dates and locations of material to be collected.

4 Reinforcing Nuclear Disaster Countermeasures

(1) Structural Preparations

In April 2012, the position for Special Assistant for Special Security Operations was newly established in the Security Division of the NPA Security Bureau as structural preparation for fundamental reviews of various plans in view of responses and other actions to the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident and to enhance coordination with related agencies. In addition, prefectural police are also implementing structural preparations, with organizational reforms such as setting up support offices and increasing the numbers of personnel.

(2) Preparation of Materials and Equipment

The police are gradually preparing materials and equipment that proved effective in the response to the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. Specifically, materials and equipment such as individual exposure dosimeters that measure integrating dose, radioactive dust protection suits that protect the body from dust

that has been exposed to radiation, and survey meters that detect radiation dose rate are being prepared.



(3) Reviews and Training on the Assumption of Nuclear Disasters

In order to respond to nuclear disasters, it is necessary to have a working understanding of evacuation guidance, facilities that require crime prevention measures, locations that require checkpoints and traffic restrictions, and sites where dispatch units will be operating among other matters. In addition, as evacuation guidance in the event of a nuclear disaster involves the en masse transportation of many persons requiring assistance over a long distance, it is essential to conduct reviews with related parties such as facility managers and local authorities concerning implementation structure as well as the number of persons requiring assistance, their locations, contact methods, transportation methods, destinations and other information. Police are endeavoring to improve disaster response capabilities by implementing practical and wide-ranging drills, based on nuclear disaster scenarios, in conjunction with local residents and related agencies such as local authorities.

Case: In November 2011, the Kyushu Regional Police Bureau, the Saga Prefectural Police and the Nagasaki Prefectural Police participated in nuclear disaster prevention drill involving 32,900 people on the assumption of a nuclear disaster occurring at the Kyushu Electric Power Company's Genkai Nuclear Power Plant. This exercise, involving the evacuation of 1,200 residents within a 20km radius of Genkai Nuclear

Power Plant, was the first time a wide-area evacuation exercise had been conducted, and the police implemented drills for the evacuation guidance of residents in the remote islands, traffic restrictions, information gathering using the prefectural police helicopters, and the transmission of images to the crisis management center, etc.



Images transmitted from a prefectural police helicopter

Case: In October 2011, the Kyoto Prefectural Police conducted a joint drill with the Fire Department, the Self-Defense Forces, the Japan Coast Guard and the local authorities for a scenario involving the occurrence of a compound disaster (earthquake, tsunami, nuclear power). The exercise involved on-map and on-the-ground drills related to evacuation guidance for residents and practical approaches to conducting search and rescue of victims. On the assumption that a tsunami warning was issued with the occurrence of a major earthquake and there was a dispersal of radioactive material from a nuclear power plant, the participating parties checked practical methods of mutual cooperation. It also conducted a drill for the rescue and transportation of persons injured in the earthquake on the assumption that they were left behind in areas where evacuation orders had been issued.



Reviewing on-map training

5 Traffic Restrictions in the Event of a Large-Scale Disaster

(1) Tokyo Metropolitan Area Epicentral Earthquake (Northern Tokyo Bay Earthquake) and Expected Traffic Restrictions

In March 2012, the NPA together with related prefectural police, prepared a draft on a wide-area traffic restriction plan that would enable the prompt dispatch of police as well as other units, and the transportation of supplies to affected areas after the occurrence of an epicentral earthquake in the Tokyo metropolitan area. According to the draft, vehicles coming into the inner city areas would be prohibited immediately after the earthquake, ordinary vehicles would be removed from routes expected to be designated as emergency traffic routes, and routes would be designated as emergency traffic routes after road safety was confirmed.

1) Routes expected to be designated as Emergency Traffic Routes

Routes were chosen from expressways, alternative routes which were used in case expressways became impassable or other routes subject to them being “wide main roads”.

2) Traffic Check-points

On routes expected to be designated emergency traffic routes, locations where non-emergency

Routes scheduled to be designated emergency traffic routes based on first draft wide-area traffic restriction plans (Overall)



Map Use confirmed © Shobunsha

Note: Regarding emergency traffic routes that will be designated in the event of an actual disaster, changes will be made depending on the scale of the disaster and conditions.

traffic vehicles need to be blocked were selected.

(2) Formulating Practical Guidelines for the Implementation of Traffic Restrictions of Large-Scale Disasters

Based on the responses to this earthquake, the police have drafted “Practical Guidelines for the Implementation of Traffic Restrictions of Large-Scale Disasters”.

1) Basic Idea of Traffic Restriction

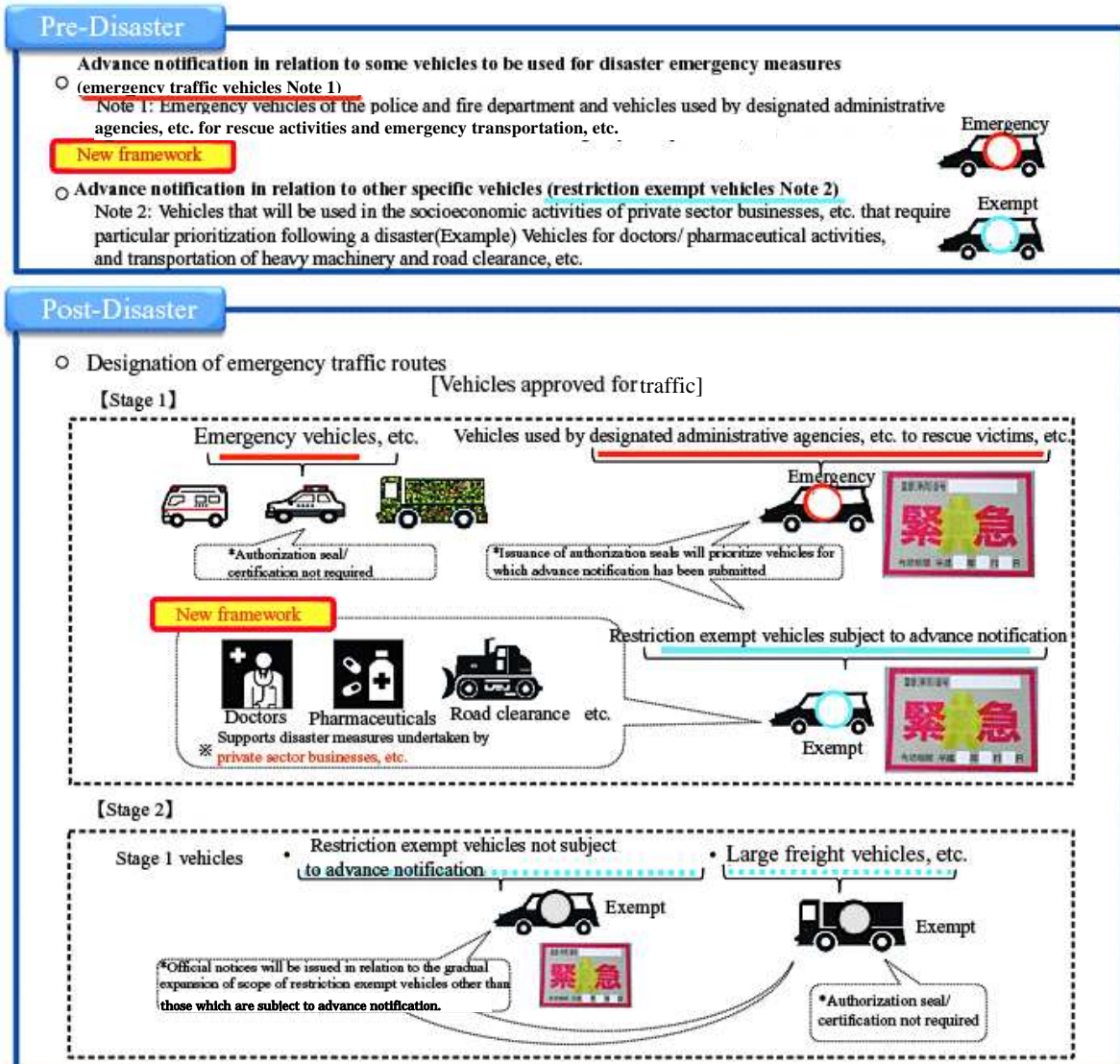
- Prioritization of transportation of personnel and supplies needed for matters such as life saving, prevention of further expansion of disasters, government/local/infrastructure-related, and transportation of injured persons immediately after the occurrence of a large-scale disaster (Stage 1)
- The scope of restrictions on emergency traffic routes will be gradually reduced in accordance with the traffic capacity of the road (status of restoration) and traffic volume and other factors.

- The scope of vehicles that will be allowed passage will also be gradually expanded in view of traffic conditions and other factors. and in consideration of priority (Stage 2)

2) Handling of Civilian Vehicles that are Allowed Passage

- With regards to vehicles of private sector businesses other than emergency traffic vehicles that will be allowed passage, newly included vehicles are shown based on examples taken up with this earthquake.
- Among these vehicles, advance notification similar to those for emergency traffic vehicles will be introduced for medical care, heavy machinery and road clearance vehicles.

Future traffic restrictions in the event of a large-scale disaster



6 Ensuring Operation Sustainability

(1) Approaches taken by the NPA

The central functions of politics, public administration and economy are gathered in the Tokyo metropolitan area, where the density of population and buildings are high. Consequently, extensive damage is envisioned in the event of an epicentral earthquake.

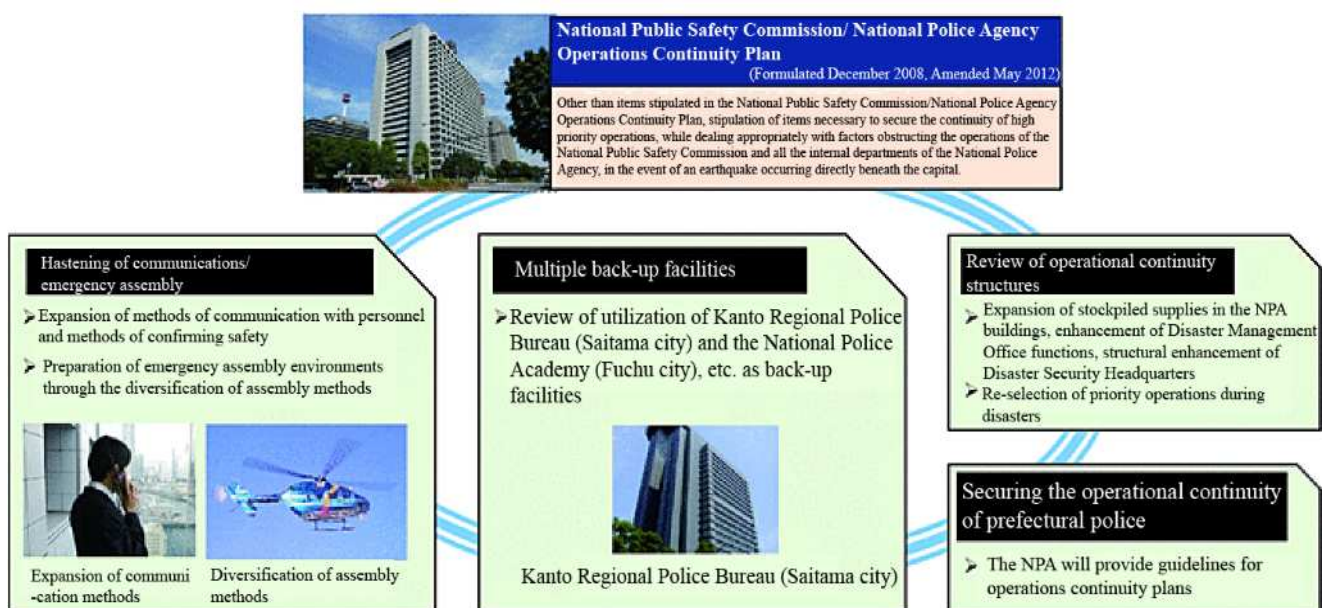
In view of this situation, the NPA revised the “National Public Safety Commission/National Police Agency Business Continuity Plan” in May 2012, and is reviewing business continuity structures by speeding up information transmission and emergency meetings when disasters occur, the re-selection of priority operations under emergency conditions, and the expansion of stockpiled supplies and other measures and is pushing forward with approaches related to establishing multiple back-up sites when the NPA building function is lost.

(2) Approaches taken by the Prefectural Police

In order to promptly conduct operations such as evacuation guidance for victims, search and rescue activities, searches for missing persons, autopsies and body identification, securing emergency traffic routes, providing victim support, patrolling affected areas, and cracking down on crimes. the prefectural police are promoting approaches to secure business continuity through the formulation of business continuity plans and preparation of back-up sites in coordination with related agencies.

Case: In November 2011, the Kanagawa prefectural police conducted major-earthquake initial response drills on the assumption of a large-scale earthquake with extensive damage across the entire Kanagawa prefecture. In this exercise, as well as implementing assembly drills for all personnel, designated personnel were assembled at the “Kanagawa Prefecture Police Training Center”, the back-up facility in the event of damage to the prefectural police headquarters, while at the same time, personnel from the prefectural police headquarters were sent to the back-up facility to undertake training to have the facility up and running.

NPA Approach to Securing Operational Continuity





Alternative facility set-up training

【The voice of police in the affected areas】

○ Responding to trust

Inspector, Takahito Kimura, Community Division, Taro Residential Police Box, Miyako Police Station, Iwate Prefecture.

“I feel safe when I see you in your uniform”

These are the words that many people say to me when I do my rounds visiting people in their temporary housing or homes.

I was assigned to the Taro residential police box in June last year, after the Great East Japan Earthquake. Even though the Taro district was protected by a huge “X” shaped coastal levee 10m high and 2.5km long, the damage caused by the tsunami and fire was catastrophic, and even the residential police box was swept away.



The handover process when I first arrived consisted of just one patrol car and three registry books. The center for police activities was one room in the town offices, and I can recall bracing myself while thinking, “There’s a ton of work that needs to be done”.

A year has passed since then, and I am fully awakened to the “importance of having people place their trust in the police”.

Residents are still feeling anxious due to additional disasters and crimes targeting the affected areas, and they speak to me about how they are feeling. The mission of the police is to erase this anxiety, and if, by going on my rounds and patrols and keeping in close contact with them, I can provide some feeling of “safety” to the residents, nothing could make me happier.

At present, with the strong support provided by specially assigned officers from police forces across the nation, this police station is operating night and day to protect the residents’ safety and security.

As one of these officers, I am prepared to do my best.

○ The strength of will of a police officer holding ground

Sergeant, Yoshimune Kawamura, Community Division, Kandori Residential Police Box, Kahoku Police Station, Miyagi prefecture.

From the time the Great East Japan Earthquake first occurred, my assignment was to recover bodies from the Okawa district, where many elementary school children fell victim, and transport them to the autopsy facility. Upon arrival at the site, I saw a blue sheet spread out on the pavement by the side of the road, and there were about a dozen bodies lying on it.

Separating the crying family members from the bodies so that they could be transported to the autopsy facility was a truly hard task, and with elementary school age children of my own, I could not help but identify with the bereaved family members. It was heart-breaking, and I could not stop my own tears. As this difficult work continued, I became demoralized and wanted to get away from this assignment of recovering and transporting bodies.



However, there was one young police officer who resolutely continued searching this disaster site. His wife, his son (2 years and 7 months old) and his daughter (7 months old) were all missing in this disaster site. He was resolutely shifting rubble that didn’t seem movable with normal human strength. Watching him continuing his silent search, I realised I could not abandon this site. When I thought about how he was feeling, and how the other bereaved families were feeling, even when I was fully engaged in the work, my tears did not stop.

Police officers were themselves victims in the affected areas, and there are times when you just want to turn your eyes away from the harrowing scenes. Even so, I kept my thoughts to myself, burying them in my heart, and held ground in this investigation site with the strength of will befitting a police officer.

- Constructing the body identification system

Azuma Kazuhiro, Chief of Unit, Criminal Investigation Laboratory, Criminal Investigation Department, Fukushima Prefectural Police Headquarters

As technical personnel, I am usually engaged in the identification of a criminal's footprints and other matters. However, immediately after the earthquake, I provided logistical support for police officers engaged in autopsies and other related tasks at the disaster security headquarters.



While there, I saw a lot of information on the many recovered bodies, but due to the confusion caused by the earthquake, not only was this information not in order, information such as clothing, dental profiles, DNA profiles, etc. was subdivided and managed by different sections even though they pertained to the same body, which made it very difficult to conduct body identification efficiently. The more time passes, the more bodies will deteriorate and I strongly felt the need to “return them to their families as soon as possible”.

Consequently, I constructed a system that would enable the centralized management of information on bodies found within the prefecture, such as physical features, clothing, and DNA profiles. On top of this, I compiled information received from families, etc. to enable the multifaceted confirmation of information on bodies by cross-referencing this information. Even after the system started to operate, I continued to mull over the question, “How can bodies be identified quickly and accurately?” and after over six months of repeated modification, not only has body identification gradually become more efficient, the accuracy has also improved dramatically.

This system is the result of the cooperation provided by the police nationwide that were involved in autopsy activities, the gathering of information on missing persons and other tasks. I hope to continue to do my utmost until the day when the last person is returned to their family.

Topic I: Approach to Enhancing Investigation Methods and Interrogation

In recent years, police interrogation techniques have been subjected to severe scrutiny due to continued cases resulting in acquittals. Therefore, a variety of approaches to enhancing investigation methods and interrogation have been undertaken to secure the nation's trust in investigations.

The police are undertaking studies/research and implementing policies to enhance investigation methods and interrogation, as these are both closely linked to public safety. In addition, in order to aid substantiation through objective evidence, police are pressing forward with the use of scientific techniques in investigations as part of the investigation methods enhancement program.

(1) Study Group for Enhancing Investigation Methods and Interrogation

1) Reviews undertaken by the Study Group

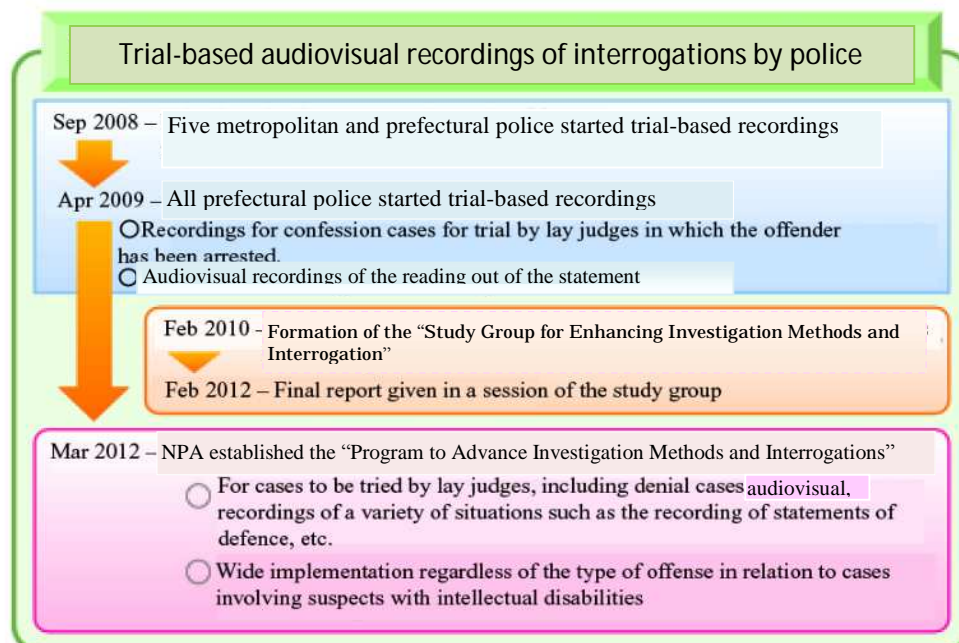
The "Study Group for Enhancing Investigation Methods and Interrogation" (hereinafter "the study group"), chaired by the chairman of the National Public Safety Commission and comprised of experts, was formed for the purpose of conducting reviews from a wide-ranging perspective over a two-year term in order to ensure the transparency of interrogation without compromising public safety levels.



The study group in session

The study group was convened 23 times from February 2010 to February 2012, to conduct reviews in relation to increasing the transparency of interrogation and enhancing investigation methods in view of the results of studies and research into the stance taken towards investigations and relevant matters in other countries.

A mid-term report, compiled in April 2011, revealed that while countries already implementing transparent interrogation were using a variety of investigation methods not yet in use in Japan, interrogations in Japan, in comparison to other countries, had greater significance and played a greater role in clarifying the truth of cases. The final report compiled in February 2012, stated that the scope of trial-based audiovisual recordings of interrogations should be expanded, and that investigation methods that are highly feasible should be examined promptly toward their adoption and be realized if the methods are considered to be highly effective and their introduction is considered to be appropriate even considering the degree of infringement of human rights.



Trial-based audiovisual recordings of interrogations by police

2) Approach taken by Police

Based on the study group's final report, the NPA established the "Program to Advance Investigation Methods and Interrogations" in March 2012 and have been promoting the following three mainstay policies.

i) Expanding of Trial-Based Audiovisual Recordings of Interrogations

In order to look into policies that are effective and efficient for proving the voluntary nature of confessions provided for trials by lay judges, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and other prefectural police started trial-based audiovisual recordings of interrogations in September 2008, and all prefectural police had been implementing trial-based recordings since April 2009. In April 2012, the NPA expanded the scope of trial-based audiovisual recordings of interrogations to include all cases subject to lay-judge ruling, not only cases involving confessions but also, when necessary, cases in which suspects deny the charges and recording of the interrogation at various stages. In May 2012, this audiovisual recording was launched on a trial basis, including for cases in which suspects have intellectual disability.

ii) Promoting Interrogation Enhancement and Appropriateness

In order to achieve improvements correspond to the times regarding how investigative techniques should be applied in order to properly and effectively obtain a statement that represents the truth through interrogation and how these techniques should be passed on, as well as to increase overall propriety in investigations through accurate investigation supervision and other actions, police are promoting the enhancement and appropriateness of interrogations

iii) Promoting Investigation Methods

To break away from excessive dependence on interrogations and records of statements, and to respond accurately to crimes that are ever more advanced and complex due to developments in scientific techniques and other factors, and to enable accurate proof through objective evidence, police are striving for the enhancement of investigation methods such as expansion of the DNA profile database and expansion of wiretapping.



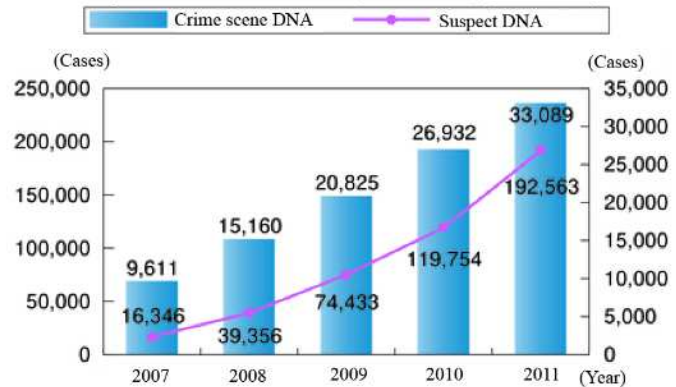
Setting for trial audiovisual recordings of interrogations (representation)

(2) Example of Approach using Scientific Techniques

1) Using DNA profiling, DNA profile databases

From September 2005, the NPA commenced operation of DNA profile database for the registration and comparison of DNA profiles of suspects and DNA profiles gathered from crime scenes. As of the end of December 2011, the number of cases in which suspects were confirmed through the use of the DNA database was 16,456 (12,696 persons).

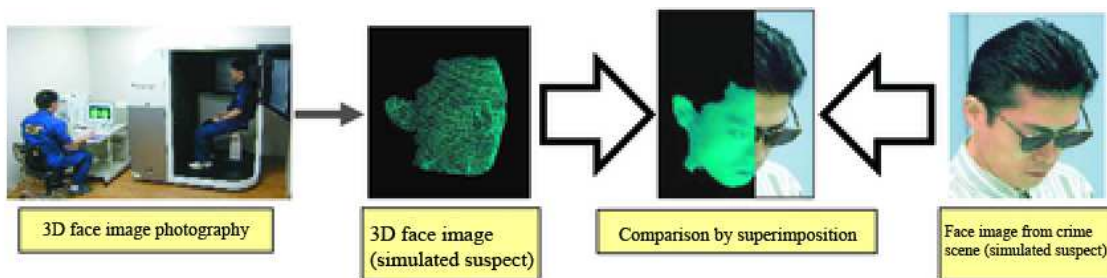
Trends in registered number of suspect DNA profiles, DNA profiles left at crime scenes (accumulated)



2) Security Camera Image Analysis

Police are conducting analyses and identification using images taken by security cameras or other imaging device for use in investigations. The 3D face image identification system is a system that identifies individuals by

comparing these images of faces taken by security cameras to 3D images of a suspect’s face acquired separately. This system coupled with the widespread use of security cameras comprises an effective investigative technique that underlines the suspect’s involvement in a crime.

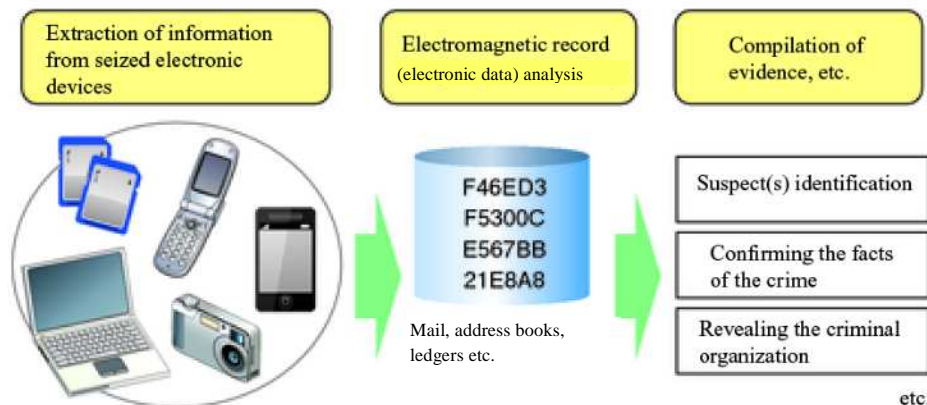


Face image comparison using the 3D face image identification system

3) Enhancing Digital Forensics¹

Electronic devices such as mobile phones and computers have become widespread among the general public, and are being used in many crimes. Following the amendment of the Penal Code in June 2011, crimes related to electromagnetic records of unauthorized commands (the so called “computer virus crimes”) were newly defined, making the analysis of computer viruses essential and increasing the importance of forensically sound analysis of electromagnetic records in criminal

investigations. In order to respond appropriately to conditions in the rapidly changing field of information and communications, police are cooperating with related agencies to enhance analysis capabilities in relation to electromagnetic records.



Digital forensics

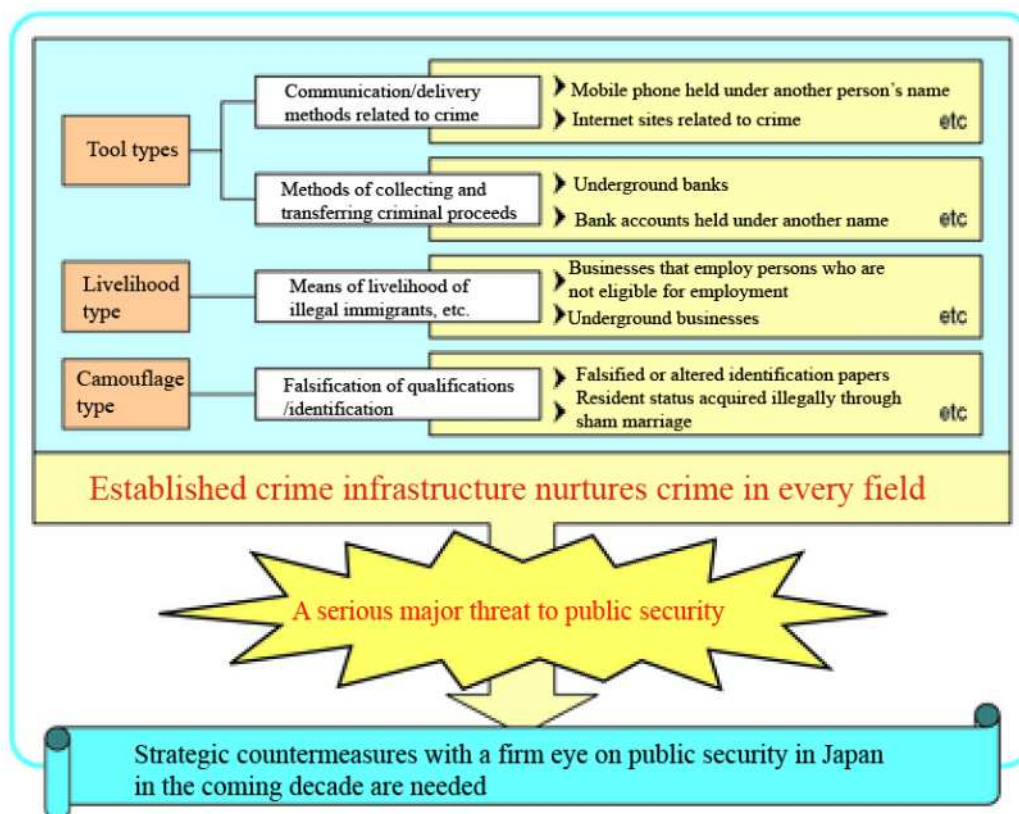
¹: Techniques and procedures used to analyze electromagnetic records to establish the facts of a crime.

Topic II: Promoting Crime Infrastructure Countermeasures

With a firm eye on the future public safety of Japan, police are cooperating with related agencies and organizations, etc. to promote comprehensive countermeasures against crime infrastructure.

The term “Crime infrastructure” refers to the basis upon which crime is nurtured or made easier to commit. There are acts that are crimes in themselves such as sham marriages and sham parental relationships, etc. that are used as a method of fraudulently acquiring resident status for illegal immigrants as well as others entering the country, and acts that are in themselves legal, such as various systems and services, but are

exploited to commit crimes such as fraud. This type of crime infrastructure is steadily being constructed in a variety of criminal fields, and has become a major threat to public safety. Police formulated the “Crime Infrastructure Countermeasures Plan” in March 2011 and are currently applying the full force of the police organization in pressing ahead with these countermeasures.



Status of crime infrastructure

(1) System Construction

On February 7, 2011, the NPA established the “Anti-Crime Globalization/ Anti-Crime Infrastructure Committee”, headed by the Deputy Commissioner General of the NPA, and set up within this committee the “Crime Infrastructure Control Office”, which is engaged in the compilation and analysis of crime infrastructure related information and the provision of guidance to prefectural police forces.

In addition, all prefectural police have set up countermeasures committees headed by the Chiefs of Police and other leading members to undertake the comprehensive promotion of crime infrastructure countermeasures, as well as countermeasures offices to implement crime infrastructure countermeasures across all departments.

Overview of the Crime Infrastructure Countermeasures Plan

3 Challenges

- ▶ Thorough exposure and dismantlement, etc.
In the approach to all crimes, thorough exposure and dismantlement, etc. of the crime infrastructure at the root of the crime
- ▶ Swift countermeasures
Swift implementation of countermeasures before newly emerging crime infrastructure gains strength
- ▶ Response to change
Paying close attention to the emergence of new crime infrastructures within a changing society, constantly identifying the roots of crimes and responding to change

4 Basic Strategies

1 System Construction

Information sharing between all police departments and construction of a mechanism that supports comprehensive cross-departmental promotion of countermeasures

Specific response policy

- (1) System within the NPA
 - i) Establishment of Anti-Crime Globalization/Anti-Crime Infrastructure Committee
 - ii) Establishment of Crime Infrastructure Control Office
- (2) System within prefectural police
 - i) Construction of systems that comprehensively promote crime infrastructure countermeasures
 - ii) Construction of systems that enable cross-departmental implementation of crime infrastructure countermeasures

2 Exposing actual conditions

Using every opportunity to gather information related to crime infrastructure to expose actual conditions

Specific response policy

- (1) Increased information gathering
- (2) Increased information analysis
- (3) Increased information sharing

3 Reinforcing arrests related to crime infrastructure offenses

Reinforcing arrests made in relation to crime infrastructure offenses that are seldom established through reports submitted by victims, by exercising the collective strengths of the police through coordination between all departments

4 Promoting the creation of environments that discourage crime infrastructure

Active encouragement from the police to related administrative agencies, etc. to promote the creation of environments that do not generate crime infrastructure

Specific response policy

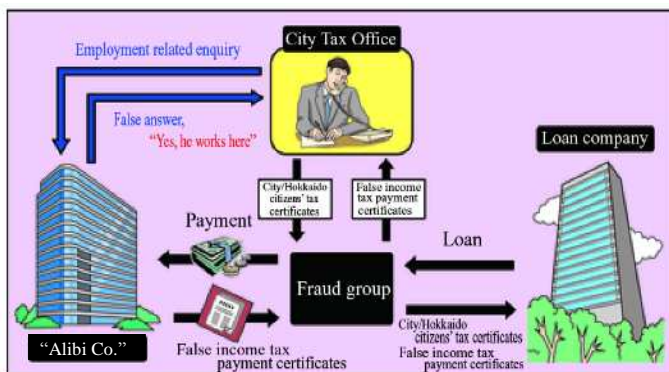
- (1) Cooperation between the NPA and relevant ministries and agencies
 - i) Information sharing
 - ii) Review of polices that will secure the traceability of crimes
 - iii) Preventing the construction of crime infrastructure that abuse all types of application processes and services
- (2) Cooperation between prefectural police and relevant administrative agencies
 - i) Information sharing
 - ii) Preparation of environments that do not tolerate the construction of crime infrastructure
 - iii) Coordinated law-enforcement
 - iv) Elimination of malicious businesses
- (3) Cooperation with businesses
 - i) Preparation of environments that do not tolerate the construction of crime infrastructure
 - ii) Cooperation with Internet related businesses
 - iii) Construction of frameworks enabling prompt referencing
- (4) Cooperation with overseas investigation agencies, etc.
- (5) Activities to gain public support
 - i) Development of a social atmosphere that does not allow construction of crime infrastructure
 - ii) Preparation and clarification of contacts for reporting to the police

(2) Exposing Actual Conditions

As crime infrastructures have been cast over a variety of social sectors, information is gathered and analyzed through all police activities, and then passed on to countermeasures in law-enforcement and others.

In addition, changes in social conditions can result in the emergence of new crime infrastructure, and existing systems can be misused as crime infrastructure. Consequently, the police are working on the strategic exposure of actual conditions while keeping these possibilities in mind.

Case: The President of an “Alibi Company” (32 years old) and associates sold false income tax payment certificates to a fraud group, and this group used these certificates to swindle about 56 million yen in home loan funds. In December 2009, when a city tax officer phoned this company to enquire as to whether a member of this group was working for them, in order to conceal the fact that the income tax payment certificates sold by the company were false, the company gave a false response stating that the individual did work for them although the individual actually did not. Consequently, in September 2011, the president of this company was charged with a violation of the Local Tax Act (giving a false answer) and arrested (Hokkaido).



(3) Crime Infrastructure Offense Arrests

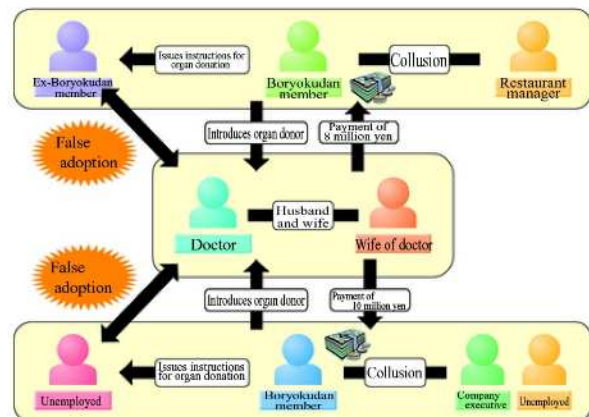
In order to dismantle crime infrastructure the police are pressing ahead with arrests for crime infrastructure offenses² and crime infrastructure usage offenses³ in accordance with the Crime Infrastructure Countermeasures Plan.

² : Crimes that assist crime infrastructure construction

³ : Crimes that used crime infrastructure in their execution, preparation or in subsequent actions

During 2011, cases were cleared in a variety of crime infrastructure offenses such as violation of the Act on Organ Transplantation involving false child adoption, mobile phone procurement using falsified alien registration cards, and underground bank operations by Chinese and other nationals (violation of the Banking Act).

Case: Up until July 2011, a Boryokudan (organized crime group) member (50 years old) was arrested with nine others, including a doctor, on the charge of untrue entry in the original of an officially authenticated electromagnetic record and use thereof, in relation to an adoption to create a false parent-child relationship for the purpose of a live-donor kidney transplant that is in principle only approved between members of the same family. Furthermore, since a transfer of cash funds was thought to have been made as payment for providing the kidney to be used in the transplant, arrests were also made under charges of violation of the Act on Organ Transplantation (MPD).



(4) Creating Environments that Discourage Crime Infrastructure

In order to prevent various systems and services, etc. from being exploited as crime infrastructure, and to resolve those that are already being exploited, police have put up posters, etc. drawing the attention of the wider public to promote understanding towards crime infrastructure countermeasures.

In addition, beginning with financial institutions and mobile phone businesses, police are promoting information sharing regarding crime infrastructure between the related agencies and organizations, etc. that have jurisdiction over or provide the various systems and services, and

with their understanding and support, are making efforts to reinforce cooperation with the related agencies and organizations.



Crime infrastructure countermeasure poster

Topic III: Working towards the Realization of Orderly Bicycle Traffic

When riding a bicycle, let's bear in mind that the bicycle is a vehicle and observe the rules. Also, drivers of motor vehicles and pedestrians should also be aware of bicycle rules, so that we can all be considerate towards each other and focus on safety.

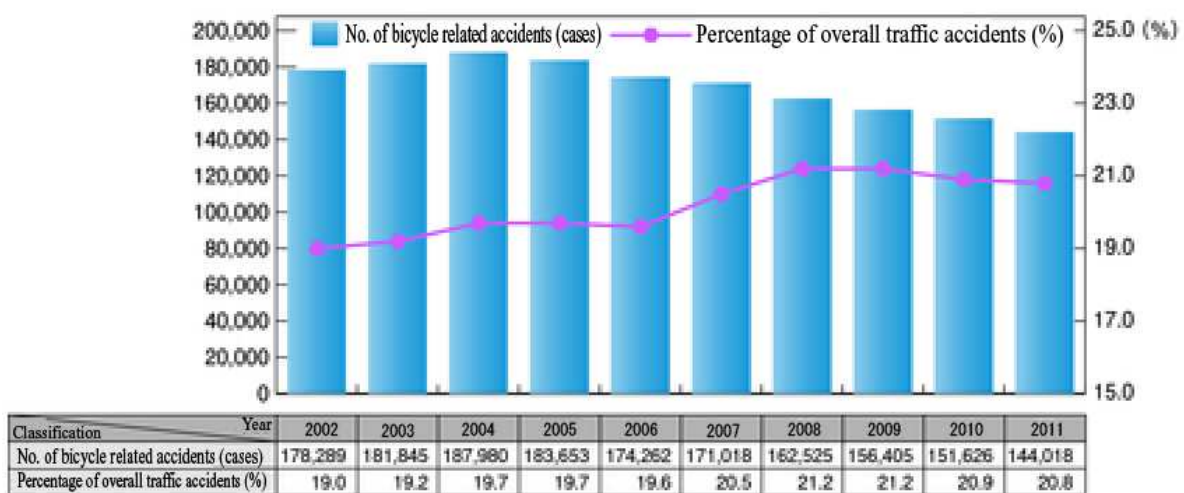
Bicycles are used by a wide range of people from young to old, and more recently, with the disruption to traffic and other matters caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake, bicycles have come under the spotlight as a means of getting to and from work as well as other purposes. However, on another note, accidents involving bicycles account for over 20% of total traffic accidents, and there is an endless stream of criticism from the public regarding the traffic rule violations and manners of bicycle users, while at the same time, the development of the traffic environment for bicycle users is insufficient.

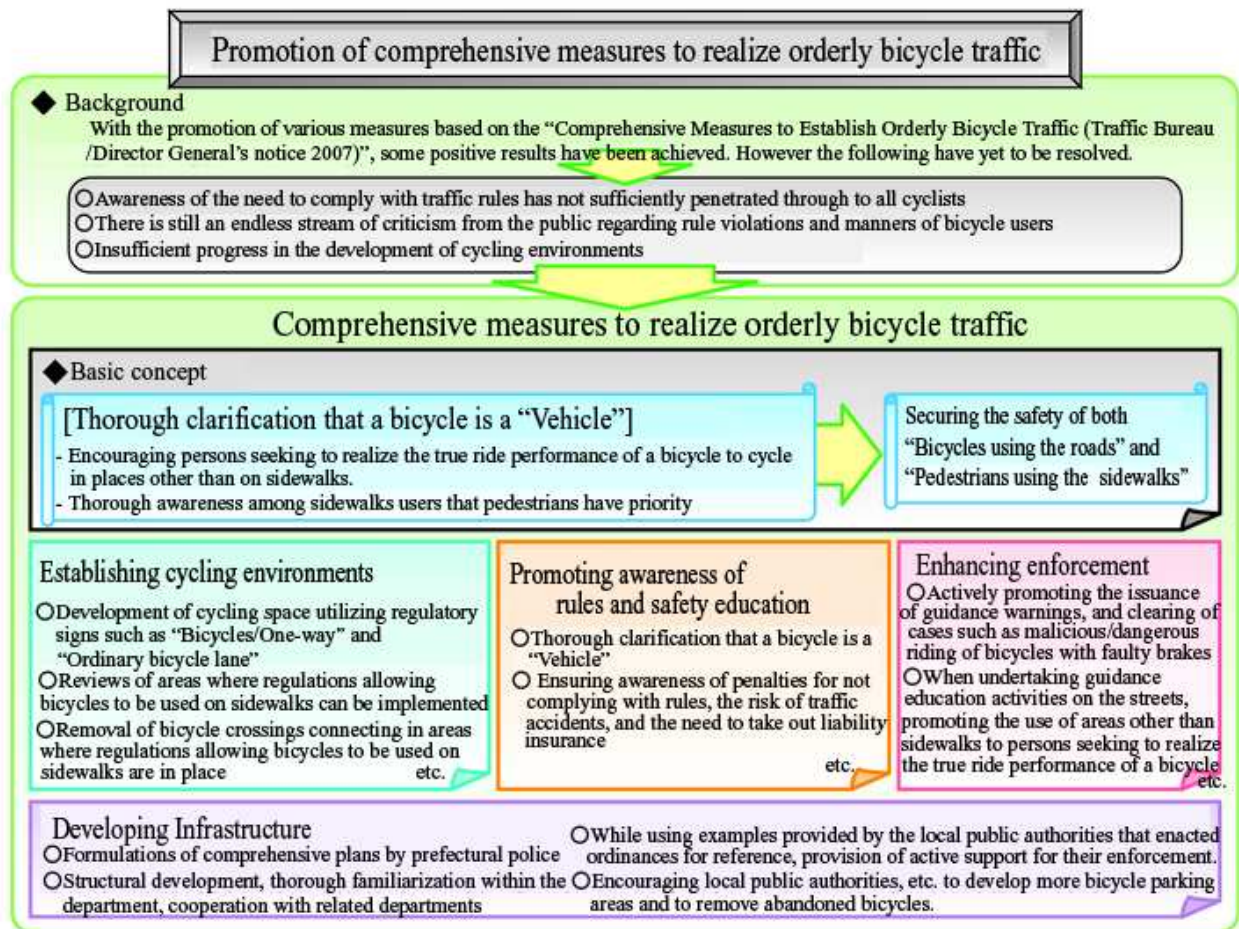
In view of this situation, the NPA issued a notice entitled "Promotion of Comprehensive Measures to Realize Orderly Bicycle Traffic" in October 2011, and are now fully engaged in measures for bicycles in cooperation with related agencies, organizations, and others.

(1) The Basic Concept of Measures for Bicycles

In view of the revision of the Road Traffic Act in 2007, police have been engaged in a variety of measures aiming to establish orderly bicycle traffic. However, in addition to the continued promotion of measures hitherto, the basic concept of the notice issued this time also places a particular emphasis on raising awareness among all persons who comprise the "traffic society", that bicycles are also vehicles, in a bid to secure the safety of both cyclists and pedestrians.

Trend in the No. of bicycle related accidents and percentage of overall traffic accidents





(2) Measures for the Realization of Orderly Bicycle Traffic

Under the previously mentioned basic concept, police are comprehensively promoting measures such as the establishment of bicycle traffic environments, promoting full awareness of rules and safety education among cyclists, and reinforcing enforcement against cycling related offenses.

1) Establishing Bicycle Traffic Environments

To enable those who comprise the bulk of traffic, pedestrians and cyclists and others, to make their journeys safely and co-exist appropriately, police are striving to secure the safety of cyclists and pedestrians by coordinating with road administrators to develop dedicated cycling spaces (bicycle lanes⁴ and bicycle paths⁵) and by undertaking reviews of areas where traffic regulations that allow “ordinary” bicycles⁶ to be used on footpaths can be implemented.



Example of a bicycle lane
(Yokohama City, Kanagawa)



Example of a bicycle path
(Kagoshima City, Kagoshima)

⁴: Dedicated vehicular lane for bicycles specified under traffic regulations

⁵: Dedicated cycling space separated from pedestrians using curb lines or fencing, etc.

⁶: Bicycles or tricycles that conform in size and structure to specific standards that are not being used to pull other

vehicles.

2) Ensuring Cyclists are Fully Aware of Cycling Rules

In coordination with local public authorities, schools, bicycle related businesses, etc. police are working to ensure full awareness of bicycle traffic rules among a wide range of cyclists such as children, students, the elderly, and housewives using the “Traffic Safety Education Guidelines”, and the “Five Rules of Safe Cycling” and other relevant materials.

Five Rules of Safe Cycling

- 1 For bicycles, roads are the rule, sidewalks are the exception
- 2 Stay on the left hand side of roads
- 3 Give pedestrians right of way on sidewalks and ride slowly on the side nearest the road
- 4 Follow the safety rules
 - Cycling under the influence of alcohol, two persons using a single-seat bicycle, cycling side-by-side is prohibited
 - Use lights at night
 - Comply with traffic lights, stop signs and safety checks
- 5 Children should wear helmets

3) Promoting bicycle safety education

Through coordination with schools and other institutions, the police are promoting bicycle safety education for children and students, endeavouring to provide enriched educational content including accident re-enactment with stuntmen and bicycle classes involving participation, hands-on experience, and practice using bicycle simulators. During 2011, about 30,000 bicycle classes were held across Japan for children, students, the elderly, etc. which were attended by about 4.4 million persons. In addition, police are endeavouring to implement education from the perspective of motor vehicle drivers, covering points for consideration in order to secure bicycle safety, etc. by making use of every driver education opportunity, such as courses during license renewal.



Stuntmen re-enacting an accident

4) Enhancing Enforcement against Bicycles

Focusing on priority areas and routes⁷ for bicycle guidance education, police are reinforcing guidance and warning activities against violations such as riding with no lights, two persons on a single seat bicycle, ignoring traffic lights, and failing to stop at stop signs, and also taking strict steps including enforcement of regulations such as the issuance of traffic tickets against persons riding bicycles with faulty brakes (no brakes, etc.) and other malicious or dangerous traffic violations that have resulted in specific damage or injury to other vehicles or pedestrians or that have repeatedly violated the rules and ignored previous guidance and warnings.



Police officers enforcing regulations regarding bicycles with faulty brakes

⁷: In view of the incidence of traffic accidents between cyclists and pedestrians, and complaints and requests from local residents, police are promoting on-street guidance education activities targeting cyclists at 1,860 sites nationwide (as of January 1, 2012).

Topic IV: Dealing with Cyber-attacks

As well as working to clarify the true state of cyber-attack cases, police are also endeavoring to prevent damage due to cyber-attacks.

As the Internet becomes an established part of social infrastructure essential to citizens' lifestyles and socioeconomic activities, incidences of cyber-attack against Japan's administrative agencies and private businesses, etc. are occurring. In particular, threats such as cyber-terrorism attacks that disable the functions of critical systems in key infrastructure and paralyze social functions, and cyber-intelligence activities using information and communications technologies are issues that can affect public safety and national security.

(1) Structure within the Police

Police are promoting comprehensive cyber-attack countermeasures by establishing a cross-departmental structure consisting of personnel from departments such as security, community safety, and info-communications within the NPA and prefectural police/prefectural info-communications departments.

In addition, technological units named "Cyberforce", established in every regional police bureau to provide the technological foundation for cyber-attack countermeasures, are implementing technological support for the prefectural police. Furthermore, the Cyberforce Center, established in the NPA to act as the control tower for the cyberforces nationwide, is operating under a 24-hour system, and is engaged in maintaining a predictive understanding of cyber-terrorism, analyzing and providing gathered information, analyzing malware attached to targeted e-mail, and issuing instructions to cyberforces as well as other activities.



Cyberforce Center

(2) Promoting Cyber-Terrorism Countermeasures

1) Status

To date, Japan has not experienced any damage due to cyber-terrorism such as social disruption caused by a cyber-attack targeting the critical systems of key infrastructure. However, there have been cyber-attacks on websites of government agencies, etc. that have interfered with browsing and other functions.

Case: In September 2011, major chat-sites in China such as "YY Chat" called on people to mount a cyber-attack on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the Manchurian Incident, and in what are considered related cyber-attacks, browsing interference occurred on the National Personnel Authority/Cabinet Office websites and the websites of numerous private organizations were defaced.



Attack tools distributed over the Internet

2) Countermeasures

In order to prevent cyber-terrorism and to deal accurately with incidents when they occur, the police are pressing forward with various efforts such as coordination with key infrastructure businesses.

i) Information Provision through Door-to-Door Visits

Police are visiting every key infrastructure business, etc. separately to provide information on cyber-terrorism threats and information security, and are also requesting that they provide prompt reports to police when an incident occurs.

Cyber-Terrorism and Key Infrastructure

Cyber terrorism

- Electronic attack on critical systems of key infrastructure
- Major impairment of function in critical systems of key infrastructure that is highly likely to have been caused by electronic attack

Key infrastructure

- Infrastructure in the various fields of information and communication, finance, aviation, railways, electricity, gas, government/administrative services (incl. local public authorities), healthcare, water services and logistics

ii) Joint training

Police are working to improve emergency response capability by conducting joint training with key infrastructure businesses, etc. against envisioned incidents.

iii) Cyber Terrorism Countermeasure Council

Cyber Terrorism Countermeasure Councils comprised of the police and key infrastructure businesses, etc. have been established in all prefectures to distribute information from the police, host lectures by private-sector experts, and conduct exchanges of views and information sharing between participating businesses.



Cyber Terrorism Countermeasure Council

November 2011, with police participation in both.

(3) Promotion of Counter Cyber Intelligence

1) Status

The threat of cyber intelligence has increased in recent years, and a number of targeted e-mail attacks against administrative agencies and private sector businesses, etc. occurred during 2011.

Case: In September 2011, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries was subjected to a cyber-attack and about 80 computers in factories, etc. producing state-of-the-art submarines, missiles, and nuclear power plants were found to have been infected with malware enabling information to be stolen from an external location.

Case: Following revelations that computers in the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors were infected with malware enabling information to be stolen from an external location, countermeasures headquarters were set up by the House of Representatives Secretariat in October 2011 and the House of Councillors Secretariat in

2) Countermeasures

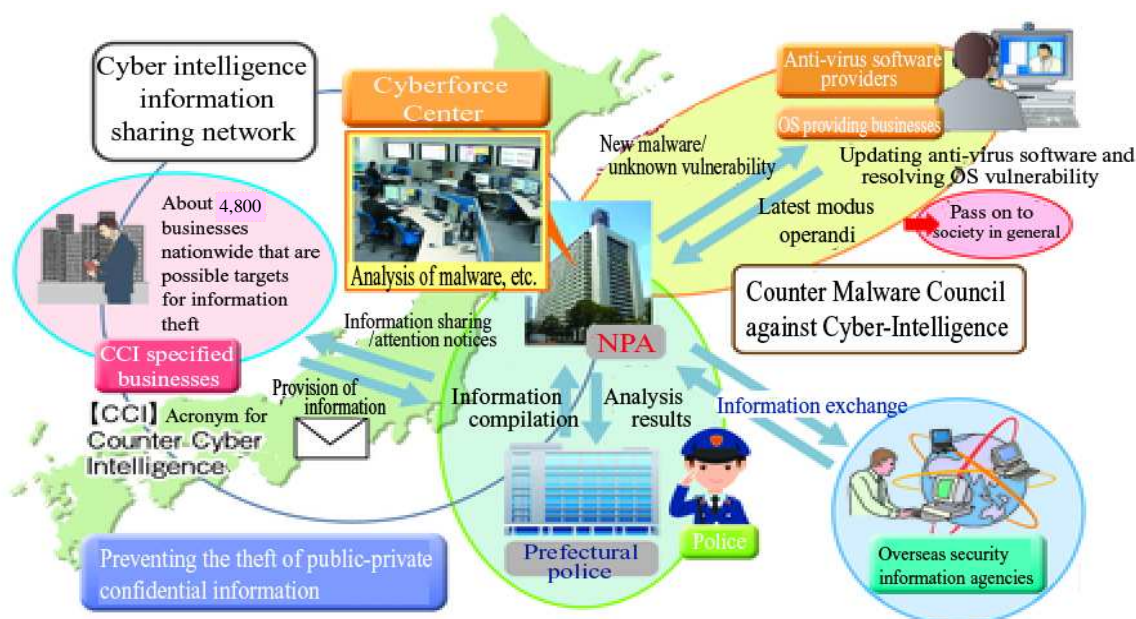
Police are working to prevent damage from the theft of information and enhancing coordination with overseas investigation agencies to reveal the true situation behind cyber intelligence activities.

i) Cyber Intelligence Information Sharing Network

In August 2011, the police constructed an information sharing network between businesses, etc. nationwide to undertake information sharing in relation to cyber-attacks that are thought to have been conducted with the intention of stealing information. As well as the compilation and analysis of information provided by businesses, etc. via the network, police are sending attention notices to businesses, etc. based on analysis results.

ii) Counter Malware Council against Cyber-Intelligence

In August 2011, the police established a council with anti-virus software providers, etc. to share information related to malware countermeasures.



Counter Cyber Intelligence Diagram

Police provide information related to malware that commercially available anti-virus software is not able to detect in order to improve information security measures.

Column: Targeted e-Mail Attacks

Targeted e-mail attacks are cyber-attacks designed to steal information by infecting recipient computers with malware that cannot be detected by commercially available anti-virus software, attached to e-mails that are sent out under the guise of legitimate business related messages.

Topic V: Expanding the Recruitment and Promotion of Female Police Officers

As the utilization of competent female police officers is essential to the maintenance of public safety, it is important to expand their recruitment and promotion.

As the birth rate in society continues to decline, there are concerns about the possibility of a decrease in the number of applicants of police recruitment exams. In order to maintain the quality of police officers and invigorate the police organization by securing opportunities for female police officers to fully apply their abilities, police are actively expanding the level of recruitment and promotion of capable and competent female police officers.

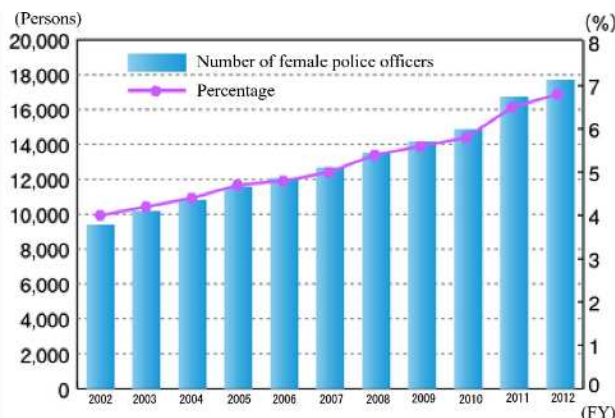
(1) Status of Female Police Officers

1) Expanding Recruitment

Police are actively engaged in the recruitment of female police officers. Over 1,000 female police officers have been recruited every year since 2002, and the number of female police officers is increasing yearly. About 1,200 were recruited in 2011 (10.9% of total newly recruited officers), and as of April 1, 2012, there were 17,700 active female police officers⁸ in the prefectural police forces nationwide, accounting for 6.8% of all police officers⁹.

In order to recruit motivated and capable women, all prefectural police are actively engaged in recruitment activities targeting women, such as sending female police officers to career fairs. In addition, the NPA is supporting the activities of the prefectural police by creating recruitment pamphlets for female police officers and other efforts..

Trend in the number of female police officers in prefectural police and percentage of total police officers



Note 1: Figures shown are as of April 1 of each fiscal year.
 Note 2: From FY2011 onwards, officers on maternity leave have been included.



Female police officer recruitment pamphlet

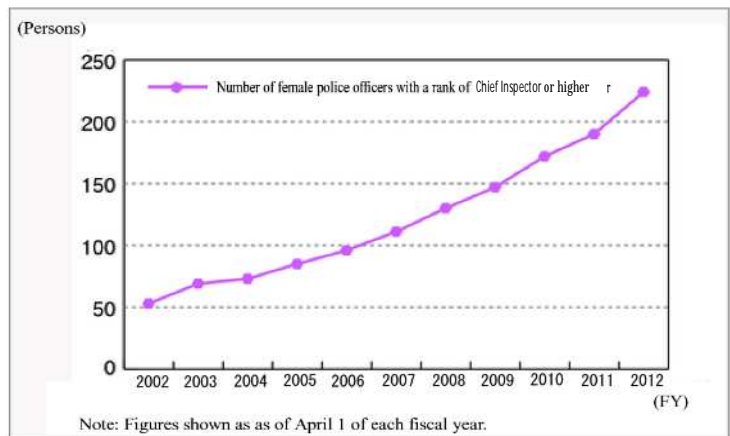
⁸: Includes officers on maternity leave
⁹: As of April 1, 2012, other than police officers, there were 26,700 general personnel employed in prefectural police nationwide, of which about 12,000 were female personnel.

2) Expanding Promotion

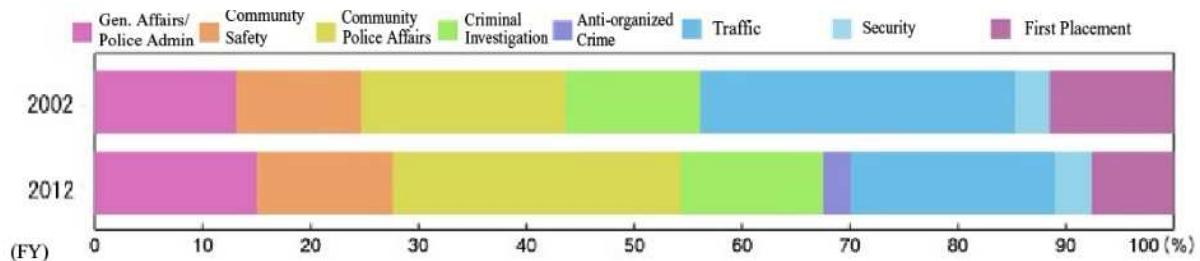
Progress is being made in the promotion of female police officers to senior ranks. As of April 1, 2012, the number of female police officers recruited by the prefectural police and promoted to the rank of Chief Inspector or higher was 224¹⁰, with some officers appointed as Chief of Police Station and Chief of Criminal Investigation Sections of police stations.

Regarding the range of job categories, many female officers in the past were assigned to the traffic sections. However, the percentage of female officers assigned to other fields has been increasing. In addition, as well as utilizing the capabilities and characteristics of female police officers in investigations and

Trend in the number of female police officers employed by the prefectural police with a rank of Chief Inspector or higher (2002-2012)(FY)



Status of placement of female police officers by department in prefectural police



victim support for cases in which women fall victim to sexual offenses or spousal violence, appointments for female officers are expanding into all areas such as measures against organized crime groups (Boryokudan) and police escorts.

3) Creating a Comfortable Working Environment for Female Police Officers

Along with the expansion of recruitment and promotion of female police officers, police are also working to create comfortable working environments for female police officers by providing sleeping quarters for women in Police Boxes (Koban) and introducing subsidies for officers who are in need of baby-sitters.

(2) Efforts to Expand the Level of Recruitment and Promotion

In February 2011, in the interests of ensuring police officer quality and working towards a gender-equal society, the NPA instructed the prefectural police forces to draft plans for the expansion of recruitment and promotion of female police officers. Following these instructions, by

December 2011, all the prefectural police had drafted plans that incorporated targets to raise the overall percentage of female police officers up to 10% by April 2023 (nationwide average).

Other than working towards expanding recruitment, the plans also incorporated specific approaches in relation to:

- Efforts to expand opportunities for promotion such as expansion of assignment to include Police Boxes (Koban).
- Efforts to secure enforcement capabilities, such as the enhancement of knowledge in relation to tasks frequently undertaken by female police officers, such as investigating sexual offense and handling female detainees
- Efforts to create comfortable working environments for female police officers such as the development of materials/equipment and facilities that are easy for female police officers to use

In the future, each prefectural police force will press ahead with the recruitment and promotion of female police officers in accordance with the

¹⁰: Of which 35 have been promoted to Superintendent

plans they have drafted, conduct reviews of progress status, and revise plans as necessary.

Column: A sense of pride as a police officer

Superintendent, Yuko Osafune, Chief of Bibai Police Station, Sapporo area, Hokkaido

The employment situation for women back when I was first appointed seemed to be that, with the exception of some job types, most women would work for a short number of years and employment generally ended with marriage. Around this time, the Hokkaido police began recruiting female police officers, and having grown up watching my father, who was also a police officer, I thought to myself, “Now that’s a lifetime career that a woman can pursue. I want to fight dishonesty and evil, and protect people from crime and accidents.” I applied without any doubts. 35 years have passed since my appointment and I can still clearly recall the joy I felt the first time I put my arms through the sleeves of my uniform. 35 years ago, the areas that female police officers could work in were certainly limited, but now, female police officers are active in many departments and senior female officers are not uncommon. Although the duties of the Chief of Police Station, the highest position of responsibility in maintaining public safety within one’s own jurisdiction, is a heavy responsibility, the creation of a community where people can live in peace, free from crime and accidents is a mission my colleagues and I will apply our full efforts to fulfill.



Chapter 1: Police Organization and the Public Safety Commission System

Section 1: Police Organization

1. Public Safety Commission System

The Public Safety Commission System was established to ensure the political neutrality of the police and in consideration that it would be appropriate for persons representing the good sense of the nation's citizens to supervise the police in order to prevent any self-righteousness in the way the police operate. The National Public Safety Commission (NPSC) was set up on a national level to supervise the NPA, while Prefectural Public Safety Commissions (PPSC) were set up at prefectural levels to supervise the prefectural police. In addition, the Minister of State is appointed as the Chairman of the NPSC in order to coordinate the two requirements of ensuring the political neutrality of the police and clarifying the administrative responsibilities of the Cabinet in relation to public safety.

2. National and Prefectural Police Organization

In contrast to the prefectural police that assume centralized enforcement duties, the NPA, as a national agency, formulates police systems and also conducts police operations regarding cases involving national public safety, undertakes the administration of matters which form the foundation of police activities such as police education and training, police communications, criminal identification as well as the development of police administration. In addition, as of April 1, 2012, along with police headquarters, police academies and other facilities, there were 1,174 police stations in the 47 prefectural police.

Section 2: Public Safety Commission Activities

1 National Public Safety Commission

In accordance with the Police Act and other laws, the NPSC supervise the NPA by undertaking administrative tasks that fall within the scope of its authority, such as the establishment of NPSC Regulations, appointment of or taking disciplinary action against local senior police officers (officers among prefectural police organizations ranked Assistant Commissioner and higher), confirmation of the relevancy of practical objectives and requirements when designating a designated Boryokudan (organized crime group), etc. It also gives guidance to the NPA concerning measures to prevent the various cases of

misconduct by police personnel, etc. During 2011, the NPSC established 12 NPSC rules including the rule on inspection rounds at detention facilities.



Regular meeting of the NPSC

Although the NPSC usually convenes regular meetings every week on Thursdays, other than regular meetings, extraordinary meetings, such as the meeting held on March 12, 2011 in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake, are also convened. In addition, the NPSC strives to maintain an understanding of the state of public safety and police operations through the mutual exchange of views between members of the commission, and by listening to reports from the NPA, conducting visits by NPSC members to nationwide locations, exchanging views with PPSC members and conducting on-site inspections of police activities.

Case: In October 2011, a member of the NPSC visited Fukushima Prefecture to inspect the status of damage caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake and to encourage the dispatch unit officers engaged in activities in the affected areas



NPSC member encouraging dispatch unit officers engaged in activities in the affected areas (second from the left).

2 Prefectural Public Safety Commission (PPSC)

Prefectural Public Safety Commissions supervise the prefectural police by undertaking many administrative tasks in relation to citizens' lives such as issuing driver's licenses, regulating traffic, awarding benefit payments to victims of crime, supervision of various types of business such as antique dealing, and by receiving reports from Chiefs of Police at regular meetings and other assemblies and giving guidance on incidents and accidents occurring within the jurisdiction, incidence of disasters and subsequent efforts made by the police, the state of public safety and the various police policies implemented in view of the state of public safety, organizational status, personnel management, etc.

PPSCs generally convene three or four regular meetings a month and also strive to maintain an understanding of the state of public safety and police operations through participation in Police Station Councils, discussions with relevant organizations such as the board of education, and on-site inspections of police activities, etc.

Case: In February 2012, the Gunma PPSC held a meeting for an exchange of views with the members of Gunma Prefecture Board of Education under the theme of "Juvenile Delinquency, Safety Measures" to discuss the current state of juvenile delinquency and future measures.



Members of the Gunma PPSC engaged in an exchange of views with members of the Board of Education (2nd row from right)

Case: In March 2012, an examination was conducted regarding police responses by Chiba, Nagasaki and Mie Prefectural Police in relation to a murder case occurring in Saikai, Nagasaki prefecture. The report on the examination results stated that items related to a recreational excursion by the Narashino Police Station had been omitted.

Under the strict supervision of the Chiba PPSC, the Chiba Prefectural Police organized a structure consisting mainly of the Inspection Department,

headed by the Director General of Police Administration, and undertook a re-examination. Furthermore, the NPSC also issued a request to the Chiba PPSC for a thorough inspection of the investigation.

For the re-examination, the Chiba PPSC convened a total of seven meetings, including four extraordinary meetings, and undertook strict inspection and guidance, demanding reports on investigation status, etc. as required. The results of the re-examination revealed that the recreational excursion was considered to have affected the police response, and in addition, as an issue from the perspective of the organizational operation of Chiba Prefectural Police, it became clear that organizational management by senior officers was inadequate, that they lacked the ability to consider the case from the viewpoint of the victims and citizens, and that the "spirit of police reformation" was not thorough. Consequently, Chiba Prefectural Police were determined to review effective policies and other matters in relation to these points and report the results of this review to the Chiba PPSC. Following inspection by the Chiba PPSC, these were prepared as guidelines and subsequently implemented.

3 Mutual Communications between Public Safety Commissions

The NPSC and all PPSCs hold various liaison conferences in order to maintain constant close communications. During 2011, two liaison meetings between the NPSC and all PPSCs nationwide were held, in which PPSC members conducted exchanges of views concerning the status of police supervision and other matters.

Additionally, during 2011, in each Regional Police Bureau and in Hokkaido, a total of thirteen liaison meetings were held between jurisdictional public safety commissions, and between the Hokkaido Public Safety Commission and the Area Public Safety Commission of Hokkaido. Members of the NPSC also attended these meetings which involved reports concerning the state of public safety and the efforts of each prefecture, and exchange of views.

Furthermore, exchanges of views between PPSCs and liaison meetings between the PPSCs of the designated prefectures including Tokyo, Hokkaido, Kyoto, and Osaka were also held.

Chapter 2: Ensuring Community Safety and Criminal Investigations

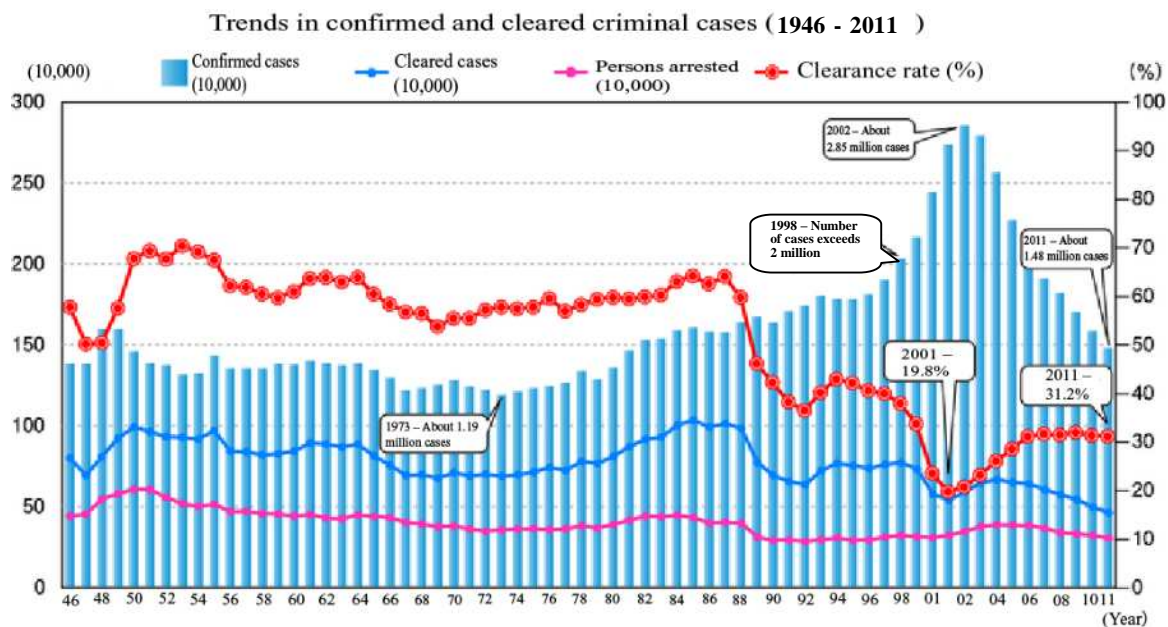
Section 1 Crime and Countermeasures

1 Confirmed and Cleared Criminal Cases

In 2011, the number of confirmed criminal cases was 1,480,765, a decrease of 105,091 cases (6.6%) from the previous year. However in comparison to levels in the mid-1960s to 1970s of around 1,200,000 per year, the level is still high. The police are implementing deterrence measures in response to individual crime types such as snatching, shop-lifting and break-ins.

(2) Cybercrime

During 2011, the number of cybercrime cases cleared was 5,741, a decrease of 1,192 cases (17.2%) from the previous year. The police are striving to apply structural developments and implementing countermeasures against illegal /harmful information on the Internet and unauthorized access. In addition, with the incidence of serious cases such as cyber-attacks against both the House of Representatives and the House of Councilors, the threat posed by cybercrime is rapidly increasing. As the linchpin of countermeasures, the enhancement of measures to prevent unauthorized access had become a pressing issue, and partial amendments to the

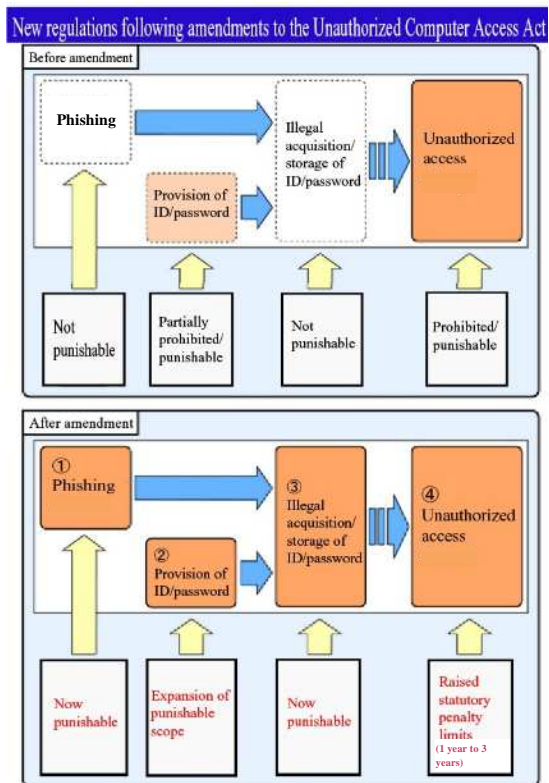


2 Measures against Individual Crimes

(1) Malicious Business and Illegal Loan Offences

During 2011, the number of persons arrested for investment fraud was 184 and the number of cleared cases was 35. Many of these cases were related to investment funds and unlisted shares. In addition, the number of persons arrested in relation to loan-sharking during 2011 was 666 and the number of cleared cases was 366 of which 22.7% were cases involving Boryokudan. In addition, regarding specified commercial transaction offenses, a conspicuous number of cleared cases were related to inspection scams operating under the guise of roof inspections and other transactions that target the elderly and carry out overpriced and unnecessary home remodelling works.

Unauthorized Computer Access Act, which stipulates the prohibition of phishing, etc. were enacted in the 180th Session of the National Diet in March 2012, and came into force in May of the same year.



Section 2: Developing Infrastructure for Criminal Arrests and Deterrence

1 Enhancing Investigation Capability

Once an incident occurs, it is necessary to conduct prompt and accurate initial investigations. Consequently, police have enhanced their activities by establishing mobile investigation units stationed at prefectural police headquarters and by organizing mobile identification units. In addition, in order to respond accurately to the rapidly increasing number of dead bodies and promote proper autopsies, police are reinforcing the autopsy system by increasing the number of coroners and other actions.

Column: Approaches to Prevent Overlooking Criminal Deaths

From an international perspective, the current system for investigating cause of death in Japan is not always sufficient, and there have been cases in recent years where criminal deaths have been overlooked. Consequently, the NPA convened a meeting of experts and conducted a review of systems that should be in place, and the results were compiled into recommendations during this meeting and announced in April 2011.

In addition, the “Act on the Promotion of the System for Investigating Cause of Death”, which has the purpose of reviewing and implementing cross-sectional and comprehensive policies

related to the promotion of the system for investigating cause of death, and the “Act on Investigations, etc. regarding Cause of Death and Identity of Dead Bodies handled by the Police, etc.”, which in relation to dead bodies handled by the police, contains clauses allowing physicians to conduct autopsies without the consent of the families following an explanation by a Police Station Chief to the family concerning the need for such an autopsy, were enacted in June 2012, in the 180th Session of the National Diet.

2 Utilizing Scientific Techniques

In order to enhance investigative capabilities, police are utilizing DNA profiling, fingerprint and palm print identification systems and other scientific techniques in their investigations.

3 Ensuring Meticulous and Appropriate Investigations and Response to the Lay Judge System

To promote meticulous and appropriate investigations without over-dependence on interrogations, the police are striving to provide accurate leadership through senior investigators by establishing appropriate investigation polices based on the full understanding of the particulars of a case, promoting systematic investigations depending on the nature of a case, and ensuring that the necessary instruction and guidance has been given in relation to methods of interrogation based on the characteristics of the suspect and evidentiary materials, etc. in order to further advance the appropriateness of interrogations. In addition, as well as promoting various policies such as the implementation of educational training for personnel of all levels and supervisory systems for suspect interrogation, etc. in response to the lay judge system, police are striving to enable lay judges, who are not legal experts, to form accurate impressions, through the thorough collection of objective evidence that underlines the suspect’s involvement in the crime, the creation of simple and clear investigation documents that lay judges can easily understand, and further ensuring the appropriateness of investigations.

4 Rapid Responses to Incidents/Accidents

With indiscriminate murder incidents and other police events occurring in wider variety and increased speed in recent years, initial police response is becoming increasingly difficult. To keep initial police responses in line with the demands of the times, the NPA are prioritizing the enhancement of communications and

command functions and incident response capabilities.



Communications and Command Center

5 Police Box (Koban)/Residential Police Box Activities

Police boxes (Koban) and residential police boxes maintain an understanding of the area under their jurisdiction through activities such as patrols and rounds, and undertake activities appropriate to their local situations in response to local residents' views and requests, etc. As of April 1, 2012, there were 6,240 police boxes (Koban) and 6,714 residential police boxes in Japan.

Section 3: Policies to Protect Safe and Secure Living Conditions

1 Measures for Child Safety and Policies to Protect Women

(1) Policies to Protect Children from Crime

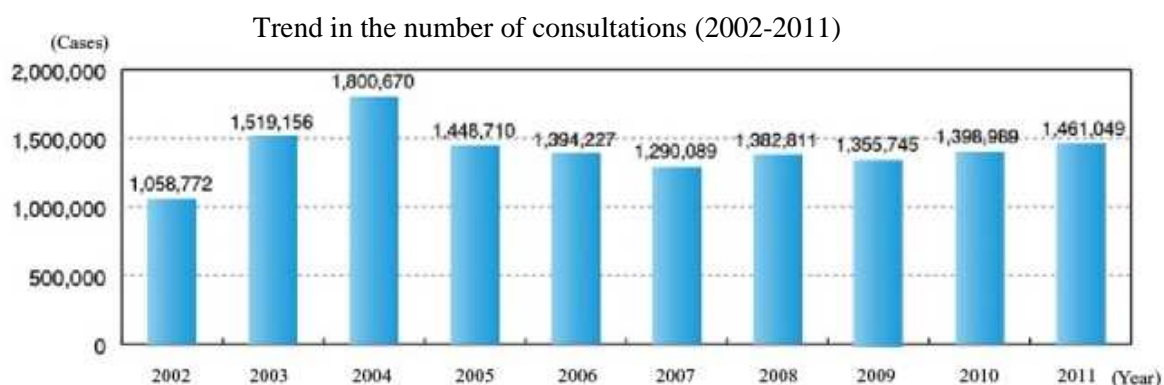
In order to prevent incidents in which children are the victims and to ensure that children feel safe when travelling to and from school, police are reinforcing patrols prioritizing routes to and from school during the school commute hours, and, in addition to conventional case clearance and crime prevention activities, police are aggressively implementing pre-emptive and preventive activities through the establishment of "Juvenile and Women Aegis Teams" (JWAT) in police headquarters nationwide. These teams focus specifically on the identification of potential perpetrators of sexual crimes during what is considered to be the preliminary stages of such crimes, such as accosting and stalking, etc. and engage in pre-emptive and preventive activities that involve measures such as arrests and the issuance of guidance warnings, etc.

(2) Measures against Stalking and Spousal Violence

In accordance with the Anti-Stalking Act, the police are providing support, etc. through administrative measures such as the issuance of warnings and restraining orders, etc. in line with the wishes of the victims, in order to prevent the escalation of harm, and are striving to place stalkers under arrest in accordance with the Anti-Stalking Act and other laws. In addition, in relation to incidents cases of spousal violence, investigations are initiated in line with the wishes of the victims, and police will take measures such as the issuance of guidance warnings, etc. even in instances where it would prove difficult to build a criminal case against the perpetrator. However, due to factors such as insufficient awareness of the dangers, there have been cases where the police response has been inadequate, and police are working to fully re-address issues regarding the promptness and accuracy of their responses.

2 Improving and Enhancing Police Safety Consultations

In order to allow police to respond smoothly to citizens seeking counsel, general police consultation offices have been set up in prefectural police headquarters and police safety consultation contact desks have been set up in police stations. As well as police personnel, these offices and contact desks are manned by highly experienced ex-police officers, etc. who have been engaged as part-time police safety counsellors, to maintain the consultation system.



3 Public-Private Crime Deterrence Measures

Police are promoting the creation of a “Crime Resistant Society” incorporating the provision of timely information to assist citizens in the prevention of crime across all social sectors and the establishment of a stratified crime prevention network that enables the prompt receipt of reports when incidents or accidents occur, etc.

Column: Murder case in Saikai, Nagasaki Prefecture attributable to problems involving violence between a man and a woman, and the series of police responses to this incident

(1) Case Overview

From October 2011, Chiba, Nagasaki and Mie Prefectural Police were consulted regarding problems involving violence between a man and a woman, by the victim’s father and others. In December of the same year, the man involved in said trouble forced his way into the woman’s family home in Saikai, Nagasaki Prefecture, and murdered the family.

(2) Issues concerning Police Response and Preventive Measures against Recurrence

The results of an examination into the response to this case by Chiba, Nagasaki and Mie Prefectural Police clearly revealed issues such as insufficient awareness of the dangers, given the high possibility that the trouble between the man and the woman could escalate into a serious incident, an inadequate systematic response by the police and inadequate coordination between the related prefectural police forces.

In March 2012, police issued a notice aimed at preventing the occurrence of similar cases. The specific contents were as follows:

- Renewed recognition of the characteristics of cases of violence attributable to the entanglement of emotions related to romantic attachment, etc.

- Thorough responses such as actively instigating cases to prevent escalation of such cases to a serious incident
- Thorough and accurate responses on an organizational level through active leadership by Police Station Chiefs, etc.
- Enhancement of coordination/ information sharing structures between related prefectural police forces
To ensure the thoroughness of these measures, meetings of senior officer who handle stalker cases, etc. at prefectural police headquarters have been convened.

(3) Understanding Issues of Organizational Operation through Re-examination and Reviewing Measures to Prevent Recurrence

In March 2012, reports stated that, “The report on examination results by Chiba, Nagasaki and Mie prefectural police states that items related to a recreational excursion by Narashino Police Station had been omitted and that this recreational excursion may have delayed the police investigations”.

Under the strict supervision of the Chiba PPSC, the Chiba Prefectural Police organized a structure consisting mainly of the Inspection Department, headed by the Director of Police Administration, and conducted a re-examination to ascertain the background of the recreational excursion, any effects this excursion may have had on investigations, etc. and the reasons why this excursion was not mentioned in the examination report. The officer who handled the previous examination was also included in the scope of the re-examination. Furthermore, the NPSC also issued a request to the Chiba PPSC for a thorough inspection of the investigation.

For the re-examination, the Chiba PPSC convened a total of seven meetings, including extraordinary meetings, and conducted their inspection while demanding continual reports on investigation status, etc. The results of the re-examination revealed that the recreational excursion was considered to have affected the

police response, and in addition, as an issue from the perspective of the organizational operation of Chiba prefectural police, it became clear that organizational management by senior officers was inadequate, that they lacked the ability to consider the case from the viewpoint of the victims and citizens, and that the “spirit of police reformation” was not thorough.

In view of these issues concerning organizational operation, Chiba Prefectural Police established the “Review Committee on the Organizational Operation of Front-Line Police” in April 2012, headed by the Chief of Police Headquarters, to undertake reviews of what the roles of senior police officers in police stations should be, how they should exert their leadership, etc. enhancement of education that incorporates citizens’ perspectives, and effective measures to thoroughly re-establish the “spirit of police reformation”. Following inspection by the Chiba

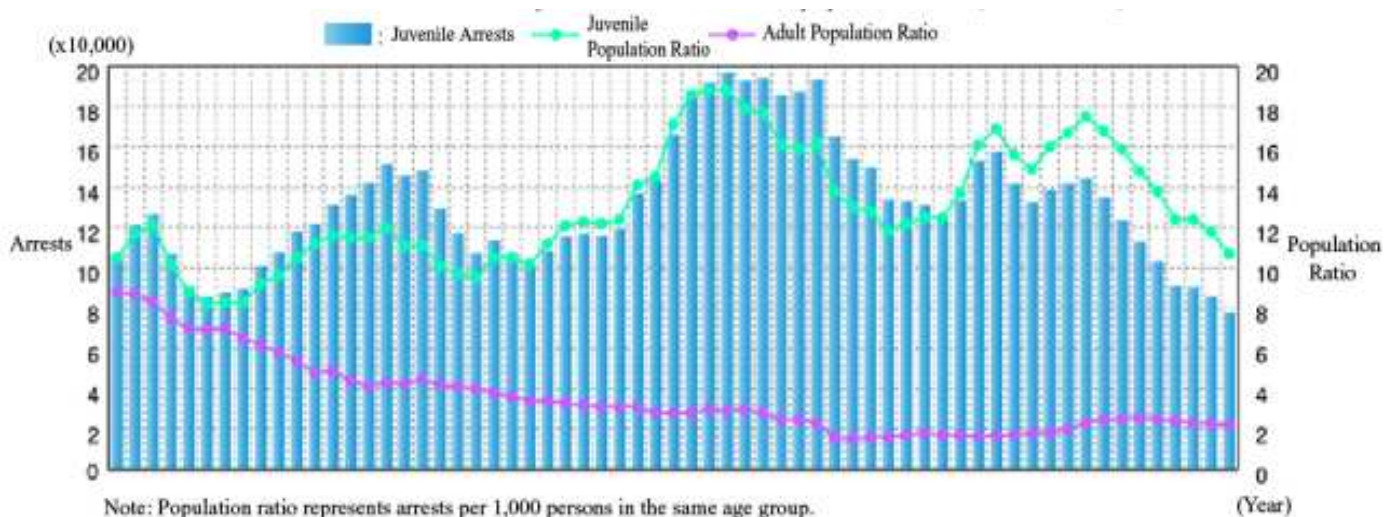
establish committees, etc. headed by the Chief of Police Headquarters to promote policy reviews.

Section 4: Preventing Juvenile Delinquency and Promoting Sound Upbringing

1 Overview of Juvenile Delinquency

The number of juvenile criminal offenders in 2011 was 77,696, a decrease of 8,150 from the previous year (9.5%), showing a decline for the eighth consecutive year. However, in terms of offenders per 1,000 persons in same-age groups, the rate continues to be high at 4.9 times that of adults. In addition, the percentage of re-offenders among juvenile criminal offenders has increased for the fourteenth consecutive year, rising to 32.7% in 2011, an increase of 1.2 points over the previous year, the highest level since 1972.

Trend in number of juvenile criminal arrests/population ratio (1949-2011)



PPSC, these were prepared as guidelines and subsequently implemented.

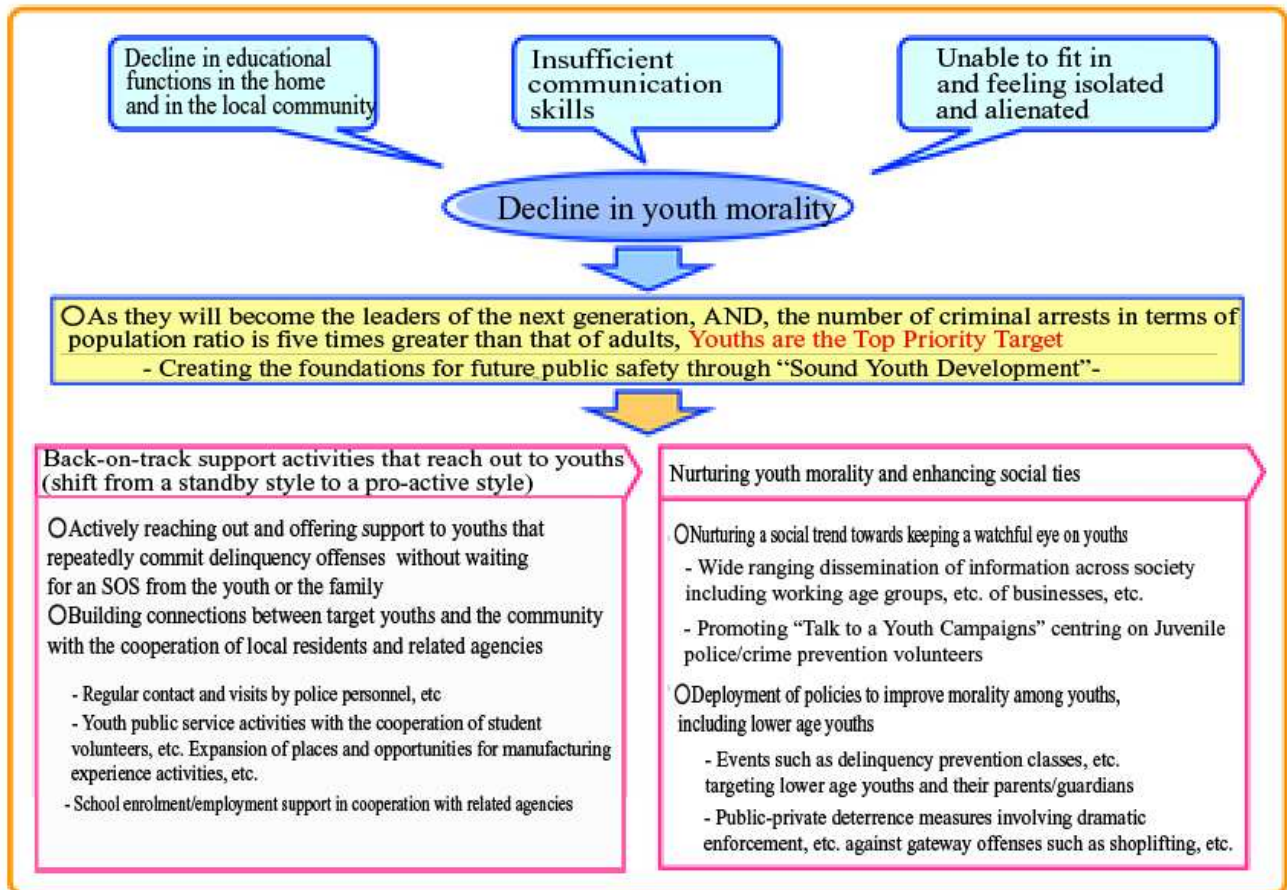
Meanwhile, the NPA established the “Review Committee on Comprehensive Policies for the thorough Establishment of the ‘Spirit of Police Reformation’” within the agency, headed by the Director General of the Secretariat, to undertake comprehensive reviews of new policies. Together, these committees issued instructions to prefectural police forces nationwide to assume that the issues from the perspective of organizational operation that came to be understood through the re-examination of Chiba prefectural police applied also to themselves, and following confirmation of actual conditions within each prefectural police force, to implement the necessary polices and further enhance approaches to entrench the “spirit of police reformation” within their organizations, and to

2 Comprehensive Measures for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency

(1) Creating a Society that does not Produce Delinquent Juveniles

The police have established juvenile support centers in all prefectural police. These centers, run mainly by juvenile guidance officials, undertake comprehensive measures against delinquency such as the provision of continuous guidance, juvenile counselling, street guidance and enlightenment activities, etc. From 2010 onwards, from the perspective of improving youth morals and enhancing social ties, police have worked to create a society that does not produce delinquent juveniles through activities such as offering back-on-track support activities that reach out to youths and nurturing a social trend towards keeping a stern but kind-hearted watchful eye on youths, etc.

Creating Society that does not Produce Delinquent Juveniles



(2) Cooperation with Related Agencies and Organizations, etc.

In order to conduct accurate responses in accordance with the problem status of individual youths, police are coordinating with schools and other related agencies and organizations by organizing youth support teams, operating school-police communication systems, dispatching school-supporters, etc. and are also pressing ahead

with a variety of activities in cooperation with juvenile police volunteers such as youth guidance officials aimed at sound youth development. In addition, in order to ensure that the appropriate protective measures are implemented for the sound development of the youth, police are striving to conduct rigorous and accurate investigations and research in relation to juvenile cases in view of the characteristics of the youth.

Chapter 3: Measures against Organized Crime

Section 1: Measures against Organized Crime Groups (Boryokudan)

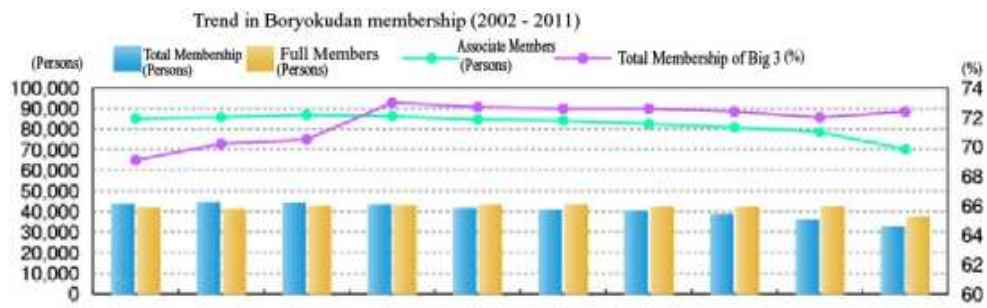
1 Boryokudan

In recent years, in addition to traditional funding activities, intercession in civil disputes and violence targeting government administrations, Boryokudan have crept into a variety of business activities involving the construction, finance and industrial waste disposal industries, and have also engaged in securities trading while concealing their organizations. By hiding behind this business activity and exploiting collaborators, Boryokudan are increasing their funding activities within the general public.

in 2006, in which eight persons were either killed or injured. While keeping in mind Boryokudan funding activity trends that follow changes in social conditions, police are engaged in thorough enforcement against Boryokudan crime, effective operation of the Act on Prevention of Unjust Conducts by Organized Crime Group Members (Anti-Boryokudan Act) and are tenaciously pressing ahead with Boryokudan elimination activities.

Column: Measures against Yamaguchi-gumi/Kodokai

In terms of measures against organized crime, weakening the Yamaguchi-gumi, which is in a state of over-centralized power, is an urgent task,



Classification	Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Membership (Persons)		85,300	85,800	87,000	86,300	84,700	84,200	82,600	80,900	78,600	70,300
Full Members		43,600	44,400	44,300	43,300	41,500	40,900	40,400	38,600	36,000	32,700
Associate Members		41,700	41,400	42,700	43,000	43,200	43,300	42,200	42,300	42,600	37,600
Total Membership of Big 3		58,900	60,200	61,300	63,000	61,500	61,100	60,000	58,600	56,600	50,900
Percentage (%) of the Big 3		69.1	70.2	70.5	73.0	72.7	72.6	72.6	72.4	72.0	72.4

Note: Percentage of the Big 3 = Total membership of the Big 3 ÷ Total membership × 100

2 Enforcement against Boryokudan Crime

The total number of Boryokudan members, etc. arrested during 2011 was 26,269, an increase over the previous year. Of the total number of arrests, arrests related to violations of the Stimulants Control Act, extortion, gambling and trading-against, etc. remained at around 30%, and although these can be considered effective funding sources, as recent years have seen an increasing trend in the number of arrests for theft and fraud, this is indicative of the changing status of Boryokudan funding activities.

In addition, although there were no new rival conflict incidents between Boryokudan during 2011, 13 unlawful acts were committed in relation to the exacerbation of a rival conflict between the Dojinkai and the Kyushu Seidokai, which began

and in order to achieve this, it is essential to weaken the Kodokai, which supports the aggrandizement of the Yamaguchi-gumi. The police are applying the full force of their organization to enforcement and other activities against the Yamaguchi-gumi/Kodokai and their sub-ordinate organizations. During 2011, 17 directly-affiliated gang bosses of Yamaguchi-gumi, 19 directly-affiliated gang bosses of Kodokai, and 42 senior members of organizations directly-affiliated to Kodokai were arrested.

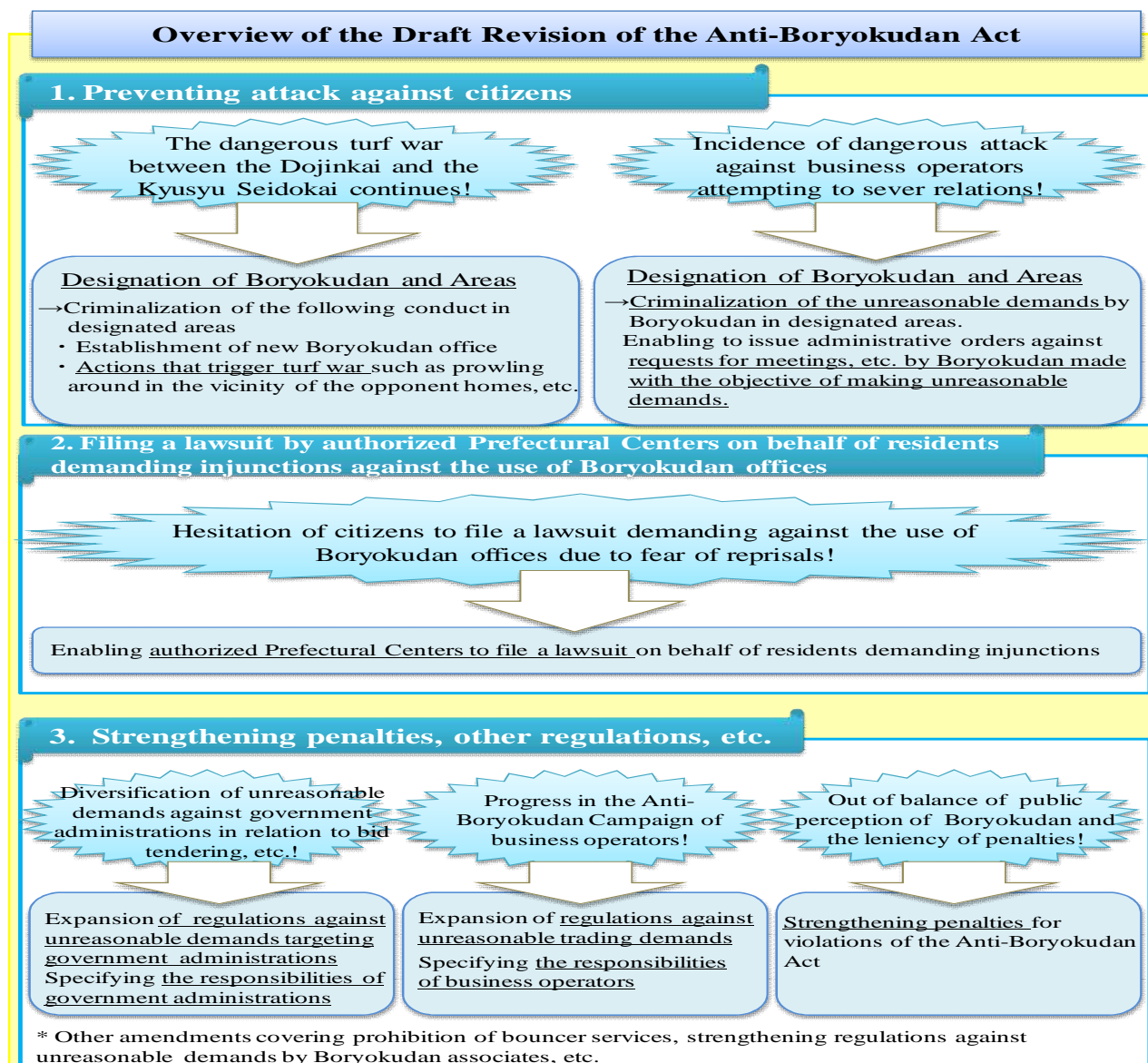
Column: Partial Draft Amendments to the Anti-Boryokudan Act

Recent years have seen a continuation of the turf war between the Dojinkai and the Kyushu Seidokai in Kyushu, and there have been successive incidents involving attacks on business operators who have attempted to sever ties with Boryokudan, and this has become a serious threat to the lives of citizens. Consequently, in the 180th Session of the National Diet in February 2012, a bill for partial amendments to the Anti-Boryokudan Act which included the following was submitted.

Strengthening regulations to prevent attack against citizens

Introduction of a system that allows authorized Prefectural Centers to file a lawsuit on behalf of residents demanding injunctions against the use of Boryokudan offices

Expansion of regulations against unreasonable demands by designated Boryokudan members



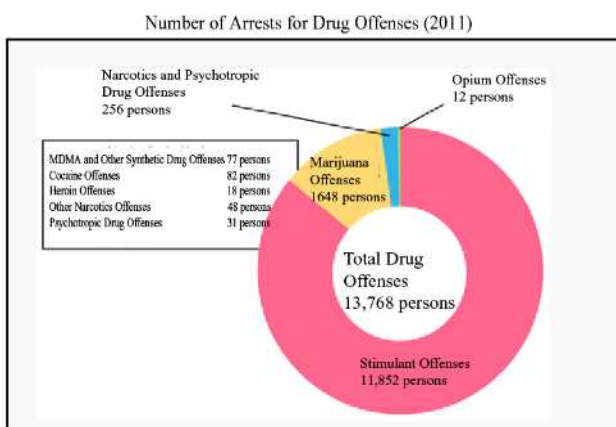
3 Promoting Boryokudan Elimination Activities

By October 2011, Boryokudan elimination ordinances came into force across all prefectures, and, as an application of these ordinances, police have since been promoting joint efforts by the community to eliminate Boryokudan. Specifically, in order to cut off Boryokudan funding sources, police are coordinating with related agencies to promote Boryokudan elimination activities in a variety of industries such as money lending businesses, construction businesses, etc. Police are also supporting Boryokudan office removal campaigns by local residents, etc. providing support for actions for damages in relation to Boryokudan crime and actions for the removal of offices, etc. in close collaboration with Centers for the Elimination of Boryokudan and bar associations.

Section 2: Anti-Drug and Anti-Firearm Measures

1 Drug Situation

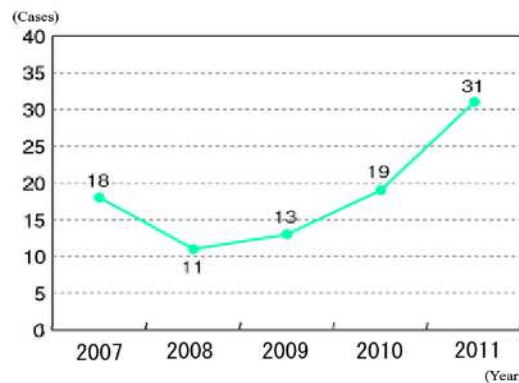
The number of arrests for drug offenses during 2011 was 13,768, a slight decrease from the previous year, and the number of arrests for stimulant offenses was also slightly lower. However, the number of cleared cases related to stimulant smuggling offenses was higher than that of the previous year, recording the highest number since the beginning of the Heisei period (1989), indicating that the drug situation remains severe. In addition, the number cleared cases involving online drug trafficking was 31 cases, an increase of 12 cases over the previous year. Police are pressing ahead with efforts to deal with drug smuggling offenses and to eradicate drug trafficking offenses that exploit cyberspace, etc.



2 Firearm Situation

The firearm situation during 2011 was that there was a succession of incidents involving the discharge of firearms by Boryokudan members, etc. targeting members of the general public and private businesses. There were also 180 incidents involving firearms use. Police are promoting comprehensive firearms measures, undertaking enforcement with an emphasis on seizing the arsenals of organized crime groups and exposing smuggling and trafficking cases, etc.

Trend in the number of cleared cases related to online drug trafficking offenses (2007 - 2011)

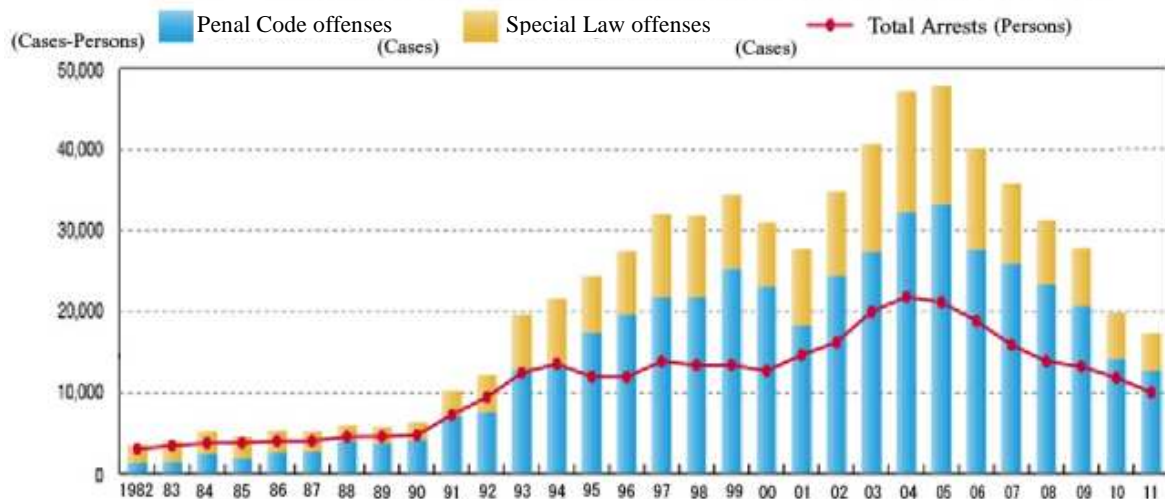


Section 3: Measures against Crimes by Visiting Foreigners

The total number of cleared cases of crime committed by visiting foreigners during 2011 was 17,272, and the number of arrests was 10,048. Both figures show a decrease from the previous year. However, the worldwide infiltration of crime organizations, multinational membership of organized crime groups and the cross-border criminal activities indicate globalization of crime. Crimes committed by visiting foreigners remain quite a challenge for police.

In February 2010, police formulated the Strategic Plan to Fight the Globalization of Crimes, and have been making concerted efforts with other law enforcement forces in and outside of Japan in order to better tackle globalization of crime.

Trend in Cleared Cases of Crime by Visiting Foreigners (1982 - 2011)

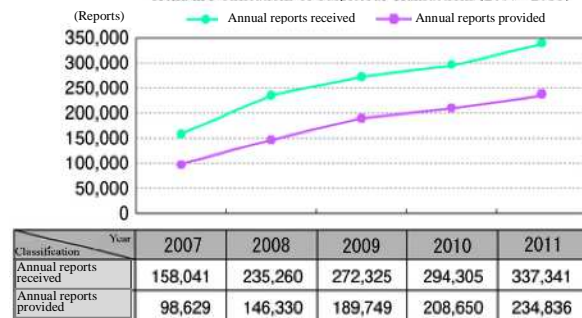


Section 4: Measures against Criminal Proceeds

In order to weaken criminal organizations such as Boryokudan and force them to be annihilated, it is important to prevent the transfer of criminal proceeds and to ensure that these groups are stripped of their criminal proceeds.

Police are pressing ahead with measures against criminal proceeds through the receipt and provision of suspicious transaction reports in accordance with the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds, and arrests in relation to money laundering offenses as stipulated in the Act on Punishment of Organized Crimes and Control of Crime Proceeds, etc. The Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds was amended in April 2011. The amendment added items for confirmation at the time of transaction and call forwarding service providers to Specified Business Operators, and strengthened penalties for illicit transfer of savings passbooks, etc.

Trend in Notifications of Suspicious Transactions (2007 - 2011)



Note1: "Annual reports received" refers to reports accepted by the Financial Services Agency from January 2007 through March 2007 and reports accepted by the National Public Safety Commission and the NPA from April 2007 onwards. The figure given for 2007 is the total number of reports accepted by the FSA and the NPSC/NPA.

Note2: "Annual reports provided" refers to reports provided by the FSA to the NPA from January 2007 through March 2007 and reports provided by National Public Safety Commission and the NPA to investigative agencies, etc. from the total number of reports provided by the FSA and the NPSC/NPA.

Trend in Cleared Money Laundering Cases (2007 - 2011)

Classification	Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Organized Crime Punishment Act (Cases)		177 (60)	173 (63)	226 (90)	205 (90)	243 (81)
	Management control of corporations, etc. (Article 9)	0	1 (1)	0	1 (0)	1 (0)
	Concealment of criminal proceeds (Article 10)	137 (35)	134 (41)	172 (49)	139 (46)	150 (43)
	Receipt of criminal proceeds (Article 11)	40 (25)	38 (21)	54 (41)	65 (44)	92 (38)
Act on Special Provisions for Narcotics (Cases)		7 (5)	12 (5)	10 (4)	9 (5)	8 (3)
	Concealment of drug crime proceeds (Article 6)	5 (4)	10 (4)	5 (1)	8 (4)	8 (3)
	Receipt of drug crime proceeds (Article 7)	2 (1)	2 (1)	5 (3)	1 (1)	0

Note: Numbers in parenthesis indicated offenses by Boryokudan members, etc. (as known by the NPA).

Chapter 4: Ensuring Safe and Comfortable Traffic Conditions

Section 1: Traffic Accidents in 2011

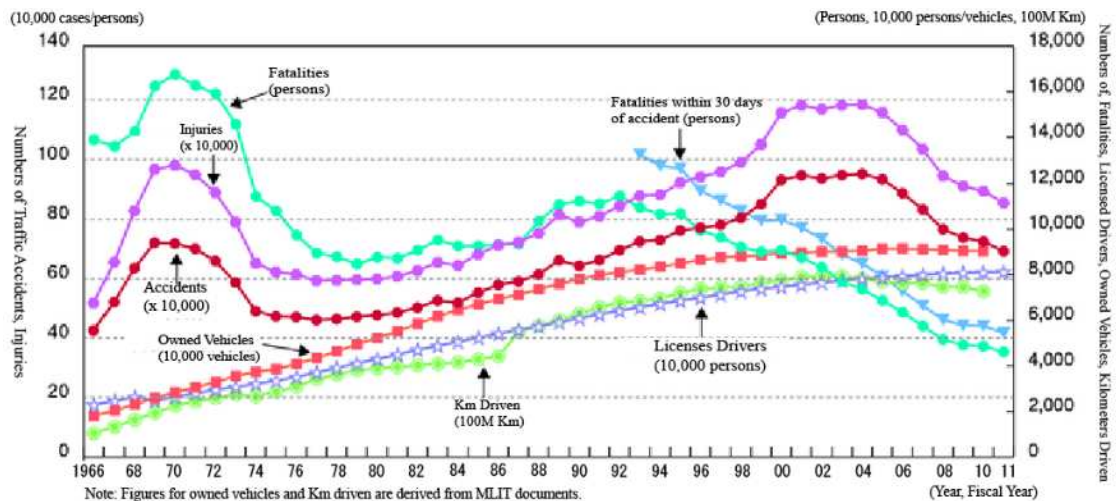
The number of fatalities from traffic accidents in 2011 fell for the eleventh consecutive year to 4,612. The number of accidents and injuries also fell for the seventh consecutive year, falling below 700,000 for the first time in nineteen years.

2 Traffic Safety Education and Activities

In 2011, the number of elderly fatalities in traffic accidents accounted for almost half of all traffic accident fatalities.

In addition, of the elderly fatalities in traffic accidents, about 70% occurred while walking or

Trends in Numbers of Traffic Accidents, Fatalities, Injuries, Licensed Drivers, Owned Vehicles, Kilometers Driven (1966 - 2011)



Section 2: Boosting Traffic Safety Awareness

1 Police Initiatives to Eradicate Drinking and Driving

The number of traffic accidents due to drinking and driving in 2011 fell for the eleventh consecutive year to 5,029. As well as actively informing the public about the dangers of drinking and driving and the facts about accidents caused by drinking and driving, police are promoting safety education through participation, hands-on experience and practice using driving simulators and other equipment. In addition, in cooperation with private sector organizations and other associations, police are working to “create a society that does not tolerate drinking and driving” by appealing to related industries to implement initiatives to prevent drinking and driving and calling for widespread participation in the “Handle Keeper” (designated driver) campaign and other activities. Furthermore, police are continuing to conduct strict enforcement toward eliminating drinking and driving.

riding a bicycle and about 80% of these persons did not possess driver’s licenses.

In order to provide opportunities for traffic safety education to elderly persons who do not possess driver’s licenses, police are cooperating with related agencies and other organizations to implement measures such as individual guidance through home visits and enlightenment activities and traffic safety education in facilities such as hospitals and care facilities.

Traffic safety guidance through home visits to the elderly



Section 3: Driver Measures

Opportunities for driver education have been systematically placed along every stage of the driver's license qualification process and every stage after the candidate has received a driver's license, and police are working to enhance education for persons seeking to acquire a driver's license as well as education after a driver's license has been awarded.

Column: Measures to prevent accidents by persons with illnesses that may interfere with driving cars and other motor vehicles safely

Traffic accidents causing multiple fatalities and injuries occurred in Kanuma City, Tochigi Prefecture in April 2011, and in Kyoto City, Kyoto Prefecture in April 2012. With these accidents, it was later revealed that the drivers did not declare illnesses that trigger seizures accompanied with impairment of consciousness when they applied to renew their driver's licenses. In order to prevent accidents caused by persons with illnesses that may interfere with the safe operation of motor vehicles, police are taking measures such as promoting awareness of Driving Aptitude Consultation Desks and enhancing responses to persons seeking counsel. However, with regards to the accurate assessment of the condition of a disease at the time a driver's license application, etc. is submitted, police initiated meetings of the "Review Committee of Experts on Driver Licensing System in relation to Specific Illnesses" from June of the same year to discuss this issue with due consideration to requests and other matters from bereaved family members and related agencies and to review measures to increase viability.

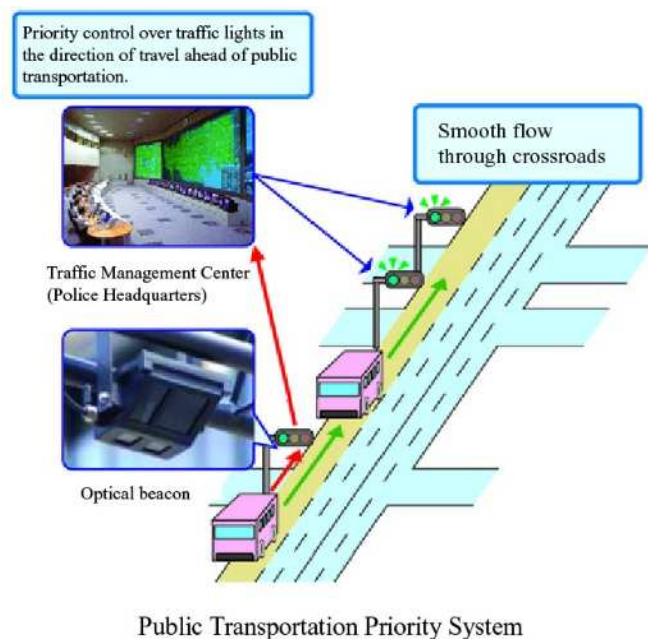
Section 4: Traffic Environment Improvement

1 Developing Safe and Secure Traffic Environments

Police are working to improve traffic safety facilities such as traffic lights and roads signs. In addition, as well as striving to achieve well-ordered traffic flow through traffic control systems, police are providing the data they gather and analyse as traffic information to facilitate the alleviation of traffic congestion and pollution.

2 Utilizing IT for Road Traffic

In order to optimize traffic management using the latest information and communications technologies, police are promoting the development and improvement of new traffic management systems including the Public Transportation Priority System (PTPS), which controls traffic lights to give priority to buses and other mass public transportation systems by exploiting the functions of optical beacons.



3 General Parking Measures

As well as exacerbating traffic congestion and obstructing safe passage, illegal parking harms the living environment of local residents and has a significant impact on life in general.

In order to ensure good parking order, police are continuously reviewing current parking regulations. In addition, police are applying well-organized enforcement to illegal parking based on guidelines that have been formulated and announced with the views of local residents taken into consideration.

Section 5: Maintaining Road Traffic Order

Police are striving to crack down on traffic violations with an emphasis on highly malicious and dangerous violations that lead directly to traffic accidents such as driving without a license,

drinking and driving, excessive speeding, ignoring traffic lights, etc. and violations that are causing repeated demands for enforcement from local residents. During 2011, police dealt with 7,844,013 violations of the Road Traffic Act.

Chapter 5: Maintaining Public Safety and Disaster Countermeasures

Section 1: International Terrorism and Countermeasures

1 International Terrorism

(1) Terrorist Threats to Japan

In May 2011, the former leader of Al-Qaeda Osama bin Laden, was killed in a U.S. operation. However, his successor, Ayman al-Zawahiri has declared the continuation of jihad against countries in Europe and the USA. In addition, other Al Qaeda related organizations still retain their potency. Amidst this, Japan has often been named as a target for terrorism, and the threat of terrorism remains high.

(2) North Korea

As of May 1, 2012, the police have determined thirteen suspected cases of abduction by North Korea involving 19 victims, and are acting on international arrest warrants issued against eleven North Korean operatives involved in eight abduction cases. In addition, with the understanding that there are cases other than the aforementioned cases for which the possibility of abduction by North Korea cannot be ruled out, the police are conducting thorough investigations into accusations and indictments, etc. related to these cases.

2 International Terrorism Countermeasures

In an effort to prevent acts of terrorism, the police are taking measures such as gathering and analysing information through coordination with overseas security intelligence agencies, implementing administrative measures towards distributors of chemical substances that can be used as materials for explosives, implementing border controls at international ports and airports, and promoting vigilance and security at important facilities. In addition, the police are working to improve their response capability in the event of a terrorist attack by implementing daily training for units such as the Special Assault Team (SAT), the Anti-Firearms Squad and the Counter-NBC (Nuclear, Biological, Chemical) Terrorism Squad.

Column: Terrorism Countermeasures at Nuclear Facilities

There are concerns that the loss of cooling functions, as was seen in the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, can occur as a result of obstructive or destructive actions taken by terrorists and other criminal groups as well as natural disasters. Consequently, in addition to conventional vigilance and security activities, etc. The police are taking all possible measures to prevent terrorist attacks on nuclear facilities by enhancing the human resources, materials/equipment and other matters.



Offshore security

Section 2: Foreign Affairs and Related Measures

In North Korea, following the death of Chairman Kim Jong-il, Kim Jong-un became First Chairman of the National Defense Commission. Kim Jong-un clearly stated that North Korea would continue its military-first policy and emphasized his legitimacy as the ruler through propaganda activities. In April 2012, North Korea went ahead with a missile launch disguised as a satellite launch, which resulted in the UN Security Council adopting a strongly critical Chairman's statement.

To preserve national interests, police are striving to gather and analyze information related to various operations undertaken by North Korea and other nations and the illegal export of materials related to weapons of mass destruction, and are maintaining a stance of strict enforcement against any illegal activities.

3: Public Safety and Related Measures

1 Trends of Aum Shinrikyo and Countermeasures

In December 2011, a suspect on the NPA's most wanted list, Makoto Hirata, was arrested when he presented himself at the Marunouchi Police Station of the MPD. In addition, in June 2012, two others on the most wanted list, Naoko Kikuchi and Katsuya Takahashi, were identified and arrested in Sagami-hara, Kanagawa Prefecture and Ota-ku, Tokyo respectively. To prevent the recurrence of Aum's indiscriminate mass murder, the police are working with related agencies to reveal and investigate its illegal activities.

2 Trends of Extreme Leftist Groups and Countermeasures

During 2011, extreme leftist groups concealed their violent and political leanings and engaged in popular movements and labor movements such as anti-nuclear power demonstrations, etc. in an attempt to maintain and expand their organizations. The police are pressing ahead with criminal investigations related to extreme leftist groups and sweeping searches to uncover apartments and other places used as underground strongholds, as well as a variety of countermeasures such as requesting the citizens of Japan to provide a wide range of information through public relations campaigns using posters and other material.

3 Trends of Rightist Groups and Countermeasures

During 2011, rightist groups seized on government policies and developments such as the incursion of Chinese fishing boats into waters around the Senkaku Islands, to relentlessly criticize the government. In addition, so-called "right leaning citizens groups" have held gatherings and demonstrations, etc. throughout the country, and there was some trouble with opposing groups. The police are striving to prevent serious incidents such as terrorist acts by rightist groups and are engaged in a thorough crackdown on illegal activities.

Section 4: Dealing with Disasters and Security Measures

1 Dealing with Natural Disasters

During 2011, earthquakes, tsunamis, heavy rains, typhoons, gales and storm surges resulted in 19,341 fatalities/missing persons and 6,886 injuries. Other than the Great East Japan Earthquake, wide-area wind and flood damage caused by typhoons and other disasters was also significant. In response, police mobilized units such as the riot squad and the Inter-prefectural Emergency Rescue Unit (IERU) and engaged in activities such as search and rescue and searches for missing persons, etc.



Riot police conducting searches for missing persons Hanekawa River under the jurisdiction of Tokamachi Police Station, Niigata prefecture

2 Patrols and Security

With due consideration to the affinity between the imperial family and the nation's citizens, the police implement escort and security measures to ensure the safety of their persons, and to prevent crowding accidents among well-wishers lining the streets.

In addition, under the current severe security conditions, with concerns of terrorist attack and other illegal incidents, the police are pressing ahead with appropriate security measures to ensure the safety of important officials.



Security escort for President Lee Myung-bak of South Korea during his visit to Japan.

Chapter 6: Police Activity Support

Section 1: Police Infrastructure

1 Police Personnel

The total number of police personnel in FY2012 was 293,459, of which 7,736 were NPA personnel and 285,723 were prefectural police personnel. As we encounter new threats to public safety such as the globalization of crime and increasing cyber-crime, etc. the crime situation remains severe, and the police must endeavour to enhance their strengths from all angles. Consequently, in FY2012, regional police increased the size of their forces by 626 personnel in order to enhance enforcement against cyber-crime, construct new investigative structures to ensure citizens' safety and security in the IT society, enhance structures to allow greater

sophistication and appropriateness when dealing with dead bodies and to reinforce vigilance and security structures for nuclear power related facilities.

Police Personnel Numbers (FY2012)

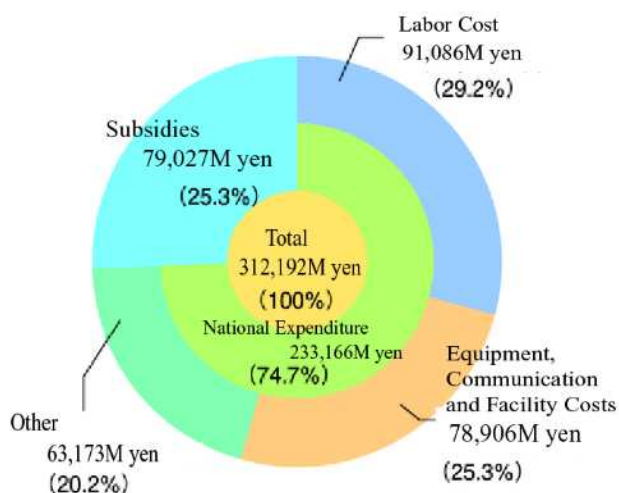
Class	National Police Agency				Prefectural Police					Grand Total
	Officers	Imperial Palace Guards	General Staff	Total	Officers			General Staff	Total	
					Local Police Admin Officers	Local Community Officers	Subtotal			
Personnel	2,070	892	4,774	7,736	628	256,739	257,367	28,356	285,723	293,459

Note: For prefectural police personnel, numbers of Local Police Administration Officers are specified by Cabinet Order, and numbers of all other personnel are specified by the present municipal ordinances as of April 6, 2012.

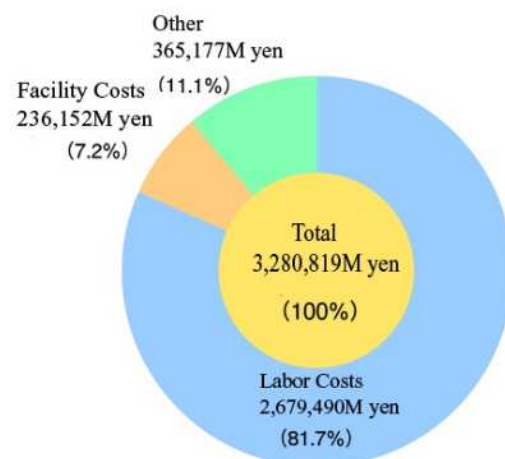
2 Budget

The police budget consists of a national budget and prefectural budgets. The national government covers expenses to operate the NPA, directly appropriated expenses for PPH activities of national significance, and subsidies to supplement PPH budgets.

NPA Budget (after final amendment for FY2011)



Prefectural Police Budget (after final amendment for FY2011)



3 Management and Operation of Detention Facilities

As of April 1, 2012, there were 1,226 detention facilities nationwide. In accordance with the “Act on Penal Detention Facilities and Treatment of Inmates and Detainees”, police have fully separated investigations and detention while promoting treatment that pays due regard to the human rights of detainees and pressing ahead with facility improvements, to ensure that detention facilities are operated appropriately. In addition, in order to ensure the uniform treatment of detainees nationwide, the NPA implements planned patrols of all prefectural detention facilities every year.

Section 2: Police Responding to the Trust of the People

1 Appropriate Police Activities

(1) Approach to Police Reform

The National Public Safety Commission and the NPA have been working towards the regeneration of public safety in accordance with the “Outline for Police Reform” formulated in 2000 and other guidelines and policies. However, as there has been no end to cases of misconduct, police are currently working to thoroughly re-establish the “spirit of police reform”.

(2) Ensuring Appropriate Budget Spending

In order to ensure appropriate budget spending, police are implementing accounting audits, while improving and innovating auditing methods, in accordance with accounting audit rules specified by the National Public Safety Commission.

(3) Inspections

To increase internal self-purification capabilities, police have ensured that all chief inspection officers administering inspections of the prefectural police are local police administration officers appointed by the National Public Safety Commission. Police have also strengthened inspection structures by increasing the number of inspectors in the NPA, regional police bureaus and prefectural police, and are implementing strict inspections in accordance with inspection

rules specified by the National Public Safety Commission.

(4) Thorough Information Management

As the police handle high volumes of personal information related to criminal investigations and driving licenses, etc. as well as large amounts of confidential information, the NPA has implemented countermeasures against the leakage of information by formulating police information security policies (systematic standards related to police information security). However, in view of an incident in October 2010, when data related to international anti-terrorism measures were posted on the Internet, the NPA issued instructions for thorough/reinforced information integrity, and are continually inspecting progress status.

2 Police Activity Transparency

When undertaking activities to prevent local crimes and traffic accidents, it is necessary to understand the views of the residents and their demands, etc. In addition, for these activities to be successful, it is essential to obtain the understanding and cooperation of local residents. Consequently, all police stations nationwide have, in principle, set up Police Station Councils. These councils allow the chiefs of police stations to hear the views of local residents regarding police station affairs, and also provide an opportunity to seek their understanding and cooperation.

3 Police Support for Victims of Crime

The victims of crime and their bereaved families or families not only suffer direct, physical, emotional or financial harm as a result of the crime, but also incur a varying range of secondary harm. Consequently, police are working to enhance a variety of aspects of their support for victims of crime.

4 Japanese Police Activities in the International Community

With the globalization of crime, police are participating in international conferences and other activities to promote cooperative relationships with overseas security agencies, and other organizations. In addition, police are also supporting overseas police forces by dispatching

experts and accepting trainees to provide information and instruction on technical skills.



Experts providing guidance on fingerprinting techniques to the Philippine National Police officials