

## **Special Feature: Countermeasures against International Terrorism**

### **Preface**

The topic of the Special Feature in the White Paper on Police 2016 is “Countermeasures against International Terrorism”.

The synchronized terrorist attacks in the United States that occurred on September 11, 2001 claimed lives of about 3,000 people whose nationalities were as many as 80 countries including Japan and affected many countries with the threat of terrorism by Islam extremists. 2016 will be the 15th year since the occurrence of this synchronized terrorist attacks.

In this period, the police have strengthened measures against international terrorism by setting up the Foreign Affairs and Intelligence Department in the National Police Agency in 2004, and developmentally reorganizing the Counter International Terrorism Office, which had previously been set in the Foreign Affairs Division, into the Counter International Terrorism Division. The police have undertaken various efforts that include:

- Enhancing information collection and analysis and other matters related to the threat of terrorism
- Enforcing thorough vigilance and security of important facilities
- Promoting cooperation between the government and private entities for “Japanese style counterterrorism”

On the other hand, terrorist attacks are occurring in various parts of the world including the terrorist incident in Syria in which two Japanese nationals became victims as well as the synchronized terrorist attacks in Paris, France in November 2015 that claimed many lives. Given this situation, the threat of terrorism against Japan has become a reality.

In Japan, the Rugby World Cup will take place in 2019 and the Tokyo Olympic and

Paralympic Games will take place in 2020. This will be the second Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games held in Japan, the first being in 1964, 56 years ago.

The Olympic and Paralympic Games is an event that attracts extremely high international attention with a large number of VIPs, teams and spectators gathering from around the world. Therefore, all possible measures must be taken to deal with international terrorism that take advantage of such opportunities.

From the viewpoint of ensuring the safety of the people and playing a role in the counterterrorism of the international community, the important responsibilities of the police are to prevent terrorism and to prepare a thorough system to address extreme cases of terrorism. The police are taking measures to prevent terrorism by enhancing information collection and analysis and to advance enhancement of coping capacity by improving and strengthening the counterterrorism squad.

In this Special Feature, Section 1 outlines the transition of the international terrorism situation and the threats in cyberspace, Section 2 introduces the countermeasures against international terrorism that the police are working on and those of foreign countries. Furthermore, Section 3 gives a view of the future countermeasures against international terrorism of the police and describes the countermeasures against terrorism in anticipation of the Tokyo 2020 Olympics and Paralympic Games.

In order to prevent the occurrence of terrorism, efforts by the police alone are not enough. It is essential to promote counterterrorism measures through joint efforts of the public and private sectors with the understanding and cooperation of the

people. We hope that this Special Feature will help Japanese citizens to deepen their understanding of the efforts made by the police and to think about the countermeasures against international terrorism in the future.

## Special Feature: Countermeasures against International Terrorism

### Section 1 Situation of International Terrorism 1 Situation of International Terrorism around the World

#### (1) Islamic Extremists

Al-Qaeda (AQ), the Islamic extremists who shocked the world in September 2001 with synchronized terrorist attacks in the U.S. was formed by Osama bin Laden, by gathering Arabs who fought against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The group is considered to aim to establish the Caliphate as a Pan-Islamic state all over the world by expelling Westerners and non-Muslims from Islamic countries.

After the synchronized terrorist attacks in the U.S., many terrorist incidents have occurred in many parts of the world by Islamic extremists who are said to have relationships with AQ. Even after the death of Osama bin Laden by the U.S. operation in May 2011, the AQ-related organizations continue activities mainly in the Middle East and North Africa region.

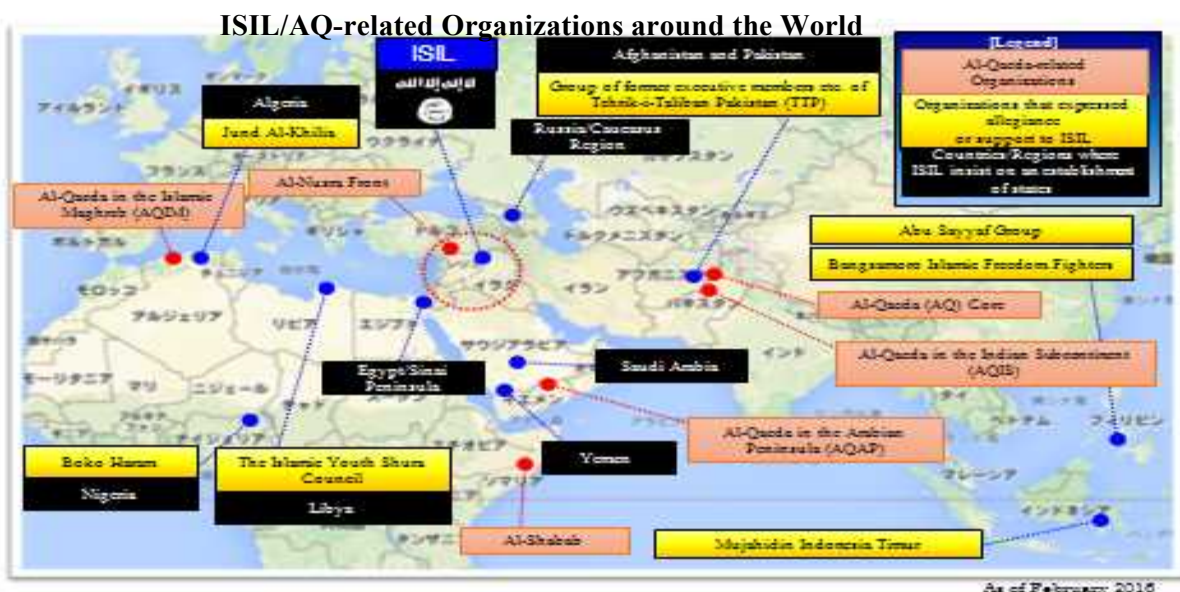
#### (2) The Rise of ISIL and its Impact to the World

Although Islamic State in Iraq and the

Levant (ISIL) was an AQ-related organization, after its separation from the AQ core in 2014 due to policy differences with AQ. ISIL seized control of Mosul, the northern city of Iraq in June 2014, and expanded the territory under its control, closed in on Baghdad, the capital city of Iraq. Finally it declared the establishment of the “Islamic State” in the area that straddled Iraq and Syria. ISIL independently interprets teachings of Islam and repeats brutal acts such as executing and enslaving the forces and people of different denominations and religions opposing to ISIL.

In response to the rise of ISIL, the efforts by the international community have been strengthened through measures such as the formation of The Global Coalition to Counter ISIL consisting of Europe, the U.S. and other countries as well as efforts by Europe, the U.S. and Middle Eastern countries to continue conducting air strikes against the ISIL bases.

However, numerous Islamic extremist organizations around the world have expressed their allegiance and support for ISIL. In addition, ISIL is calling on Muslims



around the world to kill citizens of Western countries participating in the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL through the Internet, and terrorist attacks that may have been executed in response to this are also occurring.

### [\(3\) Problems of Foreign Fighters](#)

The increase of the so-called foreign fighters who travel to countries or areas other than the countries of residence or country of nationality for the purpose of preparing, planning and executing terrorist acts and receiving training for that aim is a serious concern for each country. It is said that more than 25,000 foreign fighters from over 100 countries in the world are participating in ISIL and AQ-related organizations, many of whom have traveled to Iraq and Syria. Regarding these foreign fighters, there are growing concerns that they will be factors to intensify and prolong conflicts in the destination countries and risks of causing terrorism in their national origins.

In fact, the criminal who attacked the Jewish Museum in Brussels, Belgium and killed four people in May 2014, and some of the criminals that committed synchronized terrorist attacks in Paris, France in November 2015 were considered to be foreign fighters who had traveled to Syria and participated in ISIL and other groups.

In addition, there are cases where foreign fighters in the conflict areas call on homeland Muslims in their mother tongue through tools such as the Internet to immigrate to the conflict areas or carry out terrorism within their own countries.

### **[Column] Homegrown Terrorist**

**Terrorist organizations and extremists such as ISIL/AQ-related organizations disseminate radical beliefs and recruit members through propaganda using various media and SNS on the Internet. In addition, ISIL/AQ-related organizations are calling on Muslims in various parts of**

**the world to independently conduct terrorism in their own countries.**

**In spite of being born and brought up in non-Muslim countries such as Europe and the U.S., people feeling sympathy with incitement by terrorist organizations get radicalized and conduct acts of terrorism aiming at the interests of their countries of residence or the countries targeted by Islamic extremists. The dangers of so-called homegrown terrorists (domestically grown terrorists) have been pointed out in every country.**

**The shooting in California, U.S. in December 2015 is also considered to be a terrorist incident committed by a person in his own country who was radicalized through incitement by terrorist organizations.**

### [2 Major Terrorist Incidents Relating to Japan](#)

The major terrorist incidents in which Japanese nationals were victimized in recent years are as follows:

#### [\(1\) Terrorist Attack against Japanese Nationals in Algeria](#)

On January 16, 2013, gas plants and other facilities were attacked in In Amenas in the eastern part of Algeria, and many staff members of the plant including Japanese nationals were held as hostages. By January 19, the incident was controlled under the operations of the Algerian army; however, 40 people including 10 Japanese were killed. Regarding this incident, the police obtained an arrest warrant for the suspect who was a leader of the Islamic armed group in violation of the Act on Punishment of Compulsion and Other Related Acts Committed by Those Having Taken Hostages and placed on the international wanted notice through ICPO.

#### [\(2\) Terrorist Incident Regarding the Murder of Japanese Nationals in Syria](#)

On January 20, 2015, the video of the persons presumed to be two Japanese

nationals who went missing in Syria in 2014 was posted on the Internet by ISIL, and the man considered to be a member of ISIL requested the payment of 200 million dollars as ransom for the two Japanese hostages. Then, ISIL changed the contents of the request, however, a purported image showing the execution of one Japanese hostage and a video of the other considered to be killed were released on the Internet on January 24, 2015 and on February 1, 2015, respectively.

### 3 Threat of International Terrorism against Japan

Based on the cases in which the national interests of Japan and Japanese nationals were targeted including the terrorist attacks against Japanese in Algeria in January 2013 and the terrorist incidents killing Japanese in Syria in January and February 2015, there is a concern that Japanese nationals will continue to fall victim to terrorist attacks and kidnapping.

#### (1) Reference to Japan by International Terrorist Organizations

Regarding the killing of Japanese nationals in the terrorist attacks in Syria, the video posted by ISIL on February 1, 2015 included a message addressed to the Japanese government, indicating that Japanese nationals would continue to be targeted by the organization. Subsequently, ISIL has repeatedly pointed out Japan and the Japanese as targets of terrorism on the online bulletin, Dabiq.

According to the confiscated materials at the time of the murder of Osama bin Laden released by the U.S. in May 2012, it was revealed that Osama bin Laden had indicated that they should focus on attacks on the U.S. interests in non-Muslim countries such as Korea. Furthermore, according to confessions by Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, an AQ top member who is detained by the U.S., it was found that he was involved in plans such as destroying the U.S. Embassy in Japan. Such materials and confessions can be said to have

revealed a part of the threat of terrorism by the Islamic extremist organizations against Japan, where there are many U.S. interests such as U.S. military bases.

#### (2) Resonance to the Terrorist Organizations in Japan

In Europe and the U.S., there are many incidents in which persons suspected of being foreign fighters who had traveled to Syria and had been involved in ISIL have carried out acts of terrorism after returning home. It is also reported that so-called homegrown terrorists who presumably have no direct relationship with terrorist organizations but were affected through propaganda on the Internet by ISIL/AQ-related organizations, were radicalized and conducted terrorism in their own countries.

Also in Japan, there are persons who claim to be in contact with ISIL-related persons or those who express support toward ISIL on the Internet, and the possibility of terrorism in Japan caused by those who were affected with radical beliefs of ISIL/AQ-related organizations cannot be denied.

#### (3) Unlawful Entries of a Terrorist

It was found that a person who had been placed on the international wanted notice through ICPO for crimes such as murder and attempted bomb attack had illegally entered and left Japan repeatedly in the past, and it shows that the network of Islamic extremist groups loosely connected through radical beliefs is also extending to Japan.

In view of these circumstances, it can be said that the threat of terrorism against Japan has become a reality.

#### [Column] Suspected Case of Preparations or Plots for Private War

**In October 2014, on suspicions of preparing or plotting a private war by attempting to travel to Syria to join ISIL as a fighter, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) interviewed related parties such as a university student and**

**performed search and seizure of several concerned locations in Tokyo. This was the first case in which Japanese citizens were confirmed to have attempted to participate in ISIL, showing that the issue of foreign fighters in Japan has become an actual threat.**

#### 4 Threats in Cyberspace

##### (1) Threats of Cyber Terrorism

While the Internet has become recognized as a social infrastructure essential to citizen's lives and socioeconomic activities, the threats of cyber terrorism, electronic attacks that paralyze social functions, are becoming problems that may impact the country's public safety and security. It is feared that cyber terrorism will be conducted for the purpose of facilitating physical terrorism such as breaking into facilities targeted for terrorism. For example, there may be a possibility of cyber terrorism that attempts to stop the power supply, by causing the electric power company's control system to malfunction, to disable the electrical equipment of the facilities targeted for attack.

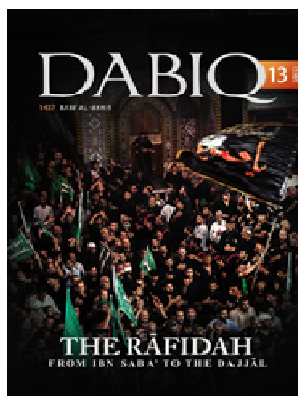
In fact, in April 2015, a cyber attack occurred against an international broadcasting station in France, and the attack, which was conducted by a group of possible advocates of ISIL self-styled "CyberCaliphate", caused the broadcasts to be suspended temporarily. In addition, terrorists are also using the Internet as a means of attacks, as they temporarily took control of the station's official website and the SNS account, and posted some statements including those denouncing the French air strikes on ISIL.

##### (2) Use of the Internet by the International Terrorist Organizations

Islamic extremist organizations such as ISIL/AQ-related organizations use the Internet to disseminate their radical beliefs and recruit members. They also seem to use the Internet for various preparations toward the execution

of terrorism, for example, mutual communication on planning and preparation of terrorism, distribution of information contributing to the execution of terrorism such as the method of manufacturing explosives and procurement of activity funds from supporters. Furthermore, Islamic extremist organizations are spreading their radical beliefs using various languages such as English and French.

For example, ISIL has been deploying propaganda on the Internet in multiple languages such as English and French, including dissemination of the English version of the online bulletin, Dabiq. Also, through the Internet, they are calling on Muslims around the world to kill citizens of Europe and the U.S. that participate in the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL led by the U.S. There have been terrorist attacks that may have responded to the calling. Furthermore, ISIL have slaughtered Iraqi Army troops, pagans, and American and British hostages,



Inspire, AQAP published on the Internet



Dabiq, ISIL published on the Internet

and released their videos on the Internet. In the terrorist incidents killing Japanese nationals in Syria in January and February 2015, the purported videos of ISIL executing the Japanese were posted on the Internet.

Moreover, the English version online bulletin, Inspire, delivered by Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) contains bomb manufacturing methods and lists of people to be targeted by terrorists.

## Section 2 Countermeasures against International Terrorism

### 1 Countermeasures of the Police against International Terrorism

Terrorism, if allowed to occur, will generate tremendous sacrifices. Therefore, prevention is the essence of countermeasures against terrorism. On the other hand, in the event of terrorist attacks, it is necessary to minimize damage, and to neutralize and arrest the criminal is also crucial. The police are promoting countermeasures against terrorism by both aspects of prevention and response operations.

#### (1) Formulation of the Counter-Terrorism Strategy of NPA

The government has been promoting various kinds of crime measures aiming to achieve “Japan: The Safest Country in the World,” in anticipation of hosting the Tokyo 2020 Olympics and Paralympic Games. However, the threat of terrorism against Japan such as the terrorist incidents that killed Japanese nationals in Syria in January and February 2015 has become a reality. In response to this, the Headquarters for the Promotion of Measures against Transnational Organized Crime and Other Relative Issues and International Terrorism was established and the first meeting was held to discuss the prevention of terrorism against Japan in February 2015. At the Headquarters, the Chief Cabinet Secretary called for the whole government to work together to further strengthen various countermeasures against terrorism, and discussions among relevant ministries and agencies were advanced.

In conjunction with the government’s response, the NPA also established the “NPA Headquarters for the Promotion of Countermeasures against Terrorism” responsible for reviewing and promoting various countermeasures to prevent terrorism against Japan and strengthen its system of response against terrorism in February after which the NPA examined various

countermeasures. The NPA concluded and announced the Counter-Terrorism Strategy of NPA in June 2015 to be promoted within a span of approximately 5 years until the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games and the Paralympic Games.

The police have promoted anti-terrorism measures such as information gathering/analysis, border control, vigilance and security activities, response operations, and collaboration between government and the private sector based on the Guideline. However, in response to the synchronized terrorist attacks in Paris, France in November 2015, the police are strengthening and accelerating various countermeasures against terrorism such as measures against chemical substances that can become materials for explosives and measures on soft targets.

#### (2) Enhancing the Intelligence Collection and Analysis

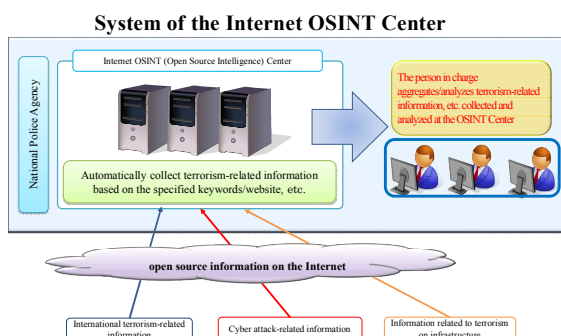
In order to prevent terrorism, it is essential to collect a wide range of information and to analyze it accurately. In addition, terrorism is an extremely high-secretive act, and most relative information collected is fragmentary, so the accumulation and comprehensive analysis of information is required. With the NPA Foreign Affairs and Intelligence Department playing a key role, the police develop closer cooperative ties with the law enforcement and intelligence agencies and other institutions around the world, and enhance the ability to collect and analyze terrorism-related information. The police also utilize analysis results for countermeasures for vigilance and security activities at important facilities.

#### [Column] Internet OSINT (Open Source Intelligence) Center

**The security situation surrounding Japan, such as international terrorism and cyber attacks, is becoming increasingly severe. Therefore, the importance of gathering and analyzing information for**

security measures including countermeasures against terrorism and cyber attacks on the Internet is increasing more than ever.

Given the situation, the NPA established the “Internet OSINT Center” in the Security Bureau in April 2016 in order to strengthen the gathering and analysis of the terrorism-related information published on the Internet.



### (3) Vigilance and Security Activities

The occurrence of illegal cases against important facilities can have a significant impact on public security and the lives of people in Japan. Accordingly, in order to prevent the occurrence of terrorism on important facilities, the police are strengthening vigilance and security activities by placing mobile units on important facilities. Such facilities include the prime minister's official residence, nuclear power related facilities, public transport facilities including railroads, and also US-related facilities and foreign diplomatic offices in Japan.

In addition, in the synchronized terrorist attacks in Paris, France that occurred in November 2015, and the serial terrorist attacks in Brussels, Belgium that occurred in March 2016, the facilities where an unspecified number of people gather such as football stadiums, theaters, and subways were targeted, and the importance of vigilance against so-called soft targets was revealed. The police conduct “visible vigilance”

through measures such as patrols by police officers wearing uniforms and the use of police cars on the facilities where an unspecified number of people gather, and enhance vigilance against terrorism toward soft targets through encouraging the facility managers to strengthen voluntary security activities by strengthening patrols of staff and security guards.

### (4) Measures against Small-sized Aircrafts

In order to prevent terrorism and other related crimes using small-sized aircrafts, the police strive to discover suspicious individuals by carrying out vigilance in the vicinity of important facilities, and advance measures to encourage the managers of buildings and premises to thoroughly lock the doorways to building rooftops and premises that the drone operators may use. In addition, the police make efforts to detect flying small-sized aircrafts by watching over the sky, and when small-sized aircrafts are found flying illegally, the police will remove the harm by effectively utilizing equipment and materials.

#### [Column] Establishment of the Act to Prohibit Flights of Small-sized Aircrafts

**In the wake of the event that a man dropped a small-sized aircraft on the rooftop of the Prime Minister's Official Residence in April 2015, the act to prohibit flights of small-sized aircraft was enacted in March 2016 in order to prevent hazards from the sky to the National Diet Building, the Prime Minister's Office, and other government facilities. The Act came into effect on April 7, 2016.**

**The Act will require that flying small-sized aircrafts including so-called drones and using equipment such as balloons, hang gliders, or paragliders are subjected to regulation within a roughly 300-meter radius of the sites or areas of designated facilities.**



The police will properly apply the Act and thoroughly conduct vigilance and security activities at important facilities, and will take all possible measures to prevent the occurrence of terrorism by flight of small-sized aircrafts.

(5) Strengthening the Terrorism Response Structure

The police have set up various units such as the Special Assault Team (SAT), the Anti-Firearms Squad, Counter-NBC Terrorism Squad, and the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Squad and have improved their capabilities in case an act of terrorism occurs.

Also, in order to prevent aircraft hijacking and to enable the control and arrest of a criminal in an aircraft when hijacking occurs, the police work closely with the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, airline companies and other related bodies, and have implemented the sky marshal system in which police officers board the aircraft and deal with hijacks since December 2004.



Drills of the Counter-NBC Terrorism Squad

(6) Collaboration with Relevant Organizations

In order to prevent terrorists from entering the country, it is important for Japan as a country surrounded by the ocean to effectively enforce border controls by conducting immigration examinations, export and import

Summary of the Act to Prohibit Flights of Small-sized Aircrafts

<p><b>Designation of Target Facilities</b></p> <p><b>Target facilities</b></p> <p>(1) Important national facilities (2) Target foreign official premises (3) Target nuclear power station</p>	<p><b>Surrounding Areas of Target facilities</b></p> <p>Designating the premises or areas of the target facilities and the surrounding area roughly 300m</p> <p>=&gt; <b>Prohibition of flights of small-sized aircraft above the target facility areas</b></p> <p><b>Prohibition of Flights of small-sized aircraft</b></p> <p>(1) <b>Permission of Flying of Small Unmanned Aircrafts</b> (Unmanned aircrafts (radio control aircraft, etc.) Unmanned rotary wing aircrafts (drone, etc.) Unmanned gliders, unmanned airships, etc.)</p> <p>(2) <b>Action of flying of people using equipment for specific aircrafts</b> ( and balloons, hang gliders, paragliders, etc. )</p> <p>*Permission of flight when obtaining an agreement from the administrator of the target facility (report to the prefectural public safety commission in advance)</p>
<p><b>Instructions and measures by police officers against violations</b></p> <p>A police officer may order against a person who flies such as a small-sized aircraft in violation of the provisions of this Act to take necessary measures such as withdrawal of equipment</p> <p>In addition, in certain cases, it is possible to take necessary measures such as disturbance of flight of the small-sized aircraft damage of the equipment, and others.</p> <p>[Penalties in case of violating the orders by police officers] Imprisonment with work for not more than one year or a fine of not more than 500,000 yen.</p> <p>*If flying above the premises or areas of the target facilities, such police officers shall be sentenced to a direct punishment (Imprisonment with work for not more than one year or a fine of not more than 500,000 yen.)</p>	

cargo inspections, and other measures at international airports and seaports. The government has established the Interagency Team on Border Security and Crisis Management within the Cabinet Secretariat, coordinating to enhance border control measures carried out by the relevant organizations. In addition, the airport/seaport security and crisis management administrators/officers, placed at international airports and seaports, are taking the lead in conducting drills simulating specific cases and in improving the protection of important facilities through cooperation with related organizations.

Furthermore, in order to prevent the entry of terrorists, the police are promoting border control using the Advance Passenger Information System (APIS), the Biometrics Immigration Identification & Clearance System (BICS), and the Passenger Name Record (PNR) in cooperation with related organizations including the immigration and customs authorities. Efforts will also be made to enhance utilization of the face authentication function in the future.

(7) Advancing “Japanese-Style Countermeasures against International Terrorism” through Public-Private Partnership

In order to prevent terrorism, the efforts of the police alone is insufficient. It is essential to advance countermeasures against terrorism

through public-private partnership in close cooperation with private business operators, local residents, and others.

### 1 Promoting Measures for Sales Entities who Sell Chemical Substances that can become Materials for Explosives

In recent years, there have been cases in Japan where explosives were manufactured from commercially available chemical substances purchased from pharmacies or through the Internet. For this reason, the police have designated eleven chemical substances used as raw materials for explosives in domestic and foreign cases in the past. The police have also requested related ministries and agencies to provide publicity/guidance on strengthening the management of chemical substances to related organizations and schools, to make individual visits to sales entities of chemical substances and schools dealing with chemical substances, and have requested improving the management of such substances. In addition, the police advance initiatives for sales entities of chemical substances such as identity verification at the time of sale and reporting suspicious purchasers through measures such as role playing training under the assumption that a suspicious purchaser has come to the store.



Role-playing type drill by the police and a pharmacy employee

Furthermore, for business operators of inns, Internet cafes, and rental apartments, which are likely to be used by terrorists, the police advance measures such as thorough identity verification of users and seek cooperation in reporting suspicious users to the police.

Moreover, since the so-called “private housing services” can also be used as a hiding place for criminals such as terrorists, the NPA also participates in discussions in the government on future "private housing services".

### 2 Counter-terrorism partnership

In cooperation with relevant organizations and private sectors, the MPD launched the Anti-Terrorism Partnership, TOKYO to share crisis awareness and develop a cooperative counter-terrorism response system in the event of large-scale terrorist attacks. Also, in order to advance efforts according to the characteristics of the local communities, the police have set up a cooperative system with the local community. The police conduct joint trainings under the assumption of a terror attack and other incidents, and campaigns calling for the understanding and cooperation of citizens under the slogan, Urban Development that does not Tolerate Terrorism.

Such anti-terrorism partnerships have also been established at the Hokkaido Prefectural Police and the Mie Prefectural Police, and are advancing counter-terrorism measures that closely cooperate with private sectors and local residents.

### (8) Countermeasures against Cyber Terrorism

In order to prevent damage caused by cyber attacks, the police have established the Council for Countermeasures against Cyber Terrorism with critical infrastructure providers in every prefecture. Furthermore, through such frameworks as this council, the police provide information on the threats of cyber attacks and information security through bilateral meetings, holding lectures inviting private sector experts, and facilitate exchange of opinions and information sharing among participants. In addition, the police conduct joint response training on the assumption of cyber attacks and seminars on countermeasures against cyber attacks, and strive to improve emergency response

capabilities by conducting demonstrations on cyber attacks and response simulations against the cases.

## 2 Combatting the Financing of Terrorism

### (1) Measures against Financing of Terrorism

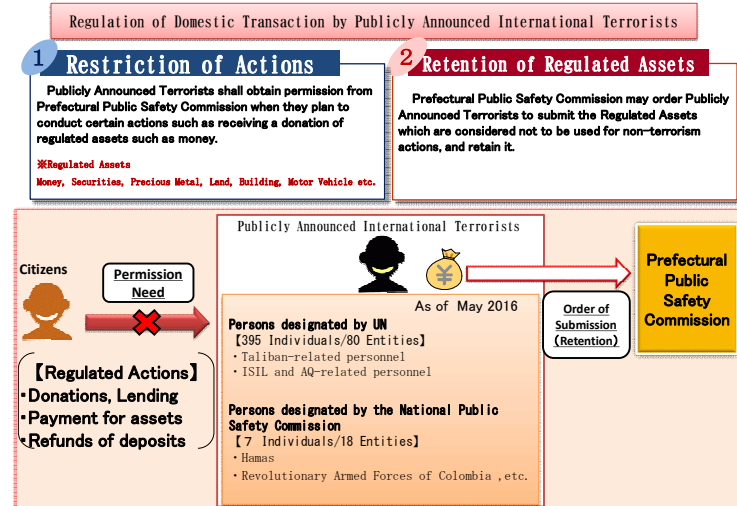
Launching large-scale terrorism as well as maintaining and operating terrorist organizations require funds. Therefore, in order to prevent terrorism, efforts to prevent terrorists from receiving funds and other assets or using assets to carry out terrorism are important. In Japan, the provision of terrorism funds for terrorists is regulated based on the Act on Punishment of the Financing of Criminal Activities for the Purpose of Intimidation of the General Public and of Governments. In addition, based on the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds, the police are requesting specified business operators to identify customers at the time of transaction and report any suspicious transaction. Furthermore, based on the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act and the Act on Special Measures Concerning International Terrorist Assets Freezing, transactions involving international terrorists are regulated and measures such as freezing assets can be taken.

### (2) The Act on Special Measures Concerning International Terrorist Assets Freezing

Japan has been regulating foreign transactions related to international terrorists in accordance with the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act. However, as domestic transactions concerning international terrorists were not regulated, FATF had requested prompt necessary legislative measures.

Based on this situation, the Act on Special Measures Concerning International Terrorist Assets-Freezing was enacted in November 2014 to regulate domestic transactions relating to international terrorists, and it came into effect in October 2015.

## Summary of the Act on Special Measures Concerning International Terrorist Assets Freezing



## 3 International Countermeasures against International Terrorism in Other Countries

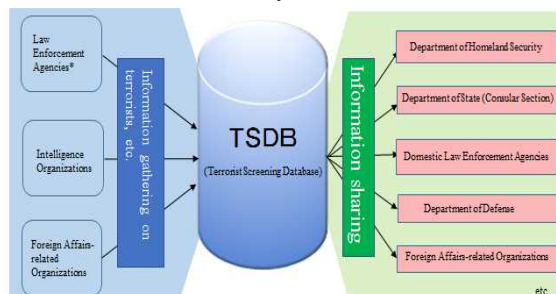
Countermeasures against terrorism have been further strengthened in various countries around the world primarily by the establishment and reorganization of agencies responsible for counter-terrorism and the development and revision of legislation concerning counter-terrorism since the occurrence of the synchronized terrorist attacks in the U.S. in 2001.

### 1 The United States

In the U.S., in 2002, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was newly established for the purpose of strengthening the nation's counter-terrorism capability by integrating ministries concerning the national security of the U.S. In addition, in 2003, the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) that operates the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB) was established in the FBI. This database integrates information on terrorists possessed by related organizations and the TSC shares information with related organizations. Furthermore, in 2004, the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) that integrates the entire intelligence community of the U.S. was newly established, and the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) that aggregates terrorism-related information and adjusts counter-terrorism strategies was also newly established.

According to legislation, it is considered a crime to give material support to terrorists, knowing that it will be used for the preparation and execution of terrorism, specifically, providing money, accommodations, training, professional advice, hiding places, forged identification cards, or transportation means. Also, federal officials can conduct communications interception aimed at acquiring information on international terrorism and intelligence activities by foreign forces with a special court order of the U.S. Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, and can conduct communications interception with the permission of the President without the order of the U.S. Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court when certain requirements are satisfied. In addition, foreign nationals can be detained if the Attorney General has reasonable cause to believe that they are engaged in activities that threaten U.S. national security, such as terrorism, for a maximum of six months.

### Summary of TSC



\* "Law enforcement" is used in the United States as a generic term that refers to the activities such as prevention, detection and investigation of crimes by the institutions responsible for the maintenance of public order and law enforcement, and "Law enforcement agencies" include FBI and each municipal police, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Coast Guard (CG), etc.

## 2 The United Kingdom

In the U.K., in June 2003, the Joint Terrorism Analysis Center (JTAC) was newly established to aggregate terrorist information of the intelligence agencies of the government.

According to legislation, it is considered a crime to engage in preparation with the intention of committing or assisting acts of terrorism, to provide training or receive training on skills related to manufacturing, handling or use of hazardous substances knowing that it will be used to carry out,

prepare or assist a terrorist attack, to carry out, prepare or assist acts of terrorism, to possess goods without justifiable reason in a situation where the purpose is rationally suspected of carrying out, preparing or inciting acts of terrorism, to gather useful information in carrying out or preparing acts of terrorism without legitimate reason. In addition, police officers and other related officials can conduct interception of communications for the purpose of preventing or searching for serious crimes against national security based on the permission of the Minister of State concerned. Moreover, a police officer may detain a person rationally suspected of being a terrorist without a court order for a maximum of 48 hours.

## 3 France

In France, with the integration of the Directorate of Territorial Surveillance (DST) that was responsible for investigating and gathering information on international terrorism and the Central Directorate of General Intelligence responsible for gathering information on domestic terrorism (RG) at the National Police of France (DGPN) of the Ministry of the Interior, the Central Directorate of Interior Intelligence (DCRI) was newly established. In May 2014, DCRI was upgraded to an organization under the direct control of the Minister of Interior, General Directorate for Internal Security (DGSI), which is responsible for gathering information related to terrorist organizations and information analysis on radicalization of individuals.

According to the legislation, it is considered a crime to participate in a group formed for the purpose of preparing acts of terrorism, to provide, collect, manage funds, or financially support by giving advice to terrorist organizations knowing that it will be used for terrorism, to train with regard to collecting information on the attack targets and handling of weapons with the intention of carrying out terrorist attacks. In addition, except for

emergency cases, DGSi can conduct communications interception for the purpose of prevention of terrorism with the permission of the prime minister after listening to the opinion of the National Commission for the Control of Intelligence Techniques (CNCTR).

Furthermore, a police officer can detain a person who has sufficient reason to be suspected that he/she tried to commit an organized crime such as terrorism for a maximum of 96 hours.

#### 4 Germany

In Germany, in December 2004, Joint Counter-Terrorism Centre (Gemeinsame Terrorismusabwehrzentrum (GTAZ) comprised of the government/state police and intelligence agencies was newly established to promptly exchange information on countermeasures against terrorism and to analyze and evaluate information appropriately. Various working groups have been established for GTAZ aiming at threat assessment and information exchange on operations.

According to the legislation, it is considered a crime to prepare for violent crimes that pose a serious danger to national security by manufacturing, obtaining, storing or providing firearms, explosives, hazardous substances, or teaching skills on manufacturing and handling thereof, and to support terrorist organizations.

In addition, Federal Intelligence Service (Bundesnachrichtendienst) (BND) and Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz) (BfV), can conduct communications interception for the purpose of preventing danger of international terrorism with permission of the Federal Ministry of Interior. Moreover, the Federal Police Department (Bundeskriminalamt) (BKA) may detain parties in cases where it is necessary to

prevent carryout of imminent terrorist attacks or its continuation.

#### **[Column] Restraint Measures for Suspected Terrorists in the Southeast Asian Countries**

**In Southeast Asia, there are countries where the authorities are given the power to detain suspected terrorists for a long period compared to the Western countries. For example, in Singapore, police officers can detain a person who they believe has reason to act in a harmful manner in terms of the security and public order in the country without a court warrant, and in the case where the president believes it is necessary to prevent acts of harmful manner in terms of the security and public security in the country, the Minister for Home Affairs shall order restraint or residential restrictions for up to two years.**

**Also, in Malaysia, police officers can detain any person without a court warrant if there is reason to believe that there are grounds to justify conducting a survey on his/her relevance to terrorism. In addition, the Terrorism Prevention Committee consisting of a person having legal qualifications and certain experiences in the field of law as the chairman may, in the case where he/she is believed to have engaged in carrying out or has supported or is engaged in carrying out acts of terrorism based on investigation documents submitted by police officers and documents submitted by inquiry officers who were appointed separately from the police officers, and when it finds it necessary, order restraint for up to two years or residential restrictions for up to five years.**

#### 4 Security for the G7 Ise-Shima Summit

##### (1) Summary of Security for the G7 Ise-Shima Summit

The G7 Ise-Shima Summit was held in Kashikojima, Shima City, Mie Prefecture on May 26 and 27, 2016. Also, after the summit on the 27th, President Obama was the first sitting U.S. president to visit Hiroshima, the atomic-bombed city. Eight meetings were held intensively for about a month and a half, between the Foreign Ministers' Meeting held in Hiroshima City, Hiroshima Prefecture on April 10 and 11 and the Finance Ministers' and Central Bank Governors' Meeting held in Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture on May 20 and 21.

With the understanding and cooperation of the people, the police, working together with police nationwide, strengthened the collection and analysis of terrorism-related information, the border control in cooperation with related agencies, the vigilance activities of soft targets, the measures to control traffic volume, and other security measures in order to ensure the security of dignitaries from home and abroad and smooth conduct of the events and to prevent illegal activities such as terrorism.

##### (2) Security Measures at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit

###### 1. Whole Effort of the Police

The NPA established the Committee of Security Measures on G7 Ise-Shima Summit headed by the Deputy Commissioner-General of the NPA in June 2015. In addition, Mie, Hiroshima, Miyagi, and Aichi Prefectural Police established the Summit Countermeasures Division and all other prefectural police formed a committee for security measures. Through this system, police nationwide strongly carried out comprehensive security measures in a unified manner. At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, up to about 23,000 police officers from all over Japan, including 15,000 of special dispatched units to the Mie and Aichi Prefectural Police, were in charge of the security. Approximately 5,600 officers at maximum, including about 1,900 of special dispatched units, were

mobilized for the security of the U.S. President's visit to Hiroshima. Moreover, special units were also dispatched for the security of other related ministerial meetings. Through these efforts, the police established a sufficient security system for the series of events.

In addition, in order to appropriately control large-scale demonstrations and to prevent illegal acts such as terrorism in advance, multiple prefectural police conducted joint large-scale training. And dignitary protection officers who provide close protection for the heads of states and others trained repeatedly to improve their individual capabilities. In particular, in light of the severe situation over international terrorism, the Anti-Firearms Squads of each prefectural police trained repeatedly on the assumption of an actual warfare to improve their coping capabilities and made sufficient efforts to be able to appropriately respond to incidents such as terrorism.

##### 2 Collaborations between Government and Private Sectors, Ensuring Public Understanding and Cooperation

Mie Prefecture Police established the Council for the Promotion of Anti-Terrorism Partnership, in cooperation with related organizations and private enterprises in order to strengthen countermeasures against terrorism in October 2015. Furthermore, it established Anti-Terrorism Partnership, Regional Version at all 18 police stations by January 2016 and conducted joint exercises on the assumption of terrorism with related organizations.

Kashikojima Temporary Liaison Police Box



In addition, gaining public understanding and cooperation was essential in the security of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit for setting up checkpoints and conducting traffic control throughout the country that were necessary for the security had certain influence on the lives of citizens and gathering information on terrorism and suspicious individuals needed public cooperation. Therefore, the police disseminated information by utilizing various media such as posters and websites.

Especially in Mie Prefecture, the police made efforts to ensure public understanding and cooperation through participation in various sessions such as residents' social gathering hosted by the prefecture and the establishment of temporary security police stations in Kashikojima.

### Section 3 Future Prospects

#### 1 Future Tasks and Initiatives for International Terrorism Countermeasures

##### (1) Promotion of International Cooperation

To grasp information and take measures on terrorists acting across borders by only one country is difficult, which means there is a limit on the prevention of terrorism by just one country. Therefore, in order to prevent the occurrence of international terrorism, the international community must advance countermeasures against terrorism together, such as building up trustful relations, strengthening the information exchange with security information agencies of each country and implementing thorough border control.

The police try to establish a close contact system with the security information agencies of each country by increasing opportunities for business trips to security information agencies by the NPA's personnel and inviting senior officials of these agencies to Japan, and further enhance the collection and analysis of information related to terrorism.

##### (2) Enhancing Security Infrastructure to Promote Measures against Terrorism

Information on terrorism is fragmentary. From individual information, its authenticity and value are hard to judge. For that reason, it

is necessary to aggregate and analyze information obtained through all police activities at the NPA, and to utilize this information to prevent terrorism.

Additionally, in light of the situation that terrorist attacks by Islamic extremists are occurring one after another overseas, in order to accurately analyze the collected terrorism-related information, it is necessary to acquire specialists of the languages, society, situation, and terrorism techniques of Islamic extremist groups. Therefore, the police make efforts to enhance human capital by implementing practical education and exercises about counterterrorism as well as training staff to learn foreign languages and foreign cultures. Furthermore, the police also try to develop physical infrastructure such as sophistication of equipment and materials utilizing state-of-the-art technology.

##### (3) Consideration on Introduction of New Countermeasures against Terrorism

Japan has been working on revising various laws and regulations concerning terrorism countermeasures such as the enactment of the International Terrorist Asset-Freezing Act after 9/11 in the U.S. On the other hand, other countries have streamlined organizations and institutions related to terrorism countermeasures according to each country's situation, some of which have not been developed in Japan yet. Based on the recent severe situation over international terrorism, the police will continue to examine the introduction of new countermeasures against terrorism while comparing the organizations and systems of other countries with those of our country.

#### 2 Countermeasures against Terrorism in Anticipation of the Tokyo 2020 Olympics and Paralympic Games

Since the Olympic and Paralympic Games are highly noteworthy events in the world and they became the targets of terrorism in the past, it is necessary to take full security measures in order to fulfill responsibilities as a host country.

The NPA established the Tokyo 2020 Olympics and Paralympic Games Preparation Office in January 2014 and is proceeding the examination on various security measures at the Games. In addition, the Deputy Commissioner General of the NPA will play the role of “senior security commander” that leads related organizations at the planning/management stage of security at the Games. Also the security information center that conducts information aggregation, risk analysis on the Game, and other functions is to be set up in the NPA by July 2017. Necessary examination for it is under way.

Moreover, the MPD launched the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department Olympic Paralympic Games Task Force in January 2014, and formulated the MPD vision to realize “The World's Safest City, Tokyo” in August, which shows a medium- to long-term outlook of crime countermeasures in anticipation of the Games in 2020. In November 2015, MPD-TOKYO 2020 Sponsorship Partnership (P3 TOKYO 2020) was established for the purpose of contributing to the realization of Safety and Security of the Games through information exchange and public relations activities by the Countermeasures Headquarters and companies supporting the Games in cooperation. Toward the success of the Game, the MPD will work with official partner companies participating in P3 TOKYO 2020 on issues such as countermeasures against terrorism and cyber attacks at the Games.