

Chapter I.

Securing Safety in Daily Life and Criminal Investigation Activities

Section 1. The Crime Situation and Countermeasures

1. Penal Code Offenses

(1) The Number of Confirmed Penal Code Offenses and the Number of Penal Code Offenses Cleared

The number of confirmed Penal Code offenses has maintained the highest record since the war for seven consecutive years from 1996 to 2002, and in 2002 it exceeded the 2.85 million mark. It began to decline from 2003 and in 2008 it reduced by 90,813 cases (4.8%) compared to the previous year to reach 1,818,023. However, despite the decline, the figure has remained at a level that far outstrips that of the roughly 1.2 million offenses per year seen from the mid-1960s to the mid-1970s, and the situation remains serious.

The number of Penal Code offenses cleared has remained at the 600,000 level from 2003 to 2007 but marked 573,392 cases in 2008, a decrease of 31,966 cases (5.3%) compared to the previous year.

The number of arrests of Penal Code offenders has lingered around the 300,000 mark since 1997. Between 2001 and 2004, it continued to increase every year before it began to reduce in 2005. In 2008 it reached 339,752 persons, a decrease of 25,825 persons (7.1%) compared to the previous year.

The clearance rate for Penal Code offenses during the Showa period (25 December 1926 – 7 January 1989) was roughly at the level of 60%, but it rapidly decreased from the Heisei period (8 January 1989) and in 2001 it was 19.8%, the lowest rate since the end of the war. However, from 2002 it continued to increase up until 2006. However in 2008 it decreased to 31.5% (an increase of 0.2 points from the previous year).

Diagram 1-1 Trends in the Number of Confirmed/Cleared Penal Code Offenses (1946 – 2008)

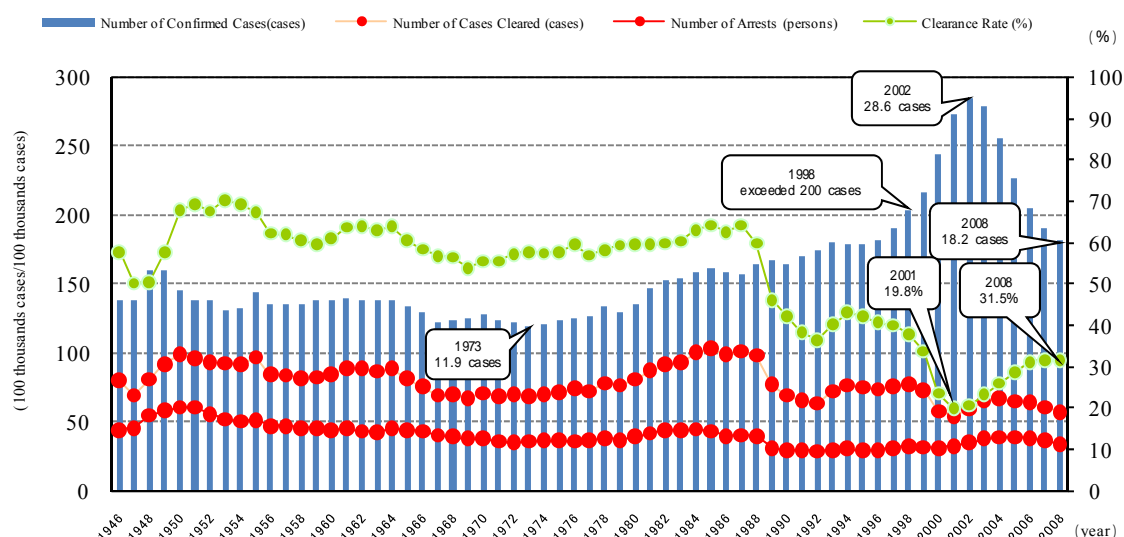


Table 1-1 Trends in the Number of Confirmed/Cleared Penal Code Offenses (1998 – 2007)

Category \ Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of confirmed cases (cases)	2,165,626	2,443,470	2,735,612	2,853,739	2,790,136	2,562,767	2,269,293	2,050,850	1,908,836	1,818,023
Number of arrests (cases)	731,284	576,771	542,115	592,359	648,319	667,620	649,503	640,657	605,358	573,392
Number of clearances (persons)	315,355	309,649	325,292	347,558	379,602	389,027	386,955	384,250	365,577	339,752
Clearance rate (%)	33.8	23.6	19.8	20.8	23.2	26.1	28.6	31.2	31.7	31.5

(2) Victims of Penal Code Offenses

The number of persons who died or received bodily injury due to Penal Code offenses was 36,153 in 2008, which was a reduction of 2,869 persons (7.4%) from the previous year. However, the number of deaths was 1,211, an increase of 77 persons (6.8%) compared to the previous year.

The amount of loss¹ resulting from offenses against property was 224.662 billion yen in 2008, a reduction of 3.932 billion yen (1.7%) from the previous year.

Note 1: Refers to the amount of loss due to robbery, extortion, larceny, fraud, embezzlement and stealing of lost property.

Diagram 1-2 Trends in the Number of Persons who Died or Received Bodily Injury due to Penal Code Offenses (1989-2008)

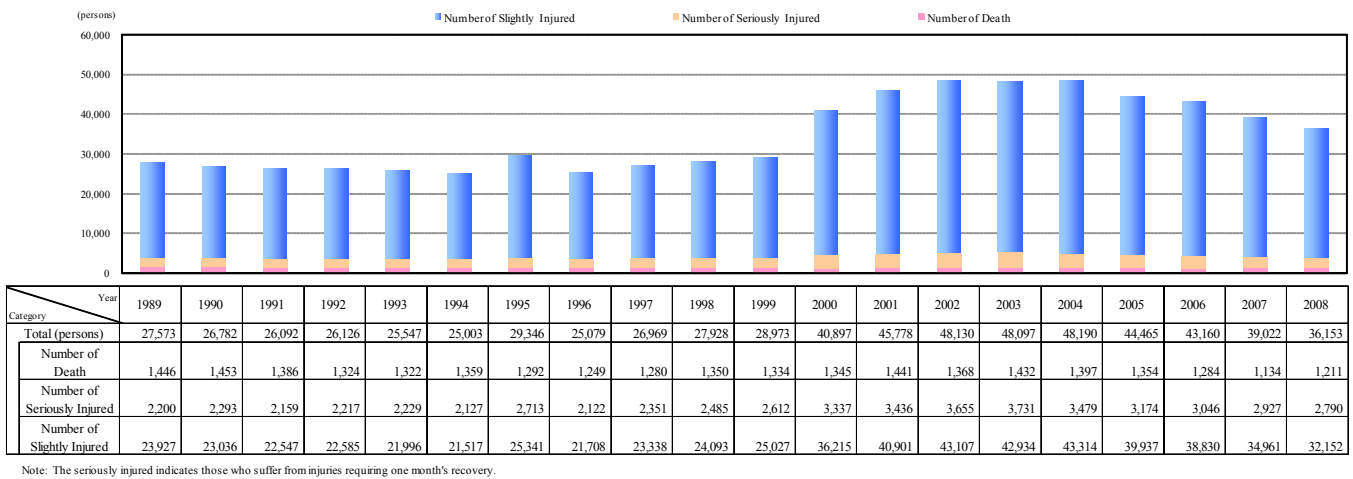
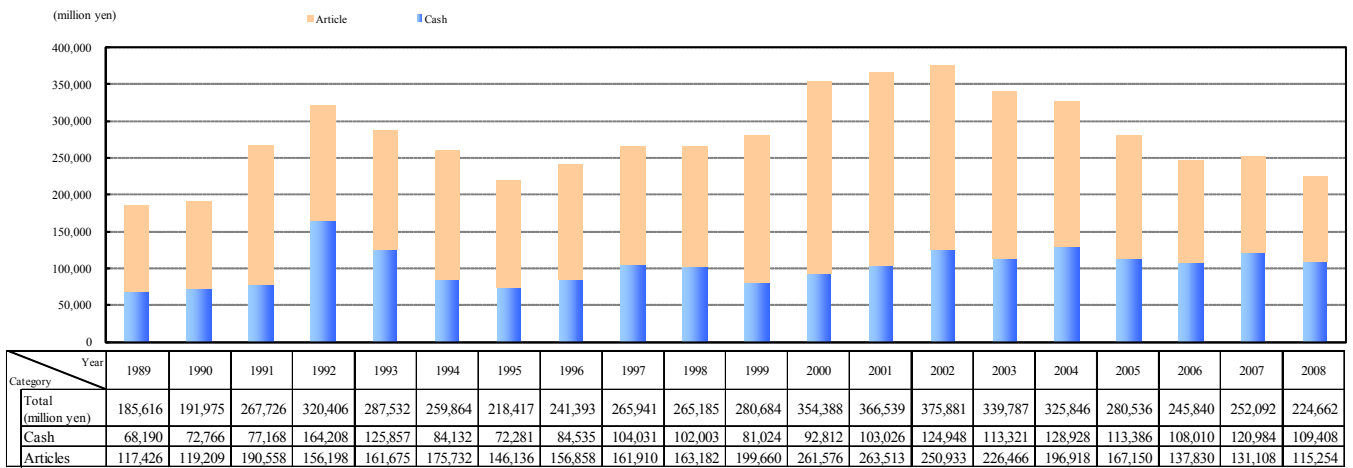


Diagram1-3 Trends in the Amount of Loss resulting from Offenses against Property (1989-2008)



(3) Confirmed Serious Crimes and Number of Offenses Cleared

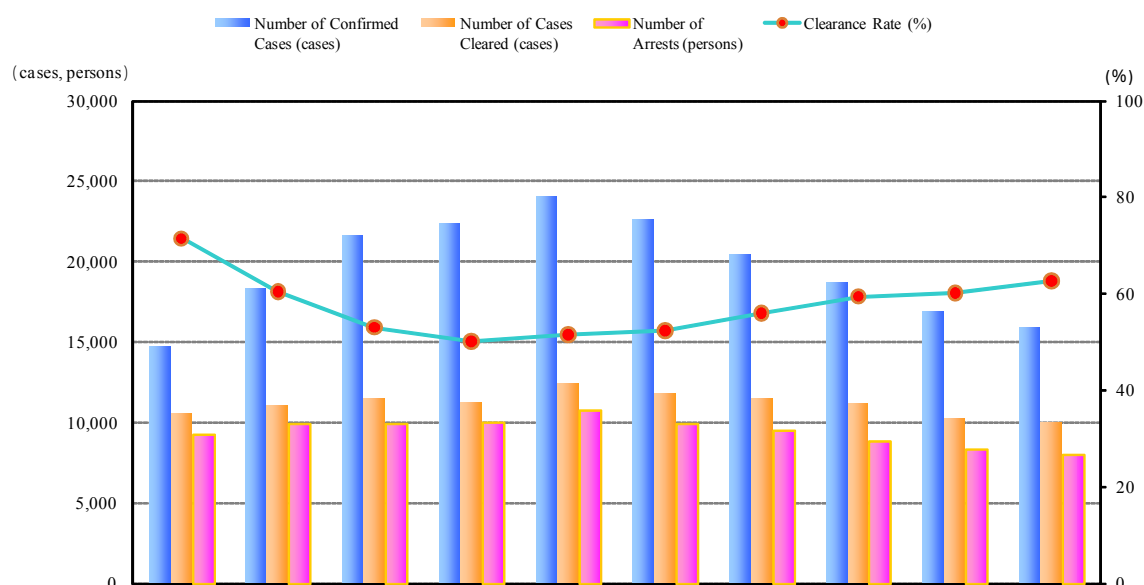
The number of confirmed serious crimes¹ rapidly increased from 1999 to 2003 mainly due to the increase in robberies and indecent assaults. Since 2004 the figure has been decreasing and declined further in 2008 from the previous year by 1,075 cases (6.4%).

The number of offenses cleared and arrests was on an increasing trend. However, it began to decrease in

2004 and in and in 2008 the number of clearances and arrests fell further compared to the previous year. The clearance rate declined rapidly from 1999 to 2002 but began to increase from 2003, and reached 62.6% in 2008.

Note 1: Refers to homicide, arson, rape, abduction and kidnap, human trafficking, and indecent assault.

Diagram 1-4 Trends in the Situation of Confirmed/Cleared Serious Crimes (1999-2008)



Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Confirmed Cases (cases)	14,682	18,281	21,530	22,294	23,971	22,568	20,388	18,649	16,922	15,847
Number of Cases Cleared (cases)	10,491	11,049	11,418	11,186	12,362	11,812	11,419	11,084	10,181	9,925
Number of Arrests (persons)	9,307	9,954	9,905	10,029	10,786	9,931	9,509	8,880	8,315	7,982
Clearance Rate (%)	71.5	60.4	53.0	50.2	51.6	52.3	56.0	59.4	60.2	62.6

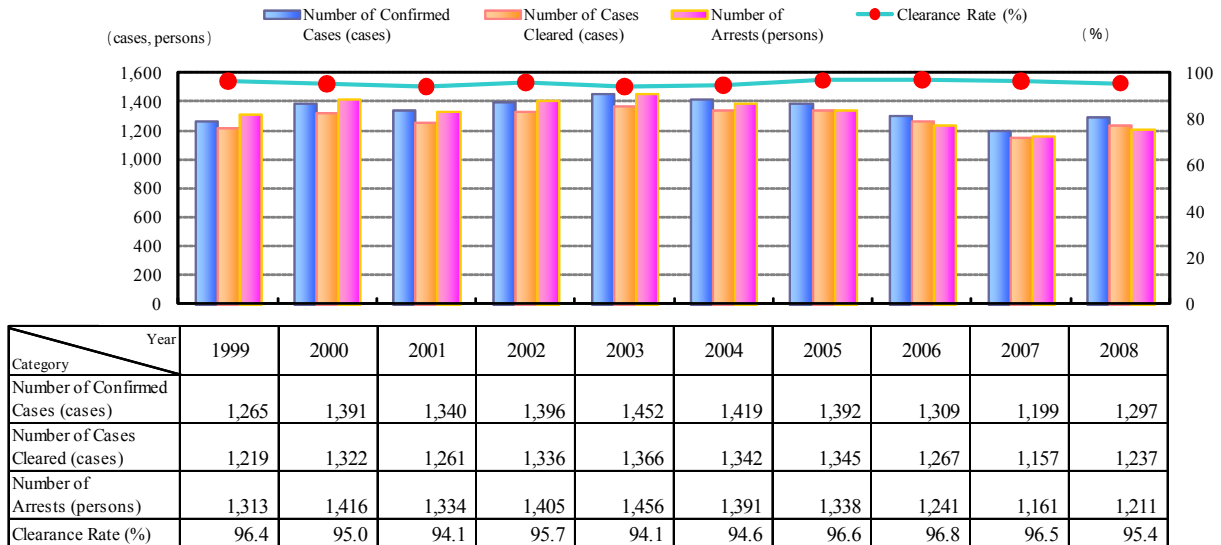
1) Homicide

The number of confirmed homicides continued to decrease since 2004 and reached its lowest post-war level in 2007. However, in 2008 the number of confirmed homicides was 1,297, an increase of 98 cases (8.2%) compared to the previous year. Both the number of clearances and persons arrested increased in

2008 as well.

In 2008 the clearance rate was 95.4%, a 1.1 point decrease compared to the previous year, but nonetheless it is being maintained at a high level compared to other types of serious crimes.

Diagram 1-5 Trends in the Situation of Confirmed/Cleared Homicide Offenses (1999 – 2008)

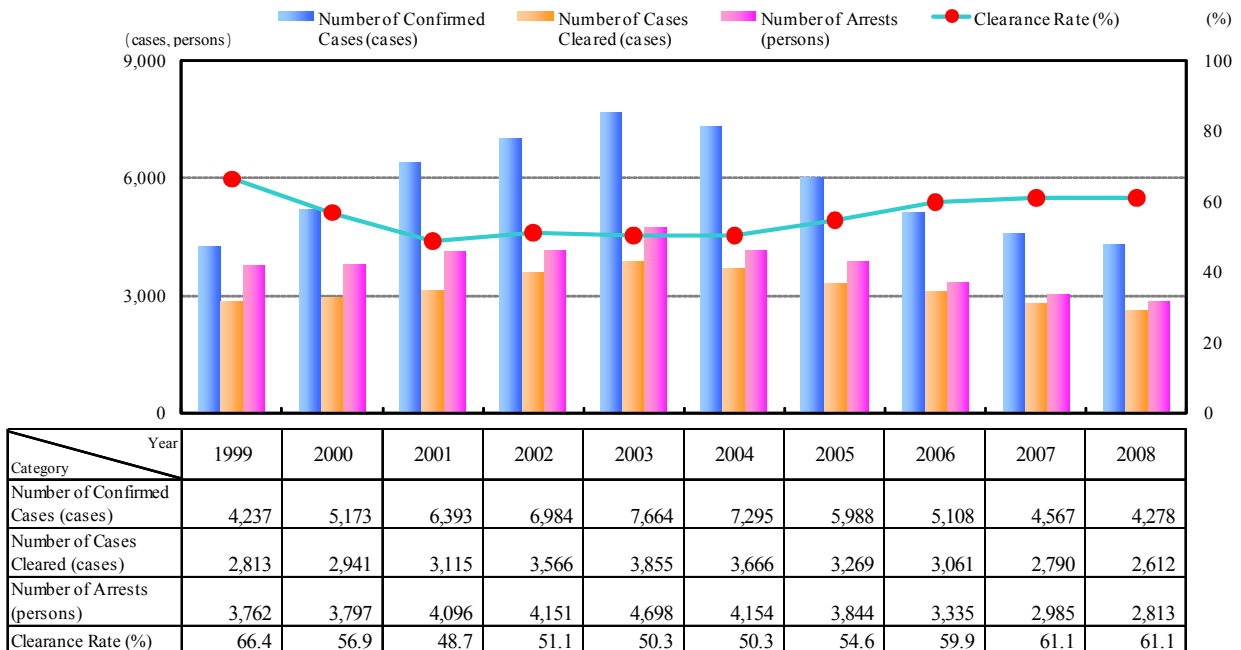


2) Confirmed/Cleared Robbery Offenses

61.1%, the same rate as the previous year.

The numbers of confirmed robberies, clearances, and arrests increased from 1996 to 2003, but started to decline from 2004. All figures in 2008 were lower than the previous year. In 2008 the clearance rate was

Diagram 1-6 Trends in the Situation of Confirmed/Cleared Robbery Offenses (1999-2008)

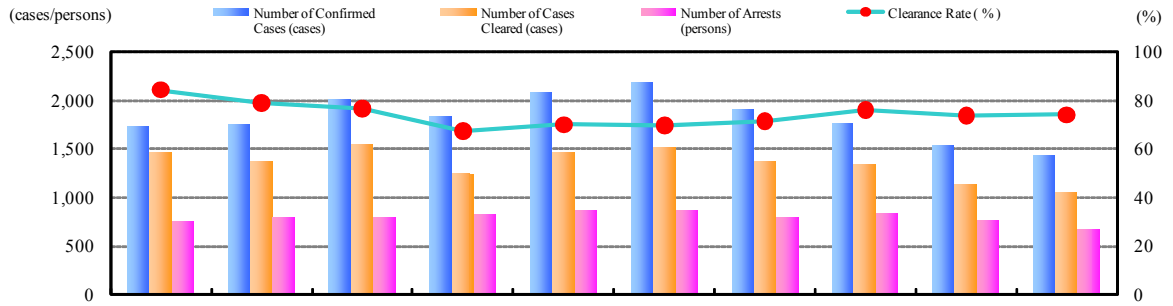


3) Arson

compared to the previous year.

In 2008 the number of confirmed cases of arson, clearances and arrests all decreased from last year. The clearance rate in 2008 was 74.0%, a 0.3 point increase

Diagram 1-7 Trends in the Situation of Confirmed/Cleared Arson Offenses



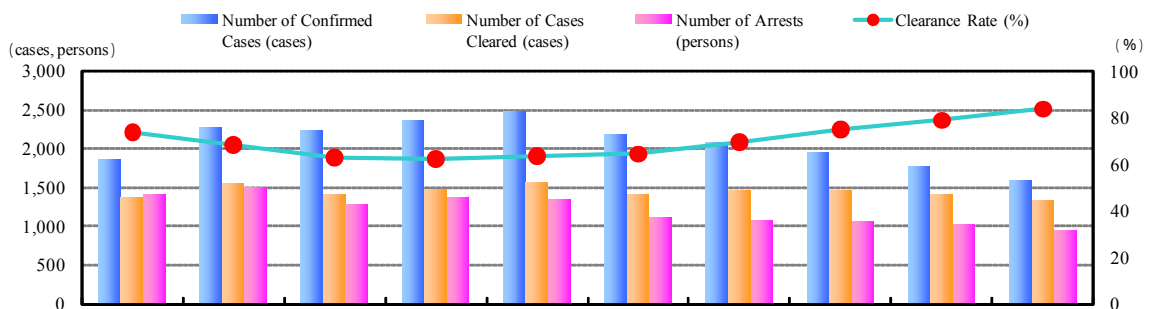
Category \ Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Confirmed Cases (cases)	1,728	1,743	2,006	1,830	2,070	2,174	1,904	1,759	1,519	1,424
Number of Cases Cleared (cases)	1,458	1,372	1,540	1,234	1,448	1,513	1,361	1,337	1,120	1,054
Number of Arrests (persons)	750	789	783	815	866	867	791	825	764	659
Clearance Rate (%)	84.4	78.7	76.8	67.4	70.0	69.6	71.5	76.0	73.7	74.0

4) Confirmed/Cleared Rape Offenses

The number of confirmed cases of rape increased between 1997 and 2003, but began to fall in 2004 and in 2008 as well the figure was lower than the previous year. Also, in 2008, both the number of clearances and arrests decreased. The clearance rate has continued to

increase since 2003, and in 2008 the figure was 83.8%, an increase of 4.9 points from the previous year.

Diagram 1-8 Trends in the Situation of Confirmed/Cleared Rape Offenses (1998 – 2007)



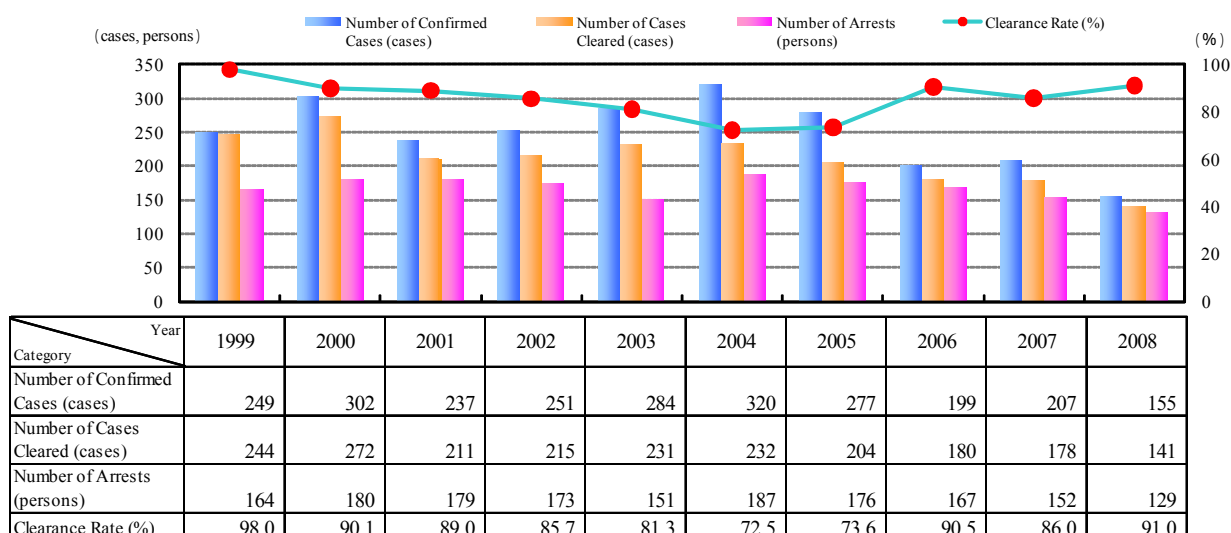
Category \ Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Confirmed Cases (cases)	1,857	2,260	2,228	2,357	2,472	2,176	2,076	1,948	1,766	1,582
Number of Cases Cleared (cases)	1,369	1,540	1,404	1,468	1,569	1,403	1,443	1,460	1,394	1,326
Number of Arrests (persons)	1,392	1,486	1,277	1,355	1,342	1,107	1,074	1,058	1,013	951
Clearance Rate (%)	73.7	68.1	63.0	62.3	63.5	64.5	69.5	74.9	78.9	83.8

5) Confirmed/Cleared Kidnapping Offenses, and Human Trafficking Offenses

In 2008 the number of confirmed cases of kidnapping and human trafficking increased from the

previous year. The clearance rate in 2008 was 91.0%, a 5.0 point increase compared to the previous year.

Diagram 1-9 Trends in the Number of Confirmed/Cleared Kidnapping Offenses (1998 – 2007)

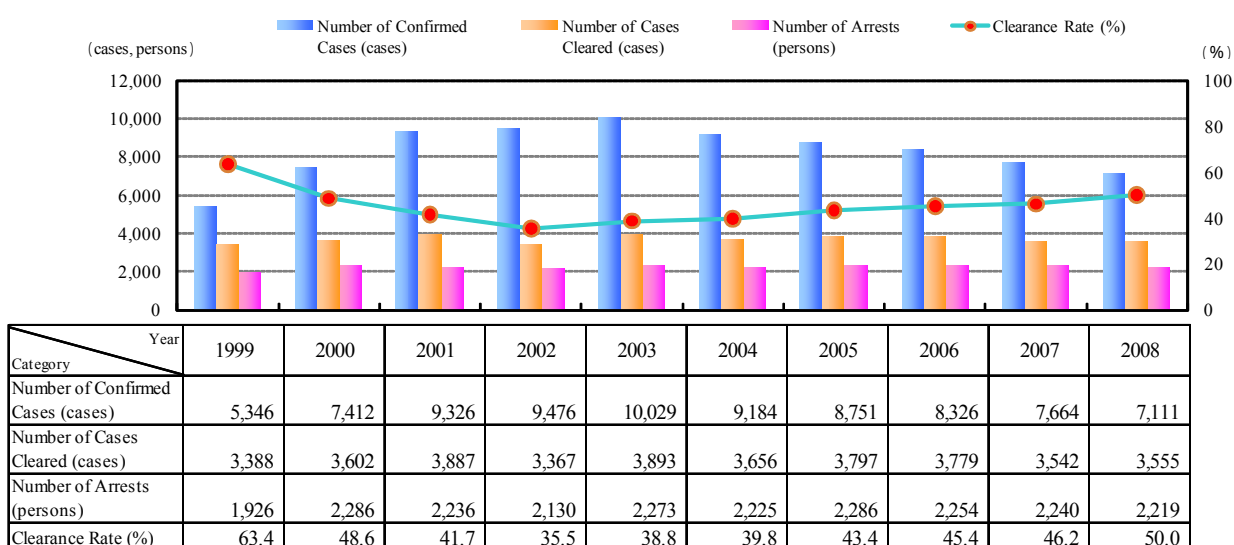


6) Confirmed/Cleared Indecent Assault Offenses

The number of confirmed cases of indecent assault increased between 1999 and 2004 but started to decrease in 2004. In 2008 the figure also decreased compared to the previous year. Also, in 2008 the number of clearances increased from the previous year

while the number of arrests decreased. The clearance rate in 2008 was 50.0%, an increase of 3.8 points from the previous year.

Diagram 1-10 Trends in the Number of Confirmed/Cleared Indecent Assault Offenses (1999-2008)



2. Street Crimes and Break-in Crimes

(1) Situation of Street Crimes and Break-in Crimes

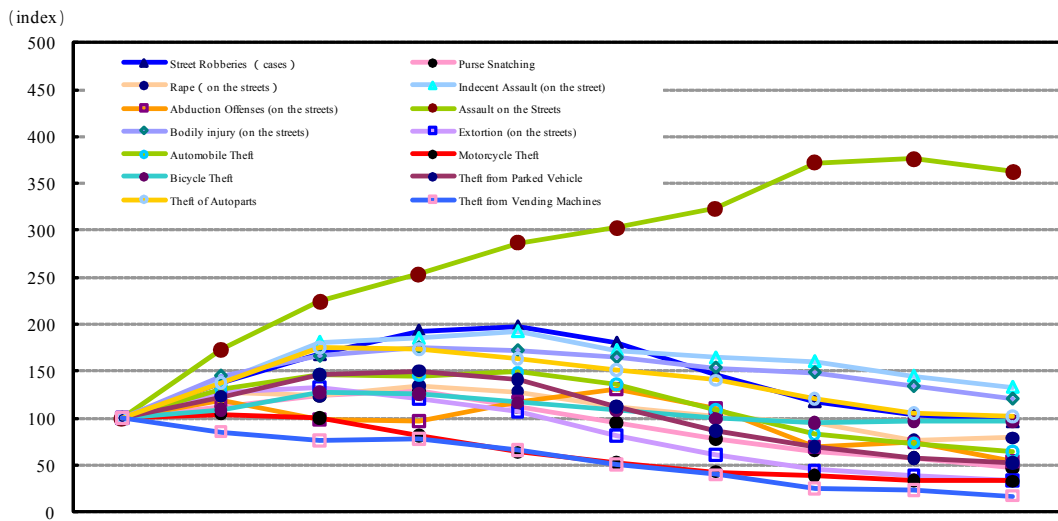
In 2008, the number of major offenses confirmed by the police was 831,410 for street crimes and 181,501 for break-in crimes, a decrease from the previous year of 44,936 cases (5.1%) and 23,310 cases (11.4%) respectively.

Among these, number of confirmed cases of purse

snatching, kidnapping on street, street extortion, automobile theft, theft from vending machines, and theft from parked vehicles has decreased sharply.

However, while the number of incidents has decreased, the number of street crimes and street break-in crimes remain high. In the past 10 years, indecent assault on the streets has increased 1.3 times; violence on the streets, 3.6 times; and breaking-and-entering, 1.7 times respectively.

Diagram 1-11 Trends in the Number of Street Offenses Confirmed (1999-2008)

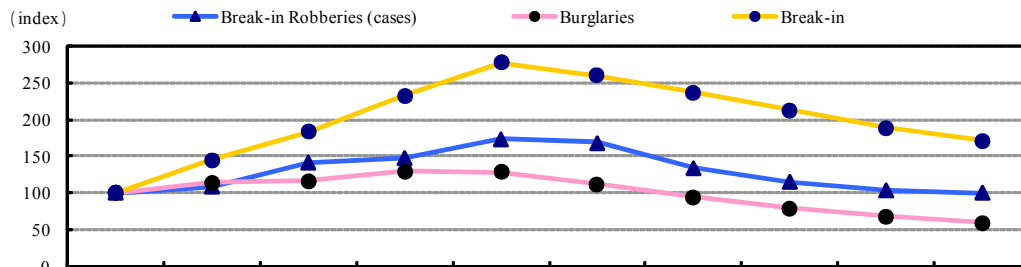


Category \ Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Street Robberies (cases)	1,495	2,070	2,509	2,888	2,955	2,695	2,192	1,759	1,537	1,437
Purse Snatching	41,173	46,064	50,838	52,919	46,354	39,399	32,017	26,828	23,687	19,145
Rape (on the streets)	648	825	806	869	832	732	663	612	495	513
Indecent Assault (on the street)	3,196	4,475	5,786	5,915	6,145	5,510	5,254	5,131	4,640	4,261
Abduction Offenses (on the streets)	181	216	179	175	213	237	199	126	134	97
Assault on the Streets	5,051	8,734	11,352	12,814	14,477	15,319	16,332	18,816	18,993	18,306
Bodily injury (on the streets)	11,687	16,965	19,400	20,465	20,098	19,218	17,961	17,373	15,665	14,118
Extortion (on the streets)	10,419	13,230	13,856	12,514	11,089	8,534	6,346	4,690	4,042	3,466
Automobile Theft	43,092	56,205	63,275	62,673	64,223	58,737	46,728	36,058	31,790	27,515
Motorcycle Theft	242,977	253,433	242,517	198,642	154,979	126,717	104,155	93,294	83,028	80,354
Bicycle Theft	408,306	445,301	521,801	514,120	476,589	444,268	406,104	388,463	395,344	393,462
Theft from Parked Vehicle	294,635	362,762	432,140	443,298	414,819	328,921	256,594	205,744	168,129	154,836
Theft of Autoparts	73,824	101,338	129,380	128,539	120,726	112,161	103,772	88,739	78,016	75,423
Theft from Vending Machines	222,328	190,490	170,470	174,718	147,878	112,965	88,180	55,981	50,846	38,477

Note 1: A value of 100 was set for 1999 in the Index.

Note 2: "On the streets" includes roads, car and bicycle parking lots, city parks, vacant lots, public transportation (on the subway, bullet train, and other forms of trains, in stations and other railroad facilities, in aircrafts, airports, boats, ports and buses), other forms of transportation (inside taxis or other vehicles) and other open places (underground walkways and highways).

Diagram 1-12 Trends in the Number of Major Break-in Offenses Confirmed (1998-2008)



Category \ Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Break-in Robberies (cases)	1,649	1,786	2,335	2,436	2,865	2,776	2,205	1,896	1,700	1,647
Burglaries	260,981	296,486	303,698	338,294	333,233	290,595	244,776	205,463	175,728	155,047
Break-in	14,549	20,976	26,686	33,872	40,348	37,857	34,518	31,030	27,383	24,807

Note : The standard Index is set as 1999 figure as 100 standard point.

(2) The Situation of Confirmed/Cleared Street Crimes

1) Street Robbery

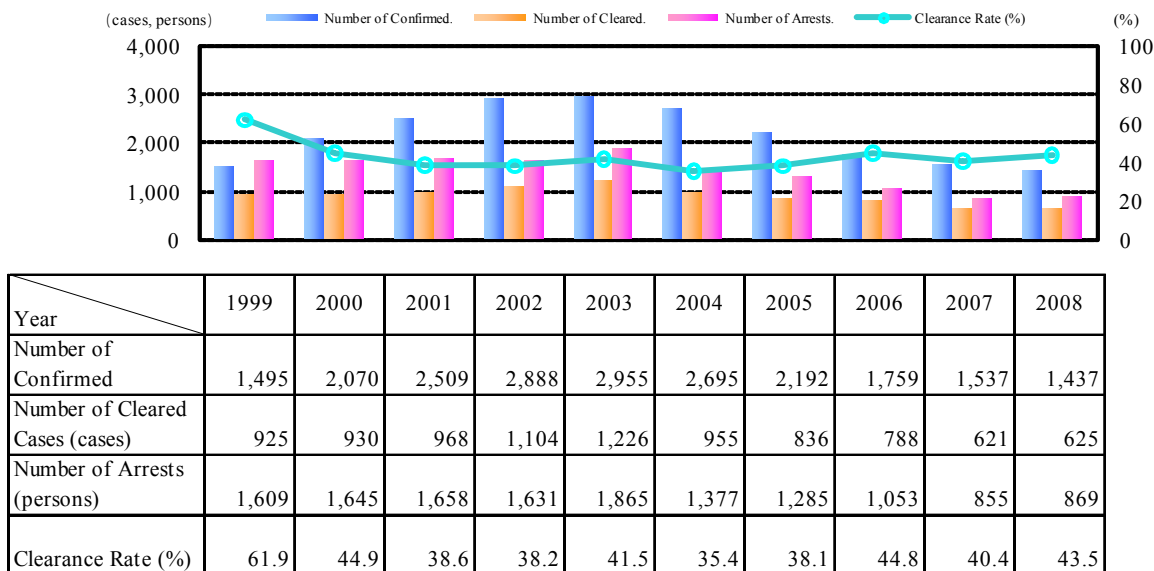
The number of confirmed street robbery offenses

has been increasing since 1996, reaching 4.8 times the 1995 level in 2003. The numbers started to drop in 2004, however, and in 2008 there were 1,437 offenses confirmed, a decrease of 100 cases (6.5%) from the

previous year. The number of offenses cleared and persons arrested were also increasing until 1996, but started to decrease from 2004. In 2008, there were 625 offenses cleared and 869 persons arrested, an increase of 4 (0.6%) and 14 (1.6%) respectively from the previous year. 48.9% of the persons arrested for street

robbery were juveniles.

Diagram 1-13 Trends in the Situation of Confirmed/Cleared Street Robbery (1999-2008)

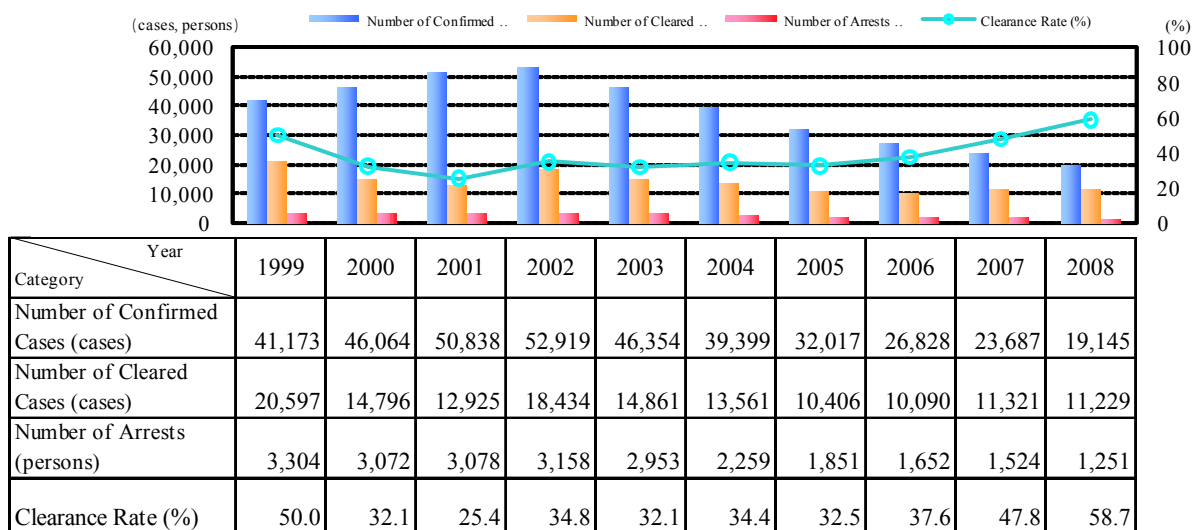


2) Purse Snatching

Although the number of confirmed purse snatching offenses had been increasing every year from 1991 to 2002, the numbers started to drop in 2003, and in 2008 there were 19,145 cases, a decrease of 4,542 cases (19.2%) from the previous year. In 2008, the number

of offenses cleared was 11,229 and the number of persons arrested was 1,251, a decrease of 92 cases (0.8%) and 273 persons (17.9%) respectively from the previous year. 51.2% of the persons arrested for purse snatching were juveniles.

Diagram 1-14 Trends in the Situation of Confirmed/Cleared Purse Snatching Offenses (1999-2008)



3) Vehicle Theft

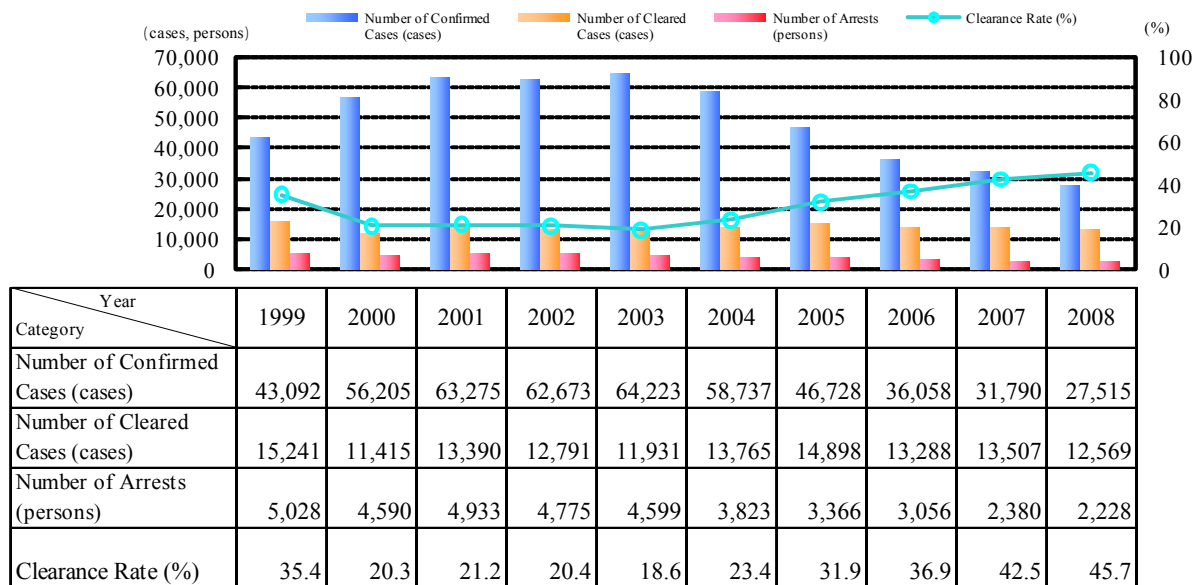
The number of confirmed vehicle thefts had

considerably increased from 1999 to 2001 and has been leveling out since then. However, the numbers

started to decrease in 2004, and in 2008 there were 27,515 offenses, marking a decrease of 4,275 cases (13.4%) from the previous year. Additionally in 2008, there were 12,569 offenses cleared and 2,228 persons arrested, a decrease of 938 cases (6.9%) and 152

persons (6.4%) respectively from the previous year.

Diagram 1-15 Trends in the Situation of Confirmed/Cleared Vehicle Theft Offenses (1999-2008)



(3) The Situation of Confirmed/Cleared Break-in Crimes

1) Break-in Robbery

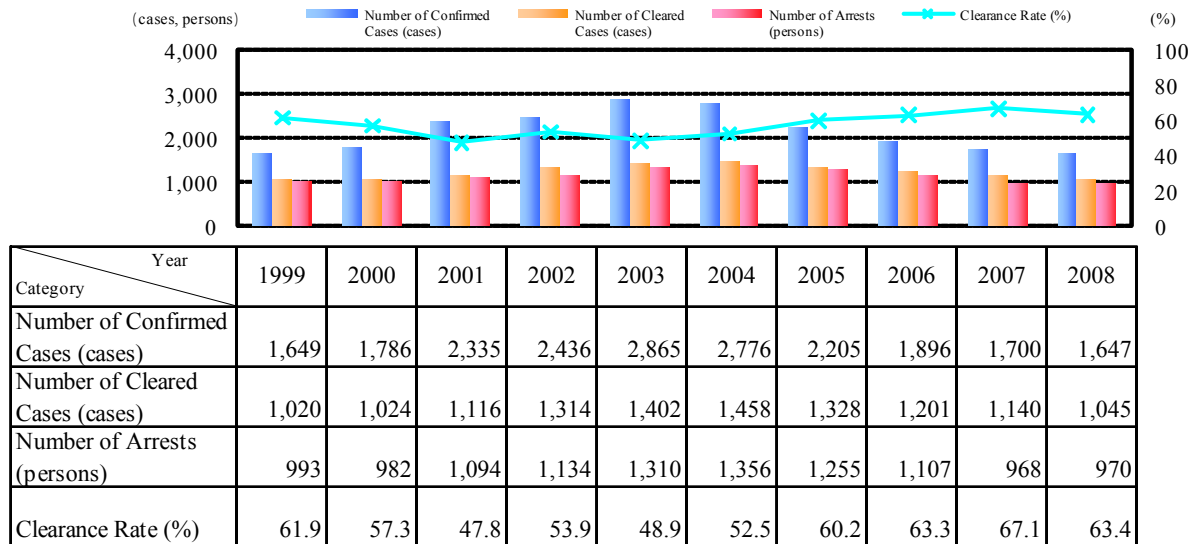
Although the number of confirmed break-in robberies had increased considerably since 1998, it started dropping from 2004 and in 2008 there were 1,647 confirmed offenses, a decrease of 53 cases (3.1%) from the previous year. The number of break-in robberies cleared and the number of persons arrested for break-in robberies had been increasing since 1997. However, the number of incidents started to drop from 2005 and in 2008 there were 1,045 offenses cleared and 970 persons arrested, an increase of 95 cases

(8.3%) and 2 persons (0.2%) from the previous year.

Of these, the number of confirmed break-in robberies that took place in homes was 410 in 2008, a decrease of 29 (6.6%) cases from the previous year. In addition, in 2008, the number of confirmed break-in robberies targeting convenience stores and supermarkets late at night¹ was 514, an increase of 57 cases (12.5%) from the previous year.

Note 1: Robberies targeting sales proceeds of convenience stores and supermarkets open during the hours between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

Diagram 1-16 Trends in the Situation of Confirmed/Cleared Break-in Robbery Offenses (1999-2008)

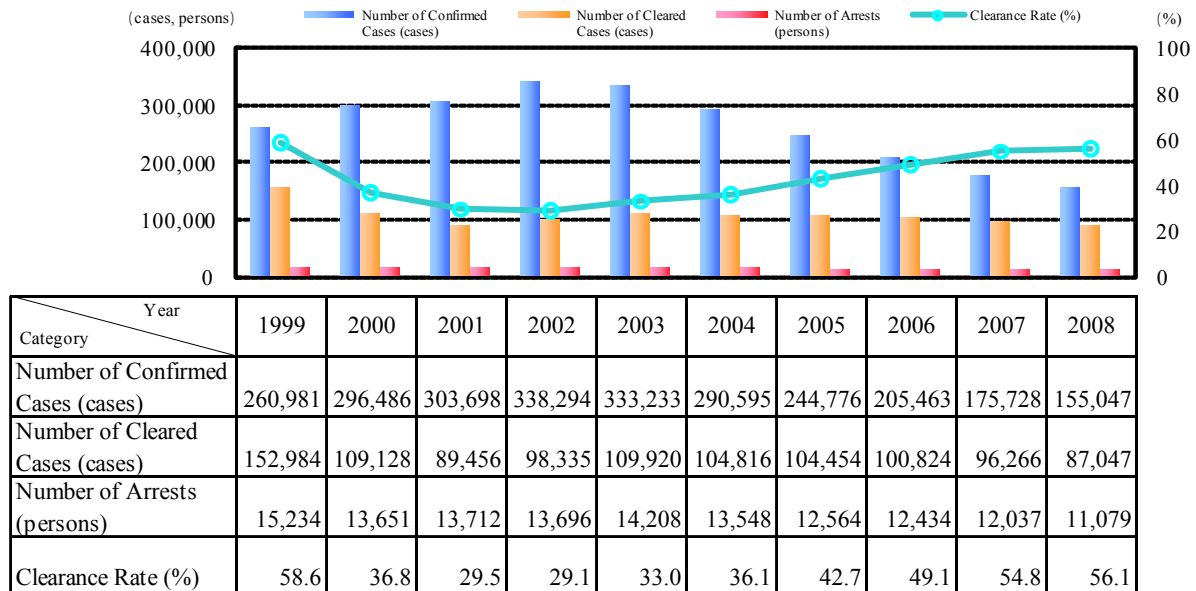


2) Break-in Burglary

Although the number of confirmed break-in burglaries had been increasing between 1998 and 2002, the number of incidents started to drop from 2003 and in 2008 there were 155,047 confirmed cases, a decrease of 20,681 cases (11.8%) from the previous year. Both the number of offenses cleared and the number of arrests have been decreasing since 2004. In

2008, the number of break-in burglaries cleared was 87,047 and the number of persons arrested was 11,079, a decrease of 9,219 cases (9.6%) and 958 persons (8.0%) from the previous year.

Diagram 1-17 Trends in the Situation of Confirmed/Cleared Break-in Burglary Offenses (1999-2008)



(4) Comprehensive Measures for the Prevention of Street Crimes and Break-in Crimes

The number of confirmed Penal Code offenses has been rising considerably since 1996. Particularly notable increases have been seen in street crimes such

as robbery and purse snatching, as well as robberies, burglaries, and other crimes involving breaking-and-entering. Since these street crimes and break-in crimes are mostly committed in the midst of what should otherwise be peaceful daily life, the increase has caused much unease among the people.

In order to control the occurrence of street crimes and break-in crimes, the police established the “Comprehensive Measures for the Control of Streets Crimes and Break-In Crimes” beginning in January 2003. Each Prefectural Police force will implement comprehensive measures based on plans that specify areas and types of crime to be focused on, and that are tailored to the current status of crime occurrence in each region. In addition, the police conduct examinations of the effectiveness of these measures.

1) Building and Application of Criminal Information Analytical Systems

The police use original criminal information analysis systems for the efficient deterrence of crimes and for prompt and accurate criminal investigations, combined with the use of an information analysis support system (see page 62) for a multi-faceted analysis of the status of crime occurrence

The results of the analysis are used for crime prevention activities on the streets as well as provided to the local community through media such as websites as information for crime prevention.

2) Enhancing Street Activities

To efficiently promote preventive measures against street crimes and break-in crimes, the police advance precautionary and regulatory activities tailored to the current status of crime occurrence by focusing on areas or time periods during the day when crimes frequently occur.

3) Providing Instructions and Tightening Regulations against Unlawful Activity

The police administer instructions, warnings and arrests accordingly for possession of sharp weapons or break-in devices, disorderly activities such as posting obscene fliers or solicitation openly conducted on the streets for the purpose of preventing crimes such as street crimes and break-in crimes. Especially in shopping and entertainment districts, stations, and airport terminals, the police are strengthening preemptive activities to prevent street crimes and break-in crimes, such as tightening patrols and other crime prevention activities, and clamping down on the possession of sharp weapons and break-in devices.

Table 1-2 Trends in the Number of Unlawful Activities Confirmed (2004-2008)

Type of Crimes	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Cases (Cases)	Persons (Persons)	Cases (Cases)	Persons (Persons)	Cases (Cases)	Persons (Persons)	Cases (Cases)	Persons (Persons)	Cases (Cases)	Persons (Persons)
Act on Prohibition of Possession of Special Picking Devices	505	319	556	309	612	362	575	323	520	305
Minor Offense Act	11,595	11,610	11,181	11,290	15,617	15,838	18,478	18,920	17,851	18,477
Possession of Sharp Weapons (Item 2)	6,266	6,147	5,816	5,656	9,004	8,836	10,322	10,137	8,803	8,663
Possession of Break-in Devices (Item 3)	297	235	237	193	324	263	286	239	240	209
Peeping (Item 23)	464	427	486	437	440	394	435	401	449	388
Pestering (Item 28)	320	293	359	344	450	434	432	413	382	377
Trespassing into Fields (Item 32)	1,035	1,191	1,077	1,284	1,584	1,893	3,391	3,771	4,527	5,019
Poster/Label Removal (Item 33)	2,477	2,558	2,160	2,212	2,447	2,483	2,005	2,115	1,530	1,627
Firearms and Swords Control Act (Article 22 and Article 22.4)	4,198	3,146	4,449	3,347	4,923	3,795	4,981	4,020	5,141	4,195
Ordinance against Disturbing the Peace	7,269	7,048	8,018	7,736	7,835	7,541	7,699	7,373	7,380	7,127

Diagram 1-18 Strengthening of Street Activities

- Strengthening street patrols by Community Police Officers at *Koban/Chuzai*sho
- Intensively assigning motor patrol units, riot police, and traffic riot police from the Police Headquarters at important areas and times
- Strengthening the Structure by drawing up special vigilance units assigning special investigative units composed of police officers from various divisions, and those who usually work in the office

Team” for the prevention of automobile theft and similar crimes, which consists of the NPA; the Ministry of Finance; the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry; the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism and 17 private entities; formulated the “Action Plan for Prevention of Automobile Theft” (formulated in January 2002 and revised in December 2006). Based on this plan, they promote the dissemination of burglar-proof automobiles equipped with devices such as immobilizers, encourage crime prevention counseling and advance measures to prevent the illegal export of stolen automobiles. For motorcycles as well, the police provide information concerning automobile theft and similar crimes to manufacturers, to prevent of the destruction of the main switch (key board) and

4) Automobile Theft Countermeasures

The “Joint Automobile Theft Prevention Project

promote the spread of motorcycles with theft prevention devices such as immobilizers, as part of the anti-theft measures.

5) Purse Snatching Countermeasures

In response to the high incidence of purse snatching cases, the police are focusing their efforts to provide instructions and counseling regarding safe ways to ride bicycles and recommended ways to carry bags, based on analysis of crime situation and methods employed. The dissemination of security devices, such as security buzzers and security nets attached to the front basket of bicycles, are promoted with the cooperation of the Crime Prevention Association and other related organizations.

6) Break-in Crime Countermeasures

In order to deter the occurrence of break-in crimes, the police strengthened the regulations against the possession of special break-in devices and special picking devices without legitimate reasons based on the Act on Prohibition of Possession of Special Unlocking Devices, enacted in September 2003. (Refer to Table 1-2). Moreover, the “Joint Session on the Development and Popularization of Building Components with High Performance in Crime Prevention”, which consists of the NPA; the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry; the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport and private entities concerned with building components, have been working to spread the use of building components with high performance in crime prevention since April 2004 by announcing the “Registry of Building Components for Crime Prevention”, which lists products that have been assessed as having a certain degree of performance in crime prevention, such as products that take five minutes or more to break into. As of the end of May 2009, 17 varieties of components and 3,921 items have been listed in the registry on the website. The NPA also established an NPA website “Smile Crime Prevention #110” (<http://www.npa.go.jp/safetylife/seianki26/index.html>) to promote comprehensive countermeasures for break-in crimes.

7) Countermeasures for Robberies Targeting Stores and Branch Offices

The occurrence of robbery cases targeting financial institutions remains at a high level. Owing to this, the police are providing crime prevention instructions to concerned institutions and organizations and establishing standards such as those for the security systems of financial institutions, store layout, and security equipment. In addition, police conduct crime prevention trainings and patrols by police officers. With the number of convenience stores and other stores open 24 hours increasing, late night robbery cases have been increasing drastically, primarily in urban areas. As a result, the police have formulated “Crime Prevention Standards” which provides stipulations on crime prevention systems, cash management methods, store layout, and other matters. Based on these standards, the police are providing crime prevention instructions.

3. Structural Crimes

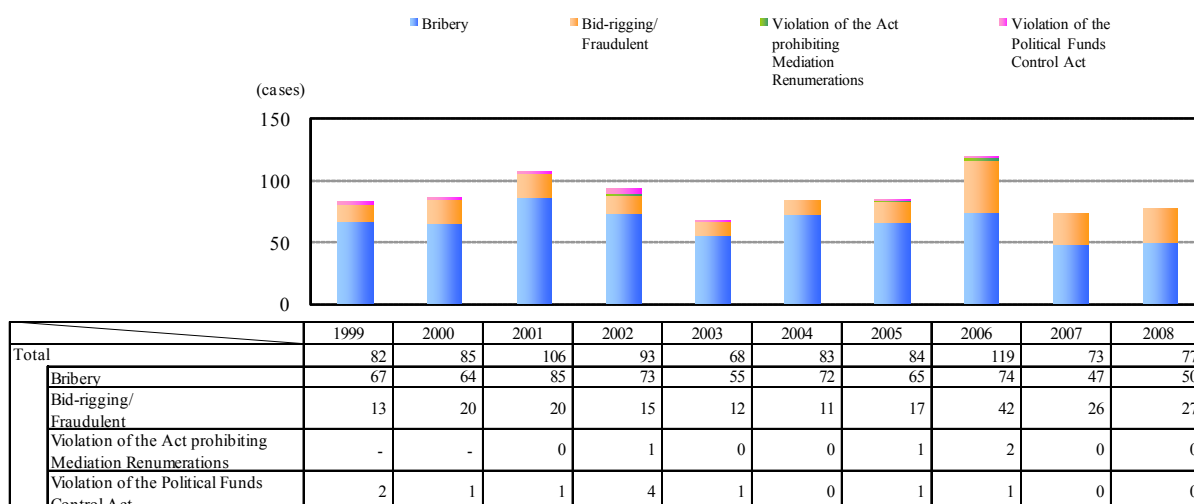
(1) Cases of Corruption in Politics and Administration

A number of money-related political and administrative corruption cases in violation of the Public Office Election Act have successively surfaced recently. These include cases of bribery, cases of fraudulent obstruction of bidding, and buying of influence by leaders of local public entities and assembly members.

The police are conducting investigation into these cases, applying various penal regulations depending on the situation of corruption. In 2008, the number of corruption cases in politics and administration cleared¹ was 77, an increase of 4 cases (5.5%) compared to the previous year.

Note 1: Multiple violations of the same kind carried out by the same suspect are counted as one case.

Diagram 1-19 Trends in the Number of Cases of Corruption in Politics and Administration Cleared (1999-2008)



Note: Excludes Public Offices Election Act violations

(2) Financial and Bad Loan-related Offenses

The number of financial and bad loan-related offenses cleared in 2008 is 72 cases which is a decrease of 7 cases (8.9%) from the previous year. Additionally, in terms of other economy related offenses, the following cases which had major social impact were cleared.

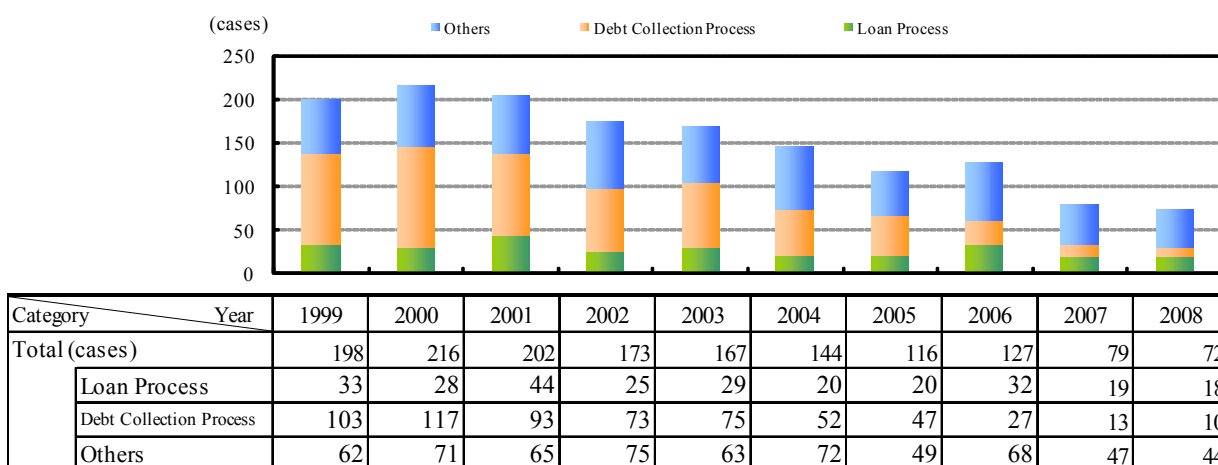
(3) Developing a System for Financial Investigation

In investigating crimes related to corporate business activities, it is essential to understand a corporation's financial status based on objective information such as vouchers and account ledgers, in order to clarify their background, motives, actions, and so forth. For this

reason, the Research and Training Center for Financial Crime Investigation, established within the National Police Academy conducts research on financial crime investigation methods based on the most recent financial accounting systems, as well as provides training on efficient financial crime investigation methods, bookkeeping, and other necessary knowledge for financial crime investigations for police investigators nationwide.

Additionally, Prefectural Police forces are striving to recruit persons with qualifications as accountants or with experience in accounting for the private sector as financial crime investigators.

Diagram 1-20 Trends in the Number of Clearances of Financial and Bad Loan-related Offenses (1999-2008)



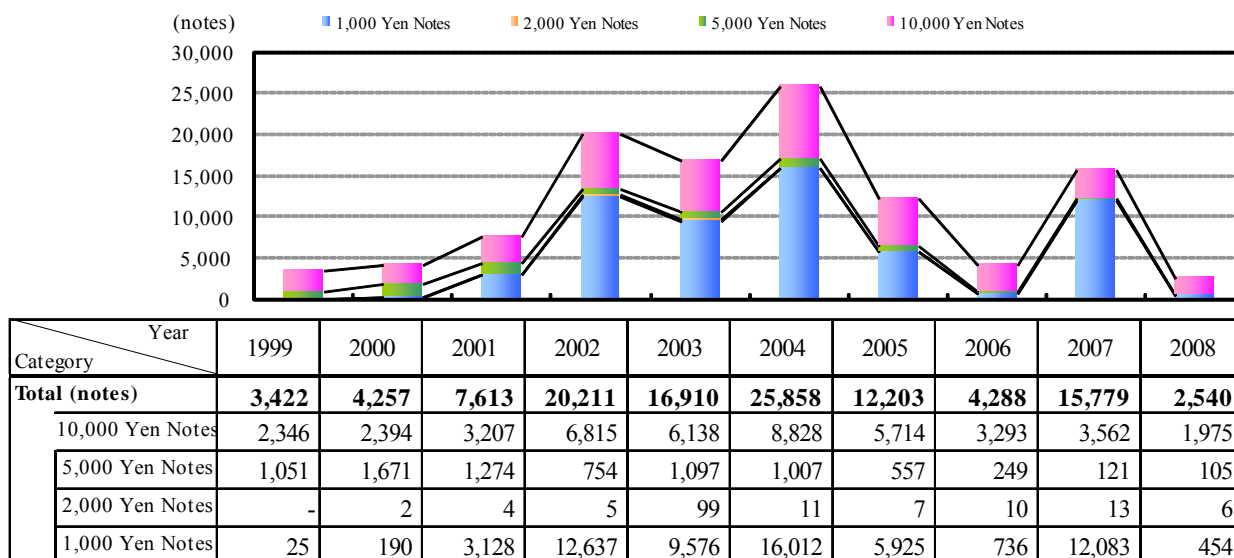
4. Currency Counterfeiting Crimes

(1) Situation Regarding Detection

The number of counterfeit banknotes uncovered in the past 10 years¹ is as shown below. The number of uncovered counterfeit banknotes in 2008 decreased notably from the previous year.

Note 1: The number of reported counterfeit banknotes confiscated by the police

Diagram 1-21 Trends in the Number of Counterfeited Banknotes of Bank of Japan Uncovered (1999-2008)



(2) Characteristic Trends and Countermeasures

Forgeries with such realistic appearances that they can be used face-to-face in shops have been observed among recent counterfeit Japanese banknotes. This is thought to have happened due to the advanced technology of commercially available computers, scanners, printers, and the like which allows for sophisticated counterfeiting with ease.

With the cooperation of ministries and organizations such as the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Japan, the NPA is calling attention to the public through efforts such as disclosing cases in which counterfeit Japanese banknotes were used, through posters and websites, as well as introducing methods of identifying counterfeit currency. The NPA also provides information to vending machines and computer-related

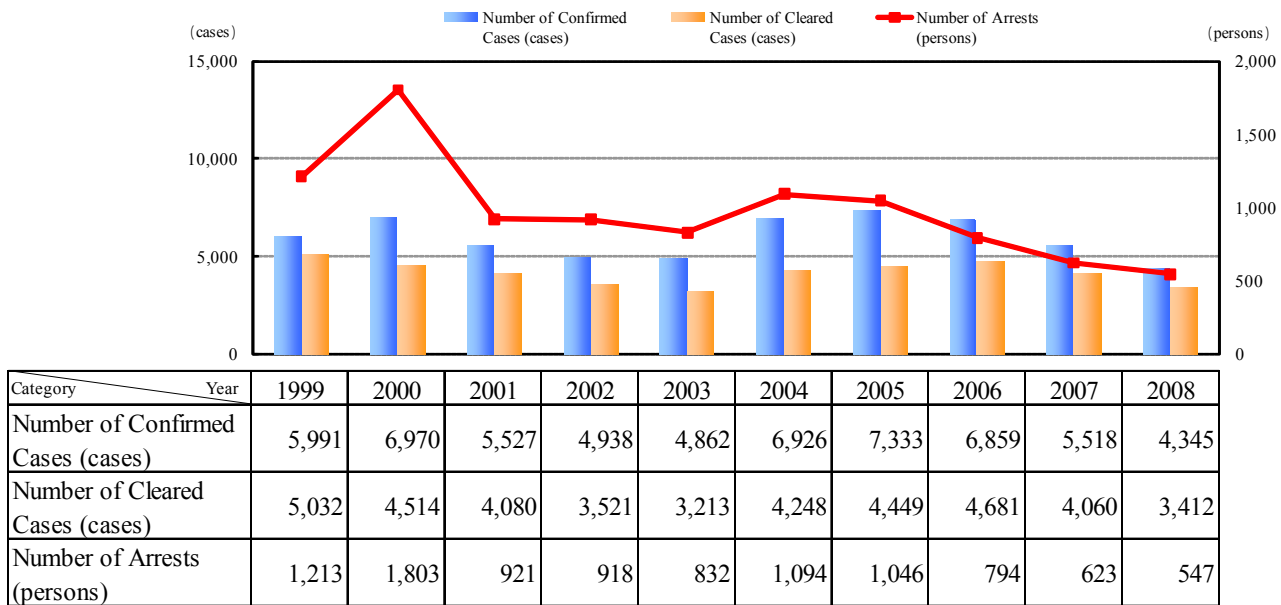
equipment manufacturing organizations, as well as calls for the strengthening countermeasures for counterfeit currency such as the development of a system to prevent currency counterfeiting and the use of counterfeit currency.

5. Debit/Credit Card Crimes

(1) Confirmed and Cleared Situation of Card Crimes

The trend in the confirmed/cleared card crime offenses in the past 10 years¹ is as follows. The number of card crime offenses confirmed and cleared as well as the number of persons arrested in 2008 decreased from the previous year.

Diagram 1-22 Trends in the Situation of Confirmed/Cleared Debit/Credit Card Crimes (1999-2008)



(2) Trends in Debit/Credit Card Crimes and Countermeasures

The majority of card crimes are comprised of larceny cases involving illegal withdrawal of deposits and savings from ATMs using stolen, lost or counterfeited cash cards, or fraud cases involving the illegal purchasing of goods with counterfeited credit cards.

The tactics used to commit these crimes are growing more and more sophisticated. These methods include stealing PINs needed to withdraw cash from ATMs by setting up hidden video cameras, and skimming² cards illicitly obtained from safes at golf course club houses, and other venues.

The police are taking measures to prevent damage from spreading, such as by encouraging people who report stolen or lost cards to the police to cancel the cards. Additionally, the “Act on Protection, etc. of Depositors and Postal Saving Holders from Unauthorized Automated Withdrawal, etc. using Counterfeit Cards, etc. and Stolen Cards, etc.” stipulates the need to report to the investigative authorities in order to request to a financial institution, compensation of an equal amount to the amount that had been illicitly withdrawn from one’s account. Because of this, the police are making efforts for smooth cooperation when financial institutions place inquiries to the police on whether reports have been registered.

Note 1: Crimes in which credit cards, debit cards, prepaid cards, or consumer loan cards are misused

2: A method to read the data of authentic cards using a

skimmer (magnetic information reading equipment)

6. Intellectual Property Rights Violations, Environmental Offenses and Others

(1) Intellectual Property Rights Violations

The number of violation of intellectual property rights cleared in 2008 was 1,135 and the number of persons arrested was 687. The numbers have been increasing steadily since 2004.

In the offenses involving counterfeit brands goods (Trademark Act violation), 63.3% of seized articles were smuggled in from abroad. The majority of these come from China where counterfeit brands goods have been increasing in recent years. As for methods of smuggling, 58.4% were smuggled into the country via international mail and 30.3% by marine cargo. Regarding selling methods of the smuggled merchandise, about 42.3% via Internet auctions and 38.2% was sold in stores.

Regarding the offenses involving pirated copies (Copyright Act), the majority of seized pirated copies were copied in Japan. 58.3% of sold pirated copies were distributed via Internet and 20.0% were sold in stores.

Giving the situation in which large volumes of counterfeit merchandise are being smuggled from the Republic of Korea and China to Japan, and violations of Japanese corporate intellectual property rights are increasing in both countries, the NPA requested the investigative authorities of both countries to enforce tighter domestic control, and aims to strengthen partnership with them through the exchange of information and other activities. Furthermore,

beginning with activities by the Anti Counterfeit Association¹, the police are promoting public awareness activities, encouraging intellectual property right holders to protect intellectual property and calling for the elimination of counterfeit products.

property. Through cooperation with related agencies such as the NPA, activities such as public education activities, research on the sales of illegal goods overseas, and appeals to overseas investigative agencies and customhouses are conducted through symposiums and participation in various events.

Note 1: A voluntary association established in 1986 by various economic organizations concerned about the intellectual property rights infringement, for the purpose of eliminating illegal goods and protecting intellectual

Table 1-3 Trends in the Situation of Cleared Intellectual Infringement Offenses (2004-2008)

Category	Year 2004		Year 2005		Year 2006		Year 2007		Year 2008	
	Cases (Cases)	Persons (Persons)	Cases (Cases)	Persons (Persons)	Cases (Cases)	Persons (Persons)	Cases (Cases)	Persons (Persons)	Cases (Cases)	Persons (Persons)
Total	1,233	640	1,615	798	1,403	780	1,283	715	1,135	687
Trademark Act	910	479	1,138	551	1,096	537	860	472	814	440
Unfair Competition Prevention Act	7	1	29	37	16	19	21	42	32	65
Copyright Act	315	159	445	206	287	219	398	198	286	179
Patent Act	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	3	3
Design Act	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	3	0	0
Utility Model Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 1-4 Trends in the Situation of Counterfeit Brand Goods Seized by Country/Region of Origin (2004-2008)

Category	Year 2004	Year 2005	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008
Total (items)	113,806	154,075	190,062	315,302	280,679
China	16,737	9,663	73,512	143,170	268,326
Korea	96,572	98,436	115,881	117,930	5,972
Hong Kong	119	2,091	70	49,694	12
Taiwan	153	32,258	388	0	0
Others	225	11,627	211	4,508	6,369

(2) Environmental Offenses

1) Waste Disposal Offenses

Among the crimes that destroy the environment, the police particularly target illegal dumping of waste material as an area for emphasized enforcement, and tighten and focus the regulation around organizational and large-scaled offenses, those involving *Boryokudan* and those in which official guidance has been ignored. The police also promote early restoration and the prevention of further environmental damage by

providing necessary information to the concerned entities.

The number of waste disposal offenses cleared and persons arrested increased notably in 2008 compared to the previous year. The number of cases in which companies commissioned to dispose of industrial waste were charged with illegal dumping of industrial waste and violation of their industrial waste disposal commission increased greatly to 510 cases.

Table 1-5 Trends in the Situation of Cleared Waste Disposal Offenses (2004-2008)

Category	Year 2004	Year 2005	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008
Number of Cases Cleared (cases)	3,166	4,123	5,301	6,107	6,124
Number of Arrests (persons)	4,684	5,728	6,852	7,797	7,602
Number of Charges (companies)	320	527	423	549	481

2) Illegal Capturing and other Offenses involving Wildlife

The police are cracking down on offenses involving

the illegal capturing of Japanese wild birds and animals, offenses related to smuggling of rare wild animals and

plants or illegal trafficking domestically, and offenses related to the violation of the protection of animals and ecosystems.

Table 1-6 Situation of Cleared Offenses related to Illegal Capture of Wildlife and other Offenses (2007, 2008)

Category	Year Cases/Persons	2007		2008	
		Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
Violation of Act on Protection of Birds and Animals and Improvement Hunting		943	687	926	653
Violation of Act on Welfare and Management of Animals		92	81	112	108
Violation of Act on Preservation of Endangered Wild Species		41	12	27	19

(3) Other Statutory Offenses

of radio stations, and other offenses occurred.

In 2008, statutory offenses such as the illegal harvesting of aquatic resources, illegal establishment

Table 1-7 Situation of Major Statutory Offenses Cleared (2007, 2008)

Category	Year Cases/Persons	2007		2008	
		Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
Radio Waves Act Violation		1,759	1,749	1,116	1,114
Fishery Act Violation (including Fishery Adjustment Regulation Violation)		519	637	428	499
Violation of the Act on the Protection of Fishery Resources (including Fishery Adjustment Regulation Violation)		193	212	136	149

7. Cybercrime

The Internet and other advanced information communication networks function as an infrastructure that supports the foundation of society and economy, and has improved the convenience of the lives of the people. On the other hand, there is a rise in the number of cybercrimes¹ every year and more advanced and diversified tactics are being employed.

(1) Situation of Cybercrimes

1) Situation of Cybercrimes Cleared

The number of cleared cybercrimes has been on a continuous rise and 6,321 cases were cleared in 2008. The number increased by 848 cases (15.5%) from the previous year and reached a record high.

Note 1: Crimes using advanced information communications networks or crimes using information technology such as crimes targeting computers or electromagnetic records.

Table 1-8 Breakdown of Cybercrime Clearance (2004-2008)

Category	Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Year-on-year comparison
Total (cases)		2,081	3,161	4,425	5,473	6,321	848 (15.5%)
Unauthorized Computer Access Act Violation		142	277	703	1,442	1,740	298 (20.7%)
Computer/Electromagnetic Record Offenses		55	73	129	113	247	134 (118.6%)
Computer Fraud		42	49	63	74	220	146 (197.3%)
Unauthorized Creation/Destruction of Electromagnetic Records		8	17	56	34	20	14 (41.2%)
Obstruction of Business through Destruction of a Computer, etc.		5	7	10	5	7	2 (40.0%)
Network Usage Offenses		1,884	2,811	3,593	3,918	4,334	416 (10.6%)
Fraud		542	1,408	1,597	1,512	1,508	4 (0.3%)
Violation of Child Prostitution/Pornography Act		370	320	463	551	507	44 (8.0%)
Violation of Child Prostitution/Pornography		85	136	251	192	254	62 (32.3%)
Violation of Youth Protection Ordinance		136	174	196	230	437	207 (90.0%)
Violation of Online Dating Site Regulation Act		31	18	47	122	367	245 (200.8%)
Trademark Act Violation		82	109	218	191	192	1 (0.5%)
Distribution of Obscene Materials		121	125	192	203	177	26 (12.8%)
Copyright Act Violation		174	128	138	165	144	21 (12.7%)
Others		343	393	491	752	748	4 (0.5%)

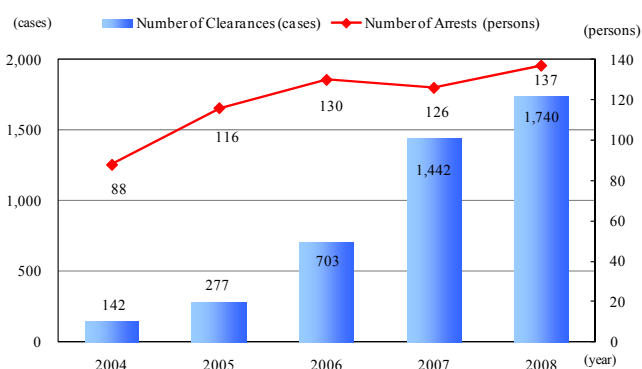
a. Unauthorized Computer Access Act Violations

In 2008, 1,740 offenses involving violations of the Act on Prohibiting Unauthorized Computer Access (hereafter referred to as “Unauthorized Computer Access Act”) were cleared, an increase of 298 cases (20.7%) from the previous year and a record high number.

Of these, 1,368 cases took advantage of poor setting and management of the users’ passwords, 9.8 times the number recorded the previous year.

cleared cases of violations of the Act on Punishment of Activities Relating to Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and the Protection of Children (hereafter referred to as the “Child Prostitution/Pornography Act”); Child Welfare Act violations and the so-called Youth Protection Ordinance violations was 1,270, an increase of 249 cases (24.4%) from the previous year. The situation regarding sex crime offenses involving children (defined as persons under 18 years of age) remains serious.

Diagram 1-23 Trends in the Number of Cleared Unauthorized Computer Access Act Violation (2004-2008)

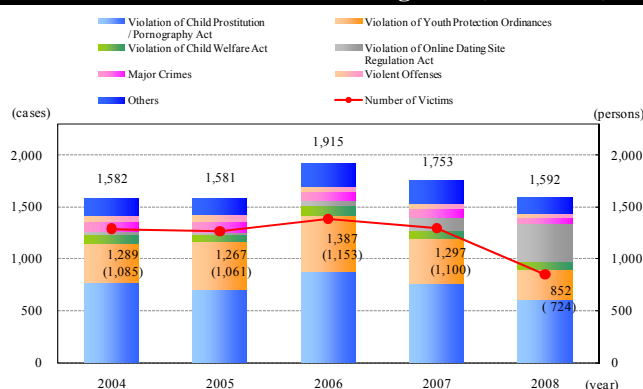


b. Network Usage Crimes

In 2008, the number of network usage crime¹ cases cleared was 4,334, an increase of 416 cases (10.6%) from the previous year. Cases of fraud, in particular, marked 1,508 cases and amounted to 34.8% of the total arrest cases. In addition, 75.6% of the fraud cases had occurred through internet auctions. The total number of

Note 1: Crimes using advanced information communication networks as a vital tool for crime execution.

Diagram 1-24 Trends in the Number of Cleared Crimes related to Online Dating Sites (2004-2008)



2) Situation of Clearances of Crimes related to Online Dating Sites

The number of incidents involving so-called online dating sites¹ reported to the police in 2008 was 1,592 cases. Of the 852 victims of these incidents, 724

(85.0%) were children.

Additionally, there were 367 cases (an increase of 245 cases compared to the previous year) in violation of the Act on Regulating Enticement of Children through Websites for Social Networking of Opposite Sexes (hereafter referred to as the “Online Dating Site Regulation Act”), and of these, 119 offenses were committed by children (an increase of 58 cases compared to the previous year).

In 2008, the number of cases related to websites other than online dating sites² that were reported to the NPA was 994 and the number of child victims was 792.

Note 1: Websites which render service for people who want to socialize with unknown people of the opposite sex, where relevant information regarding such people is posted on the Internet so that website users can access this information and maintain mutual communication through electronic mail or telecommunication.

2: Of the cases which arose from the use of websites other than online dating sites, cases relating to child victims

cases of violations of the Child Prostitution/Pornography Act, Child Welfare Act, and Youth Protection Ordinances, and serious crimes.

3) Situation Regarding Consultations on Cybercrimes

In 2008, the number of consultations received by the Prefectural Police on cybercrimes was as shown in Table 1-9, an increase of 12.0% from the previous year.

In particular, the number of consultations regarding unauthorized computer access and viruses increased 50.5% compared to the previous year.

Additionally, the number of accesses to the Cyber Safety Consultation Website (<http://www.npa.go.jp/cybersafety/>) where people can register consultations via internet and receive answers was 298,450 in 2008. Accesses regarding billing, websites and bulletin boards, and internet auctions were high in particular.

Table 1-9 Breakdown of Cybercrime related to Consultations (2004-2008)

Category	Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Year-on-year comparison
Total (cases)		70,614	84,173	61,467	73,193	81,994	8,801 (12.0%)
Fraud/Unscrupulous		35,329	41,480	21,020	32,824	37,794	4,970 (15.1%)
Internet Auctions		13,535	17,451	14,905	12,707	8,990	3,717 (29.3%)
Defamation/Slander		3,685	5,782	8,037	8,871	11,516	2,645 (29.8%)
Spam Mail		3,946	3,975	2,930	4,645	6,038	1,393 (30.0%)
Illegal/Harmful Information		4,157	5,317	4,335	3,497	4,039	542 (15.5%)
Unauthorized Access/ Computer Viruses		2,160	3,965	3,323	3,005	4,522	1,517 (50.5%)
Others		7,802	6,203	6,917	7,644	9,095	1,451 (19.0%)

(2) Promoting a Crackdown on Cybercrime

1) Improvement of Laws

a. Unauthorized Computer Access Act

In addition to prohibiting acts of unauthorized computer access where offenders use other individual’s identification information without authorization and access their computers through advanced information communication networks, the Prefectural Public Safety Commissions has established rules on the provision of support such as the provision of material, advice and instructions required to prevent the reoccurrence of such crimes, in response to access administrators who have been victims of such acts.

b. Antique Dealing Act

This law regulates the duties of notifications by those engaged in Internet auctions, to report goods that

are under suspicion of having been stolen or otherwise related to criminal activities, to endeavor to confirm the identities of auctioneers and to create and save transaction records, as well as orders to halt bidding.

c. Online Dating Site Regulation Act

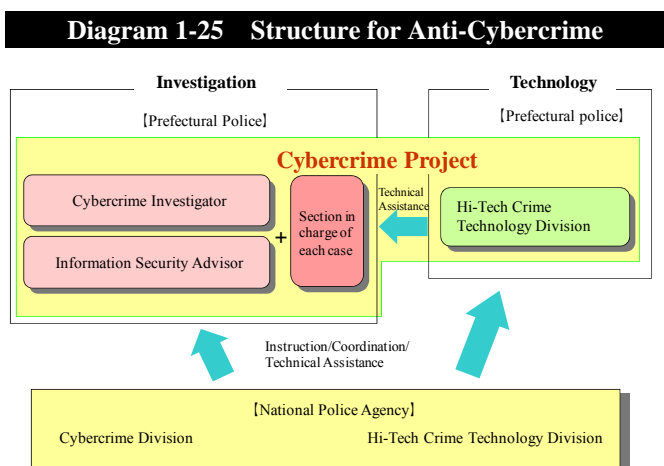
This law prohibits the use of online dating sites to entice children to become sexual partners or offering payment to entice children to go out with members of the opposite sex (hereafter referred to as “prohibited enticement actions.”). It also requires businesses to clearly state that children may not use the site as well as to confirm that the user is not a child. In addition to this, with the partial revision of the Online Dating Site Regulation Act put into effect on December 1, 2008, regulations to implement a system for businesses to register, strengthening of regulations to newly establish

a measure to obligate businesses to not disclose information regarding prohibited enticement actions to the public, and regulations to promote private sector activities to prevent the use of online dating sites by children were included. As of February 28, 2009, 714 cases and 2,527 websites were registered.

2) Strengthening of Systems

In order to prevent cybercrimes from crossing prefectural borders, it is essential that relevant Prefectural Polices coordinate with each other and handle their investigations in such a way that they are not redundant. The NPA thus established the Cybercrime Division in 2004. The function of this division is not only to provide guidance and coordination to Prefectural Police for ongoing cybercrime related investigations, but also to provide training in order to increase the skills of investigators; promote ties with the industrial world, foreign entities, and other organizations; and increase public awareness.

In order to effectively promote the countermeasures against cybercrimes, Prefectural Police forces and prefectural information communications divisions established the Cyber Crime Project in order to efficiently advance cybercrime countermeasures in cooperation with the relevant divisions. This project is comprised of investigators and others who possess knowledge and qualifications in related to cybercrime countermeasures. In addition, the NPA is working to cultivate investigators who possess the specialized skills and knowledge required for cybercrime investigations, and employing those who have experience working as system engineers in the private sector as cybercrime investigators.



3) International Cooperation

Cybercrimes are crimes that can easily be conducted

across borders. Therefore, discussions are being held at various international conferences regarding mutual cooperation among investigative bodies and the creation of structures within each country. The NPA strives to strengthen multilateral collaboration by actively participating in information exchanges regarding the investigative methodologies of the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-Interpol)¹ and the High-tech Crime Subgroup working under the G8 Roma/Lyon Group (see page 185).

In addition, as of May 1, 2009, 24-hour contact points, accessible 24 hours of the day, for international cybercrimes were established in 55 countries and regions. In the case of Japan, this system, which facilitates cooperation among international investigative entities, was established within the NPA.

Apart from this, the Convention on Cybercrime was adopted by the Council of Europe (CE) in November 2001. In Japan, Diet approval was received for the conclusion of this treaty in April 2004. Currently, draft legislation is under deliberation by the Diet to partially amend laws such as the Penal Code in order to deal with the internationalization and organization of crime as well as the advancement of information processing, in preparation for the adoption of the Convention. Revisions to the Unauthorized Computer Access Act, the Penal Code, and the Code of Criminal Procedure are included among these.

Note 1: International Criminal Police Organization-Interpol

(3) Countermeasures for illegal information and harmful information on the internet

1) Efforts to delete illegal information and harmful information

In June 2006, the NPA launched the operation of the Internet Hotline Center (<http://www.internethotline.jp/>) which receives reports regarding illegal or harmful information¹ from internet users from the general public and notifies the police and sends deletion requests to internet service providers and other organizations. The Center received 135,126 reports in 2008. Of these reports, for information stored on servers in Japan, 8,474 deletion requests were sent to internet service providers and others and in 7,164 cases (82.6%), the information was deleted. As for information stored on servers abroad, requests to take action for deletion were sent for 533 cases of illegal information which the Center targets to the relevant organizations in the countries where the servers are established.

Additionally, due to an incident in which hydrogen sulfide gas used to commit suicide caused harm to neighboring residents, the NPA has specified information attracting attention on the manufacturing of hydrogen sulfide gas as harmful information and has instructed Prefectural police and the Internet Hotline Center to request internet service providers to take measures for deletion.

2) Regulation of illegal information and harmful information

The police are making efforts to grasp the situation on illegal or harmful information on the internet through cyber patrol² and reports from the Internet Hotline Center. For illegal information they are advancing crackdowns on illegal information with a focus on malicious information.

Note 1: Illegal information is defined as information which is illegal to post on the internet such as images of child pornography, indecent images, information on sales of stimulants and other controlled substances, etc. Harmful information is information that does not fall into the category of illegal information, but has the potential to trigger crimes and other incidents and should not be left uncontrolled from the viewpoint of public safety and maintenance of order.

2: Investigation for illegal information and harmful information through browsing websites, internet bulletin boards, etc.

officials, various seminars held in the local communities and information communications technology related events, where information security advisors and others conduct lectures on the present situation of cybercrimes and their countermeasures, demonstrating the actually methods used by criminals. Other countermeasure taken by the police force include disseminating information through the NPA website (<http://www.npa.go.jp/>), circulating pamphlets for increasing public awareness, and broadcasting information security related videos.²

2) Collaboration with the Private Sector

Since 2001, the NPA has been holding the Comprehensive Security Measures Conference³. In 2008, the theme of the discussion was “Issues of child pornography on the internet and their countermeasures,” and in March 2009 a report was compiled on the direction of activities toward preventing the spread of child pornography.

After the release of this report, in June 2009 the Council on the Prevention of the Spread of Child Pornography was launched. The council compiled a list of web addresses which post child pornography and identification information of child pornography images, and provided the list to businesses and other organizations who take measures to prevent the spread of child pornography. Additionally, they are considering the launch of a child pornography web address list management organization (tentative name) that will review the information regarding child pornography on the list.

Diagram 1-26 Outline of Internet Hotline Center



(4) Preventative Measures against Cybercrime

1) Awareness Raising Activities

In order to improve public awareness and knowledge regarding information security, the police utilize various opportunities such as workshops held in collaboration with the police and provider liaison councils¹, debates held by the request of school

3) Measures for Suicide Warnings

In recent years, there have been many cases of “suicide warnings” posted on the Internet as well as cases where people appeal to others and find like-minded people to commit group suicide with. Based on the guidelines for dealing with cases related to “suicide warnings,”⁴ the police are working to deal with “suicide warnings” on the Internet through information on the posters of the warnings disclosed by Internet service providers. In 2008, the police dealt with 180 cases and 92 people were persuaded from committing suicide.

Note 1: The Prefectural Police established provider liaison councils comprised of related administrative agencies, Internet service providers, consumer organizations and others. The councils conduct information exchanges relating to the situation and methods of cybercrimes as well as on the prevention of cybercrimes, hold workshops, and create public relations material for the general public, among

other activities.

- 2: These videos are also broadcast on cable television, posted on the on the website of the specified non-profit corporation, the POLICE Channel (<http://www.police-ch.jp/>), and lent out from police stations and libraries.
- 3: A conference comprised of experts, related business providers, PTA representatives, and others. At the conference, examinations are performed for issues such as modalities for cooperation between industry and government pertaining to information technology.
- 4: Formulated in October 2005 by industry organizations in collaboration with the NPA and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC).

Section 2. Infrastructure Development for Clearing and Preventing Crimes

1. Improving the Investigation Structure

(1) Efficient Operation of the Organization and Personnel and Increasing and Educating the Investigators

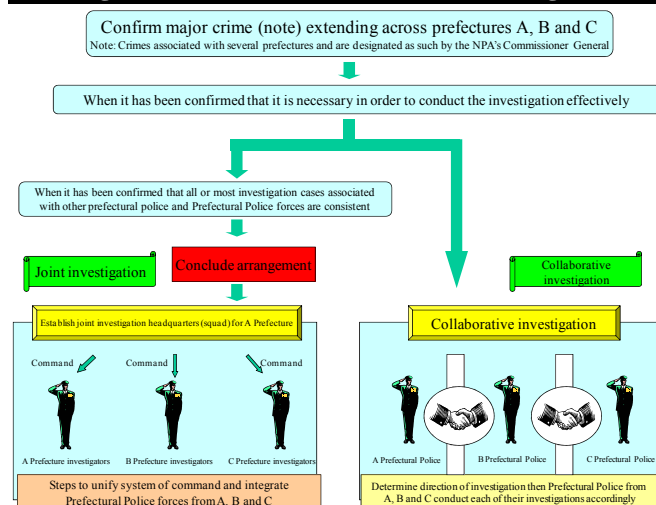
As the crime situation has worsened, investigations are requiring a good deal of time and effort, and the number of investigation cases has also increased. In addition, their nature is becoming increasingly diverse and sophisticated. In response, the police are working to strengthen their investigative system by mobilizing their limited teams and manpower in an efficient manner, as well as conducting various training programs for investigators and investigation leaders in order to improve the skills of those involved in criminal investigations.

(2) Improving the Initial Investigation Structure and Strengthening Identification Activities

When an incident arises, it is important to implement a prompt and accurate initial investigation and arrest the criminal at or near the scene, or to secure evidence or testimonies from witnesses at the scene.

In order for the police to conduct prompt investigations, mobile investigation units are based in the Metropolitan Police Department and Prefectural Police Headquarters. When an incident arises, they rush to the crime scene or related area in order to apprehend the criminal etc. The police also organize mobile investigation units (squads) and identification task forces etc. to strengthen crime scene identification activities as well as to advance research and development in related technologies, and develop and maintain equipment.

Diagram 1-27 Joint/Collaborative Investigation



(3) Strengthening Trans-Prefectural Investigation

Due to the increase in crimes with the development of telecommunications and transportation means, it has become necessary for criminal investigation activities to extend over numerous prefectures. Thus efforts are being taken not only to form a trans-prefectural investigations unit which will conduct trans-prefectural investigations beyond the Prefectural Police unit¹, but also to actively promote joint and collaborative investigations between multiple prefectures.

In addition, personnel who have specialist knowledge about aircraft accidents will be pre-registered as specialist investigators and be involved in incidents that occur in other prefectures.

Furthermore, the NPA has designated "NPA Specified Cases"² as those which are felonious or idiosyncratic and occur in various jurisdictions of Regional Police Bureaus, have huge social repercussions, extend across numerous districts, and require coordinated investigations. The NPA hold meetings with Prefectural Police forces to discuss the direction of the investigation, as well as assisting in the gathering of and analysis of related information and other such investigation activities necessary to solve the case.

Note 1: At the end of 2008 an agreement was signed regarding the formation of a trans-prefectural investigation unit in 13 areas across the country

2: 24 cases were designated as such by February 2009

(4) Promotion of Information Provision from the Public

In order to arrest criminals and solve cases, the understanding and cooperation of the public toward criminal investigations are vital.

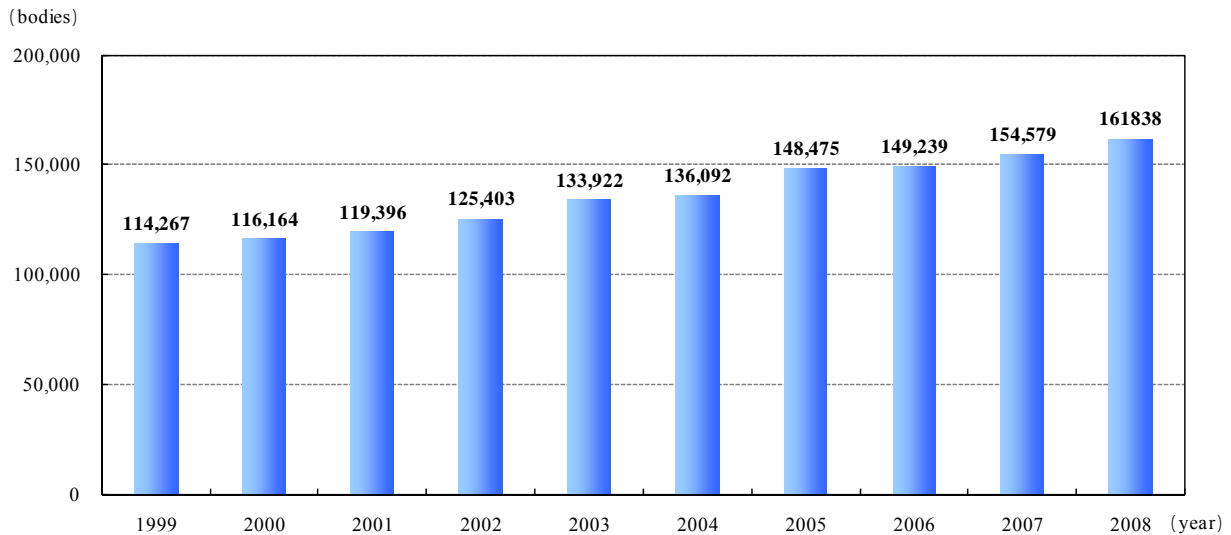
For this purpose, the police are calling on the public through Prefectural Police websites to provide information as well as using various media to reach out to a wide audience for the swift reporting of incidents, cooperation for door-to-door investigations, and provision of information relating to incidents. The police also disclose the name of suspects to the public and conduct open investigations when necessary in order to find and arrest suspects or to prevent reoccurrences of crimes.

Additionally, the NPA implemented a special rewards system for investigation (public rewards system) in 2007 for the purpose of encouraging the public to come forward with information as well as increase the number of clearances of serious crimes. Cases to which this system applies are publicized on the NPA website (<http://www.npa.go.jp>) and other places.

(5) Enhancing Inquests

In 2008 the police dealt with approximately 160,000 dead bodies, a 1.4 fold increase in the past 10 years.

Diagram 1-28 Trends in the Number of Dead Bodies Handled (1999-2008)



In order to respond properly to the surge in the number of dead bodies handled, and to promote appropriate inquests, the police are working to expand the number of criminal investigators¹ and their assistants, enhance the training of police officers involved in inquests, and strengthen the inquest structure based on the maintenance of equipment. Maintaining a system of doctors who conduct autopsies is essential for accurately determining the cause of death and as such, the police asked the Japanese Society of Legal Medicine in January 2008 to enhance the system of coroners.

Additionally, the NPA is reviewing measures along with relevant organizations² to improve the structure to determine cause of death through improving training of coroners and facilities, promoting cooperation with forensic medicine courses at universities and other institutions, further utilization of medical inspector

system.

Note 1: Criminal investigators are superintendents who have had over 10 years of experience investigating in the criminal department, or police officers who are ranked as police inspectors. They are inquest specialists appointed by those who have pursued a graduate course in forensic science. As of April 2009, 196 have been appointed nationwide.

2: The Cabinet Secretariat; NPA; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and the Japan Coast Guard.

2. Utilization of Science and Technology

(1) DNA-Type Identification

DNA-type identification is a method of identification that focuses on and compares the differences between each person's DNA

(deoxyribonucleic acid) to discern individuals¹.

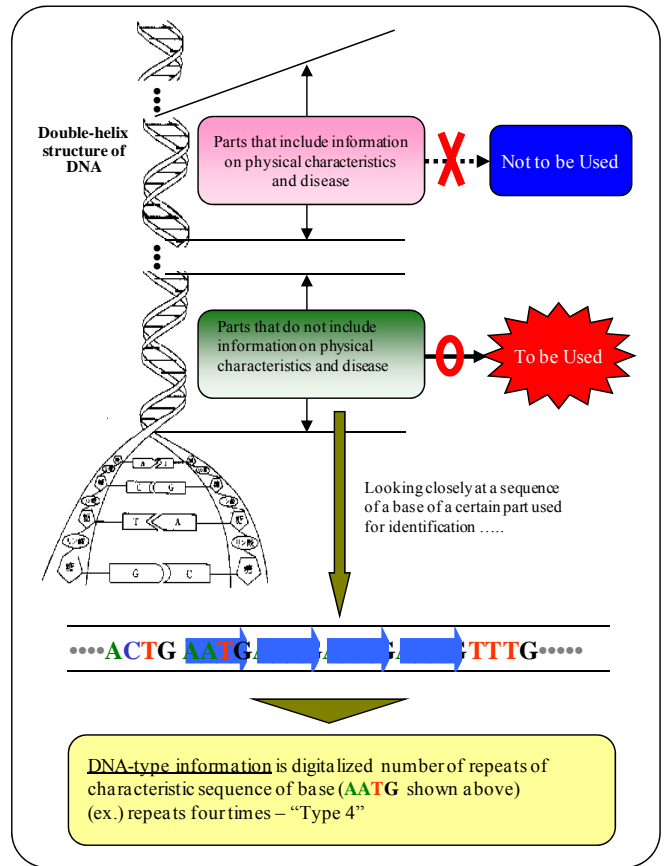
Currently the type of DNA-type identification used by the police is mainly STR DNA testing². It is presently possible to identify individuals with a probability of 4.7 trillion to 1 in cases with the highest frequency rate of DNA combination amongst Japanese.

The number of cases in which DNA-type identification is conducted has been on the rise every year and they have been hugely effective in solving not only felonious crimes such as murder cases, but also crimes that occur close to home such as larceny. The police register records of DNA types taken from suspects' bodies and records of DNA types allegedly left by suspects at crime scenes in a database, utilizing in tracking down a criminal or recognition of further crimes. As of December 2008, the cases in which the suspects were recognized by using database reached 4,585 (3,407 persons).

Note 1: The DNA segments used in DNA-type identification conducted by the police do not contain information regarding physical characteristics or disease, nor can they be identified from the DNA-type identification results.

2: The number of repeat units of the repeated sequences of the four bases, adenine (A), thymine (T), guanine (G), and cytosine (C) called STR are unique to each individual. The STR DNA testing method utilizes this difference.

Diagram 1-29 The Parts Used for DNA-type Identification (STR System)



(2) Automated Fingerprints and Palm Prints Identification System

Fingerprints and palm prints play an important role in criminal investigations due to their uniqueness and permanence making them extremely useful materials for identifying individuals.

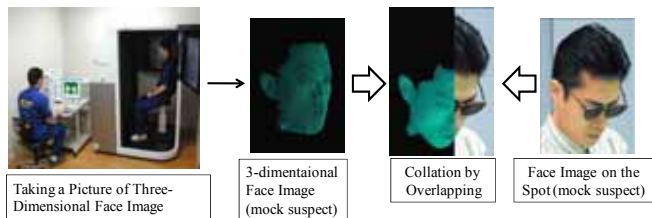
The police register fingerprints and palm prints of suspects and fingerprints and palm prints left behind at crime scenes in a database and use an automated fingerprint identification system to conduct automatic verification in order to identify criminals and track down further crimes.

(3) Computer-Assisted Facial Image Identification System Using a 3D Physiognomic Range Finder

The computer-assisted facial image identification system verifies facial images taken from security cameras etc. against facial images of suspects obtained elsewhere to establish whether they are the same person. Generally, the faces of suspects captured by security cameras are taken at various angles, making it difficult to simply compare them to photographs of suspects. Thus, this system, which makes it possible to identify individuals by adjusting the angle and size of the facial image of the suspect to match those of the image obtained separately from a security camera etc.,

is extremely effective for criminal investigations. This system, along with an increase in security cameras in various facilities, is being used by some Prefectural Police forces as a system that can obtain convincing evidence to prove crimes.

Diagram 1-30 Facial Image Identification by 3D Physiognomic Range Finder



(4) Automated Vehicle License Plate Reading System

The implementation of road inspections is an effective way of cracking down on automobile theft and crimes utilizing vehicles. However, there are problems with this method, such as the time required between the recognition of an incident and initialization of inspection, as well as the risk of creating traffic congestion when rigorous inspections are conducted. For these reasons, since 1986, the NPA has been upgrading the automatic vehicle license plate reading system, which automatically reads the license plate numbers of moving vehicles and checks it against the data of vehicles being sought.

(5) Profiling

Profiling uses statistical data and psychological methods amongst other means to determine whether a crime is part of a series, as well as information such as the criminal’s age group, lifestyle, occupation, history, the place of residence, and to predict subsequent crimes through analysis and evaluation of crime scenes, modus operandi, and information and documents related to the victims and other persons concerned.

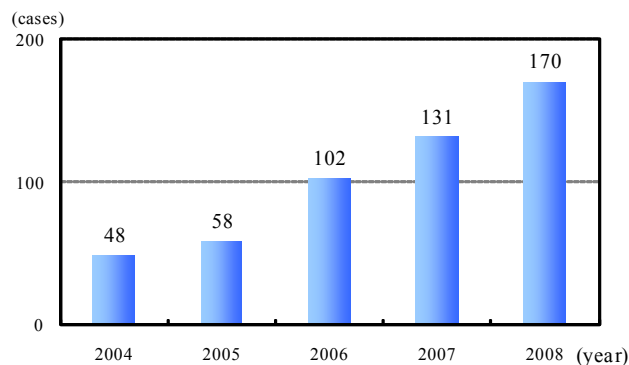
Traditionally in investigations, the crime scene situation, articles left behind by the perpetrators, and information obtained through door-to-door investigations and other means are linked together as well as relying on the intuitions of the investigators honed from their experience in order to come up with suspects and identify the perpetrator. However, in recent years, the police combine the intuitions of the investigators along with the profiling results compiled from a scientific perspective in order to conduct investigations more effectively and rationally to identify suspects.

Additionally, the police are working to improve, specialize¹, and universalize² profiling techniques.

Note 1: Training full-time staff and maintaining the structure.

2: Thoroughly instructing investigators and promoting effective use.

Diagram 1-31 Trends in the Number of Profiling Cases Implemented (2004-2008)



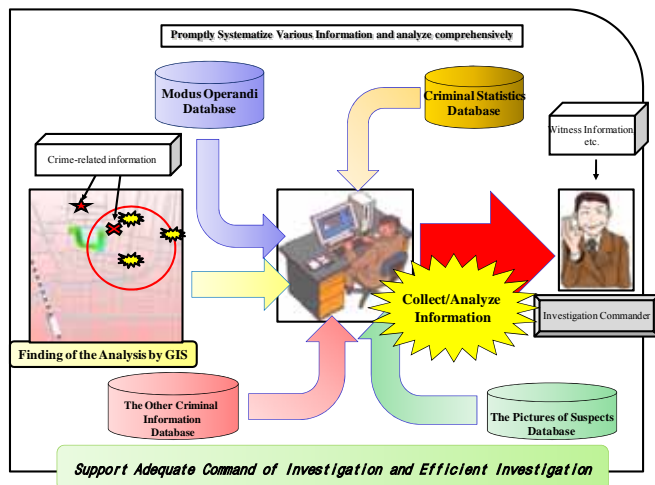
Note: Excluding those implemented by National Research Institute of Police Science upon request from Prefectural Police

(6) Structure of Criminal Investigation Support – Crime Analysis Tool and System (CIS – CATS)

When an investigation examined in terms of “investigations starting with people,” or “investigations starting with things,” becomes difficult, it is important to work out a methodology to support the decision regarding the direction of the investigation and priority of the investigation parameters, in order to ensure the quick arrest of the criminal(s), by advancing a comprehensive analysis of crime-related information. It is also important to further strengthen the structure and execution of crime scene investigations.

To this end, the NPA has consolidated various activities traditionally conducted using multiple systems into one. The information analysis support system (CIS-CATS) which started operation from January 2009, allows various activities to be conducted from one terminal, eliminates duplicate entries of information by linking various activities and conducts cross-sectional searches, as well as display crime related information such as modus operandi and criminal statistics on a map to combine with other information to comprehensively analyze the scene of the crime, time table, characteristics of the suspects, and such.

Diagram 1-32 Information Analysis Support System (CIS-CATS)

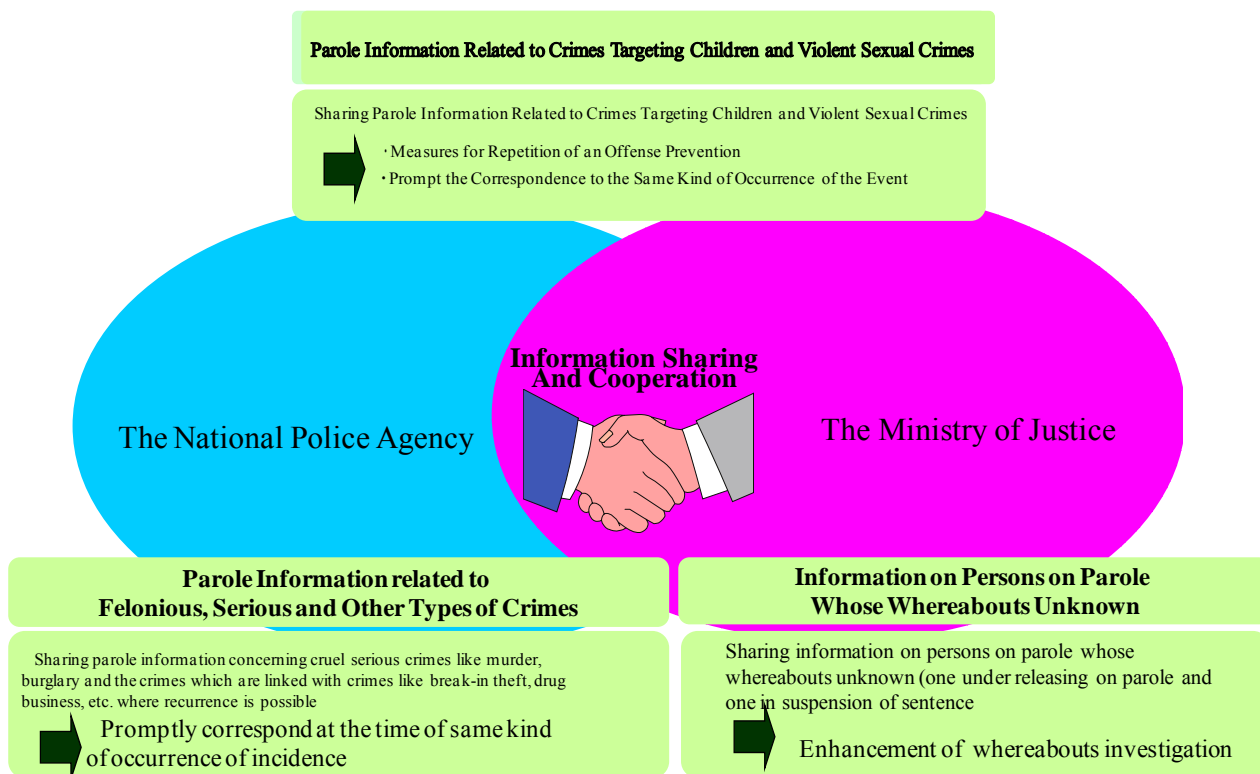


necessary information between the two organizations in order to prevent the reoccurrence of crimes by those with a prior history of violent sex crimes targeting children, those on parole whose whereabouts are unknown, and those who are on probation with a suspended sentence.

3. Information Sharing with the Ministry of Justice

The NPA and the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) have established a structure to cooperate and share

Diagram 1-33 Information sharing and cooperation between the NPA and the MOJ



(1) Information sharing regarding the release of offenders of violent sex crimes targeting children

Since June, 2005, the police have been receiving information from the MOJ on the release information

of offenders of violent sex crimes targeting children who have been serving in penal institutions including their release date and scheduled residence after being released.

Since the start of this operation until the end of 2008,

the police have received information on 566 people and are using this information to prevent crimes and expedite investigations while taking care not to hinder the released persons' rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

(2) Information sharing regarding the release of offenders of major felonious crimes

Since September, 2005, the police have been receiving information from the MOJ on the release information of offenders of major felonious crimes¹ that have served or are serving in penal institutions and are scheduled to be released including the crimes for which they were imprisoned and their release date.

Since the start of this operation until the end of 2008, the police have received information on approximately 92,000 people and are using this information to narrow down suspects speedily and accurately when similar crimes occur.

(3) Information sharing regarding offenders who are on parole and whose whereabouts are unknown

Regarding offenders who are on parole and offenders who are on probation with a suspended sentence whose whereabouts are unknown, from December, 2005, the police have been cooperating with the investigation of their whereabouts based on a request for cooperation from the probation office. If the police obtain information on their whereabouts, the information will be passed on to the probation office. This contributes to the proper operation of the probation system.

Since this operation started until the end of 2008, the police have passed on information to the probation office for 1,568 cases and in 1,319 cases the probation office was able to confirm the whereabouts of the offenders based on the information (source: MOJ, preliminary figures).

Note 1: Major felonious crimes such as murder and robbery as well as crimes that easily escalate to such crimes such as burglaries and drug related crimes which also have a high risk of reoccurrence.

4. Immediate Response to Cases and Accidents

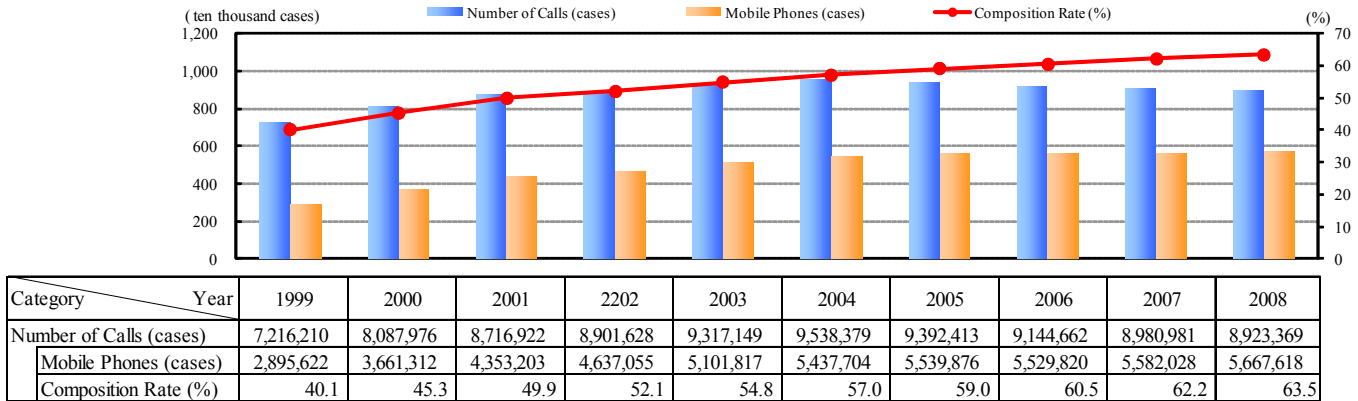
In the occurrence of incidents or accidents, police officers stationed in *kobans* and *chuzai-shos* immediately head toward the scene of action and take measures to arrest the criminal etc. In order for police officers to reach the crime scene without delay, the police are promoting measures including the utilization of patrol cars, while maintaining systems for receiving "dial 110" calls and relaying directives to police stations.

(1) Current Status of "Dial 110"

Although the number of dial 110 calls received in 2008 fell by approximately 60,000 over the previous year to around 8.92 million, the number of calls still remains high. This figure means that a call was made every 3.5 seconds, and that 1 out of every 14 citizens placed a call. Furthermore, over half of the calls were made from mobile or other wireless phones (63.5%).

The police declared 10 January as "dial 110 day" and are asking the person to use dial 110 calls appropriately by using "# (pound) dial 9110" set up exclusively for the purpose of dealing with consultations that do not require a urgent response. The police also ask that when dialing from a mobile phone, callers specify the location, address, and landmarks and try not to change locations while calling.

Diagram 1-34 Trends in the Number of 110 Calls Received (1999-2008)



(2) Communications Command System

Prefectural Police has set up a communications command center. When the communications command center receive a dial 110 call, they will immediately notify the contents of the call to police stations, and will direct patrol cars and community police officers from *kobans* to the scene, and issue emergency deployments¹ depending on the situation. The number of emergency deployments executed was 7,679 in 2008 (an increase of 139 compared with the previous year).

The time it takes from the moment the communication command center receives a dial 110 call and issues an order to patrol cars, etc., to the moment a police officer arrives on the scene is called the response time². The average response time in 2008 for dial 110 calls directly received by communication control center at police headquarters was 6 minutes 59 seconds.

In order to cut down on response time, the police are making efforts to upgrade the communications command system by introducing measures including a Geographic Information System (GIS) which enables rapid pinpointing of a call’s location, and a car locator system that facilitates the monitoring patrol car activities. As of 1 April 2009, the system notifying location information at the same time while talking over the telephone when informing on dial 110 calls using the cellular phone etc. (Location information notification system) was implemented at the NPA and 35 Prefectural Police. Operation is scheduled to begin in seven Prefectural Police besides Chiba Prefectural Police in 2009.

Note 1: Inspection, interrogation, standing watch by arranging a police member who is from a regional police office to arrest the suspect promptly when serious incidents occur.

2: The time required until police officers arrives at the site after the communication command center receives dial

110 calls, and relays the information to them via their patrol car.

(3) Improving Initial Response by the Police

In recent years, with the increase of variation and need for speed in cases needing police attention such as the string of random assault incidents and damage from localized and short period heavy rainfall occur, initial response by the police¹ has become increasingly difficult. In order for the police to continue to conduct initial response in a manner that answers the need of the times, it is imperative to strengthen its communications command, which is the keystone of initial response, and promote organizational and effective action.

To this end, the NPA formulated the “Guidelines for Improving Initial Response by the Police” in December, 2008. Prefectural Police have included important focus points described in the guideline in the “Comprehensive Plan to Establish a Strong Front-line Police centering on Community Police”² and are taking various measures to accomplish this.

Note 1: Initial police activities in response to incidents and accidents conducted by Prefectural Police based on police structure during times of peace, including communications command which direct these activities.

2: Given the worsening of the environment and other factors surrounding the execution of duty by the police, this plan was formulated by Prefectural Police in order to establish strong front-line police centering on community police units. The Prefectural Police are conducting various measures based on this plan (see page 170).

Major examples of measures taken by the police are the following:

- Strengthening of the communications command system

Mobile terminals equipped with functions such as to transmit images are distributed to on-scene police officers in order to accurately grasp the situation of cases at communications command centers and police communications centers.

- Improvement of education and training on communications command

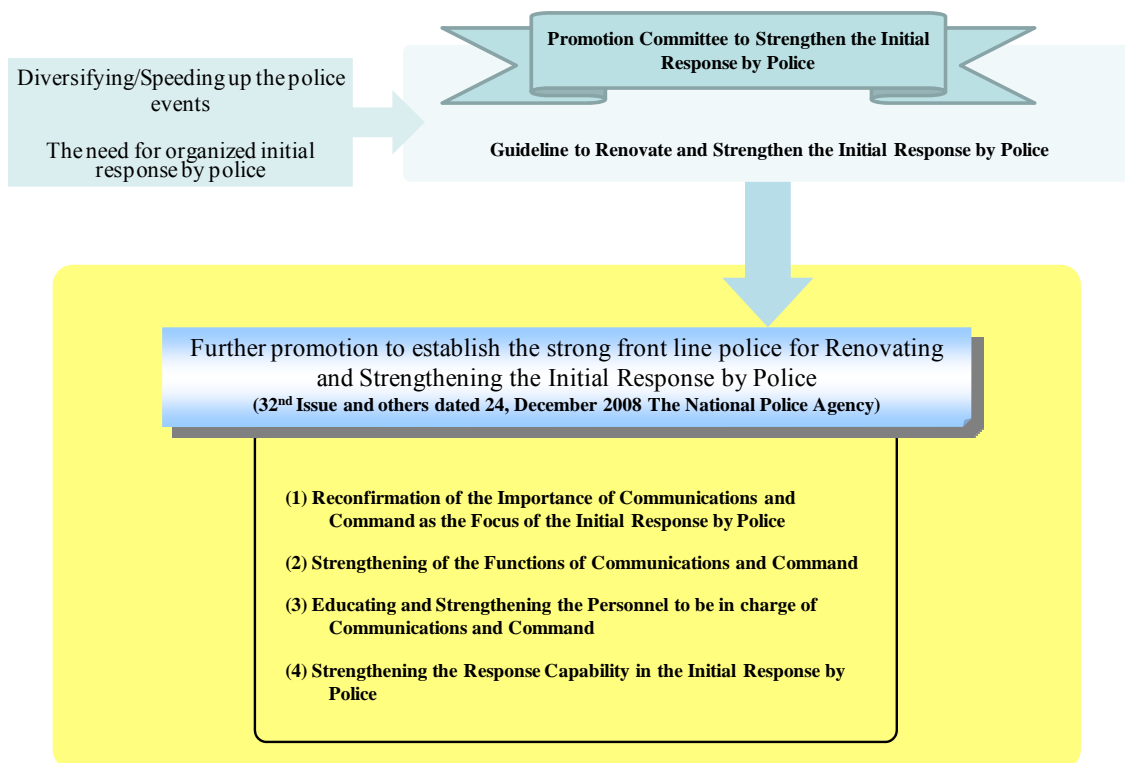
The police are working to improve communications command skills, especially the ability to make decisions regarding cases, through holding competitions and conducting specialized

education.

- Strengthening of cooperation for police mobility and improvement of operation

In order to prevent differences in response for sudden cases, police stations and police headquarters are strengthening cooperation such as for the operation of police cars.

Diagram 1-35 Improving Initial Response by the Police



(4) Patrol Car, Police Helicopter and Patrol Boat Activities

The patrol cars deployed to police headquarters and police stations nationwide are used in cooperation with the community police officers in *kobans* and *chuzuishos* to patrol districts and are the first to respond in the event of an incident or accident. In addition to patrol cars, there are approximately 80 police helicopters and around 190 police boats stationed nationwide cooperating with the communications command center and patrol cars. Taking advantage of their mobility, they patrol areas, collect information in the event of an incident or accident, collect traffic information, and conduct rescue activities in the case of disasters, including alpine accidents.

(5) Railway Police Unit Activities

The railway police post their main and garrisoned units at railway stations to patrol and safeguard trains, stations, and other railway facilities including the surrounding area to prevent crimes such as pick pocketing, luggage theft, and sexual assault, and to arrest perpetrators. Furthermore, they take the necessary measures, such as escorting females on board trains and policing the cars, when they receive reports regarding sexual assaults at “female assault consultation place” etc..

5. *Koban* and *Chuzuisho* Activities

At *kobans* and *chuzuishos*, efforts are being made to gain an understanding of the conditions in the area

under their jurisdiction as well as to grasp and respond to the needs of the residents. These efforts are being made through various activities including neighborhood patrols and routine visits to homes. In addition, by constantly maintaining security day and night and through activities in response to various police matters, *koban* and *chuzai* serve to dispel unease among the Japanese people by functioning as a foothold for the safety and security of community residents.

As of 1 April 2009, there were 6,216 *kobans* and 6,926 *chuzais* nationwide.

(1) Patrol, Standing Watches etc.

1) Patrols

In response to the people's requests to reinforce patrols, community police officers are focusing patrols on the areas and at times of the day when crime rates are high in order to prevent crimes or accidents as well as to crackdown criminals. During patrols, police officers undertake activities including the questioning of suspicious individuals, becoming familiar with dangerous areas, conducting crime prevention counseling for families and businesses situated in the areas of high crime and distributing information through patrol cards.

2) Vigilance through Standing Watches, etc.

Community police stand watch outside *kobans*, *chuzais*, and other facilities as a safety measure. Additional measures include stationed watches conducted at regular intervals in key locations where person concentrate, such as stations or major traffic areas, and locations with high crime rates.

3) Enhancing the Performance of Duties

In order to bolster community police officers' work performance, in addition to implementing education and training aimed at improving questioning, and documentation, and similar skills, individuals with excellent interrogative skills are selected and appointed as senior technical supervisors by the NPA or as technical supervisors of interrogation by Prefectural Police and given the responsibility of training instructors of interrogation to improve the skills of community police officers as a whole.

In 2008, the number of persons arrested by community police officers for Penal Code offenses was 290,364, 85.5% of the total number of persons arrested for Penal Code offenses by the police.

4) Utilizing the *Koban* Counselors

As of 1 April 2009, approximately 6,200 *koban*

counselors have been assigned to work in major *kobans* in urban areas nationwide. The *koban* counselor does not possess the status of a police officer and works on a part time basis. Counselors are responsible for contacting police officers in the event of a crime or accident, listening to the resident's opinion and requests, receiving reports on lost and found articles, writing and receiving complaints, and giving directions. Many of them are retired police officers with the knowledge and experience gained therein.

(2) Activities in Cooperation with the Local Communities

1) Routine Visits to Homes

The community police officers make routine visits to places such as houses and offices in their assigned areas in order to prevent such events as crime, traffic accidents, and disasters, as well as to provide local residents with guidance or information on important items and listen to their opinions and requests to ensure they have a safe and peaceable lifestyle.

2) *Koban* and *Chuzai* Liaison Councils

Koban and *chuzai* liaison councils are in place at 13,696 *kobans* and *chuzais* nationwide as of the end of 2009. There, community officers cooperate with the local community to prevent crimes and accidents by discussing issues related to community security and listening to the opinions and requests local residents have for the police.

3) Information dissemination activities

Community officers are creating a "mini newsletter" noting various events that happen in daily life in the community and the situation on incidents and accidents. Through activities such as circulating the newsletter via neighborhood associations, community officers convey information on what is happening in their jurisdiction that is relevant to the local residents such as the situation on incidents and accidents as well as how to prevent them.

(3) Strengthening the Functions of *Kobans*

In order to resolve the issue of the emergence of numerous "empty *kobans*"¹ where no police officers are present, measures were implemented with the understanding of community residents and by 1 April 2007 "empty *kobans*" were eliminated. The police are continuing to strengthen the functions of *kobans* to deal with future changes in public security, as well as to prevent the reoccurrence of "empty *kobans*".

Section 3. Measures for a Safe and Secure Living

1. Policies to Protect Women

(1) Addressing Stalking Offenses

Taking into account the victims will, based on laws including those related to the regulation of stalking offenses (hereafter referred to as the “Stalking Control Act”), the police are working to prevent the spread of such crimes by taking administrative measures such as issuing warnings, restraining orders and teaching

self-defense techniques.

Moreover, even in cases that do not interfere with these laws or ordinances, active responses to crime from the viewpoint of the victim are being conducted to victims, including prevention counseling, and teaching about related organizations, as well as giving warnings to perpetrators.

Diagram 1-37 Framework of Countermeasures for Stalking Cases

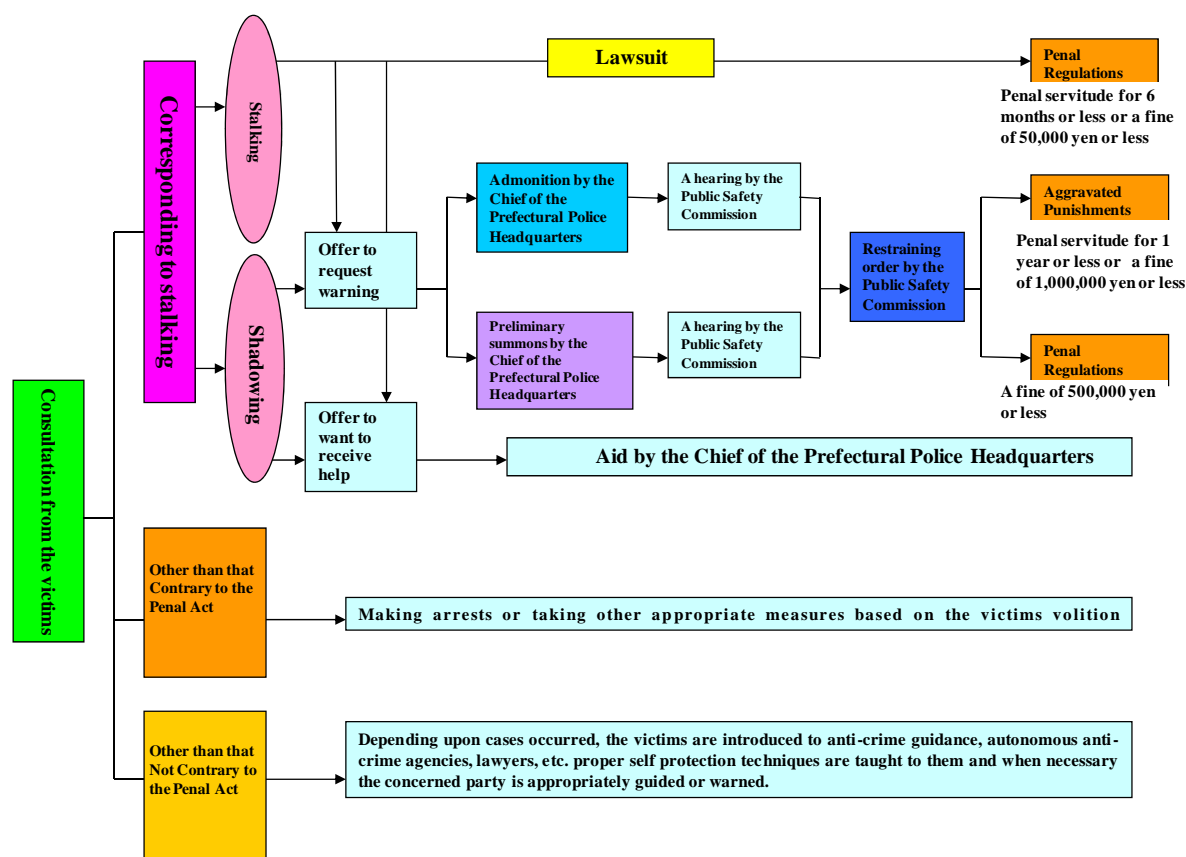
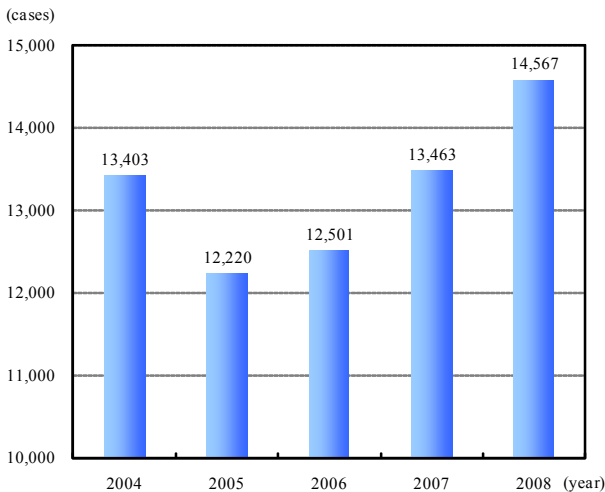


Table 1-11 Trends in the Situation of Application of Stalking Control Act (2004-2008)

Category \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Year-on-year comparison
Warnings (cases)	1,221	1,133	1,375	1,384	1,335	49 (3.5%)
Restraining Orders	24	22	19	17	26	9 (52.9%)
Provisional Orders	0	1	0	0	0	0 (0%)
Support	1,356	1,569	1,631	2,141	2,260	119 (5.6%)
Arrests (on charge of Stalking Acts)	200	198	178	240	243	3 (1.3%)
Arrests (violation of Restraining Order)	6	2	5	2	1	1 (50.0%)

Diagram 1-38 Trends in the Number of Confirmed Stalking Cases (2004-2008)



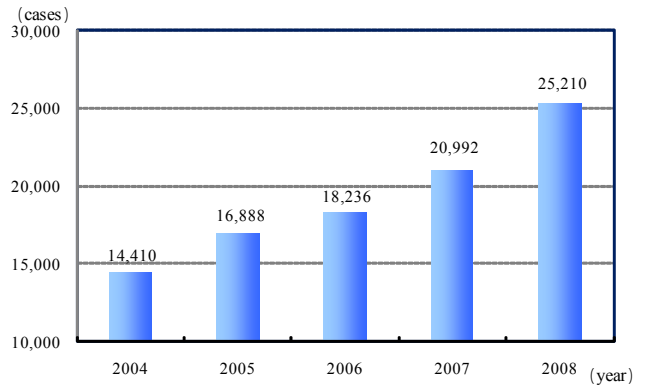
Note: The confirmed number of cases include cases not infringing on Penal Codes but harassing behavior such as persistent followings and silent phone calls. Notwithstanding acts that violate Stalking Regulations.

(2) Addressing Spousal Violence

In cases where spousal violence is recognized as punishable offense, the police are taking measures including investigations which will be held based on the victim's will, and giving out warnings to the offender even in cases where it is hard to confirm as being a criminal case.

Moreover, based on the law to prevent spousal violence and protect victims (hereafter referred "Domestic Violence Prevention Act"), the police must get in touch with the victim immediately, give instructions about prompt emergency calls, and give warnings to the offenders to assure that the restraining order will be complied, for cases where the police receives a notification of a restraining order.

Diagram 1-39 Trends in the Number of Confirmed Spousal Violence Cases (2004-2008)



Note: The number of confirmed cases of spousal violence refers to cases where the spousal violence case was confirmed through consultation, request for aid and protection, acceptance of offence reports and letter of complaint, and arrests.

Diagram 1-40 Collaboration between Police and Relevant Institutions regarding Cases of Spousal Violence

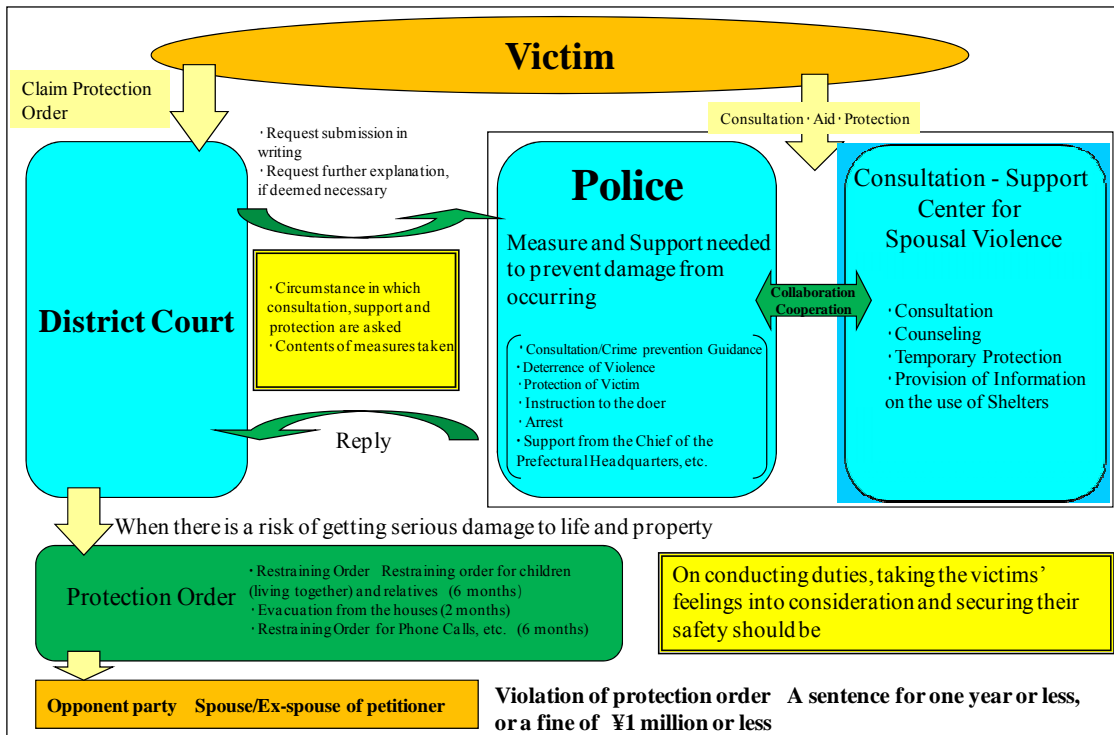


Table 1-12 Trends in the Situation of Response to t Domestic Violence Prevention Act (2004-2008)

Category	Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Year-on-year comparison
Court Request		1,541	2,025	2,172	2,162	2,618	456 (21.1%)
Submission of Documents 1 (cases)							
Court Order for Protection of Victim 2		1,774	2,178	2,247	2,239	2,534	295 (13.2%)
Restraining Order		1,176	1,657	1,722	1,680	506	1,174 (69.9%)
Restraining Order for Child Protection 3		45	879	986	969	232	737 (76.1%)
Restraining Order for Relative Protection 4		-	-	-	-	31	-
Restraining Order for Child and Relative Protection		-	-	-	-	34	-
Eviction Order		5	4	8	7	5	2 (28.6%)
Restraining Order and Eviction Order		593	517	517	552	128	424 (76.8%)
Restraining Order for Child Protection 3		18	329	350	357	55	302 (84.6%)
Restraining Order for Relative Protection 4		-	-	-	-	4	-
Restraining Order for Child and Relative Protection		-	-	-	-	9	-
Stay-away Order, Restraining Order for Phone Calls 4		-	-	-	-	1,412	-
Restraining Order for Child Protection		-	-	-	-	574	-
Restraining Order for Relative Protection		-	-	-	-	157	-
Restraining Order for Child and Relative Protection		-	-	-	-	296	-
Stay-away Order, Restraining Order for Phone Calls, Expulsion Order		-	-	-	-	483	-
Restraining Order for Child Protection		-	-	-	-	257	-
Restraining Order for Relative Protection		-	-	-	-	34	-
Restraining Order for Child and Relative Protection		-	-	-	-	93	-
Report to the Domestic Violence Consultation Center 4		-	-	-	-	935	-
Violation of Victim Protection		57	73	53	85	76	9 (10.6%)
Executive Order from Police Chief 3		254	3,519	4,260	5,208	7,225	2,017 (38.7%)

Note 1: The number of cases that police was requested from the court to submit the document with descriptions of the pleader during consultation

2: The number of cases that police was notified with restraining order from court

3: The order was enforced from 2 December 2004

4: The order was enforced from 11 January 2008

2. Measures for Child Safety

(1) Efforts to Protect Children from Crime

1) Crimes where children become the victim

In 2008, the number of cases where children aged under 13 became the victim to Penal Code offences (hereafter referred to as “the number of cases where children were victimized”) was 33,328 cases, which having decreased since 2002, showed a decrease of

1,130 (3.3%) cases from the previous year.

Of the total number of penal Code offences in 2008, abduction 40.6% (63 cases), indecent assault 13.2% (936 cases), indecent exposure 8.3% (76 cases), murder 8.8% (115 cases) rank especially high among cases in which children were victimized.

Diagram 1-41 Trends in the Number of Cases where Children aged under 13 Became the Victim to Penal Code Offences (1999-2008)

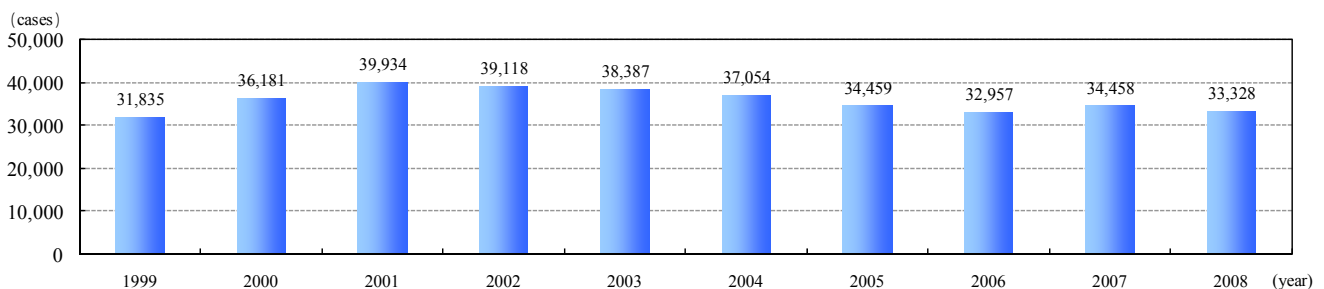
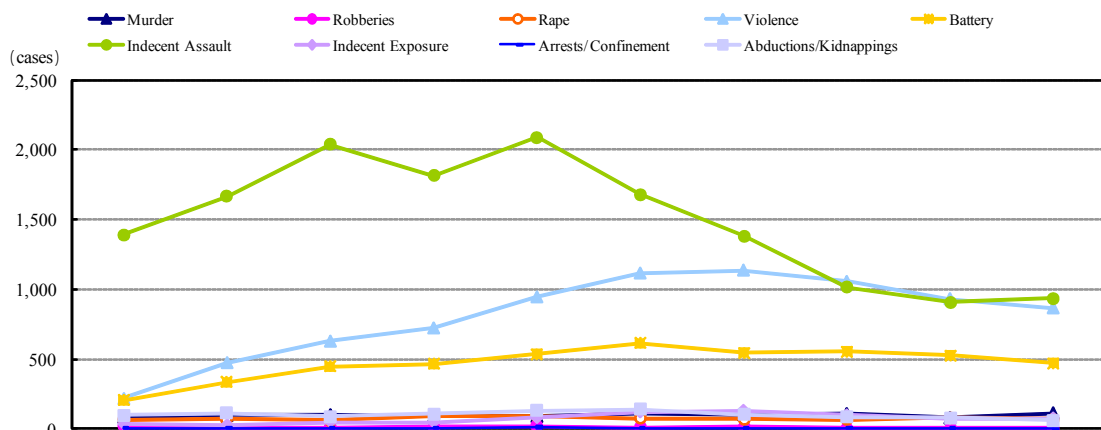


Diagram 1-42 Trends in the Situation of Crime Category of Cases where Children aged under 13 are Victimized (1999-2008)



Category \ Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Murder	87	100	103	94	93	111	105	110	82	115
Robberies	18	10	11	16	21	11	16	8	7	8
Rape	65	72	60	90	93	74	72	67	81	71
Violence	221	477	630	724	945	1,115	1,136	1,055	933	867
Battery	206	338	450	467	536	615	546	553	529	472
Indecent Assault	1,391	1,668	2,037	1,815	2,087	1,679	1,384	1,015	907	936
Indecent Exposure	32	27	50	48	79	120	132	98	73	76
Arrests/Confinement	6	8	8	6	12	8	4	8	3	2
Abductions/Kidnappings	100	115	91	108	133	141	104	86	82	63

2) Measures to Protect Children from Crime

a. Safety Measures around Schools and Commute routes

In order to prevent in advance the cases where children are victimized and enable a safe commute to and from school, the Police have cooperated with schools to promote the security of children at schools and commute routes by strengthening the patrol during commute times for routes to and from school, as well as actively commissioning retired police officers as school supporters (refer to page 85) at schools.

b. Promoting Education to Prevent Victimization

To improve the ability to foresee and avoid the danger of children being caught up in crime, kindergartens, child care centers, and elementary schools are enabling children to participate and experience crime prevention classes with the cooperation of schools and the education board. These classes consist of programs such as picture-story shows, plays, and role-play. In addition, instructions are given to school staff on how to handle the situation in case suspicious individuals break in to school property.

c. Promoting Information Transmission Activities

For information concerning cases where children were victimized or when foreshadowing of crime such

as being pestered or followed are apparent, police stations, elementary schools, and the education board have maintained an information sharing structure to enable quick information provision to children and their parents. Moreover, these information are disclosed on the website of the Prefectural Police forces and information transmission using the information provision supply system are taking place to actively supply the local residents with information.

d. Support for Volunteers

In order to prevent children from victimization, besides promoting the efforts made by the Police, education board, and schools, the entire community surrounding children must focus on protecting them. Therefore, Police are providing support by giving out stickers and manuals to those who volunteered to notify the police and provide temporal protection to victimized children as the "Home of Children Emergency Call 110". Moreover, voluntary crime prevention are being actively supported by providing maintenance of activity base and provision of materials and equipment for volunteer groups with its main activity to protect and guide children at commute routes, as well as carrying out joint patrols with crime prevention volunteer groups.

(2) Crimes Detrimental to Youth Welfare

The police are cracking down on offenses detrimental to juvenile welfare that have harmful effects on their physical or psychological well-being (referred to as the Welfare Act)¹, such as forcing children to perform sexual acts, and are working to identify and protect the juvenile victims of such offenses. The police are especially reinforcing their crackdown child prostitution and child pornography offenses through an active application of the Child Prostitution/Pornography Act.

In addition, since 2002, the NPA have invited investigative authorities and non-governmental organization (NGOs) from Southeast Asian countries to exchange opinions on Child Prostitution/Commercial Sexual Exploitation Japanese nationals committed abroad. In October 2007, they held the 7th Seminar and Investigators Conference on Child Prostitution/Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Southeast Asia.

Note 1: Violating the Child Prostitution/Pornography Act (such as child prostitution), and the Labor Standards Act (such as dangerous work and night work by juveniles)

Violation of Welfare Act by Ordinance (2008)

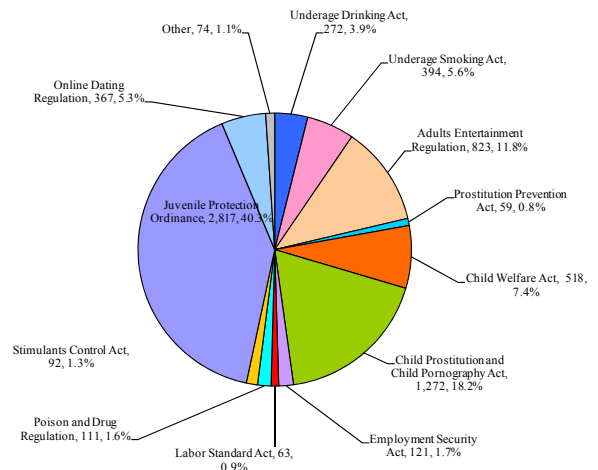


Diagram 1-43 The Number of Persons Arrested for

Table 1-13 Juvenile Victims of Welfare Offenses by Educational Backgrounds (2007, 2008)

Category	Year	Total	Preschool	Students/Pupils				Employed	Unemployed	
				Elementary School	Junior High	High School	Other			
2008 (persons)		7,014	6	4,845	66	1,909	2,806	64	694	1,469
Composition Rate (%)		100.0	0.1	69.1	0.9	27.2	40.0	0.9	9.9	20.9
2007 (persons)		7,375	6	4,942	53	1,868	2,960	61	749	1,678
Composition Rate (%)		100.0	0.1	67.0	0.7	25.3	40.1	0.8	10.2	22.8
Increase and Decrease Number (Persons)		361	0	97	13	41	154	3	55	209
Increase and Decrease Rate (%)		4.9	0.0	2.0	24.5	2.2	5.2	4.9	7.3	12.5

Table 1-14 Trends in the Number of Cleared Cases, Arrested Persons, and Damaged Children regarding Child Pornography Offenses (2004-2008)

Category	Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Cleared Cases (cases)		177	470	616	567	676
Of which is related to Internet		85	136	251	192	254
Number of Arrested Persons (persons)		137	312	350	377	412
Of which is related to Internet		76	110	174	172	213
Number of Damaged Children (persons)		82	246	253	275	338

(3) Measures against Child Abuse

The number of clearances concerning child abuse was 307 in 2008 (10% increase compared with the

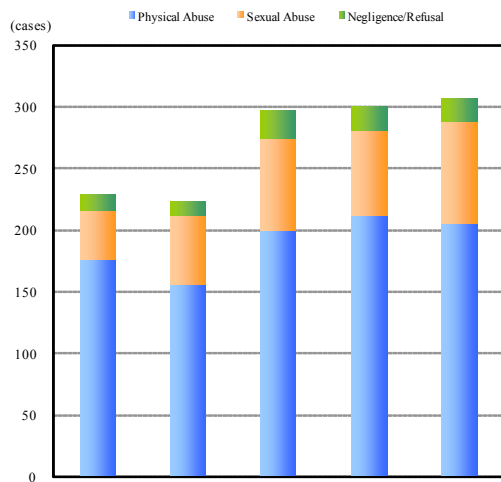
previous year). The numbers increased 1.3 times in the past five years.

Detection of child abuse and the protection of

victimized child at an early stage is an obligation of the police for child’s life and body protection. Therefore, the police department is actively giving guidance and lectures on child’s life and protection, and maintaining intimate cooperation with related organizations such as Child Counseling Centers, schools, and medical institutions.

Besides giving prompt notification to the Child Counseling Centers, in case an abused child is found, the police giving their best effort by putting the activities to ensure and confirm the child’s safety as their top priority, such as giving support to the strict investigation and the victimized child. Moreover, strengthening the cooperation with related organizations such as the Child Counseling Center is aimed to enable information sharing and review of response from an early stage when the information on individual cases are acquired for child protection.

Diagram 1-44 Trends in the Situation of Child Abuse by Type (2004-2008)



Category \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total (cases)	229	222	297	300	307
Physical Abuse	176	156	199	211	205
Sexual Abuse	39	55	75	69	82
Negligence/Refusal	14	11	23	20	20

(4) Dealing with Youth Crime Victims

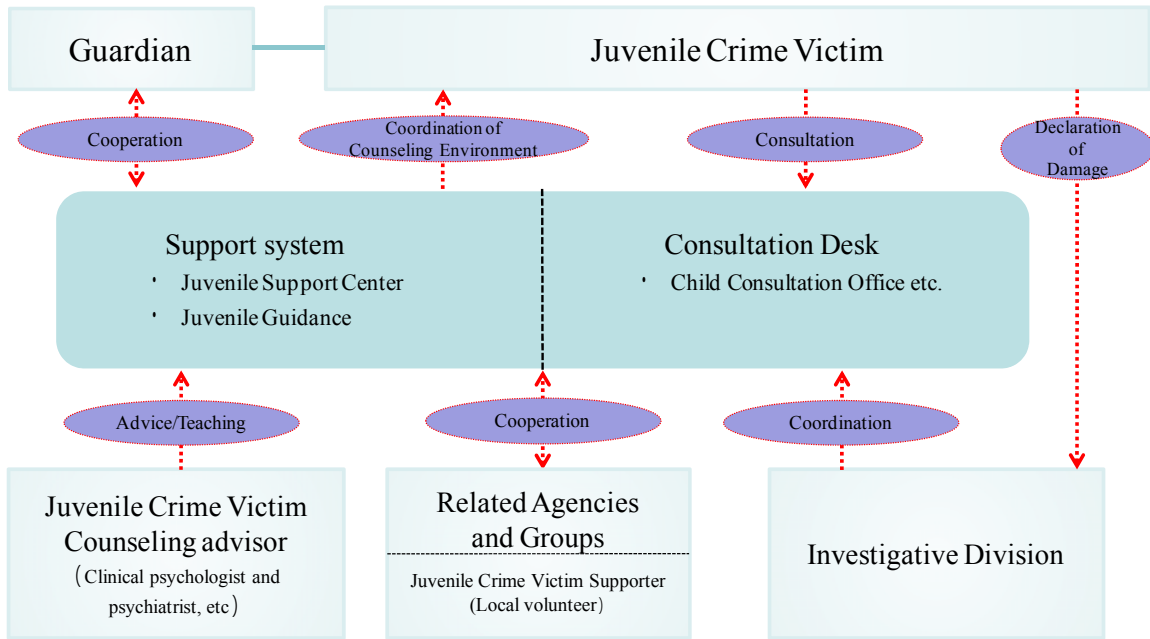
In 2008, there were 289,035 cases of Penal Code offenses confirmed by the police to which juveniles were victimized. Of these, 1,231 were felonious offenses and 14,443 were violent offenses.

The police provide continued counseling and other assistance to juvenile crime victims mainly through juvenile guidance officials¹. The police are also commissioning external experts such as university researchers, psychiatrists, and clinical psychologists as juvenile crime victim counseling advisors to enable persons responsible for providing support to receive expert advice at any time.

Additionally, the police are promoting the use of filtering software and services for computers and mobile phones as well as awareness activities to prevent juveniles from getting involved in crimes by using online dating sites or accessing illegal or harmful information on the internet.

Note 1: For activities that require specialized knowledge and skills, a Police personnel (excludes police officers) with the appropriate knowledge and skills is assigned from the Chief of Police Headquarters to commit to these activities which plays an important role in supporting the provision of juvenile delinquencies and recovery. As of 1 April 2009, 1,100 juvenile guidance staff are assigned nationwide.

Diagram 1-45 Activities to Support Juvenile Crime Victims



3. Strengthening and Enhancing Police Safety Consultations

In order to respond to consultations from citizens smoothly and efficiently, the police have set up general police consultation rooms in each Prefectural Police headquarters, as well as police safety consultation corners in every police station. In order to maintain the consultation structure, the police assign police personnel as well as experienced former police personnel as part-time police safety consultants to these consultation spaces.

Additionally, dedicated lines for police consultation have been set up at the NPA and Prefectural Police headquarters, making it more convenient to consult the police by dialing a national line # (pound) dial 9110¹ which automatically connects to this service.

The police are working to prevent crimes before they occur by prosecuting cases where the matter under consultation is perceived to be a punishable offense. Even in cases where there is no infringement of penal regulations, the police offer crime prevention advice and instruct and warn the concerned party as necessary.

Moreover, in cases where the matter under consultation can be handled properly by an organization outside the police department, police are working to shift the matter smoothly to the appropriate organization.

Note 1: Also accessible with mobile phones. However, it cannot be used through dial phones or certain types of IP phones, therefore a special line for police safety consultation is publicized on the NPA website for general fixed-line phones.

Diagram 1-46 Breakdown of Consultations (2008)

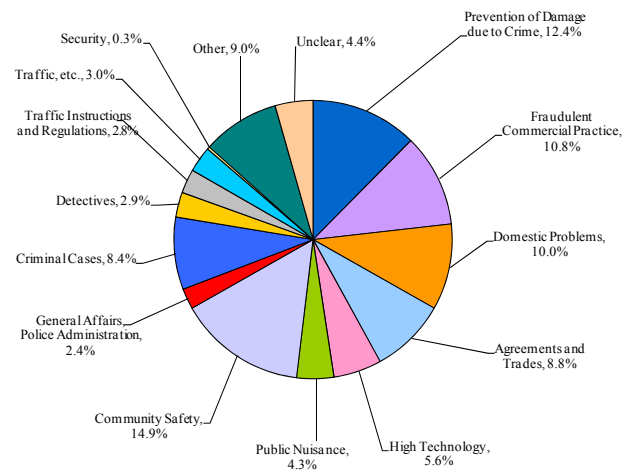
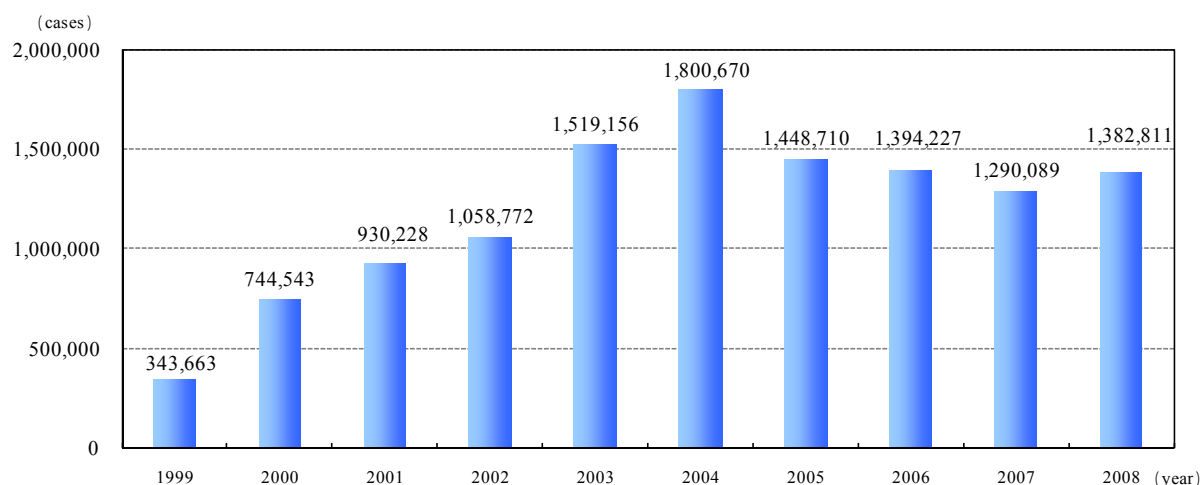


Diagram 1-47 Trends in the Number of Consultation Cases being Handled (1999-2008)



4. Promoting Efforts to Build Safe and Secure Communities Nationwide

(1) Cooperation between the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures against Crime and Urban Renaissance Headquarters

In recent years there has been an increasing trend amongst community residents throughout the country to take it upon themselves to try to maintain the safety and security of communities rather than just relying on police. In support of such independent community activities, and in order to promote nationwide efforts to build safe and secure communities with cooperation between the public and private sectors, in June 2005, the government held a joint conference between members of the Ministerial Meeting concerning Measures against Crime and the Urban Renaissance Headquarters. There they decided on the “Nationwide Plan for Building Safe and Secure Communities” and the urban renaissance project, “Rebuilding of Safe and Secure Urban Areas through Coordination and Cooperation between Crime prevention Measures and Community Planning,” and agreed to promote them both in unison.

(2) Promoting New Policies Based on the Nationwide Plan for Building Safe and Reassuring Communities

The importance of building safe and reassuring communities was well recognized at the Ministerial Meeting concerning Measures against Crime held in

December 2005. In order to spread the momentum to further promote and spread this throughout the country, as well as to deepen the awareness and understanding of citizens, 11 October was designated as “Building of Safe and Reassuring Communities Day”. It was also decided that any group or individual who contributed toward the realization of this aim of “Building Safe and Reassuring Communities” shall receive an award from the Prime Minister.

Thus, on 10 October 2008, as in 2006 and 2007, 10 organizations and one individual were felicitated by the prime minister at his residence.

In 2008, the following events related to “Building Safe and Reassuring Communities Day” were held:

14 October

On 14 October, the “Workshop on Building Safe and Reassuring Communities” was held for autonomous bodies that have been actively making efforts towards crime-resistant urban development to present and exchange opinions (held by the Japan Urban Security Research Institute, sponsored by the NPA).

25 October

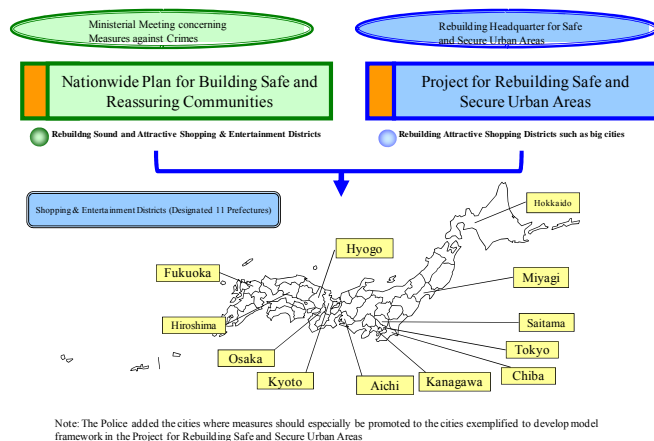
Information of activities undertaken by such nationwide crime prevention volunteer groups was publicized on 25 October in the “Crime Preventing Voluntary Forum 2007” (held by the NPA).

(3) Promoting Comprehensive Measures to Revitalize Shopping and Entertainment Districts

Based on the “Nationwide Plan for Building Safe and Reassuring Communities” and the urban renaissance project “Rebuilding Safe and Secure Urban Areas through Coordination and Cooperation between

Crime prevention Measures and Community Planning,” Prefectural Police with jurisdiction over major shopping and entertainment districts are working to revitalize them as sound and attractive shopping and entertainment districts by strengthening regulations on crime syndicates including *Boryokudan*, illegal employment, adult entertainment shops in shopping and entertainment districts, while also promoting mechanisms to effectively integrate the creation of attractive new districts.

Diagram 1-48 Efforts to Revitalize Shopping and Entertainment Districts



1) Cracking Down on Illegal Adult Shops, Solicitation, Free Adult Shop Information Centers, etc.

In order to clean up the environment in shopping and entertainment districts, the police force is reinforcing control over illegal businesses.

2) Cracking Down Organized Crime in Shopping and Entertainment Districts

Boryokudans continue to actively acquire capital in shopping and entertainment districts through means such as participating in the management of illegal adult shops and casinos, illicit sales of controlled fees from adult shops and other locations. Furthermore, cases of conflict among *Boryokudans* and between *Boryokudans* and foreign crime syndicates or other groups over vested interests are occurring in shopping and entertainment districts. The police are making use of all laws and ordinances in reinforcing their crackdowns.

3) Cooperation with the Relevant Administrative Agencies and Organizations

The police are aiming to revive shopping and entertainment districts as sound and attractive places

by cooperating with the Immigration Bureau, Fire Department and other relevant government agencies to carry out measures including joint crackdowns and spot inspections, as well as cooperating with crime prevention volunteer groups and Federation of Shopping Center Promotion Associations etc. to promote efforts such as joint patrols, city environmental purification activities and *Boryokudan* elimination movements.

4) Restoring and Improving Traffic Order and Generating Vitality

Traffic order is deteriorating in shopping and entertainment districts on account of illegal placement in the streets of billboards for adult shops, and illegal parking and regular business being conducted in the streets by street booths and stalls. In order to rectify and improve traffic order in shopping and entertainment districts, police are cooperating with road administrators and others to narrow roads through installation of bollards and the like, while also instructing and cracking down on malicious, dangerous, and troublesome illegal parking and unauthorized use of roadways. Moreover, the police are working to expedite licensing procedures for road use required for holding events when local public entities participate in local revitalization events, as part of their efforts to create a sound and bustling city, while taking the societal impact into account.

5) Efforts toward Developing Appealing Urban Areas in Shopping and Entertainment Districts

The police are making efforts to strengthen the cooperation structure between government and private sectors through opportunities such as the council on developing urban areas, from the viewpoint of the police, while providing necessary information and working proactively, in order to realize the necessary measures for the revitalization of sound and appealing urban areas in shopping and entertainment districts.

5. Collaboration with Local Communities to Restore Public Safety

(1) Activities of Crime Prevention Volunteer Groups

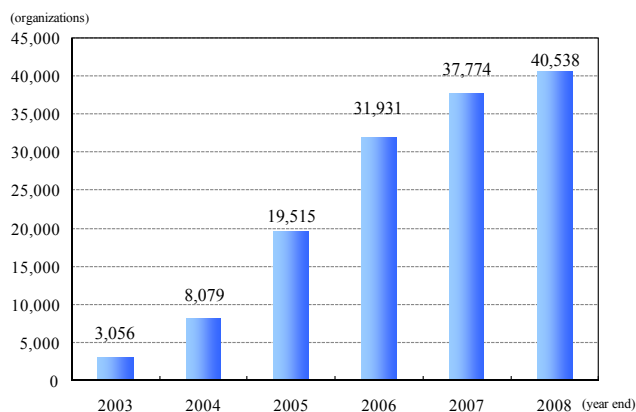
In order to build safe and reassuring communities, it is important to form communities that are tough on crime by raising crime prevention awareness and promoting independent crime prevention activities among the Japanese people.

The number of confirmed groups as of the end of December 2008 was approximately 40,538 nationwide¹.

The total number of volunteers participating in affiliate activities is approximately 2.50 million, the majority of which are neighborhood or child protection groups.

Note 1: Those with a performance record of an average of at least one activity a month (excluding meetings where only opinions or information are exchanged), and groups of more than five members.

Diagram 1-49 Trends in the Number of Crime Prevention Volunteer Groups (2003-2008)



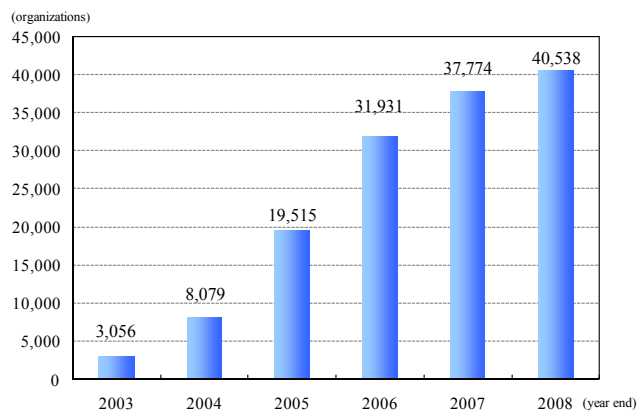
(2) Supporting Voluntary Crime Prevention Activities

The “Community Safety and Security Station” promotion project undertaken by the police supports voluntary crime prevention efforts by establishing a base for activities, and was administrated in 800 districts nationwide. It lends equipment required for patrols, and since 2007, has been focusing on supporting activities to ensure the safety of children.

Moreover, a system was developed in cooperation with the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism so that it became possible to equip crime prevention patrol cars with rotating blue lights. As of the end of December 2008, 6,556 groups and 26,622 vehicles equipped with rotating blue lights throughout the country conducted crime prevention patrols.

In addition, a “volunteer crime prevention activities support page” (<http://www.npa.go.jp/safetylife/seianki55/index.html>) was launched on the NPA website to promote the creation of a mutual network for crime prevention voluntary groups by introducing approximately 4,300 crime prevention voluntary groups as of 1 May 2008, as well as examples of activities of roughly 670 active groups.

Diagram 1-50 Trends in the Situation of the Usage of Crime Prevention Patrol Cars with Rotating Blue Lights (2004-2008)



(3) Provision of Crime Information and Community Safety Information

In order to promote the development of a safe and secure city and curb crimes that local residents feel are close to them, the police are providing crime and community safety information through various methods and means.

The provision of information also promotes voluntary crime prevention activities by supplying appropriate information on a timely basis when a crime occurs, as well as information on crime prevention measures.

6. Environmental Planning which Takes Crime Prevention into Consideration

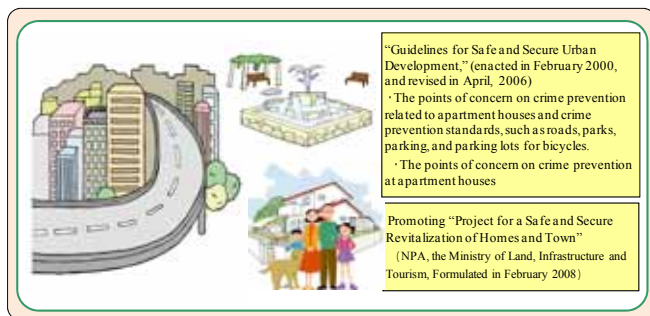
(1) Establishing Safety Standards for Public Facilities and Residences

In February 2000, the NPA established “Guidelines for Safe and Secure Urban Development,” (revised in April, 2006) which defined the points of concern on crime prevention related to apartment houses and crime prevention standards, such as roads, parks, parking, and parking lots for bicycles. It aims to promote the development of urban areas with fewer crime victims by planning an environment that takes crime prevention into account. As such, the crime prevention performance in residences, as well as the maintenance and management of public facilities developed with crime prevention in mind have all been improved.

Additionally from 2008, in cooperation with the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transportation and Tourism, the police have selected model districts from 13 prefectures nationwide for the “Project for a Safe and Secure Revitalization of Homes and Town” using grant aid for regional housing and grant aid for urban

development in order to further advance a safe and secure urban development. Through this initiative, the police support new activities to improve living functions and crime prevention functions conducted in cooperation with regional public organizations, local residents, local businesses, and others.

Diagram 1-51 Securing Life Environment with Fewer Crime Victims by Environmental Planning which Takes Crime Prevention into Consideration



(2) Registration and Accreditation of Crime Prevention Performance of Housing Complexes and Parking Lots

The police are promoting the system for registering and accrediting condominiums and parking with crime resistant structures and facilities as “crime resistant model condominiums” and “crime resistant model parking”. “Crime resistant model condominiums” have been developed and put into operation in 19 prefectures¹ and “crime resistant model parking” has been developed and implement in 8 prefectures² as of the end of March 2009.

(3) Installation of Security Cameras in Streets

363 security cameras were installed in streets across 10 prefectures as of the end of March 2009 in order to prevent crimes and damage from occurring in public spaces, as well as to confirm crimes immediately after they occur to facilitate a rapid and accurate response to pursue criminals and protect victims.

Additionally in 2009, for the realization of a street security camera system that contributes to the effective and efficient prevention of crime, the police will conduct a model project in order to review the role that the system will play.

In addition, a street emergency call system (super security light) and child emergency notification devices³ are being promoted as subsidiary services in Japan. These devices total 546 in 59 regions and 400 in 59 regions respectively as of the end of March 2009.

Note 1: Hokkaido, Saitama, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Fukui, Gifu, Aichi, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Tokushima, Ehime, Oita and Okinawa

2: Tokyo, Chiba, Shizuoka, Kyoto, Osaka, Hiroshima, Oita and Okinawa

3: A street emergency call system (super security light), is equipped with red lights for emergency purposes, an emergency bell, anti-crime cameras and an intercom. It is used to contact the police during an emergency. Videos can also be sent through this system. A child emergency notification device, which consists of emergency red lights, an emergency bell, a communicator camera and an intercom, is installed at school roads, gardens etc. and can be used to notify the police during emergencies. These are maintained as subsidiary businesses by Japan, and also as independent businesses by prefectures.

7. Maintaining a Favorable Living Environment

(1) Current Status of the Adult Entertainment Businesses

1) Current Status of the Adult Entertainment Businesses

Based on the “Current Status of the Adult Entertainment Business In accordance with the Act on Control and Improvement of Adult Entertainment Businesses” (hereafter referred to as the “Adult Entertainment Business Act”), the police working to ensure appropriate services by enforcing necessary regulations for adult entertainment and related businesses. They are also supporting voluntary efforts on the part of such businesses to provide wholesome services.

Table 1-15 Trends in the Number of Adult Entertainment Businesses (2004-2008)

Category \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	115,955	112,892	111,528	109,135	106,864
Type 1 Establishments (Cabarets, etc.)	5,056	4,914	4,505	4,080	3,668
Type 2 Establishments (Restaurants, Cafes, etc.)	67,031	66,217	66,998	67,352	67,330
Type 3 Establishments (Nightclubs, etc.)	596	572	558	541	512
Type 4 Establishments (Nightclubs, etc.)	370	343	326	241	232
Type 5 and Type 6 Establishments	23	14	13	13	11
Type 7 Establishments	32,770	31,317	30,037	28,256	26,974
Mahjong Parlors	17,021	16,030	15,247	14,555	13,920
Pachinko Parlors (Note)	15,617	15,165	14,674	13,585	12,937
Other	132	122	116	116	117
Type 8 Establishments (Game Centers, etc.)	10,109	9,515	9,091	8,652	8,137

Note: places where customers enjoy pinball and slot machines and other amusement games

2) Current Status of Prostitution Offenses and Sex-Related Offenses

Since the amendment of the “Adult Entertainment Business Act” in 2006 to prevent human trafficking and illegal businesses, although the number of reports on dispatch massage and other non-shop based

sex-related special business had increased in 2008 more than the previous year, it has greatly decreased compared to 2005, but increased in 2008 compared to the previous year.

Table 1-16 Trends in the Number of Reports on Sex-related Special Businesses (2004-2008)

Category \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	37,891	42,583	17,492	19,990	22,021
Sex-Related Special Amusement Businesses by Type of Establishments	10,630	10,360	6,790	6,684	6,570
Type 1 Establishments (Soaplands, etc.)	1,304	1,306	1,248	1,250	1,249
Type 2 Establishments (Massage Parlors, etc.)	1,013	1,021	823	875	862
Type 3 Establishments (Strip Clubs, etc.)	456	439	192	180	162
Type 4 Establishments (Love Hotels, etc.)	6,636	6,414	4,167	4,031	3,944
Type 5 Establishments (Adult Shops, etc.)	1,221	1,180	360	348	353
Non-Shop Based Sex-Related Special Businesses	24,386	28,854	9,610	12,071	14,035
Type 1 Businesses (Dispatch Massage, etc.)	21,570	25,727	8,936	11,236	13,093
Type 2 Businesses (Adult Video Mail Order)	2,816	3,127	674	835	942
Image-Distribution Type	2,031	2,575	626	811	1,026
Sex-Related Special Businesses					
Shop-Based Telephone Introduction Business	469	432	299	245	209
Non-Shop Based Telephone Introduction Business	375	362	167	179	181

3) Current Status of Late-Night Catering Business

The number of late night catering businesses has leveled out over the past five years.

(2) Current Status of Prostitution Offenses and Sex-Related Offenses

The percentage of constituent and pre-constituent members of *Boryokudan* amongst the total number of prostitution cases cleared was 16.6% (110 persons) during 2008, demonstrating the fact that prostitution has remained to be a financial resource for *Boryokudan*. Recently notable crimes include the use of weekly

magazines, mobile online dating sites, and the like as means of publicity. Other deplorable crimes include forced prostitution and disguising dispatch style massage parlors.

The number of arrests made in accordance with the “Adult Entertainment Business Act” involving un-licensed businesses in 2008 has increased since the previous year. Recently, the crime of selling obscene information used by computers / network, recorded DVDs etc. has also been widely observed.

Table 1-17 Trends in the Situation of Confirmed Adult Entertainment Business Act Offenses (2004-2008)

Category \ Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
Total	2,175	3,120	2,523	3,765	3,314	4,587	3,340	4,342	3,249	3,956
Operation in an Unauthorized Area	700	1,255	711	1,411	646	1,263	569	1,102	532	1,074
Employment of Minors	453	615	468	665	536	730	512	713	439	598
Solicitation	386	560	496	737	692	1,035	649	1,020	537	815
Operating without License	276	270	432	462	560	609	622	757	656	836
Unapproved Modifications to Building/Facilities or Game Equipment	114	175	113	172	119	206	69	107	49	68
Provision of Alcohol to Customers under the Age of 20	55	119	92	180	94	202	109	229	101	200
Other	191	126	211	138	667	542	810	414	935	365

Table 1-18 Trends in the Situation of Confirmed Indecency Crimes (2004-2008)

Category \ Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
Total	2,171	2,041	2,412	2,316	2,769	2,628	2,505	2,510	2,569	2,470
Indecent Exposure	1,669	1,451	1,741	1,502	1,999	1,715	1,718	1,618	1,782	1,613
Distribution of Obscene Materials	502	590	671	814	770	913	787	892	787	857

(3) Police Efforts against Human Trafficking Offenses

1) Situation of Arrests in Human Trafficking Offenses

Recently, the prevention of the human trafficking has become an international issue. The police are working in cooperation with the Immigration Bureau and other relevant agencies to strengthen surprise crackdowns along the border and on corrupt managers and employers, provide immediate protection for victims of trafficking and shed light on the human trafficking situation in Japan and abroad. Moreover,

the police are exchanging detailed information with private or other victim support organizations and the embassies of relevant countries.

A breakdown of the suspects of international trafficking cases cleared in 2008 revealed that 26 were managers and 7 were employers. Moreover, the nationalities of many were Thai (18 persons), or Philippine (7 persons), accounting for 69.4% of the total. The majority (24 persons) of the resident statuses of the victims were “short term,” (9 persons) and “illegal entry” (8 persons).

Table 1-19 Trends in the Number of Human Traffickers Arrested and Number of Victims (2004-2008)

Category \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Clearances (cases)	79	81	72	40	36
Number of Arrests (persons)	58	83	78	41	33
Broker	23	26	24	11	7
Number of Victims (persons)	77	117	58	43	36

2) Establishing a Call Service for Anonymous Tip-offs

A private organization consigned by the police has been operating the “Call Service for Anonymous Tip-offs” since 1 October 2007. This is a system that accepts anonymous information regarding certain crimes related to youth welfare¹ and human trafficking offenses and pays out a reward to those who give information leading to the clearance of a case. As of 30 September 2008, there were 206 reported tip-offs regarding crimes related to youth welfare, and 62 related to human trafficking offenses. Of these, 7 reports were successful in leading to the solving of the

case.

Note 1: Welfare crimes do not include some that are stipulated in the “Act on Preventing Minors from Smoking” and “Act on Preventing Minors from Drinking” (only applies to juvenile crime victims) but include abduction and kidnap of minors.

(4) Appropriate Control of Firearms and Measures for Dangerous Objects

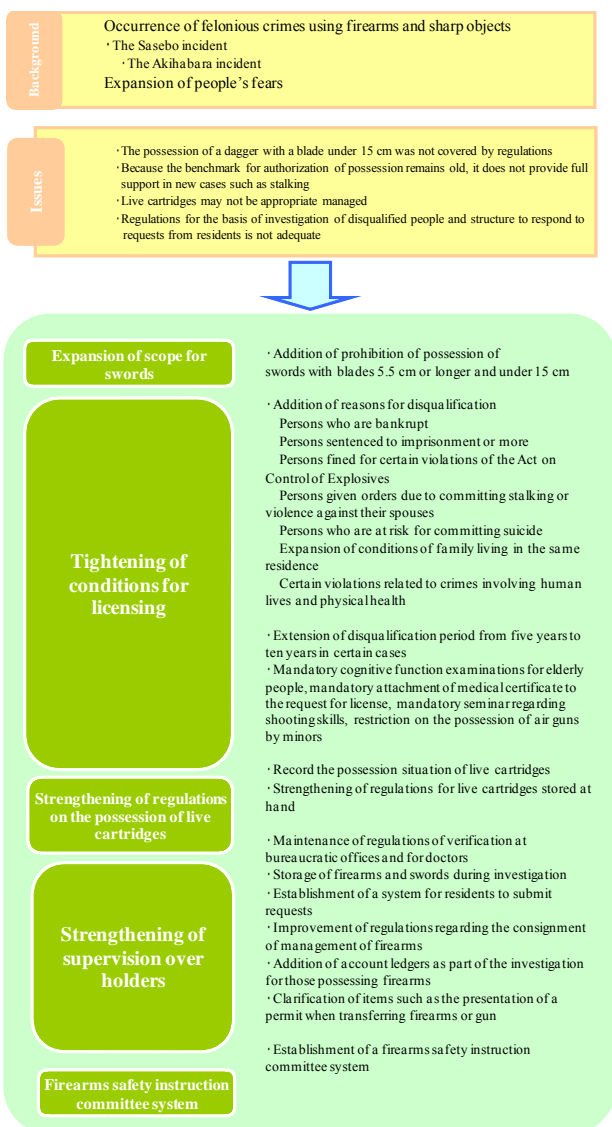
1) Strengthening of Firearms Regulations and Sharp Objects Regulations

As of the end of 2008, the number of rifles and

hunting guns and air guns licensed for possession by Prefectural Public Safety Commissions based on the Firearms and Swords Control Act (hereafter called the Firearm Control Act) is 308,667 and 152,298 people have licenses. The police are making efforts to conduct appropriate evaluations for licensing and administrative measures to eliminate disqualified people. In 2008, the number of requests for a license denied was 26 and the number of cases in which licenses were revoked was 173.

Additionally, the police conduct thorough instruction on the appropriate handling and safekeeping of firearms through seminars, as well as conduct yearly general inspections in order to prevent accidents and thefts involving hunting guns.

Diagram 1-52 Outline of the Partial Revision of the Firearms and Swords Control Act



In 2008, after the shotgun killing case in Sasebo City, Nagasaki, the “Overall Review on 300,000 Guns and 170,000 Persons” campaign was implemented. It was

targeted at all permitted guns at Prefectural Police as well as everyone who possessed guns. The NPA implemented the “Overall Review on Firearms Administration” to review firearms administration through a wide perspective.

Given the results of the overall review and the random assault incident using a dagger which occurred in Chiyoda ward, Tokyo, in December, 2008, a law partially revising the Firearm Control Act, including the strengthening of firearms regulations and sharp objects regulations, was passed and enacted. A regulation prohibiting the possession of blades 5.5 cm or longer and a partial regulation relating to the strengthening of firearms regulations were put into force on 5 January, 2009 and 1 June, 2009 respectively.

2) Measures against Hazardous Materials

The “Act on Control of Explosives,” the “Act on the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medication for Patients Suffering from Infectious Diseases”, and the “Act on the Prevention from Radiation Hazards due to Radioisotopes and Others” stipulate that the transportation of explosives, specified pathogens, radioactive materials and other such hazardous materials be reported to Prefectural Public Safety Commissions.

In order to transport such hazardous materials safely, the police give guidance and instructions to related professionals beforehand, as well as carrying out inspections of places at which the materials are kept to prevent trespassing, theft, and illegal outflow.

Table 1-20 Situation of Transportation Reports and Inspection (2008)

Category	Number of Transportation Reports Received (cases)	Received Number of Inspection Conducted (cases)
Explosives	42,247	21,412
Specified Pathogens	46	23
Radioisotopes and Others	1,206	3
Nuclear Fuel Materials	678	26

8. Fostering and Utilizing the Industry of Community Safety

(1) Fostering Private Security Businesses

Private security business have been established as private community safety services whose operations cover a broad range of fields including facility security, crowd security, traffic guidance security, cash delivery security and body guarding. They also include residential security system equipment, which has been spreading and growing in popularity. Security is also being provided at facilities such as airports and nuclear

power plants that are likely targets for terrorist attacks. By supervising private security businesses and imposing administrative penalties on firms that

conduct inappropriate operations, the police work to ensure the appropriate operation of security businesses.

Diagram 1-53 Trends in the Number of Security Business and Security Personnel (1999-2008)



(2) Prevention of Distribution of Stolen Goods through Antique Dealers and Pawnbrokers and Recovery of Damages

Considering the high probability that stolen goods and others will be brought to antique dealers and pawnbrokers, the “Antique Dealing Act” and the “Pawnbrokers Business Act” stipulate various measures for dealers. These laws prevent an influx of stolen and other such goods into the market as well as aiding in the discovery of stolen goods once they enter the market, thereby facilitating the prevention of theft and other crimes, as well as the recovery of the damages. Moreover, antique dealer and flea market vendor associations are conducting training programs to teach managers of business and flea markets how to determine whether an antique is fraudulent. The police are assisting in this effort by dispatching instructors.

(3) Cooperation with the Security Equipment-Related Industry

The police are supporting the development of security equipment by providing members of the security industry with the latest information on the criminal conditions and analytical results of modus operandi so that security equipment market will be

supplied with high-quality security equipment.

Moreover, general security equipment engineers¹ and those employed by Japan Security Systems Association are playing an active role as experts with specialized knowledge and skills related to the design, construction, and maintenance of security equipment. The police are supporting this association by enhancing training courses for security equipment engineers and other personnel, as well as encouraging prefectures to establish security equipment engineer associations.

(4) Promoting Proper Detective Businesses

The “Act on Promoting Proper Detective Businesses” was established on June 2007 for the purpose of ensuring their appropriate operation and contributing to the protection of individual rights and profit. As well as understanding the state of the detective industry, the police also take strict measures against any illegal activities to promote the proper conduct of detective operations.

Note 1: As of 1 January 2009 there were approximately 250 general security equipment engineers, and 18,000 security equipment engineers.

Section 4. Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency and Fostering Wholesome Development

1. Juvenile Delinquency Overview

(1) Situation of Juvenile Delinquency

The number of juvenile Penal Code offenders in 2008 decreased for five consecutive years, falling below 100,000 for the first time in 52 years since 1956. However, the number of juvenile Penal Code offenders arrested for every 1,000 persons in the same age group remains at a high level at 5.2 times that of adults (2.5 persons).

Although the number of juvenile offenders under the age of 14 receiving police guidance has decreased in 2008, the situation still does not allow optimism. The number of misconduct juveniles receiving police guidance has decreased since last year, but has

remained above 1 million since 2002.

- The number of juvenile Penal Code offenders arrested in 2008: 90,966 (a decrease of 12,258 (11.9%) from the previous year)
- The percentage of juveniles accounting for all Penal Code offenders arrested: 26.8% (a decrease of 1.4 points from the previous year)
- The number of juvenile Penal Code offenders arrested for every 1,000 persons in the same age group in 2008: 12.4 (a decrease of 1.4 persons from the previous year)

Diagram 1-54 Trends in the Number of Juveniles Arrested for Penal Code Offenses as a Proportion of the Population (1949-2008)

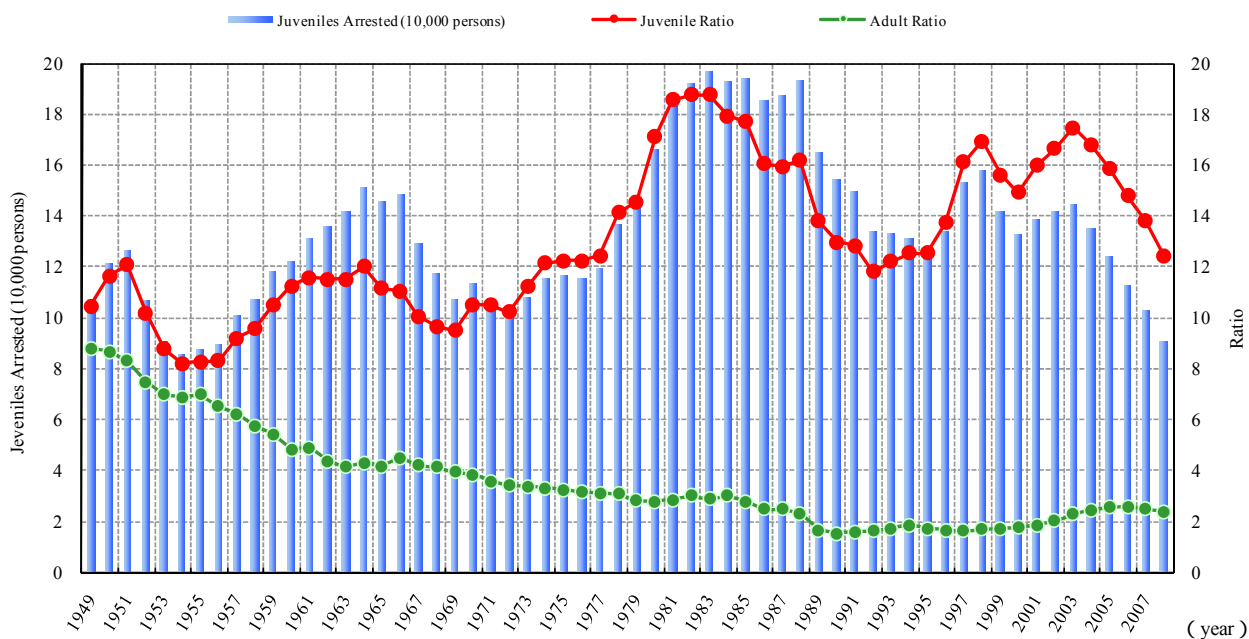


Table 1-21 Trends in the Number of Law-breaking Juveniles under the Age of 14 Receiving Police Guidance (1999-2008)

Category \ Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total (persons)	22,503	20,477	20,067	20,477	21,539	20,191	20,519	18,787	17,904	17,568
Felonious offenses	173	174	165	144	212	219	202	225	171	110
Violent offenses	1,507	1,869	1,696	1,613	1,467	1,301	1,624	1,467	1,425	1,347
Larceny offenses	16,968	14,840	14,128	14,257	14,448	13,710	13,336	11,945	11,193	11,356
Intellectual offenses	21	30	37	31	39	46	57	63	55	65
Moral offenses	81	95	110	131	132	116	116	117	138	137
Other Penal Code offenses	3,753	3,469	3,931	4,301	5,241	4,799	5,184	4,970	4,922	4,553

Table 1-22 Trends in the Number of Misconduct Juveniles Receiving Police Guidance (1999-2008)

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total (persons)	1,008,362	885,775	971,881	1,122,233	1,298,568	1,419,085	1,367,351	1,427,928	1,551,726	1,361,769
Wandering at midnight	328,248	307,112	370,523	475,594	577,082	669,214	671,175	719,732	795,430	732,838
Smoking	492,372	417,053	437,988	480,598	542,214	575,749	545,601	557,079	602,763	497,658
Others	187,742	161,610	163,370	166,041	179,272	174,122	150,575	151,117	153,533	131,273

(2) Chief Characteristics of Juvenile Delinquency in 2008

1) Juvenile Penal Code Offenders

The number of juvenile Penal Code offenders arrested in 2008 is shown in Table 1-23, and the

number of offenses in each crime category excluding moral offenses has decreased from the previous year. However, the spate of major crimes committed by juveniles has drawn society’s attention.

Table 1-23 Trends in the Number of Arrests by Crime of Juvenile Penal Code Offenders (1999-2008)

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total (persons)	141,721	132,336	138,654	141,775	144,404	134,847	123,715	112,817	103,224	90,966
Felonious offenses	2,237	2,120	2,127	1,986	2,212	1,584	1,441	1,170	1,042	956
Violent offenses	15,930	19,691	18,416	15,954	14,356	11,439	10,458	9,817	9,248	8,645
Larceny offenses	86,561	77,903	81,260	83,300	81,512	76,637	71,147	62,637	58,150	52,557
Intellectual offenses	561	584	526	632	784	1,240	1,160	1,294	1,142	1,135
Moral offenses	409	429	410	347	425	344	383	346	341	389
Other Penal Code offenses	36,023	31,609	35,915	39,556	45,115	43,603	39,126	37,553	33,301	27,284

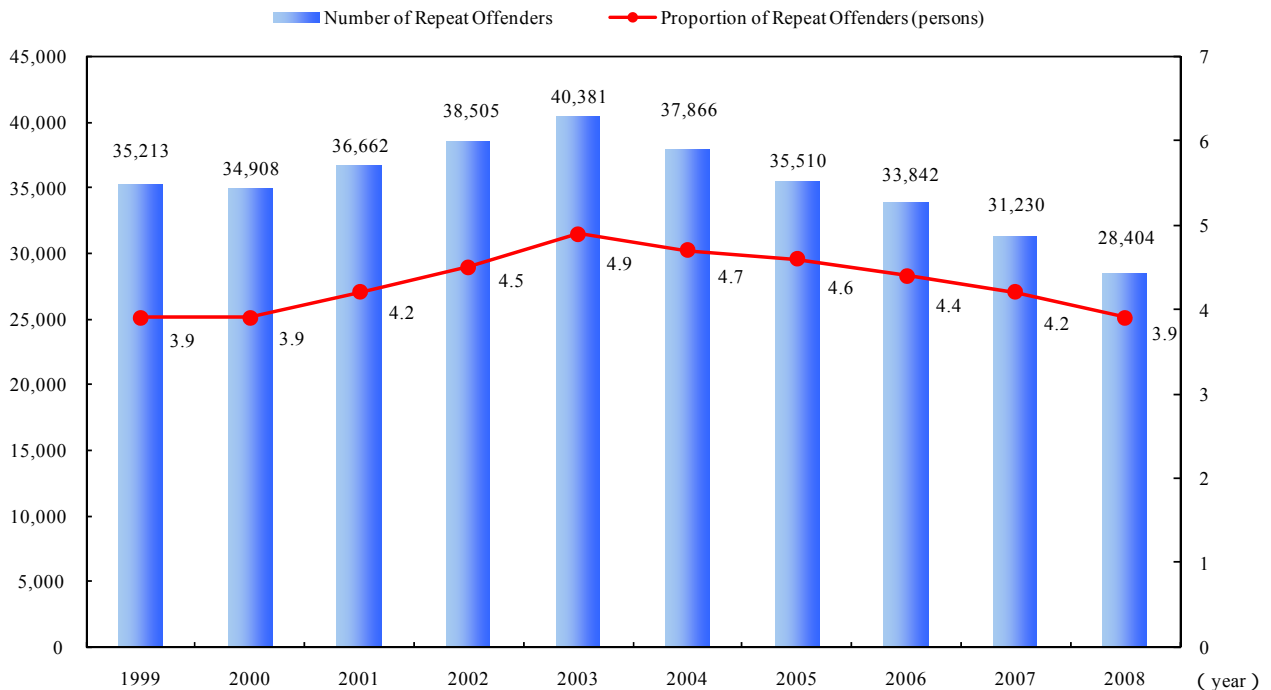
2) Repeat Offenders

The number of juvenile Penal Code repeat offenders in 2008 has decreased for the fifth year running. The number of repeat offenders as a proportion of the population¹ has similarly decreased, though it is 3.6 times (1.1) that of the population of adult repeat

offenders.

Note 1: The number of repeat offenders per 1,000 members of the population in the same age group

Diagram 1-55 Trends in the Number and Proportion of Juvenile Penal Code Repeat Offenders (1999-2008)



2. Comprehensive Measures for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency

(1) Activities of Juvenile Support Centers

The police have established juvenile support centers in all Prefectural Police departments¹ where juvenile guidance officials work in close cooperation with schools, child counseling centers, and other relevant institutions and organizations to implement comprehensive measures for the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Note 1: As of 1 April 2009, 197 Juvenile Support Centers have been set throughout Japan. (68 are set outside of police facilities)

1) Juvenile Consultation Activities

Personnel with specialized knowledge about psychology or education, or have broad experiences in dealing with issues related to juvenile delinquency provide sympathetic counseling and advice to juveniles and parents who have worries or concerns.

2) Street Guidance Activities

In order to deter juvenile delinquency and promote the wholesome development of juveniles, it is necessary to take appropriate action before misconduct leads to delinquency. The police implement street guidance activities jointly with schools and relevant institutions, volunteer groups and local residents at various locations where juveniles are likely to gather, such as busy shopping districts, school perimeters, school routes, and parks.

3) On-going Guidance and Support

Upon the requests of juveniles or their parents, guidance and support are provided on an on-going basis to help juveniles recover, whether they were involved in juvenile consultations or street guidance activities etc. This is achieved through interviews, home visits, and participation in such activities as community service until their family, school, personal relationships and other environmental factors improve. Other measures include counseling for victims of bullying and sex crimes in which they deal with their concerns on a continuous basis.

4) Awareness Activities

The police are promoting the understanding of the realities of juvenile delinquency, crime victims and juvenile police activities by giving courses in delinquency prevention, drug abuse prevention etc. in schools, as well as holding discussion meetings about

juvenile delinquency with local residents and parents.

(2) Cooperation with Schools and Other Relevant Institutions

1) Juvenile Support Teams

Juvenile Support Teams consisting of representatives from schools, police, and child counseling centers provide guidance and support to juveniles on issues pertaining to their respective specialist fields, in order to respond appropriately to each juvenile's particular problem situation. The police are also working in conjunction with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology to hold councils with such representatives from Prefectural Police forces and relevant institutions and organizations to make the most of the juvenile support teams.

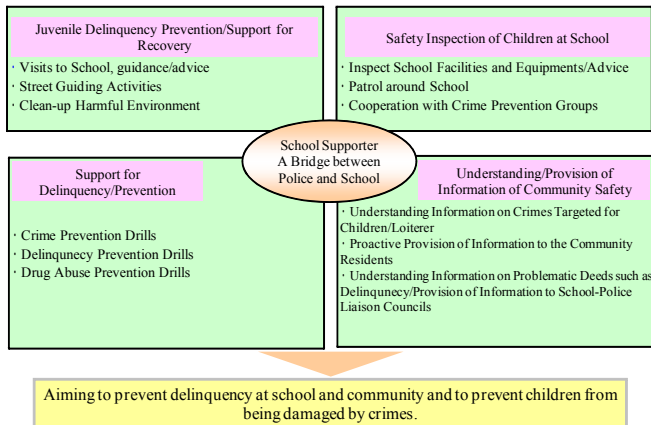
2) Cooperation between Schools and the Police

Under the "school-police information sharing framework", both schools and police mutually provide information about minors with juvenile delinquency problems. The framework is based on agreements concluded between education boards, and the police, and was operational in all prefectures as of 1 April 2009. Around 2,500 School-Police Liaison Councils have also been established in the jurisdictions of police stations and municipalities throughout Japan.

3) School Supporter

The School Supporter system assigns retired policemen and others to police stations to be available for dispatch by the request from schools to handle juvenile issues at schools, conduct patrols and consultation, and give advice on securing the safety of minors. As of 1 April 2009, this system has been adopted in 41 prefectures and approximately 500 people are assigned as staff.

Diagram 1-56 School Support System



(3) Cooperation with Juvenile Police Volunteers

As of 1 April 2009, the police have commissioned approximately 53,000 juvenile guidance officials¹, 400 support personnel for juvenile police², and 6,800 juvenile guidance committee members³ and other juvenile police volunteers throughout Japan to work together in street guidance activities and other activities to promote the wholesome development of juveniles.

Note 1: It is engaged in a wide delinquency prevention activity including the street guiding activity and the environmental clean-up activity.

2: It is engaged in the consultation guidance to prevent delinquency by separating child from delinquency group.

3: It is engaged in the child guiding activity against businessman from the amusement industry and child advice activity for defending the child from the influence of harmful entertainment environment after receiving the request from the Prefectural Public Safety Commission based on the Adult Entertainment Business Act.

(4) Measures against Juvenile Crime

The police are enhancing and strengthening the investigative structure of juvenile crime by reinforcing the number of police officers in charge of juvenile crime by devoting a team of investigators by organizing them into juvenile crime special investigation units and other measures. Juvenile crime instruction officers have also been assigned to the TMPD and Prefectural Police Headquarters to provide instructions to police stations on matters regarding juvenile crime investigations, especially with respect to characteristics of juveniles and trials of juvenile crimes and so on.