1. Current Situation
A. Countermeasures against International Terrorism
The threat of international terrorism remains high. Ayman al-Zawahiri, the leader of Al-Qaeda, has continued to declare that they will carry out jihad against the U.S., European nations, and others. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has also announced that it will attack the member countries of the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL including Japan.

Although ISIL experienced setbacks in Iraq and Syria, the group and its affiliates continue to pose a significant threat around the world. It is concerned that foreign fighters who have engaged in combats in conflict areas might return to their home countries and commit acts of terrorism.

In 2016, 7 Japanese nationals were killed and another Japanese was injured in the terrorist attack in Dhaka, Bangladesh on July 1. Two Japanese nationals were also injured in the terrorist attacks in Brussels, Belgium on March 22.

In order to fight terrorism, the international community must make collective efforts. To fulfill its responsibility, the Japanese police have:
- Reinforced gathering and analyzing abilities of terrorism-related information;
- Strengthened cooperation, both domestically and internationally, by collecting and sharing intelligence on suspicious activities with its partners;
- Enhanced border security in coordination with relevant authorities; and
- Protected critical public facilities.

In order to contribute actively to commitments of the international community to prevent and suppress any acts of international terrorism, Act on Special Measures concerning International Terrorist Assets-Freezing, etc. Conducted by Our Country Taking into Consideration the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1267, etc. was enacted in November 2014, in the 187th Session of the National Diet.

B. The Japanese Red Army (JRA)
SHIGENOBU Fusako, the JRA leader, was arrested in 2000. In 2001, she issued a statement in prison that the JRA was disbanded. However, the statement was to disguise its revolutionary terrorist nature. Therefore, the group is still considered to be unchanged in essence. Seven of its members still remain on INTERPOL’s international notice.

C. The “Yodo-go” Group
Among the nine members of the “Yodo-go” group, leftist extremists who hijacked a Japan Airlines flight and took refuge in North Korea, two have been arrested and another two are believed dead in North Korea. The remaining five, apparently living and operating as clandestine agents in North Korea are wanted and put on INTERPOL's international notice. There are, however, unconfirmed reports that one of these five may have already died as well.

One of the five members and two wives of the members are suspected of being involved in the abduction of Japanese citizens. The three are wanted and put on INTERPOL's international notice.
D. Suspected Abduction Case by North Korea

There are 12 abduction cases involving 17 Japanese nationals and one case involving two non-Japanese siblings. Those abductions are believed to have been committed by North Korea.

The main purpose of the abductions is believed to be to steal the identities of the abductees so that North Korean agents could carry out their special missions.

Former North Korean leader Kim Jong-Il admitted that North Korea had conducted several of the abduction cases and apologized to Japanese Prime Minister KOIZUMI Junichiro at the summit meeting in Pyongyang in September 2002. Five surviving victims returned to Japan in October 2002.

The Japanese police have obtained arrest warrants for 11 suspects for their involvement in 8 abduction cases, and placed them on the wanted list of the INTERPOL. The police have continued to investigate abduction cases by exchanging information with relevant authorities both domestically and internationally.

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

In 2013, the Japanese police set up a special team in the NPA that instructs the prefectural police on implementing more effective investigations into the abduction cases. The Japanese police have also been collecting DNA samples from the families of the possible abductees. Furthermore, the Japanese police started uploading information on the possible abduction cases to the police websites to encourage citizens to provide relevant information. The Japanese police have also been carrying out thorough investigations in cooperation with the Japan Coast Guard on possible abduction cases which occurred at sea.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date (Location)</th>
<th>Victim (sex)</th>
<th>Suspect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 June, 1974 (Fukui Prefecture)</td>
<td>KO Kyongmi (F) KO Kang (M)</td>
<td>KINOSHITA Yoko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Sep. 1977 (Ishikawa Prefecture)</td>
<td>KUME Yuaka (M)</td>
<td>Kim Se Ho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Oct. (Tokyo Prefecture)</td>
<td>MATSUMOTO Kyoko (F)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Nov. 1977 (Niigata Prefecture)</td>
<td>YOKOTA Megumi (F)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Jan. 1978 (Hyogo Prefecture)</td>
<td>TANAKA Minoru (M)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Jun. 1978 (under investigation)</td>
<td>TAGUCHI Yaeko (F)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Jul. 1978 (Fukui Prefecture)</td>
<td>CHIMURA Yasushi (M) CHIMURA (nee HAMAMOTO) Fuko (F)</td>
<td>Shin Kwang Soo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Jul. 1978 (Niigata Prefecture)</td>
<td>HASUIKE Kaoru (M) HASUIKE (nee OKUDO) Yukiko (F)</td>
<td>Choe Sun Chol (commonly known as) Han Geum Nyeong (commonly known as) Kim Nam Jin (commonly known as)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Aug. 1978 (Kagoshima Prefecture)</td>
<td>CHIKAWA Shuichi (M) MATSUMOTO Runiko (F)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Aug. 1978 (Niigata Prefecture)</td>
<td>SOGA Hitomi (F) SOGA Miyashiki (F)</td>
<td>Kim Myeong Suk (commonly known as)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Mar. 1980 (Europe)</td>
<td>ISEOKA Toru (M) MATSUMI Kaoru (M)</td>
<td>MORI Yoriko WAKABAYASHI (a.k.a. KURODA, former family name) Sakiko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Jun. 1980 (Miyazaki Prefecture)</td>
<td>HARA Tadaki (M)</td>
<td>Shin Kwang Soo Kim Kil Uk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Jul. 1983 (Europe)</td>
<td>ARIMOTO Koiko (F)</td>
<td>UOMOTO (a.k.a. ASABE, former family name) Kimhiro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. Aum Shinrikyo
Aum Shinrikyo, which committed the Sarin Gas Attack on the Tokyo Subway System in 1995, has been divided into two groups following the internal collision in 2007. One is the “Main Group” which apparently believes in and promotes the doctrine of the cult founder MATSUMOTO. The other is the “JOYU Group” which pretends to sweep away the influence of MATSUMOTO.

Aum Shinrikyo remains as the group with dangerous nature. 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.

Also, the police patrol around the Aum Shinrikyo facilities, in order to protect the peaceful life of the community residents.

Furthermore, the police raise the public awareness of Aum’s dangerous nature explaining the series of a heinous crime perpetrated by the Aum Shinrikyo, such as the Sarin Gas Attack on the Tokyo Subway, and promote more accurate understanding of its current situation.

F. Extreme Leftist Groups
Extreme leftist groups attempt to destroy and overthrow our democratic system by violence.

They have caused a variety of "terrorism" incidents, and maintain the potential to threaten our public safety. In addition, they have intervened in labor-movements and mass-movements to maintain or increase their influence.

The police give their efforts to ensure our public security through cracking down on these groups. In 2017, the police arrested 30 activists.

G. Rightists
In 2017, rightist groups aggressively staged demonstrations on matters such as territory and historical perception with neighboring countries.

The police took actions, including cracking down on illegal fund raising activities, to prevent serious cases. In 2017, the police arrested 1,389 rightists in 1,342 cases.

In addition, right-wing citizens’ groups have held gatherings and demonstrations, throughout the country, and there were various types of trouble with opposing groups.

H. The Japanese Communist Party
The Japanese Communist Party (JCP), the largest revolutionary organization in Japan, continues to adhere to its aim of realizing a communist revolution based on scientific socialism, Marxism-Leninism.
The JCP engaged in subversive activities in the early 1950s. The JCP defines the current situation as a preparatory stage for revolution, and has recently put more emphasis on increasing its membership and organ subscribers, and gaining public support.

Latest membership totals approximately 300,000, including 26 members of the National Diet.

The JCP still upholds a policy that it does not deny the possibility of resorting to violence in the course of revolution, depending on the type of actions taken by the police and the other authorities concerned.

I. Radical Environment Protection Groups
Some overseas radical environment protection groups and animal rights protection groups aggressively take part in protests.

The Japanese police are interested in their activities and influence upon Japan.

J. Threat in Cyberspace
There have been many cases of cyber attacks targeting Japanese governmental agencies. In addition, it has become clear that the private companies with advanced technology have suffered cyber attacks which were probably intended to steal information. The threat of cyber terrorism and cyber espionage has become apparent.

To prevent cyber attacks and mitigate the damages, the police are promoting various measures in cooperation with the private sector, such as critical infrastructure entities and private companies with advanced technology, and will continue to work with relevant agencies to investigate cyber attacks and crack down on any illegal offenses.

As cyber attacks can easily be carried out from overseas, the police have been coping with them by concluding treaties covering mutual legal assistance in criminal matters and cooperating with the INTERPOL participants to investigate such cases.

2. Various Activities
A. Imperial Protection

**Imperial protection** ensures the security of the Emperor and the Imperial Family. To fulfill the duties of imperial protection, the NPA coordinates the operations with the prefectural police forces domestically, and with foreign counterparts internationally.

In 2017, imperial protection operations were carried out 13 times overseas, such as their Majesties the Emperor and Empress visit to Viet Nam (Visit to Thailand).