

Chapter II.

Promotion of Measures against Organized Crimes

Section 1: Measures against *Boryokudans*

1. *Boryokudan* Situation

Recently *Boryokudans* are attempting to make headway in the construction industry, real estate industry and financial/securities markets, supplementing their traditional fields of interest such as fund acquisition activities and violent interventions in civil, corporate and government affairs. *Boryokudans* are concealing the true nature of their organizations and carrying out these actions under the pretension of legal business activities.

Boryokudans conduct various fund acquisition activities corresponding to changes in their socioeconomic circumstances. Recently, many have dared to intervene in public work projects, acquiring funds through a misuse of public lending mechanisms.

Furthermore, the amount of brutal crimes involving lethal weapons such as guns committed by *Boryokudans* in busy streets or residential intersections have not decreased. These crimes continue to seriously threaten society.

The police are doubling efforts against these problems and conducting thorough crackdowns on *Boryokudan*-related crime while paying attention to the changes in socioeconomic situation. The police are promoting the effective operation of the Act on Prevention of Irregularities by *Boryokudans* (hereafter referred to as “The Anti-*Boryokudan* Act”), *Boryokudan* elimination activities, and measures to support those victimized by *Boryokudans*.

(1) Trends in Regular and Associate *Boryokudan* Membership

The total number of regular and associated¹ *Boryokudan* members (hereafter referred to as “*Boryokudan* Members”) are shown in Diagram 2-1.

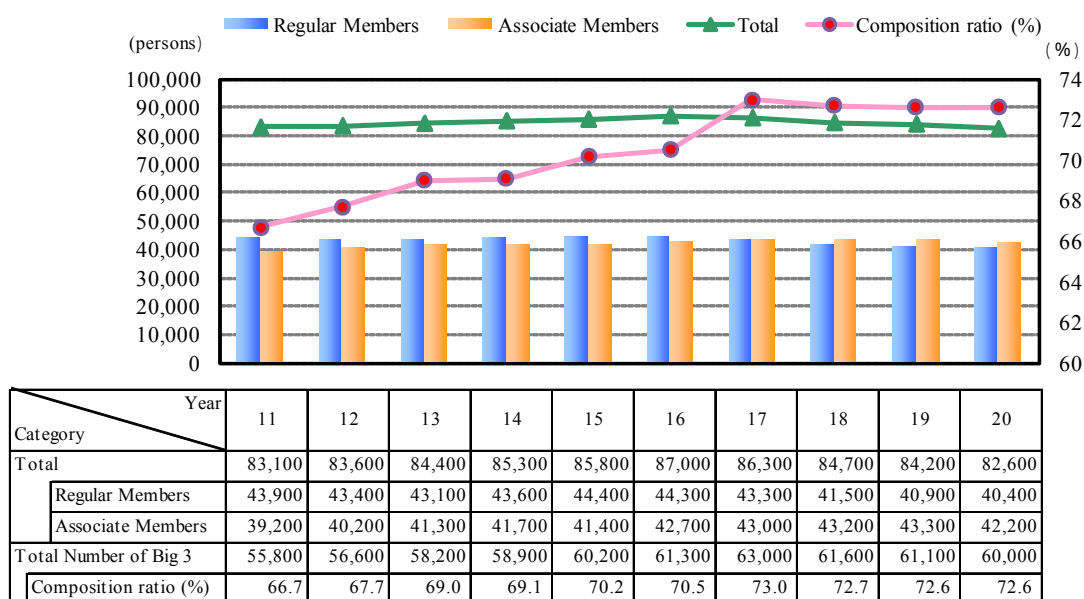
The total count gradually increased between 1996 and 2004, but continuously declined in 2007 and 2008.

Although the aggregate number of regular and associated members within the big three organizations of Yamaguchi-gumi, Sumiyoshi-kai and Inagawa-kai decreased in 2008, it the three still contained more than 70% of Japan’s total *Boryokudan* members, signifying that these three groups continue to hold an oligarchy over organized crime. Furthermore, the associated and regular members of the Yamaguchi-gumi made up 46.0%² of the total number of *Boryokudan* members (the number of regular members of the Yamaguchi-gumi alone amount to 46.0% of the total regular *Boryokudan* members in Japan), a picture which indicates the prominence of Yamaguchi-gumi.

Note 1: Associated Members are those who are not necessarily members of a *Boryokudan*, but have a relationship with a *Boryokudan* and attempt unlawful and violent actions with the power of the *Boryokudan* behind them or those who cooperate with and support the activities of *Boryokudan* through a supply of funding, weapons, etc. to *Boryokudans* or *Boryokudan* members.

2: The number of Yamaguchi-gumi members occupy 50.0% of all *Boryokudan* members.

Diagram 2-1 Trends in *Boryokudan* Membership (1999-2008)



Note: Composition ratio = Total Number of three organizations ÷ Total Number × 100

(2) Dissolution and Disintegration of *Boryokudans*

In 2008, a total of 187 *Boryokudan* organizations having a total of approximately 1,110 regular members were dissolved or disintegrated. Of these, 158 organizations (84.5%) with a total of approximately 947 people (85.3%) were under the umbrella of one of the big three organizations, Yamaguchi-gumi, Sumiyoshi-kai or Inagawa-kai.

(3) Designation of *Boryokudan*

As of 1 May 2009, a total of 22 organizations were designated as *Boryokudan*, based on the definition laid

out in the Anti-*Boryokudan* Act. 5 organizations, such as Yamaguchi-gumi, Inagawa-kai, and Sumiyoshi-kai, were designated as *Boryokudan* for the sixth time in 2008. In 2008, Kyushu Seido-kai was designated as a *Boryokudan* for the first time and five other organizations were designated as a *Boryokudan* for the sixth time.

Table 2-1 Details of Designated *Boryokudan* (As of 1 May 2009)

Number	Name of Organization	Location of Main Office	Representative	Area of Influence (prefectures)	Approximate number of members	Initial specified date	Expiry Year	Symbol
1	Sixth Yamaguchi-gumi	4-3-1 Shinohara-honmachi, Nada-ku, Kobe City, Hyogo	Kenichi Shinoda	45	20,300	23-Jun-92	2010 (6)	
2	Inagawa-kai	7-8-4 Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Yoshio Tunoda	21	4,800	23-Jun-92	2010 (6)	
3	Sumiyoshi-kai	6-4-1 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Shigeo Nishiguchi	19	6,100	23-Jun-92	2010 (6)	
4	Fourth Kudo-kai	1-1-12 Kantake, Kokurakita-ku, Kitakyushu City, Fukuoka	Satoru Nomura	5	770	26-Jun-92	2010 (6)	
5	Third Kyokuryu-kai	4-301-6 Shuri Ishimine-cho, Naha City, Okinawa	Yoshihiro Onaga	1	260	26-Jun-92	2010 (6)	
6	Okinawa Kyokuryu-kai	2-6-19 Tsuji, Naha City, Okinawa	Kiyoshi Tominaga	1	370	27-Jul-92	2010 (6)	
7	Fifth Aisuketotsu-kai	176-1 Higashi-tagasagawa-suji, Uenokuchi-agaru Iwataki-cho, Shimogyo-ku, Kyoto City, Kyoto	Yoshitsugu Baba	3	660	27-Jul-92	2010 (6)	
8	Fifth Kyosei-kai	18-10 Minami-oko-cho, Minami-ku, Hiroshima City, Hiroshima	Atsumu Moriya	1	330	27-Jul-92	2010 (6)	
9	Sixth Goda-ikka	3-13-6 Takezaki-cho, Shimonoseki City, Yamaguchi	Kanji Nukui	3	180	27-Jul-92	2010 (6)	
10	Fourth Kozakura-ikka	9-1 Kotsuki-cho, Kagoshima City, Kagoshima	Kiei Hiraoka	1	100	27-Jul-92	2010 (6)	
11	Third Asano-gumi	615-11, Kasaoka, Kasaoka City, Okayama	Yoshiaki Kushita	2	140	14-Dec-92	2010 (6)	
12	Dojin-kai	6-9 Torihigashi-machi, Kurume City, Fukuoka	Tetsuji Kobayashi	4	790	16-Dec-92	2010 (6)	
13	Second Shimwa-kai	2-14-4 Shiogami-cho, Takamatsu City, Kagawa	Hirofumi Kira	1	70	24-Dec-92	2010 (6)	
14	Soai-kai	1343-B Ichihara City, Chiba	Masanori Shioshima	2	270	4-Mar-93	2010 (6)	
15	Third Kyodo-kai	3025-1 Onomichi City, Hiroshima	Nozomu Watanabe	6	190	4-Mar-93	2011 (6)	
16	Taishu-kai	1343-8 Oaza Yugeta, Tagawa City, Fukuoka	Hiroshi Hidaka	1	190	26-May-93	2011 (6)	
17	Seventh Sakaume-gumi	2-7-15 Nishi-shinsaibashi, Chuo-ku, Osaka City, Osaka	Kim Jae Hak	2	120	21-Jul-93	2011 (6)	
18	Kyokuto-kai	1-29-5 Nishi-ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo	Jo Gyu Hwa	15	1,200	4-Aug-93	2011 (6)	
19	Azuma-gumi	1-11-8 Sanno, Nishi-nari-ku, Osaka City, Osaka	Kiyoshi Kishida	1	160	10-Feb-94	2011 (6)	
20	Matsuba-kai	2-9-8 Nishi-asakusa, Taito-ku, Tokyo	Lee Chun Seong	10	1,200	10-Feb-95	2012 (6)	
21	Third Fukuhaku-kai	5-18-15 Chiyo, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka	Kim In Sun	4	330	10-Feb-00	2012 (4)	
22	Kyushu Seido-kai	2-4-2 Jyokan-cho, Omuta City, Fukuoka	Park Jeong Ho	5	350	28-Feb-08	2011 (1)	

Note 1: The “Area of influence” and “Number of members” fields of this table show the values for each syndicate at the latest specified reference date. “Name,” “Location of main office,” “Representative” and “Symbol” show the data available as of 22 May 2008.

- 2: Since Ishikawa-ikka (designated by Saga Prefecture Public Safety Commission on 18 February 1993) became a Fifth Yamaguchi-gumi subordinate organization, its designation was cancelled on 16 October 1995.
- 3: Nidaime Dainippon Peace Committee (designated by Hyogo Prefecture Public Safety Commission on 7 April 1994) lost its designation on 6 April 1997, and was not re-designated.
- 4: The designation of Sandaime Yamano-kai (by Kumamoto Prefecture Public Safety Commission on 21 December 1998) was annulled on 8 November 2001 due to the disintegration of the syndicate.
- 5: The designation of the Kyokuto Sakurai Souke Federation (by Shizuoka Prefecture Public Safety Commission on 8 July 1993) was annulled on 31 May 2005 due to the disintegration of the syndicate.
- 6: Since Kokushui-kai (designated by Tokyo Metropolis Public Safety Commission on 13 May 1994) became a Sixth Yamaguchi-gumi subordinate organization, its designation was cancelled on 31 October 2005).
- 7: The designation of Nakano-kai (by Osaka Prefecture Public Safety Commission on 1 July 1999) was annulled on 22 December 2005 due to the dissolution of the syndicate.
- 8: The percentage of the designated *Boryokudan* members (38,600 persons) within the total number of *Boryokudan* members (40,900 persons) was 94.4% as of the end of 2007.

2. Cracking Down on *Boryokudan* Crime

(1) Overview of Arrests of *Boryokudan* Members

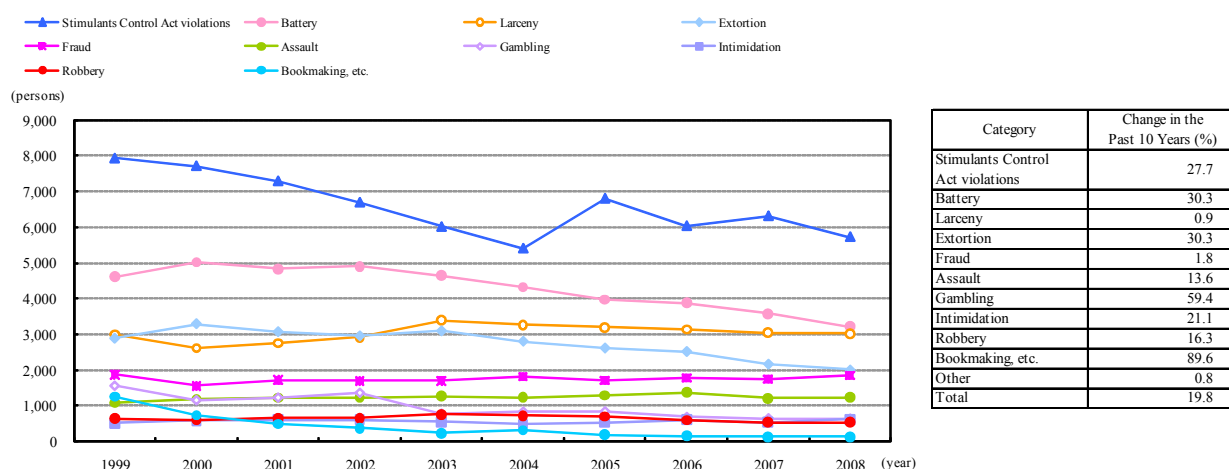
Trends for the number of arrests of *Boryokudan* members according to the type of crime are shown in Diagram 2-2.

Since 1999, there have been 5 primary types of crime leading to criminal arrest. They are: Stimulants Control Act violations, battery, larceny, extortion and fraud. The primacy of these crimes has not changed, but there has been a change in violations of the four

laws related to gambling and public racing (bookmaking)¹. The occurrence of these crimes has decreased sharply and the percentage of arrests for these offences in main crimes has greatly decreased. Changes in the ways that *Boryokudan* acquire funds are a topic deserving further study.

Note 1: Horse Racing Act, Bicycle Racing Act, Small-Sized Motor Vehicle Racing Act, and Motorboat Racing Act

Diagram 2-2 Trends in the Number of Members or Associated Members of *Boryokudans* charged with Serious Crimes, by Crime Category (1999-2008)



(2) The State of Arrests Concerning Crimes Committed to Generate Funds

The police collect and analyze information regarding the ever diverse and nontransparent fund acquisition efforts of *Boryokudans* and prevent further fund acquisitions by these groups through violence prevention movements and crackdowns on unlawful acts.

1) Traditional fund acquisition crimes

In recent years there has been a declining trend in the ratio held by *Boryokudan* members in the total number of arrests for the “traditional fund acquisition crimes” of Stimulants Control Act violations, Assault, Gambling and the four other types of infractions of public racing acts (Bookmaking).

Table 2-2 Trends in the Number of Arrests Regarding Traditional Fund Raising Activities (1999-2008)

Category	Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total number of boryokudan members arrested (persons)		32,511	31,054	30,917	30,824	30,550	29,325	29,626	28,417	27,169	26,064
Number of arrests for traditional fund raising activities (persons)		13,653	12,910	12,100	11,398	10,128	9,379	10,467	9,412	9,275	8,517
	Stimulant drugs	7,933	7,720	7,298	6,699	6,016	5,412	6,810	6,043	6,319	5,735
	Extortion	2,889	3,290	3,070	2,954	3,092	2,808	2,619	2,523	2,175	2,013
	Gambling	1,575	1,164	1,238	1,374	780	837	845	685	648	639
	Bookmaking, etc.	1,256	736	494	371	240	322	193	161	133	130
Composition ratio (%)		42.0	41.6	39.1	37.0	33.2	32.0	35.3	33.1	34.1	32.7

Note: Composition rate = Number of arrests for traditional fund raising activities ÷ Total number of boryokudan members arrested × 100

2) Fund acquisition crimes which utilize the existence and different types of activities

carried out by those living in coexistence with *Boryokudans*

The police have recently learned of the existence of

groups and individuals that support or cooperate with the fund acquisition activities of *Boryokudans* through such actions as offering them funds. On the surface, these individuals and groups hide their relationship with *Boryokudans*, but behind the scenes they are using the power and financial strength of *Boryokudans* to expand their own profitability, and thus can be said to be “living in coexistence” with the *Boryokudans*.

Boryokudans, with the threat of force in the background, either act through the business that is effectively provided to them by associate companies or collude with those individuals living in coexistence with them to carry out general business transactions and commit a multitude of fund acquisition crimes. Through such actions as unreasonable requests of corporations and government organizations, misuses public benefit systems, *Furikome* fraud (extortion), robbery, and larceny, *Boryokudans* are able to acquire funding and adapt to the times.

The police are working to crack down on *Boryokudan* members and those coexisting with *Boryokudans* who are attempting to acquire funds by

undertaking business in securities trading and industries such as the industrial waste management industry, the financial industry, the construction industry, while paying attention to the trends of fund acquisition activities of *boryokudan* in the economic recession.

(3) Incidents of Rivalry Conflict and Incidents of Gun Violence Caused by *Boryokudans*

Table 2-3 shows the progression of the number of cases, and other details, concerning rivalry conflict and gun violence caused by *boryokudans* in the past 10 years. In 2008, there was one case of rival conflict, leading to 3 deaths or injuries. Additionally, there were 32 incidents of handgun usage by *boryokudan* members, leading to 13 deaths or injuries.

Table 2-3 Trends in the Number of Incidents of Rivalry Conflicts or Gun Violence caused by *Boryokudans* (1999-2008)

Category		Year									
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Rivalry Conflict	Number of cases (cases)	11	5	5	7	7	6	6	0	3	1
	Number of incidents (times)	46	18	81	28	44	31	18	0 [15]	18	6
	Number of incidents among those that involved guns	42 (91.3)	16 (88.9)	71 (87.7)	21 (75.0)	32 (72.7)	19 (61.3)	11 (61.1)	0 [8] ([53.3])	12 (66.7)	3 (50.0)
	Number of deaths	3	1	4	2	7	4	2	0	8	3
	Number of injuries	12	9	15	14	15	12	4	0 [6]	8	0
Gun Violence	Number of cases	133	92	178	112	104	85	51	36	41	32
	Number of deaths	22	17	24	18	28	15	7	2	12	8
	Number of injuries	20	24	20	20	27	12	6	8	7	5

Note 1: The rate of firearm use is shown in parenthesis.

In rivalry conflicts, the series of incidents between specified groups resulting from beginning to end is considered individually for “Number of incidents” and the total number of illegal acts stemming from a given conflict falls under “Number of occurrences.”

3: “Incidents of gunfire” believed to have been committed by *Boryokudan*, etc., are cases for which it is suspected that a *Boryokudan* member or associated member was responsible, as well as those incidents with which it is believed that *Boryokudan* held an interest.

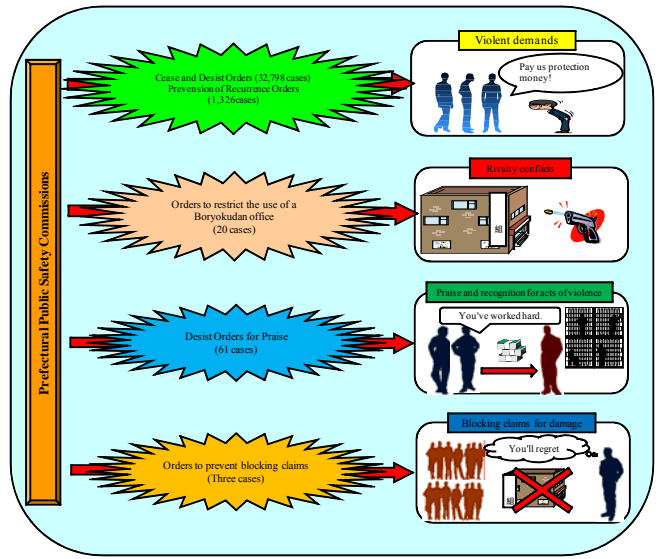
4: The incidents that are regarded as internal conflicts between *Dojin-kai* and *Kyushu Seido-kai* or the attacks by conflicts are allocated in square parentheses.

3. Operation of the Anti-Boryokudan Act

When members of designated *Boryokudan* use the influence of the *Boryokudan* to which they belong to make violent demands and so forth, the Prefectural Public Safety Commissions can issue cease and desist orders etc., based on the Anti-Boryokudan Act.

Table 2-4 shows the number of issuances of cease and desist orders by prefectural public safety commissions in the last five years.

Diagram2-3 Outline of Orders Based on Anti-Boryokudan Act



Note: Figures in parenthesis indicates the number of issued orders from the time Anti-Boryokudan Act was enacted to the end of 2008.

Table 2-4 Trends in the Number of Issuances of Cease and Desist Orders (2004-2008)

Category		Year						
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Total		2,717 (161)	2,668 (112)	2,488 (128)	2,427 (110)	2,270 (86)		
By Law	Article 9	Unjust demands for donation	795 (16)	798 (19)	792 (36)	764 (25)	796 (20)	
		Unjust demands for subcontracting, etc.	34 (2)	36 (3)	21	62 (2)	16	
		Unjust demands for protection money	284 (21)	253 (17)	237 (24)	223 (16)	170 (14)	
		Unjust demands for bodyguard fees	415 (53)	391 (49)	356 (23)	369 (30)	407 (28)	
		Unjust demands for the payment of a high interest bond	28 (4)	32	24	35	43 (2)	
		Unjust demands for the payment of a bond	17 (2)	35	25	19	15 (1)	
		Unjust demands to be released from debt	110 (4)	89 (1)	93 (2)	86	72 (1)	
		Unjust demands for a loan, etc.	33 (1)	27	17 (1)	16 (1)	14 (1)	
		Unjust auction obstructions	0	0	1	0	0	
		Unjust interference in negotiations	10	1	1	2	1	
		Unjust demands for money and goods under invented pretenses	35	52	38 (2)	24	25 (1)	
		Other	2	5	13	4	7	
		Article 10	Demand for violent demanding acts	(5)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
			On-site assistance against violent demands	385	347	273	247	255
		Article 12-2	Violent demands related to the carrying out of the business of designated Boryokudans	(11)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0
	Article 12-3	Requests of associated violent demanding acts	(0)	(1)	(4)	(0)	(1)	
	Article 12-5	Associated violent demanding acts	5 (1)	22	1 (1)	2 (1)	1	
	Article 15	Order to restrict the use of a Boryokudan office	0	1	0	0	0	
	Article 16	Forceful affiliation of juveniles and preventing them from leaving	77 (6)	37 (1)	63 (1)	68 (9)	23 (2)	
		Forceful affiliation of members and preventing them from leaving through the threat of violence	409 (29)	454 (19)	449 (33)	422 (24)	366 (15)	
		Forceful affiliation of those in close contact to members and preventing them from leaving	40 (2)	53	44	50	34	
	Article 17	Forceful order to join Boryokudan	(4)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	
	Article 20	Extortion by finger cutting	27	32	31	19	20	
	Article 24	Extortion of youth by forcing them to receive tattoos	4	0	1	3	2	
	Article 29	Prohibited activity in the office	7	4	8	12	3	
By Group	Sixth Yamaguchi-gumi		1,119 (80)	1,137 (34)	1,152 (52)	1,192 (43)	918 (25)	
	Inagawa-kai		406 (29)	417 (32)	377 (41)	341 (25)	372 (29)	
	Sumiyoshi-kai		336 (15)	331 (19)	333 (9)	319 (14)	361 (9)	
	Fourth Kudo-kai		9 (1)	19	23 (2)	17 (2)	12 (1)	
	Third Kyokuryu-kai		28	15	15	10 (2)	15 (1)	
	Okinawa Kyokuryu-kai		29 (1)	23	18 (3)	27 (1)	22	
	Sixth Aizukotetsu-kai		36 (2)	25 (3)	34 (4)	10 (2)	4	
	Fifth kyosei-kai		5	9	8	8	8	
	Sixth Goda-ikka		14 (3)	7 (1)	7 (1)	8 (1)	6 (1)	
	Fourth kozakura-ikka		1	0	1	0	2	
	Third Asano-gumi		4	3	5	1	2	
	Dojin-kai		74 (3)	91 (7)	80 (6)	62 (7)	77 (5)	
	Second Shinwa-kai		7	2	5	2	2	
	Soai-kai		26 (3)	37 (6)	20 (4)	38 (6)	17 (1)	
	Third Kyodo-kai		6	2	4	2 (1)	7	
	Taishu-kai		10	8	8	22 (1)	16 (2)	
	Seventh Sakaume-gumi		4	0	0	3	1	
	Kyokuto-kai		50 (6)	50 (1)	47 (1)	28 (1)	41 (3)	
Azuma-gumi		44 (2)	13 (1)	17	18	24		
Matsuba-kai		114 (7)	73 (6)	66 (3)	68 (2)	81 (7)		
Third Fukuhaku-kai		22	6	11 (1)	11	17 (1)		
Kyushu Seido-kai						13 (1)		

Note 1: The number shows the amount of cease and desist orders issued, while the number in the parenthesis indicates the amount of repeat orders.
 2: Group names are up-to-date as of March 31 2009.

4. Measures against the Intervention of *Boryokudans* in Civil Affairs and *Boryokudan* Elimination Movements

The police have worked closely with the Prefectural Centers to Promote Movements for Elimination of *Boryokudan* (hereafter “the Centers”) and bar associations to establish a Study Group of Violation for Citizens. This study group works to facilitate an exchange of information on violence against the government administration, carries out civil litigation support and assists with other measures which help to alleviate damage caused by *Boryokudans* and put a stop to damage caused by unjust demands from *Boryokudans*.

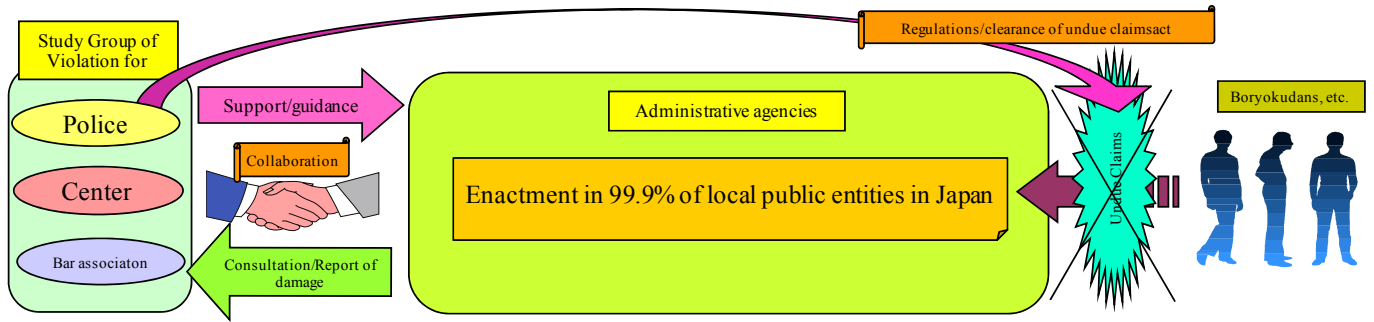
(1) Measures to Eliminate Violence against Government Bodies

Illegal and unjust acts by anti-social forces such as

Boryokudans targeted at government bodies and their employees for the purpose of making illicit profits have become more prominent.

The police are promoting elimination measures for violence against government bodies by anti-social elements, by conducting support, guidance and training for people such as civil servants in change of the prevention of unjust demands against government bodies. This is carried out in association with the Centers and bar associations, and through compliance with compliant by laws which lay out the organizational response in regards to supporting and introducing organizational measures against the unjust demands of *Boryokudans*.

Diagram 2-4 Outline of Administrative Measures against *Boryokudan*



(2) Support for Civil Suits against *Boryokudan* Members

In cooperation with the Centers and bar associations, the police are supporting the victims of *Boryokudan* crime when they launch lawsuits seeking compensation

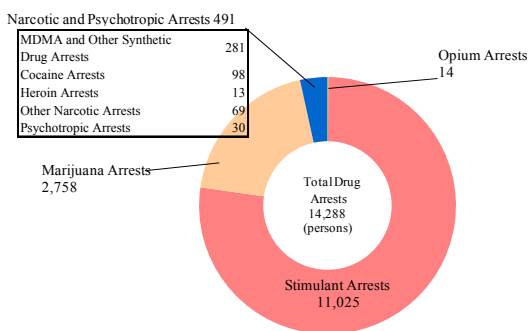
for damages caused resulting from the illegal acts of *Boryokudan*. The police are doing this by providing personal protection and information to these victims throughout the lawsuit.

Section 2. Drugs and Firearms Countermeasures

1. Drug Situation

The total number of persons arrested during 2008 for drug relating crimes was 14,288 which is 502 people less than the previous year (a 3.4% decrease). The amount of stimulants and marijuana seized this year increased significantly from last year, and the number of persons arrested for marijuana offences marked record high, and as such the drug situation in Japan continues to be severe.

Diagram 2-5 The Number of Persons Arrested for Drug-related Offenses (2008)



(1) Stimulant situation

The total number of stimulant offenses cleared in 2008¹ has decreased from the previous year. However it still accounts for a large portion of the total number of persons arrested for all drug related offences. Moreover, amount of powdered drug seized has increased largely from the previous year.

Characteristics of methamphetamine offenses in 2008

More than half of those arrested are repeat offenders

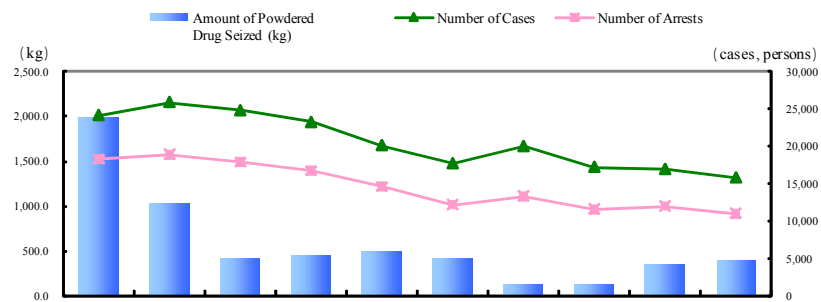
More than half of those arrested are *Boryokudan* members

The number of Iranians arrested, especially for profit-making crimes², is increasing

Note 1: Act on Special Provisions for the Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Act, etc. and Other Matters for the Prevention of Activities Encouraging Illicit Conducts and Other Activities Involving Controlled Substances through International Cooperation (Special Provisions for Narcotics)

2: Possession or transfer with the intent to sell

Diagram 2-6 Trends in the Situation of Arrests for Stimulant Offenses (1999-2008)



Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Cases	24,167	25,913	24,791	23,225	20,129	17,699	19,999	17,226	16,929	15,801
Number of Arrests	18,285	18,942	17,912	16,771	14,624	12,220	13,346	11,606	12,009	11,025
Amount of Powdered Drug Seized (kg)	1,975.9	1,026.9	406.1	437.0	486.8	406.1	118.9	126.8	339.3	397.5
Amount of Tablets Seized (tablets)	—	—	—	16,031	70	366	26,402	56,886	4,914	22,371
Number of First-time Offenders	9,077	9,506	8,742	7,861	6,785	5,454	5,995	5,270	5,296	4,837
Component Ratio of First-time Offenders (%)	49.6	50.2	48.8	46.9	46.4	44.6	44.9	45.4	44.1	43.9

Note 1: Component ratio of first-time offenders = The number of first-time offenders / the number of offenders * 100

2: The figures for the number of cases and number of arrests include those cases and arrests relating to stimulant use and pursued through the Anti-Drug Special Act.

3: The amount of powdered drug seized does not include the number of tablets seized.

(2) Situation of Each Type of Drug Offense

1) Each type of drug offense

Table 2-5 shows the number of arrests for offenses relating to each type of drug, including cannabis, MDMA¹ and other synthetic drugs (but not including paint thinner offenses or other organic solvent offenses) and the amount seized of each drug in the past five years.

Characteristics of cannabis offenses in 2008

The amount of marijuana seized has significantly increased

62.7% of those arrested were teenagers or those in their twenties

86.7% of those arrested were first-time offenders

Characteristics of MDMA and other synthetic drug offenses in 2008

The amount seized decreased.

62.6% of those arrested were teenagers or those in their twenties

89.7% of those arrested were first-time offenders

Note 1: An abbreviation for the drug’s scientific name, “3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine.” Originally a fine white powder, now commonly sold secretly in a variety of colors and featuring a variety of patterns and engravings.

Table 2-5 Trends in the Situation of each Type of Drug Offenses Cleared (2004-2008)

Category		Year					
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Cannabis Offenses		Number of arrests	2,209	1,941	2,288	2,271	2,758
		Amount seized (kg)					
		Marijuana	606.6	643.1	225.8	437.8	375.1
		Hashish	294.5	230.5	96.7	20.1	33.1
Narcotic and Psychotropic arrests	MDMA and other synthetic drugs	Number of arrests	417	403	370	296	281
		Amount seized (tablets)	469,126	571,522	186,226	1,233,883	217,172
	Cocaine	Number of arrests	76	36	72	99	98
		Amount seized (kg)	85.4	2.9	9.8	18.5	5.5
	Heroin	Number of arrests	13	21	22	13	13
		Amount seized (kg)	0.03	0.1	2.3	1.8	1.0
	Psychotropic drugs (depressants)	Number of arrests	24	11	19	17	20
		Amount seized (tablets)	7,580	15,010	15,592	11,333	45,034
	Psychotropic drugs (stimulants)	Number of arrests	5	4	2	2	10
		Amount seized (tablets)	3	4,277	1,719	1,739	2,997
Opium		Number of arrests	59	12	27	41	14
		Amount seized (kg)	1.7	1.0	17.2	19.4	6.6

2) Paint Thinner and Other Organic Solvent Offenses

Table 2-6 shows the progression of arrests (and custody) concerning offenses related to paint thinner and other organic solvents in the last five years. There is a decreasing trend.

the intent to ingest or inhale) were juveniles

62.3% of those arrested (for willful sale¹ (sale of organic solvent with the knowledge that they will be used improperly)) were juveniles

Note 1: Sales knowing purchase was made for drug abuse

Characteristics in 2008

33.5% of those arrested (for ingestion, inhalation or

Table 2-6 Situation of arrests related to organic solvent offenses (2004-2008)

Category	Year				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Ingestion, inhalation or the intent to ingest or inhale	4,057	2,783	2,142	1,802	1,428
Willful sale	396	269	196	184	106

(3) Trends in Organized Drug Offenses

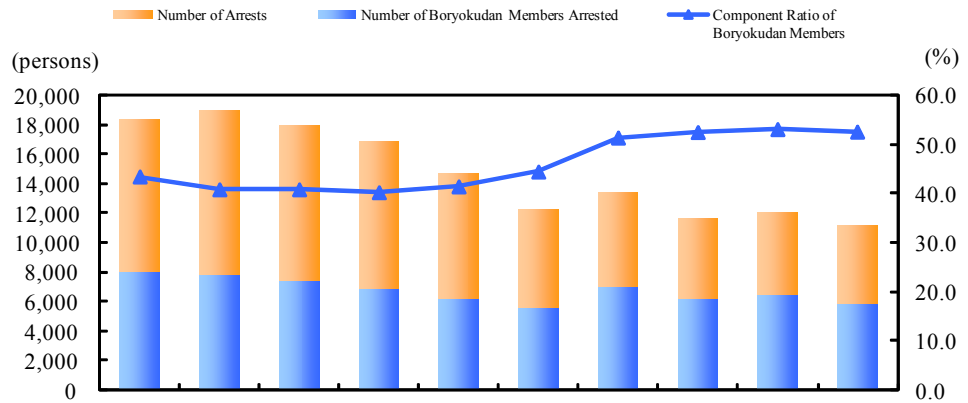
1) Contribution of *Boryokudans* to Drug Offenses

In 2008, 5,801 *Boryokudan* members were arrested for stimulant offenses. This is a decrease of 558 (8.8%) arrests from last year and accounts for over half (52.6%) of all arrests for stimulant offenses, indicating that *Boryokudans* are still contributing greatly to stimulant offenses.

856 *Boryokudan* members were arrested for

cannabis offenses in 2008, 192 (28.9%) arrests more than the previous year and 31.0% of the total cannabis offense arrests. 84 *Boryokudan* members were arrested for MDMA or other synthetic drug offenses in 2008, 18 (17.6%) arrests less than the previous year and 29.9% of the total arrests for MDMA or other synthetic drugs. The ways in which *Boryokudan* members are contributing to drug offenses on a wider scale are being explored.

Diagram 2-7 Trends in the Situation of Arrests of *Boryokudan* Members for Stimulant Offenses (2004-2008)



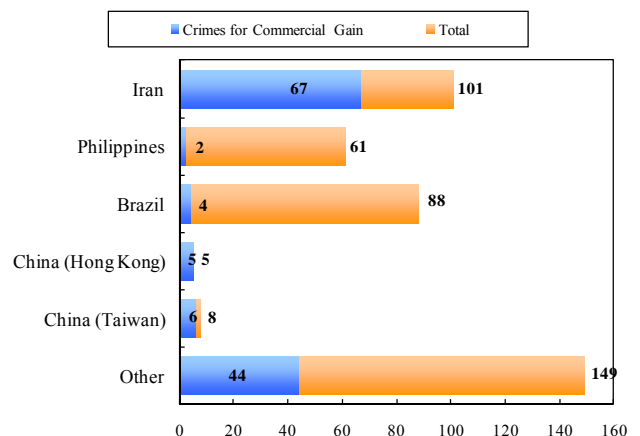
Category \ Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Arrests	18,285	18,942	17,912	16,771	14,624	12,220	13,346	11,606	12,009	11,041
Number of Boryokudan Members Arrested	7,944	7,729	7,307	6,738	6,050	5,430	6,853	6,076	6,359	5,797
Component Ratio of Boryokudan Members	43.4	40.8	40.8	40.2	41.4	44.4	51.3	52.4	53.0	52.5

Note: Component Ratio = Number of Boryokudan Members Arrested ÷ Number of Arrests × 100

2) Illicit Drug Sales by Iranians

101 Iranian nationals were arrested for stimulant offenses in 2008, 16 (18.8%) more arrests than the previous year and 66.3% of all arrests for offenses with intent to profit (either the possession or distribution of drugs with the intent to profit). Among arrests of people from other countries or regions for stimulant offenses, this is a remarkably high rate, and it calls into question the involvement up till now of Iranian citizens in illicit stimulant sales. Recently, Iranian citizens involved in illicit stimulant sales have been using sophisticated and organized methods to sell their product, such as using mobile phones to contact customers and set contact points and dividing up roles by assigning negotiators and representatives to receive payments.

Diagram 2-8 Share of Arrests of Foreign Nationals for Stimulant Offenses with Intent to Profit (2008)



(4) Illicit Drug Sales via the Internet

In 2008 there were 11 arrests for illicit drug sales via the internet, 6 (35.3%) less arrests than the previous year. Of those, 2 cases warranted the enactment of the advertising restriction clause of the Stimulants Control Act.

The primary method for illicit drug sales nefariously utilized the unique anonymity the internet provides. To explain it exactly, buyers were lured to purchase drugs through posts on message boards and other sites such as, “High quality white 03G = 13,000 yen and up.” The buyer would then contact the seller and place an order, and after transferring payment via bank transfer through the designated financial institution, receive the drugs in the mail.

(5) Current situation of drug smuggling

In 2008 there were 199 cases of drug smuggling cleared, 1 case (0.5%) less than the previous year. However, the number of stimulant, MDMA and other synthetic drug and opium offenses all rose. The majority of drugs abused in Japan are smuggled in from abroad by international drug syndicates. The organizations use a variety of methods to import the drugs, such as using airplanes and hiding the drugs in carry-on luggage or concealing the drugs in international parcel post or on cargo boats.

Primary regions from which drugs originated in large-volume¹ drug seizure cases in 2008

Stimulants: China, Malaysia, Hong Kong
 Marijuana: South Africa, United States, France
 Hashish: The Netherlands, India, Nepal
 MDMA: The Netherlands, Germany, France

Note 1: Cases in which more than one kilogram of stimulants or cannabis, or more than 1,000 tablets of MDMA or other synthetic drugs (including cases in which stimulants were mixed in with the tablets) were seized.

2. Comprehensive Anti-drug Measures

(1) Anti-drug Measures by the Government

The drug problem is an important one which is connected to the very foundations of peace and order in Japan. Given the need for a united countermeasure carried out by the whole government, each related ministry¹ has linked together and is pursuing initiatives under the Council for the Promotion of Measures to Prevent Drug Abuse, which is headed by the Minister of State for Drug Abuse Measures.

(2) Anti-drug Measures by the Police

1) Interrupting the Supply of Drugs

As most of the drugs abused in Japan are being imported into the country from abroad, in order to prevent drugs from coming onshore, the police are working closely and exchanging information with the supervising institutions of other countries, and strengthening cooperation with Japan Customs, Japan Coast Guard, etc.

Additionally, in order to plan for the breakup of drug syndicates the Police are advancing effective investigation techniques such as controlled delivery² and transmission interception. Also, in order to deal a blow to the financial side of drug syndicates, the police are progressing with measures to arrest those who smuggle and sell drugs professionally and those who engage in money laundering, as well as administer fines and seize drug syndicate profits, based on provisions in the Anti-Drug Special Act.

Note 1: The Cabinet Secretariat; the Cabinet Office; the National Police Agency; the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications; the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of Finance; the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry; the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism; and the Japan Coast Guard.

2: Controlled delivery is an investigation method in which even if illegal substances are discovered, rather than arresting the criminal and seizing the drugs immediately, the supervising organization allows transport to continue under heavy supervision, in order to arrest related suspects.

3: This allows more severe punishments than normal smuggling and illicit sales as well as targets series of actions as cumulative offenses to allow confiscation and additional collection for the total of drug related crime profits.

Table 2-7 Trends in the Number of Cases Controlled Delivery was Carried Out (1999-2008)

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Category										
Number of cases carried out	19	29	28	26	63	78	42	29	39	31

Table 2-8 Trends in the cases violating the Anti-Drug Special Act (Pursuing the illegal import of drugs as a profession) (1999-2008)

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of violations of article 5 (Pursuing the illegal import of drugs as a profession)	18	34	18	43	32	45	47	40	38	52

Note: For violations of articles 6 and 7, refer to P. 133

2) Eliminating Demand

Drug abuse does not just damage the mind and body of the user, it threatens the very safety of society. Depending on the hallucination or fantasy caused users may commit murder, arson or any number of malicious acts, in addition to potentially causing horrendous traffic accidents.

In order to eliminate demand for drugs, it is important that society as a whole maintains a wide-spread attitude of rejection. In addition to arresting serious drug abusers, the police are carrying out activities such as the spreading of public awareness

to promote the spread of correct knowledge about the danger and harm of drugs. Following 2007, in 2008 as well, those arrested for drug abuse and given suspended sentences in summary trials were placed in group counseling programs run by private organizations and administered drug testing under a “Model program for the prevention of drug abuse relapse” by the National Police Agency.

Table 2-9 Number of Arrests due to Crimes Committed by Regular Drug Users (2007, 2008)

Type	Penal Code Offenses															Other Law Offenses		
	Felonious Offenses	Violent Offenses					Violence	Battery	Threat	Extortion	Unlawful assembly with dangerous weapons	Larceny Offense	Others	Firearm Control Act	Others			
		Murder	Robbery	Arson	Rape	Violence												
2008	809	68	17	39	6	6	146	23	80	5	38	0	404	191	3,403	10	3,393	
2007	770	68	19	42	2	5	162	22	90	9	41	0	349	191	3,774	10	3,764	
Difference	39	0	2	3	4	1	16	1	10	4	3	0	55	0	371	0	371	

Note: This term applies to those who regularly use stimulants, drugs, cannabis, opium or psychotropic drugs or those who regularly abuse toluene and other types of organic solvents, including paint thinner and glue. Whether or not the user is addicted is not questioned.

3) Promotion of International Cooperation (Refer to Page 184)

The unlawful trade of drugs is not a problem which one country can handle alone, as drug syndicates cross national boundaries. It is a dire issue of a global scale, and as such initiatives to solve the problem are being carried out within the international framework of such organizations as the G8 and United Nations.

In addition to cooperation in international investigations through such actions as participating in the exchange of information at international conferences and the mutual dispatch of investigators, is pursuing technological cooperation in drug investigations with interested countries.

Concretely, between September and October of 2008 the National Police Agency jointly held with the non-governmental organization the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) a meeting inviting to Japan top-level officials in drug supervision organizations from 13 countries in Asia and Central America. During the seminar officials exchanged information on drug control and planned for the transfer of Japanese investigation technology. Also, in February of 2008 the 14th Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference was held in Chiba

Prefecture. 29 countries, 2 regions and 2 international organizations (including observers) participated in the conference and discussed the current situation of the unlawful trade of drugs.

3. Gun Situation

The gun situation in 2008 remains severe. While the numbers of confirmed cases in which guns were fired and confirmed cases involving the use of a gun¹ remain at a record low level, felonious crimes causing harm to the general public continue to occur.

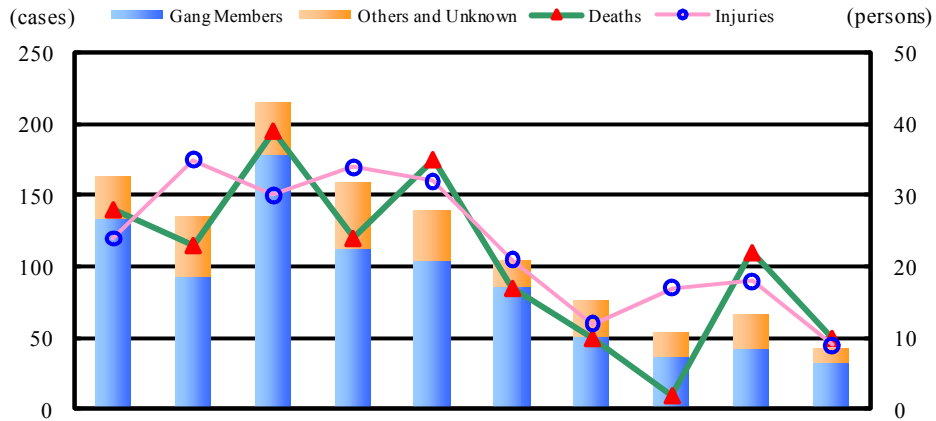
Note 1: Incidents in which firearms or firearm-like objects were fired. “Firearm” includes “handguns, small arms, machine guns, cannons, hunting rifles and other air-rifles and gunpowder rifles with the ability to shoot metallic bullets” (Article 2-1 of the Firearms and Swords Control Act (hereafter the “Firearm Control Act”). “Firearm-like objects” refer to object which resemble firearms and which are shown to others in order to perpetrate crimes, and may be identified as firearms by the testimony of a victim or witness.

(1) Occurrence of Incidents in which Guns were Fired

There were 42 incidents in 2008 in which guns were fired, leading to the death or injury for 19 people. There were 23 (35.4%) less incidents and 20 (51.3%) less deaths and injuries than the previous year. Of these,

32 cases were thought to be related to *Boryokudan*, which account for 76.2% of all gun shooting incidents. Looking at the amount of incidents by region, Kyushu saw the highest incident rate at 31.0%. Other areas which saw 4 incidents or more were Fukuoka prefecture (13) Tokyo (4) and Ibaraki (4).

Diagram 2-9 Trends in the Situation of Occurrence and the Number of Death and Injuries Due to Incidents of Gun Violence (2007, 2008)



Category	Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Shootings (cases)		162	134	215	158	139	104	76	53	65	42
	Gang Members	133	92	178	112	104	85	51	36	41	32
	Gang Conflicts	42	16	71	21	32	19	11	0	12	3
Others and Unknown	29	42	37	46	35	19	25	17	17	24	10
Casualty		52(17)	58(27)	69(34)	58(23)	67(25)	38(17)	22(13)	19(11)	39(23)	19(7)
	Deaths	28(10)	23(9)	39(20)	24(5)	35(11)	17(5)	10(4)	2(1)	21(10)	10(2)
	Injuries	24(7)	35(18)	30(14)	34(18)	32(14)	21(12)	12(9)	17(10)	18(13)	9(5)

Note 1: "By Boryokudans" means any incidents thought to be caused by Boryokudan and includes incidents caused by Boryokudan members as well as incidents resulting from the supply of guns by Boryokudans to others.
 2: "Rival conflict" means any incident resulting from rival conflict.
 3: "Other reason/reason unclear" means any incident caused by anyone not involved with Boryokudan.
 4: The number inside the parenthesis represents the number of people killed who were not Boryokudan members.

(2) Situation Regarding Offenses Committed with the Use of Handguns Confirmed with Police

The trends in handgun offenses confirmed to police are as shown in Diagram 2-11 has been in the decreasing trend since 2005.

Diagram 2-10 Occurrence of Incidents in which Guns were Fired by Prefecture (2008)

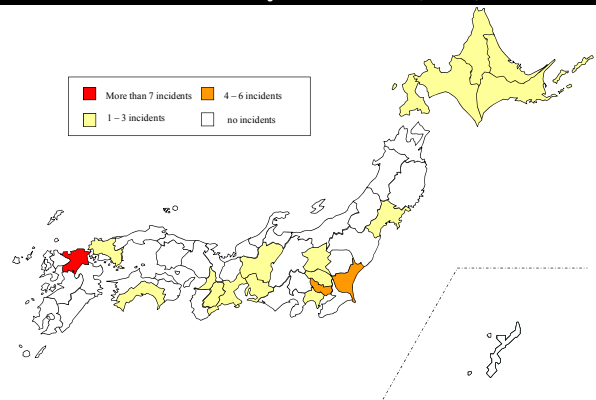


Diagram 2-11 Trends in the Number of Confirmed Incidents in which Guns were Used (1999-2008)

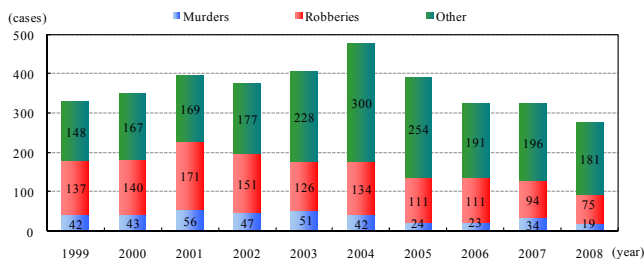
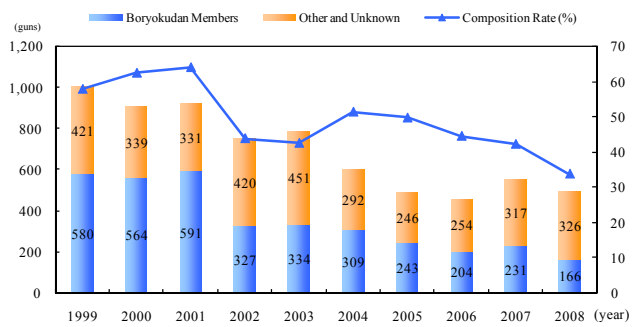


Diagram 2-12 Trends in the Number of Incidents in which Handguns were Seized (1999-2008)



4. Comprehensive Measures against Small Arms

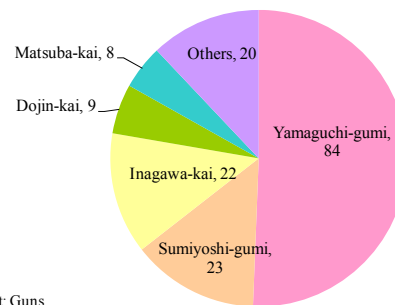
(1) Exposure of Firearms

The police are carrying out comprehensive anti-firearm measures by placing a heavy importance on exposing the weapon caches and smuggling/illicit trade of weapons of criminal organizations. Recently, the number of handguns seized is in the decreasing trend. This is thought to be because criminal organizations are becoming more sophisticated and secretive about the concealment, import and illicit sale of firearms.

1) Situation of Handgun Seizure

Diagram 2-12 shows trends in the number of handguns seized. Seizures from *Boryokudan* accounted for 33.7% of all incidents in 2008, and of which, 50.6% (of handguns seized in those incidents) were from Yamaguchi-gumi.

Diagram 2-13 Breakdown by Organization of Handguns Seized from *Boryokudan* Members (2008)



Unit: Guns

2) Situation of Weapon Cache Exposure

Table 2-10 shows the situation of weapon cache exposure cases¹. In 2008 there were 5 cases, resulting in the collection of 22 handguns. This was 7 (58.3%) cases and 62 (73.8%) firearms less than the previous year. All exposed weapons cache were being organizationally managed by *Boryokudan* using ever more sophisticated methods such as concealing handguns at the houses of friends of *Boryokudan* members or rental storages.

Note 1: Cases where more than three handguns related to organizational management were seized.

Table 2-10 Trends in the Situation of Weapon Cache Cases (1999-2008)

Category \ Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of cases (cases)	18	12	19	8	10	11	11	7	12	5
Number of weapons seized (weapons)	92	45	105	68	60	49	56	36	84	22
Number of firearms concealed per cache	5.1	3.8	5.5	8.5	6.0	4.5	5.1	5.1	7.0	4.4

3) Situation of Exposure of Handgun, etc., Smuggling

Table 2-11 shows the situation of handgun smuggling cases including preliminary crimes. There

were three cases of handgun smuggling, two cases of handgun part smuggling and one case of cartridge smuggling in 2008. In each case, smuggling was

carried out either by hiding the item in carry-on luggage aboard an airplane or by sending the item

through regular international mail.

Table 2-11 Trends in the Situation of Handgun, Smuggling Cases (1999-2008)

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Cases	15 (10)	6 (5)	2 (1)	5 (3)	13 (8)	4 (3)	3 (2)	6 (2)	6 (3)	3 (1)
Number of Arrests	21 (15)	18 (17)	5 (3)	7 (5)	17 (10)	5 (4)	5 (4)	14 (8)	7 (4)	3 (1)
Number of Firearms Seized	19	114	0	10	13	4	4	12	3	1

Note 1: The number of cases and number of arrests includes not just cases of handgun smuggling (preparation of crimes) but also cases of handgun part smuggling and cartridge smuggling.

2: The number in the parenthesis with the number of cases and number of arrests rows indicates the number of people arrested for just handgun smuggling cases.(preparation of crimes)

(2) Promotion of Government Measures

In order to handle the severe gun situation, relevant organizations¹ are taking countermeasures for guns under the direction of the Council for the Promotion of Measures against Guns, which is headed by the Minister of State for Gun Countermeasures. In May, 2008, the Headquarters for the Promotion of Measures against Guns² headed by the Chief Cabinet Secretary formulated the “2008 Plan for Promoting Measures against Guns” for the aim of realizing a society with no gun related crimes. In December, 2007, the Guns and *Boryokudan* Control Team established under the Ministerial Committee for Crime Countermeasures decided on the active implementation of joint training to prevent the smuggling of guns at the border. Based on this decision, in November, 2009, the police, the Japan Coast Guard, and the Customs Office conducted joint training to crack down on the smuggling of guns in Okinawa.

Note 1: The Cabinet Secretariat; the Cabinet Office; the National Police Agency; the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication; the Ministry of Justice; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of Finance; the Fisheries Agency; the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry; the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, the Japan Coast Guard; and the Ministry of the Environment

2: The Headquarters for the Promotion of Measures against Guns was consolidated under the Ministerial Committee for Crime Measures in December 2008 and became the Council for the Promotion of Measures against Guns, which is headed by the Minister of State for Gun Countermeasures.

Diagram 2-14 Outline of Promotion Plan for Measures against Firearms



(3) Promotion of International Small Arms Control

In December 2001 Japan signed the Firearms Protocol¹. With the signing of the protocol, the tracking of small arms traded illegally became easier, and it is expected that international cooperation will be even smoother in the future.

Additionally, through such organizations as the ICPO-Interpol², the Police are working to strengthen linkages with international organizations by pursuing proactive information exchange with related international organizations, dispatching personnel and inviting related persons to Japan.

(4) Securing the Cooperation and Understanding of the People

The police are calling on the public to help extinguish small arms violence and eradicate illegal small arms through such events as the “Symposium on the Eradication of Firearms Related Crimes”³ and the “Stop Gun Caravan,”⁴ an organization which links together with private volunteer groups to carry out anti-firearms activities.

Note 1: One protocol of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, it not only declared the manufacturing and trade of small arms, there parts and ammunition as illegal but also established a system for the management of engraving seals on small arms, registering small arms and monitoring their import. The convention was intended to establish cooperative relations between law enforcement organizations. (As of the end of May 2009, 52 countries have signed the Convention and 79 countries have ratified it.)

2: International Criminal Police Organization-Interpol

3: A meeting held every fiscal year by the National Police Agency and Prefectural Small Arms Control Headquarters. The first meeting was held in October 1995 in Tokyo. The 14th meeting was held in Aichi in October 2008.

4: A volunteer organizations made up of researchers who have a deep interest in the small arms problem and the families and relations of deceased victims of small arms crime. Established in April 1997. Through meetings, events and a website, the organization is working to heighten the awareness of the public over the tragedy that is small arms crime and promoting the eradication of illegal small arms.

Section 3. Measures against Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals Visiting Japan

1. Trends in Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals to Japan

Against the background of the globalization of society and the economy and the worsening of the illegal residence issue, the situation surrounding crimes committed by foreign nationals visiting Japan remains severe. In this situation, trends can be seen where foreign nationals visiting Japan form crime organizations which is consisted by illegal residents, and commit various crimes with the aim of gaining illegal profit, or operate in cooperation with *Boryokudans* and foreign-based crime syndicates¹, presenting an enormous threat to public safety.

(1) Overall Trends

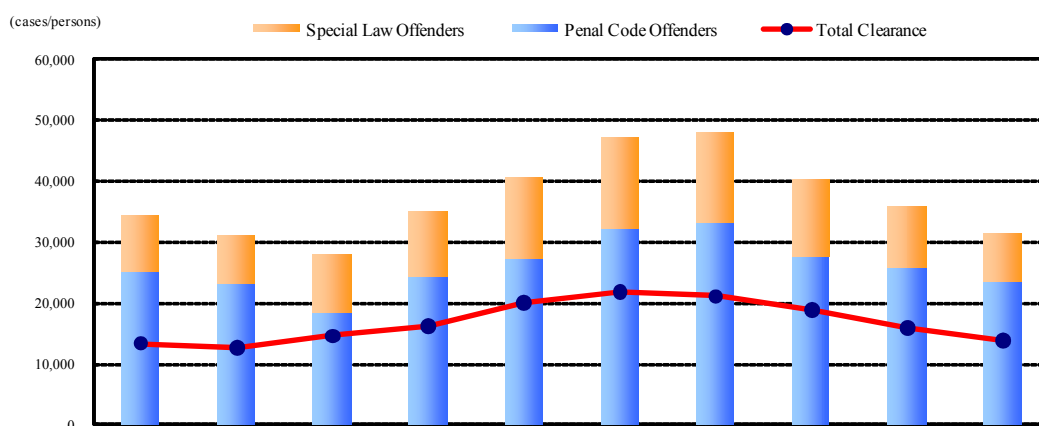
The situation of the arrests of foreign nationals visiting Japan is shown in Diagram 2-15. The total number of cases cleared and the total number of

persons arrested in 2008 decreased from the previous year, however, they still remain at a high level².

Note 1: A crime syndicate whose base is in foreign countries and an aggregate of large number of people who belong to criminal organizations of foreign nationals visiting Japan or commit other international crimes (crimes related to foreign nationals, or crimes by Japanese in foreign countries, and other crimes related to foreign countries)

2: The total number of cases cleared in 1990, when the number of crimes committed by foreign nationals visiting Japan started increasing, was 6,345 and the total number of persons arrested was 4,770.

Diagram 2-15 Situation of the Arrest of Foreign Nationals Visiting Japan (1999-2008)



Category \ Year		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Clearance	Cases	34,398	30,971	27,763	34,746	40,615	47,128	47,865	40,128	35,782	31,252
	Persons	13,436	12,711	14,660	16,212	20,007	21,842	21,178	18,872	15,914	13,885
Penal Code Offenders	Cases	25,135	22,947	18,199	24,258	27,258	32,087	33,037	27,453	25,730	23,202
	Persons	5,963	6,329	7,168	7,690	8,725	8,898	8,505	8,148	7,528	7,148
Special Law Offenders	Cases	9,263	8,024	9,564	10,488	13,357	15,041	14,828	12,675	10,052	8,050
	Persons	7,473	6,382	7,492	8,522	11,282	12,944	12,673	10,724	8,386	6,737

By looking at the type of offense, the number of larceny offenses and felonious offenses¹ cleared has decreased from the previous year, but the number of serious larceny offenses² cleared was increased 1.6 times during the last 10 years; of these, the number of cases cleared in major break-in offenses rose 1.8 times during the last 10 years.

Note 1: Homicide, robbery, arson, and rape

2: Break-in crimes, vehicle theft, purse-snatching, and pickpocketing

Table 2-12 Situation of Cleared Larceny Offenses Committed by Foreign Nationals Visiting Japan (1999-2008)

Year		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Larceny Offenses	Case	22,404	19,952	14,823	20,604	22,830	27,521	28,525	23,137	21,327	19,266
	Persons	3,404	3,803	4,135	4,395	4,555	4,717	4,344	4,205	3,755	3,674
Serious Larceny Offenses	Case	6,378	7,516	7,654	8,449	10,062	10,206	11,577	11,067	10,496	9,993
	Persons	711	916	946	921	992	790	753	705	621	470
Break-in Offenses	Case	4,744	6,396	6,147	6,754	8,482	8,396	9,160	8,692	7,874	8,554
	Persons	438	674	688	658	704	565	524	441	408	342

Table 2-13 Situation of Cleared Felonious Offenses Committed by Foreign Nationals Visiting Japan (1999-2008)

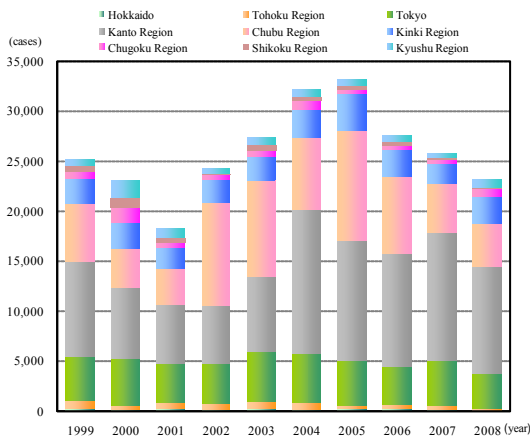
Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Cases	267	242	308	323	336	345	315	270	234	177
Persons	347	318	403	353	477	421	396	297	259	213

(2) Situation of Cleared Offenses by Region of Occurrence

By looking at the number of cleared for Penal Code violation committed by foreign nationals visiting Japan by region of occurrence in 2008, the crimes committed

by foreign nationals in the Chugoku and Kyushu areas doubled from the previous year.

Diagram2-16 Trends in the Number of Clearances of Penal Code Violation Committed by Foreign Nationals Visiting Japan by Region of Occurrence (1999-2008)



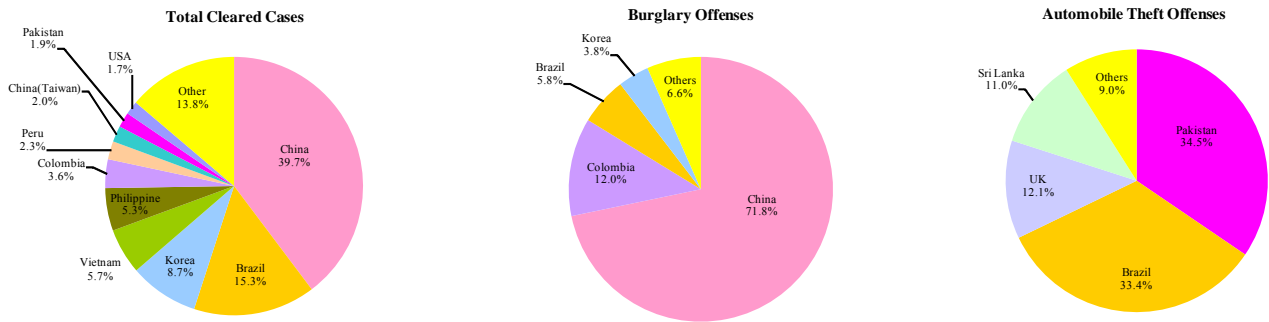
Category	Year	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total (cases)		25,135	22,947	18,199	24,258	27,258	32,087	33,037	27,453	25,730	23,202
Hokkaido		209	145	213	166	195	163	210	254	142	63
Tohoku Region		778	430	587	517	710	666	317	415	404	207
Tokyo		4,407	4,656	3,932	4,025	5,030	4,930	4,544	3,802	4,464	3,399
Kanto Region		9,501	7,050	5,928	5,793	7,456	14,317	11,939	11,288	12,773	10,775
Chubu Region		5,853	3,908	3,540	10,265	9,682	7,194	11,027	7,709	4,878	4,293
Kinki Region		2,510	2,659	2,119	2,377	2,304	2,869	3,603	2,636	2,100	2,668
Chugoku Region		640	1,472	435	461	648	863	505	509	363	745
Shikoku Region		633	996	478	151	542	408	304	279	200	154
Kyushu Region		604	1,631	967	503	691	677	588	561	406	898

(3) Situation of Arrests by Nationality and Region

When looking at the situation regarding clearances for crimes committed by foreign nationals visiting Japan in 2008 by nationality/region, China (excluding

Taiwan and Hong Kong) occupies the highest ratio in total. By crime category, China for burglary offenses and Pakistan and Brazil for automobile theft offenses occupy the highest ratio respectively.

Diagram 2-17 Situation of Clearances of the Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals by Nationality and Region (2008)



2. Illegal Entry and Illegal Residence Countermeasures

(1) Situation of Foreign Nationals Staying in Japan, Entering and Disembarking Japan

In the past five years, the number of foreign nationals staying in Japan illegally decreased 48.5% due to the comprehensive measures taken by relevant organizations including the police. However, the number of foreign nationals coming to Japan for work remains high and there are more than a few illegal foreign workers. Additionally, many engage in criminal activity as a more efficient way of earning money than working illegally. To deal with this, the police are advancing the handing over of suspects to the immigration control officers based on the

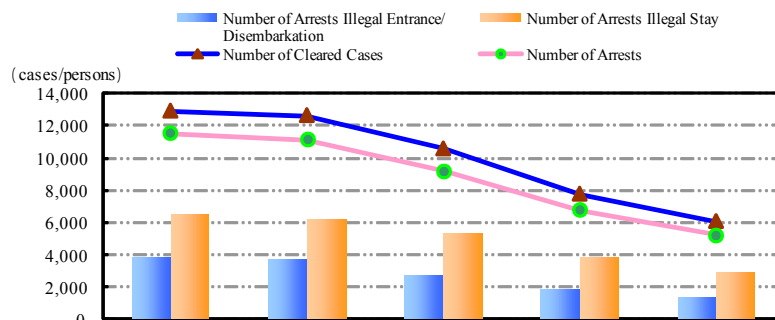
regulations¹ of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (Immigration Act) as well as actively conducting joint crackdowns with the Immigration Bureau and strengthening regulations.

Note 1: Article 65 of Immigration Act. As per this article, as an exception to Code of Criminal Procedure, it is prescribed that the concerned suspect is able to handed over to the immigration control officers along with documents and evidences within 48 hours from arresting the suspect, only if the suspect is arrested for the crime under Article 70 of Immigration Act (illegal entry, illegal stay, illegal residence, activities other than their visa status), the written detention orders are issued and there is no suspicion that the suspect is involved in other crime.

Table 2-14 Handover of Suspects to Immigration Control Officers based on the Immigration Act Regulations (2004-2008)

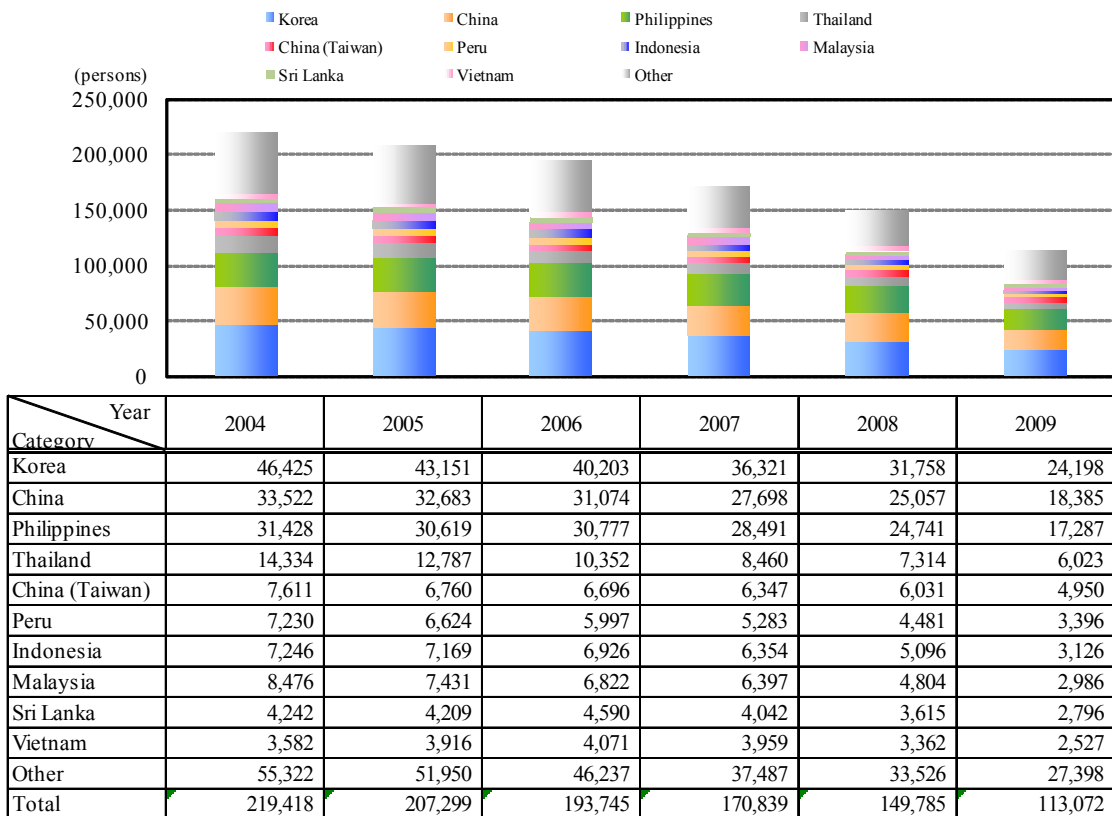
Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
No. of cases	4,077	5,706	6,647	6,199	4,834

Diagram 2-18 Situation of Clearances of Immigration Act Violation (2004-2008)



Category	Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Cleared Cases		12,903	12,624	10,561	7,751	6,049
Number of Arrests		11,504	11,143	9,191	6,770	5,230
	Illegal Entrance/Disembarkation	3,807	3,704	2,661	1,804	1,315
	Illegal Stay	6,445	6,146	5,283	3,769	2,894

Diagram 2-19 Trends in the Number of Illegal Residents by Country Region (2004-2009)



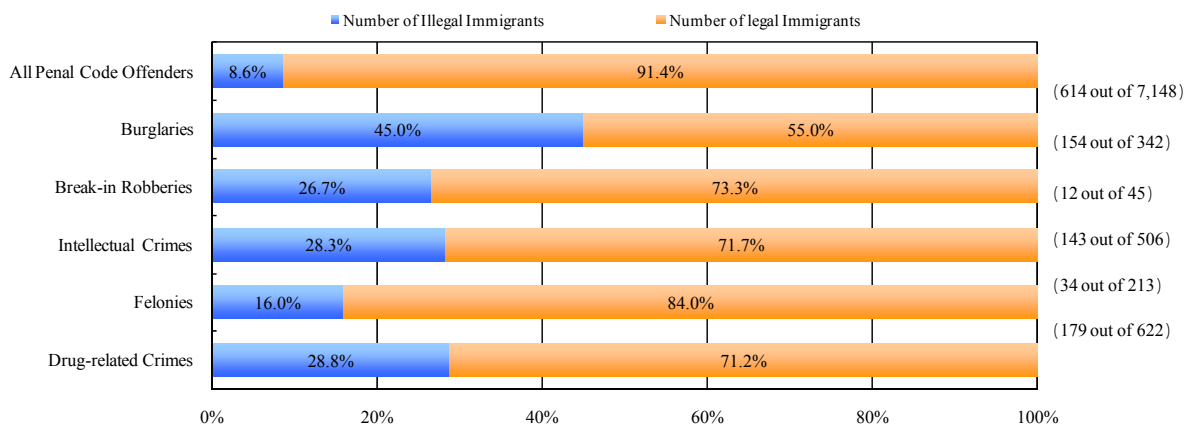
Note: Figures are announced by the Ministry of Justice (As of 1 January each year)

(2) Crimes Committed by Foreign nationals Illegally Staying in Japan

In 2008, the percentage of foreign nationals illegally staying in Japan¹ among foreign nationals arrested under Penal Code has remained at 8.6%, but looking at the type of crime, it is 45.0% in burglaries, and 26.7% in break-in robberies; in other words, the involvement of foreign nationals illegally staying in Japan is in offenses bring a strong feeling of unease to the people.

Note 1: Defined as illegal immigrants who have violated Article 3 of the Immigration Act, persons who illegally enter Japan without permission from immigration inspectors to do so, persons who legally entered the country but remained passed the length of their visa, and other persons illegal staying in Japan.

Diagram 2-20 Proportion of People Illegally Staying among the Number of Arrests for Penal Code Offenses by Foreign Nationals in Japan (2008)



(3) Situation of Offenses that Encourage Illegal Entering/Residence

Trends in the situation of clearance on invoking the false passports used by foreign nationals for past five years are shown in Table 2-15.

Moreover, by looking at the nationality or region, it is found that percentage of the Chinese and the

Philippine persons is high. In such types of cases, there have been numerous cases of fraudulent marriage for the purpose of illicitly obtaining visas as a spouse of a Japanese national, and cases of forging and selling certificates of alien registration to be used by foreign nationals illegally staying in Japan for the purpose of faking legal residence.

Table 2-15 Trends in the Number of Persons Arrested Who Illegally Entered by Making Use of a False Passport (2004-2008)

Year \ Category	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	1,720	1,770	1,350	1,079	804
China	767	738	472	284	193
Philippines	275	323	263	259	228
Thailand	125	142	127	79	75
Korea	99	99	88	60	47
Bangladesh	90	100	59	32	19
Others	364	368	341	365	242

The trends of clearances of employment related crimes for past five years are shown in Table 2-16. In such type of cases, job-placement brokers and

employers have some relation between them, and it is often found that the *Boryokudans* also takes part in these cases.

Table 2-16 Trends in the Situation of Clearance of Crimes Related to the Employment of Foreign Workers (2004-2008)

Year \ Category	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
Total	389	445	381	448	412	448	390	455	395	410
Encouraging Illegal Employment (Immigration Act)	378	431	372	438	406	442	385	450	391	410
Employment Security Act	9	12	5	4	5	6	0	0	1	0
Worker Dispatch Act (Note)	2	2	3	4	0	0	4	1	3	0
Labor Standard Act	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	4	0	0

Note: Act on Securing the Proper Operation of Worker Dispatching Undertaking and Improved Working Conditions for Dispatched Workers

The police are cooperating with relevant institutions to conduct active information exchange with foreign investigative organizations and to further promote joint raids and cooperative investigations.

3. Trends in International Crime Syndicates

(1) Tendency in Formation of International Crime Syndicates by Foreign Nationals Visiting Japan

In 2008, the number of accomplice cases accounts for 63.1% of the total number of Penal Code offenses by foreign nationals visiting Japan, quadruple the number of those by Japanese nationals (16.3%)¹.

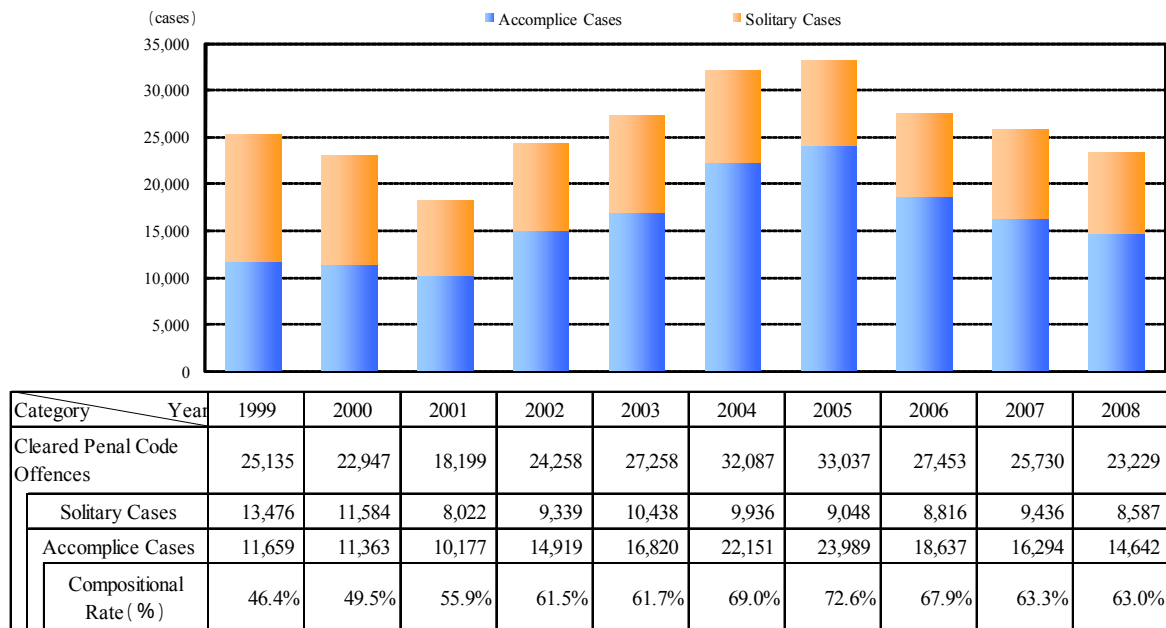
By looking by the type, the ratio of break-in robberies with accomplices was extremely high and 45.7% was conducted by groups of more than four

persons. Moreover, the ratio of burglaries with accomplices was 37.0%, and 10.2% of this involves group of more than four persons.

These statistics shows that foreign nationals visiting Japan have a greater tendency to commit offenses as a group than Japanese nationals, and that their crimes tend to be increasingly organized.

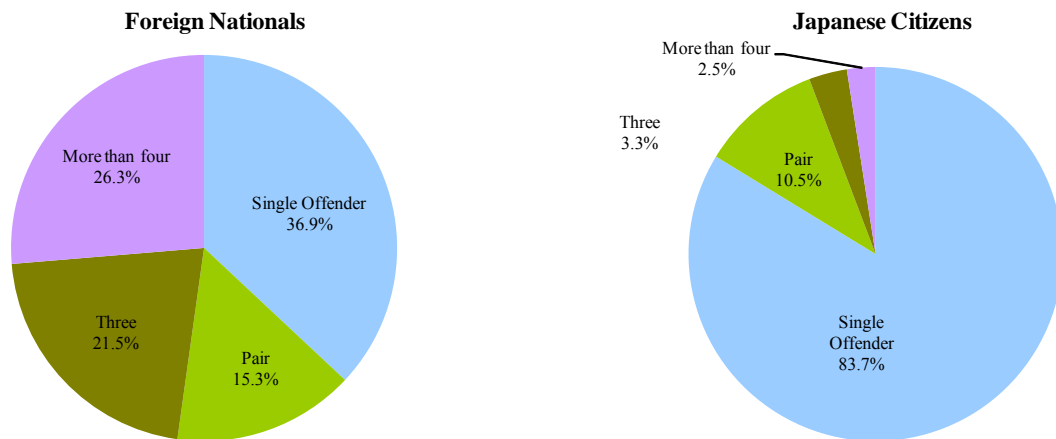
Note 1: Incidents of joint violations by foreign nationals and Japanese nationals are recorded in the following categories: joint violations committed principally by foreign nationals and depend on the suspects' nationality and area, or by Japanese nationals.

Diagram 2-21 Trends in Proportion of Accomplice Cases among the Number of Arrests for Penal Code Offenses (1999-2008)



Note: Compositional Rate = Accomplice Cases ÷ Cleared Penal Code Offenses × 100

Diagram 2-22 Differences in the Ratio of Joint Violations of the Penal Code by Foreign Nationals Visiting Japan and Japanese Nationals (2008)



(2) Characteristics of International Crime Syndicates

Cases of persons such as illegal residents in Japan, who enter Japan with false passports or stay on after legally entering Japan, organizing themselves into groups by nationality or place of origin for purposes such as more efficient gain of profits by committing vicious crimes in cooperation with Japanese *Boryokudans* and international crime syndicates based on foreign countries have been prominent in recent years. Examples include criminal groups from China

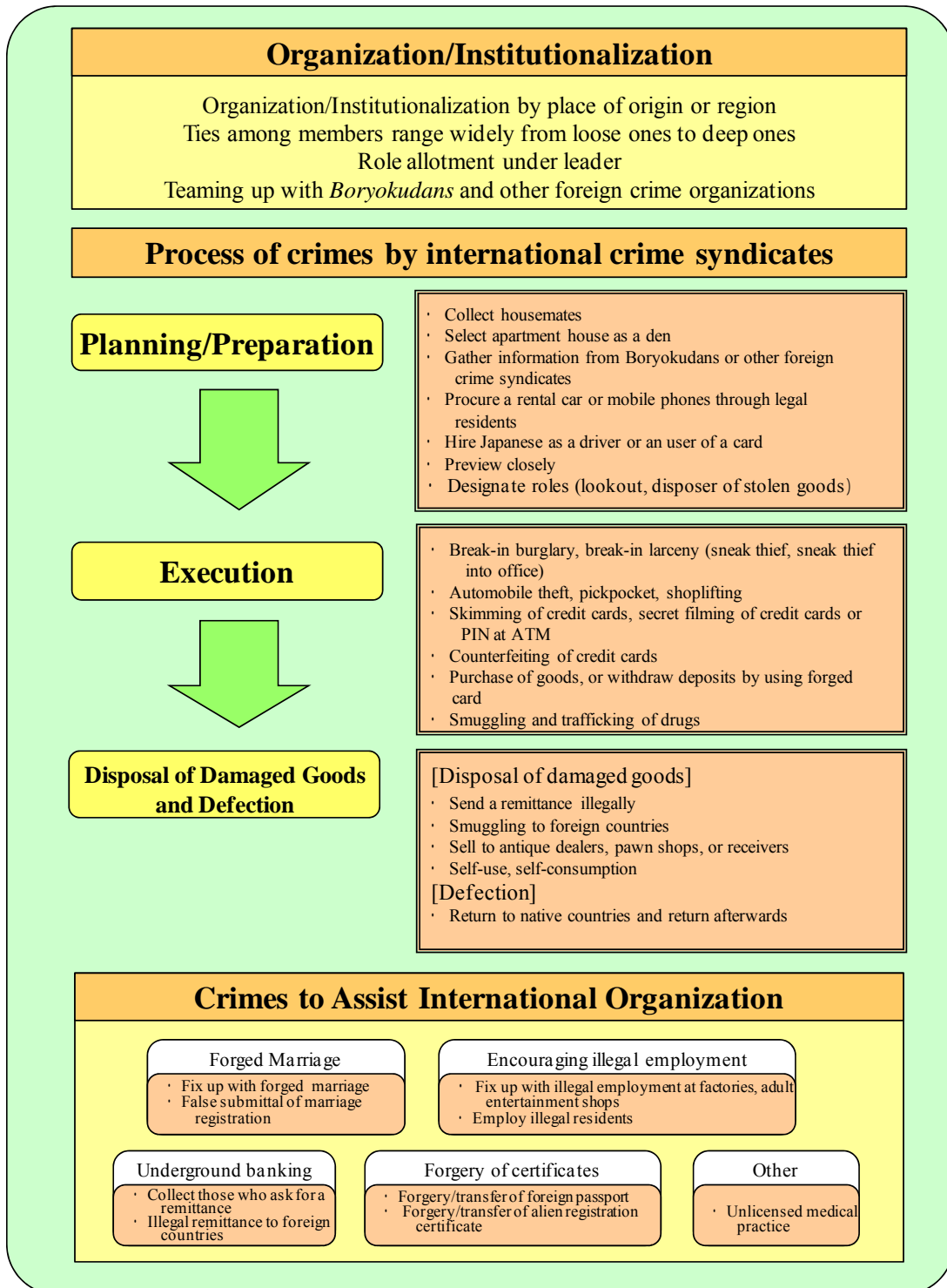
committing series of robberies targeting restaurants and binding the victims up together with *Boryokudan*, Bangladeshi and Pakistani nationals operating second-hand vehicle businesses buying stolen vehicles from *Boryokudan* and illegally exporting them as legally exportable vehicles. Furthermore, there have been cases of stealing from parked cars and automobile thefts committed by organized groups of Brazilians of Japanese ancestry who cannot adapt to Japanese society because of linguistic, social, and cultural differences that prevent them from finding

employment.

What makes these organized crimes easy to commit is the people or organizations that offer means for illegal entry or illegal stay in Japan, disposal of illegally obtained property, or transferring money on behalf of someone else. These types of organizations maybe underground bank organizations, which transfer

the profits to the person in question instead for a cheap administration fee without checking the person. The illegal profits are obtained by supplying false passports and false alien registration cards to foreign nationals seeking these items, and domestic and foreign groups producing false contracts and broker groups who obtain illegal profits through crimes and illegal labor.

Diagram 2-23 Characteristics of International Crime Syndicates Seen in Cleared Cases



4. Measures against International Crime Syndicates

The police are implementing a variety of countermeasures by multi-faceted approaches in cooperation with relevant domestic and foreign institutions with the objective of eliminating international crime syndicates, which have a significant impact on the public safety and peace of Japan.

(1) Cooperation with Relevant Institutions in Japan

1) Border Enforcement/Control Measures

In January 2005, the NPA, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Finance, with support from airline companies, together installed the Advance Passenger Information System (APIS), which enables verification information regarding crew members and passengers arriving to Japan on board an aircraft against information retained by relevant institutions¹ regarding blacklisted individuals, etc. Starting November 2007, it was made obligated for the captains of airplane or ship to provide information in advance. Moreover, foreign nationals are obligated to provide personal identification information such as fingerprints at the time of entering Japan in order to prevent the use of false passports or illegal entry under disguise. This was put into practice in 20 November 2007.

Note 1: The National Police Agency, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Finance

2) Other Efforts

In order to implement a thorough, organized crack-down on persons falsifying legal residence and

those who aid and abet them, the police, in cooperation with the Immigration Bureau at the Ministry of Justice, are advancing exchanges of information in tandem with joint efforts to expose illegal residences.

(2) Cooperation with Overseas Public Safety Institutions and Others

In cases where suspects in crimes committed in Japan are foreign nationals, it is often the case that the police need to make an inquiry to the country of nationality of the suspects in order to confirm their address, name, date of birth, etc. Also in cases of suspects fleeing Japan, the police must request institutions in the destination country to confirm the whereabouts of suspects. Thus, cooperation with public safety institutions is indispensable for investigation of international crimes. The police implement measures as follows.

1) Investigative Cooperation through the ICPO

The ICPO is an international organization that carries out the collection and exchange of information on international crimes, organization of various international meetings for crime countermeasures, issuance of international arrest and search instructions, and comprises police institutions from various countries. As of the end of 2007, 187 countries and regions had joined the ICPO. Each participating country or region establishes a National Central Bureau (NCB) to act as a liaison. In Japan, the NPA is designated as the NCB.

Table 2-17 Trends in the Number of Cases in which Japan Asked for Mutual Legal Assistance to Foreign Countries (1999-2008)

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
ICPO channel (case)	494	719	774	871	817	534	485	483	458	441
Diplomatic channel	9	13	24	15	10	14	14	30	26	39

Table 2-18 Trends in the Number of Cases in which Japan was Asked Mutual Legal Assistance by foreign countries (1999-2008)

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
ICPO channel (case)	1,090	1,346	1,106	827	985	1,085	856	1,193	995	1,013
Diplomatic channel	11	9	10	19	13	13	30	25	14	12

Table 2-19 Trends in the Situation of Sending and Receiving the Information through ICPO (1999-2008)

Category \ Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Number (cases)	11,844	15,568	17,342	19,117	17,513	20,949	23,339	24,022	25,912	27,732
No. of transmissions from the NPA	2,123	2,468	2,585	2,787	2,831	2,708	2,266	2,741	2,732	2,394
No. of acceptances by the NPA	8,846	11,815	13,215	14,132	12,903	15,539	18,107	18,011	19,151	21,172
No. of acceptances of international arrest and search instructions	875	1,285	1,542	2,198	1,779	2,702	2,966	3,270	4,029	4,166

ICPO operates a database on stolen vehicles, stolen passports and suspects on international arrest and search instructions at the general secretariat in order to conduct more promptly and certainly the exchange of information among member countries/regions. The NPA also provides information on stolen vehicles, lost/stolen passports.

The NPA participates in a variety of meetings concerning measures against international crime syndicates organized by the ICPO, and also contributes to ICPO activities through implementation of investigative cooperation, dispatch of staff to the General Secretariat, and financial contributions, etc.

2) Consultations with the Public Safety Authorities of Other Countries

The NPA proactively participates in bilateral talks with public safety institutions of countries where a large number of international crimes that affect Japan are conducted or countries whose nationals commit crimes in Japan, and strives to enhance cooperation with these countries.

3) Negotiations with Various Countries to Sign the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (Refer to Page 186)

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties stipulate that mutual assistance is an obligation in the international comity, which means that mutual assistance can be anticipated to be carried out with even more certainty. Moreover, it enables the streamlining and acceleration of administrating affairs by having a central authority specified in the treaty as opposed to foreign ministers to establish direct contact amongst themselves regarding mutual assistance.

Japan had previously signed the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty with America and South Korea and in December 2007, Japan signed the treaty with China, and with Hong Kong in May 2008.

The NPA is continuing negotiations with various countries to sign the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty as part of their efforts to strengthen the cooperation in

investigations with foreign security institutions based on these Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties.

(3) Tracking down Suspects Fleeing to Other Countries

The number of persons who have committed a crime in Japan and have fled to a foreign country (hereafter referred to as “suspects escaped to foreign countries”), or persons suspected of so doing, remains high. As suspects flee abroad, cooperation in investigations with foreign investigation institutes is often necessary. While such investigations may be difficult, the police are striving to promote measures as part of their rigorous efforts to prevent criminals from “getting away.”

The police endeavor to arrest suspects who pose the risk of fleeing abroad before they manage to do so by working with the Immigration Bureau. On the other hand, in cases where the suspects have already fled the country, the police work to confirm their identification or location with the cooperation of investigative agencies of relevant countries along the diplomatic route or ICPO route through mutual assistance based on the Mutual Assistance Treaties. Handover of suspects is requested based on extradition treaties once their location is identified. If a suspect has been deported from the country of escape, their custody is taken over on the aircraft over international waters to ensure their arrest. Besides this, depending on the nature of the case, police are also pressing for use of the Rule for Punishment of Escaped Suspect to Foreign Countries in the country to which suspects have escaped by providing investigation materials to that country’s investigative authority about the crime performed in Japan by the suspect.

Section 4. Measures to Prevent Transfer of Criminal Proceeds

1. Activities based on Implementation of the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds

Criminal proceeds obtained by organized crime syndicates such as *Boryokudans* are used for “activity funds” for new crimes or for expenses on procuring weapons, which maintain and strengthen the crime syndicates, as well as fostering organized crime. Thus it is important to prevent the transfer of criminal proceeds as well as ensuring that criminals are deprived of them in order to undermine these organizations and drive them to extermination. Laws relating to the prevention of the transfer of criminal proceeds (hereafter “Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds”) were introduced in two stages; on 1 April 2007, and on 1 March 2008. The police are cooperating with related organizations, businesses, and related foreign institutions to promote measures against criminal proceeds based on these laws.

(1) Specified Business Operators and Measures to Secure the Proper Observation of the Law

With the complete implementation of the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds from 1 March 2008, the scope of business operators taking measures such as confirming ID of customers, creating and saving transaction records, and reporting suspicious transactions has expanded. The National Public Security Commission and the NPA are making efforts to advance understanding and cooperation toward the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds through various seminars for specified business operators¹, websites, and other means in cooperation with relevant organizations in order to secure the proper observation of the law by specified business operators.

(2) Suspicious Transaction Report

The report of suspicious transaction stipulated in the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds is a system which requires the report of suspicious transactions to financial institutions, in cases where received money by a business² is suspected to be criminal proceeds to a financial institution. The information submitted by these businesses to their respective presiding administrative agencies is compiled by the National Public Safety Commission and NPA for sorting and analysis and then submitted to

investigative institutions such as Prefectural Police Forces and the public prosecutor’s office for use in investigations, etc of money laundering offenses. In 2008, the number of cases in which information concerning suspicious transactions has provided clues leading to a case clearance was 175 cases, which is an increase of 76 cases (76.8%), among which 132 cases were fraud cases, occupying 75.4% of the total. There were 9 cases leading to clearances of money laundering offenses.

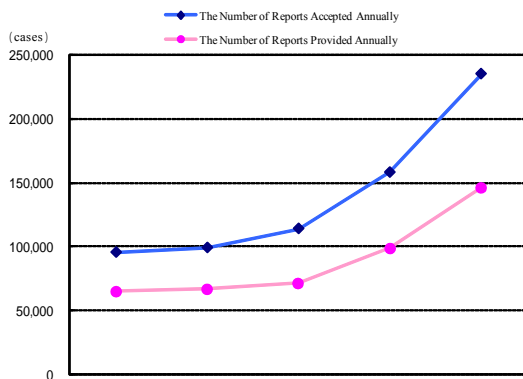
In addition, the NPSC and NPA have been appointed to carry out an analysis of information regarding suspicious information, and provide such analysis results to investigative agencies and foreign FIUs³, as well as provide information and assistance to specified business operators, as Japan’s FIU (Japan Financial Intelligence Center: JAFIC), instead of the Financial Services Agency.

Note 1: Businesses stipulated in Article 2 paragraph 2 of Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds

2: Financial institutions, financial lease contractors, credit card providers, real estate agents, dealers in precious metals, mail receipt and telephone receptionist service providers, lawyers, judicial scriveners, administrative scriveners, certified public accountants, certified tax accountants, etc.

3: Abbreviation of Financial Intelligence Unit. Organizations established in each country to gather and analyze information on suspicious transactions and provide such information to investigative authorities and other organizations. The National Public Safety Commission and the NPA are in charge of Japan’s FIU which is called the Japan Financial Intelligence Center (JAFIC).

Diagram 2-24 Situation of Suspicious Transaction Report (2004-2008)



Category	Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
The Number of Reports Accepted Annually ¹		95,315	98,935	113,860	158,041	235,260
The Number of Reports Provided Annually ²		64,675	66,812	71,241	98,629	146,330

Note 1: The number of cases received by the Financial Services Agency from January 2004 to March 2007, and by the National Public Safety Commission and NPA from January 2007. 2007 combines the number of cases received by the Financial Services Agency, the National Public Safety Commission and NPA.
 Note 2: The number of cases submitted by the Financial Services Agency to the NPA from January 2004 to March 2007, and by the National Public Safety Commission and the NPA to investigative institutions from April 2007. 2007 combines the number of cases submitted by the Financial Services Agency, the National Public Safety Commission and NPA.

2. Situation of Cleared Cases of Money Laundering

The number of cleared cases for money laundering in 2008 is as follows: 173 cases (a decrease of 4 cases (2.3%) from the previous year) in violation of acts of organized crime and for violations of acts regulating

criminal proceeds (hereafter referred to as the “Organized Crime Punishment Act”) and 12 cases (an increase of 5 cases (71.4%) from the previous year) in violation of the Anti-Drug Special Act. Those committed by *Boryokudan* members occupy 36.4% for violation of the Organized Crime Punishment Act, 41.7% for violation of the Anti-Drug Special Act.

Looking at money laundering offenses involving *Boryokudan* members and associates, etc., in 2008 by predicate offenses¹, the major crimes are as follows: black market finance offenses: 26 cases, Prostitution Prevention Act violations: 13 cases, fraud: 11 cases, and gambling: 9 cases. Other cases include distribution of obscene material, Pharmaceutical Affairs Act violations, and Copyright Act violations. This shows that *Boryokudans* gain funds from diverse range of crimes and it can be said that these funds are laundered.

Of money laundering offenses violating the Organized Crime Punishment Act in 2008, eight cases were committed by foreign nationals visiting Japan.

Note 1: Crimes which make proceeds, and the proceeds are used for money laundering acts.

Table 2-20 Situation of Cleared Cases of Money Laundering (2004-2008)

Category	Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Organized Crime Punishment Act (cases)		65 (40)	107 (48)	134 (53)	177 (60)	173 (63)
Management / control such as legal persons (Article 9)		0	0	1 (0)	0	1 (1)
Concealment of criminal proceeds (Article 10)		50 (29)	65 (21)	91 (18)	137 (35)	134 (41)
Receiving of criminal proceeds (Article 11)		15 (11)	42 (27)	42 (35)	40 (25)	38 (21)
Anti-Drug Special Act (cases)		5 (3)	5 (4)	10 (5)	7 (5)	12 (5)
Concealment of drug criminal proceeds (Article 6)		5 (3)	3 (2)	5 (3)	5 (4)	10 (4)
Receiving of criminal proceeds (Article 11)		0	2 (2)	5 (2)	2 (1)	2 (1)

Note: Those shown in parentheses show those committed by *Boryokudan* members (NPA confirmed)

3. Forfeiture of Criminal Proceeds

In order to prevent criminal proceeds from being used for maintaining and expanding criminal organizations or for investment for the future criminal activities, it is essential to forfeit them. Confiscation/additional penalties are rendered by a judgment from court, the police secure effectiveness of confiscation/additional penalties by proactively taking measures of confiscation of criminal proceeds prior to

indictment as prescribed in the Organized Crime Punishment Act and the Anti-Drug Special Act.

(1) Situation of Confiscation/Additional Penalties

Application of Regulations on Confiscation / additional penalties in the Organized Crime Punishment Act and the Anti-Drug Special Act in

ordinary process of trial at the trial are as shown in Table 2-21.

Table 2-21 Application of Regulations on Confiscation/Additional Penalties on the Organized Crime Punishment Act and Anti-Drug Special Act (2001-2007)

	Year	Confiscation		Additional Penalties		Total	
		Persons	Amount	Persons	Amount	Persons	Amount
Organized Crime Punishment Act	2003	8	4,278	20	144,397	28	148,675
	2004	15	69,804	22	504,806	37	574,610
	2005	18	70,138	54	816,175	72	886,313
	2006	27	154,723	75	3,408,638	102	3,563,362
	2007	29	104,088	67	785,038	96	889,126
Anti-Drug Special Act	2003	47	36,539	304	1,541,756	351	1,578,295
	2004	75	583,372	329	3,270,608	404	3,853,980
	2005	39	64,332	316	3,513,785	355	3,578,117
	2006	62	133,441	373	2,372,788	435	2,506,229
	2007	53	207,411	285	2,216,634	338	2,424,045

Note 1: From the 2008 Crime White Paper.

2: The unit for the amount is \1,000 (rounded down to the nearest 1,000).

3: For confiscation and additional penalties involving accomplices, the total number of persons and total amount are given.

4: For foreign currencies, the amount is converted into yen calculated by the exchange rate of the time.

(2) Forfeiture of Criminal Proceeds before Indictment

In 2008, forfeiture of criminal proceeds before Indictment was ordered for 44 cases of gambling, black market financing, distribution of obscene material, Worker Dispatch Act violations, and Pharmaceutical Affairs Act violations under the Organized Crime Punishment Act (an increase of 23 cases and 109.5% from the previous year), 7 cases for Anti-Drug Special Act violations (an increase 3 cases

and 75.0% from the previous year).

The Organized Crime Punishment Act made it possible to confiscate and impose penalties on assets gained by illegal activities such as *Furikome* fraud (extortion) or black market finance offenses. In 2008, the police also gained an issue of the order of confiscation/additional penalties prior to indictment regarding interests illegally collected from victims in three cases.

Table 2-22 Confiscation / Additional Penalty Order prior to Indictment (2004-2008)

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Organized Crime Punishment Act (cases)	7 (5)	8 (0)	9 (3)	21 (7)	44 (21)
Anti-Drug Special Act	5 (2)	8 (5)	3 (2)	4 (3)	7 (5)

Note: Those shown in parentheses show those committed by *Boryokudan* members (NPA confirmed)

4. International Cooperation

As globalization of economic and financial services progresses, so does money laundering and financing terrorism and now they are being committed across the borders. In order to prevent these activities, it is essential for each country to cooperate and take measures so as not that financial services are wrongfully used (misapplied) in countries whose regulations are relatively loose. For this reason, under the framework of FATF¹, the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG)², the Egmont Group³, etc., international standards of measures against money laundering and financing of terrorism are being created

and diffused, in which the NPA is proactively participating.

Note 1: Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering

2: Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering

3: As of 1 June 2009, 116 countries/regions including Japan participate.

(1) The FATF Activities and the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department Participation

The Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) is an inter-governmental

conference established in order to promote international cooperation relating to countermeasures against money laundering and terrorist financing. As of 1 June 2009, 32 countries/regions including Japan and 2 international agencies participate. The FATF provided “40 Recommendations” and “9 Special Recommendations” as countermeasures against money laundering and terrorist financing to be adopted by each country, in the fields of law enforcement, criminal justice, and financial regulation. Moreover, the FATF dispatch a panel of reviewers to each member country to conduct mutual reviews in order to ensure they thoroughly abide by the recommendations in the member countries. Japan had its third review in 2008.

The NPA has always been proactively participating in FATF activities, and in 2008, dispatched personnel to discussions about creating a new framework on measures against money laundering and financing of terrorism, and as well as to be reviewers for mutual reviews.

(2) APG Activities and the NPA Participation

The Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) is a framework for international cooperation to

combat money laundering for countries/regions not participating in FATF in the Asia/Pacific region centered on countries/regions in the Asia/Pacific region. As of 1 June, 2009, 39 countries/regions including Japan participate. The NPA has been proactively participating in the activities of APG, as in FATT, and in 2008 dispatched personnel to the conferences on the study of money laundering and provision of financing terrorism.

(3) Information Exchanges with Foreign FIUs

In order to detect money laundering or financing terrorism, it is necessary to exchange retained information under close cooperation with foreign FIUs. The NPSC and the NPA participated anew as a Japanese FIU in the Egmont Group, an international organization, which was formed for the purpose of exchanging information between FIUs of various countries. Furthermore, during 2008 the NPSC and the NPA newly established a framework for sharing information with 5 FIUs. With this, the NPSC and the NPA established a framework for sharing information with 17 countries and regions as of December 2008.