

Topic I: Police Efforts to Combat Organized Communications Fraud (pp. 51–52)

(1) Characteristics of Communications Fraud

Communications fraud groups are led by leading suspects and divided into roles such as perpetrators called *ukeko* (who actually contact victims to receive money from them), and *dashiko* (who withdraw money from ATMs) in addition to collectors and deliverers of the money stolen from the victims. Members in these groups do not disclose their identities to one another in order not to leave traces of communication.

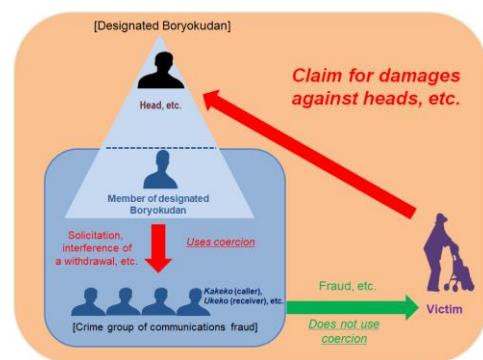
(2) Situation Analysis on Boryokudan's Participation in Fraud and Enhancement of Effective Countermeasures

While the ratio of Boryokudan members among persons arrested for communications fraud has decreased, their occupancy remains higher than those among persons violating the penal code and other laws.

The police are reinforcing cross-sectional countermeasures against Boryokudan members, while proactively analyzing the situation of Boryokudans' participation in communications fraud.

(3) Supporting Lawsuits Claiming Damages against Heads of Designated Boryokudan

As the Anti-Boryokudan Act stipulates that the heads of designated Boryokudan shall be liable to pay damages for any harm to the life, limb or property of others caused by their members' coercive activities to acquire money. The police actively support lawsuits to claim damages against the heads of designated Boryokudan so the victims of communications fraud can recover from the harm they suffered.



Claiming damages against the heads of designated Boryokudan concerning communications fraud