(2) Clearing up the Environment Surrounding Juveniles
In an effort to clean up the social environment to safeguard juveniles, the police, in cooperation with the community, relevant organizations and public authorities, are trying to apply appropriate measures to shut out the influences of Boryokudan and control the flow of harmful information by sex-oriented entertainment establishments.

The Internet environment for juveniles has deteriorated recently. Therefore, the police are making efforts to clean up the Internet through the implementation of cyber-patrol and promotion of filtering, and requesting the Internet industry to provide self-restriction and other measures to safeguard children.

(3) Counseling Activities for Juveniles
The Young Telephone Center is a service provided by the police that offers counseling for juveniles. It is staffed by experienced juvenile guidance officials and counseling specialists, who provide necessary advice and guidance to troubled youths. In 2017, the police handled 69,932 juvenile consultation cases.

D. International Cooperation (Child Sexual Exploitation Countermeasures)
A collective action by the international community is necessary to counter sexual exploitation of children.

The NPA is exchanging information with foreign investigative authorities, making arrangements for international cooperation in criminal investigation, and strengthening collaborative relationships through participating in the INTERPOL International Child Sexual Exploitation Database.

In December 2017, NPA held "The 2nd Meeting of Specialist Group on Child Sexual Exploitation" involving domestic and international institutions and organizations, and there, NPA introduced the government's efforts against child sexual exploitation, and shared information with related institutions and organizations in order to strengthen mutual cooperation.

8. Countermeasures against Cybercrime
A. Situation of Cybercrime
The number of cybercrime offenses cleared in 2017 was 9,014, an increase of 690 (8.3%) from the previous year.

(1) Crimes Using Network
The number of crimes using network (crimes which in its process require access to the information communications network) cleared in 2017 was 8,011, an increase of 563 (7.6%) from the previous year.

(2) Violation of Act on the Prohibition of Unauthorized Computer Access
The number of violation of Act on the Prohibition of Unauthorized Computer Access cleared in 2017 was 648, an increase of 146 (29.1%) from the previous year.
(3) Situation of Police Consultations Concerning Cybercrime
The number of consultations regarding cybercrimes and related matters in 2017 was 130,011, a decrease of 1,507 (1.1 %) from the previous year.

B. Countermeasures against Illegal and Harmful Contents on the Internet
The overflow of illegal and harmful contents on the Internet has caused various incidents including crimes against children in Japan. To deal with such problems, since June 2006, the "Internet Hotline Center Japan" (IHC) funded by the NPA, has dealt with illegal contents on the Internet. In January 2018, IHC began new work on the Internet, in which it requests ISPs to delete Suicide-related information like “I will assist your suicide” and Suicide-invited information like “Let’s kill ourselves together.” The number of the reports IHC received in 2017 was 27,016, a decrease of 6,268 (18.8 %) from the previous year.

Also, the NPA and IHC provide information on child pornography for the entity that makes and administrates the list of URLs of child pornography sites. Based on this list, some Internet service providers voluntarily started blocking these sites in April 2011.

C. Collaboration with the Japan Cybercrime Control Center
The Japan Cybercrime Control Center (JC3) launched its operations in 2014 as a new framework of industry-academia-government collaboration in Japan. The JC3 aims to identify the source of threats by collecting and analyzing information and intelligence from businesses, academic community and governmental agencies, and returning results of the analysis to them, and to prevent subsequent cyber incidents by mitigating and neutralizing the source. The police contributes cybersecurity efforts made in industry and academic community, sharing information on investigation with the JC3, and makes efforts to build safe and secure cyberspace by making use of information with promptness and accuracy shared in the JC3 for police activities.
D. International Cooperation

In order to tackle the increasing threats posed by cybercrime, international forums such as the G7 High-Tech Crime Subgroup and a conference hosted by ICPO (International Criminal Police Organization)-INTERPOL have addressed this issue. The NPA places a high priority on these discussions.

The G7 Network of 24-7 Points of Contact for High Tech Crime, which is available 24 hours a day, first started operating in 1998. The Cybercrime Division and High-Tech Crime Technology Division of the NPA are the contact points of this network.