

## Chapter 6 Police Activity Support

### Section 1 Foundation of Police Activities

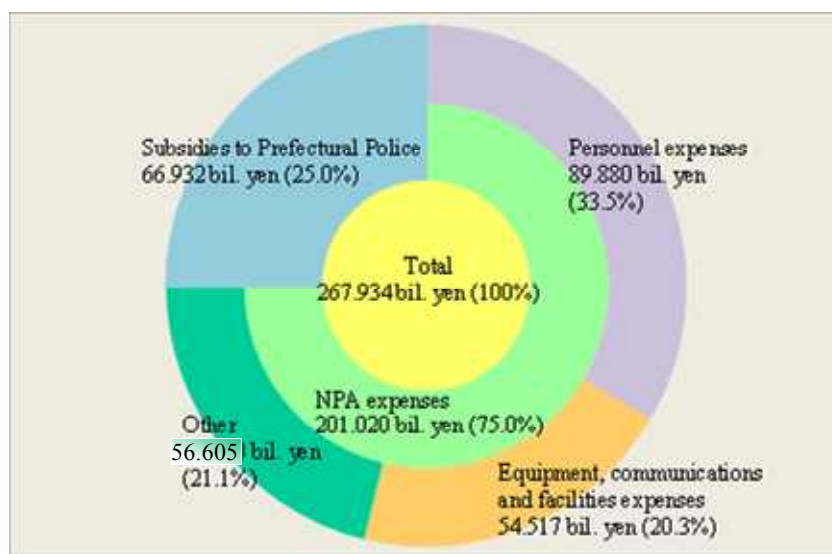
#### 1 Structure

The total number of police personnel in FY2015 was 294,669, of which 7,741 were NPA personnel, and 286,928 were prefectural police personnel (as of April 1, 2015).

#### 2 Budget

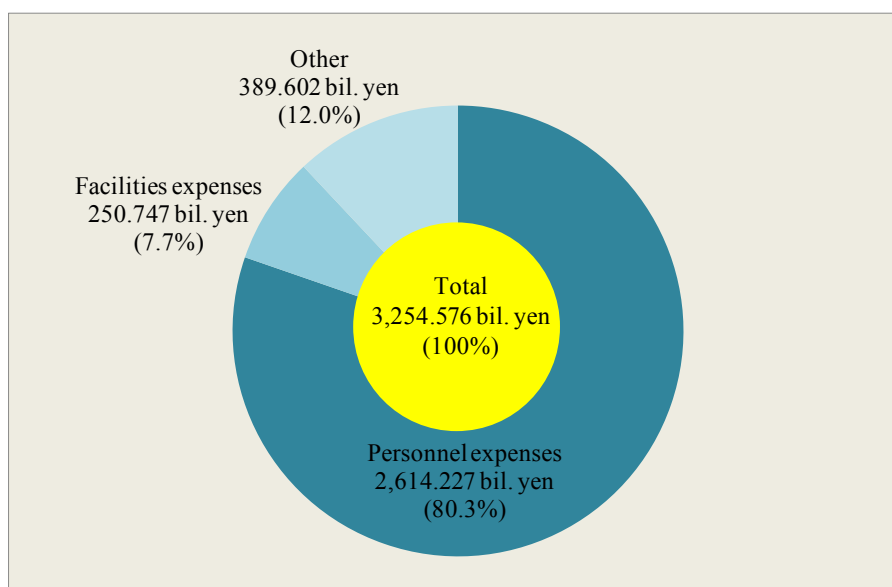
The police budget consists of NPA budget and Prefectural Police budgets. The national government covers expenses to operate the NPA, directly appropriated expenses for PPH activities of national significance, and subsidies to supplement PPH budgets.

**National Police Agency budget (after final FY 2014 revisions)**



**Note: Excluding 69.839 bil. yen for the expenses to include in the special account for distribution of local allocation and shared taxes**

**Prefectural Police budget (after final FY 2014 revisions)**



### 3 Police Info-communications

The police are developing various info-communication systems that enable them to immediately respond to incidents, accidents, and disasters in any situation. They are working to provide these nationwide and increase the sophistication of systems.

### 4 Management and Operation of Detention Facilities

As of April 1, 2015, there were 1,158 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.

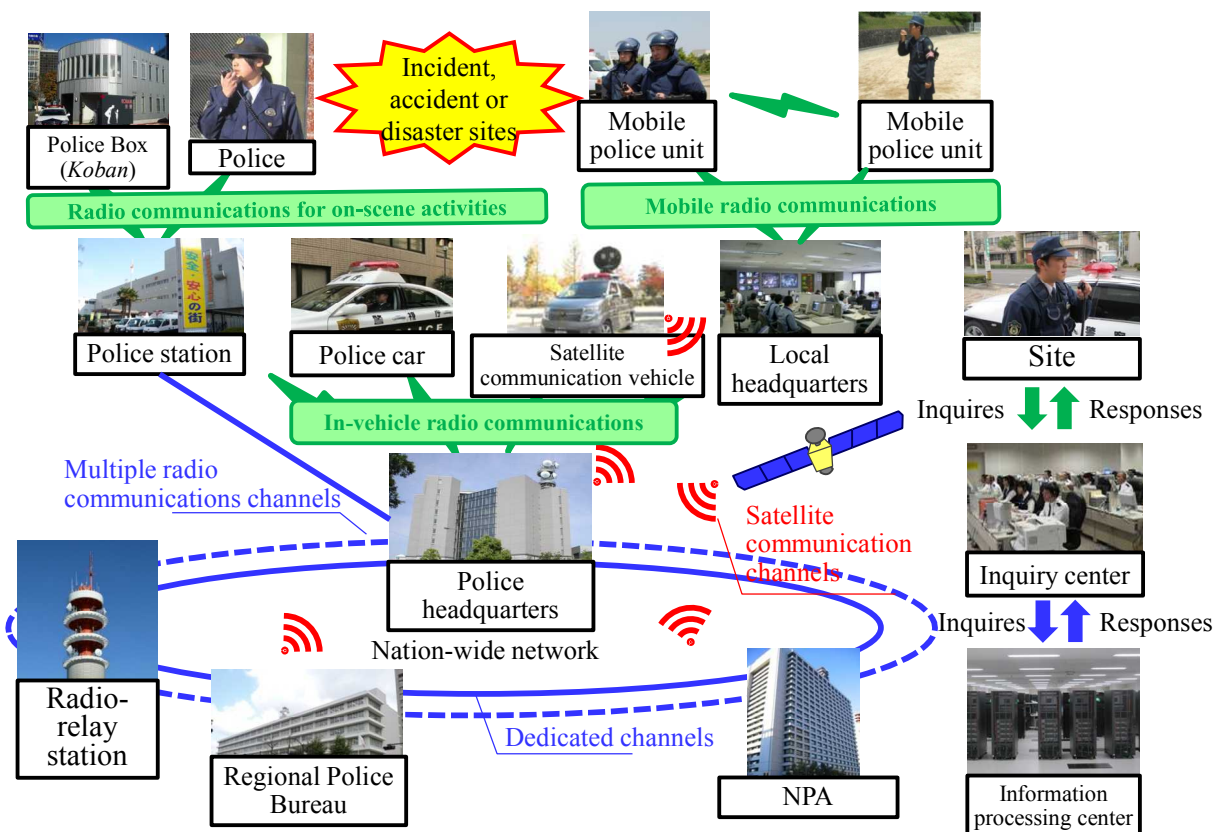
### Section 2 A Strong Police Force Able to Prove Worthy of Citizens' Expectations and Trust

#### 1 A Strong Police Force Able to Prove Worthy of Citizens' Expectations and Trust

##### (1) Active and Rational Organizational Management

In September 2013, the police set forth policies to strengthen efforts for the establishment of a strong police force that can prove worthy of citizens' expectations and trust. They are advancing active and rational organizational management.

Infrastructure that helps the police to communicate among themselves about their activities



Specifically, while police duties are becoming diverse and wide-ranging, in order to fulfill the responsibilities the citizens charge them with, the police are moving ahead with bold streamlining/optimization centering on police station duties, and tackling the utilization of enhanced capabilities by young police officers at an early stage, given the advent of a period of mass hiring and retirement. Also, together with rigorously handling misconduct and undisciplined behaviors by police officers, the police are working on the construction of a system for duties that would mitigate those risks, based on the analysis of causes and context behind individual cases.



**Education for young police officers**

## **(2) Carrying out Inspections**

In FY2014, the NPA and regional police bureaus implemented 2,047 inspections at sites that include prefectural police with the aim of improving their operation, including by providing guidance about the appropriate storage and management of external data storage media.

## **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, and to obtain the understanding and cooperation of local residents. Consequently, all police stations nationwide have, in principle, set up Police Station Councils. These councils allow the Chiefs of Police Stations to hear the views of local residents regarding police station affairs, and also

provide an opportunity to seek their understanding and cooperation.

## **3 Efforts of the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures against Crime**

Presently, while indicators of public security in Japan, such as the number of confirmed criminal offenses are improving, the nation is facing serious threats that include cybercrimes, cyber attacks, international terrorism, and organized crime. In addition, good public security ensures the safety of citizens' lives while also contributing to social and economic development. Given that, in December 2013, The Strategy to Make "Japan the Safest Country in the World" was drawn up at the 21st Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime, and approved by the Cabinet.

## **4 Support for Crime Victims**

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

## **Section 3 Collaboration with Foreign Public Security Organizations**

The NPA is strengthening cooperative relations with public security organizations of foreign countries, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member states, in the fields of countering international terrorism and improving cyber security.

In addition, the NPA is working to enhance bilateral relationships through such measures as holding consultations with public security organizations of countries including China, South Korea and Viet Nam, with which Japan has had close relationships in crime control.



**The 2nd Japan-Viet Nam vice-ministerial level Public  
Safety and Security Dialogue**