

Special Feature I: “Countermeasures against Threats in Cyberspace”

Special Feature II: “Police Activities and Children, Women and the Elderly”

On the Special Features

Regarding the state of public safety in Japan, when looking at the number of confirmed criminal cases, the figure for 2012 dropped below 1.4 million for the first time in 32 years since 1980 to 1,382,121, a decrease to less than half the record post-war number of 2,853,739 in 2002, indicating a steady improvement. However, public opinion surveys, etc. have revealed that citizens are still anxious about public safety.

This anxiety stems from a spate of crimes in which the victims are children, women or the elderly, with increasing trends in the number of cases of child abuse, stalking and spousal violence, as well as specialized fraud cases that involve substantial amounts in total lost funds.

In addition, if we turn our attention to cyberspace, there has been a spate of cybercrimes, with successive cases of cyber-attacks and other incidents, and the threat to public safety is escalating.

And, due to the heightened frequency and threat of these crimes, citizens still remain anxious about public safety regardless of the reduction in the number of confirmed criminal cases. Consequently, in view of these circumstances, two Special Features have been included in this year’s White Paper on Police.

The first of these is “Countermeasures against Threats in Cyberspace”. From services used by individuals, such as online banking and community sites, up to important systems that support the backbone of the state, such as critical infrastructures (financial institutions, public transportation systems, etc.) and government agencies, the lifestyles and economic activities of today’s citizens cannot be described without mentioning cyberspace. However, as well as the frequent occurrence of cybercrimes such as online banking frauds, there have also been successive cyber-attacks against government agencies and other organizations involving the defacement of websites, etc. and these threats in cyberspace constitute issues that can threaten Japan’s public safety and national security, making cyberspace another new field alongside real-space in which the police should endeavour to ensure safety and security.

Consequently, in this year’s White Paper on Police, “Countermeasures against Threats in Cyberspace” has been taken up as the first Special Feature theme, with Section 1 providing an overview

of the threats in cyberspace as they are today, Section 2 providing descriptions of approaches taken by the police and other organizations in relation to these threats, and Section 3 providing an indication of future approaches.

The second Special Feature covers “Police Activities and Children, Women and the Elderly”. As has already been stated, the total number of confirmed criminal cases is on a declining trend. However, when looking at individual types of crime, there is an increasing trend in the incidence of domestic cases involving child abuse, spousal violence and elder abuse. In addition, together with incidents such as the case of bullying at a junior high school in Otsu, Shiga Prefecture and the murder case in Zushi, Kanagawa Prefecture, attributed to emotional entanglements related to romantic attachment, both of which became the focus of significant attention in Japanese society, there have also been specialized fraud cases focusing on the elderly, in which substantial amounts of money have been lost. Dealing with crimes such as these, in which children, women and the elderly are the victims, is an important part of ensuring safety and security in the citizens’ everyday lives.

Consequently, “Police Activities and Children, Women and the Elderly” was taken up as the second Special Feature theme, with Section 1 covering citizens’ awareness of public safety, Sections 2 through 4 describing the approaches taken by police, etc. to ensure the safety and security of children, women and the elderly, and Section 5 outlining the comprehensive approaches taken to provide protection.

As with real-space, the realization of safety and security in cyberspace cannot be achieved by the police alone, and requires an approach that involves society as a whole. We hope that these two Special Features will contribute to citizens’ continued understanding and cooperation in relation to the approaches taken by the police, and to their considerations on measures to ensure public safety for society as a whole.

Special Feature I: Countermeasures against Threats in Cyberspace

Section 1: Threats in Cyberspace

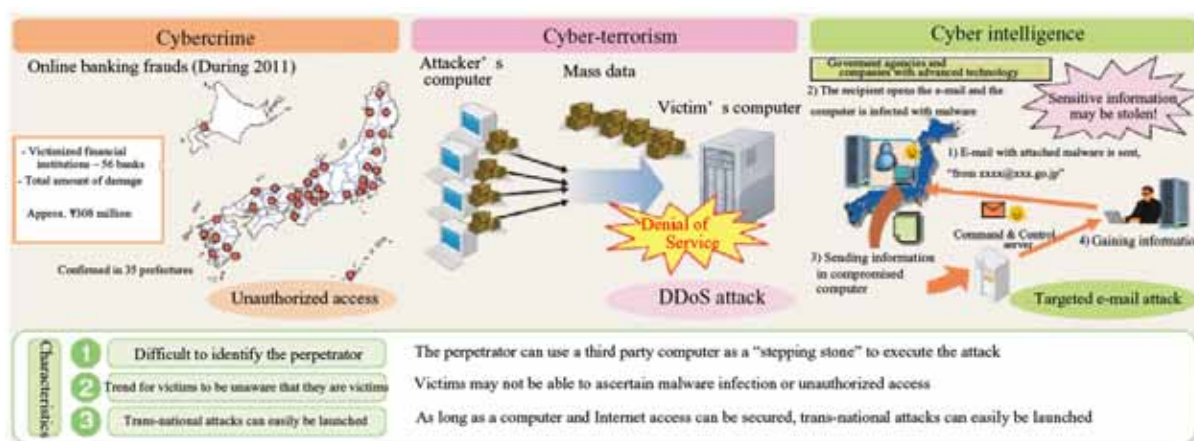
The Internet has become entrenched as social infrastructure essential to citizens' lifestyles and economic activities, and cyberspace has now become an integral part of citizens' lives. Within this backdrop, as well as a rush of cybercrimes such as online banking frauds, cyber-attacks such as cyber-terrorism attacks that disable the fundamental systems of government agencies and critical infrastructure companies and paralyze social functions, and cyber-espionage that use info-communications technologies to steal classified information from government agencies or companies with advanced technology, are occurring frequently on a global scale, reflecting the escalating threat levels in cyberspace.

(2) Case

○ Advance-notice crime/virus distribution cases using the Internet

In relation to advance-notice crime/virus distribution cases using the Internet that occurred between June and September 2012, the Kanagawa Prefectural Police, Osaka Prefectural Police, the MPD and Mie Prefectural Police arrested four men on charges of Forcible Obstruction of Business. Subsequent investigations, however, revealed that the computers of the arrested four had been infected by malware that could not be detected by commercially available anti-virus software, allowing a third party to operate their computers remotely, and that the arrested four had no involvement in the cases.

Threats in Cyberspace



1 Status of Cybercrime

(1) Cleared Cybercrime Cases

2012 witnessed the occurrence of criminal incidents such as advance-notice crime/virus distribution cases using the Internet and online banking frauds. The number of cleared cybercrime cases in 2012 was 7,334, an increase of 1,593 cases (27.7%) over the previous year and the highest number of cases recorded to date, representing a roughly 4.6 times increase over ten years since 2002, during which 1,606 cases were cleared.

The relevant four prefectural police reviewed this case, and the NPA issued instructions to all prefectural police forces nationwide regarding preventive measures against recurrence, such as the enhancement of knowledge related to cybercrime investigation and comprehensive evaluation of evidence.

In February 2013, the joint investigation headquarters, comprised of the four relevant prefectural police forces, arrested a suspect on charges of Forcible Obstruction of Business for perpetrating advance-notice crime using the said malware.

Trend in Cleared Cybercrime Cases (2008 – 2012)

Classification	Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total (cases)		6,321	6,690	6,933	5,741	7,334

2 Cyber-attack Status

(1) Modus Operandi of Cyber-attacks

1) Modus Operandi of Cyber-terrorism

Info-communications technologies have permeated modern society, and critical infrastructure essential to our lifestyles, such as electrical power, gas and water supply are also supported by information systems.

The threat of cyber-terrorism, which can cause significant damage to citizens' lifestyles and economic activities by hindering the maintenance of infrastructure functions and provision of services through cyber-attacks on key systems in critical infrastructure, is now a reality. To date, Japan has not experienced any damage due to cyber-terrorism such as social disruption caused by cyber-attacks targeting the key systems of critical infrastructures. However, incidents that have disrupted the functions of financial institution systems or the control systems of nuclear power plants have occurred overseas. Techniques that can be used in cyber-terrorism include DDoS attacks that disable the provision of services from a victim's computer by using multiple computers to overload it with massive data transmissions, and the illegal access of computers and planting of malware that allows the perpetrator to instruct a computer to execute actions not intended by the computer's administrator or user.



A disabled ATM of a Korean financial institution

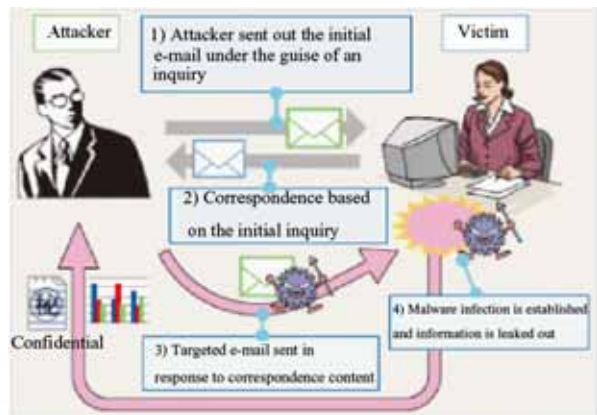
2) Modus Operandi of Cyber-espionage

In recent years, with the storage of information as electronic data now commonplace, the threat of cyber-intelligence for the objective of stealing advanced technologies that can be converted to military

technologies or classified information on national strategies in diplomatic negotiations, etc. has become a global issue.

Techniques that may be used in cyber-espionage typically include the sending of targeted e-mails, designed to steal information by infecting recipient computers with malware that cannot be detected by commercially available anti-virus software, which masquerade as legitimate business related correspondence.

NPA has confirmed that 1,009 targeted e-mail attacks sent to private sector companies, etc. in Japan during the year 2012. Of these, some employed a subtle approach whereby e-mails under the guise of legitimate inquiry were sent to public e-mail addresses set up for general inquiries, and e-mails with attached malware were later sent after further exchange of e-mail communications.



“Exchange style” targeted e-mail attack

(2) Case

○ Cyber-attack case targeting the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)

A targeted e-mail attack was launched against the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) in January 2012. An employee computer was consequently infected with malware and it was revealed that this resulted in the leaking of information in the computer and on-screen information during operations, as well as log-in information, etc. for systems accessed by the infected computer between July and August 2011. Furthermore, in November 2012, another employee computer was infected with malware, revealing the possibility that information on rocket specifications and operations may have been stolen.

Section 2: Measures against Threats in Cyberspace

1 Reinforcing Cyber-security Measures

In July 2012, the NPA established the new position of Director-General of the Commissioner General’s Secretariat to preside over cyber-security strategies, with a view towards reinforcing strategic responses spanning all departments in relation to the numerous difficult issues of dealing with threats in cyberspace. Under the Director-General, a cross-organizational structure has been established which undertakes priority reviews and enhancement of policies related to while taking into consideration issues such as the improvement of capabilities against cybercrimes and cyber-attacks, the enhancement of international cooperation based on securing analytical structures and enforcement powers, the upgrading of information and communications technologies and the amendment of laws.

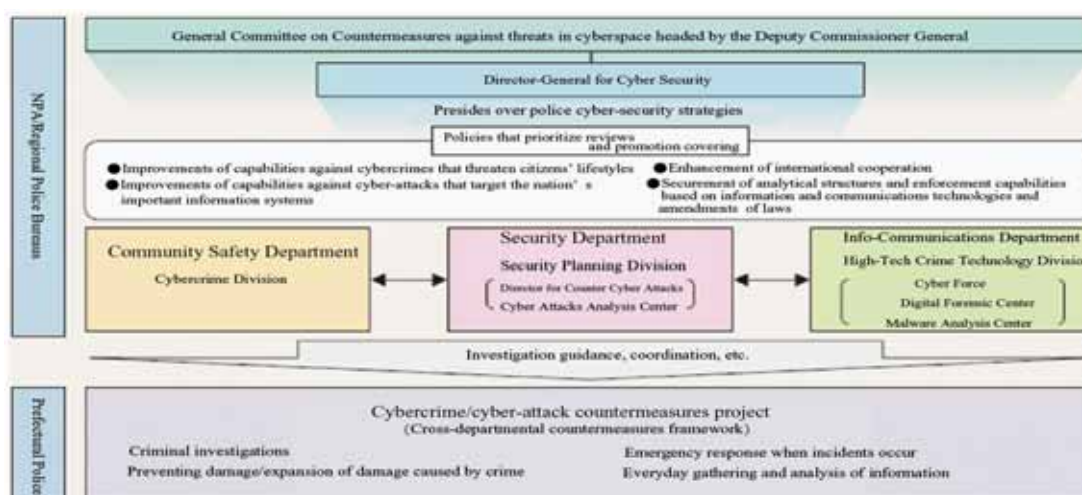
organizations. In addition, for measures against illegal/harmful information, in order to undertake coordinated measures while avoiding overlapping investigations by the related prefectural police forces, enforcement utilizes a nationwide cooperative investigation method.

(1) The Internet Hotline Center Approach, etc.

Since June 2006, the NPA has commenced operation of the Internet Hotline Center (IHC) that accepts reports from general Internet users concerning illegal/harmful information, and handles reports submitted to the police concerning illegal information and undertakes actions such as requesting website administrators, etc. to delete illegal/harmful contents, and is promoting coordination between member organizations of “INHOPE”, which was set up as a liaison organization for the hotline of each nation.

196,474 reports were received by the IHC in 2012. Of these, 38,933 concerned illegal

Polices structures promoting cyber-security measures



2 Countermeasures against Cybercrimes

An immense amount of information is in circulation on the Internet, and cooperation between the police and private businesses, etc. is essential for measures concerning this information. Consequently, as with other countries, the NPA has entrusted the operation of hotline services to private sector

information and 12,003 concerned harmful information. In addition, the IHC issued 17,503 requests for the deletion of illegal information, of which 15,872 were complied with to achieve a deletion rate of 90.7%. Regarding harmful information, 6,167 out of 7,738 cases were deleted to achieve a deletion rate of 79.7%.

The IHC Approach



3 Measures against Cyber-attacks

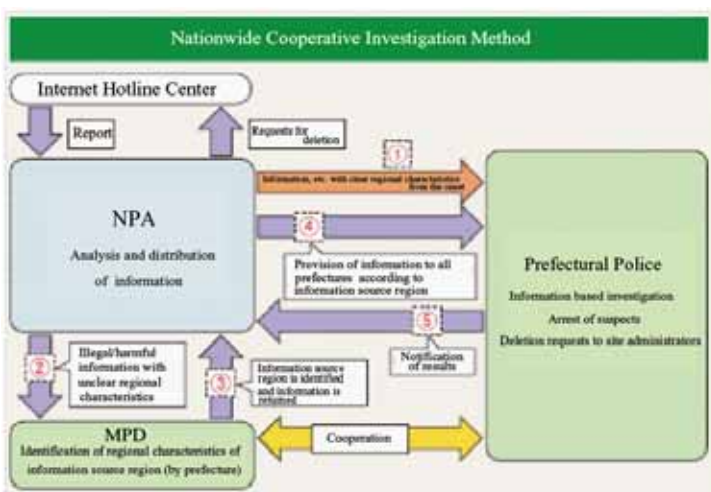
(1) Reinforcement of Structures

In May 2013, the Cyber Force Center in the NPA established the position of Director for Counter Cyber-Attacks, to provide guidance and coordinate investigations by prefectural police, promote public/private cooperation and information exchange with overseas security intelligence agencies, and established the Cyber-Attack Analysis Center headed by said Director for Counter Cyber-Attacks to reinforce cyber-attack related information gathering/analysis functions. In addition, in April of the same year, Anti-Cyber-Attack taskforces were established in the 13 prefectures in which many government agencies and critical infrastructures are located. Anti-Cyber-Attack Units aim to improve investigative capabilities in relation to cyber-attack cases occurring nationwide by providing technical, technological and structural support for other prefectural police forces, and to perform central roles in the promotion of information gathering activities and the establishment of cooperative relationships with private sector businesses, etc.

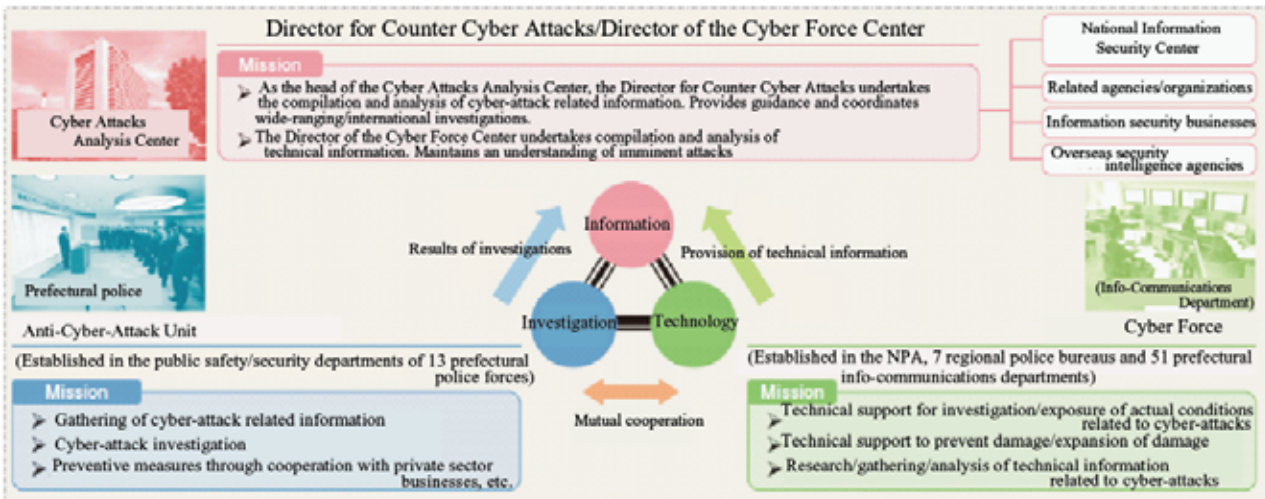
(2) Effective Enforcement against Illegal/Harmful Information

Based on IHC reports and other information, the police endeavour to collect illegal/harmful information, and using the nationwide cooperative investigation method, undertake effective enforcement against illegal information and promote enforcement that primarily targets harmful information. In 2012, the number of cases cleared based on reports from the IHC was 3,303, an increase of 1,704 cases (106.6%) over the previous year.

Overview of nationwide cooperative investigation method



Structure promoting cyber-attack countermeasures

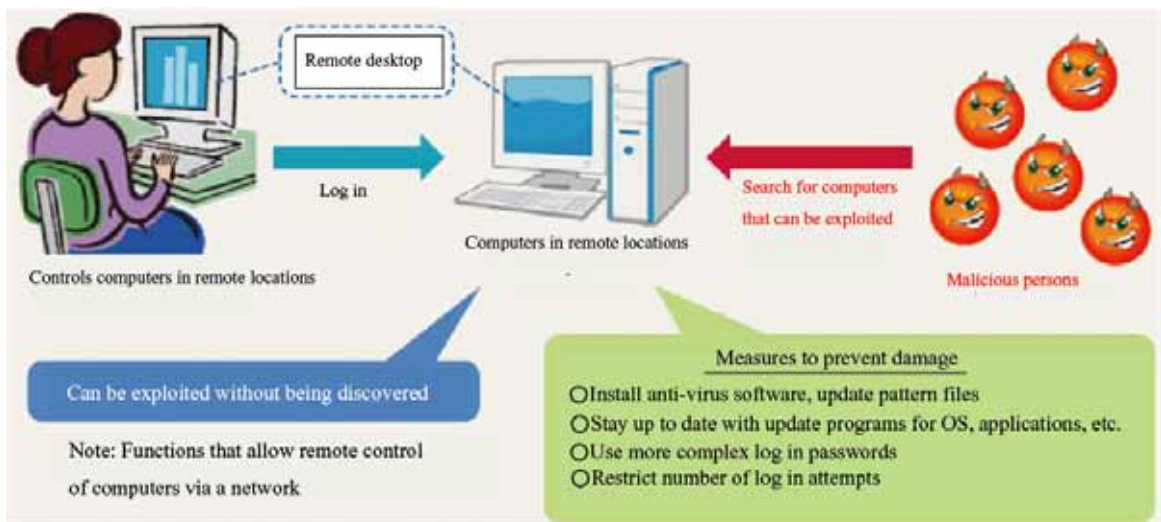


(2) Exposing Actual Conditions

While promoting investigations into illegal activities, police also analyze computers that have been subjected to cyber-attacks as well as malware to promote the exposure of actual conditions related to the attackers and the techniques used. If, in the course of investigating a cyber-attack case, it becomes clear that the source computer, etc. is overseas, the police issue requests for international investigative cooperation through the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO) and other organizations and promote the exposure of actual conditions related to cyber-attacks by exchanging information with overseas security intelligence agencies.

Column: 2012 Internet observation results
 During 2012, Cyber Force Center in the NPA observed a high rate of suspicious access

attempts occurring at about once every 5 minutes and 20 seconds in relation to each sensor set up at connection points to the Internet, originating not only within Japan but from overseas as well. In particular, during 2012, there was an increase in access attempts targeting remote desktop functions that more than doubled the figure for 2011. Remote desktop functions are widely used in the management of remotely located computers, and although these functions are convenient, if they are exploited by a third party, the computer can be hijacked. Consequently, it can be inferred that individuals seeking to exploit the computers of others are randomly searching for computers that can be exploited. In addition, many access attempts believed to be by malware designed to attack remote desktop functions were also observed.



Access attempts targeting remote desktop functions* and measure to prevent damages

(3) Preventing Damage through Cooperation with Private Sector Companies

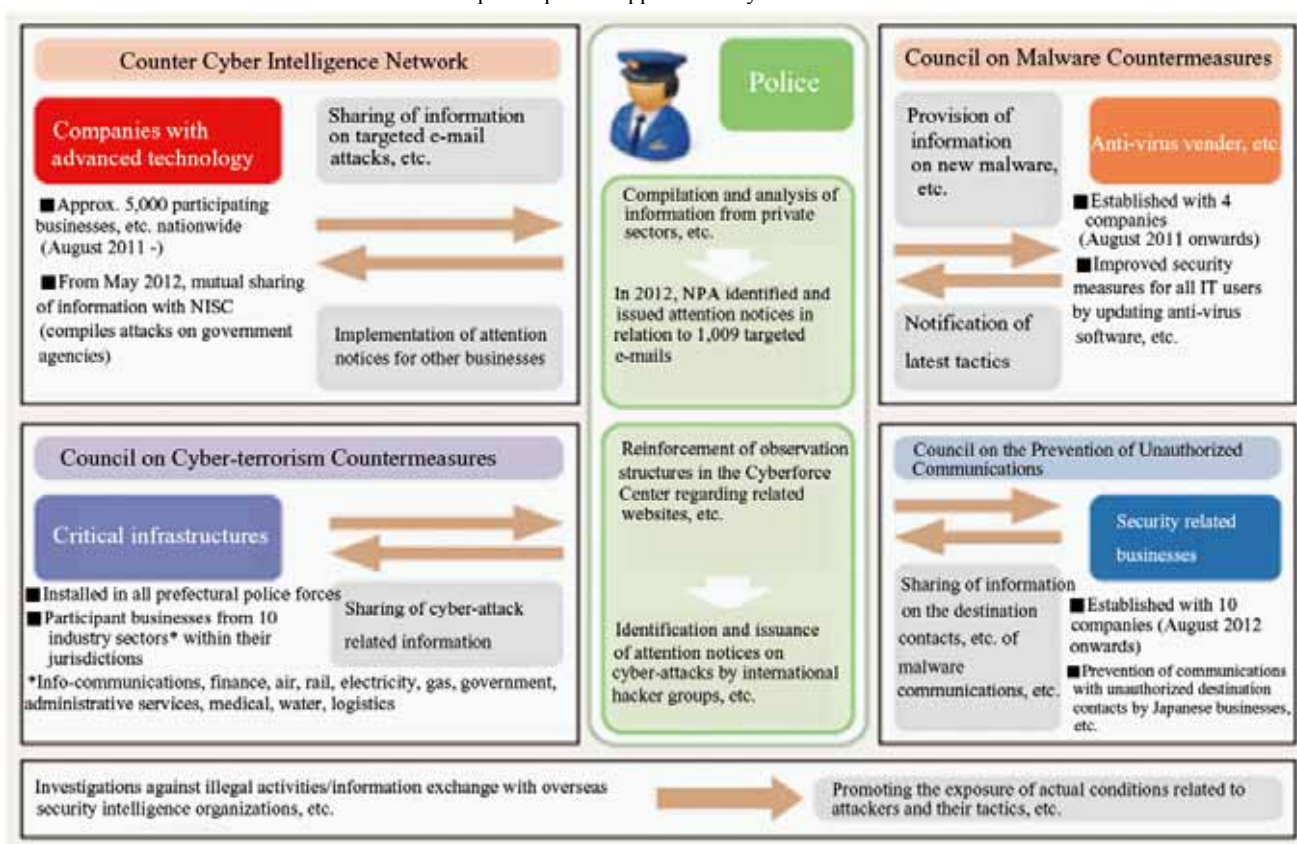
In order to deal with cyber-attacks, it is important for society as a whole, with public and private sectors working together, to deal with these issues, without relying solely on approaches taken by the police. In order to prevent damages of cyber-attacks and to respond appropriately when attacks do occur, the police have established cooperative frameworks with private sector companies, etc. as shown in the figure below, and are promoting approaches that utilize private sector know-how.

knowledge and technological expertise, high performance analytical equipment, and is implementing IT analyses requiring particularly high-level expertise such as extraction and analysis of data on damaged hard-disks and other memory formats and the analysis of malware, etc.

5 Enhancement of International Cooperation on Cybercrime Investigations

With regards to transnational cybercrime, when domestic investigations fail to identify the

Unified public/private approach to cyber-attack countermeasures



4 Technological Support for Enforcement against Crime

With new electronic devices such as smartphones increasingly exploited in various criminal activities, the police established High-Tech Crime Technology Divisions in the Info-Communications Bureau of the NPA and prefectural info-communications departments to provide technological support for criminal investigations by prefectural police. Of these, the NPA Info-Communications Bureau retains personnel possessing high level specialist

criminal, it is necessary to seek the cooperation of foreign investigations agencies. The NPA utilizes frameworks on international assistance in investigation such as Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (Agreements) the ICPO to deal with transnational cybercrime. In addition, the NPA is actively engaged in information exchanges with foreign investigation agency personnel and the establishment of cooperative relations, etc. through international conferences and discussions with international investigations agencies.

Section 3: Future Approach

In April 2013, the “Act on the Partial Amendment of the Public Offices Election Act” was enacted, and with the consequent lifting of bans such as the prohibition of electoral campaigns using the Internet, resulting in the further expansion of areas in which the Internet is used, we have entered an era in which it is ever more difficult to imagine life without the Internet. Within this backdrop, if a serious cybercrime or cyber-attack does occur, the impact on socioeconomic activities in real-space will be incalculable. Now, in terms of citizens’ everyday lives and economic activities, the importance of cyberspace is on a par with that of real-space, making cyberspace another new field alongside real-space in which the police should endeavour to ensure safety and security.

In light of advance-notice crime/virus distribution cases using the Internet that occurred between June and September 2012, the NPA compiled and announced “The Immediate Action Programme for the Reinforcement of the Abilities to cope with Cybercrimes in January 2013, to enable the police to deal with a wide range of incidents that may arise in cyberspace in the future. This program centers on the improvement of response capabilities, the utilization of private sector know-how, the promotion of international cooperation and enlightenment activities. The police have steadily promoted policies such as this program and are committed to reinforcing response capabilities in relation to the various situations that may arise in cyber-space.

Above all, with the aim of enhancing deterrence measures against cybercrime and cyber-attack and investigative capabilities in cyberspace, the most urgent tasks are to establish frameworks for cooperation between industry, academia and the government and to develop environments that will enable proper investigations against cybercrimes that exploit the anonymity and other weaknesses of the Internet.

Up to now, the main bodies in industry, academia and the government have each been promoting their own approaches relevant to their own positions, and have amassed an abundance of knowledge and experience. However, approaches that effectively integrate the compilation and analyses of information these sectors hold for deterrence measures against cybercrime and cyber-attacks and investigations in cyberspace have not always been sufficient. In order to efficiently identify and mitigate threats in cyberspace, the

United States has already established a non-profit organization called the National Cyber-Forensics & Training Alliance (NCFTA) with the aim of promoting information sharing and cooperation between industry, academia and the government. In Japan also, it will be necessary to promote an approach that includes the establishment of this type of cooperative framework.

In addition, the possibility of tracking events after they have occurred has not been secured in Japan as there is no system for retaining traffic data of telecommunications (logs), and this is proving to be an issue in dealing with cybercrime, etc. The “Cybersecurity Strategy” drafted by the government’s Information Security Policy Council in June of the same year states that, “In order to secure the possibility of tracking events after they have occurred, the retention of traffic data of telecommunications (logs), etc. of related businesses... (omitted)... must be reviewed”. On this point, recent technological advancements have reduced the price of electromagnetic storage media by capacity, which has in turn reduced the burden on communications businesses, etc. in terms of log retention. The police are committed to taking part in reviews concerning the retention of logs with the relevant ministries and agencies, while taking into consideration aspects such as the types of logs that would be beneficial in terms of security, log storage periods that are applied overseas, and the diverse opinions of citizens.

By steadily promoting this type of approach, the police are working towards the construction of the safe and secure cyberspace that is essential to the realization of a world leading IT society.

<p>No.1 Improvement of response capability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1 Reinforcement of investigative and analytical skills<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Public/private personnel exchange- Securing support from hackers2 Preparation of structures<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Increasing the number of cybercrime investigators and personnel in charge of analyses- Reinforcement of cyber-attack countermeasures3 Preparation of materials/equipment<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Advancement of systems functionality to detect new viruses
<p>No. 2 Utilization of private sector know-how</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1 Construction of an information sharing framework<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Information sharing with anti-virus vendors2 Promotion of unified public/private cybercrime deterrence measures<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Storage of communication history (logs)- Clarification of site administrator responsibilities- Damage prevention measures related to smartphone applications3 Utilization of private sector know-how in investigations, etc.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Outsourcing tactic analyses, etc.
<p>No.3 Promotion of international cooperation</p>
<p>No.4 Enlightenment activities</p>

The Immediate Action Programme for the Reinforcement of the Abilities to Cope with Cybercrimes (Overview)

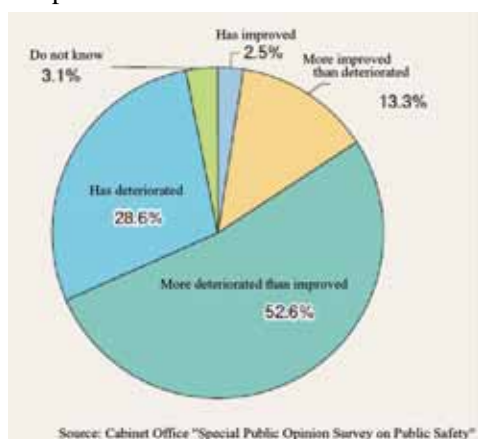
Special Feature II: Police Activities and Children, Women and the Elderly

Section 1: Public Safety and Children, Women and the Elderly

Based on the results of surveys implemented by the Cabinet Office*¹ and the NPA*², we analyzed the levels of citizens' anxiety regarding public safety and the contributory factors.

(1) Anxiety concerning Public Safety

The number of confirmed criminal cases has continuously decreased over the past ten years, indicating a statistical trend of improvement in the state of public safety. Meanwhile, with regard to changes in public safety over the past ten years, over 80% of overall respondents selected either "Has deteriorated" or "More deteriorated than improved", indicating that citizens' anxiety concerning public safety has yet to be dispelled.



Changes in public safety over the past 10 years

(2) Factors contributing to Anxiety

1) Social Conditions

Many of the answers given with regard to the social conditions that may be a contributory

factor in the perception that public safety has deteriorated included a reduced feeling of local community, the economic downturn, the glut of information, inadequate youth education and the decline in citizens' social morality.

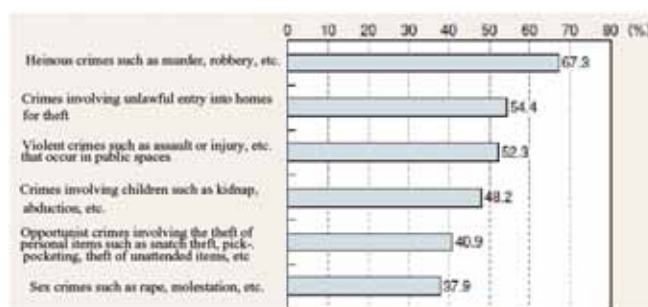
Factors contributing to the perception that public safety has deteriorated



2) Types of Crime

As well as "Heinous crimes such as murder robbery, etc.", "Violent crimes such as assault, injury, etc." and "Crimes involving unlawful entry into homes for theft", the types of crimes given as those that cause strong anxiety concerning public safety were crimes that mainly target children, women and the elderly, such as "Crimes involving children such as kidnapping, abduction, etc", "Sex crimes such as rape, molestation, etc." and "Crimes involving the theft of personal items (snatch theft, etc.)".

Types of crimes that cause strong anxiety concerning public safety



Source: NPA Awareness Survey

Note 1: Multiple answers accepted

2: The top six most frequently given answers are shown

*1: Nationwide survey implemented by the Cabinet Office in July 2012, in relation to 3,000 Japanese nationals over the age of 20 years ("Special Public Opinion Survey on Public Safety").

*2: The survey was implemented by the NPA (hereinafter the "NPA Awareness Survey") targeting 3,745 members of the general public, who attended Driver's License Centers in all prefectures for the purpose of renewing their driver's licenses between January and February 2013 (Gender distribution was 43.0% male, 56.7% female, 0.3% did not answer. The age groups were: 24yrs or younger: 7.7%, 25 - 29yrs: 5.8%, 30 - 34yrs: 8.7%, 35 - 39yrs: 10.0%, 40 - 44yrs: 9.7%, 45 - 49yrs: 8.2%, 50 - 54yrs: 6.5%, 55 - 59yrs: 6.4%, 60 - 64yrs: 7.6%, 65 - 69yrs: 13.6%, 70yrs or over: 15.3%, 0.3% did not answer.)

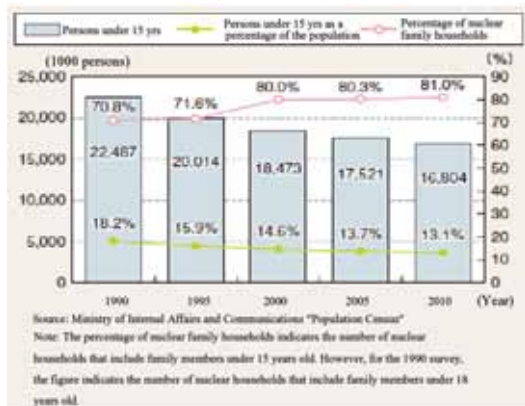
2 Social Conditions surrounding Children, Women and the Elderly, and Public Safety Awareness

(1) Social Conditions surrounding Children, and Public Safety Awareness

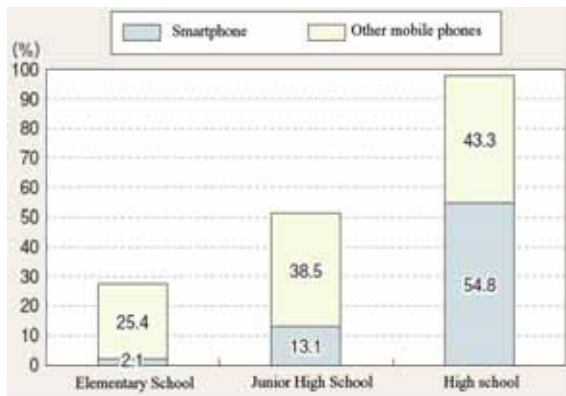
1) Social Conditions

In addition to the falling birth-rate and the trend toward nuclear families, the popularization of the Internet and mobile phones, including smartphones, has introduced a trend for friendships unrestricted by geographic conditions to be easily established through Social Networking Services (SNS), etc.

Trend in the population of persons under 15 years old (1990-2010)



Rate of mobile phone possession among children (FY2012)



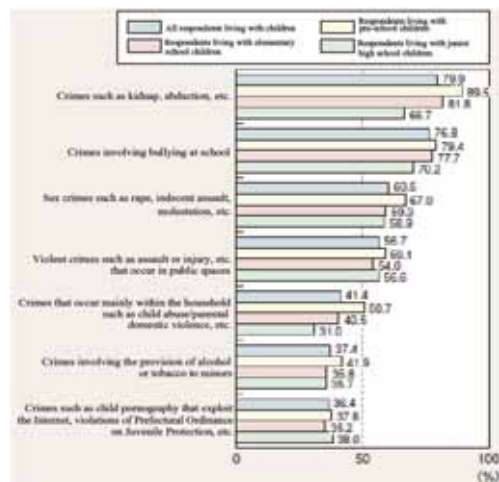
2) Public Safety Awareness

i) Crimes that pose a threat

The percentage of persons living with preschool children (parents, etc.) giving “Crimes such as kidnap and abduction”, “Sex crimes such as rape, indecent assault, molestation, etc.” and “Crimes

that occur mainly within the household such as child abuse, parental domestic violence, etc.” as the main crimes that pose a threat to children was higher than that of other respondents, while the percentage of persons living with junior high-school children giving “Crimes that exploit the Internet such as child pornography, violations of Juvenile Protection Ordinance, etc.” as the main crimes, due to the proliferation of mobile devices such as mobile phones and SNS, etc. was higher than that of other respondents.

Crimes that pose a significant threat to children

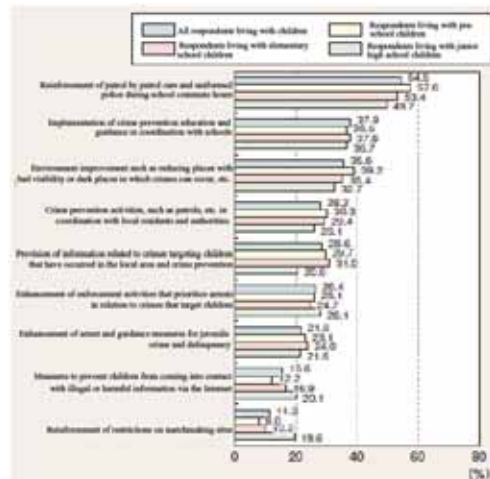


Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Population Census"

ii) Requests for the police

Regarding actions that police should take to realize a society resistant to crimes targeting children, the number of persons living with children in general giving the answer “Reinforcement of patrols by patrol cars and uniformed police during school commute hours” was significantly high, while the percentage of persons living with junior high school children giving the answers “Measures to prevent children from coming into contact with illegal or harmful information via the Internet” and “Reinforcement of restrictions on matchmaking sites” was higher than that of other respondents.

Actions that the police should take to realize a society resistant to crimes targeting children



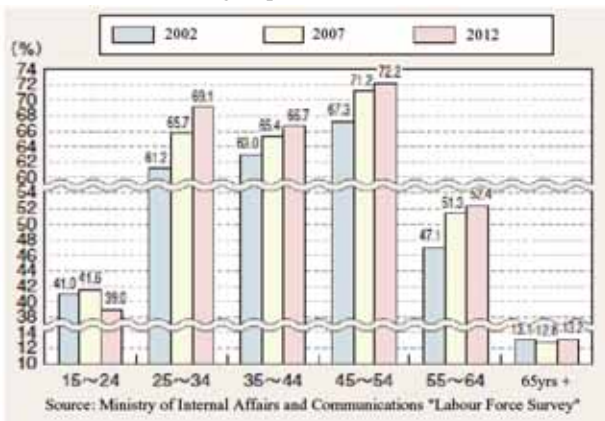
Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Population Census"

(2) Social Conditions surrounding Women, and Public Safety Awareness

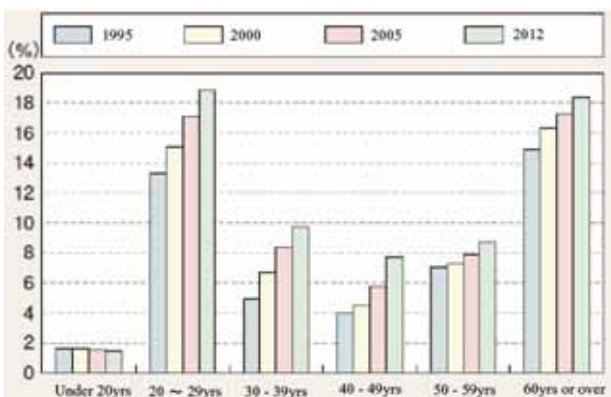
1) Social Conditions

The social advancement of women between their late twenties and early sixties is progressing, with a significant increase in the employment rate of women in the 25–34yrs age group. In addition, there is an increasing trend in the percentage in the total population of one-person households occupied by women and the amount of time women spend in solitary activities.

Trend in employment rate among women by age group (2002-2012)

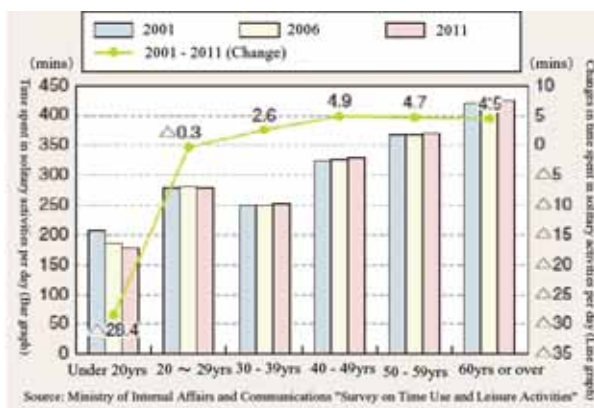


Trend in the percentage in total population of one-person households occupied by women by age group (1995 – 2010)



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Population Census"

Trend in time spent by women in solitary activities (2001–2011)



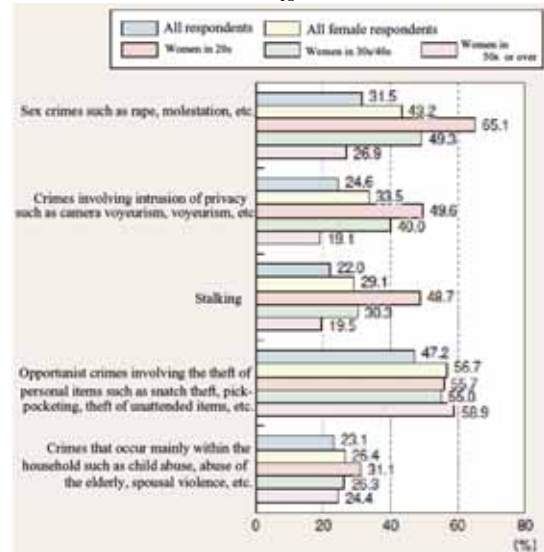
Source: NPA Awareness Survey

2) Public Safety Awareness

i) Crimes that women are anxious about falling victim to

Of the main crimes that women are anxious about falling victim to, a significantly high number of women in their 20s indicated “Sex crimes such as rape , molestation, etc.”, “Sexual crimes involving intrusion of privacy such as camera voyeurism, voyeurism, etc.” and “Stalking” in their responses.

Crimes that women are anxious about personally falling victim to

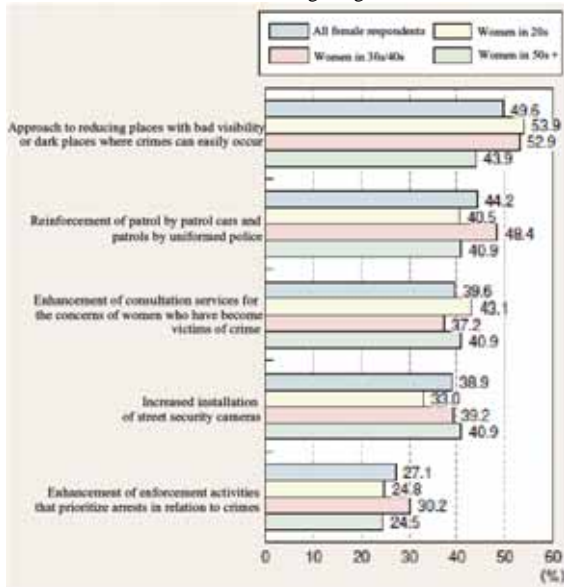


Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Population Census"

ii) Requests for the police

In relation to actions that the police should take to realize a society resistant to crimes targeting women, the highest response given by all age groups was “Approach to reducing places with bad visibility or dark places where crimes can easily occur”, while women in their twenties giving “Enhancement of consultation services for the concerns of female crime victims” in their response and women in their thirties giving “Increased installation of street security cameras” in their response was higher in comparison to other respondents, indicating a strong desire for improved anti-crime environment within the backdrop of higher employment rates and one-person households among women

Actions that the police should take to realize a society resistant to crimes targeting women



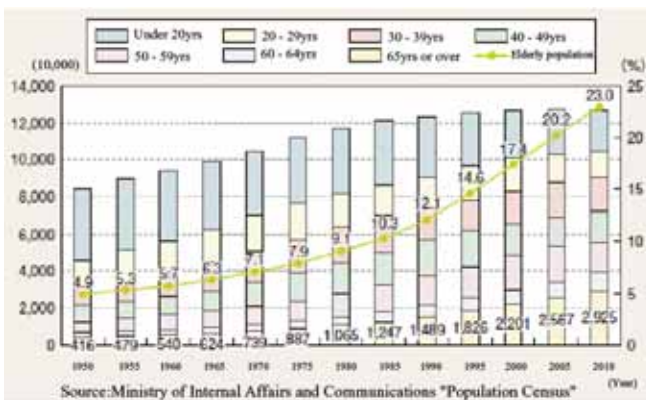
Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Population Census"

(3) Social Conditions surrounding the Elderly, and Public Safety Awareness

1) Social Conditions

While the elderly population is increasing, there is also an increasing trend in the number and percentage of the elderly living alone. In addition, with the increasing percentage of the elderly in the total population, there is a trend for financial savings to concentrate in elderly households.

Trend in elderly population (1950 – 2010)

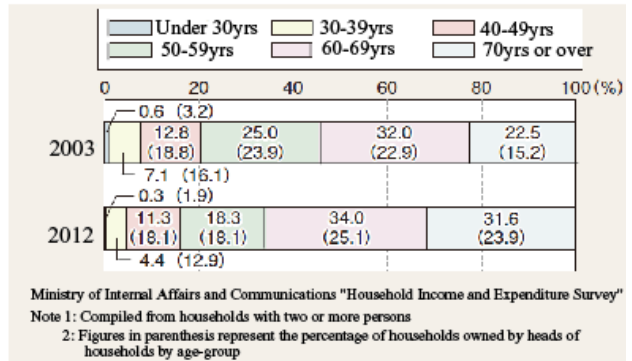


Trend in the elderly living alone (1990 – 2010)



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Population Census"

Savings distribution of heads of households by age group (2003, 2012)

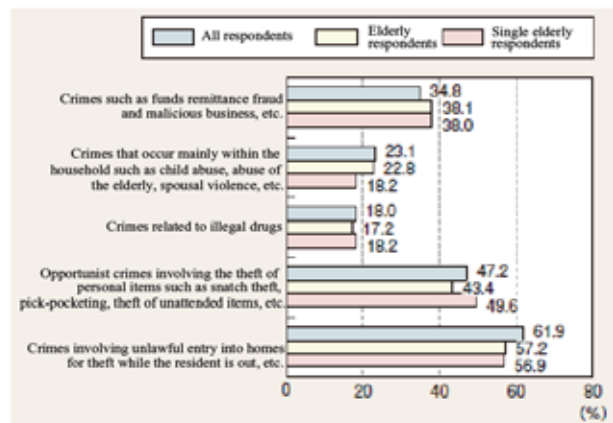


Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Household Income and Expenditure Survey"
 Note 1: Compiled from households with two or more persons
 2: Figures in parenthesis represent the percentage of households owned by heads of households by age-group

2) Public Safety Awareness

i) Crimes that the elderly are anxious about falling victim to

The most answers given with regards to the main crimes that the elderly are anxious about falling victim to were "Crimes such as remittance fraud and malicious business, etc.", "Crimes that occur mainly within the household such as child abuse, abuse of the elderly, spousal violence, etc.", "Crimes related to illegal drugs" and "Crimes involving unlawful entry into homes for theft while the resident is out, etc."



Source: NPA Awareness Survey

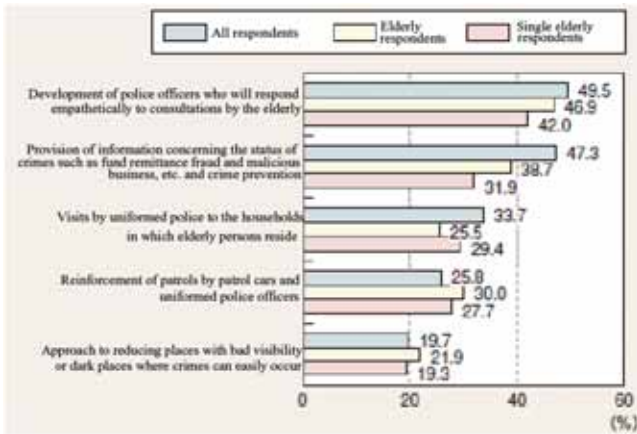
theft".

ii) Requests for the police

In relation to actions that the police should take to realize a society resistant to crimes targeting the elderly, the most responses were given for "Development of police officers who will respond empathetically to consultations by the elderly".

This was followed by "Provision of information concerning the status of crimes such as remittance fraud and malicious business, etc. and crime prevention", which also received many responses, reflecting the increase in remittance fraud and malicious business targeting the assets of the elderly. In addition, many elderly persons living alone gave "Visits by uniformed police to the households in which elderly persons reside" in their responses.

Actions that the police should take to realize a society resistant to crimes targeting the elderly



Source: NPA Awareness Survey

Section 2: Police Activities concerning Children

Regardless of continuing falls in birthrate, the percentage of confirmed criminal cases in which children were victims has shown a rising trend in recent years. Child abuse incidents and incidents attributable to bullying are increasing, and serious cases that have resulted in the deaths of children have occurred. In addition, along with the popularization of mobile phones and other mobile devices, welfare offenses caused by the use of community sites, etc. have become a serious issue.

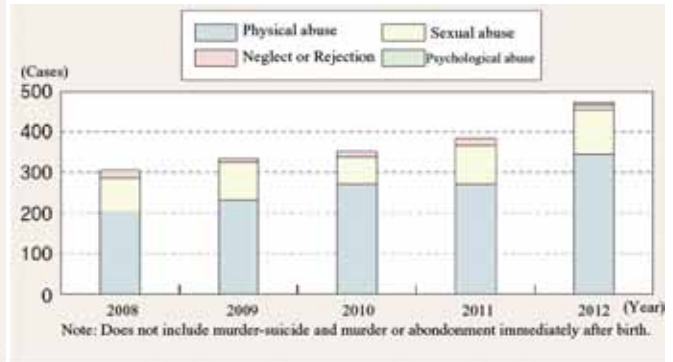
In addition to taking preventive and enforcement measures against these crimes that leave deep scars on a child's mind and body, police are committed to the creation of a society that does not produce delinquent juveniles and offering activities such as back-on-track support in order to realize sound youth development.

1 Child Abuse

(1) Status

In 2012, there were 472 cleared child abuse cases with 486 arrests, an increase of 88 cases (22.9%) and 77 arrests (18.8%) over the previous year. In addition, the number of child victims of the cleared cases was 476, an increase of 78 (19.6%) over the previous year. All these figures are the highest since these statistics started in 1999, indicating that the status of child abuse is most serious.

Trend in status of arrests/police guidance for incidents attributable to bullying (2008-2012)



(2) Countermeasures

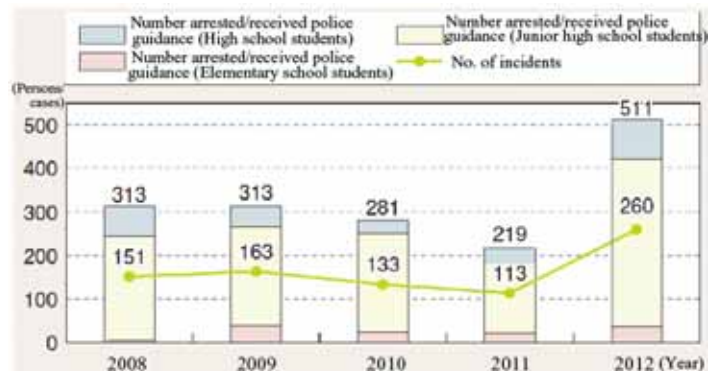
Child abuse is a serious infringement of children's rights and seriously affects the sound development of mind and body and the formation of character. The police are further reinforcing cooperation with related agencies and are taking active measures to enable the early detection of child abuse and the early protection of child victims.

2 Bullying

(1) Status

In 2012, there were 260 incidents attributable to bullying, an increase of 147 cases (130.1%) over the previous year and the highest recorded number since 1987. In addition, the number of juveniles who were arrested or received police guidance was 511, an increase of 292 (133.3%) over the previous year, with junior high school children comprising approximately three quarters of the persons arrested or received police guidance.

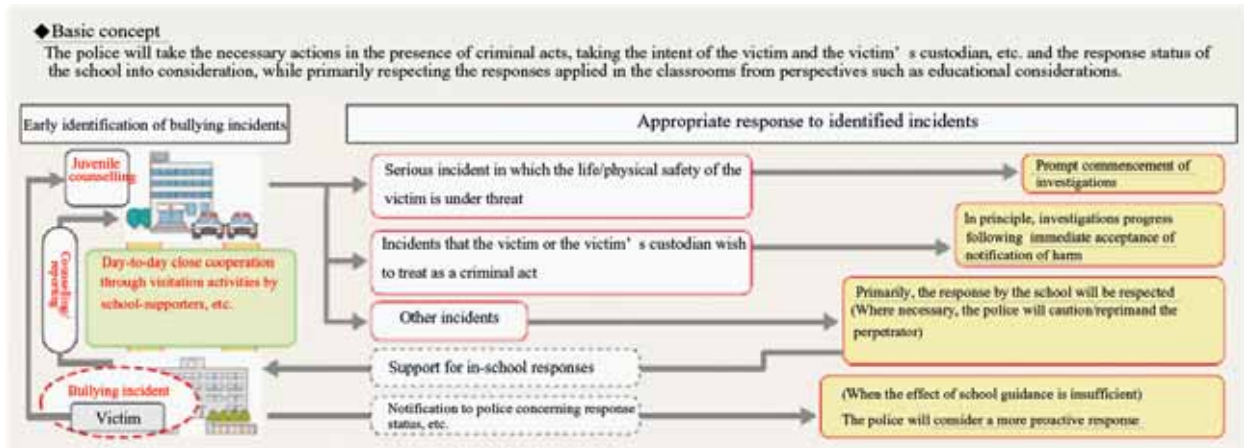
Trend in number of cleared child abuse cases by manner of crime (2008-2012)



(2) Countermeasures

With regard to bullying at school, serious incidents such as the suicide of a young boy due to bullying have occurred, representing alarming issues in terms of both juvenile protection and the prevention of delinquency. Through activities such as visitations to schools by school-supporters, the police are committed to the early

identification of bullying and the promotion of appropriate responses through close cooperation with schools and other organizations. In addition, police are providing sensitive support for bullied youths, through the implementation of continuous counselling by juvenile guidance officers centering on juvenile support centers.



Case: Three male junior high school students (15yrs) had been assaulting a classmate prior to said classmate's suicide. After accepting a complaint by the bereaved family in July 2012, these three were arrested and received police guidance under charges of assault, etc. (Shiga Prefecture)

3 Child Pornography

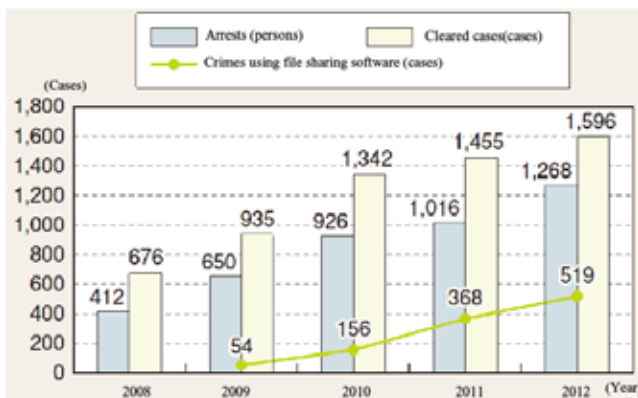
(1) Status

In 2012, the number of cleared child pornography crime cases rose to 1,596, the highest ever recorded. About half the victims were confirmed to be lower aged children who possessed no means of resistance. In addition, due to increases in crimes that use file sharing software, 1,349 of these cleared cases (84.5%) were Internet related crimes, indicating that child pornography is still widespread on the Internet.

(2) Countermeasures

Child pornography is a record of the sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, and is a serious infringement of children's rights. It is almost impossible to withdraw child pornography once it has been placed on the Internet. The pain of abused victims lasts long into the future. Consequently, in order to eradicate child pornography, the police are reinforcing enforcement against crimes that use file sharing software, undertaking enlightenment activities and promoting measures to prevent distribution and viewing in cooperation with related agencies and organizations.

Trends in cleared child pornography cases (2008-2012)



Section 3: Police Activities concerning Women

Although the number of confirmed criminal cases in which women are the victims is showing a declining trend, the number of confirmed stalking and spousal violence cases, which threaten the lives of women, and sexual cases that violate the dignity of women, is increasing. In addition, incidents that utilize modern electronic devices such as stalking cases using e-mail, camera voyeurism cases using smartphones and prostitution cases using website bulletin boards are occurring.

In addition to enforcement that applies the various ordinances and the implementation of preventive measures against these crimes, the police are promoting various policies that take the feelings and needs of women victims into consideration, such as procedural support in decision making for the victims of violent crimes arising from the entanglement of emotions related to romantic attachment, and support for the victims of sexual crimes.

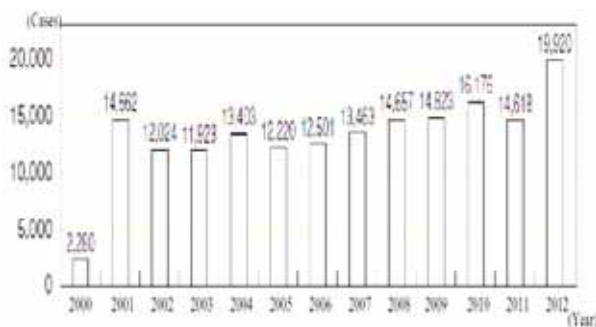
1 Violent cases arising from the entanglement of emotions related to romantic attachment, etc.

(1) Status

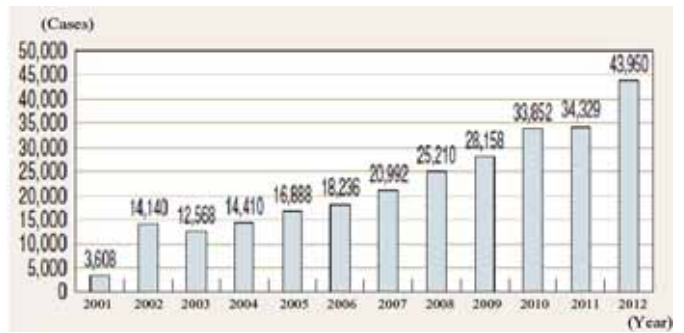
As violent cases such as those attributable to the entanglement of emotions related to romantic attachment involve volatile circumstances that may change quickly and escalate into serious incidents that may lead to the loss of life, such as murder, measures that take these characteristics into consideration are being sought.

Of the violent cases attributable to the entanglement of emotions related to romantic attachment etc, the main cases are stalking and spousal violence related, and the trends are shown in the tables below. The numbers of confirmed cases of both in 2012 were the highest recorded since the Anti-Stalking Act and the Act on the Prevention of Spousal Violence and the Protection of Victims were enacted.

Trend in the number of confirmed stalking cases (2000-2012)



Trend in the number of confirmed spousal violence cases (2000-2012)



Trend in responses to stalker cases (2008-2012)

Category	Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Percentage change from previous year (Note)
Application of the Anti-Stalking Act	Guidance/warnings issued to offender	4,148	4,331	5,987	5,403	7,410	2,001 (37.0%)
	Warnings	1,325	1,376	1,344	1,289	2,284	999 (77.3%)
	Restraining orders, etc.	26	33	41	55	89	14 (25.5%)
	Provisional orders	0	0	0	0	0	0 (-)
Assist due to other laws and regulations	No. of requests for assistance accepted by Chiefs of Police	2,260	2,803	2,470	2,771	4,465	1,714 (61.9%)
	Stalking	243	261	220	197	340	143 (72.9%)
	Violation of orders, etc.	1	2	9	8	11	3 (37.5%)
Assist due to other laws and regulations	Homicide (incl. attempted homicide)	11	11	7	7	3	-4 (-57.1%)
	Assault	50	70	73	82	141	79 (127.4%)
	Injury	158	83	160	123	243	123 (102.5%)
	Intimidation	88	87	106	30	277	187 (207.8%)
	Home invasion	111	124	147	125	270	145 (116.0%)
	Other	350	374	384	382	670	188 (49.2%)

Note: Rate of change in 2012 in comparison to figures for 2011 (Rate of change in parenthesis)

Trend in responses to spousal violence cases (2008-2012)

Classification	Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Percentage change from previous year (Note 1)
Application of the Act on the Prevention of Spousal Violence and the Protection of Victims	Guidance/warnings issued to perpetrators (cases)	5,341	5,753	8,481	9,331	14,963	5,632 (60.4%)
	Police response: No. of requests for assistance accepted by Chiefs of Police, etc. (Note 2)	7,225	8,730	9,748	10,290	13,059	2,769 (26.9%)
	No. of arrests for protection order violations	76	92	86	72	121	49 (68.1%)
	Noises from medical institutions (cases)	81	44	60	45	67	22 (48.9%)
	Noises to police, etc. Document submission requests from courts (Note 3)	2,618	2,722	2,774	2,460	2,985	525 (21.3%)
	Protection orders issued from courts (Note 4)	2,534	2,429	2,428	2,144	2,572	428 (20.0%)
Assist due to other laws and regulations	Homicide (incl. attempted homicide)	77	44	49	46	55	9 (19.6%)
	Assault	504	552	846	975	1,609	634 (65.0%)
	Injury	871	853	1,170	1,142	1,942	800 (70.1%)
	Intimidation	22	21	35	27	121	94 (348.1%)
	Home invasion	24	22	38	32	49	17 (53.1%)
	Other	152	166	206	202	327	125 (61.9%)

- Note 1: Rate of change in 2012 in comparison to figures for 2011 (Rate of change in parenthesis)
- Figures for 2008 and 2009 represent actions taken in response to requests.
 - Number of cases in which police were requested by the courts to submit documents, etc. stating circumstances when the petitioner consulted the police.
 - Number of cases in which the courts notified police of the issuance of protection orders.

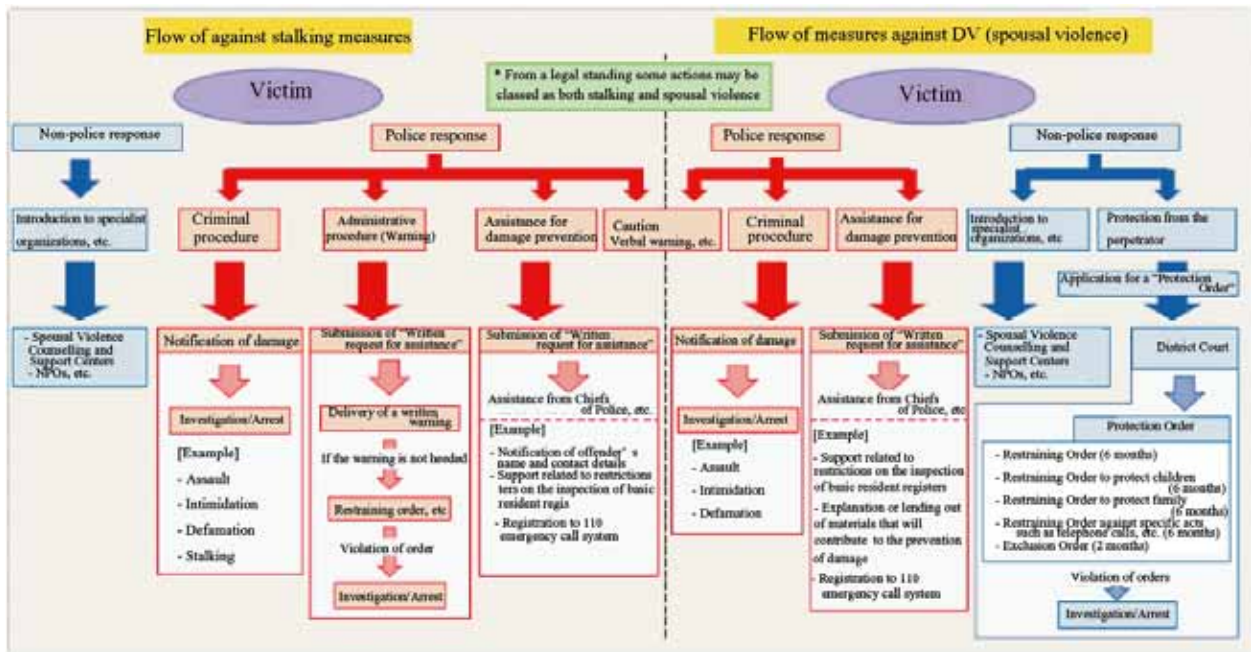
(2) Countermeasures

In view of the problems that were revealed upon examination of the murder case that occurred in Saikai, Nagasaki prefecture, in December 2011, police have systematically promoted prompt and appropriate responses from the perspective of the importance of preventing escalation of damage such as arresting perpetrators through the active application of laws and regulations, and protective measures for the victims and their families through registration to 110 emergency call systems, etc

In addition, from February 2013, police have progressively introduced across the nation a

process of support in decision making for the victims as a new approach. By using this process, police officers show victims diagrams of the possible actions that can be taken by police, with simple explanations and clarify the actions opted for by the victim. Police also intend to introduce a “Risk determination check-list” questionnaire about the victims and perpetrators, for the victims to answer, which will allow police to determine the risk of development into more serious cases such as murder, based on the answers given.

Procedural flow related to stalking and spousal violence cases



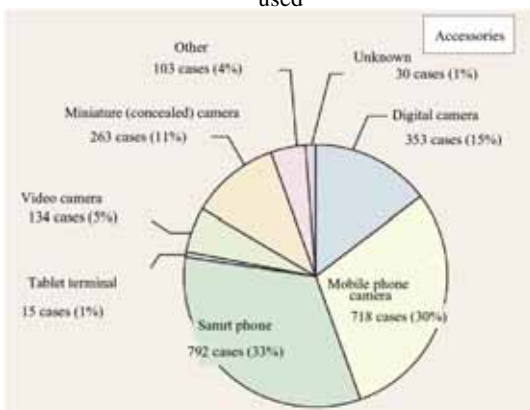
2 Camera Voyeurism

With regard to camera voyeurism, arrests are generally made under violation of prefectural anti-nuisance ordinances. Of the arrests made for violation of the Anti-Nuisance Ordinance in 2012, the number of cleared camera voyeurism cases was 2,408. The locations where camera voyeurism crimes are committed and the accessories used in

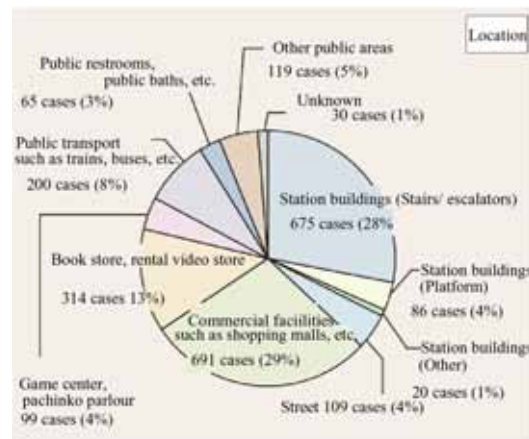
these crimes are shown in the table below. There are now many camera voyeurism crimes that utilize smart phones and mobile phones.

In order to deter camera voyeurism crimes, police are reinforcing enlightenment and enforcement activities.

Number of cleared camera voyeurism cases by accessories used



Number of cleared camera voyeurism cases by location



Section 4: Police Activities concerning the Elderly

The percentage of confirmed crimes in which the elderly were victims has doubled over the past twenty years. In particular, there has been a significant increase in the percentage of elderly victims of specialized fraud and malicious business activities committed using crime infrastructure such as rental mobile phones and virtual offices. In addition, there is also an increasing trend in violent cases against the elderly involving abuse, etc.

Meanwhile, along with the increasing elderly population, the percentage of the elderly among persons arrested in relation to criminal cases has also increased.

In addition to enforcement that applies the various ordinances and enlightenment activities, the police are undertaking approaches in cooperation with related agencies and other

organizations to prevent the elderly from becoming the victims of crime, as well as implementing various approaches aimed at reinforcing a sense of moral precepts among the elderly as well as local community ties.

1 Specialized Fraud targeting the Elderly

(1) Status

Regarding the age composition of the overall victims of specialized fraud, over 50% are over 70 years of age. The figure is over 80% when looking at victims over 60 years of age and over 70% of those victims are women. Of the different types of fraud, in comparison to other age groups, specialized fraud such as the “Hey, it’s me” type remittance call fraud, fraud related to refunds, and fraud aimed at securities transactions specifically target the elderly.

	Victim age/gender composition (%)					
	Under 59yrs		60s		70yrs or higher	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
All specialized fraud	7.7	11.2	6.7	20.2	13.9	40.2
Remittance fraud	7.2	11.9	5.9	21.0	12.1	41.9
"Hey, it's me" fraud	0.6	6.9	4.6	25.7	12.0	50.2
Billing fraud	20.4	34.1	6.3	7.5	8.3	23.4
Loan guarantee fraud	52.4	12.9	17.6	4.8	10.9	1.4
Refund fraud	0.5	4.7	6.2	25.0	16.6	46.9
Other specialized fraud types	9.1	9.4	8.8	18.0	18.8	35.9
Securities transactions	3.7	6.5	8.2	19.9	20.8	40.9
Liaison for acquaintance with someone of the opposite sex	55.8	25.6	11.6	0.0	7.0	0.0
Provision of guaranteed winner info for gambling	41.0	28.4	12.6	7.7	6.5	3.8
Other	14.5	10.9	12.7	10.9	12.7	38.2

Victim age and gender ratios for specialized fraud by tactics used (2012)

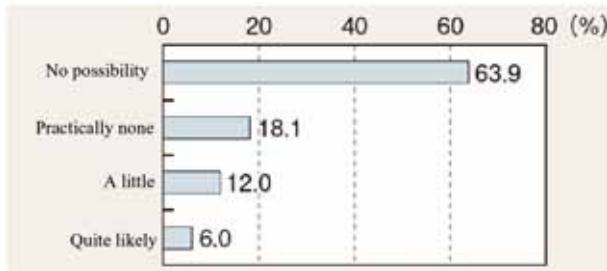
(2) Countermeasures

In order to prevent the elderly from falling victim to specialized fraud, police are promoting direct anti-crime guidance activities and attention notices for the elderly and other vulnerable persons, through routine patrol contact and anti-crime talks by police officers and direct calls from outsourced private sector call centers, etc.

Column: Anti-crime awareness of remittance fraud victims

The results of a question in the NPA Awareness Survey asking elderly victims of remittance fraud how they had formerly viewed the possibility of falling victim to this type of fraud themselves, showed that over 80% responded with either “No possibility” or “Practically none”.

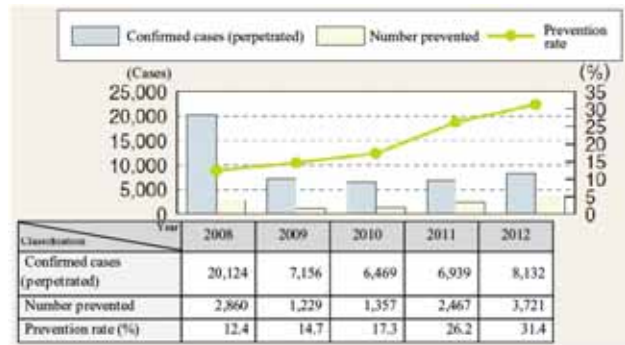
Anti-crime awareness of remittance fraud victims
How victims had formerly viewed the possibility of falling victim to remittance fraud themselves.



Source: NPA Awareness Survey
Note: Responses given by 133 elderly victims of remittance fraud

In addition, as much of the lost funds were drawn out or transferred using ATMs or the counters of financial institutions, it is extremely important for financial institution personnel, etc. to speak with the elderly. Police are promoting the implementation of methods involving speaking with the elderly and have provided financial institutions with checklists for this approach and are holding training sessions. In 2012, the amount in funds saved from specialized fraud as a result of actions such as financial institution personnel speaking with potential victims was approximately ¥9.5 billion.

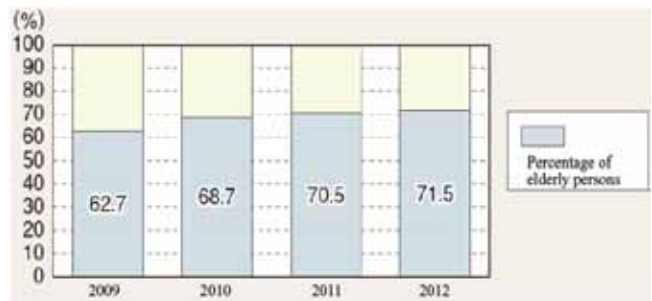
Trends in confirmed cases of specialized fraud and number of cases prevented (2008-2012)



2 Malicious Business targeting the Elderly

Malicious business refers to organized and repetitive business transactions that include illegal or unfair means/methods in their business practice and target general consumers. Malicious business operators target the elderly or other vulnerable persons who are not versed in business transactions, with fraudulent business activities, and there have been numerous victims.

Trend in the ratio of consultations received by consumer affairs centers nationwide from elderly persons who had entered contracts and incurred damages following possibly fraudulent investment solicitation (2009-2012)



Trend in the ratio of consultation received by consumer affairs centers nationwide from elderly persons who had entered contracts and incurred damages following possibly fraudulent specified commercial transactions (2009-2012)



Column: Preventive measures against the criminal use of services exploited by malicious business, etc.

As well as exploiting bank accounts as the remittance destinations of misappropriated funds, it has been confirmed that persons who commit acts of malicious business, etc. exploit virtual offices (so-called hosting services, etc.) to gain the trust of their victims and other vulnerable persons.

As well as undertaking prompt and proactive provision of information to financial institutions in order to freeze bank accounts and providing information on the frozen account holding juridical entity to financial institutions, police are promoting preventive measures against criminal use by appealing to businesses to cancel contracts, arresting malicious business operators, and maintaining a continuous understanding and analytical stance against the exploitation status of services that encourage crime, etc.

Column: Restrictions against Door-to-Door Purchasing

Along with the recent surge in precious metals prices, there has been a sudden increase in victims of unexpected home visits from businesses that use aggressive tactics to purchase precious metals, etc. In light of this, the “Act on Specified Commercial Transactions” was amended and new restrictions against “Door-to-Door Purchasing” such as restrictions against unfair solicitation, obligation to provide documentation and cooling-off periods, were introduced (in force as of February 2013).

Section 5: General Approaches for the Protection of Children, Women and the Elderly

1 Creating a Society that Protects Children, Women and the Elderly

(1) Promotion of crime prevention through environment design (CPTED)

NPA Awareness Survey, indicates that in an effort to reduce crimes related to children, women and elderly people, police are needed to take measures for crime prevention through environment design (CPTED) such as “creating crime-preventive environment by improving the visibility of dark places”, installation of street security cameras” .

Police, in cooperation with local authorities, enterprises, and local residences, are promoting CPTED by incorporating the structures and facilities that enhance crime prevention in roads, parks, and commercial zones. Specifically, some examples include the placement of emergency call devices in the streets for commuters and children, the installation of street security cameras and the removal of illegal advertisements in the commercial zones, the installation of street lighting in the roads, parks and parking lot, and the pruning of plants to improve visibility.

Case: In October 2011, Adachi-ku, a ward of Tokyo, established “the certified crime prevention design town system”. Based on its unique guideline made through the cooperation of experts and the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), Adachi-ku evaluates and certifies the quality of crime prevention of a town as a whole that includes the houses and related facilities. The criteria of the guideline includes, with a view to enhance the sustainability of the safety and security of town, the planning of roads, parks and crime-prevention facilities, and the rules for the voluntary activities of the residents such as the establishment of town councils or residents’ associations, and the rule-setting for night-time lighting and gate lighting. In addition, in the certified town, patrol activity in cooperation with MPD is considerably enhanced in an effort to support the activity of the residents.



Crime Prevent Design Town certification mark

(2) Realizing a safe and secure society through the participation of various bodies

Through policies such as “Creation of a Crime Resistant Society” and “Safe/secure town development”, police, local residents and other locals are engaged in mutual cooperation in an approach to ensure social safety and security through the implementation of participatory crime prevention activities, etc. Of these activities, many are related to the protection of children, women and the elderly, such as activities to watch over children, activities to prevent sexual crimes and home visits to the residences of elderly persons.

Approaches such as those mentioned above, which involve the participation of various bodies, embeds in society the correct awareness in relation to the importance of “safety” as a foundation of society as well as establishing the basis of security and inducing further participation in activities, and are effective means of realizing a safe and secure society. Consequently, police are implementing activities to explain the importance of crime prevention activities, developing networks and providing information, etc. to ensure that such approaches become sustainable through the participation of various bodies.

Column: Safe community activities in Toshima-ku, Tokyo

The safe community activities implemented in Toshima-ku, Tokyo, are famous examples of comprehensive approaches that aim to ensure social safety and security.

Under the guiding principle that “injuries and accidents aren’t the results of coincidences and can be prevented if the causes are identified”, these safe community activities are town development activities for which certification systems under the World Health Organization (WHO) have been established, that heighten the quality of safety and well-being.

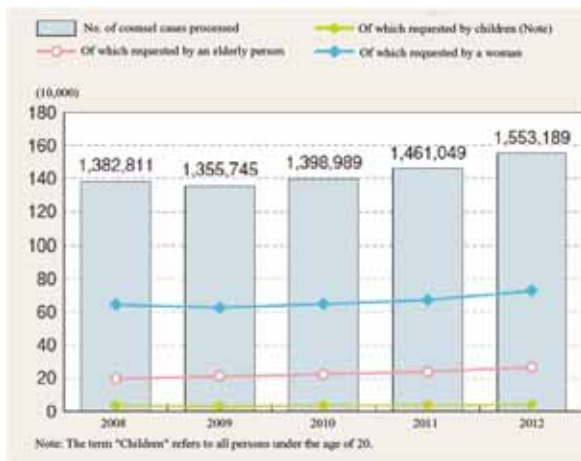
In the case of approaches undertaken in Toshima-ku, many agencies are promoting policies to eradicate crimes such as child abuse or spousal violence, in accordance with the “No Abuse or Violence Town Development Declaration”, and along with enforcement against crime, police are also providing information and implementing training programs, etc.

2 Enhancement and reinforcement of police counseling services

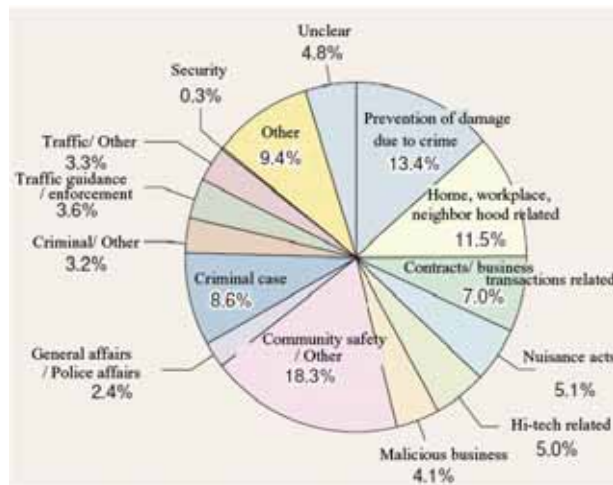
With many citizens feeling anxious about public safety, police are providing counseling to citizens in relation to various crimes and accidents. The number of counseling cases undertaken by police in 2012 was 1,553,189, an

increase of 92,140 (6.3%) over the previous year. Of the approaches for counseling received, the relevant departments worked in cooperation in accordance with the content, and in addition to actions such as arrests in cases involving acts of a criminal nature that violate laws and regulations, police are taking action in relation to cases that do not violate such laws and regulations by providing anti-crime guidance as required for the person(s) seeking counseling and delivering correctional guidance and warnings to the other party. In addition, to enable appropriate responses to the various requests for counseling, police are implementing training for officers in charge of providing counsel and promoting cooperation with the relevant agencies and organizations.

Trend in number of processed requests for counseling



Breakdown of counsel content (2012)



3 Finally

As changes in social conditions progress, there is an increasing trend in violent sexual crimes targeting children, child abuse, violent incidents attributable to the entanglement of emotions related to romantic attachment, etc. and violent incidents of abuse elder by persons providing their care. In addition, within the backdrop of proliferation of new communication tools, damages incurred through cases of child pornography using the Internet, camera voyeurism using smartphones and specialized fraud that exploits devices such as rental mobile phones, are conspicuous.

Although this suggests that changes in society significantly affect the safety and security of children, women and the elderly, the policies needed to ensure their safety and security are not so simple.

As well as the prompt and appropriate implementation of police activities when crimes occur, the arresting of suspects and working to prevent any escalation of damages, it is necessary to promote the heightening of crime prevention awareness through;

- crime prevention guidance/education from the standpoint of each individual to prevent persons from becoming victims,
 - effective enlightenment activities and provision of information related to the latest tactics and status of the crimes.
- and

- environmental improvements such as the installation of street security cameras, etc.
 - accurate understanding of the levels of risk in any given situation and providing counsel regarding measures to be taken while taking the feelings and needs of victims into consideration,
- with the aim of preventing crime and nurturing a sense of security.

In order to make these polices effective, cooperation with local residents and related agencies/organizations is important, and although the construction of crime prevention networks and related activities are already in progress in relation to some policies, for the future, it will be necessary to promote the comprehensive approaches to ensure safety and security in all regions through activities such as the safe community activities.

Topic I - Countermeasures against Increasingly Heinous Boryokudan (Organized Crime Groups)

In light of the severe Boryokudan situation of recent years, police are tenaciously pressing ahead with measures against increasingly heinous Boryokudan to allow citizens to live in peace as soon as possible.

In recent years, the situation of Boryokudan is extremely severe, particularly in northern Kyushu, as there have been successive incidents involving the use of firearms and hand-grenades in attacking businesses and in turf wars.. In addition, in April 2012, there was a shooting incident in which a former police officer who was engaged in criminal investigations related to Boryokudan was attacked.

In light of this severe situation, the police have mobilized all forces nationwide to promote measures to eliminate Boryokudan.

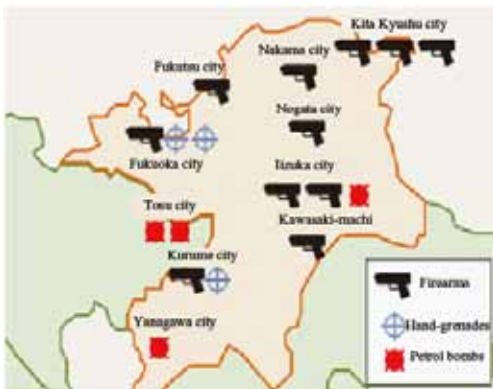
(1) Recent Boryokudan Situation

1) Incidents of attacks on businesses, etc. that are considered Boryokudan related

Boryokudan are causing incidents of attacks on businesses that do not comply with their wishes to serve as reprisals or warnings. In 2011, there were 29 such incidents, considered Boryokudan related, and 21 in 2012, of which 78.0% were concentrated in Kyushu. Weapons such as firearms, hand-grenades and petrol bombs were used in many of these incidents, which include the fatal shooting of a construction company executive and a case where a hand-grenade was placed at the home of a gas company president. In addition, some of these incidents have occurred in residential areas, and pose a significant threat to the lives of citizens as well as businesses.

Furthermore, since August 2012, centering on Kitakyushu City in Fukuoka prefecture, there have been incidents of knife attacks on restaurant proprietors who have displayed “No Boryokudan members” signage on their premises, intimidation by phone, and arson attacks on elevators in buildings occupied by restaurants displaying similar signage.

Incidence of attacks on businesses, etc. involving the use of firearms, etc. in northern Kyushu (2011, 2012)



Case: In January 2012, in a residential area with an elementary school and a nursery school in the immediate vicinity, a gang boss (38) and associates affiliated with the Kudokai opened fire upon a construction company president, causing penetration injuries to his abdomen and right arm, requiring three months to full recovery. In December of the same year, this gang boss and associates were arrested under charges of attempted murder, etc. (Fukuoka)

2) Turf Wars

Since 2003 there has been a decreasing trend in the incidence of unlawful acts attributable to turf wars. However, in 2006, a dispute arose between the Dojinkai and the Kyushu Seidokai concerning the appointment of a successor, and this has yet to be resolved. There have been successive incidents attributable to this turf war involving unlawful acts such as the discharge of firearms. In 2007, there was an incident in which a male in-patient at a hospital in Takeo city, Saga prefecture, was tragically shot dead after being mistaken for an affiliate of the Kyushu Seidokai.

There were 13 unlawful acts attributable to this turf war in 2011 and 7 in 2012. These include incidents involving the discharge of firearms in residential areas, causing great anxiety among citizens.

Incidence of unlawful acts attributable to the turf war between the Dojinkai and the Kyushu Seidokai (2006-2012)



(2) Further Reinforcement of Measures against Boryokudan

In light of the severe situation of Boryokudan, police are working on the following measures.

1) Thorough Investigation/Reinforcement of Vigilance Activities

While working thoroughly in investigations to solve the attacks on businesses, etc. and the turf war occurring in northern Kyushu, police are also reinforcing protective measures and vigilance activities in order to protect the persons involved in the incidents and those who are engaged in Boryokudan elimination activities.

In addition, as measures to reinforce the structures that will achieve these goals, police are working on the following;

- Concentrated injection of investigators mobilized from all departments into the northern Kyushu area
- Dispatch of riot squad officers from police forces nationwide
- Dispatch of investigators from the MPD, etc.
- Increased number of officers conducting Boryokudan related investigations
- Enhancement and reinforcement of materials and equipment such as surveillance cameras, and
- Active promotion of joint investigations with police from other prefectures.



Checkpoint activities in Kita-Kyushu city, Fukuoka prefecture

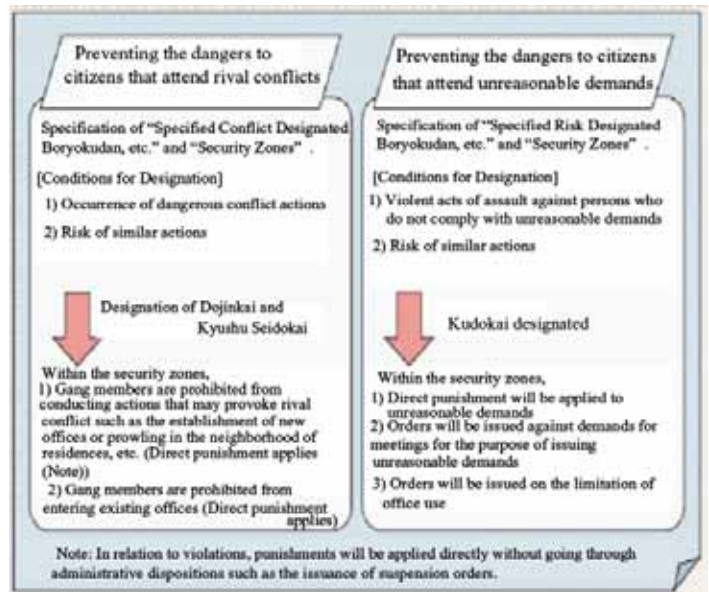


Training Status of Protective Measures

2) Effective Utilization of the Amended Anti-Boryokudan Act

With the aim of reinforcing regulations against particularly heinous Boryokudan, the “Act on Prevention of Unjust Acts by Organized Crime Group Members” (so-called Anti-Boryokudan Act) was amended in August 2012, and in December of the same year, the public safety commissions of Fukuoka and Yamaguchi prefectures designated the Kudokai as a “Specified Risk Designated Boryokudan, etc.”, while the public safety commissions of Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki and Kumamoto prefectures designated the Dojinkai and the Kyushu Seidokai as “Specified Conflict Designated Boryokudan, etc.”. In the future, the new regulations in the amended act will be effectively utilized with the aim of deterring the dangerous actions of Boryokudan.

Outline of Regulatory Reinforcement against Particularly Heinous Boryokudan



3) Enhancement of Investigation Methods

In order to bring about the annihilation of crime groups known as Boryokudan, it is necessary to heighten the effectiveness of investigations, and at present, the enhancement of investigation methods such as the expansion of wiretapping, is under review.

Topic II: Establishing a Police Force that is trusted by the Citizens

Police are engaged in approaches to establish a strong police force that is trusted by the citizens.

In view of the increasing trend in the number of officers who have been subject to disciplinary actions in recent years, the police are working to raise the morale and maintain discipline of police personnel nationwide with a focus on the policies outlined below in order to establish a strong police force that truly deserves the trust of the nation’s citizens.

(1) Increasing Number of Officers subjected to Disciplinary Actions and Other Measures

The National Public Safety Commission and the NPA have been working towards the regeneration of public safety and the recovery of trust in accordance with the “Outline for Police Reform” formulated in 2000 and other guidelines and policies.

However, while there had been a decreasing trend in the number of officers subjected to disciplinary actions until then, there was a significant increase in 2010 and levels have since remained high. Furthermore, there have been successive cases of misconduct such as the responses and other actions taken in relation to a murder case occurring in Saikai City, Nagasaki prefecture, which have shaken citizens’ trust in the police.



Specialist work ethics instruction at the police academy

(2) Approach to Establishing a Strong Police Force that is trusted by the Citizens

Under the guidance of the National Public Safety Commission, the NPA reviewed policies that police should apply in the future, taking the opinions and other perspectives of outside experts into consideration. Consequently, the twelve policies below were compiled and promoted across all police forces nationwide.

Policies that should be realized for the thorough establishment of the “Spirit of Police Reformation” ^(Note)

Establishing police that respond to the troubles and sufferings of victims of crime	Transparency of police administration and reinforcing self-purification functions	Reinforcement of the human foundations supporting police activities
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Policy 1 “Prompt and definite organizational response for police safety consultations/incident consultations” </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Policy 2 “Prompt and definite receipt and response to complaints, accusations, indictments and other procedures from the standpoint of the victim” </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Policy 3 “Reinforcement of responses for female victims and other vulnerable persons” </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Policy 4 “Reviews of how police operations and other functions should be conducted in prefectural police forces” </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Policy 5 “Reinforcement of measures to prevent the occurrence (recurrence) of unlawful incidents” </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Policy 6 “Thorough adherence to strict investigation and examination” </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Policy 7 “Approaches to eradicating the institutional concealment of unlawful incidents” </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Policy 8 “Thorough prevention of unlawful incidents related to the handling of evidential items and documents” </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Policy 9 “Promotion of policies to boost the sense of mission and pride among police personnel” </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Policy 10 “Reviews of how the recruitment of police officers and other personnel should be conducted and the expansion of female police officer recruitment and promotion” </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Policy 11 “Improvements in the leadership qualities of senior officers (Chief Inspectors/ Inspectors) who perform core roles in the execution of duties” </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Policy 12 “Promotion of appropriate communications policies within the police organization” </div>

Note: Policies compiled in August 2012 for the enhancement/reinforcement of approaches for police reformation based on the “Outline for Police Reform”

Column: Approach taken by Prefectural Police

Prefectural police are engaged in a variety of approaches to establish a strong police force that truly deserves the trust of the citizens.

(1) Receiving and processing complaints from victims from the standpoint of the victims.

The great responsibility bestowed upon the police is the provision of prompt and appropriate responses to demands from citizens seeking punishments for criminals.

Consequently, prefectural police have determined to accept complaints submitted to them immediately with the exclusion of those that are clearly false allegations or those that are lacking in credibility. In addition, when accepting complaints, police have also determined to issue written records of the time and date the complaint was submitted, details of the contact used and other details when requested, for the convenience of the person(s) submitting the complaint.

(2) Material Evidence Management Systems utilizing 2D Code

With concerns over the increased burden related to the storage and management of material evidence following the abolition of the statute of limitations, Fukui Prefectural Police developed a material evidence management system that utilizes 2D Code. This system enables officers to accurately ascertain the storage status of material evidence by reading the attached 2D code. This prevents errors such as mistaken data entry into systems regarding the storage of material evidence, alleviates administrative workloads and also contributes to the accurate and effective management of material evidence.



Material evidence management using 2D Code

(3) Sharing and introducing the statements of gratitude and encouragement received from the nation's citizens

Many statements expressing gratitude and encouragement have been received from the nation's citizens in relation to police activities. Police are sharing these statements with the aim of heightening morale and boosting the sense of mission and pride among police personnel.

Furthermore, by introducing some of the statements received on the websites and other media of each prefectural police force, police are endeavoring to secure the trust of residents within their jurisdictions and a sense of security with regards to public safety, so that this will lead to further cooperation with police activities in the future.

The voices of the prefecture's residents

On August 12, 2012, the residence of an elderly lady living alone in Nishi-ku, Fukuoka city was burglarized and the victim was greatly shocked. In order to alleviate the anxiety of the victim, police officers of the Matsubara Koban (police box) of the Nishi Police Station, at the time Senior Police Officer A (34) and Police Officer B (28), implemented vigilance activities in relation to which the victim later sent the following letter of gratitude.



While the victim was asleep upstairs on the first floor of her home, her purse and other precious metals left downstairs were stolen.

The victim was greatly shocked at the breaking and entry while she was asleep, and, with no family, friends or other acquaintances nearby with whom to consult, she seemed beside herself with worry about her future.

So, Senior Police Officer A and all his colleagues from Matsubara Koban, working under the motto "Quickly erasing the



The letter contained words of gratitude, saying "I truly thank you for the patrols you conducted day and night". The officers at Matsubara Koban were relieved that her anxiety had been erased and were pleased to learn that their down-to-earth activities had steadily borne fruit, and pledged to continue persevering in their duties.



Senior Police Officer A



Police Officer B

Statement of gratitude received in relation to police activities

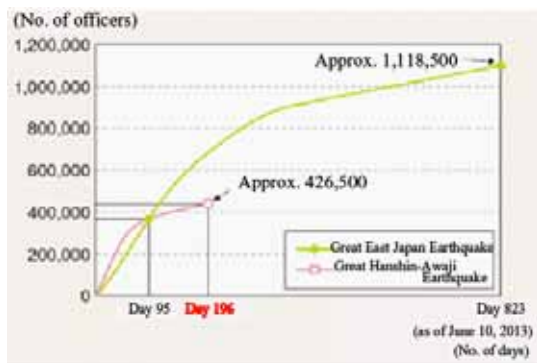
Topic III: Disaster Response Activities that continue to this day and Preparations for the Next Large-Scale Disasters

To this day, the police are still engaged in activities in the areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake while reviewing disaster countermeasures in preparation for the next large-scale disaster.

The damage caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake on March 11, 2011 has risen to 15,883 fatalities, 2,671 missing persons and 6,145 persons injured (as of June 10, 2013).

Immediately after the earthquake, police forces nationwide worked in unison and engaged in a wide range of activities. In addition, in order to reflect the inadequacies and lessons learnt from this disaster in future disaster countermeasures, specific reviews of police responses in large-scale disasters were conducted and a variety of measures are being promoted.

Total number of police officers dispatched in relation to the Great East Japan Earthquake and the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (as of June 10, 2013)



(1) Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake

1) Police Response Structure

Immediately after the disaster, the prefectural police of Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures (hereinafter the “police of the three affected prefectures”) engaged in a wide range of activities covering the evacuation guidance/search and rescue for victims, searches for the missing autopsies and identification of bodies, securing of emergency traffic routes, victim support, guard/patrol activities and crackdowns on crime. Up to now, police forces nationwide have dispatched about 1.12 million police personnel to support police of the three affected prefectures (as of June 10, 2013), and are promoting the reinforcement of police activities in the affected areas by increasing the number of police officers through special assignment from police forces nationwide.

Under a 4,070 officer structure, including support units for the Fukushima prefectural police, the police of the three affected prefectures are currently still implementing crime prevention activities in temporary housing areas, searches for the missing, guard/patrol activities in “Difficult to return” zones and other areas. Police have also secured response structures in order to continue providing appropriate and flexible responses in accordance with conditions in the affected areas and are continuously promoting activities that are in touch with the region (as of June 10, 2013).

Case: On March 11, 2013, two years after the earthquake, the police of the three affected prefectures implemented an intensive search for the missing in a joint action with the Japan Coast Guard and other agencies. Together with police station personnel who administer coastal areas, riot police officers and other officers from all police headquarters departments formed search units, and with a focus on coastal areas and areas in which residents requested searches, conducted searches on land, in the sea and from the air using aircraft, boats, underwater robots and other equipment, which resulted in the recovery of albums and other personal belongings.



Search for missing persons

2) Activities around the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant

Immediately after the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accidents, police engaged in evacuation guidance for persons in the vicinity and activities such as spraying water onto reactor buildings, as well as subsequent monitoring of radiation levels, searches for the missing checkpoints, guard/patrol activities and support for provisional entry of residents into restricted zones.

To this day, in view of situational changes due to reviews of designated evacuation zones and requests and suggestions from residents and others, Fukushima Prefectural Police endeavor to ensure the safety/security of the region by mounting joint patrols with local authorities and volunteers, and other activities.



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

(2) Preparations for the Next Large-Scale Disaster

Since this earthquake, police have revised the “National Public Safety Commission/NPA Disaster Management Operation Plan” (hereinafter the “Disaster Management Operation Plan”), implemented structural reinforcements related to wide-area unit operation by newly established Police Disaster Dispatch Units, implemented various training programs, prepared and enhanced materials and equipment, reinforced coordination with related agencies, drafted practical guidelines for the implementation of traffic restrictions of large-scale disasters and established operational continuity structures, in their tireless reviews of disaster countermeasures in order to protect as many citizens as possible in times of disaster and minimize damage.

1) Reinforcing Natural/Accidental Disaster Countermeasures

Since this disaster, the National Public Safety Commission and the NPA have twice reviewed the Disaster Management Operation Plan, with the systemization of tsunami disaster countermeasures in the revision of March 2012, and the defining of measures to reinforce immediate response capabilities for wide-area large-scale disasters that are anticipated, in the revision of January 2013.

In view of revisions and other provisions in the Disaster Management Operation Plan, prefectural police are reviewing disaster countermeasures that are appropriate to the status of disaster sites and promoting natural and accidental disaster countermeasures through the implementation of various training programs and active participation in approaches taken by local authorities. In addition, regarding police measures for large-scale disasters such as the anticipated Giant Nankai Trough Earthquakes and the Tokyo Metropolitan Area Epicentral Earthquake, police continue to proceed with specific reviews in light of revised government plans and damage estimates, etc.



Search and rescue training using police aircraft

2) Reinforcing Nuclear Disaster Countermeasures

In view of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accidents, police have reinforced nuclear disaster countermeasures through organizational reform and increases in personnel, prepared and enhanced materials/equipment, and implemented practical training programs. In addition, measures to reinforce nuclear disaster response capabilities were defined in the above revision of the Disaster Management Operation Plan in January 2013. In view of this, prefectural police are working to reinforce nuclear disaster countermeasures, beginning with the revision of local disaster prevention plans, in coordination with related local authorities, nuclear power businesses and other parties.



Resident evacuation guidance training for a nuclear disaster scenario

<p>1) Coordination with related agencies Stipulation concerning the establishment of communications structures with related agencies in view of the formation of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority</p>	
<p>2) NPA security structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structures to be established when an event that may develop into a specified event occurs - Coordination with other disaster countermeasure structures for efficient business operation when compound disasters occur - Maintenance of security structures in accordance with post-event measures that police should undertake following the declaration of the cancellation of a nuclear emergency situation 	
<p>3) Formulation of nuclear disaster security plans [Stipulated items]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased scope of prefectural police that should formulate plans - Items that should be included in said plans, attachment of materials related to evacuation guidance - Considerations concerning the possible release of radioactive materials - Creation of manuals covering initial measures to be taken for transportation accidents/disasters involving nuclear fuels or other highly hazardous substances 	
<p>4) Emergency transportation support Stipulation concerning the implementation of support for transportation of materials, equipment and personnel to the areas where they are required for the implementation of emergency response measures</p>	
<p>5) Maintenance of social order in disaster areas such as the prevention of crime, etc. Stipulation of security zones and other areas as areas in which necessary measures should be implemented to realize the full effect of evacuation orders and other directives</p>	
<p>6) Measures to prevent the exposure of police personnel Stipulation concerning the precise measurement of radiation exposure and appropriate management</p>	

Overview of revisions to the Disaster Prevention Business Operation Plan (for nuclear disaster countermeasures)

Topic IV: Developing International Cooperation with a focus on Asia

Working in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Japanese police are making full use of their knowledge and attributes to provide cooperative support for overseas police forces by dispatching experts and accepting trainees to transfer knowledge and technical skills.

Supporting the improvement of the abilities of foreign law enforcement agencies in handling crime is not only effective in terms of improving public safety in the recipient nation, but it also prevents the nation from becoming a hotbed for international crime and contributes to the public safety measures of related countries including Japan. In addition, while favorable relations with the law enforcement agencies of recipient nations can be established through such support, promotion of further cooperation for international crime countermeasures can also be anticipated.

(1) Transfer of Knowledge and Technical Skills

The NPA has dispatched experts to Indonesia, the Philippines, Turkey and other countries with the aim of transferring knowledge and technical skills related to the Koban (police box) system, criminal identification and other fields. In 2012, 18 additional experts were sent, bringing the total number of dispatched officers, including those on continuous assignments, to 29.

1) Support Program for Reform of the Indonesian National Police

With the implementation of the Support Program for Reform of the Indonesian National Police, the NPA has sent personnel to Indonesia since 2001 to act as Policy Advisor to the Chief of Indonesian National Police and as Program Manager, responsible for the overall program. In 2012, the Project on Enhancement of Civilian Police Activities, the core project of the program running since 2002, was completed. As a follow-up project, the Project on Nationwide Capacity Development of Police Officers for POLMAS - Indonesian Civilian Police Activities was initiated. While using the Metropolitan Bekasi Police Resort and the Bekasi Police Resort just outside Jakarta as model police stations, this project aims to establish the results from the support provided to date relating to fields such as the Koban system, criminal identification, the communications and command systems, and spread them nationwide.



Koban operation instruction in Indonesia

2) Philippine National Police Anti-crime Capability Enhancement Program

Since 2008, the NPA has carried out the Anti-Crime Capability Enhancement Program for the Philippine National Police in which personnel has been dispatched to serve as Advisor to the Chief of Philippine National Police and as Program Manager.

In addition, the NPA also cooperates in the enhancement of anti-crime capabilities by providing support for investigation systems and criminal identification through the dispatch of experts and other measures.



Guidance for criminal identification skills in the Philippines

3) Project for Strengthening Traffic Police Training in Vietnam

Since 2010, the NPA has carried out a project to strengthen traffic police training for the Ministry of Public Security of Vietnam, by sending experts and accepting trainees to support the enhancement of traffic instructor capabilities at the People's Police Academy of the Ministry of Public Security of Vietnam.

4) Support for the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL)

Following a request from the government of Timor-Leste, the NPA sent experts between November and December 2011 to provide advice and guidance concerning the promotion of community policing. Japan and Indonesia have provided training for senior officers of the PNTL since 2010.

5) Support for the Training of Afghan Police Officers in Turkey

To improve public safety in Afghanistan, the Turkish police conduct police training programs necessary to enhance the abilities of Afghan police. In response to a request from the government of Turkey, Japan has sent police officers to Turkey to provide instruction in judo for Afghan police officers since 2011 and to instill the required discipline and professional ethics required of police officers. In addition, the Japanese police have invited senior officers of the Turkish police to Japan every year since 2010 strengthening cooperative ties.



Community policing guidance in East Timor



Judo instruction for Afghan police officers participating in training programs in Turkey

6) Acceptance of Trainees

With the aim of promoting the transfer of knowledge and technical skills and information

exchange with various nations, the police have a structure to receive trainees and carry out programs such as site visits to prefectural police and seminars at the Research and Training Center for International Criminal Investigation and Police Cooperation at the National Police Academy. In 2012, 15 courses were held with 134 trainees. Other than trainees, police welcome visitors from foreign law enforcement agencies and other organizations and introduce them to the policing approaches of Japan, with visits to facilities such as Koban and Communications and Command Centers. In 2012, the Japanese police welcomed 786 visitors, mainly from Asian nations.



A visit to a Koban

(2) International Disaster Relief Activities

When Japan receives a request from a stricken nation's government or international organization following a large-scale disaster overseas, the Japan Disaster Relief Team is dispatched, and as a member of this team, the police also take on international disaster relief activities.

Since the enactment of the "Law Concerning Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief Team" in 1987, police have sent 242 officers to 13 countries/regions to conduct search and rescue and other duties for the victims.

When the earthquake struck near Christchurch on the South Island of New Zealand in February 2011, 38 police personnel were dispatched as members of the Japan Disaster Relief team for search and rescue and other tasks and 5 other police personnel were dispatched as members of an expert team to undertake disaster victim identification (DVI) tasks.



Japan Disaster Relief Team conducting search activities in New Zealand

Chapter 1: Police Organization and the Public Safety Commission System

Section 1: Police Organization

1 Public Safety Commission System

The Public Safety Commission System serves a significant role in ensuring the democratic operation and political neutrality of the police, and 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, 2013, along with police headquarters, police academies and other facilities, there were 1,173 police stations in the 47 prefectural police forces.

Section 2: Public Safety Commission Activities

1 National Public Safety Commission (NPSC)

In accordance with the Police Act and other laws, the NPSC supervise the NPA by indicating all-encompassing policies and 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. During 2012, the NPSC established 14 NPSC rules including the “Regulations concerning the Partial

Revision of Enforcement Regulations governing the Act on Prevention of Unjust Acts by Organized Crime Group Members”.

Although the NPSC usually convenes regular meetings every week on Thursdays, other than regular meetings, extraordinary meetings, such as the meeting held on September 1, 2012 to discuss FY2013 NPA budget request proposals, 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.



Regular meeting of the NPSC

Case: In January 2013, the Chairman of the NPSC visited Fukuoka prefecture to inspect the site of an attempted murder incident involving the use of firearms in Kita-Kyushu city. The Chairman offered words of encouragement to officers of dispatch units from various prefectural police forces engaged in measures against organized crime, and exchanged views with the Prefectural Governor, the Mayor of Fukuoka City, the Mayor of Kita-Kyushu City and other officials.



NPSC Chairman (left) encouraging dispatch unit officers

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 drivers' 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 August 2012, members of the Tottori PPSC held a meeting for an exchange of views with the Tottori Prefectural Board of Education on "Cooperation between the police and the Board of Education regarding bullying issues", in which views on the status of progress against bullying and how future cooperation should be conducted were exchanged.



Members of the Tottori PPSC (farside) exchanging views with members of the Tottori Prefectural Board of Education

3 Mutual Communications between Public Safety Commissions

The NPSC and all PPSCs hold various liaison conferences in order to maintain constant close communications. During 2012, two liaison meetings between the NPSC and all PPSCs nationwide were held, in which views were exchanged concerning the status of police supervision by the PPSCs and other matters.

Additionally, during 2012, in each Regional Police Bureau and in Hokkaido, a total of fourteen 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 exchanges 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.

Case: During 2012, members of all PPSCs visited Fukushima prefecture. These visitors inspected the status of police activities in the affected areas and offered words of encouragement to dispatch unit officers and specially assigned personnel. In addition, taking advantage of these opportunities, views on how PPCS activities should be conducted in the event of large-scale disasters were exchanged with members of the Fukushima PPSC.



Exchange of views between Fukushima and Shizuoka PPSC members

Chapter 2: Ensuring Community Safety and Criminal Investigations

1: Crime and Countermeasures

During 2012, the number of confirmed criminal cases decreased to less than half the record post-war number of 2.85 million in 2002, indicating a steady improvement in the crime situation. However, there has been an increasing trend in the number of child abuse, stalking and spousal violence cases in recent years, and total losses from specialized fraud has risen to substantial amounts. In addition, with a spate of cybercrime incidents and successive cases of cyber-attacks, threats in cyberspace are escalating and posing new issues for public safety.

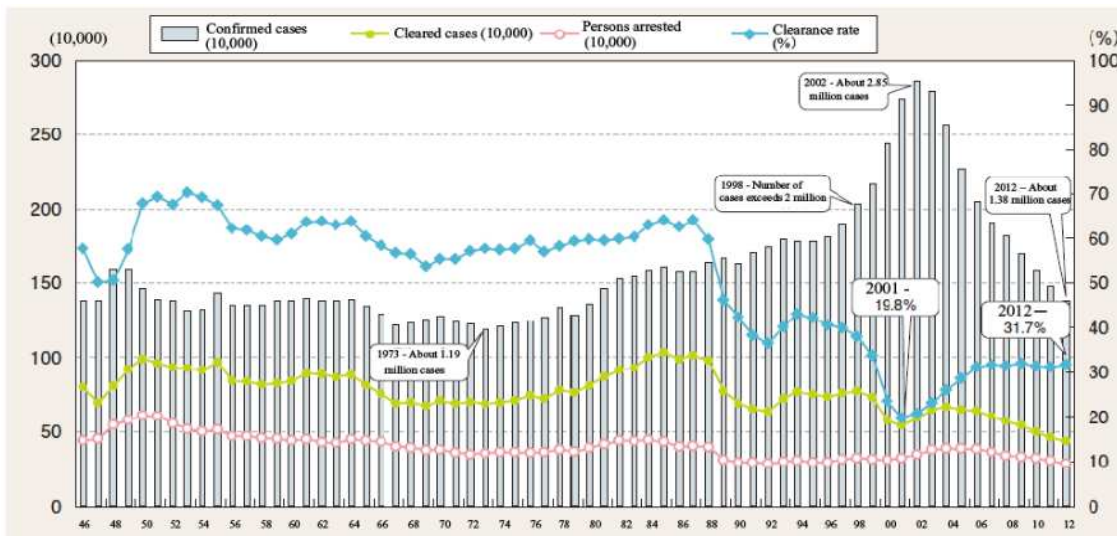
1 Confirmed and Cleared Criminal Cases

In 2012, the number of confirmed criminal cases was 1,382,121, a decrease of 98,639 cases (6.7%) from the previous year, the first time in 32years, since 1980, that the total has dropped below 1.4 million.

2 Specialized Fraud such as Remittance Fraud

The number of confirmed specialized fraud cases in 2012 was 8,693, and total amount in losses was about ¥36.44 billion, with both figures showing an increase over the previous year. Of the different types of fraud, there has been a significant increase in specialized fraud under the guise of securities transactions over the previous year, and this is a key factor in the substantial losses that have been recorded. Also, with regards to remittance fraud, the spate of the “Hey, it’s me” type remittance call fraud cases in which cash is handed over directly with high amounts in losses per case, has also pushed up total losses due to fraud.

Trends in confirmed and cleared criminal cases (1946 – 2012)

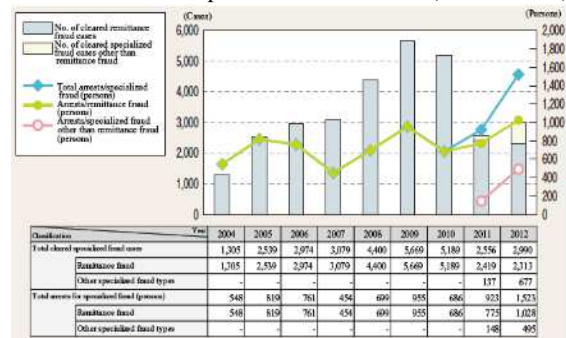


Trends in confirmed specialized fraud cases and total losses (2004 – 2012)



Note: Figures for specialized fraud other than remittance fraud are compiled from February 2010 onwards

Trends in cleared specialized fraud cases (2004 – 2012)



Note: Figures for specialized fraud other than remittance fraud are compiled from January 2011 onwards

Section 2: Developing Infrastructure for Criminal Arrests and Deterrence

1 Enhancing Investigation Capability

(1) Approach to Enhancing Investigation Methods and Interrogation

In order to achieve improvements that correspond to the times in terms of how techniques should be applied in order to properly and effectively obtain a statement that represents the truth through interrogation and how such techniques should be passed on, the police created the instructional book “Interrogation (Basic edition)” in December 2012, that incorporates knowledge of psychology, and established the “Research and Training Center for Interview and Introduction Technics” in May 2013, to promote the enhancement and appropriateness of interrogations. In addition, 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 through the expansion of the DNA profile database, expansion of wiretapping and the introduction of under-cover investigations.

(2) Developing Initial Investigation Structure, Reinforcing Criminal Identification Activities

When an incident occurs, it is important to conduct prompt and accurate initial investigations, arrest the perpetrator(s) and secure evidence at the scene of the crime and statements from witnesses, etc. Consequently, police have enhanced their activities by establishing mobile investigation units stationed at prefectural police headquarters and by organizing mobile identification units.

Column: Arresting suspects through security camera driven investigations In recent years, with the popularization of security cameras, images from security cameras are used in a variety of situations in criminal investigations,

such as to confirm the circumstances of a crime and the face(s) of the perpetrator(s), and the release of images to the public in the pursuit of criminals at large. More recently, the use of security camera images in the investigation of an attempted murder incident, which occurred in the Shibuya subway station of the Fukutoshin line, led to the arrest of a suspect.

2 Utilizing Scientific Techniques

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

3 Rapid Responses to Incidents/Accidents

Police officers stationed at facilities such as police boxes (Koban) and residential police boxes (Chuzai-sho) head to the site of an accident or other incident as soon as they learn of its occurrence and perform duties such as the arrest of perpetrators. To enable officers to rush to the scene quickly, police have developed systems that receive emergency 110 calls and issues commands to police stations and other facilities, and are striving to enhance mobilization capabilities making the most of patrol cars and other vehicles.



Communications and Command Center

4 Koban/Chuzai-sho Activities

Koban and Chuzai-sho 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, 2013, there were 6,248 Koban and 6,614 Chuzai-sho in Japan.

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.

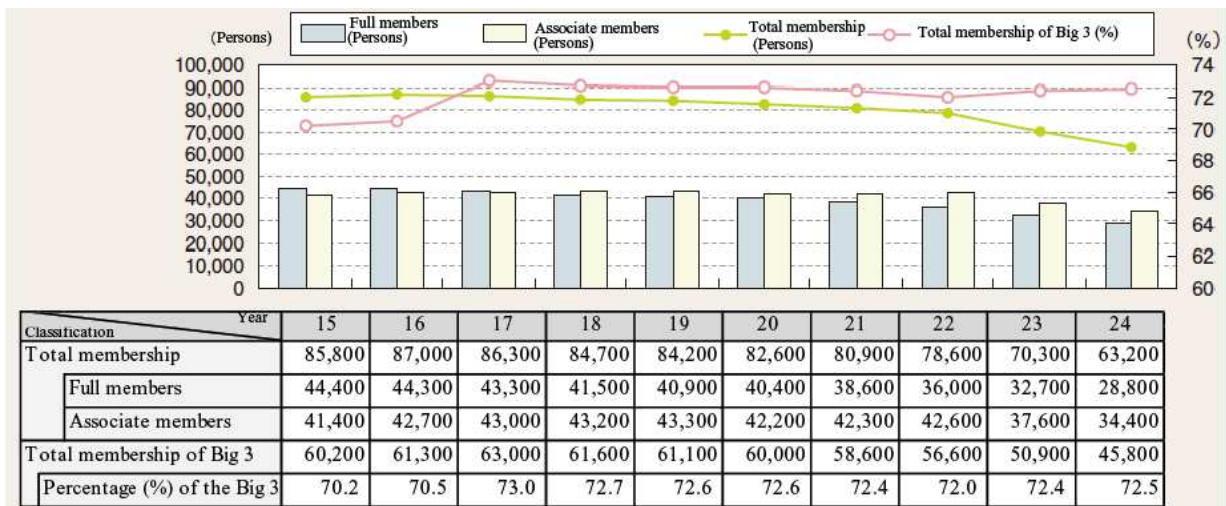
Measures

1 Drug Situation

The number of arrests for drug offenses during 2012 was 13,466, a slight decrease from the previous year, and the number of arrests for stimulant offenses was also slightly lower. However, with the amount of seized stimulants showing an increase over the previous year, the drug situation remains severe.

In addition, recent years have seen the incidence of major traffic accidents caused by users of so called law-circumventing drugs driving while under their influence. As well as arresting users under charges such as

Trends in Boryokudan (full/associate) membership (2003 – 2012)



Note: Percentage of the Big 3 = Total membership of Yamaguchi-gumi, Sumiyoshi-kai and Inagawa-kai ÷ Total membership x 100

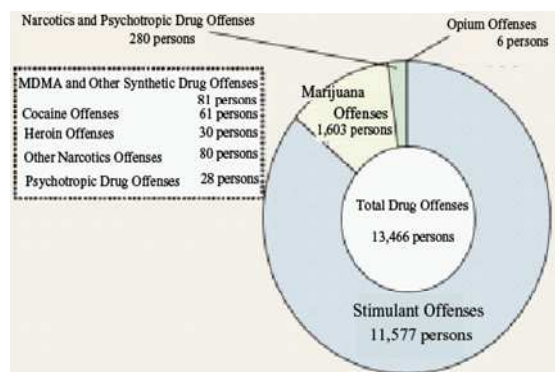
2 Enforcement against Boryokudan Crime

The total number of Boryokudan members, etc. arrested during 2012 was 24,139, a decrease from the previous year. Of the total number of arrests, arrests related to violations of the Stimulants Control Act, extortion, gambling and bookmaking, etc. remained at around 30%, and these can be considered effective Boryokudan funding sources. Meanwhile, as there is an increasing trend in the percentage of arrests for fraud, which does not necessarily require the weight of Boryokudan, there are indications that the status of Boryokudan funding activities is changing.

“Dangerous Driving causing Death or Injury”, police are striving to take other measures such as issuing guidance and warnings to the retailers of so called law-circumventing drugs and arresting malicious retailers under violations of the “Pharmaceutical Affairs Act”.

Section 2: Anti-Drug and Anti-Firearm

Number of Arrests for Drug



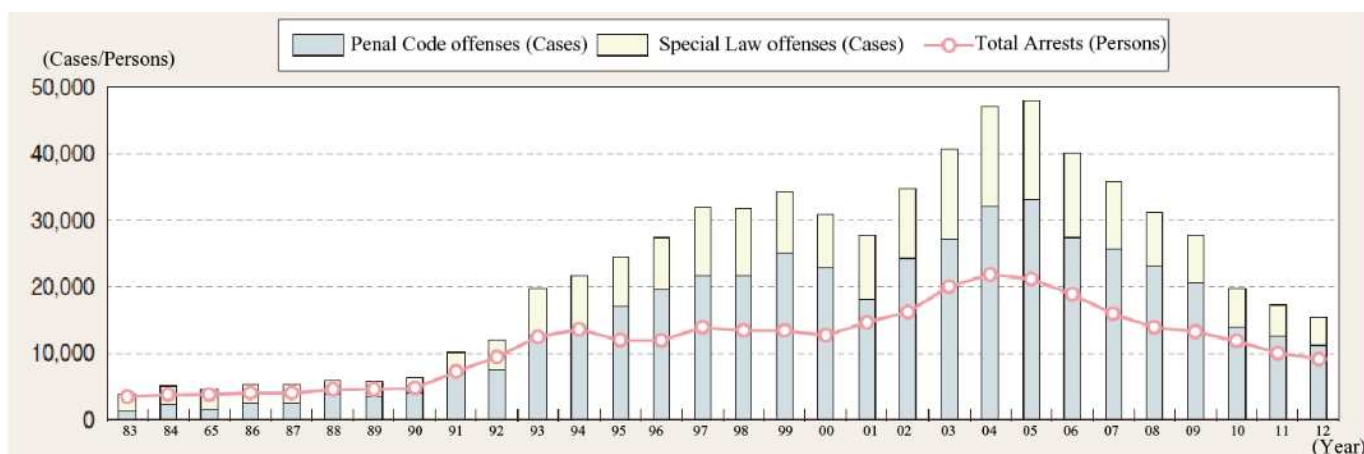
2 Firearms Situation

Regarding the firearms situation during 2012, 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 153 incidents involving firearms use. Police are promoting firearms measures, undertaking enforcement with an emphasis on seizing the arsenals of organized crime groups and exposing smuggling and trafficking cases, etc.

Section 3: Measures against Crimes by Visiting Foreigners

The total number of cleared cases of crime committed by visiting foreigners during 2012 was 15,368, and the number of arrests was 9,149. Both figures show a decrease from the previous year.

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.”. In April 2013, the amended “Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds”, which includes details concerning added items for verification at the time of transaction and call transfer service providers to Specified Business Operators, was fully enforced.



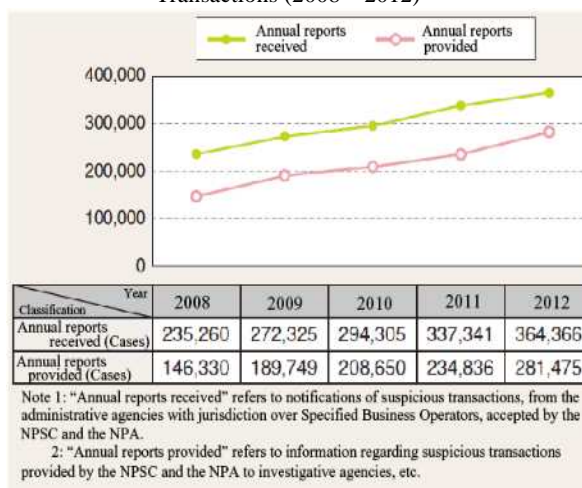
Trends in Cleared Cases of Crime by Visiting Foreigners (1983-2012)

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

Trends in Notification of Suspicious Transactions (2008 – 2012)



Trends in Cleared Money Laundering Cases (2008 – 2012)

Classification	Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Organized Crime Punishment Act (Cases)		173(63)	226(90)	205(90)	243(81)	238(55)
	Management control of corporations, etc. (Article 9)	1(1)	0	1(0)	1(0)	0(0)
	Concealment of criminal proceeds (Article 10)	134(41)	172(49)	139(46)	150(43)	158(27)
	Receipt of criminal proceeds (Article 11)	38(21)	54(41)	65(44)	92(38)	80(28)
Act on Special Provisions for Narcotics (Cases)		12(5)	10(4)	9(5)	8(3)	11(4)
	Concealment of drug crime proceeds (Article 6)	10(4)	5(1)	8(4)	8(3)	8(2)
	Receipt of drug crime proceeds (Article 7)	2(1)	5(3)	1(1)	0(0)	3(2)

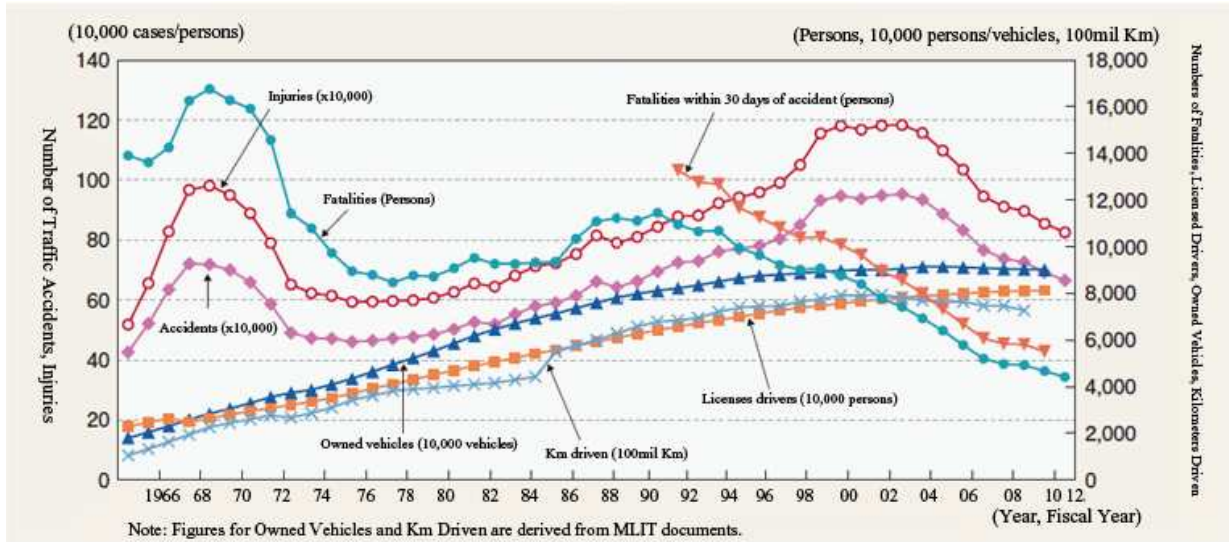
Note: Numbers in parenthesis indicate offenses by Boryokudan members, etc.

Chapter 4: Ensuring Safe and Comfortable Traffic Conditions

Section 1: Traffic Accidents in 2012

The number of fatalities from traffic accidents in 2012 fell below 4,500 for the first time in 61 years, since 1951, to 4,411. In addition, the number of accidents and injuries also fell for the eighth consecutive year.

Trends in Numbers of Traffic Accidents, Fatalities, Injuries, Licensed Drivers, Owned Vehicles, Kilometers Driven (1966 - 2012)



Section 2: Boosting Traffic Safety Awareness

1 Police Initiative to Eradicate Drunken driving

The number of traffic accidents due to drunken driving in 2012 fell for the twelfth consecutive year to 4,603. Police are promoting safety education through participation, hands-on experience and practice using driving simulators and other equipment, and informing the public about the dangers of drunken driving and the facts about accidents caused by drunken driving.

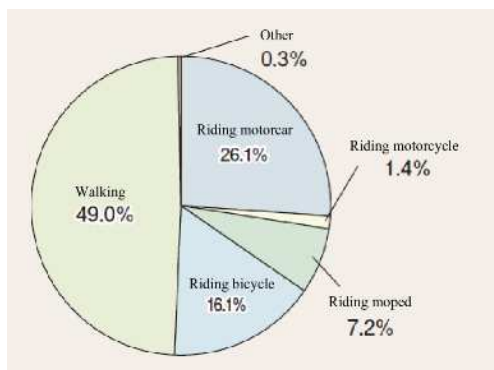
2 Initiatives aimed at Traffic Safety for the Elderly

The percentage of elderly persons accounting for traffic accident fatalities is increasing annually, with the percentage of fatalities of elderly persons in traffic accidents in 2012 reaching 51.3% (2,264), a percentage more than twice that of elderly persons in the total population (24.1%). In addition, of the elderly fatalities in traffic accidents, about 70% occurred while walking or riding a bicycle and about 80% of these are persons with no driver's licenses.

In order to provide opportunities for traffic safety education to elderly persons with no driver's licenses, police implement measures such as individual guidance through home visits

and enlightenment activities and traffic safety education in facilities such as hospitals and care centers with related agencies and other organizations.

Number of elderly fatalities by circumstances when accident occurred (2012)



Traffic safety guidance through home visits to the elderly

Section 3: Ensuring Safe Driving

In order to ensure the safe driving of motorcars and other vehicles, the 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, and are also striving to implement strict and prompt administrative punishments against drivers who repeatedly violate the "Road Traffic Act" or cause serious accidents, in order to remove them from the road traffic environment as soon as possible.

Column: Partial amendment of the "Road Traffic Act"

Police held a review committee of experts from June through October 2012 following an accident causing multiple fatalities and injuries that occurred in Kanuma City, Tochigi Prefecture in April 2011, which was caused by a driver who had made false declarations concerning an illness that triggers seizures accompanied with impairment of consciousness when applying to renew a driving license. In view of the recommendations compiled by this review committee, the "Act on the Partial Amendment of the Road Traffic Act" was enacted in June 2013, in the 183rd Session of the National Diet. This Act includes provisions for a provisional suspension system for driver's licenses when there is reason to suspect that an individual has an illness or other condition that presents specific symptoms, and partial exemptions from tests when an individual who has had a license revoked due to an illness that presents specific symptoms attempts to re-acquire a driver's license.

The same act also includes provisions such as measures to prevent bicycle accidents, regulations for how traffic should negotiate circular intersections and strengthened penalties for driving without a license.

Section 4: Traffic Environment Improvement 1 Developing Safe and Secure Traffic Environments

To achieve safety and smooth traffic flow, police are working to improve traffic safety facilities such as traffic lights and roads signs. In addition, police are striving to achieve well-ordered traffic flow through traffic control

systems, which control traffic lights and provide traffic information.

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 infrared beacons.



Public Transportation Priority System

3 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 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 and ignoring traffic lights, and violations that are causing repeated demands for enforcement from local residents. During 2012, police dealt with 7,804,828 violations of the Road Traffic Act.

Chapter 5: Maintaining Public Safety and Disaster Countermeasures

Section1: International Terrorism and Countermeasures

1 International Terrorism

(1) Terrorist Threats to Japan

Al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden died in May 2011. 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. Furthermore, incidents that target Japanese nationals and interests, such as a terrorist attack in Aménas, Algeria, in January 2013, in which over 30 people including 10 Japanese nationals were killed, have occurred, and it can be said that Japan is facing the threat of overseas and domestic large-scale/indiscriminate terrorism.

(2) North Korea

As of June 1, 2013, 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.

Column: New initiatives related to suspected cases of abduction

In order to reinforce police initiatives to reveal the truth behind cases for which the possibility of abduction by North Korea cannot be ruled out, the following new initiatives have been implemented.

- The “Special Guidance Team”, established in the Foreign Affairs Division of the NPA Foreign Affairs and Intelligence Department in March 2013, is implementing guidance for prefectural police and strengthening cooperation with the Japan Coast Guard in terms of investigation and research.
- Active extraction of DNA profiling materials for individual cases, taking the necessities of the investigations and the intentions of families into consideration.
- In June of the same year, in order to appeal to the Japanese people to provide information extensively and where the consent of the families was forthcoming, police posted the outlines of cases and other

relevant information onto prefectural police websites as “Cases of NPA’s Priority Information Gathering”.

2 International Terrorism Countermeasures

In an effort to prevent acts of terrorism, the police are taking measures such as gathering and analyzing 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.

Additionally, with regards to terrorist threats against nuclear facilities, police have further reinforced their vigilance and security activities, and are implementing other initiatives such as joint training exercises with the Self Defense Forces and the Japan Coast Guard.

Section 2: Foreign Affairs and Related Measures

In North Korea, the succession of Kim Jong Un as the First Secretary of the Workers’ Party of Korea and the First Chairman of the National Defense Commission was formalized in April 2012, and a campaign of propaganda to enhance unity and incite fervor was undertaken, and tension on the Korean peninsula was heightened by the launching of missiles under the pretense of satellite launches in December of the same year.

To preserve national interests, police are striving to gather and analyse information related to 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.

Section 3: Public Safety Related Measures

1 Trends of Aum Shinrikyo and Countermeasures

Police arrested Makoto Hirata in January 2012, and Naoko Kikuchi and Katsuya Takahashi in June of the same year, concluding the arrests of all Aum Shinrikyo related suspects on the NPA's most wanted list. To prevent the recurrence of Aum's indiscriminate mass murder, the police are working with related agencies to reveal and investigate its illegal activities. In addition, police are promoting public relations campaigns in order to prevent the memories of the series of heinous incidents perpetrated by the Aum Shinrikyo, such as the Srin Gas Attack on the Tokyo Subway, from fading, and to maintain an accurate understanding of its current situation.

2 Trends of Extreme Leftist Groups and Countermeasures

During 2012, extreme leftist groups concealed their violent and political leanings and engaged in popular movements and labor movements such as anti-nuclear power demonstrations, etc. The police are pressing ahead with criminal investigations related to extreme leftist groups, sweeping searches to uncover apartments and other places used as underground strongholds, and public relations campaigns using posters and other materials, as well as cooperative measures with related agencies to prevent them from maintaining and expanding their organizations.

3 Trends of Rightist Groups and Countermeasures

During 2012, rightist groups seized on issues such as the landing on Uotsuri Island by Hong Kong activists and the enforcement of Boryokudan exclusion ordinances, 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.



Rightist protest procession (January, Toyama)

Section 4: Dealing with Disasters and Security Measures

1 Dealing with Natural Disasters

During 2012, earthquakes, tsunamis, heavy rains, typhoons, gales and storm surges resulted in 50 fatalities/missing persons and 937 injuries. In response, police mobilized units such as the Riot Police Units and the Inter-prefectural Emergency Rescue Units (IERU) and engaged in activities such as search and rescue and searches



Inter-prefectural Emergency Rescue Unit searching for missing persons (Ichinomiya-machi, Aso-shi, Kumamoto prefecture)

for missing persons, etc.

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 escort and security initiatives to ensure the safety of important officials.

Chapter 6: Police Activity Support
Section 1: Foundation of Police Activities
1 Structure

(1) Initiatives to Enhance Police Strengths

The total number of police personnel in FY2013 was 293, 588, of which 7,721 were NPA personnel and 285,867 were prefectural police personnel (as of May, 16, 2013).

With the succession of incidents involving attacks on businesses and rival conflicts in northern Kyushu, the Boryokudan situation is extremely severe, and the crime situation, with the emergence of new threats to public safety such as the escalation of cybercrime related threats, is also severe, and police must continue in their endeavor to enhance all their strengths from all angles. Consequently, in FY2013, regional police increased the size of their forces by 545 personnel in order to reinforce structures to ensure cyberspace safety, enhance autopsy structures and reinforce the structures needed to enhance Boryokudan countermeasures.

(2) Expanding the Recruitment and Promotion of Female Police Officers

All prefectural police are actively engaged in recruitment activities targeting women, such as sending female police officers to career fairs, and are also working to create comfortable working environments for female police officers.

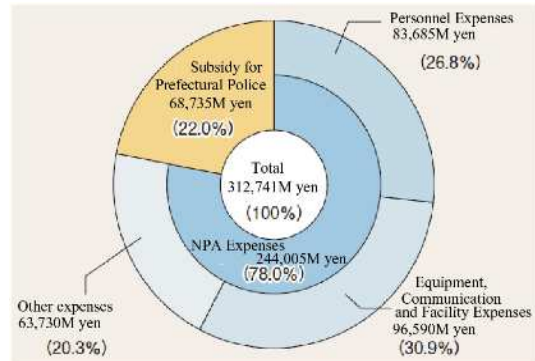
Police are committed to the early achievement of the target to raise the overall percentage of female police officers nationwide up to 10% by April 2023, as well as actively implementing promotions for individuals according to their capabilities and competencies, and promoting the creation of comfortable working environments for female police officers.

2 Budget

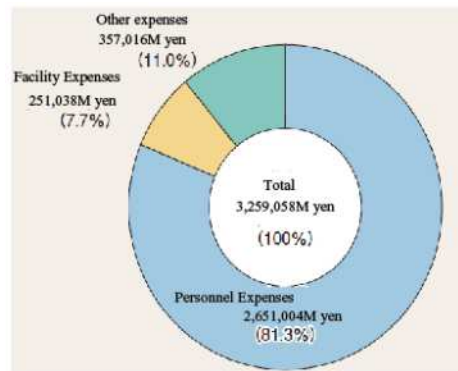
The police budget consists of NPA Budget and Prefectural Police Budgets. The national government covers expenses to operate the

NPA, directly appropriated expenses for PPH activities of national significance, and subsidies to supplement PPH budgets.

NPA Budget (after final amendment for FY2012)



Prefectural Police Budget (after final amendment for FY2012)



3 Management and Operation of Detention Facilities

As of April 1, 2013, there were 1,180 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 appropriate operations in detention management. 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) 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 are also implementing strict inspections in accordance with inspection rules specified by the National Public Safety Commission in order to contribute to efficient operation and to maintain discipline in the NPA, regional police bureaus and prefectural police.

(2) 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).

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.



Members of Police Station Council inspecting a widened roadside pedestrian belt

3 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.

Section 3 Initiatives by the Ministerial Conference on measures against Crime and Cooperation with overseas Security Agencies and Other Organizations

1 Initiatives by the Ministerial Conference on Measures against Crime

In view of the state of public safety in recent years, the 20th Ministerial Conference on Measures against Crime, held in May 2013, agreed upon the “Concerning Basic Policies for Drafting Actions Plans in order to Realize a Crime-Resistant Society” guidelines, and determined to draft new “Action Plans” by December of the same year.

2 Cooperation with Overseas Security Agencies and Other Organizations with regards to International Crime

2013 welcomed the 40th anniversary of the commencement of the relationship between Japan and ASEAN, and senior officers of the NPA attended the 33rd ASEANAPOL Conference (conference of ASEAN Police Chiefs) to exchange views and strengthen cooperative ties.



The 33rd ASEANAPOL Conference