

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.

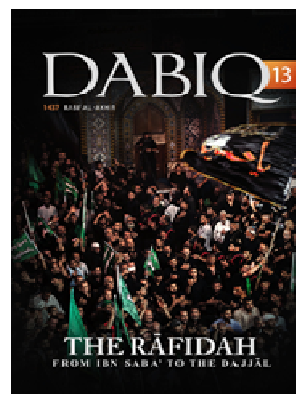
In fact, in April 2015, a cyber attack occurred against an international broadcasting station in France, and the attack, which was conducted by a group of possible advocates of ISIL self-styled "CyberCaliphate", caused the broadcasts to be suspended temporarily. In addition, terrorists are also using 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

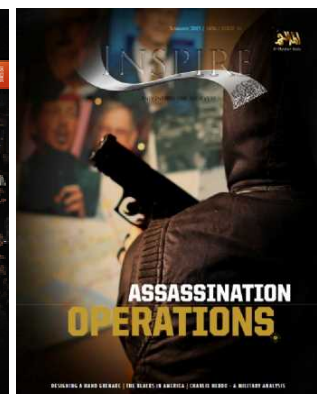
Islamic extremist organizations such as ISIL/AQ-related organizations use the Internet to disseminate their radical beliefs and recruit members. They also seem to use the Internet for various preparations toward the execution

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

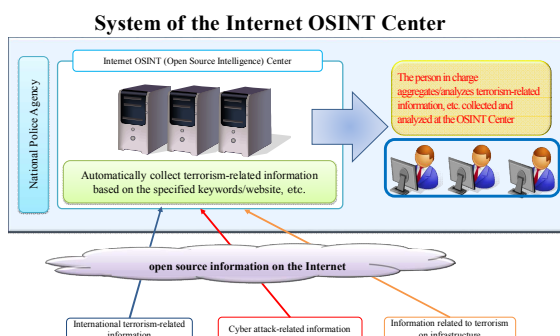
In order to prevent terrorism, it is essential to collect a wide range of information and to analyze it accurately. In addition, terrorism is an extremely high-secretive act, and most relative information collected is fragmentary, so the accumulation and comprehensive analysis of information is required. 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

Designation of Target Facilities

Target facilities

- (1) Important national facilities
- (2) Target foreign official premises
- (3) Target nuclear power station

Surrounding Areas of Target facilities

Designating the premises or areas of the target facilities and the surrounding area roughly 300m

=> Prohibition of flights of small-sized aircraft above the target facility areas

Prohibition of Flights of small-sized aircraft

(1) Permission of Flying of Small Unmanned Aircrafts

(Unmanned aircrafts (radio control aircraft, etc.)
Unmanned rotary wing aircrafts (drone, etc.)
Unmanned gliders, unmanned airships, etc.)

*Permission of flight when obtaining an agreement from the administrator of the target facility (report to the prefectural public safety commission in advance)

(2) Action of flying of people using equipment for specific aircrafts

[and balloons, hang gliders, paragliders, etc.]

Instructions and measures by police officers against violations

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

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.

[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.

*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.)

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

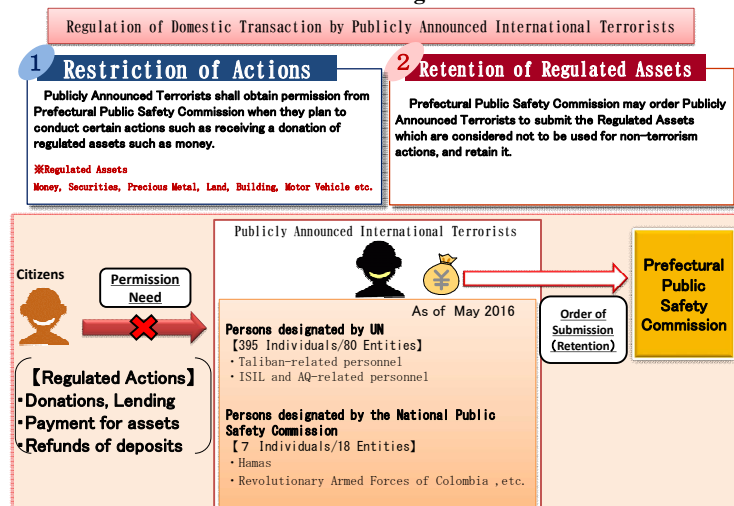
Launching large-scale terrorism as well as maintaining and operating terrorist organizations require funds. Therefore, in order to prevent terrorism, efforts to prevent terrorists from receiving funds and other assets or using assets to carry out terrorism are important. In Japan, the provision of terrorism 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

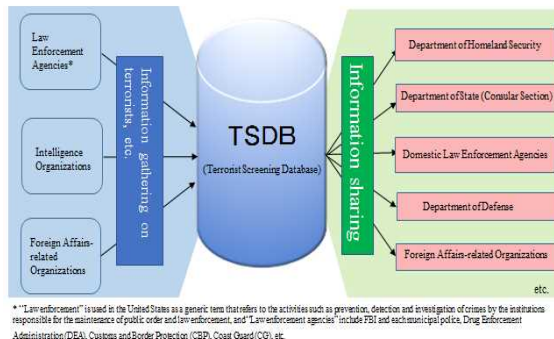
Countermeasures against terrorism have been further strengthened in various countries around the world primarily by the establishment and reorganization of agencies responsible for counter-terrorism and the development and revision of legislation concerning counter-terrorism since the occurrence of the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



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.

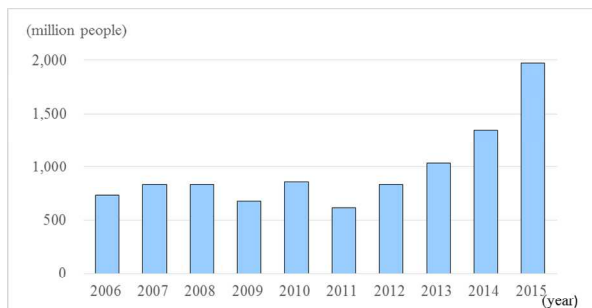
Moreover, the MPD launched the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department Olympic Paralympic Games Task Force in January 2014, and formulated the MPD vision to realize “The World's Safest City, Tokyo” in August, which shows a medium- to long-term outlook of crime countermeasures in anticipation of the Games 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.

Topic I: Response to the Rapid Increase of Foreigners Visiting Japan

(1) Present Situation and Issues of Foreigners Visiting Japan

Following various government initiatives in order to realize becoming a tourism-oriented country, the number of foreign visitors to Japan reached 10 million for the first time in history in 2015, and approaches 20 million in 2015. Toward 2020 when the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games will be held, the trend still continues and the number of foreign visitors is increasing rapidly. In addition, it is expected that the number of foreigners staying in Japan will further increase due to policies such as utilization of highly skilled foreign workers based on the (Government's) Japan Revitalization Strategy.

Transition of number of foreigners visiting Japan (2006-2015)



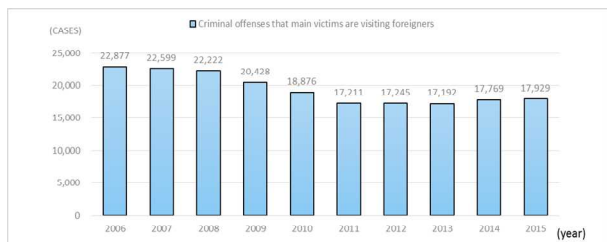
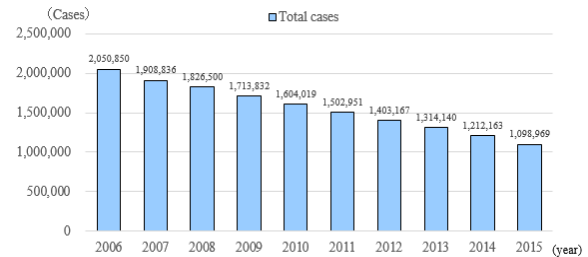
Note: Based on the Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO) data

Looking at recent criminal circumstances, while the number of penal code offenses is decreasing as a whole, the cases in which foreigners become the main victims have been slightly increasing for the second consecutive year since 2014.

Given these circumstances, there are concerns about an increase in cases where foreigners who are unfamiliar with the language and systems of Japan get involved in some troubles and fall victim to incidents or accidents. Therefore, the police try to improve the environment in order to help foreigners visit-

ing Japan experience good public order in our country.

Transition of confirmed cases of criminal offenses (2006-2015)



(2) Efforts by the Police

1. Facilitation of Communication with Foreigners

To deal with sudden complaints and various reports from foreigners who do not understand Japanese, each police box is equipped with communication support materials such as boards with simple pictures foreigners can point at to communicate with police officers and basic foreign language phrase books. In addition, the Japanese police are trying to allocate the police officers who can handle foreign languages to the police stations and police boxes that exercise jurisdiction over tourist areas, downtown areas and entertainment districts. Also, in order to respond appropriately to emergency call dial 110 in foreign languages, the police aim to further utilize the three party call system among the 110 caller, staff in Communication Command Center and interpreter.

[Column] Utilization of Tablet Terminal with Translation Function

Okayama Prefectural Police utilized tablet terminals equipped with a speech translation application compatible with about 30 languages and started to use them from August 2015 among railway police units, station police boxes and airport security police boxes where many foreign visitors come.



Tablet terminal with translation function

[Column] Setting up Temporary Police Box at Tourist Spots

Hokkaido Sapporo Area Kutchan Police Station establishes a temporary police box to respond to foreign tourists during the winter season when many foreign skiers visit the Niseko Hirafu district (within the jurisdiction) and allocate the police officers who can speak English there.



Activities at the Niseko Hirafu temporary police box of the Kutchan police station

2. Assuring Simplicity of Procedures and Systems Relating to the Japanese Police

The police not only try to provide foreign

language translations in various notification documents such as those pertaining to receipt acceptance of found property and The Lost Property Report but also try to make explanation materials about the systems and procedures relating to the Japanese police such as criminal proceedings, traffic infringement notification system and crime victim support in foreign languages and utilize them.

In addition, at the time of large-scale disasters and in large-scale crowd control, the police try to provide information in foreign languages, such as conducting public relations activities in foreign languages. Furthermore, in order to make it easy for foreigners to understand, the police pay consideration to providing foreign language translations. For example, writing “POLICE” on police cars on the street, police officers’ uniforms and police facilities such as police stations and police boxes is encouraged. Moreover, the NPA is also considering to make road signs that are easy to understand for foreign drivers, such as those with foreign languages.

[Column] Public Relations Activities in Foreign Languages at the Security Site

On January 2, 2016, in the crowd control of People's Visit to the Imperial Palace



Crowd control of people's visit for the New Year Greeting

for the New Year, the Metropolitan Police Department conducted guidance on the participants in the vicinity of the Imperial Palace where congestion was expected. In this control, many foreigners were expected

to come so the police carried out on-site public relations activities in English using a Sign Car equipped with an electric bulletin board.

3. Enhancing Infrastructures

In the Research and Training Center for International Criminal Investigation and Police Cooperation, National Police Academy, the police try to prepare interpreters for any occasion by cultivating intra-department interpreters through language educations according to the demands of the prefectural police as well as expanding the commission of outside interpreters.

In addition, in order to communicate smoothly with foreigners visiting Japan from various cultural spheres, the police also provide police officers who request with many opportunities to deepen knowledge on foreign cultures, religions and so on.

Moreover, for responding appropriately to requests and consultations from foreigners, the police are always trying to construct cooperative relationships with the organizations and departments concerned and enhance ties with foreign communities.

Topic II : Police Initiatives for Protecting the Safety of Women and Children

The police comprehensively implement initiatives in collaboration with the organizations and departments concerned to protect women and children from crimes so they can live safely and securely.

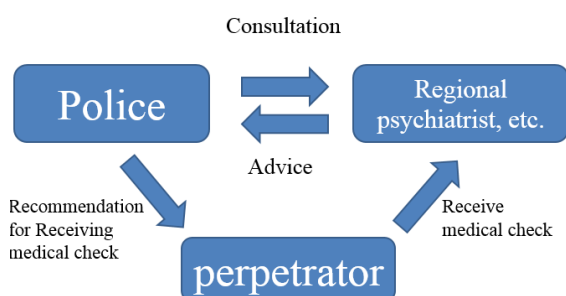
(1) Police Initiative to Protect Women

1. Response to Violent Cases Arising from the Entanglement of Emotions Related to Romantic Attachment

With regard to the violent cases arising from the entanglement of emotions related to romantic attachment, situations may rapidly change and can develop into a serious case. The police therefore are implementing prompt and appropriate measures including clearance of suspects and protection of victims. As for the stalking cases, the police are advancing various measures such as the enhancement of public awareness for damage prevention and the treatment to perpetrators for the prevention of repeat crimes.

[Column] Psychiatric and Psychological Approaches to Stalkers

Since FY2014, the police have conducted research studies on psychiatric and psychological approaches to stalkers. Based on the results, from FY2016, the police are advancing cooperation with regional psychiatrists, getting their advice on how to



respond to perpetrators and the necessity of treatment or counseling and encouraging perpetrators to receive medical checks.

[Column] Enhancement of Public Awareness on Stalking Behavior

In order to prevent stalking offenses against young people, the police made educational materials with illustrations such as pamphlets and DVDs that explain stalking damages for high school and college students. By using these materials, the police are hosting crime prevention classes as well as creating portal sites to disseminate information about stalking cases.



DVD educational material



Self-defense training

2. Education for Prevention of Sexual Offenses

The police try to prevent sexual offenses targeting women by improving crime prevention classes in collaboration with schools and companies.

[Case] Fukuoka Prefectural Police, in order to improve crime prevention awareness of female high school students and prevent sex crimes, the police, concluding agreements with 162 high schools within the prefecture, collaborate with schools to conduct crime

prevention campaigns as well as give lectures about crime prevention and self-defense skills through teachers.

(2) Initiatives to Protect Children

1. Promotion of Education about Safety Measures and Damage Prevention on School Roads

The police will improve road traffic environment by installing traffic lights and pedestrian crossings for children's safety. Furthermore, in cooperation with schools and crime prevention volunteers, the police patrol school roads and provide traffic safety classes.

In addition, in order to get children to learn how to avoid crime damages, the police hold crime prevention workshops at elementary schools and other locations where children can participate and understand how to handle a dangerous situation and make local safety maps in collaboration with the organizations and groups concerned.

[Case] In November 2015, Aichi Prefectural Police held BO-KEN Aichi - Crime Prevention Experience Learning Program for Children. In the program, children learned how to cope with assumed dangerous situations on the school roads through a workshops using scenarios based on the opinions of parents and experts and facilities duplicating the school roads.



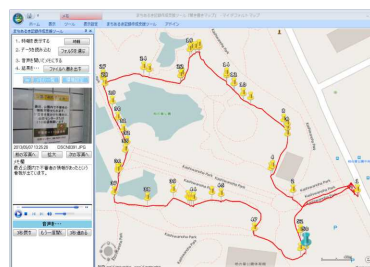
Experiential learning

[Case] In collaboration with the National Research Institute of Police Science, Chiba Prefectural Police and the Kashiwa City Board of Education, children created the safety map of the school roads using

“Listening and Writing Map”^{Note} developed by this Institute as a part of a social study class at Kashiwa Municipal Toyofuta Elementary School in Chiba Prefecture from October to November 2015.



Fieldwork by children



Creation display of the “Listening and Writing Map”



Creation of a safety map for school roads

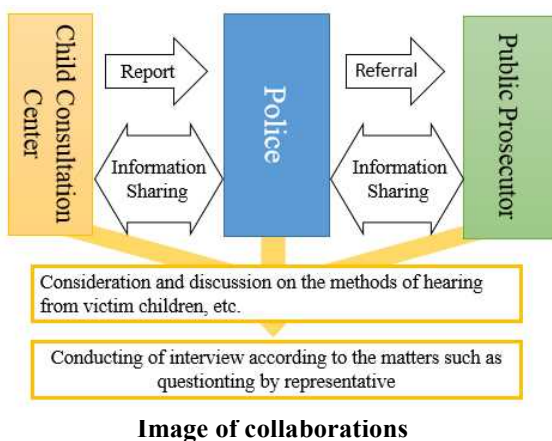
^{Note} By using GPS receiver, digital camera and IC recorder jointly, it records "walk listening" notes from the walking route, photographing location of photographs and "listen and writing" memo from recorded sound on the map data in carrying out safety checks in each area.

2. Countermeasures against Child Abuse

The police put the highest priority on confirming and ensuring the safety and security of children in dealing with child abuse that severely infringes upon the human rights of children and has a serious impact on their physical and mental health.

[Column] Consideration in Voluntary Interviews to Children

In cases where the victims are children, reducing the children's burden as a result of an interview and ensuring the reliability of the children's statements need to be considered. The police intend to enhance further cooperation with organizations concerned such as prosecutors and Child Guidance Centers, and promote information sharing as well as advance discussion and consultation about the ways of interviews such as questioning by representatives of the concerned organizations.



Topic III: Toward Building Police Investigations Corresponding to New Criminal Justice System

In May 2016, the law amending a part of the Code of Criminal Procedure was approved, and promulgated in June. For the refinement and the multiplication of evidence-collection methods in criminal proceedings and for the enhancement of the trial proceedings, the law introduces several new systems, such as the system for audio and video recording of interrogations, the system based on agreement that grants privileges for prosecution in exchange for cooperation on evidence collection and the rationalization and streamlining of communications interception. The police are also advancing efforts to establish the police investigation methods harmonized with these new systems.

(1) System of Audio and Video Recording of Interrogations

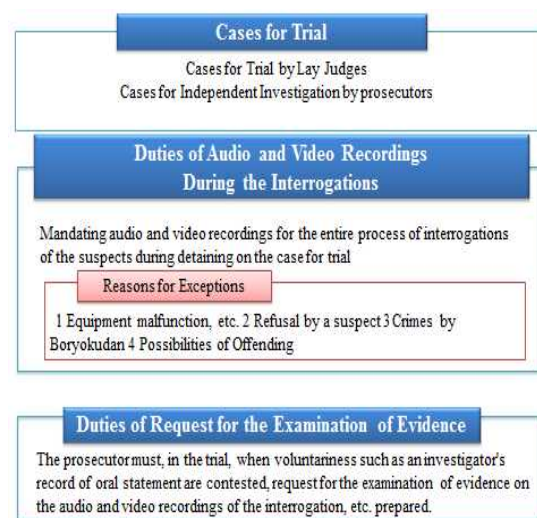
With the introduction of the new system, the law enforcement agencies shall be obliged, in principle, to record voice and picture of the entire process of arrested or detained suspect's interrogations, mainly in cases for trial by lay judges.

When the spontaneity of the suspect's statement in a document is challenged at the trial in cases to which the new system applies, the public prosecutor must request the examination of the audio and video recordings of the suspect's interrogations during which the document was made. The new system is expected to be utilized for providing an accurate proof of the spontaneity of suspect's statement.

The police have already been actively working on the pilot program of audio and video recordings of suspect's interrogations in cases for trial by lay judges; however, toward introduction of this system, the police investigators need to be given more training

and education to enhance their proficiency in interrogation under audio and video recordings, which may lead to further improvement in interrogation capabilities. In addition, the police project the expansion of audio and video recording equipment and their amelioration as well.

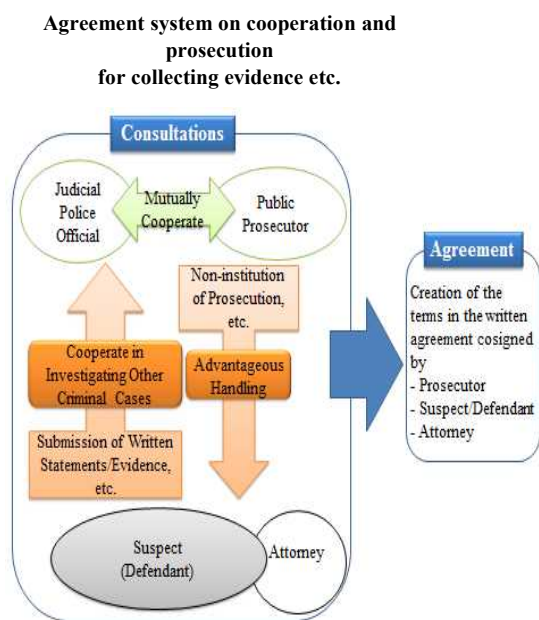
System of audio and video recordings of interrogations



(2) System based on Agreement that Grants Privilege for Prosecution in Exchange for Cooperation on Evidence Collections

The new system allows the prosecutor to agree with suspects/defendants, under the approval of their lawyer, on non-prosecution or reduction of a demand of penalty in exchange for the suspects' statements, providing evidence or giving other cooperation to clarify the facts of crimes committed by the other persons. The system shall be applicable only to certain financial and economic crimes, drug and firearms crimes. This system also allows judicial police officers to carry out the necessary acts in consultations for the agreement to the extent of the public prosecutor's authorization.

The police shall make efforts to operate this system properly and effectively under the close collaboration with public prosecutors, through the thorough preparations such as giving police officers necessary instruction and education on the system.



(3) Rationalization and Streamlining of Communications Interception

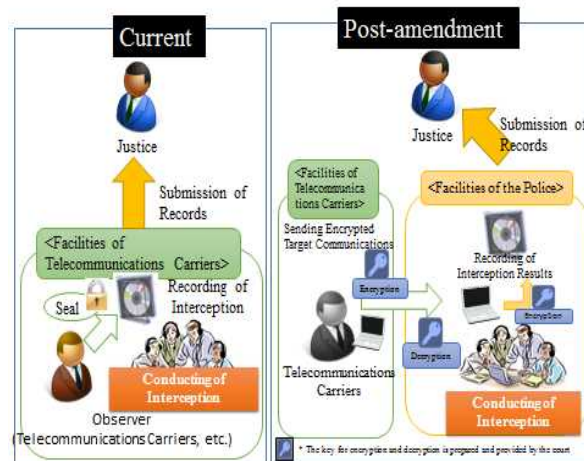
Since the enforcement of the Act on Wiretapping for Criminal Investigation in 2000, the police have been making use of communications interception to investigate organized crimes based on a warrant issued by a judge, under the strict conditions such as proving difficulties in identifying suspects by any other investigation methods, etc.

According to the Act before the amendment, communications interception should be applicable only to four types of offenses such as drug crimes; however, with the amendment in May 2016, certain crimes such as murder, injury or fraud committed by organized group were newly added to the target crimes. Due to this amendment, communications interception come to be

utilized to investigate serious organized crimes such as the case of murder and physical injury committed by Boryokudan and a special fraud including remittance fraud.

The current law makes compulsory the presence of a telecommunication carrier's officer during communications interception and his/her sealing of record after interception. In addition, communications interception are carried out in the facilities of telecommunication carriers, which oblige law enforcement agencies to dispatch many investigators in a long term. Consequently, these systems have put a heavy burden on

Operation image of communications interception after the amendment of the Act



both telecommunications carriers and law enforcement agencies. The amendment in May 2016 have also accomplished rationalization and streamlining of the procedure. It ensures the appropriateness of communications interception through preventing the tampering of records with technical measures such as encryption of communication contents, which makes it possible to carry out communications interception without the presence or sealing of record of a telecommunications carrier's officer and to permit the police to conduct communications interception in the police facilities.

The communications interception will become a useful investigation method for complete elucidation of organized crime cases difficult to clarify by other methods and for arrests of core members of criminal organizations. The police shall keep on utilizing communications interception effectively and properly while following strict requirements and procedures under the law.

(4) Other Systems

Apart from the above, the amendment contains other new systems such as the expansion of the evidence disclosure system including the introduction of the grant procedure of an evidence list, the enhancement of support by a lawyer including the expansion of the cases subject to the public defender systems and the introduction of new measures to protect crime victims and witnesses including the expansion of interrogations of a witness by using video link system. Through this integrated revision, a new criminal judicial system will be established in line with the demands of the times.

List of the major systems and the term from promulgation to effectuation

June 3, 2016

Systems	Term
System of audio and video recordings of interrogations	Within 3 years
System based on agreement that grants privilege for prosecution in exchange for cooperation on evidence collection	Within 2 years
Rationalization and streamlining of communications interception	
• Expansion of target crime	Within 6 months
• Rationalization and streamlining improvement of the procedures	Within 3 years
Expansion of the evidence disclosure system	Within 6 months
Enhancement of support by lawyers	
• Expansion of the cases subject to the public defender system	Within 2 years
• Expansion of instruction relating to appointment of defender	Within 6 months
Measures to protect crime victims and witnesses	
• Expansion of witness interrogation by the video link system	Within 2 years
• Measures concerning disclosure of the name, etc. of the witness	Within 6 months
• Concealment of the name, etc. of the witness in the court	Within 6 months

Topic IV : Police Efforts toward Eradication of Special Frauds

(1) Present Situation of Special frauds

Chart IV-1 shows the change in the number of confirmed cases and total losses of special frauds, including remittance frauds ("hey, it's me" fraud, billing fraud, advance-fee loan fraud and refund fraud). In 2015, the confirmed number of all special frauds cases increased over the previous year while the total losses decreased.

Regarding the number of confirmed (accomplished crime) cases by type of delivery, while "remittance type," in which the victim transfers cash to the specified savings account, and "cash/cash card handover type," in which the victim hands over cash or cash cards directly to the criminal who comes to the victim's home or other locations to collect it, have increased over the previous year, "cash delivery type," in which the victim sends cash by delivery services, etc. decreased.

The elderly aged 65 and older accounted for 77.0% of the victims of special frauds, and the percentages were high, especially in "hey, it's me" fraud, refund fraud and special fraud under the pretext of trading financial instruments and such.

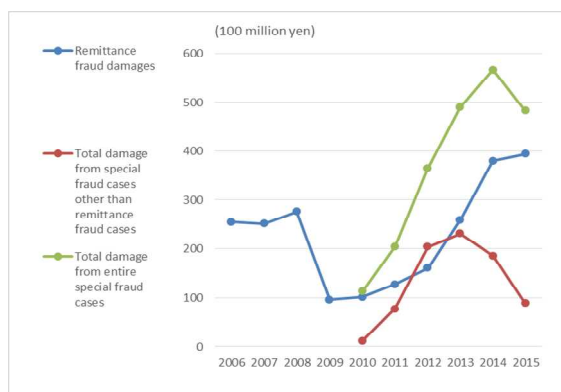
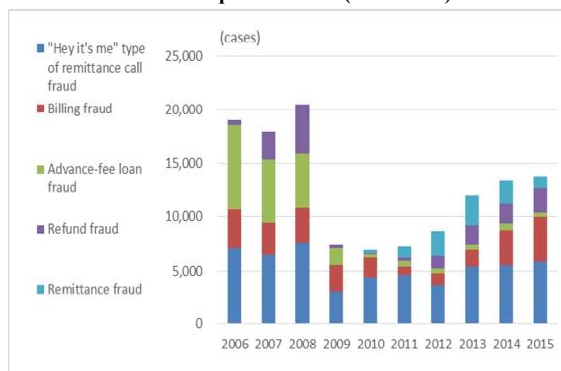
In addition, the number of cleared cases was 4,112, and the number of arrested persons was 2,506 in 2015: both increased from the previous year and were the largest since 2011.

(2) Promotion of Enforcement

1 Enforcement by Prefectural Police

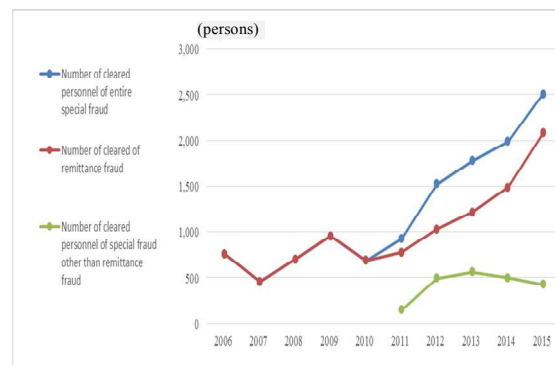
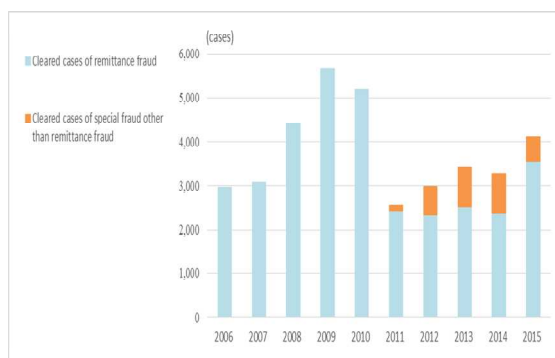
Special frauds are committed in an organized manner; with the criminal group's leader and its core members playing key roles, "caller," who makes phone calls repeatedly and deceives the victim, and "collector," who comes to the victim's home or other locations to collect the cash, etc. and such players

Chart IV-1: Change in the confirmed number and total losses of special frauds (2006-2015)



Note: Collection of data for special frauds other than remittance fraud started in February 2010.

Chart IV-2: Change in clearance situation of special frauds cases (2006-2015)



Note: Collection of data for special frauds other than remittance fraud started in January 2011.

taking parts.

The police focus on special frauds that target the elderly and analyze the *modus operandi* and the actual situation of damages. Based on the analysis, the police make efforts to arrest criminal groups by exposing their footholds and setting criminals up for Pretend-to-be-deceived operation, etc.

Also, saving accounts and mobile phones under a fictitious name or in another person's name are being used in special frauds. Therefore, the police are advancing crackdowns on acts that facilitate special frauds such as buying and selling of saving accounts to block their circulation and prevent them from being handled by criminal groups.

2 Measures against Special Frauds Committed in Organized Manner

Among the persons arrested for special frauds in 2015, the number of Boryokudan members was 826, which accounted for 33.0% of all persons arrested for special frauds. The number suggests that special frauds are some parts of the financial resources for Boryokudan. By strengthening cooperation between the white-collar crime department responsible for the investigations of fraud cases and the organized crime department responsible for the investigation of crimes committed by Boryokudan and other crimes, the police push forward enforcement that utilizes methods of organized criminal control that includes attempts to arrest the hub of criminal groups and expose their footholds by thoroughly gathering, integrating and analyzing information regarding the actual situations of the organization of the criminal groups as well as investigating persons in higher rank of the criminal groups upwards using the statements and confessions of “collector” and such criminal group members.

In April 2016, in order to strengthen information gathering on the special frauds

criminal groups, local police officers in charge of countering special frauds were increased by 160 persons.

(3) Public-Private Sector Partnership in Advancing Crime Prevention Activities

1 Public Awareness Activities

The police take advantage of various opportunities to actively send out information on the *modus operandi* of crimes and precautions against being deceived. To call attention from various fields, the police promote public awareness activities especially for the elderly who account for a great number of the victims.

2 Partnerships with Organizations and Groups Concerned

Much of the losses of special fraud have been withdrawn or remitted using tellers' windows or ATMs of financial institutions. It is very important that the staff of financial institutions speak to their customers for preventing such frauds. The police are encouraging the staff of financial institutions to speak to their customers through initiatives



Street campaign by Saitama Prefectural Police
(2006-2015)

such as providing a checklist, a list of questions to detect possible victims of special frauds, to show the customers when speaking to them and conducting training in collaboration with the staff of financial institutions. In addition, the police strengthen coordination with mail and delivery services and convenience stores by requesting

detection and report of parcels that may possibly contain the losses derived from frauds. Through such crime prevention activities with private sectors, in 2013, 12,332 cases and losses amounting to about 26.7 billion yen were prevented in advance.

Also, based on the circumstances that vacant rooms of rental condominiums have been misused as delivery addresses for sending the losses and foothold of crime, the police promote real estate-related organizations to implement measures such as thorough management of vacancies and call for the use of a written promise stating that the rooms will not be used for special frauds. Furthermore, in cooperation with the municipalities, the police push forward with prevention of special frauds by asking the elderly to use an equipment that makes a warning announcement before the ring tone to notify the criminal that the contents of the call will be automatically recorded for crime prevention and then automatically records the call from the criminal.

[Column] Damage Prevention of Special Frauds by Using Call Centers

The police are making efforts to draw the attention of the elderly, especially those who were on the lists seized in the course of the investigation, through phone calls from call centers consigned to the private sector. There are many cases where the loss by frauds was prevented in advance.

For example, when Nagasaki Prefectural Police confirmed a "hey, it's me" fraud that was suspected of abusing the list of high school graduates, the police got hold of the list and provided the call center with the list. Utilizing it, the call center staff alerted the house of the graduates' parents listed on the roster thus preventing the loss of "hey, it's me" fraud of a woman in her 80s.

Topic V: Countermeasures against Rokudaime Yamaguchi-gumi, Kobe Yamaguchi-gumi, and Kudo-kai

The police are enhancing strategic crackdowns to inflict heavy damage on the organizational foundation and funding activities toward the elimination of Boryokudan. The police are especially making an all-out effort across the entire police organization to crack down on Boryokudan that have carried out incidents including turf wars and attacks on business operators, and have become a major threat to the lives of citizens.

(1) Countermeasures against Rokudaime Yamaguchi-gumi and Kobe Yamaguchi-gumi 1 “Turf War” between Rokudaime Yamaguchi-gumi and Kobe Yamaguchi-gumi

At the end of August 2015, 13 direct line Boryokudan leaders that had merged with the Rokudaime Yamaguchi-gumi, Japan's largest Boryokudan, defected to form Kobe Yamaguchi-gumi with the group headed by the Boryokudan leader of Yamaken-gumi who was the direct line leader of the Rokudaime Yamaguchi-gumi. Since the formation, the Rokudaime Yamaguchi-gumi and the Kobe Yamaguchi-gumi are in conflict. There have been frequent incidents of shooting and vehicle slamming against the offices of affiliated Boryokudan groups of both groups throughout Japan.

Illegal acts that were believed to be caused by conflicts between the two groups had occurred 27 times by May 2016. They also included shooting incidents in residential areas, which has become a major threat to the lives of citizens.

2 Police Countermeasures

By thoroughly investigating incidents of “turf war” conflict cases, the police strengthen crackdowns on both groups, and are working

to thoroughly conduct security activities to ensure the safety of the citizens’ lives.



Investigation of the Kobe Yamaguchi-gumi office

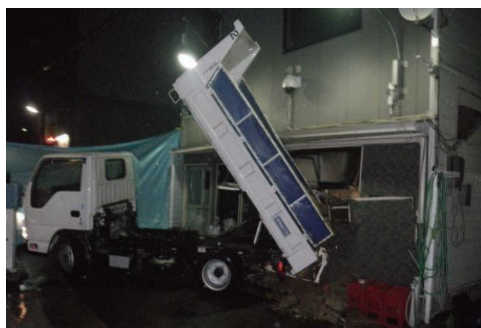
In addition, in order to strengthen the structure accordingly, the NPA and related prefectural police have set up centralized control headquarters for both Boryokudan, and are taking measures to improve equipment such as surveillance cameras.

In April 2016, the Hyogo Prefectural Public Safety Commission recognized the Kobe Yamaguchi-gumi as a designated Boryokudan group based on the provisions of the Act on Prevention of Unjust Conducts by Organized Crime Group Members (Anti-Boryokudan Act). With this, it became possible to issue various administrative orders based on the said Act against the members of the Kobe Yamaguchi-gumi.

The police will continue to advance further efforts to ensure the safety of the lives of citizens and to weaken and annihilate both groups through thorough crackdowns and vigilance activities against both gang groups as well as the application of the Anti-Boryokudan Act.

[Case] In March 2016, a member (26) and others of the affiliated Rokudaime Yamaguchi-gumi, drove a dump truck into the office of the affiliated Kobe

Yamaguchi-gumi, destroying the exterior wall of the office. In April 2016, the said members were arrested on charges of damaging structure (Hyogo).



Dump truck collision incident site against the organized office affiliated to the Kobe Yamaguchi-gumi

[Case] In March 2016, a member of the affiliated Kobe Yamaguchi-gumi (47) and others injured members of the Rokudaime Yamaguchi-gumi by acts of violence such as mass beating. In March, the police arrested the members of the affiliated Kobe Yamaguchi-gumi for violating the Act on Punishment of Physical Violence and Others (MPD).

(2) Countermeasures against Kudo-kai

1 Outline of Kudo-kai

The Kudo-kai is a designated Boryokudan that has its principal office in Kitakyushu City, Fukuoka Prefecture. It is an organization that has carried out numerous incidents such as attacking business operators by using weapons in the past that has become a major threat to not only business operators but the lives of citizens.

(2) Advancing Countermeasures against the Kudo-kai

The police are taking countermeasures such as:

- Bringing in investigators and others from each division intensively into the

Kitakyushu area

- Dispatching mobile units and investigators from police nationwide
- Increasing the number of police officers conducting investigations on Boryokudan
- Reinforcing equipment and materials such as surveillance cameras

in efforts to thoroughly conduct intensive crackdowns and enhance vigilance activities. In addition, the police have effectively utilized provisions of the Anti-Boryokudan Act to advance countermeasures against the Kudo-kai by taking measures such as the Public Safety Commissions of Fukuoka prefecture and Yamaguchi prefecture recognizing the Kudo-kai as Specified Risk Designated Boryokudan in December 2012.

Since September 2014, the police have arrested the president of the Kudo-kai, the chairman of the Kudo-kai and executives on charges of murder and attempted organizational murder. In addition, from November 2014 to February 2015, the Fukuoka Prefecture Public Safety Committee issued a restraint order on the use of offices of



Situation at the time of investigation of the Kudo-kai office

Specified Risk Designated Boryokudan against a total of 5 offices of the Kudo-kai. Furthermore, in July 2015, a “National Rehabilitation Liaison Conference” was held in Fukuoka prefecture to share information so that large-scale support can be provided for

rehabilitation for those who leave Boryokudan, including the Kudo-kai.

The police will continue to strongly advance further efforts toward the annihilation of the Kudo-kai through comprehensive crackdowns and utilization of the Anti-Boryokudan Act.

[Case] From 2010 to 2014, the president of the Kudo-kai (68) and others evaded a total of 320 million yen in taxes by hiding a total of about 810 million yen, the equivalent of the President's individual earnings, out of money paid to the Kudo-kai as nominal operating expenses. From June to July 2015, five persons including the president were arrested on charges of violating the Income Tax Act (Fukuoka).

[Case] In April 2012, as an activity of the organization, the President of the Kudo-kai (68) and the Chairman of the Kudo-kai (59) and others shot a former male police officer with a murderous intention, inflicting bodily injuries. In July 2015, 18 people, including the president and the chairperson, were arrested for violation of the Act on Punishment of Organized Crimes and Control of Crime Proceeds (Attempted Organized Murder) and other violations (Fukuoka).

Topic VI Response to Kumamoto Earthquake in 2016

(1) Damage Situation and Police System

1 Outline of Earthquake and Damage Situation

An earthquake of magnitude 6.5 (provisional value) occurred with an epicenter in the Kumamoto region of Kumamoto Prefecture on April 14, 2016 at 9:26 pm. A seismic intensity of 7 was observed in Mashiki-machi, Kamimashiki-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture. Also, two days later, another earthquake of magnitude 7.3 (provisional value) occurred with an epicenter in the Kumamoto region of Kumamoto prefecture on April 16, 2016 at 1:25 am. In that quake, a seismic intensity of 7 was observed in Mashiki-machi, Kamimashiki-gun and Nishihara-mura, Aso-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture, and a seismic intensity of upper 6 was observed in Minamiaso-mura, Aso-gun, Kikuchi City, Uto City, Ozu-machi, Kikuchi-gun, Kashima-machi, Kamimashiki-gun, Uki City, Koshi City and Kumamoto City respectively. Aftershocks continued, and a total of 18 earthquakes with a seismic intensity of lower 5 and greater occurred by the end of May, including the two earthquakes that observed a seismic intensity of 7.

The number of casualties caused by this earthquake were 49 fatalities and 1,659 injured, and with regard to the property damage, 7,366 homes were completely or half destroyed and 30,374 were partially destroyed (as of May 13, 2016).



The Aso-ohashi bridge collapses from landslide



Search activities in affected areas

2 Mobilization of Police

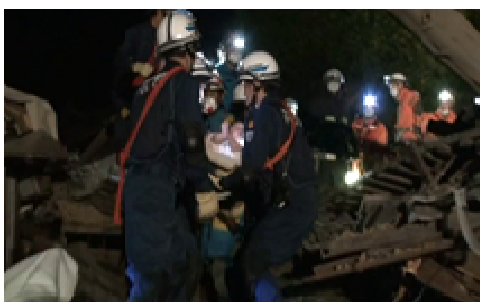
The police established a team of up to about 2,200 people per day at Kumamoto Prefectural Police and sent the Police Disaster Dispatch Units with a total number of approximately 23,000 police officers from 41 prefectural police and a total of 150 police aircraft (helicopters) from 19 prefectural police (as of May 13, 2016) to Kumamoto Prefectural Police and Oita Prefectural Police. They conducted security activities in the disaster areas including evacuation guidance and rescue of victims, search for missing persons, information collection on the disaster situation, traffic control, emergency communication support and other measures to ensure safety and security.

(2) Rescue of Victims

The Inter-Prefectural Emergency Rescue Units dispatched from all parts of Japan carried out search and rescue activities of the victims and searches for missing persons with Kumamoto Prefectural Police. Through these activities, the police rescued approximately 160 victims.

[Case] At around 1:45 am on April 15, 2016, Kyushu Regional Riot Police and Inter-Prefectural Emergency Rescue Unit of Fukuoka Prefectural Police, based on information that an 8 month old baby was

buried alive, started to rescue the baby from the collapsed house in Mashiki-machi, Kamimashiki-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture. At the site, the first floor of the wooden two-story house was crushed, and there was a possibility of further collapse due to repeated aftershocks. However, due to hard work in cooperation with fire fighters, the baby, trapped in a slight gap of the first floor section of the house, was rescued safely.



Police officers carrying out a rescued infant

[Case] At around 2:00 am on April 16, 2016, in Mashiki-machi, Kamimashiki-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture, a man standing in front of a collapsed house said, “My family is buried alive,” and asked for rescue assistance. The Inter-Prefectural Emergency Rescue Unit of Saga Prefectural Police started rescue activities immediately. At the site, the first floor of the wooden two-story house had collapsed and the second floor was leaning greatly; however, a man and a



Inter-Prefectural Emergency Rescue Units (IERU) to conduct rescue activities

woman trapped in a slight gap of the first floor of the house were successfully rescued.

(3) Traffic Control

Police motorcycle units checked detours on roads that had collapsed and could not be used, and police officers stood at intersections where traffic lights were out and carried out traffic control and traffic guidance.

In addition, due to traffic congestion caused by road closures of multiple routes of the damaged highway, the police manually controlled traffic lights for alleviation of congestion in order to facilitate the transportation of emergency supplies, and notified people of the detours.

Furthermore, as the disaster caused by the Kumamoto earthquake in 2016 was designated as a specified disaster, the police took measures such as extending the validity period of victim’s driver’s license that would expire on or after April 14, 2016.



Traffic control at the intersection where a traffic light went out

(4) Ensuring Safety and Security in Damaged Areas

In order to deter criminal charges such as burglary in the disaster areas and ensure the safety and security of the areas, Kumamoto Prefectural Police carried out vigilance activities and patrolling around damaged areas and evacuation centers with special mobile patrol forces (up to 116 police officers, up to 36 police cars per day) dispatched from all parts of

Japan. The police also alerted victims by e-mail and twitter for damage prevention.

In addition, Kumamoto Prefectural Police and the special community safety forces from all parts of Japan visited evacuation centers and provided crime prevention guidance and consultation with victims.



Activities by female police officers

[Column] Visit to Evacuation Centers by the Special Community Safety Units

Victims consulted with the Special Community Safety Force, comprising of mainly female police officers who visited evacuation centers on various matters. For example, responding to a consultation by a victim who said, “I am worried about my empty home during evacuation”, the police took various measures such as strengthening patrolling in residential areas.

Especially from female victims, comments were received such as “We feel comfortable to consult with female police officers”.

Chapter 1 Police Organization and Public Safety Commission System

Section 1 Police Organization

1 Public Safety Commission System

The Public Safety Commission is an administrative committee of the council system introduced for the purpose of the democratic operation and political neutrality of the police. The National Public Safety Commission (NPSC) was set up on a national level to supervise the NPA, while the Prefectural Public Safety Commissions (PPSCs) were set up at prefectural levels to supervise prefectural police. The Minister of State is appointed as Chairperson of the NPSC in order to clarify 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, conducts police operations regarding cases involving national public safety and undertakes the administration of matters that form the foundation of police activities such as police education and training, police communications, criminal identification as well as the development of police administration. As of April 1, 2016, along with police headquarters, police academies, and other facilities, there were 1,166 police stations in the 47 prefectural police.

Section 2 Public Safety Commission Activities

1 National Public Safety Commission (NPSC)

In accordance with the Police Act and other laws, the NPSC supervises the NPA by undertaking administrative tasks that fall within the scope of its authority such as the establishment of the NPSC Regulations,

appointment of the Commissioner General of the NPA and local senior police officers



Regular meeting of the National Public Safety

(officers among prefectural police organizations ranked Assistant Commissioner and higher) and instructions for inspections and development of the traffic safety work plan and disaster prevention work plan. Also, authority extends to indicating all-encompassing policies for administrative tasks assumed by the NPA such as the planning and budget of the police administration taken by the NPA, cases related to the public security of the nation, training of police officers, and adjustments on police administrations.

The NPSC usually convenes regular meetings once a week. 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, exchanging views with the PPSC members and conducting on-site inspections of police activities. The situation of such activities is introduced on the website.

[Case] In October 2015, the chairperson of the NPSC visited Aichi Prefecture and Mie Prefecture and inspected the facilities for the G7 Ise-Shima Summit.



Chairperson of the NPSC inspecting the facilities related to the G7 Ise-Shima Summit

2 Prefectural Public Safety Commissions (PPSCs)

The PPSCs supervise the prefectural police by undertaking many administrative tasks in relation to citizens' lives to include issuing drivers' licenses, regulating traffic, awarding benefit payments to victims of crime, supervising various types of business such as antique dealing and by receiving reports from chiefs of Prefectural Police at regular meetings and other assemblies and giving guidance on the police efforts based on incidents, accidents, and disasters within the jurisdiction, organizational status, personnel management and other matters.

The 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 also discussions with on-site inspections of police activities.

[Case] In May 2015, the Fukui PPSC visited the Reinan mobile unit training area of Fukui Prefectural Police, inspected the explosive ordnance disposal training conducted by the unit members, and received explanations about special vehicles and various equipment.



Members of the Fukui Prefectural Public Safety Commission inspect explosive ordnance disposal

3 Handling Complaints and Giving Instructions for Inspections

A system for filing complaints has been stipulated in the Police Act. Any person who has a complaint about the duties executed by the personnel of the prefectural police may file it in writing to the PPSCs. The PPSCs will generally notify the complainant of its decision in writing. In 2015, the PPSCs nationwide received 977 complaints.

In addition, in accordance with provisions in the Police Act, if inspection is found to be necessary, the NPSC and PPSCs may give specific instructions for it to the NPA and prefectural police, respectively.

4 Mutual Communications between Public Safety Commissions

The NPSC and all PPSCs hold various liaison conferences in order to maintain constant close communications. In 2015, two liaison meetings between the NPSC and all PPSCs nationwide were held. At these meetings, views were exchanged concerning the status of activities by the Police Station

Councils.

In 2015, in each Regional Police Bureau and in Hokkaido, a total of thirteen liaison meetings were held between jurisdictional public safety commissions and between the Hokkaido Public Safety Commission and the Area Public Safety Commission in Hokkaido. Members of the NPSC also attended these meetings that involved reports concerning the state of public safety and the efforts of each prefecture as well as an exchange of views. Furthermore, liaison meetings among the PPSCs of Tokyo, Hokkaido, Kyoto, Osaka, and other designated prefectures were also held.

[Case] In May 2015, the Kinki Regional Public Safety Commission Liaison Conference was held in Wakayama Prefecture for the members of the Public Safety Committee of prefectures in the Kinki district, and they discussed the efforts toward enhancing and strengthening the administrative functions of the Public Safety Commission.



**Kinki Regional Public Safety Commission Liaison
Conference**

Chapter 2 Ensuring Community Safety and Criminal Investigation

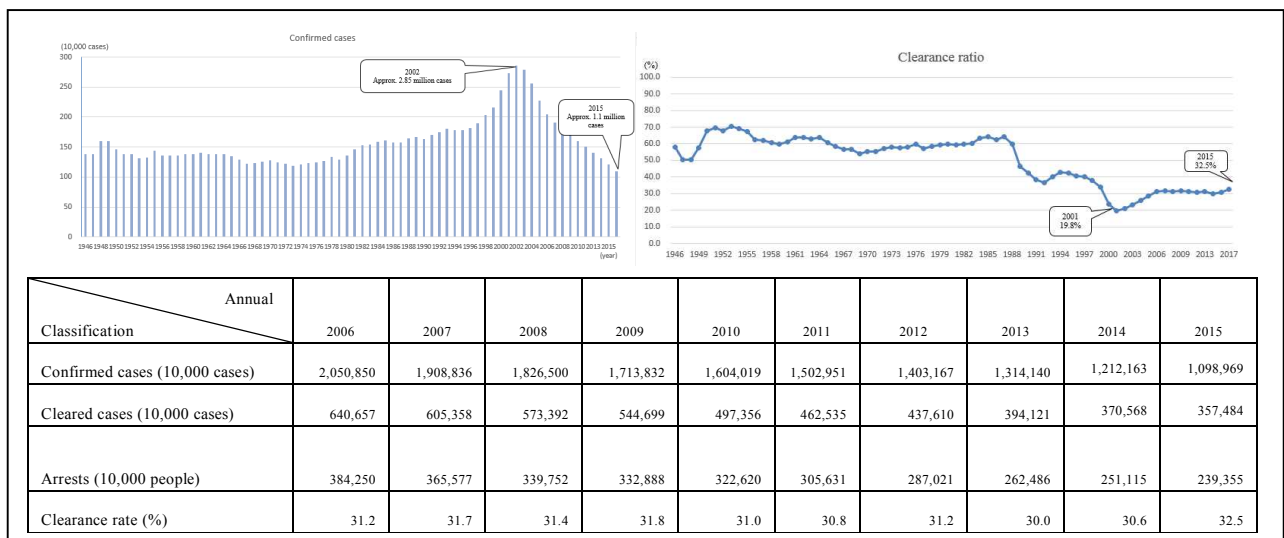
Section 1 Crime Situation and Countermeasures

1. Criminal Cases

The number of confirmed criminal cases in 2015 was 1,098,969, a decrease of 113,194 (9.3%) cases from the previous year. The number of cleared criminal cases in 2015 was 239,355, a decrease of 11,760 (4.7%) cases from the previous year.

though the amount of financial losses caused by larceny offenses was the largest until 2013, that caused by frauds was the largest in 2014. However, that caused by larceny offenses became the largest once again in 2015, reaching approximately 76,659 million yen (47.5%).

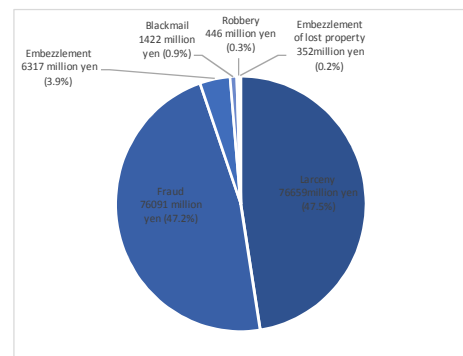
Change in confirmed and cleared criminal cases (1946-2015)



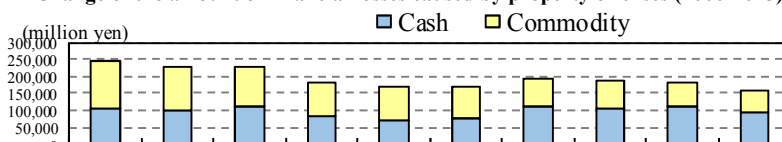
2. Countermeasures against Crimes Targeting People's Assets

The total amount of financial losses caused by property offenses shows a decreasing trend since 2002. Regarding the situation in the amount of financial losses caused by property offenses, in accordance with types of crimes,

The situation in the amount of financial losses caused by property offenses, in accordance with types of crimes (2015)



Change of the amount of financial losses caused by property offenses (2006-2015)



Annual	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total amount (million yen)	245,840	228,594	227,083	183,233	170,341	172,372	196,520	187,333	182,044	161,287
Cash	108,010	102,245	110,119	79,756	73,081	77,985	111,073	106,414	113,185	93,967
Commodity	137,830	126,349	116,964	103,477	97,260	94,387	85,447	80,919	68,860	67,320

Section 2 Developing Infrastructure for Police Investigations

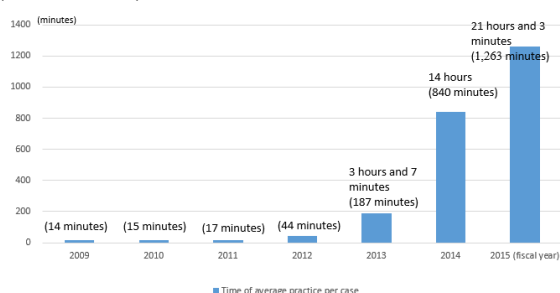
1 Enhancing Investigative Capability

In order to make up-to-date improvements regarding proper and effective ways of obtaining statements that represent the truth during interrogations and regarding ways of passing on these techniques, the NPA promotes advanced and appropriate interrogations. It has created the instruction manual, “Interrogation: Basic Edition” in December 2012 and so on.

Also, the NPA promotes examinations of measures for the effective use of DNA profile analysis and the DNA database and the advancement of investigative techniques including the introduction of undercover investigation in order to break away from an excessive dependence on interrogation and written statement, as well as 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 verification through objective evidence.

Since April 2009, the prefectural police nationwide have introduced the pilot program for audio and video recordings of suspect’s interrogations in cases for trial by lay judges. Besides, the same kind of program is now implemented in cases concerning suspects with intellectual or other mental disabilities. The average recording time per case of audio and video recordings of suspect’s interrogations in cases for trial by lay judges shows an increasing trend since the pilot program started (as of April 4, 2016). At the

The average recording time per case of audio and video recordings of suspect’s interrogations in cases for trial by lay judges (FY2009-FY2017)



same time, the police are working on downsizing of audio and video recording equipment and streamlining of their operations.

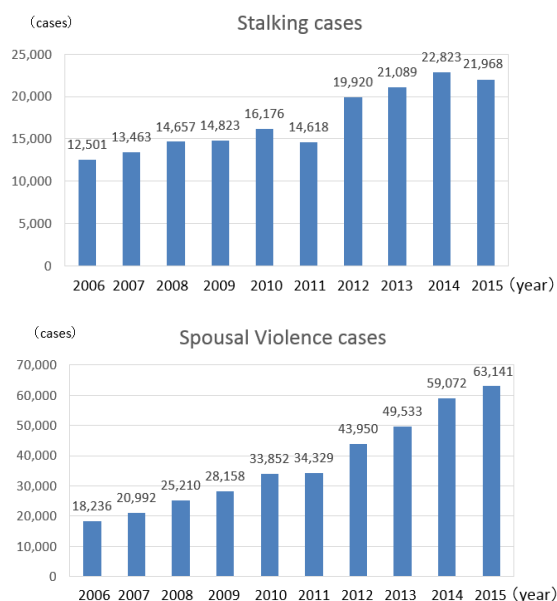
Section 3 Initiatives for Protecting Women and Children from Crimes

1 Handling Violent Cases Arising from the Entanglement of Emotions Related to Romantic Attachment

(1) Current Circumstances

The number of consultations on stalking cases in 2015 decreased for the first time in four years. However, it has remained at a high level since 2012 compared to the period from when the Anti-Stalking Act was enforced until 2011. In addition, the number of consultations on spousal violence cases^{Note1} during 2015 was the largest since the enforcement of the Act on the Prevention of Spousal Violence and the Protection of Victims.

Trends in the number of consultations on stalking and spousal violence cases (2006-2015)



Note: Stalking cases include the number of cases of continual shadowing, silent phone calls that do not infringe on the Anti-Stalking Act and other Penal Laws and regulations. Spousal violence cases are the number of cases where victims receive counseling after being subjected to physical violence from a spouse, threats to their life, or other mistreatment

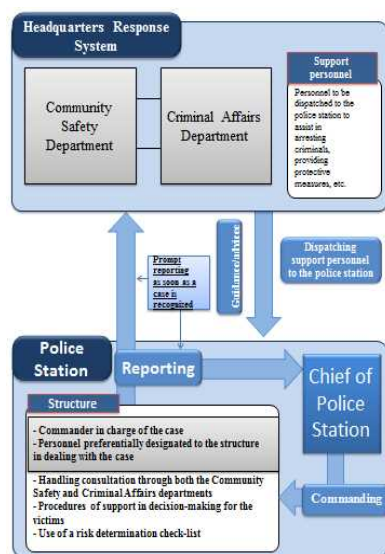
^{Note 1} Based on the enforcement of the Act for the Partial Amendment to the Act on the Prevention of Spousal Violence and the Protection of Victims enacted in June 2013, figures on and after January 3, 2014 also include cases of violence perpetrated by intimate partners in a relationship of shared principal dwelling (excluding persons living together without a relationship characterized as a marital relationship).

(2) Measures

The police established a system that enables cases in which the immediate securing of personal safety is deemed necessary (e.g., violent cases arising from the entanglement of emotions related to romantic attachment) to be handled in an integrated fashion. The police put the highest priority on ensuring the safety of the victims and other individuals and systematically promote prompt and appropriate responses including arresting suspects through proactively applying the Anti-Stalking Act, the Act on the Prevention of Spousal Violence and the Protection of

Victims and other current laws and regulations, undertaking protection measures such as encouraging victims and other individuals to evacuate to safer places, assuring their security and promoting the registration of phone numbers in the 110 Emergency Call Registration System as well as the installment of video cameras.

Moreover, in order to appropriately respond to consultations from victims and other individuals, the police have also introduced "Procedures of Support in Decision Making for the Victims" and other measures



Establishment of the System

Chapter 3 Securing Safety in Cyberspace

Section 1 Threats in Cyberspace

1 Characteristics of Threats in Cyberspace

The Internet has become recognized as a social infrastructure essential to citizens' lives and socioeconomic activities. At the same time, today, cybercrimes such as online banking fraud are frequently committed, and cyber attacks including cyber terrorism, which is an electronic attack causing the core systems of critical

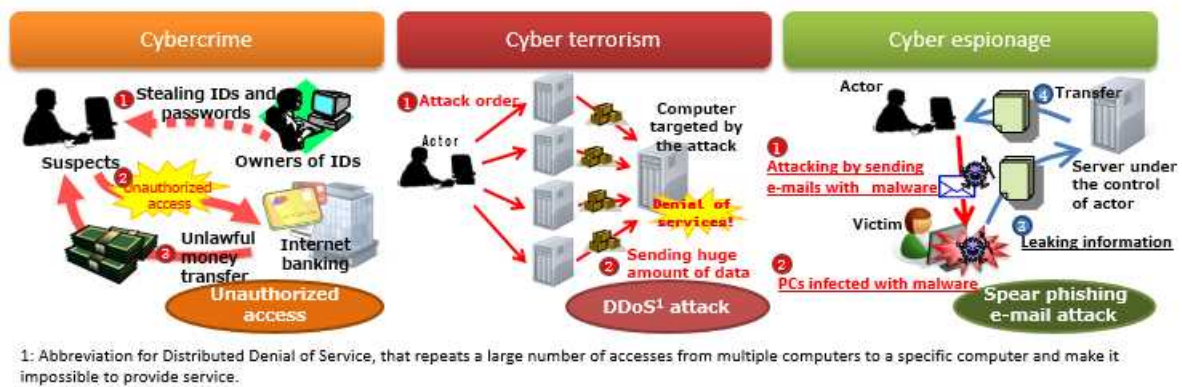
2 Cybercrime

In 2015, the number of cleared cases for cybercrime was 8,096, a year-on-year increase of 191 cases.

3 Cyber Attacks

Threats of cyber terrorism and cyber espionage aiming at stealing confidential information such as advanced technology, which can be converted to military technology and the national strategy in

Threats in cyberspace

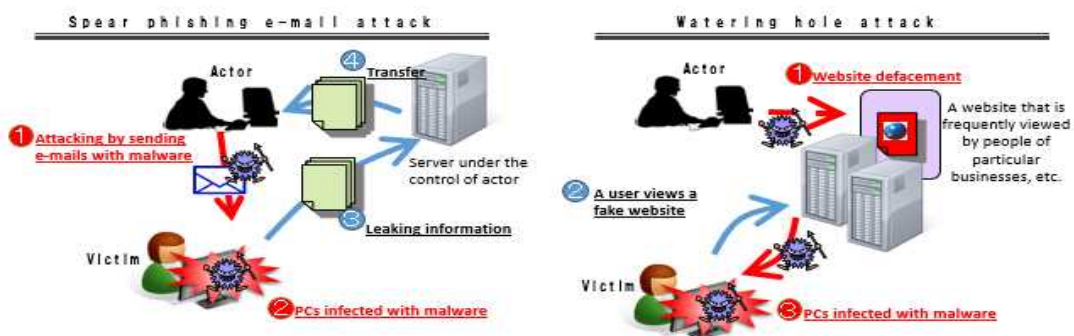


infrastructure malfunction and paralyzes social functions and cyber espionage, in which confidential information from government agencies and companies with advanced technology are stolen, are often carried out on a global scale. Thus, threats in cyberspace are becoming serious.

diplomatic negotiations are becoming problems in many countries around the world.

Also, in view of the fact that the threats of terrorism against Japan have become a reality, that can be a preparation for physical terrorism, there are risks of cyber

Modus operandi of cyber espionage



intelligence that intrude the system of important infrastructure companies and steal information on the security system.

Section 2 Dealing with Threats in Cyberspace

1 Measures against Cybercrimes

(1) Measures against Online Banking

The total loss caused by illegal money transfers sharply increased to approximately 1,406 million yen in 2013, and approximately 2,910 million yen in 2014. Although the total loss decreased somewhat in the second half of 2014, it increased again in the first half of 2015, reaching approximately 3,073 million yen in the year, which is the highest to date. In addition, in 2015, loss extended to credit unions, agricultural cooperatives and other financial institutions, in particular, the loss to corporate accounts of credit unions sharply increased and major banks were damaged frequently from April, thus the situation is becoming serious. Besides, the account holders of the illegal beneficiaries are characterized by a high proportion of those with Chinese nationality.

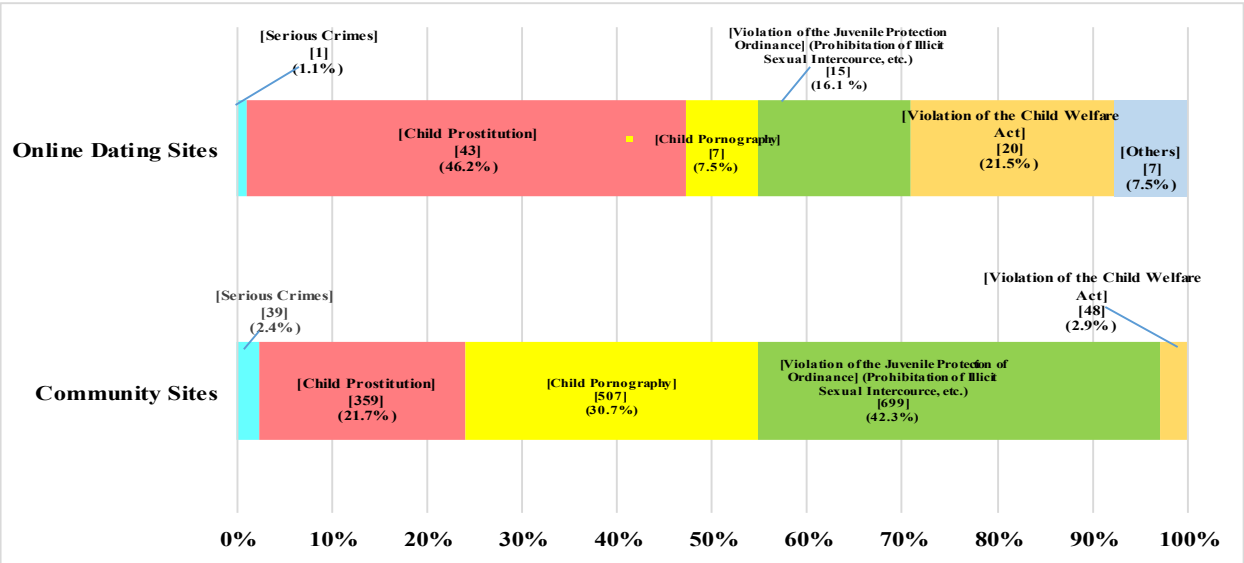
The police arrested 160 persons who were

involved in illegal money transfers during 2015. In addition, the police have, in collaboration with private companies, implemented preventive measures such as requesting financial institutions to strengthen the security capacity of online banking.

(2) Measures against Crimes Arising From Online Dating Sites and Community Sites

The number of children becoming victims of crimes involving online dating sites has shown a decreasing trend while the number of children becoming victims of crimes arising from community sites has shown an increasing trend since 2008. To prevent crimes involving children’s use of community sites, the police are promoting the enhancement of website monitoring and are making efforts to introduce effective “Internet zoning”, and furthermore, are promoting publicity and public relations and educational activities for the purpose of further spreading and of preventing crimes involving children. The police are making these efforts in collaboration with related government ministries and agencies and other organizations.

Number and ratio by crime on child victims of crimes involving online dating sites and community sites (2015)



Section 3 Promoting Collaboration between Government and Private Sector against Threats in Cyberspace

In order to counter the threats in cyberspace, it is necessary to collaborate with private companies, and the police are carrying out various efforts such as establishing a framework for personnel exchanges and information sharing on new types of malware.

In addition, at the Japan Cybercrime Control Center (JC3) whose operations started in 2014 as a new framework of collaboration among industry, academia and government agencies in Japan, the separate information and expertise of industry, academia and government agencies are collated and the results are provided to each sector to identify any source of threats in cyberspace. The JC3 aims to prevent cybercrimes by mitigating and neutralizing cyber threats. The police share information related to their investigations of the threats with the JC3 to contribute to the efforts by industry and academia to enhance cyber security while working to build safe and secure cyberspace by adequately and promptly utilizing information shared through the JC3.

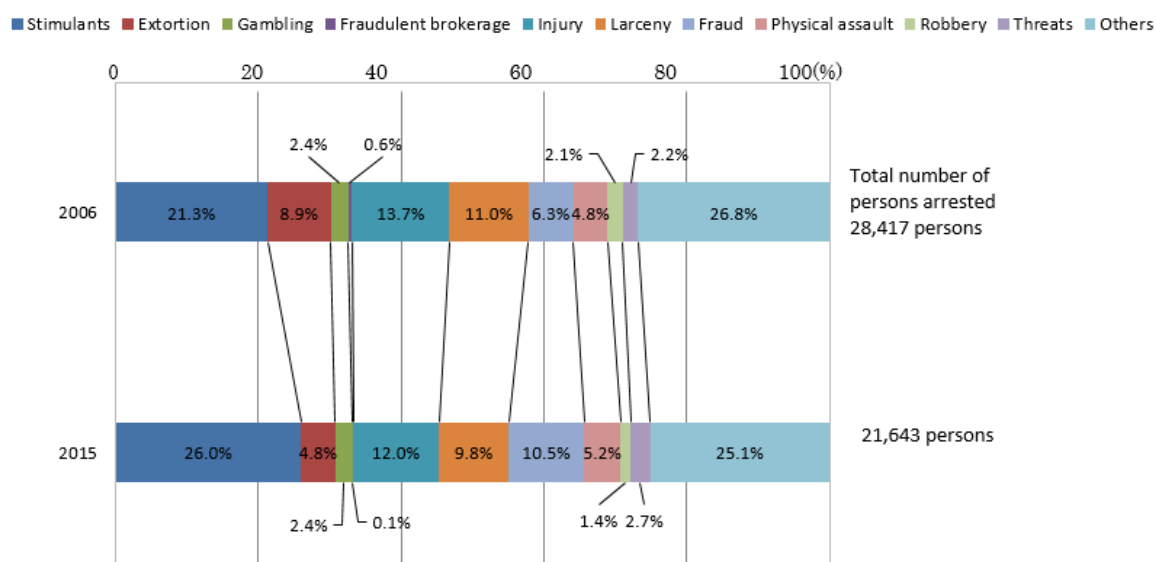
Chapter 4 Measures against Organized Crime

Section 1 Measures against Boryokudan

1 Situation of Boryokudan

The total number of full and associate members of Boryokudan has declined since 2005. In addition, more than 70% of that number belong to one of the major Boryokudan groups; however, the split of the Rokudaime Yamaguchi-gumi, which once accounted for slightly less than 50% of the total Boryokudan members, brought a demographic change.

Proportion of various types of offenses in the total number of crimes committed by Boryokudan members (in 2006 and 2015)



2 Measures against Boryokudan

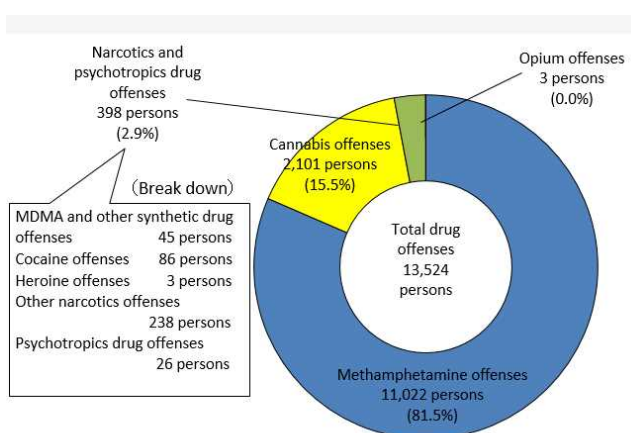
The arrests of Boryokudan members are on a declining trend in recent years. Of the total arrests, the percentage of arrests on violation of the Stimulant Control Act, and conventional money acquisition offenses such as extortion, gambling and bookmaking has hovered around 30%, which means that these are important sources of funds. However, the percentage of persons arrested for frauds that can be committed without the exercise of the power of Boryokudan is increasing. This reveals how Boryokudan are changing their activities of acquiring funds.

Section 2 Measures against Drugs and Firearms

1 Drugs Situation

The number of persons arrested for drug offenses in 2015 remains high at 13,524. In addition, there have been a series of smuggling cases of large amounts of methamphetamine using vessels, indicating that the drug situation remains an issue of concern.

Number of persons arrested for drug offenses (2015)



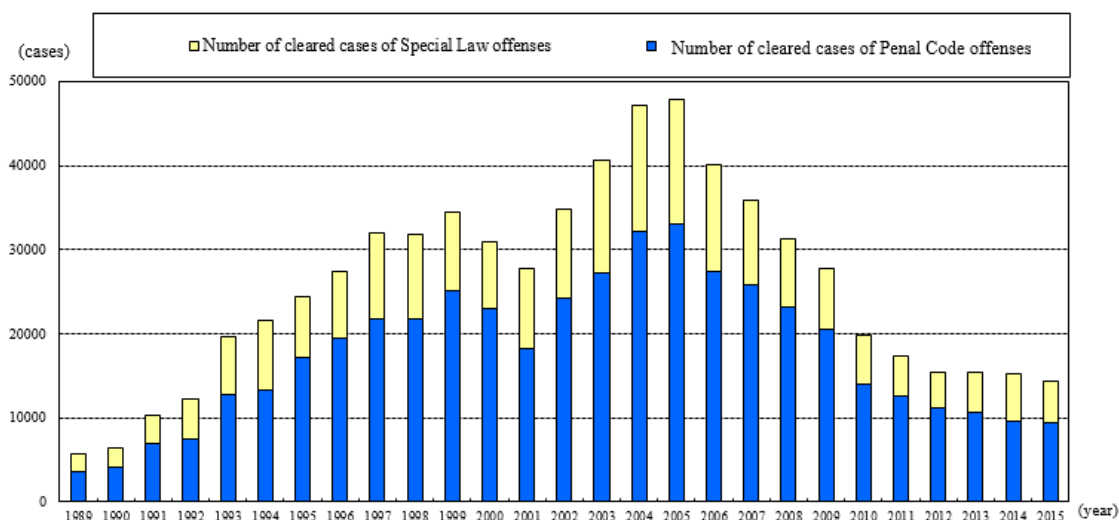
2 Firearms Situation

In 2015, there were 110 cases involving use of firearms, a decrease of 37 cases from the previous year. Although the number of casualties caused by shooting incidents has been on the decline in recent years, there is a continuous trend in which Boryokudan members, etc. are involved in a large number of these incidents. In addition, violent crimes involving use of firearms still occur both in downtown and residential areas, so continuous vigilance activities are required.

Section 3 Measures against Crimes Committed by Foreigners Visiting Japan

The number of cleared cases of crimes committed by foreigners visiting Japan was on the rise after 1989 but has decreased significantly since peaking in 2005. In 2015, the number of cleared cases was 14,267.

Changes in the number of cleared cases of crimes committed by foreigners visiting Japan (1989-2015)



Section 4 Measures against Criminal Proceeds

1 Activities Based on the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds

In order to effectively advance measures

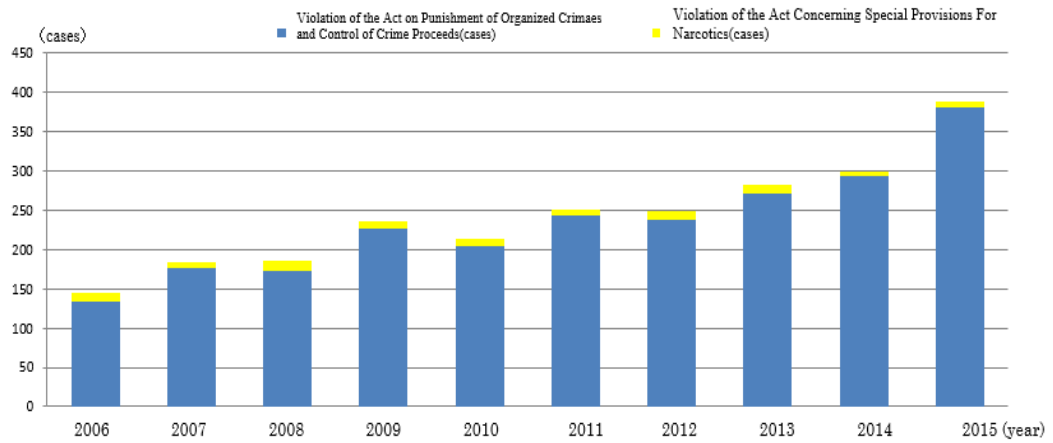
against criminal proceeds, based on the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds, it is important that the obligation to confirm the identity of the customer at the time of transaction and the obligation to give notification of suspicious transactions are appropriately fulfilled by the specific business operators. The information on suspicious transactions that business operators report to each competent authority is provided to investigation agencies and other bodies, and is utilized for investigation of money laundering offenses.

2 Situation on Cleared Money Laundering Related Cases

The number of cleared money laundering cases in 2015 was 389, an increase of 89 from the previous year. Among these, 94 cases were committed by Boryokudan members, accounting for 24.2% of the total number of

cases. This data shows that money laundering is being conducted using funds acquired through illegal acts such as fraud and loan sharks.

Changes in cleared money laundering cases (2006-2015)



Classification	Year	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Violation of the Act on Punishment of Organized Crimes and Control of Crime Proceeds(cases)		134(53)	177(60)	173(63)	226(90)	205(90)	243(81)	238(55)	272(75)	293(55)	381(89)
Management control of enterprises(Article 9)		1(0)	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	1(0)	1(0)	0(0)	2(0)	1(1)	2(0)
Concealment of criminal proceeds(Article 10)		91(18)	137(35)	134(41)	172(49)	139(46)	150(43)	158(27)	171(35)	180(26)	234(43)
Receipt of criminal proceeds(Article 11)		42(35)	40(25)	38(21)	54(41)	65(44)	92(38)	80(28)	93(40)	112(28)	145(46)
Violation of the Act Concerning Special Provision for Narcotics(cases)		10(5)	7(5)	12(5)	10(4)	9(5)	8(3)	11(4)	10(10)	7(5)	8(5)
Concealment of criminal proceeds(Article 6)		5(3)	5(4)	10(4)	5(1)	8(4)	8(3)	8(2)	6(6)	5(3)	5(3)
Receipt of drug criminal proceeds(Article 7)		5(2)	2(1)	2(1)	5(3)	1(1)	0(0)	3(2)	4(4)	2(2)	3(2)

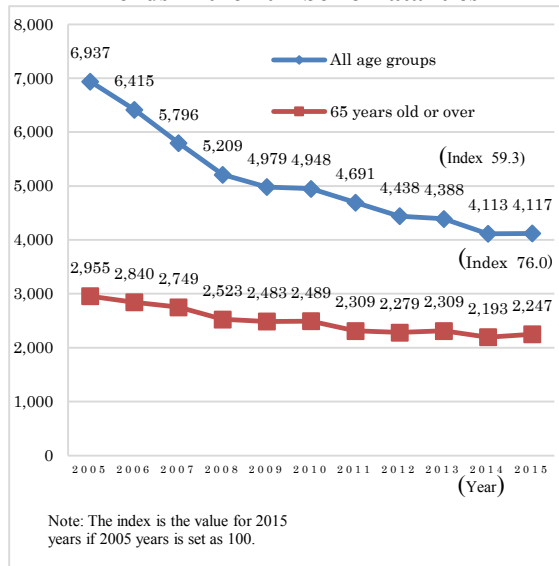
Note: Numbers in parentheses indicate offenses committed by Boryokudan members

Chapter 5 Ensuring Safe and Comfortable Traffic Conditions

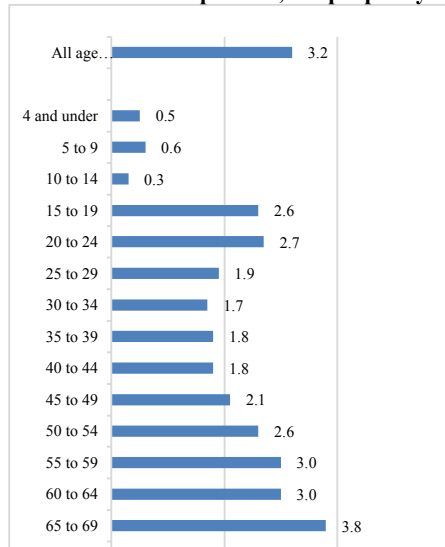
Section 1 Traffic Accidents in 2015

The number of traffic accidents and injured persons in 2015 decreased for a consecutive 11 years, while the number of fatalities was 4,117, an increase from the previous year for the first

Trends in the number of fatalities



Number of fatalities per 100,000 people by age group (2015)



time in 15 years. Looking at the number of fatalities per 100,000 people by age group, persons over 65 years old exceed the average of all age groups. Especially, the fatalities of persons over 75 years are more than twice as many as all age groups.

Section 2 Boosting Traffic Safety Awareness

1 Traffic Safety Activities

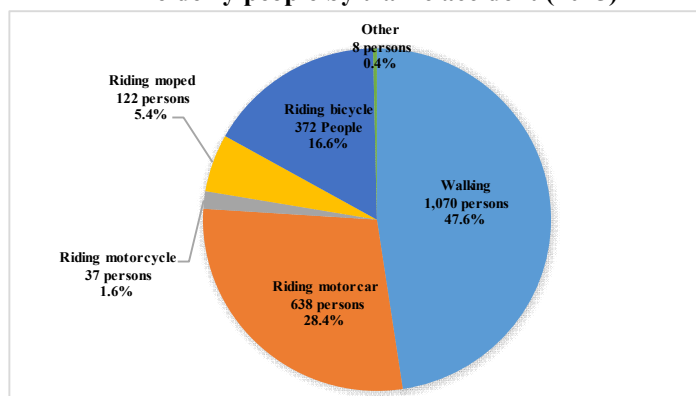
With the large-sized charter bus fall accident that occurred in Nagano Prefecture, in order to have passengers on chartered buses and other vehicles thoroughly wear seatbelts, the police are strengthening publicity/enlightenment activities about the effectiveness of wearing seatbelts in cooperation with the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism and bus operators.

2 Initiatives Aimed at Traffic Safety for the Elderly

The number of elderly fatalities in traffic accidents in 2015 was 2,247. About 50% of the fatalities occurred while walking, about 30% while riding in a car and about 20% while riding a bicycle. Moreover, more than 70% of those who died while walking or riding bicycles did not possess driver's licenses.

In order to provide an opportunity to receive traffic safety education for the elderly who do not possess driver's licenses, the police, cooperating with related agencies and other organizations, provide guidance calling for observance of traffic rules at intersections where traffic accidents occur frequently with the elderly and conduct publicity/enlightenment activities at medical

Ratio by situation accounted for fatalities of elderly people by traffic accident (2015)



institutions and welfare facilities. Moreover, the police also conduct traffic safety education for the elderly composed of participation, experience and practice by actively utilizing various educational instruments such as simulators.

3 Promoting Safe Usage of Bicycles

The number of bicycle-related accidents is on a declining trend; however, it still accounts for approximately 20% of overall traffic accidents. The police continue to keep bicycle users informed of rules for bicycle usage such as that bicycle riders must, in principle, ride on roadways. In addition, since June 2015, the police have been promoting safe usage of bicycles by conducting classes on new regulations for bicycle riders who repeated certain violations that may cause traffic hazards.

Section 3 Ensuring Safe Driving

In order to ensure the safe driving of automobiles 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 issued, and are also striving to implement strict and prompt administrative dispositions against drivers who repeatedly violate the Road Traffic Act and/or cause serious accidents to remove them from the road as soon as possible.

Section 4 Traffic Environment Improvement

1 Developing Safe and Secure Traffic Environments

The police are working to improve traffic safety facilities such as traffic lights and road signs in order to achieve safety and smooth traffic flow. At the same time, to address the issue of deteriorating traffic lights and other facilities in service for a long time, the police are working on management of stock and reduction of life-cycle costs in a planned way by replacing facility from a medium and long-term perspective, removing facilities with deteriorating effects due to changes in the traffic environment, and extending the service life of facilities based on the NPA's Action Plan for Life Extension of Infrastructure.

2 Ensuring the Safe Passage of Pedestrians by Improving Traffic Environments

To ensure the safe passage of pedestrians and others using community roads in residential areas, the police are cooperating with road administrators to promote the establishment of 30km/hr. zones. By the end of 2015, 30km/hr. zones were established in 2,490 sites.

[Column] Promotion of Environment Improvement towards the Full Automated Driving

Since the automated driving system is

Illustration showing the implementation status of 30 km/hr. zones



considered to be a technology that will contribute to matters such as the reduction of traffic accidents and alleviation of traffic congestion, the police are actively working to support its development.

The NPA has been discussing various issues including the legal system concerning the realization of such automated driving system with experts since October 2015. In May 2016, the NPA drew up and published the Guidelines for Public Road Testing of Automated Driving Systems that show matters to be noted from the standpoint of achieving safety and smooth traffic flow.

Also, in February 2016, it was approved at the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe under the United Nations Economic and Social Council that Japan would become an official member of the Working Party on Road Traffic Safety (WP1) that discusses the consistency between automated driving and international treaties. The NPA aims at early realization of full automated driving through participation in the WP1.

Section 5 Maintenance of Road Traffic Order

Based on the Proposal for Crackdowns and Speed Regulations Contributing to the Prevention of Traffic Accidents compiled at the Expert Advisory Council in December 2013, the police further promote traffic street activities and make efforts to prevent illegal acts. In addition, the police are striving to conduct crackdowns with a focus on violations that are highly malicious, highly dangerous, and highly disturbing based on the analysis results of traffic accidents and crackdown requests from local residents.

In 2015, the police dealt with 7,055,982 violations of the Road Traffic Law.

Chapter 6 Maintaining Public Safety and Disaster Countermeasures

Section 1 Foreign Affairs and Countermeasures

1 Harmful Activities against Japan and Countermeasures

(1) North Korea

North Korea launched ballistic missiles in 2014 followed by another launch in March 2015. It also announced that it succeeded in the experiment of submarine-launched ballistic missiles in May 2015, which was considered as development to display its military strength toward the U.S. and South Korea. Furthermore, in May 2016, the 7th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was held for the first time in 36 years. Mr. Kim Jong-un, the assumed highest-ranking position of the Chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea, proposed to enhance his authority as the supreme leader.

In April 2015, in association with the compulsory search of the house and other locations of the Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents, the General Association of Korean Residents carried out protests and containing/containment activities by holding gatherings in Tokyo. It also claimed it unfair that the Korean School was excluded from approval of high school tuition exemption and that more municipalities were cutting off subsidies. It conducted various promotional activities and requests to local governments/autonomy and other bodies.

(2) China and Russia

China and Russia conduct various kinds of information gathering activities in sophisticated and diverse ways in Japan, and also conduct operations against Japan through actively approaching political, bureaucratic and business circles and concerned persons of other field. The police intend to carry out (strict) crackdowns so that the national interests of Japan will not be damaged due to illegal information gathering activities by China and Russia.

[Case] The former Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF) senior official (64) was seduced by the former military officer attached to the Embassy of the Russian Federation in Japan, considered to be an intelligence agent (50), into delivering internal documents of the JGSDF to the said person in May 2013. In December 2015, the police arrested both persons on charges of violating the Self-Defense Forces Law (incitement for breach of confidentiality) (Metropolitan Police Department (MPD)).

2 Cracking Down on Illegal Exports of Materials Related to Weapons of Mass Destruction

The police have been tightening their crackdowns on illegal activities relating to the sanctions imposed on North Korea. By March 2016, the police had exposed a total of 36 illegal activities.

[Case] Despite the ban on import of cargo from North Korea as the country of origin or shipping area since October 14, 2006, a trading company executive and others imported raw matsutake mushrooms from North Korea via Chilin and Shanghai, China without permission of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, making false declaration of their origins as China. In March 2015, the said executive and others were arrested for violation of the Foreign Exchange Act (unauthorized import) (Kyoto, Yamaguchi, Shimane, Kanagawa).

Section 2 Public Safety and Countermeasures

1 Trends in Aum Shinrikyo and Countermeasures

To prevent a recurrence of Aum Shinrikyo's indiscriminate mass murder, the police are continuously working with related agencies to reveal its actual state and are

strengthening the crackdown on its coordinated illegal activities.

[Case] In July 2015, the police arrested a live-in communal members of the Joyu group for violating the Travel Agency Act by running a travel agency business without obtaining registration of the Commissioner of the Japan Tourism Agency and other bodies (unregistered business operation). (MPD)

Moreover, in order to protect the peaceful life of the community residents, the police are conducting vigilance and security activities such as patrol around the Aum Shinrikyo's facilities, taking into consideration requests from local residents and local public bodies. Also, to prevent the memory of the series of heinous crimes perpetrated by Aum Shinrikyo from fading, the police are conducting public relations activities on the current status of the religious community through various opportunities in order to have local residents obtain a proper understanding about the present conditions of the religious community.

2 Trends in Extreme Leftist Groups and Countermeasures

In 2015, extreme leftist groups attempted to maintain and expand their organizations, and engaged in popular movements and labor movements such as anti-nuclear power demonstrations while concealing their violence and political leanings.

The police are pressing ahead with criminal investigations related to extreme leftist groups, utilizing sweeping searches on apartments and other places to uncover underground strongholds, and conducting public relations campaigns with posters and other materials.

3 Trends in Rightist Groups and Countermeasures

In 2015, rightist groups conducted protest activities including propaganda activities on the streets, seizing on such issues as the

registering of documents relating to the so-called Nanjin Incidents as UNESCO Memorial Heritage, Chinese government vessels repeatedly invading the territorial seas around the Senkaku Islands, the abduction issue, the Takeshima island dispute and Northern Territories issue.

The police are working to thoroughly clear illegal acts by applying various laws and ordinances, mainly on crimes related to firearms and fund acquisition in order to prevent serious cases such as terrorism acts by the right wing.

Also, right-wing citizens' groups including Zaitoku-kai worked on demonstrations and street propaganda activities in various places while forces protesting against the activities of the right wing citizens' group criticized the behavior of some participants as being "hate speech". Under such circumstances, in June 2016, the law on the promotion of efforts to eliminate unfair discriminatory behavior against foreign nationals from outside Japan was enforced.

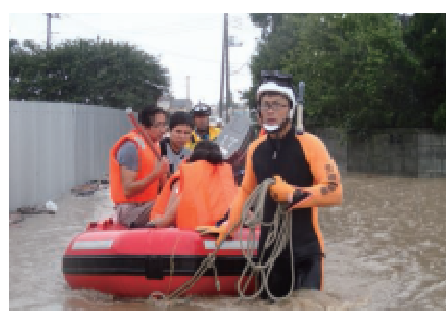
The police will continue to take necessary security measures in a fair and equitable position in the activities of right-wing citizens' groups and strictly deal with it based on the law and evidence when recognizing illegal acts.

Section 3 Dealing with Disasters and Security Measures

1 Dealing with Natural Disasters

In 2015, earthquakes, heavy rains, typhoons and gales resulted in 14 fatalities/missing persons and 467 injuries.

From September 9 to September 11, 2015, due to the effects from the typhoons and fronts, there was record heavy rain in the



Rescue activities by boat (Ibaraki Prefecture)

Kanto and Tohoku regions (September 2015 Kanto-Tohoku heavy rain). Especially, an emergency warning on heavy rain was issued in Tochigi, Ibaraki and Miyagi Prefectures. The Kinugawa River bank burst in Ibaraki Prefecture and other damages resulted in 8 fatalities and 77 persons injured. The police dispatched the police disaster dispatch unit comprised mainly of the Inter-Prefectural Emergency Rescue Units totaling approximately 3,000 police officers from 13 prefectural police to Ibaraki Prefectural Police as well as dispatching a total of 36 police aircrafts to the Ibaraki and Miyagi Prefectural Police, rescuing more than 600 people in Ibaraki, Miyagi and Tochigi Prefectures.

Also in May 2015, Kuchinoerabujima erupted in Kagoshima Prefecture, and evacuation instructions were issued to all the islanders. One person suffered injuries.

2 Imperial/Dignitary Protection

With due consideration to the affinity between the Imperial Family and the citizenry, the police have implemented security measures to ensure the safety of the Imperial Family, as well as to manage crowds and prevent accidents among well-wishers.

In addition, under the current climate of heightened tension surrounding important officials, with concerns of possible terrorist and other illegal attacks, the police are implementing appropriate security measures to ensure their safety.



Escorting and security services associated with attendance of the Emperor at the 35th National Convention for the Development of an Abundantly Productive Sea (October, Toyama Prefecture)

4 Management and Operation of Detention Facilities

As of April 1, 2016, there were 1,157 detention facilities nationwide. In accordance with the Act on Penal Detention Facilities and Treatment of Inmates and Detainees, the police have fully separated investigations and detention while ensuring appropriate operations in detention management through treatment that pays due regard to the human rights of detainees and pressing ahead with facility improvements. In addition, in order to ensure the uniform treatment of detainees nationwide, the NPA implements planned patrol of all prefectural detention facilities every year.

Section 2 A Strong Police being Worthy of Citizens' Expectations and Trust

1 A Strong Police being 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.

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



Training for younger police personnel

mass hiring and retirement. Also, together with punishing misconducts and undisciplined behaviors by police officers, the police are working systematically on mitigating similar risks, based on the analysis of causes and context behind individual misconducts.

(2) Carrying out Inspections

In FY2015, the NPA and the Regional Police Bureaus conducted 2,110 inspections on prefectural police and gave necessary advices for improved management and commanding of criminal investigations.

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 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 was 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.



Example of the measures according to the victim characteristics (Police personnel accompanies the victim to the hospital)

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 Vietnam, with which Japan has had close relationships in crime control.