

Chapter V.

Public Safety Commission System and Police Activity Support

Section 1. The Police Organization

(1) The Public Safety Commission System

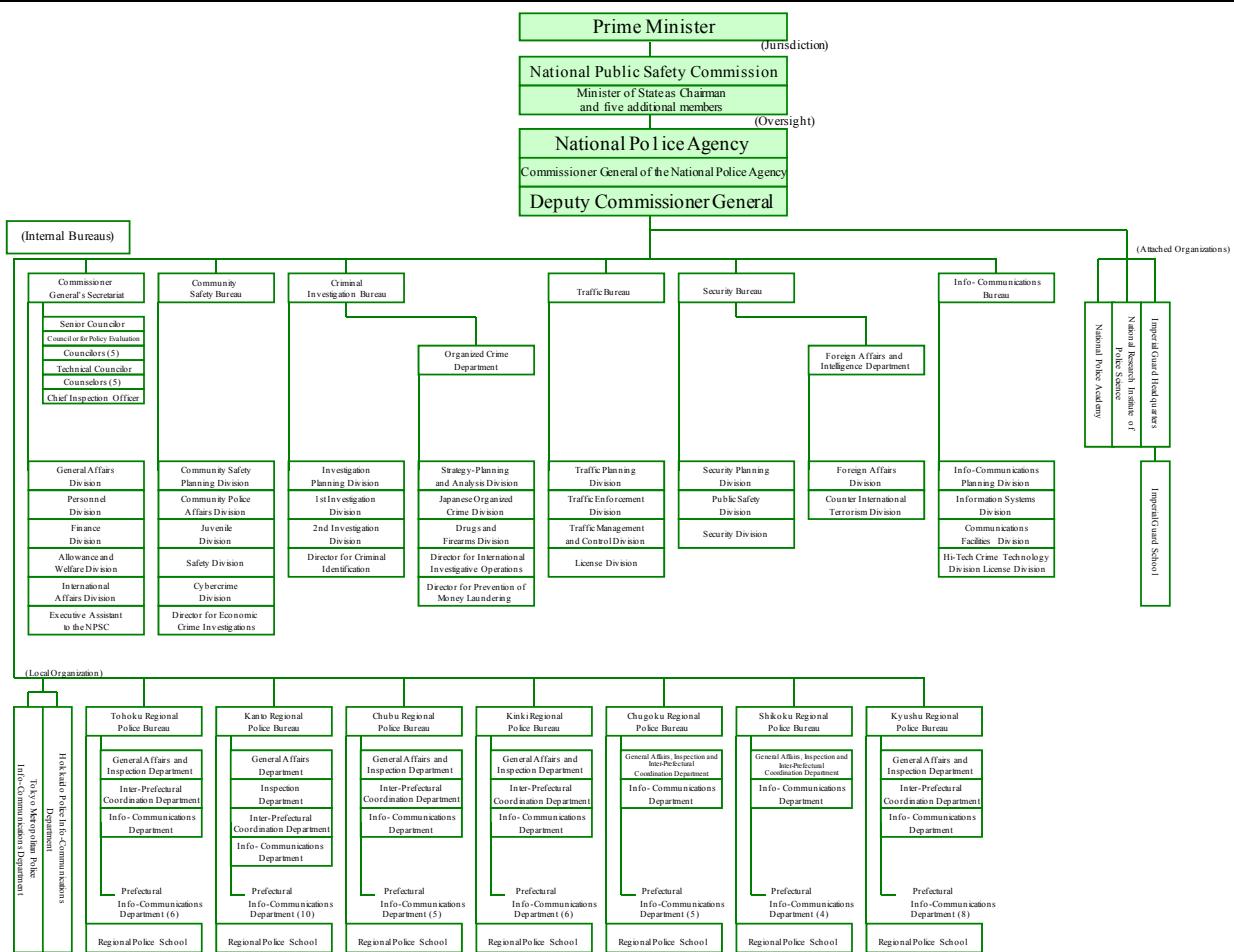
The Public Safety Commission System was established with the thought that – given the strong executive power of police administration and in order to see that the administration maintains political neutrality and guards against self-righteous operations – it would be appropriate to have a system through which people representing the good sense of the public supervise the police. The National Public Safety Commission is in place to manage the NPA and the Prefectural Public Safety Commissions to manage Prefectural Police. The Minister of State is positioned as the Chairman of the NPSC to facilitate a balance between the two requisitions: ensuring political neutrality and clarifying the Cabinet's responsibilities

regarding public safety.

(2) National Police Organization

While the Prefectural Police assume all duties, the NPA, as a national organization, bears the responsibility of making proposals for the police system as well as the role of carrying out police operations related to matters of national safety and coordinating police administration and duties at the heart of police activities, such as education and training, communication, and criminal investigation. Also, under the supervision of the NPSC, the Commissioner General of the NPA supervises and controls Prefectural Police organizations within the NPA's defined duties.

Diagram 5-1 National Police Organization (2009)



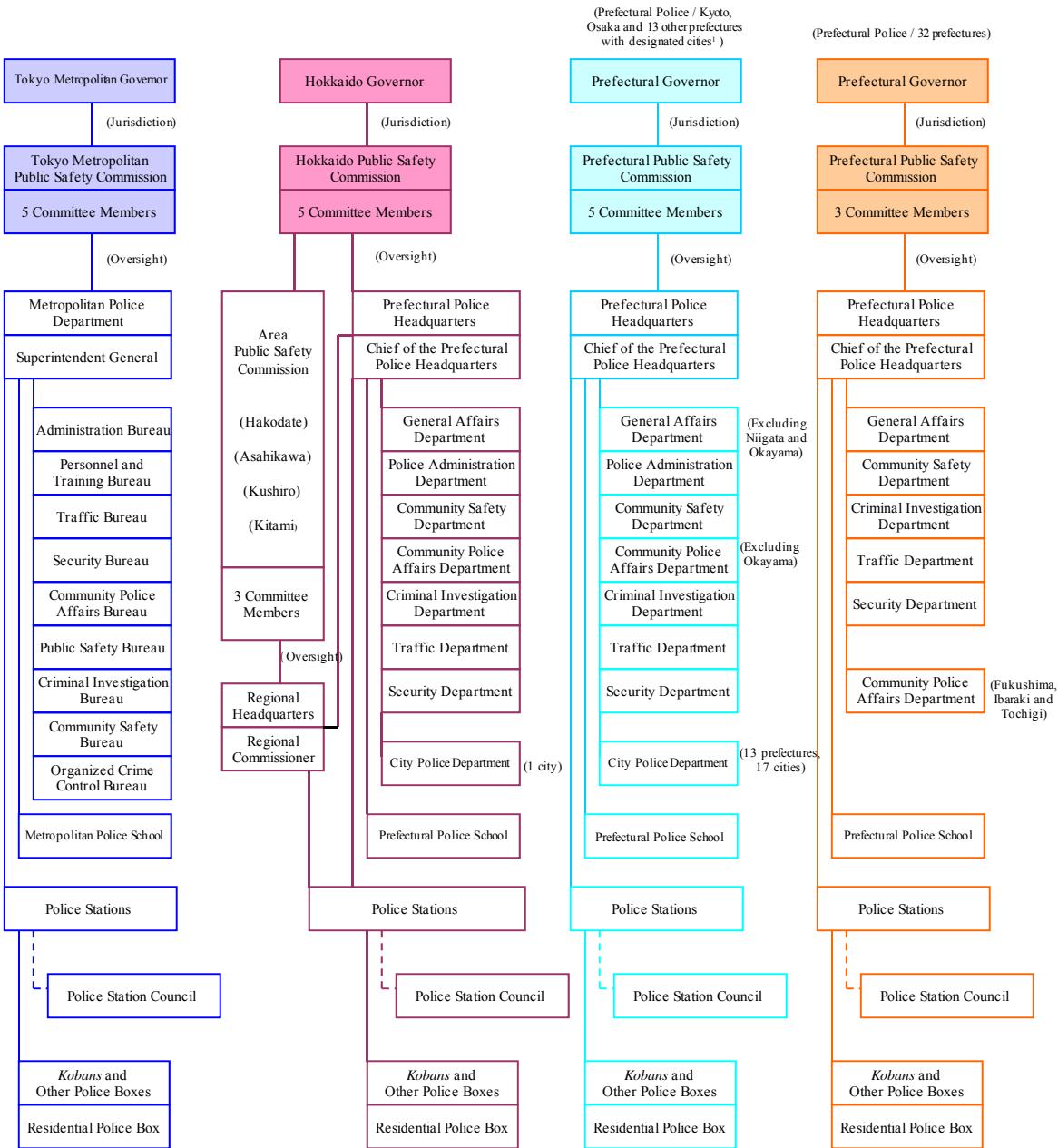
Note: The Director for Prevention of Money Laundering is established in the Organized Crime Control Bureau on 1 April 2007.

(3) Prefectural Police Organizations

As of 1 April 2009, 1,201 Prefectural Police Headquarters and the Prefectural Police Schools are

established in 47 Prefectural Police.

Diagram 5-2 Prefectural Police Organization



Note: Prefectures that include cities designated under Article 252 item 19 of the Local Autonomy Act
Prefectures designated as of 1 April 2009 are Miyagi, Saitama, Chiba, Kanagawa, Niigata, Shizuoka, Aichi, Hyogo, Okayama, Hiroshima and Fukuoka.

Section 2. Activities of the National Public Safety Commissions (NPSC)

(1) National Public Safety Commissions

The NPSC is comprised of Chairman, a Minister of State, and five members. The members are appointed by Prime Minister upon approval of both Houses. At the NPSC, they carry out duties by virtue of the authority of Police Act or other laws such as stipulating the NPSC Regulations, appointing local police administrators¹ and taking disciplinary actions, confirming if prerequisites meet actual objectives in designating Designated *Boryokudans*, etc. In addition, they indicate outline policies on police operations and manage the NPA, by supervising on prevention measures of various misconduct cases by police personnel.

During 2008, the NPSC stipulated 27 rules and partially amended the criminal investigation code. They also gave instructions on tackling matters regarding serious acquittals etc. and decided on the "Improvement of Questioning in Police Investigations."

The NPSC usually holds regular conference every Thursday, but other than Thursday, they are trying to grasp public safety situation and police management, by the NPSC members visiting various places, exchanging opinions with the PPSC members, as well as inspecting the sites where police activities are being done. Such activities are being presented on website.

Note 1: Among Prefectural Police personnel, local police administrators are police officers in the class higher than Senior Superintendent

(2) Prefectural Public Safety Commission (PPSC)

The PPSC and Area Public Safety Commission are comprised of five members in prefectures that include government-designated prefectures and three part-time members in other prefectures and areas. Mayor appoints the members with the consent of prefectoral assembly.

The PPSC carries out numerous administrative duties linked to people's lives, such as driver's license, traffic regulations, payment settlement of crime victim benefit, superintending various businesses like antique dealer business. In addition it receives reports from Chief of Police Headquarters, etc. at regular meetings, etc. on the situations concerning occurrence of cases, accidents and disasters in the region, police efforts and public security and its various measures by the police, organization and personnel management. By

superintending all this, the PPSC manages Prefectural Police.

The PPSC roughly holds three to four regular meetings a month as well as trying to grasp the situation of public security and police management by participating in Police Station Council, discussing with relevant organizations such as board of education, etc. or visiting the sites where police activities are conducted. Such activities are being presented on website.

(3) Contact among Public Safety Commissions

The NPSC and the PPSCs conduct various liaison conferences in order to maintain close contact with each other. During 2009, liaison conferences between the NPSC and the PPSCs from across the nation were held twice, and opinions on efforts towards measures for realizing "powerful and trustworthy police" were exchanged.

During the same year, in each region and in Hokkaido, intra-jurisdiction liaison conferences between PPSCs and Area Public Safety Commission in Hokkaido were held a total of 14 times, with participation of NPSC members. Furthermore, a liaison conference comprising the 14 public safety commissions in Tokyo, Hokkaido, Kyoto, Osaka and designated prefectures were held, at which reports were made and opinions exchanged concerning the public safety situation in each prefecture and efforts by respective Public Safety Commission, with members from the NPSC attending.

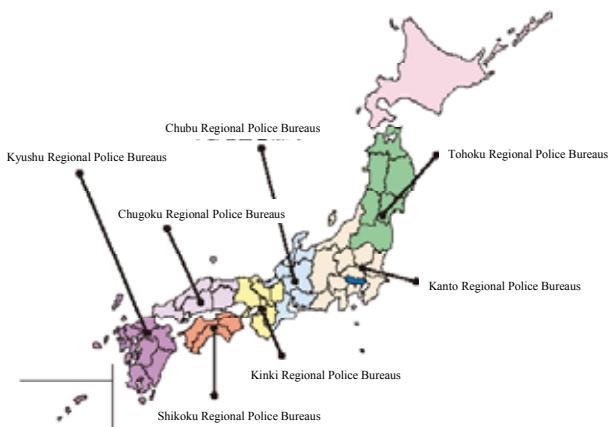
Section 3. Activities of Regional Police Bureaus (RPBs)

(1) Role of Regional Police Bureaus (RPBs)

Seven Regional Police Bureaus (RPBs) (Hokkaido, Kanto, Chubu, Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyushu) are established within the NPA as its regional organizations. The RPB take partial control of the NPA's functions in order to handle duties efficiently.

Tokyo and Hokkaido are deemed outside of the RPB's jurisdiction and if necessary the NPA directly controls and supervises them. Also, the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Info-Communications Department and the Hokkaido Prefectural Police Info-Communications Department have been established as the nation's local agencies.

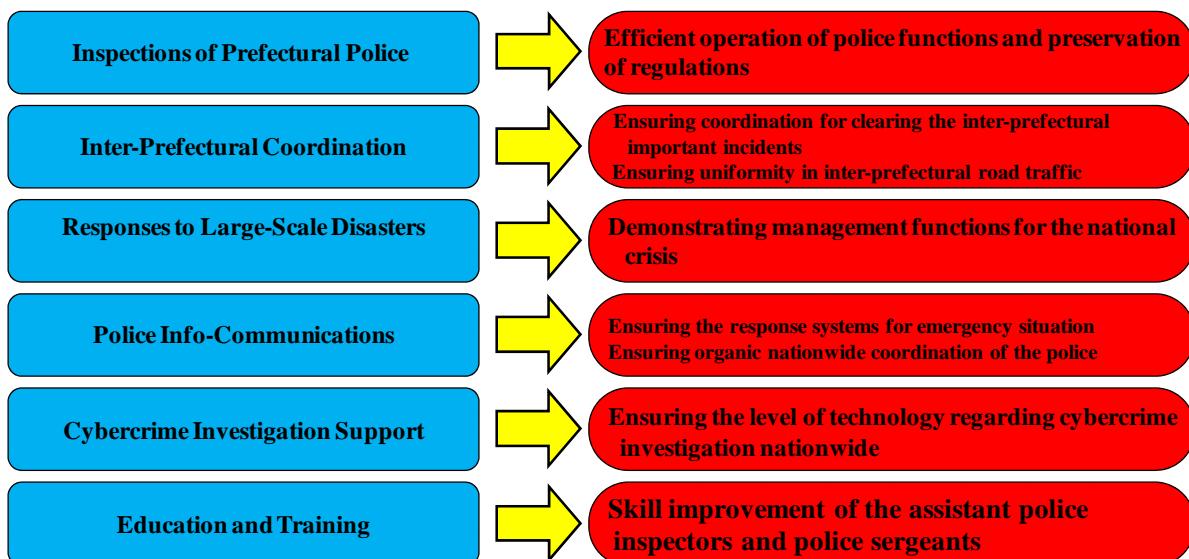
Diagram 5-3 Jurisdiction Area of Regional Police Bureaus



(2) Main Duties of RPBs

The following duties are mainly implemented by the Regional Police Bureaus.

Diagram 5-4 Main Duties and Roles of the Regional Police Bureaus



1) Inspections of the Prefectural Police

As public reform since 2000, the inspection functions of the RPB have been strengthened, the General Affairs and Inspection Department (Inspection Department in the Kanto RPB; restructured into the Coordination Department in the Chugoku RPB and the Shikoku RPB) was established in each RPB and inspections is implementing for the Prefectural Police in each region. During FY2008, RPBs implemented a total of 1,327 inspections to the Prefectural Police.

2) Inter-Prefectural Coordination

RPBs provide guidance and coordination to the Prefectural Police regarding matters such as measures against organized crime, crimes committed by foreigners in Japan, and joint investigations of case that require inter-prefectural handling. Furthermore, the RPB ensures uniformity in inter-prefectural traffic management and measures through such means as coordinating on highway traffic regulations during bad weather conditions, enforcing breath tests, and cracking down on motorcycle gangs gathering to see the first sunrise of the New Year.

3) Responses to Large-Scale Disasters

In times of emergency, such as in the occurrence of a large-scale disaster¹, or at other times, RPBs collect and analyze disaster information, as well as coordinating the dispatch of the Inter-prefectural Emergency Rescue Unit comprised of RPBs and mobile police info-communications units.

4) Police Info-Communications

Info-Communications Department of the Regional Police Bureau and Prefectural Info-Communications Departments are handling the expansion and management of info-communications networks linking the NPA with the Prefectural Police. Also a technical unit called the Cyber Force is set up to carry out activities including prevention of cyber terrorism and the spread of damage.

5) Support of Investigation against Cyber Crime

In order to respond to cyber crimes, personnel from Info-Communications Departments are dispatched to the sites where Prefectural Police conduct activities

including search and seizures and other investigations. They also support criminal investigations conducted by Prefectural Police by providing technical support including preventing destruction of magnetically recorded data in the recording media, confirming the settings and connection status of computers, and retrieving magnetically recorded evidence.

6) Education and Training

Training at the time of promotion, specialized training, etc. are being conducted in Regional Police School, appurtenant to Regional Police Bureau, mainly for Prefectural Police personnel ranked Assistant Police Inspector and Police Sergeant.

Note 1: Earthquakes with shindo 6 or over (5 or over in the Metropolitan Tokyo) or other major earthquakes

Section 4. The Police Force

(1) Number of Police Personnel

The authorized number of police personnel in FY2009 was 290,640, of which 7,660 belonged to

the NPA, and 282,980 belonged to the Prefectural Police.

Table 5-1 Number of Police Personnel (2009)											
category	National Police Agency				Prefectural Police					Total	
	Police Officers	Imperial Guards	Regular Personnel	Total	Police Officers			Regular Personnel	Total		
					Local Police Administrator	Community Police Officer	Subtotal				
Regular Number (persons)	1,899	901	4,860	7,660	623	253,682	254,305	28,675	282,980	290,640	

Note : Among the Prefectural Police personnel, the capacity of the local police administrators is defined by the cabinet order and the capacity of other personnel is defined by ordinance as of 1 April, 2008.

(2) Efforts to Strengthen Police Capability

A total of 24,230 Local Police Administrators¹ was increased from 2001 through 2007 in order to accurately respond to a serious situation of public safety. The number of Penal Code offenses confirmed by police decreased for six consecutive years since 2003, which is thought, together with other measures, to stave off an increasing trend of offences, leading to bringing about an effect on restoration of public safety.

However, in spite that the number of Penal Code offenses confirmed by police decreased, the level is much higher than that in the 1970s when public security was deemed favorable, as such the situation remains serious. Strengthening police capability needs to be continuously pursued. In 2008, the ratio of successful applicants to total number of applicants in the 2008 police officers recruiting examination was 7.6 times, supposedly halting the downward trend. A total of 959 personnel was included.²

Given the impending retirement period of numerous staff, the police are responding to the severe security situation by combining their efforts to strengthen the capability of the police in the following ways.

1) Recruitment of Retired Police Officers

Due to the increase of non full-time employees such as investigation skills instructors and *koban* consultants, and the effective use of the reappointment system, on-site enforcement has been supplemented by retired police officers with adaptable fighting potential, and exceptional skills from experienced officers have been passed on to up-and-coming police officers.

Note 1: Police officers in Prefectural Police excluding local police administrators.

2: The number of people in the population per police officer was 509 in 2009 (after an increase of personnel) (this

number is based on the Basic Resident Register as of 31 March 2008) down from 557 in 2000 (before the increase of personnel).

2) Quality Enhancing of Police Capability

Limited personnel resources are being utilized more efficiently by laborsaving and streamlining duties through using Information Technology (IT).

3) Strengthening Recruit Campaign to Ensure Excellent Personnel

The NPA is vigorously supporting a recruit campaign to recruit personnel at Prefectural Police by appealing a profession of police officers.

3) Outstanding Performance of Female Personnel

The police have been striving to proactively recruit female personnel for some time, with over 1,000 female police officers recruited each year since FY2002. Approximately 14,200 female officers and approximately 11,800 female civilians have been working in Prefectural Police force throughout Japan as of 1 April 2009 and promotions to executive positions are also increasing. As of 1 April 2008, there are 147 female Prefectural Police officers with a rank of Police Sergeant or higher.

Furthermore, for incidents in which women have been the victims of sexual crime or suffer from spousal violence, the capabilities and special abilities of female police officers are utilized in investigations and in measures for victims. The occupational field of female officers is expanding to nearly all fields, including *Boryokudan* countermeasures, security, and escorting.

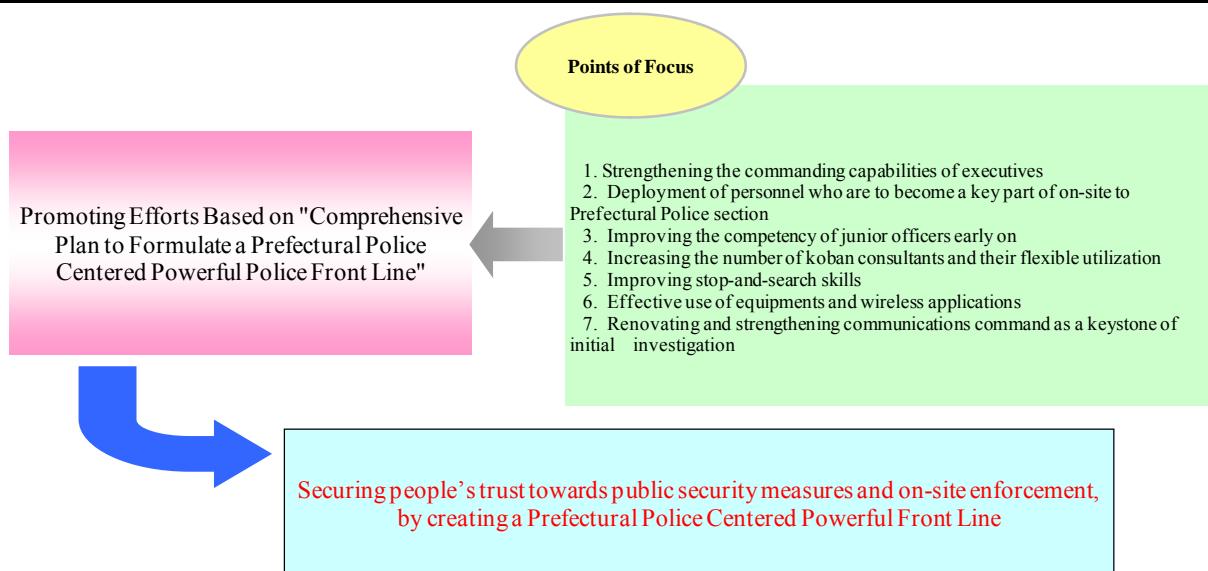
(4) Efforts for the Creation of a Powerful Police Front Line

In recent years, the number of cases of obstruction of police duties has risen, and while the environment surrounding such work conditions worsens, the number of community police officers that will retire and be recruited in the near future will increase. The composition of human infrastructure in the police agency is changing immensely, and a subsequent loss of local enforcement capabilities is feared.

Therefore, to construct a powerful police front line

centered around Prefectural Police departments, which will be most affected by these influences. Police forces have established a “Comprehensive Plan to Formulate a Prefectural Police Centered Powerful Police Front Line”, which promotes various measures such as strengthening the commanding capabilities of executives, improving the competency of junior officers early on, renewing and strengthening and renovating and strengthening communications command as a keystone of initial investigation.

Diagram 5-5 Promoting Efforts Based on Comprehensive Plan to Create a Prefectural Police Centered Powerful Police Front Line



(5) Education and Training

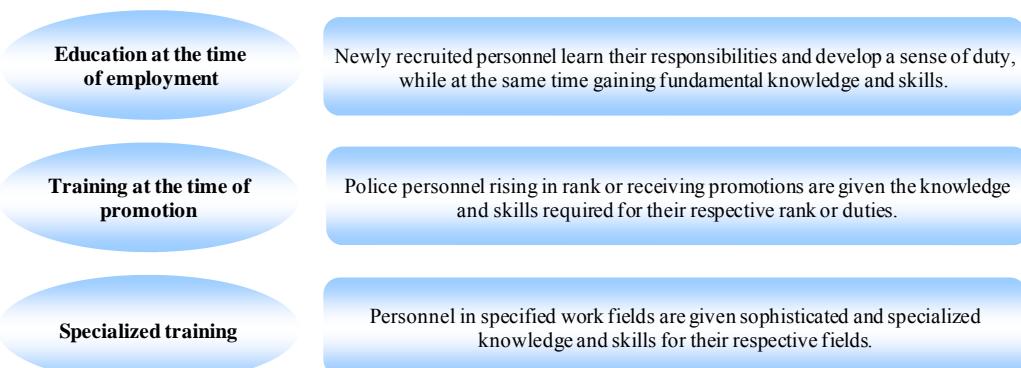
In order to properly execute their duties, police personnel require well-integrated common sense, good judgment, and a genuine ability to execute their duties. Police schools and workplaces, including police stations, are strengthening and enhancing their training in order to equip police personnel with both high moral values reinforced with pride and a sense of duty, and

the ability to execute their duties.

1) Education and Training in Police Schools

The following types of education and training are being conducted in Prefectural Police Academies, Regional Police Schools, the National Police Academy, and other training institutes, tailored to each rank and occupational field.

Diagram 5-6 Education and Training System in Police School



2) Education and Training at Workplace

At workplaces including police stations, in addition to police personnel being offered personal guidance based on aptitude and duties, trainings and other meetings are held to enhance the ability of personnel to execute their duties. In addition, lectures of experienced police officers and retired police officers are being conducted to pass on their special knowledge and skills. Furthermore, besides ensuring appropriate execution of duties, instructors from other departments conduct workshops to foster strong moral values.

3) Strengthening and Enhancing Martial Arts Training

In order to ensure possession of the powerful execution capabilities required to properly handle felonious crimes, training such as judo, kendo, arrest techniques, and target practice are conducted. In particular, the police are working to enhance and strengthen training anticipating the situations most likely to occur through means including target practice using a digital firing simulator¹ in order to foster the

ability to properly respond to changing situation.

(6) Police Officers Killed or Injured in the Line of Duty

Police officers protect people's lives, persons, and possessions. To maintain public safety and order, they carry out their duties without regard for personal safety, and as a result, there are cases where they are unfortunately killed or wounded in the line of duty. During 2008, there was a case where a police officer from traffic riot police unit fell off from police motorcade while chasing the vehicle violating the maximum speed limit and was killed.

The police are providing honorary monetary gifts to the families of police officers killed or injured in the line of duty, in addition to receiving compensation from the public disaster compensation system. In addition, for valor in conduct of duty, the officers are praised and honored under the name of the NPA's Commissioner General.

Section 5 Budget and Equipments of Police

(1) NPA Budget

The police budgets are comprised of the NPA budget and the Prefectural Police budget. Among these, the NPA budget includes monies disbursed by the National Treasury for Prefectural Police expenses as well as subsidies for the Prefectural Police. In FY2008, the per capita police budget was approximately 28,000 yen.

1) NPA Budget

Initial budget of FY2008

- Total amount: 273.529 billion yen
- Rise of 13.022 billion yen (5.0%) from the previous fiscal year
- 0.6% of the national general account

Take prioritized measures on strengthening preventive measures against terrorism and response structure to emergency

Supplementary budget of FY2008

- No. 1 supplementary budge Total 10.12 billion yen

Take prioritized measures for analysis/identification of food safety-related offenses

Take prioritized measures for improving equipment

- No. 2 supplementary budge Total 1.095 billion yen

Take prioritized measures for improving equipment for Furikome fraud countermeasures

2) Prefectural Police

- Total amount: 3,372.33 billion yen
- Fall of 44.080 billion yen (1.3%) from the previous fiscal year
- 6.8% of the prefectural general account

* Each prefecture compiles taking crime situation and financial situation into consideration

Diagram 5-7 NPA Budget (After the Final Correction for FY2008)

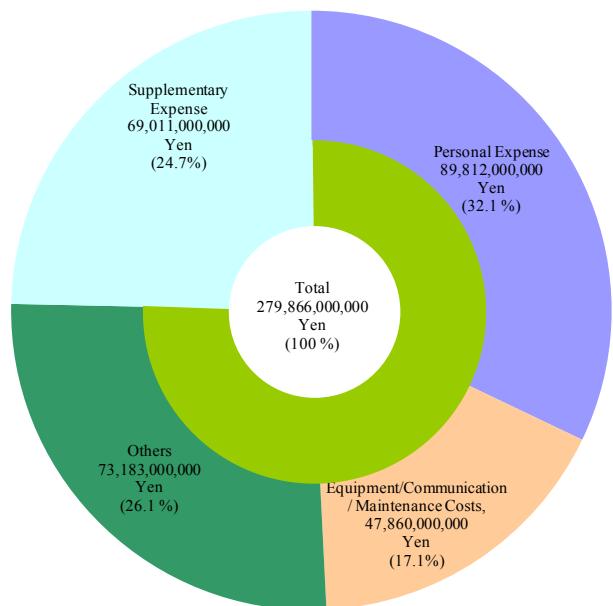
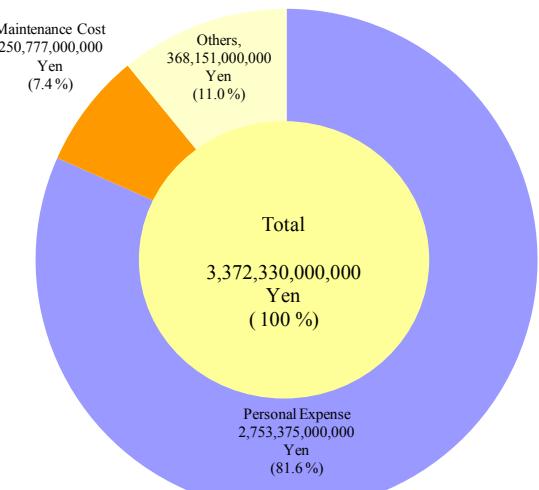


Diagram 5-8 Prefectural Police Budget (After the Final Correction for FY2008)



(2) Equipment of Police

1) Improvement of Vehicles

Throughout Japan, police are equipped with approximately 39,000 vehicles, which include patrol cars and white police motorcycles. In 2008, the number

of vehicles, including ones required for supporting victims of the crimes, organized crime countermeasures was increased to respond to drug offenses, organized crime, terrorism and crime victims, as well as to strengthen the mobile power of the Prefectural Police.

2) Development and Improvement of Equipments

In FY2008, in addition to lifesaving equipment for use during large-scale disasters, equipment for cyber crime, inter-prefectural intelligence crimes, organized crime, and other countermeasures was upgraded.

Moreover, the development and improvement of equipment is being promoted through the introduction of the most advanced science and technology for streamlining and upgrading operations. During the same fiscal year, the police strove to develop and improve equipment for preventing incidents resulting in injuries as well as for security measures.

Section 6. Police Info-Communication Systems to Support Police Activities

Police info-communications are an essential foundation for police activities. In order for the police to immediately respond to crimes, accidents, and disasters of all types and in all locations, various types of info-communication systems have been developed independently and installed throughout Japan. Efforts are also being made to increase their sophistication.

(1) Info-Communication Systems to Support Police Activities

1) Info-Communication Systems to Support Crisis Management

A national network links together various bodies including the NPA, RPBs, Prefectural Police Headquarters, police stations and *kobans* via media such as wireless multiplex lines, specialized lines for electronic transmissions operations workers, and satellite transmission lines which the police independently install, maintain, and manage. This network also generates a variety of mobile

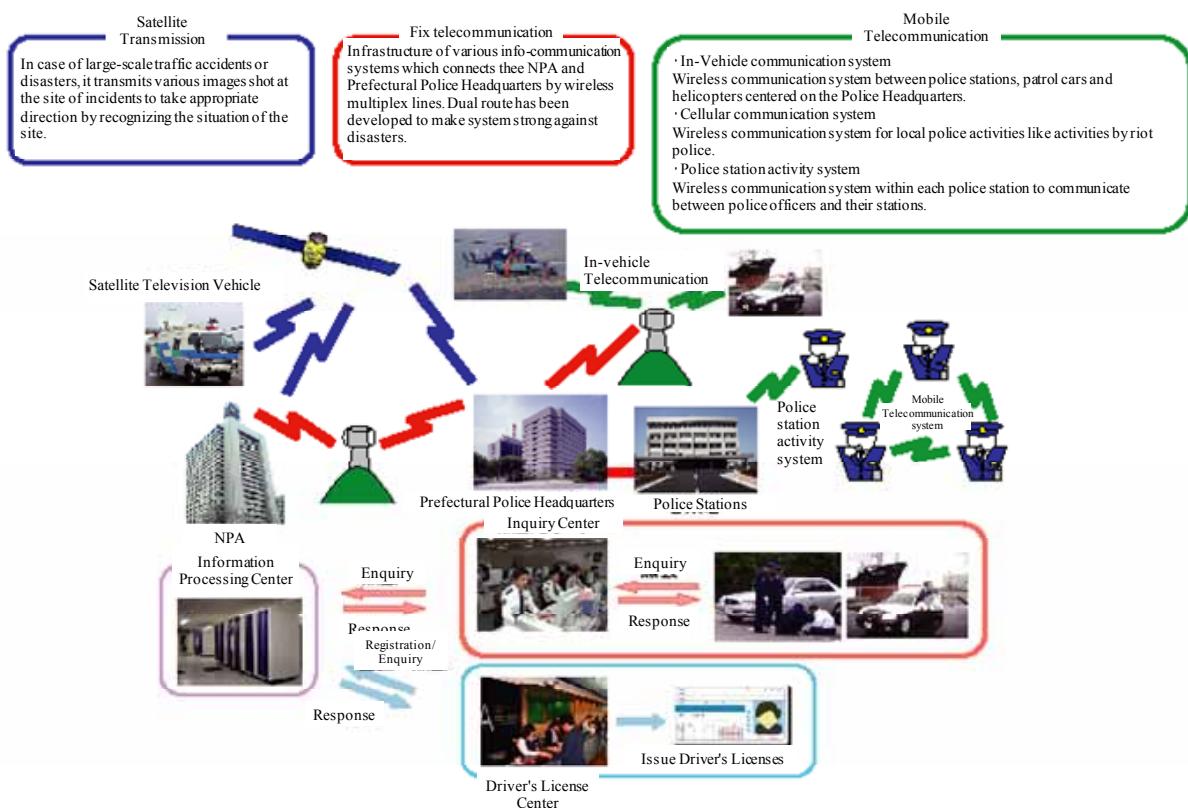
communications systems that transmit information essential for the execution of police duties.

For matters such as the management and operation of the system, Info-communications departments are placed in each prefecture as national agencies supporting Prefectural Police activities. Also, info-communications departments are placed in each RPB to provide instruction and coordination regarding the operation of communication facilities in the event of a serious interprefectural incident.

2) Police Information Management System

The Police Information Management System has been established in order to immediately respond to the enquiry from front line police officers by registering information on stolen vehicles or missing persons in the computers of the NPA and to prohibit illegal acquisitions of driving licenses by unifying the driving license information nationwide.

Diagram 5-9 Police Info-Communication Systems to Support Police Activities



(2) Activities of Mobile Police Communications Squads

Mobile Police Communications Squads are established in each Prefectural Info-Communications

Department¹. These units take swift communications measures in order to streamline contact and commands between Prefectural Police Headquarters and police officers on the scene when crimes, accidents, or

disasters occur.

In security activities for Hokkaido Toyako Summit held in July and imperial escort, security guard, and crowd security at the various events, the Police secure communication measures including utilization of a helicopter television system and satellite communication system.

In addition, when cases such as robberies or purse snatching occur, the squads secure communication necessary for police activities through such means as setting up provisional telephone lines and wireless networks, or setting up TV camera equipment at the house of victims for stalking cases, thus further strengthening efforts for communication measures against crimes that occur around the people.

Note 1: Info-Communication Bureau, Regional Police Bureau, Tokyo Info-Communication Bureau, Hokkaido Info-Communication Bureau, Prefectural Info-Communication Bureau and Area Info-Communication Bureau

Section 7. Proper Activities of the Police Force

(1) Bold and Sustainable Implementation of Police Reform

The NPSC and the NPA are enforcing all measures prescribed in the “Guideline for Police Reform” and are working to bring peace back to communities under the spirit of the police reform in order to deal with the severe security situation. The number of confirmed cases for Penal Code offenses is still high. Besides, there are incidents that pose serious anxieties and threat to the citizens’ life. Thus, the crime situation remains to be as severe as before.

In 2008, a disciplinary action was taken against 252 people, the decrease of 51 from the previous year, reaching the least record since 2000 when “Guideline for Police Reform” was formulated. This is nearly 60%

decrease compared to 2002 with the most number, but unusual cases that lose the trust of the people such as drunk driving by police officers are still occurring.

Reflecting the severe criticism of the Japanese people as a self-searching/lesson and returning to the starting point in order to promote the “Guideline for Police Reform” steadily, the NPSC and the NPA compiled the “Police Reform Continuous Action” guidelines with following five points along with the publication of the assessment report in December 2005 to allow for a constant push toward police reform. The police are to continue to push for reforms based on these guidelines and to verify the status of their execution.

Guideline for Police Reform (Overview)

Based on the “Urgent Recommendations for Police Reform”

1. Ensuring transparency and strengthening the ability of self-purification within the police administration

- (1) Promoting the disclosure of information
- (2) An adequate management of complaints regarding work execution of police personnel
- (3) Execution of the strict monitoring the police
- (4) Strengthening the management functions of Public Safety Commissions and its activation

2. Establishment of the “Police for the people”

- (1) Grasping of demands and opinions of citizens and faithful corresponding against them
- (2) Strengthening the activities of the police in order to eliminate the anxiety which is close to citizens
- (3) Promoting the countermeasures for victims
- (4) Review of performance evaluation

3. Create a police force that can respond to the needs of a new generation

- (1) Confrontation with *Boryokudan* crimes and crimes by other organizations
- (2) Fundamental strengthening of countermeasures against high-tech crimes such as cybercrimes
- (3) Proper handling of wide-area crimes
- (4) Ensuring safe and comfortable traffic

4. Strengthening human infrastructure that supports police activities

- (1) Ensuring of strong execution power and improvement in the nature of each police personnel
- (2) Rationalization of a work and planned increase in regional police officers
- (3) Management of organization which produces vital power

Police Reform Continuous Action (Overview)

- For restoring the public safety and trust -

1. Full implementation and successful completion of measures in the “Guideline for Police Reform”

Steady implementation of the measures mentioned in “Guideline for Police Reform” and aiming at its firm establishment and enhancement.

2. Restoring of public safety

In addition to promoting measures mainly directed at preventing the crimes and accidents, removing the anxiety of the citizens and taking proper measures corresponding to the changes in the public safety situation.

3. Reform of awareness among executive officials and other police personnel

In order not to fade the spirit of police reform, implementing continuous consciousness reform of the executive officials and other personnel by taking all opportunities such as school education and on-the-job training.

4. Prevention of misconduct

In order to prevent misconducts, implementing activities such as maintaining transparency of the accounting and strengthening its audit, strengthening education of the personnel regarding accounting, strengthening the inspection mainly directed at preventing the breach of regulations, strict punishment against the breach of regulations and encouraging awareness of the responsibility of executive officials.

5. Further strengthening and enhancement of administrative functions the Public Safety Commission and continual verification of the progress of police reform

The Public Safety Commissions make effort to strengthen and enhance administrative functions more, and verify regarding the progress and problems of police reform continuously.

(2) Securing Fair Budget Enforcement

In order to secure fair budget enforcement, the police are taking the following measures:

1) Accounting Audit Conducted by the Police

Based on the Rule on Accounting Audit set by the NPSC, the Commissioner General of the NPA, the Superintendent General, Chief of the Prefectural Police Headquarters, and Chief of the Area Headquarters are conducting accounting audit.

In FY2008, an audit was carried out by the NPA mainly focusing on budget enforcement regarding investigation, traveling and contracts. 4,686 persons including 1,859 investigators who reinforced investigation expenses were interviewed. The results revealed that there were some cases where improvement was required: investigation of the case which should have been borne by the prefectural investigation expenses was actually borne by the national investigation expenses (Okinawa); there were some payment oversights for travel expenses in the case of personnel going on trips, and the orders were given were given to remedy issues such as supplementing the amount that they were originally entitled to (Kushiro Area Info-Communications Department, Kanagawa Info-Communications Department, Asahikawa Area Department, Gunma). Relevant departments were also instructed to take the steps necessary to improve the inadequacies in documents regarding investigation expenses and handling the contracts without adequacy.

Strict account auditing is being continued for FY2009 based on the results of the FY2008 Accounting Audit Implementation.

2) Budget-Related Personnel Training

Accounting training has been strengthened in order to ensure that police personnel acquire precise knowledge related to procedures for budgetary enforcement and recognize the importance of proper accounting enforcement. Furthermore, necessary explanatory material related to accounting has been created and distributed.

(3) Inspection

In order to enhance the self-purification capacities inside the police, the police are strengthening inspection systems by posting local police administrators who are assigned by the NPSC to all of

the Chief Inspection Officer who manage inspections at the Prefectural Police and increasing the number of inspection officers in the NPA, the Regional Police Bureaus and the Prefectural Police. In addition, based on the Rule on Inspections set by the NPSC, the strict inspection is carried out for effective operation and maintenance of disciplines. Thereby, the frequency of inspection by the NPA and the Regional Police Bureaus increased sharply.

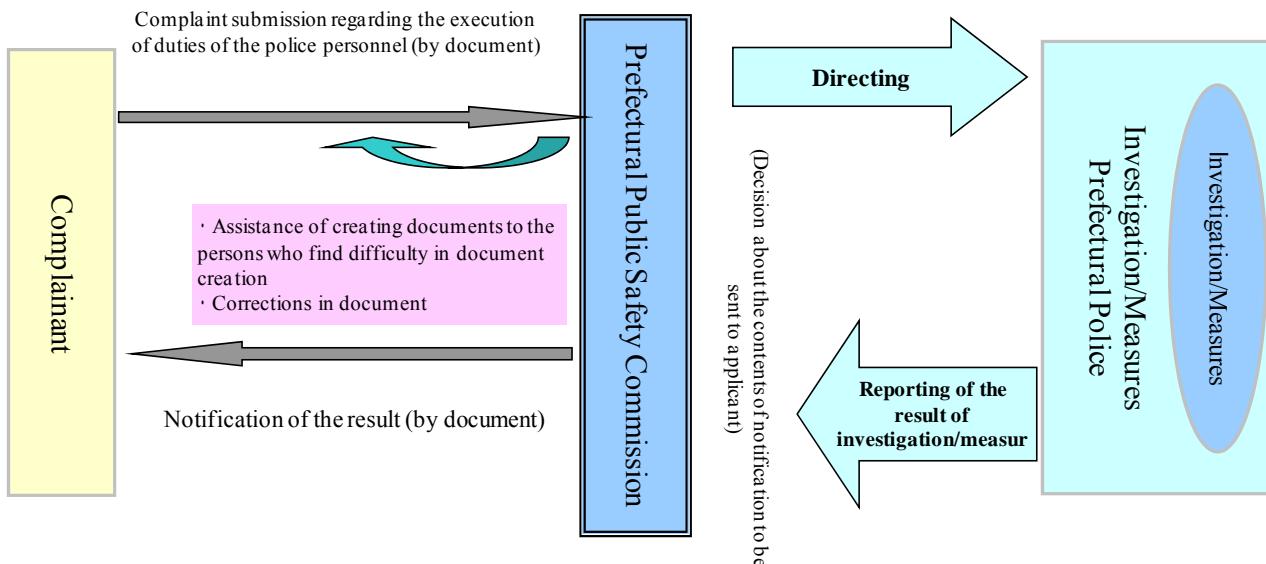
In FY2008 inspections were implemented in aspects of operations and services based on inspection points. In the same fiscal year, 1,933 inspections were implemented for the Prefectural Police by the NPA and the Regional Police Bureau, an increase of 3.2 times as compared to FY2000. On the other hand, inspections for the almost all police stations has implemented by the Prefectural Police more than once every year.

In addition, when it is deemed necessary by the police and in accordance with the stipulations in the Police Act, the NPSC can order the NPA to conduct specific or individualized inspections, just as the PPSC can of the Prefectural Police. Until now, inspections were directed to each Prefectural Police by the PPSC of Kanagawa (April 2001) and Nara (July 2001) in accordance with the misconduct cases by police personnel and by the PPSC of Hokkaido (March 2004) and Fukuoka (April 2004) with the occurrence of improper cases regarding enforcement of the budget.

(4) Appropriate Handling of Complaints

The Police Act put a complaint submission system in place and people who have complaints regarding execution of duties of the Prefectural Police personnel can submit a written complaint to the PPSC. Complaints regarding execution of duties of Prefectural Police personnel not in accordance with this system including those submitted to the Chiefs of Police Headquarters or the Chiefs of Police Stations are also handled based on these guidelines.

Diagram 5-10 Overview of Complaint Submission System



(5) Completeness of Information Management

As the police are handling large amount of personal information such as crime investigation and driving license information and many confidential information, the NPA has hitherto promoted the countermeasures for information outflow and falsification by establishing the Police Information Security Policy (standard system regarding police information security).

In addition, in accordance with continuous information outflows, emergency countermeasures were implemented including emergency checkup of all computers and external recording media in March and special audit and guidance regarding prevention of information outflow to all Prefectural Police in May of the same year.

However, in spite of these efforts, even after entering in 2007, the information outflow cases through files sharing software from home by taking out external recording media within investigation documents were exposed at Yamanashi Prefectural Police in February, Hokkaido Prefectural Police in April and the Metropolitan Police Department in June. Especially, the case of the Metropolitan Police was large-scale which the number of files reached approximately 10,000. Strict instructions were given regarding the method of managing data after occurrence of such cases.

In order to eradicate such kinds of incidences, it is absolutely essential to thoroughly manage organizations with information and transform consciousness of each police personnel. In March and June of the same year, the NPA gave instructions to NPA personnel and Prefectural Police about the

prohibition on making unnecessary duplications and taking out documents, and the disposal and deletion of unnecessary information, in order to make more explicit the duties of personnel involved in information management. At the same time, from September of the same year, audits of the leakage of information regarding all Prefectural Police forces were conducted. Furthermore, comprehensive measures were implemented at the end of FY2007 to improve information security including the strengthening of audits and maintenance of computers using public funds, as well as banning the usage of personal computers for official duties.

In particular, measures are being taken to prevent information leaking from external recording mediums. For example, the use of external recording medium has been limited. A file server that enables the sharing of information even without using external recording mediums¹ is also being maintained, as well as introducing a system that automatically encrypts information entered in external recording mediums.

Note 1: A file server that shares data saved on automatically encrypted recording mediums with other computers on the network.

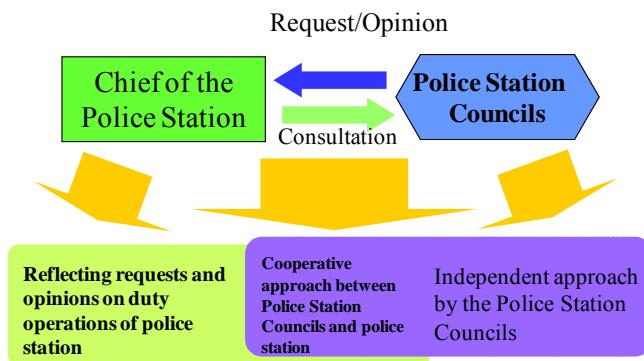
Section 8. Aiming for Police Activities Open to the People

(1) Police Station Councils

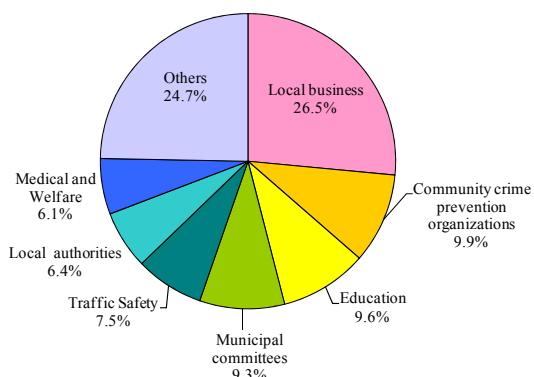
The opinions and desires of the people must be sufficiently understood when the police are conducting a variety of crime and traffic accident prevention activities in the community. Also, the understanding and cooperation of residents is essential if police activities are to yield results.

For that reason, Police Station Councils exist as a basic rule in every police station in Japan. They are a place for the Chief of the Police Station to listen to residents' opinions regarding police operations, and are used as a means of seeking the understanding and cooperation of the people. The PPSC appoints residents under their police station's jurisdiction as well as employees from local public entities, schools, and others eligible to express opinions and desires on community safety issues as Police Station Council members. As of June 1, 199, Police Station Councils had been set up in 1,203 police stations, with a total of 10,733 members.

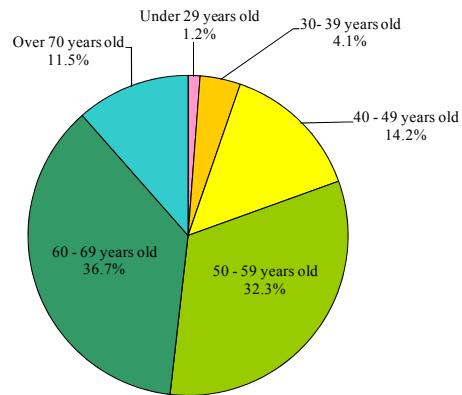
Diagram 5-11 Roles of the Police Station Councils



**Diagram 5-12 Council Members Composition by Fields
(As of 1 June 2009)**



**Diagram 5-13 Council Members Composition by Age
(As of 1 June 2009)**



(2) Information Disclosure

Based on NPA Instructions Announcement Standards, as a basic rule the NPA makes its commands and policies known to the public and posts them on the NPA website. A reading room has also been established where Police White Papers and statistics, as well as press releases and other written materials, are available for general perusal.

The number of requests for the information and decision of disclosure based on the Act on the Disclosure of Information Possessed by Administrative Organs against the National Public Safety Commission and the National Police Agency in FY2008 is shown in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Number of Requests for the Information in FY2006 (Information Disclosure)

	Disclosure Request	Decision		
		Full Disclosure	Partial Disclosure	No Disclosure
National Public Safety Commission	5	2	0	3
National Police Agency	152	94	28	16

Note: Disclosure requests were processed in FY2008 but it also includes unprocessed requests and the total number of processed requests are different.

(3) Personal Information Protection

The NPA have been working toward the appropriate handling of personal information in their possession by establishing instructions for the management of personal information, as well as creating an administrative system for personal information.

The number of requests for the information and decision of disclosure based on the Act on the

Protection of Personal Information Possessed by Administrative Organs against the National Public Safety Commission and the National Police Agency in FY2008 is shown in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Number of Requests for the Information in FY2008 (Personal Information Protection)

	Disclosure Requests	Decision		
		Full Disclosure	Partial Disclosure	No Disclosure
National Public Safety Commission	3	0	0	3
National Police Agency	12	1	0	10

Note: Due to the inclusion of unprocessed requests as they are withdrawn after the disclosure requests have been accepted, the number of processed requests are different.

(4) Policy Evaluations

The NPSC and the NPA has formulated the plan regarding policy evaluations and has implemented policy evaluations¹ based on the “Basic Plan on Policy Evaluation in the National Public Safety Commission and the National Police Agency”².

Note 1: Listed on the NPA website (http://www.npa.go.jp/seisaku_hyoka/)

2: In December 2008, the Basic Plan for Policy Evaluation was formulated covering a period from January 1, 2009, through March 31, 2012. Beginning with the latest Basic Plan, the planning period for a plan for policy evaluation was changed from one based on a calendar year to that based on a fiscal year from the viewpoint of ensuring much closer links between policy evaluation and budgeting.

Diagram 5-14 Flow of Policy Evaluation

“Basic Policy on Police Evaluations in the National Public Safety Commissions and the National Police Agency (2006 – 2008)

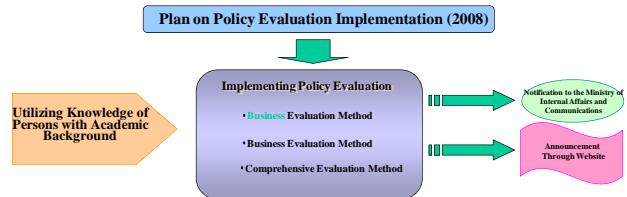


Table 5-4 Implementation Situation of Policy Evaluation in 2008

Implementation evaluation	July Creating and announcing “Implementation evaluation 2007” regarding 28 business goals
Business evolution	February Creating and announcing Preparation and announcement of “An advance evaluation report concerning regulations to be introduced under a law partially revising the Act on Prevention of Irregularities by Boryokudan” and “An advance evaluation report concerning regulations to be introduced under a law partially revising the Act on Regulating Enticement of Children through Websites for Social Networking of Opposite Sexes” October Preparation and announcement of “An advance evaluation report concerning regulations to be introduced under a law partially revising the Firearms and Swords Control Act”
Comprehensive evaluation	December Creating and announcing “Comprehensive evaluation –Promotion of International Cooperation by the Police”
Other	June, November Holding the NPA Policy Evaluation Workshop which consists of persons with academic background

Section 9. Police Assistance for Victims

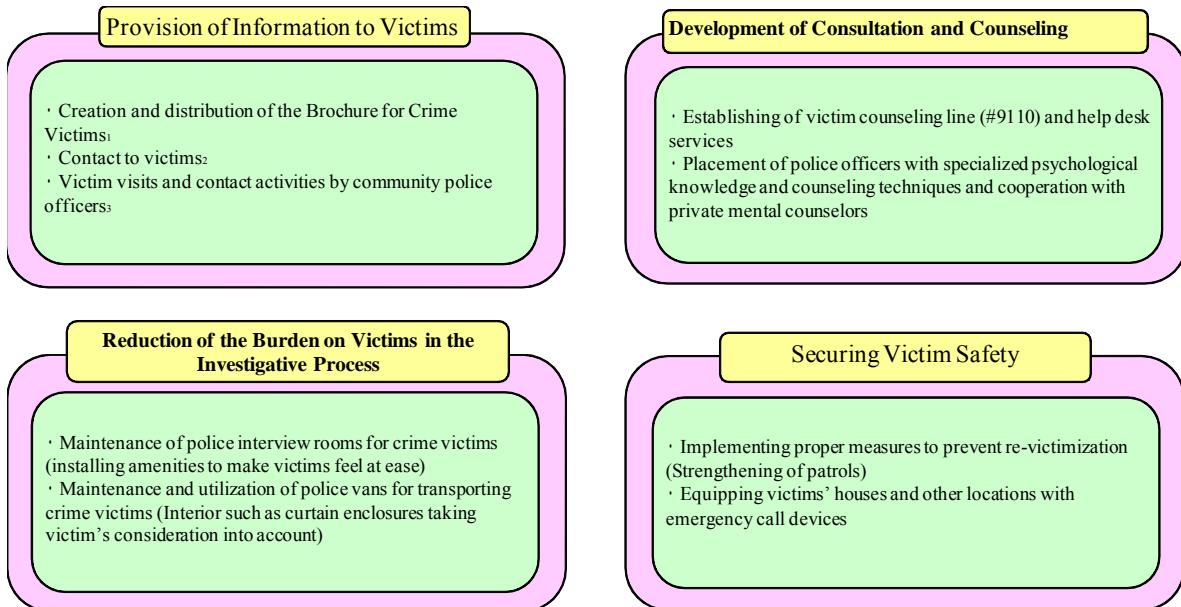
(1) Basic Measures

Victims including their bereaved families do not only suffer direct, physical, mental, or economic losses. Hence, the police are attempting to enhance measures for victims from various aspects. The Prefectural Police employ the System to Support Victims by Designated Personnel¹, in which police personnel other than the investigators of a crime provide the victim

with support including escorts and explanation of investigative procedures immediately after the crime occurs. As of December 2005 a total of 23,753 personnel were in place throughout Japan for that purpose.

Note 1: Total number of personnel is 26,019 as of December 2008.

Diagram 5-15 Basic Policy to Support Victims



Note 1: Brochures provide information on criminal procedures and legal remedy systems as well as the Benefit System for Crime Victims and other

2: Police maintain contact with a certain scope of crime victims to provide information on the progress of investigations and final actions against suspected

3: These activities by community police officers are designed to prevent crime victims from suffering another similar damage and

help mitigate their feelings of insecurity.

(2) Activities of Victim Support Contact Councils

Victims have a wide range of needs, including livelihood assistance, medical bills, and legal fees. For this reason, victim support contact councils composed of the police, the Public Prosecutors Office, bar associations, physician associations, clinical psychiatrists associations, relevant bureaus of the local public entities, consulting organizations, and others have been placed in all prefectures. Furthermore, association frameworks for victim support at the police station and community levels are established throughout each prefecture, providing more finely-tuned victim support.

(3) Cooperation with Private Victim Support Groups

Private victim support groups have continued to be

established in various regions. The number of groups that have joined the National Network for Victim Support (NNVS) had reached 46 as of April 2009. These support groups conduct activities including accepting of consultations via telephone, interviews, training and fostering of consultants, provide support for self-help groups (such as bereaved family associations) and help increase public awareness. The police support the establishment and operations of these groups. In addition, based upon the Act on Payment of Crime Victim Benefit, the PPSC operate a public authentication system that designates nonprofit organizations and can properly and certainly contribute to early alleviation of losses resulting from crime. As of April 2009, 23 organizations had been designated as early assistance organizations for crime victims.

(4) Benefit System for Crime Victims

The Japanese Benefit System for Crime Victims pays a regular benefit on behalf of people who are unable to receive either public aid or damage compensation despite being victims of premeditated

criminal acts leading to major harm such as sudden death or serious injury, disease, or impairment. Since its establishment in January 1981, this system has played an important role in reducing the losses suffered by victims.

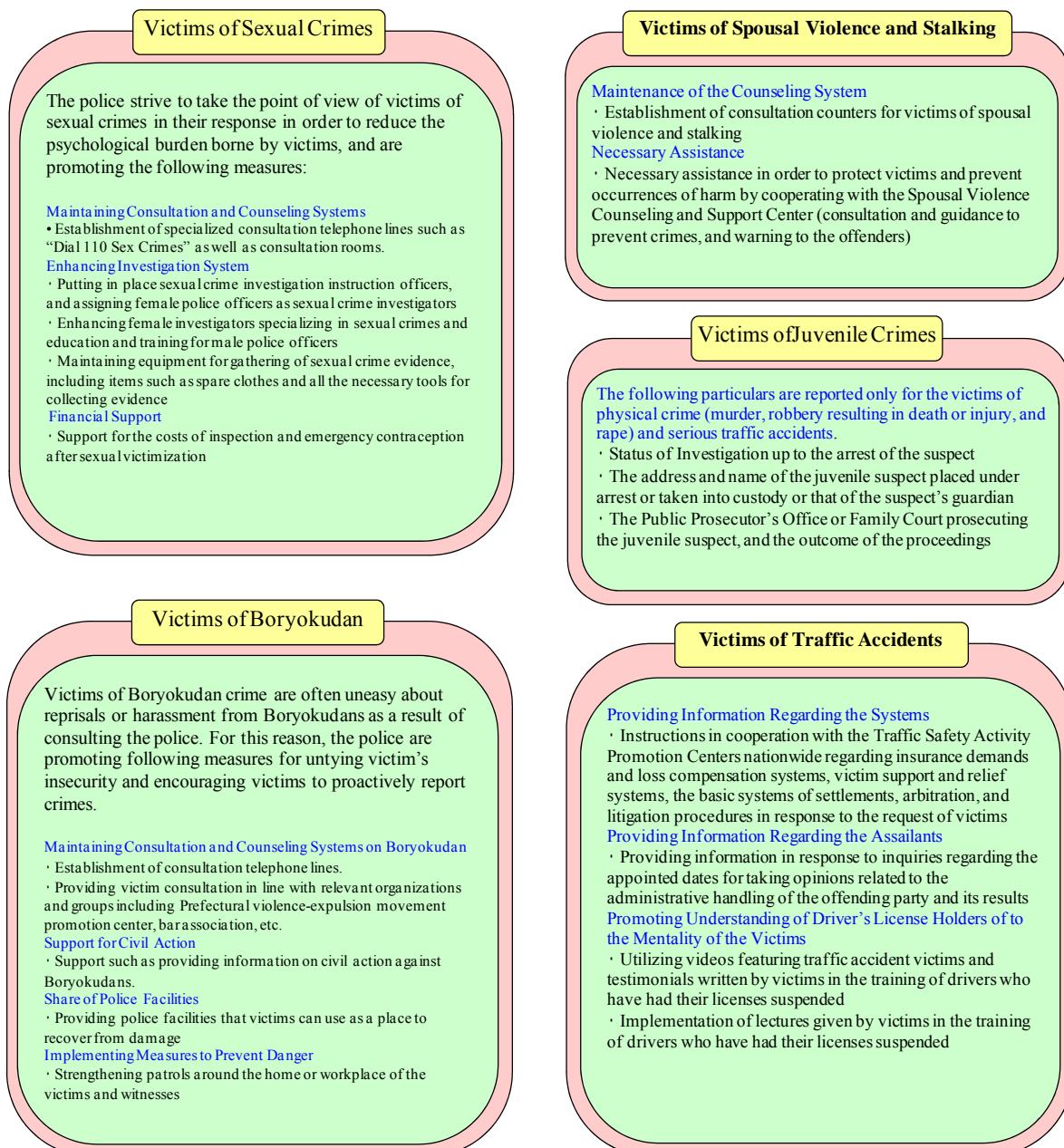
Table 5-5 Situation of Operations of the Benefit System for Crime Victims

Category	Year	Before 2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Number of Victims who Applied (persons)		5,568	491	448	462	6,969
(Number of Applicants (persons))		(8,346)	(649)	(574)	(565)	(10,134)
Number of Victims Involved in Rulings (persons)		5,240	458	445	407	6,550
Number of Rulings (cases)		(8,019)	(610)	(588)	(532)	(9,749)
Number of Victims Awarded a Payment (persons)		4,948	435	407	388	6,178
Number of Rulings (cases)			(583)	(546)	(510)	(9,258)
Number of Victims Denied a Payment (persons)		292	23	38	19	372
Number of Rulings (cases)		(400)	(27)	(42)	(22)	(491)
Amount Awarded (million yen)		16,934	1,272	932	907	20,045

(5) Measures to Accommodate Victims' Special Needs

The police promote measures to accommodate the characteristics of the victims as follows.

Diagram 5-16 Measures to Accommodate Victims' Special Needs

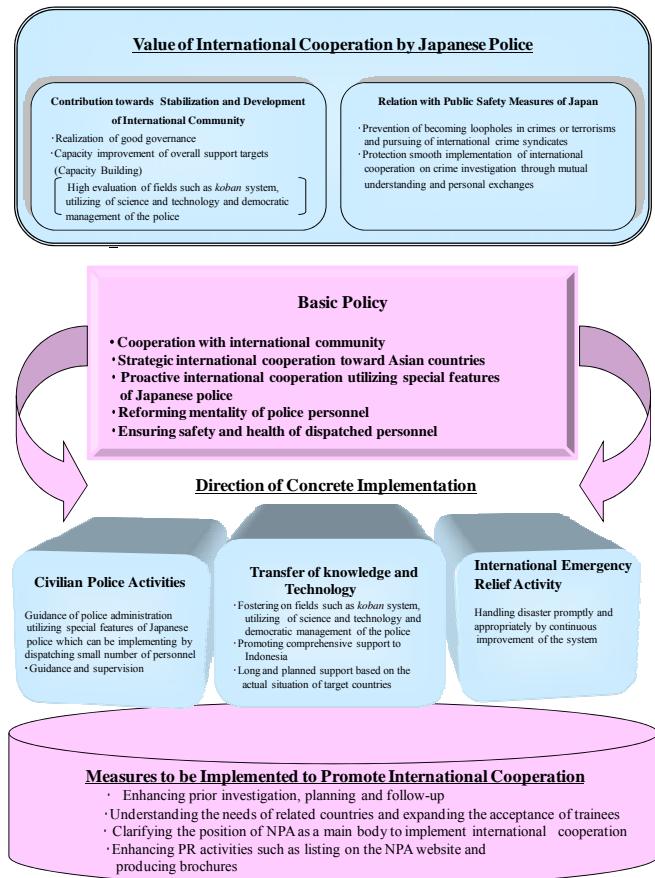


Section 10. Japanese Police Activities in the International Community

(1) Promoting International Cooperation

In September 2005, the NPA instituted and publicly announced the Guideline for Promotion of International Cooperation, which laid out the basic policies of international cooperation through the Japanese police, its direction, and the measures which needed to be taken. The police are proactively and effectively promoting international cooperation based on the guideline.

Diagram 5-17 Value of International Cooperation



1) Transfers of Knowledge and Technology

The NPA is promoting international cooperation through transfers of the Japanese police's knowledge and technology, drawing upon its special abilities as a police force, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Such cooperation is implemented by the combination of sending specialists to foreign countries, accepting the trainees from foreign countries, provision of materials to foreign countries and grant aid.

a. Program on Assistance for the Reform of Indonesian National Police

Since 2001, the NPA has been carrying out the Program on Assistance for the Reform of Indonesian National Police with the cooperation of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

The Civilian Police Activities Promotion Project, which is the core of the program, began a new five-year period of cooperation (Phase 2) in August 2007. Its focus is to spread nationwide the achievements of the cooperation in the areas of *koban* system, criminal identification, and communications command system etc.

b. Activities Supporting the Philippines National Police

With cooperation by JICA, the NPA has hitherto been dispatching specialists to the areas of crime investigation and initial investigation and implementing a project to strengthen the operation of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) since summer of 2006. Furthermore in fall of 2008, the NPA set up a capability enhancement program for criminal countermeasures including those for firearms in the Philippines National Police.

c. Dispatching Specialists

Other than the cases described above, the police are striving to transfer the knowledge and technology by dispatching specialists to the countries such as Thailand and Brazil. Guidance fields are diverse including *koban* system, criminal identification and drug measures. In 2008, including the cases described above, 21 specialists were dispatched and the total number of the dispatched specialist came to 34 including those who are continuously being dispatched.

d. Acceptance of Trainees

Various foreign countries show high interests regarding Japanese police management, *koban* system and crime identification. In order to promote positive transfer of knowledge and technology in such fields, the police are striving to accept trainees by organizing seminars as well as examples mentioned above. Total of 248 trainees has accepted in 29 sessions of the conducted trainings in 2008.

2) International Emergency Relief Activity

When major disasters have occurred overseas the police dispatches the International Emergency Relief Team to disaster-hit areas to carry out an international emergency assistance activities (search and rescue), as well as a specialist unit to collect and identify the victims.

When a big earthquake hit Sichuan, China in May 2008, upon a request from China, the police dispatched 20 police personnel as the International Emergency Relief Team to conduct activities of search and rescue, and communications.

3) Approach on the United Nations Activities (Civilian Police Activities)

Three police personnel (two for civilian police activities and one for liaison and coordination) were dispatched to the East Timor International Peace Cooperation Unit since January 2007 and three personnel for the second dispatch in August 2007. Guidance and advice regarding police administration duties were provided to the Interior Ministry and national police of East Timor.

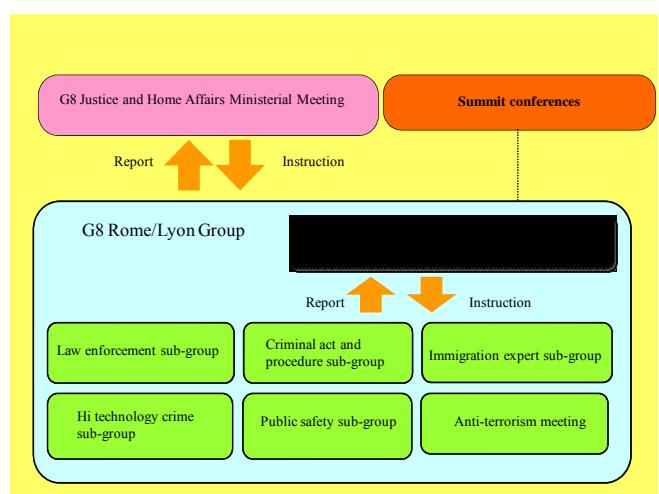
(2) Strengthening International Cooperation

When an international crime occurs, the police are striving to solve the incidents by exchanging information with the public security organization in the foreign countries through the International Criminal Police Organization-Interpol (IPCO-Interpol) and diplomatic authorities. Moreover, efforts are being taken to strengthen the relationship by participating in international conferences and promoting bilateral discussions, along with participating negotiation of treaties.

1) Cooperation with other G8 countries

The G8 public security authorities address issues requiring international cooperation at the G8 Ministers of Justice and Interior Conference and the G8 Roma/Lyon Group. The NPA joins these conferences on an ongoing basis and proactively participates in their discussions, and also strives to take a leading role in setting and considering the order of business so that achievements of these meetings should contribute to the promotion of domestic public security measures in Japan. In recent years, international organized crime and terrorism are often put on the agenda of the G8 Summit meetings. Leaders gathering at the Hokkaido Toyako Summit held in July 2008 adopted the "G8 Leaders Statement on Counter-Terrorism," reaffirming their firm commitment to countering terrorism with every means at their disposal.

Diagram 5-18 Efforts at G8 Summit



a. G8 Justice and Home Affairs Ministerial Meeting

The Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission and top executives of the National Police Agency have been attending the G8 Justice and Home Affairs Ministerial Meeting, held on an ongoing basis since 1997, discussing problems related to international organized crime and terrorism, reporting on the progress in Japanese efforts and proactively participating in the drafting of joint declarations and other documents.

In June 2008, the National Police Agency and the Ministry of Justice jointly hosted the G8 Justice and Home Affairs Ministerial Meeting in Tokyo, the first to be held in Japan. The Tokyo Conference addressed such issues as international counterterrorism measures, measures against drug-related crimes, the building of the Universal Network¹ to counter international organized crime, and support for capacity-building initiatives², and adopted the G8 Justice and Home Affairs Ministerial Declaration on Capacity Building Assistance along with the Concluding Declaration.

b. G8 Roma/Lyon Group

The G8 Counter-Terrorism Experts Group (Roma Group)³ and the G8 Senior Experts Group on Transnational Organized Crime (Lyon Group)⁴ have been holding joint meetings as the G8 Roma/Lyon Group since the simultaneous terrorist attacks in the United States in September 2001. Currently, the Roma/Lyon Group has several sub-groups under the Group leaders' meeting that coordinates discussions regarding the Group as a whole, and each sub-group deals with different tasks including law enforcement, cybercrimes and counterterrorism. Most of review results achieved in each sub-group are reported to the G8 Justice and Home Affairs Ministerial Meeting.

- Note 1: Diversified communications networks that extend beyond the boundaries of national jurisdictions and organizations.
- 2: Development of judicial systems and improvement in law-enforcement capabilities in support recipient countries.
- 3: Launched as a forum for an exchange of views on anti-hijacking measures and international terrorism following the Bonn Summit meeting in 1978.
- 4: Established as a forum to consider law-enforcement cooperation and criminal systems in a variety of crime areas by the Halifax Summit in 1995.

2) Cooperation with Asian countries

The Third ASEAN Plus Three Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC+3) was held in Brunei in November 2007, bringing together public security ministers from the member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Japan, China and South Korea. The Deputy Commissioner General of the National Police Agency attended the meeting from Japan. The AMMTC+3 confirmed the importance of strengthening cooperation among the participating countries in eight crime areas, including terrorism, human trafficking and cybercrime.

3) Bilateral cooperation

The Japanese police are strengthening cooperation with public security authorities of other countries, including countries where a large number of transnational crimes involving Japan are committed and countries of origin of foreign criminals in Japan. In April 2007, we prepared a document with the Brazilian Federal Police on cooperation between police

authorities. In January 2009, we held the fifth regular consultation with the Ministry of Public Security of China in Tokyo for an exchange of information on various problems.

4) Participation in treaties negotiations

The National Police Agency participates in negotiations for the conclusion of treaties and other international agreements with legal binding force to secure legal grounds for its efforts to counter crimes. The Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty is designed to secure the implementation of investigative cooperation by making it an obligation under the treaty and also to ensure efficient and prompt cooperation by conducting communications necessary for investigative cooperation between central police authorities instead of between diplomatic authorities. To date, the Japan-U.S. Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty took effect in July 2006, the Japan-South Korea Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in January 2007, and the Japan-China Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in November 2008. The National Police Agency continues to actively take part in negotiations on mutual legal assistance treaties and agreements with other countries, and concluded the Japan-Hong Kong Mutual Legal Assistance Agreement in May 2008 and the Japan-Russia Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in May 2009.

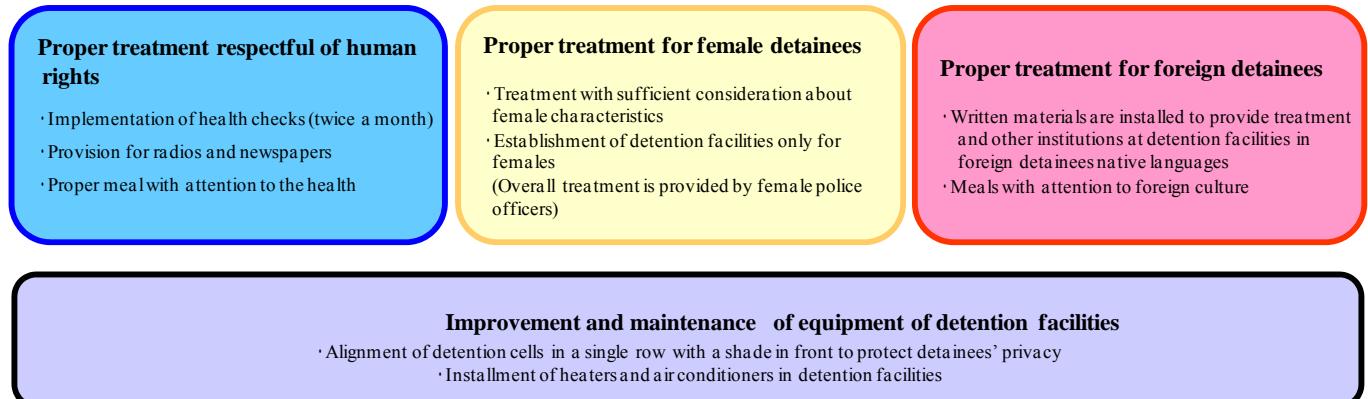
Section 11 Detention Facilities Management

(1) Detention Facilities Management

As on 1 April 2009, there were 1,253 detention facilities in Japan. Based on the laws concerning detention facilities and treatment of the detainees, etc., the police thoroughly distinguish detention duties from

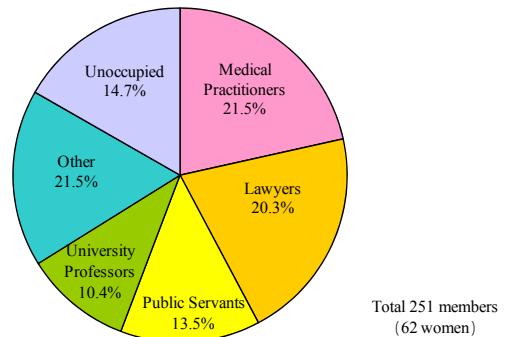
investigation duties, promoting improvement of the detainees' treatment so as not to infringe their human rights, and are thus ensuring proper management of detention duties.

Diagram 5-19 Proper Operation of Detention Management



In order to realize the uniform treatment of detainees, the National Police Agency conducts a planned tour of patrols at detention facilities of all prefectural police every year. Also, in order to enhance the transparency of the management of detention facilities, the Detention Facilities Inspection Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee"), an institution comprising third parties from outside, was established at the Metropolitan Police Department and the Prefectural Police Headquarters (including the central area headquarters). Each committee consists of a maximum of 10 members, including lawyers and other legal experts, doctors and local residents. Each committee member visits detention facilities in person and interviews detainees to see the actual conditions at detention facilities. After these activities of each member, the Committee presents its opinions to the detention facilities supervisor (the chief of the police station, etc.). The Superintendent General of the Metropolitan Police Department and the Chiefs of the Prefectural Police Headquarters are required to publish the opinions of the Committees along with an outline of measures taken by police following the Committee opinions.

Diagram 5-20 Ratio of Detention Facility Inspection Committee by Occupation (as of 1 June 2009)



(2) Number of Detainees Held

During 2008, a total of approximately 4.36 million persons were detained by the police (an average of 11,900 persons per day), a decline of approximately 270,000 persons (5.8%) from the previous year.

Table 5-6 Trends in the Total Number of Detainees (1999-2008)

Category \ Year	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total Number of Detainees	3,650,765	4,028,551	4,442,951	4,851,662	5,273,923	5,441,386	5,474,834	5,184,595	4,632,792	4,362,059
Index	100.0	110.3	121.7	132.9	144.5	149.0	150.0	142.0	126.9	119.5
Total Number of Foreign Detainees	524,657	553,259	693,913	760,576	898,293	930,532	855,320	695,493	523,671	427,919
Index	100.0	105.5	132.3	145.0	171.2	177.4	163.0	132.6	99.8	81.6
Total Number of Female Detainees	333,230	375,970	422,156	470,096	513,223	547,513	585,594	564,684	514,853	469,835
Index	100.0	112.8	126.7	141.1	154.0	164.3	175.7	169.5	154.5	141.0
Total Number of Juvenile Detainees	187,976	210,224	236,785	244,781	256,633	232,609	212,546	187,946	169,718	165,725
Index	100.0	111.8	126.0	130.2	136.5	123.7	113.1	100.0	90.3	88.2

Note: A value of 100 was set for 1998 for the index.

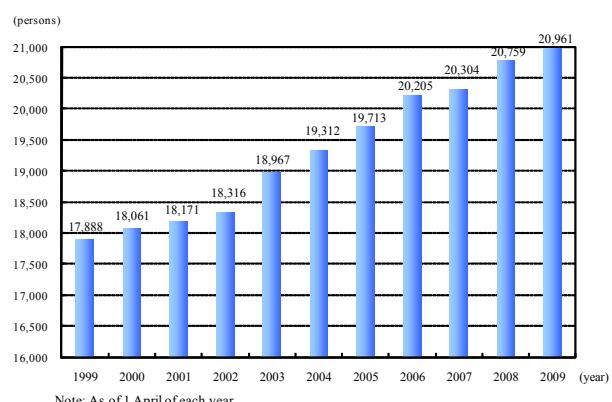
The police are working to ensure sufficient reception capacity by creating detention facilities of sufficient scale when constructing and renovating police stations, as well as promoting the transfer of the police facilities such as detention facilities.

As a result reception capacity is on the rise, leading to the decline of the detention rate¹. However, excessive reception in detention facilities² in some part of regions centering around big cities is still being seen. Based on this situation, the police will continuously promoting these efforts.

Note 1: The ratio of the number of detainees against the capacity of detention facilities (reception standard capacity) was 62.2% on a national average as of May 20, 2009.

2: Since there is a constraint that juveniles and adults, and men and women can't be taken in together, the holding capacity usually approaches a critical limit when the inmate capacity reaches 70% to 80%.

Diagram 5-21 Trends in the Reception Standard Capacity (1999-2009)



Section 12. Think Tank Activities

(1) Activities of the Police Policy Research Center

The Police Policy Research Center in the National Police Academy advances research and studies related to issues confronting the police, and serves as a window for exchange between the police and researchers and other experts from both Japan and overseas.

1) Holding of Forums

The center holds various forums with the theme of measures against organized crimes in cooperation with foundations and other organizations with the participation researchers and business persons from both Japan and overseas.

Table 5-7 Situation of Holding Police Reform Forum

Month held	Forum Name	Keynote Speaker
January	Prevention of crimes in cooperation with relevant organizations centering around juvenile delinquency	British university professors
March	Securing coexistence and public safety with foreigners Bridge between Freedom & Safety/Theory & Practice	German university professors University professors
September	Measures against Sexual Crimes in the future	Korean university professors
November	On Participative preventive measures against crimes	French government executive officers

2) Promotion of Joint Research with University-related Parties

It is promoting joint researches with academies and researchers. A joint research is recently being conducted with Keio Law School regarding the terrorism countermeasure legislations of each country and a joint research with Waseda Institute of the Policy of Social Safety regarding juvenile crimes/prevention of damages and crimes conducted by foreign nationals.

3) Lectures Held at Universities and Graduate Schools

In order to develop and diffuse the study of police policies, special lectures are being held along with dispatching personnel as lecturers to universities and graduate schools including School of International Public Policy, Hitotsubashi University, Graduate School of Law, Waseda University, Chuo Law School and Tokyo Metropolitan University the Faculty of Urban Arts (Tokyo Metropolitan University the Faculty of Law). The Center also compiled a book (police policy) as a textbook for the students.

4) International Academic Exchanges on Police

Based on an agreements stipulating implementing joint activities such as exchanges of researchers, research, holding of lectures were closed Police Science Institute Korea National Police University with the Institute National Hautes Etudes De Securite (INHES), etc. As such the Center implements international academic exchanges on police.

The Police Policy Research Center is positively participating into the international academic conferences related to the police, for the purpose of carrying out transmission of information of Japanese police.

(2) Activities of the Police Info-Communications Research Center

The Police Info-Communications Research Center in the National Police Academy study info-communications technology is doing research on communication technologies related to police activities, such as technology related to info-communications systems and encryption. The results of this research are applied in the improvement of info-communications systems and measures against criminal misuse of info-communications technology.

(3) Research by the National Research Institute of Police Science

At the National Research Institute of Police Science, researchers having expertise and technical knowledge of biology, medical science and psychology are doing research and development in the area of forensic science, crime prevention, and traffic accident prevention. Moreover, it gives expert opinion and conducts inspection into the cases or incidents in response to the requests from each Prefectural Police.

