

Special Feature: Globalization of Crimes and Police Efforts

Regarding the Special Feature

The theme of the Special Feature of the White Paper on Police this year is “Globalization of Crimes and Police Efforts.”

Due to the progress in economic and financial globalization and the development of information and communication technology, people, goods, money and information are circulating across borders on a global scale.

While this environment is making people’s everyday life more comfortable and enriching it, it is also being exploited by international criminal organizations that try to perpetrate crimes easily and efficiently on a global scale.

Regarding “hit-and-run” crimes by foreign nationals who come to Japan with the visa status for short stay and return home immediately after the perpetration of crimes and offenses committed by criminal groups of visiting foreigners banded together by regional or blood ties, the police have for some time been pointing to their threat to public security as “internationalization of crimes” and been taking actions to deal with them.

The situation surrounding offenses committed by foreign nationals visiting Japan stayed relatively calm from the Showa period to the early years of the Heisei period, and then both the number of cases cleared and the number of foreign visitors arrested turned sharply higher since around 1991. But these offenses have been on the decline from around 2005.

However, recent offenses included jewel robberies by international gangs of robbers, organized car thefts and illegal exports by transnational crime groups and the abduction of Japanese for ransom by a Nigerian organization in South Africa. These cases indicate a qualitative change in offenses that goes beyond the dimension of “internationalization of crimes and demonstrate the emerging grave threat to public security that cannot be captured by statistical figures alone.

We now find ourselves in the situation of the “globalization of crimes,” characterized by the penetration into Japan of criminal organizations that operate on a global scale, multinational memberships of criminal organizations and the global spread of criminal offenses.

Crimes by foreign nationals visiting Japan have the characteristic features of extensiveness, systemicity and anonymity, and these features have made investigations into these offenses difficult particularly in terms of the identification of perpetrators, collection of evidence and interrogations. The addition of the new element of the “globalization of crimes” is making the difficult investigations even more difficult. More specifically, criminal organizations operating on a global scale disperse their bases of operation all over the world and make the shape of their organizations more opaque and liquid through the division of roles and systematic support within the networks of these bases. This means that the targets of investigations also spread all over the world.

In light of these developments, this feature addresses the “globalization of crimes” and police efforts to deal with the situation. Section 1. gives a broad overview of the current status of the “globalization of crimes,” Section 2. describes the police efforts to this in detail, and Section 3. provides an outlook for the future.

In order to deal with the “globalization of crimes,” we will enhance the collection and sharing of information as well as our capacity for analyses in order to shed more light on and dismantle not only international criminal organizations but also networks and infrastructure that support them. We will also rebuild the Japanese police’s fight against the “globalization of crimes” and take preemptive countermeasures by promoting measures, among other things, to strengthen cooperation with various relevant entities in Japan and build a global system of cooperation.

We hope this feature will help Japanese people become well aware of the serious threat of the “globalization of crimes” to public security and give their continued understanding and cooperation for police efforts to deal with that threat going forward.

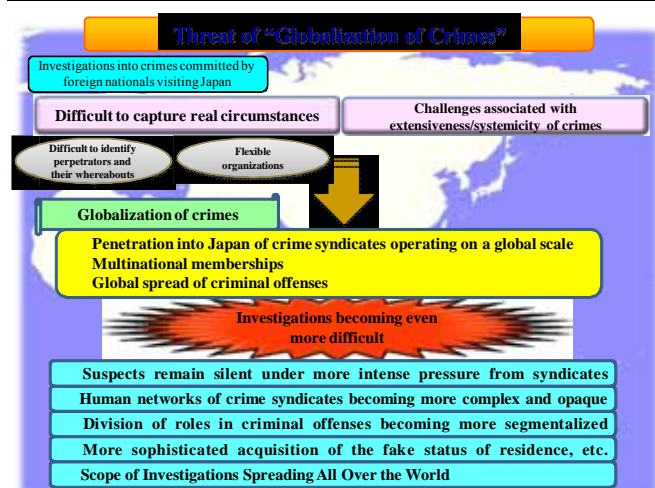
Section 1. Threat of the Globalization of Crimes

1. The Current State of the Globalization of Crimes

The current state of offenses committed by foreign nationals visiting Japan shows that the “globalization of crimes” has become a serious threat to public security that cannot be fully captured just by statistical figures such as the number of cases cleared and the number of foreign nationals arrested.

Offenses by foreign nationals visiting Japan in the past also included cases that threatened public security, such as “hit-and-run” offenses by foreign nationals who visited Japan with the visa status for short stay and returned home immediately after the perpetration of crimes and offenses committed by criminal groups of visiting foreigners banded together by regional or blood ties. However, recent offenses by foreign nationals visiting Japan are completely different from mostly sporadic offenses seen in the early years of the Heisei period, and are of more serious proportions due to their characteristic features of the penetration into Japan of criminal organizations that operate on a global scale, multinational memberships of criminal organizations and the global spread of criminal offenses, as described in (1) to (3) below.

Diagram-1 Threat of Globalization of Crimes

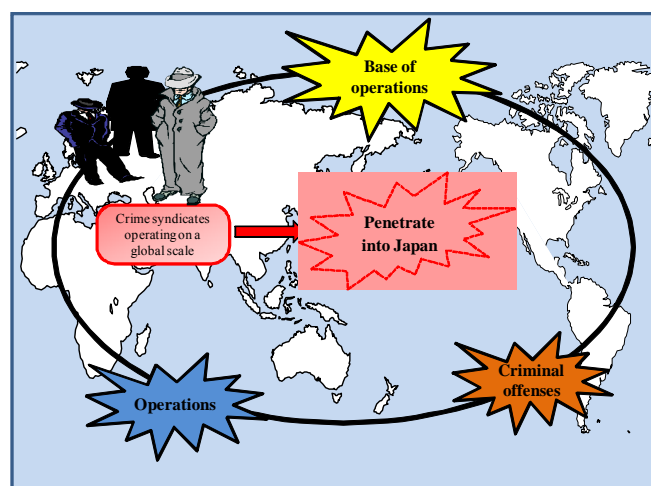


(1) The Penetration into Japan of Criminal Organizations that Operate on a Global Scale,

Criminal organizations based in foreign countries had sneaked up on Japan before. Recently, however, criminal organizations operating on a global scale are newly targeting Japan and perpetrating offenses on a

larger scale and more efficiently while mutually collaborating with and complementing Japanese criminal organizations.

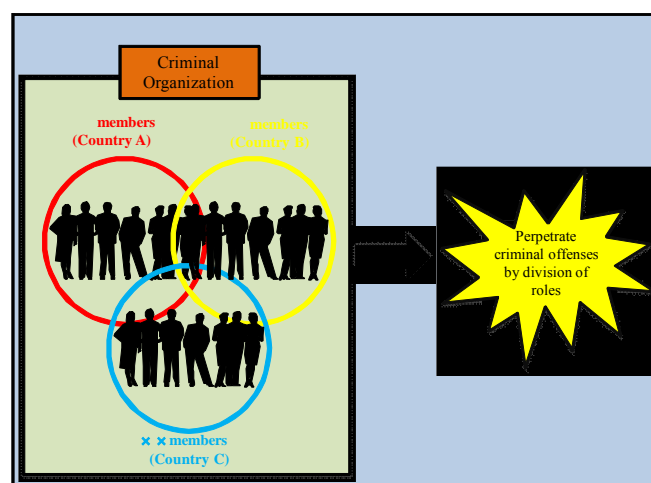
Diagram-2 Penetration into Japan of Criminal Organizations that Operate on a Global Scale



(2) Multinational Memberships of Criminal Organizations

Criminal organizations made up of foreign nationals visiting Japan used to be organized mainly by regional or blood ties. Recently, however, they band together regardless of nationality and divide roles by taking advantage of their respective characteristics in order to commit offenses more slickly and efficiently. Criminal organizations now have multinational memberships.

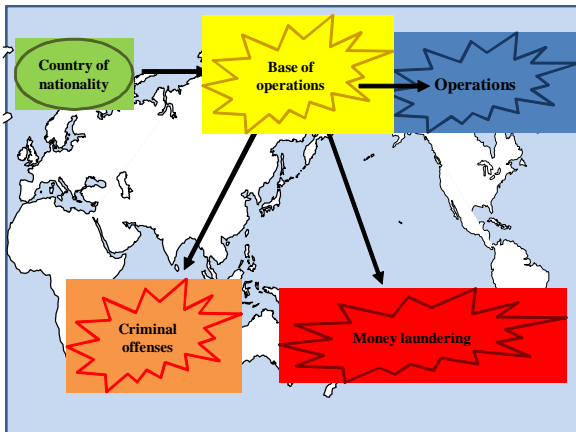
Diagram-3 Multinational Membership of Criminal Organization



(3) The Global Spread of Criminal Offenses

We have had offenses for which places of occurrence had gone outside Japan in the past, but in most cases, those places of occurrence were regions where suspects or crime victims originally came from. Recently, however, offenses are being perpetrated all over the world, with offense-related places extending beyond Japan to a few countries or not related either to suspects or to crime victims.

Diagram-4 Global Spread of Criminal Offenses



2. The Situation behind the Globalization of Crimes

(1) Trends in Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals Visiting Japan

1) Overall Trends

In 2009, the number of cleared offenses committed by foreign nationals visiting Japan came to 27,836 and the number of foreign nationals arrested was 13,257, decreasing from the previous year by 3,416 offenses (10.9%), and 628 people (4.5%), respectively. However, compared with the early years of the Heisei period when the situation surrounding offenses committed by foreign nationals visiting Japan was relatively calm, both the number of cases cleared, about 4.8 times larger than 1989, and the number of persons arrested, about 2.9 times larger than 1989, increased substantially. Thus, the number of cases cleared involving foreign nationals visiting Japan still remains at a high level.

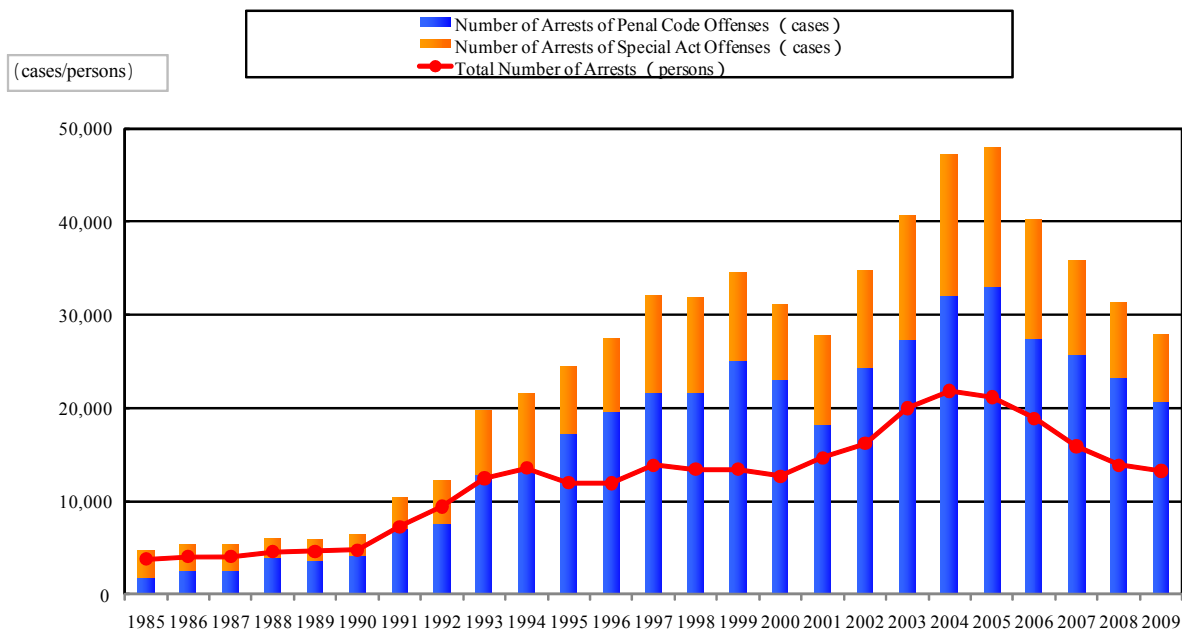


Diagram-5 Trends in the Situation of Cleared Offenses Committed by Foreign Nationals Visiting Japan (1985-2009)

Table-1 Trends in the Situation of Cleared Offenses Committed by Foreign Nationals Visiting Japan (2000-2009)

Category \ Year		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Number of Cleared Offenses	cases	30,971	27,763	34,746	40,615	47,128	47,865	40,128	35,782	31,252	27,836
	persons	12,711	14,660	16,212	20,007	21,842	21,178	18,872	15,914	13,885	13,257
Penal Code Offenses	cases	22,947	18,199	24,258	27,258	32,087	33,037	27,453	25,730	23,202	20,561
	persons	6,329	7,168	7,690	8,725	8,898	8,505	8,148	7,528	7,148	7,190
Special Act Offenses	cases	8,024	9,564	10,488	13,357	15,041	14,828	12,675	10,052	8,050	7,275
	persons	6,382	7,492	8,522	11,282	12,944	12,673	10,724	8,386	6,737	6,067

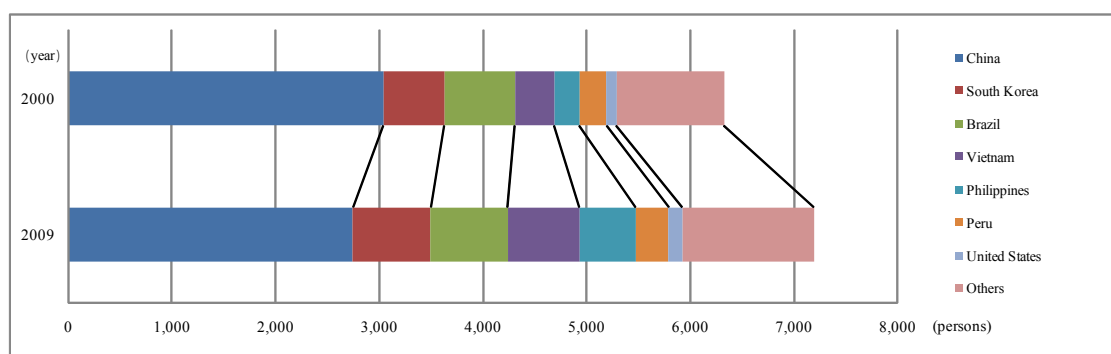
2) Arrests of Foreign Nationals by Nationality, Region and Type of Offense

When looking at the situation regarding clearances for crimes committed by foreign nationals visiting Japan in 2009 by nationality/region, China occupies the highest ratio in total, accounting for some 40% of the arrests made. The number of arrests of foreign nationals visiting Japan who committed Penal Code offenses increased by 861 (13.6%), over the last

decade, with Filipinos rising consistently to post an increase of about 2.2-fold and Vietnamese about 1.8-fold.

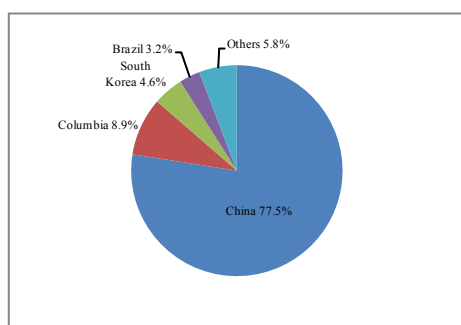
In numbers of Penal Code offenses cleared by crime category, countries with high ratios vary depending on the type of offense, with China accounting for 77.5% of burglary offenses and Brazil 72.3% of automobile theft offenses.

Diagram-6 Situation of Cleared Offenses Committed by Foreign Nationals Visiting Japan by Country/Region (2000 and 2009)

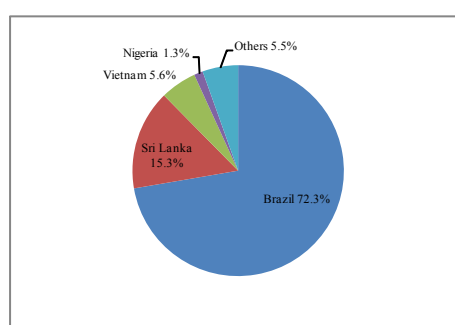


By Country/Region		China	South Korea	Brazil	Vietnam	Philippines	Peru	United States	Others	Total
2000	Cleared Penal Code Offenses	3,038	590	682	377	241	261	102	1,038	6,329
	Compositional Rate (%)	48.0	9.3	10.8	6.0	3.8	4.1	1.6	16.4	100.0
2009	Cleared Penal Code Offenses	2,747	750	744	689	541	318	131	1,270	7,190
	Compositional Rate (%)	38.2	10.4	10.3	9.6	7.5	4.4	1.8	17.7	100.0

Break-in Burglaries (2009)



Vehicle Thefts (2000)

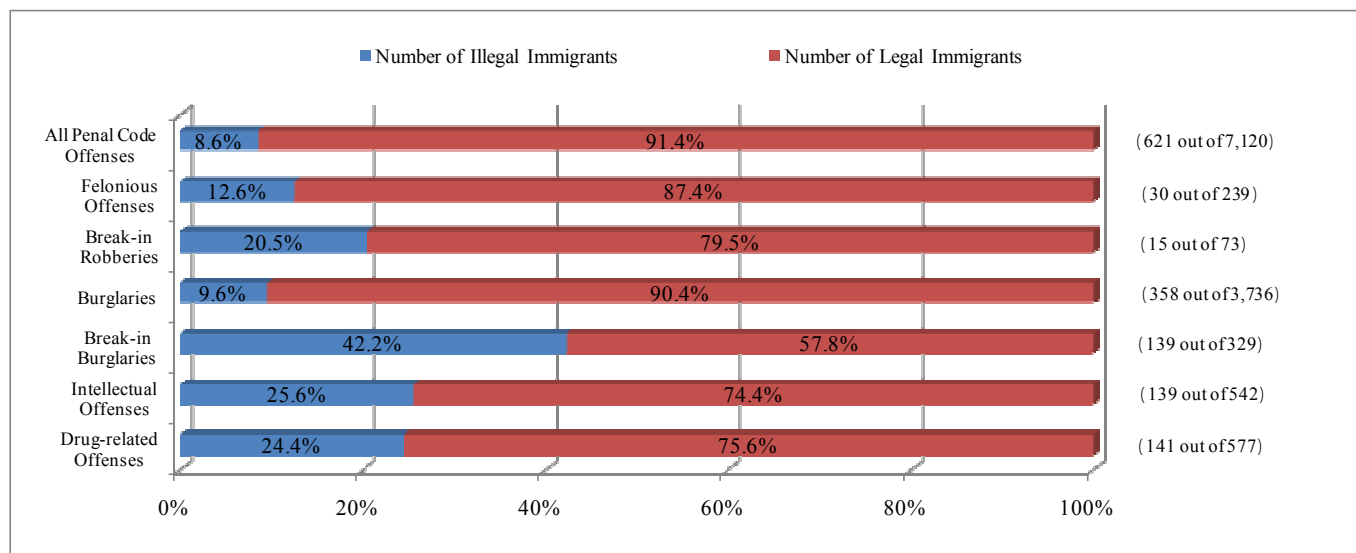


3) Offenses by Foreign Nationals Illegally Residing in Japan

Illegal residents¹ accounted for 8.6% of foreign nationals visiting Japan arrested for Penal Code offenses in 2009, declining 16.7 percentage points over the last decade. By type of offense, however,

illegal residents accounted for 42.2% of burglary offenses, demonstrating that the involvement of illegal residents in crimes that make Japanese people feel less secure still remains at the high level.

Diagram-7 Ratio of Illegal Immigrants in a proportion of the Number of Cleared Offenses Committed by Foreign Nationals Visiting Japan (2009)



Note 1: Illegal residents, including illegal entrants violated Article 3 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (hereinafter referred to as “the Immigration Control Act”), those who landed on Japan without landing permission of an immigration inspector, and those who overstayed their periods of stay after legally entering Japan

4) Ratio of Accomplice Cases to the Total Number of Penal Code Offenses by Foreign Nationals Visiting Japan

In 2009, the number of accomplice cases accounted for 61.6% of the total number of Penal Code offenses by foreign nationals visiting Japan, quadruple the number of those by Japanese nationals (16.3%)¹.

While the number of foreign nationals visiting Japan arrested for Penal Code offenses declined by 2,386 (10.4%), over the last decade, the number of

accomplice cases increased by 1,298 (11.4%), with their component rate rising 12.1 percentage points.

By type of offense, the ratio of break-in robberies with accomplices was extremely high and 46.4% of them were committed by groups of four or more persons. These figures show 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: Accomplice offenses committed jointly by foreign nationals visiting Japan and Japanese nationals are categorized as accomplice cases either by foreign nationals visiting Japan or by Japanese nationals depending on the principal suspects' nationality/land of origin.

Diagram-8 Differences in the Ratio of Joint Violations of the Penal Code by Japanese and by Foreign Nationals Visiting Japan (2009)

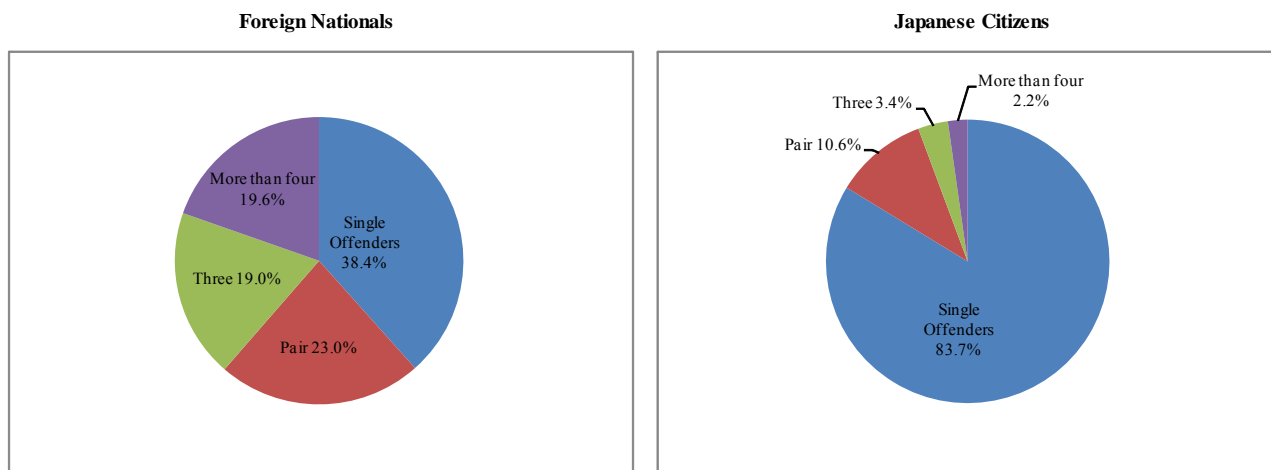
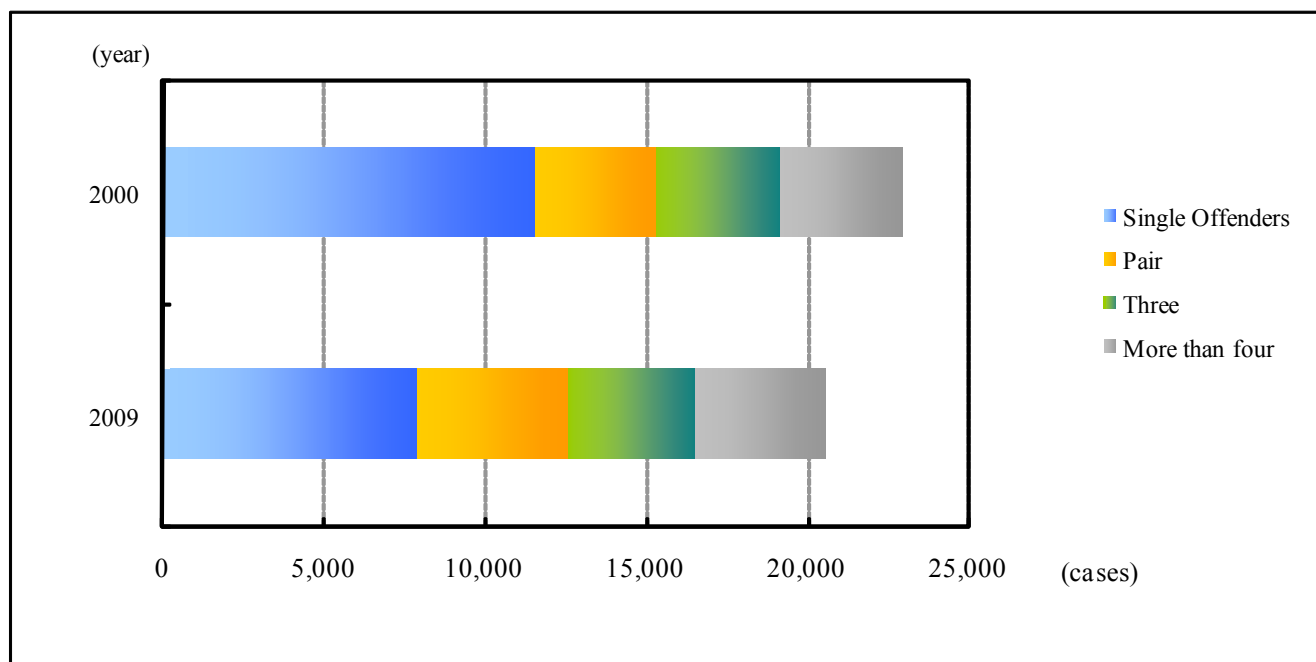


Diagram-9 Proportion of Joint Violations among the Penal Code Offenses Committed by Foreign Nationals Visiting Japan (2000 and 2009)



Type of Crimes		Single Offenders	Pair	Three	More than four	Total
Year	Confirmed No. of Cases	11,584	3,722	3,830	3,811	22,947
	Composition Rate(%)	50.5	16.2	16.7	16.6	100.0
2009	Confirmed No. of Cases	7,900	4,719	3,908	4,034	20,561
	Composition Rate(%)	38.4	23.0	19.0	19.6	100.0

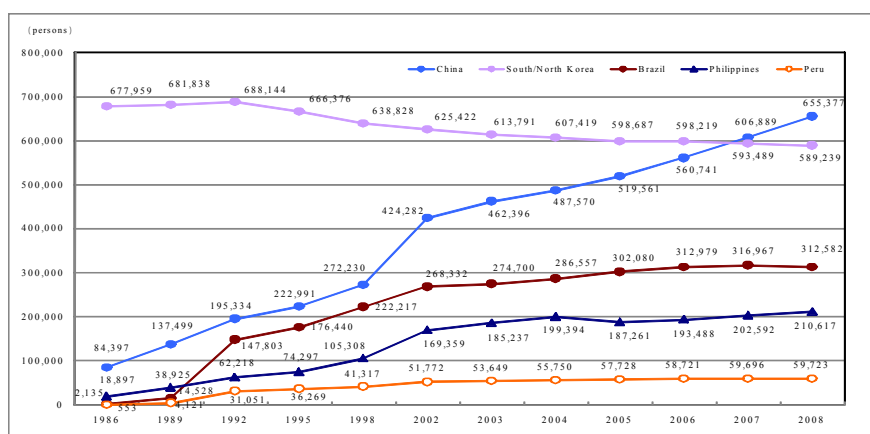
Column 1. Foreign Nationals Residing in Japan

(1) Foreign Nationals Registered

The number of foreign nationals registered in Japan has increased every year, and reached a record high of 2,217,426 as of the end of 2008, increasing by 64,453 (3.0%), from the end of 2007 and by 661,313 (42.5%), over the last decade.

By nationality (land of origin), China accounted for 655,377 people to occupy 29.6% of the total, followed by South/North Korea with 589,239 people (26.6%), and Brazil with 312,258 people (14.1%).

Trends in the Number of Foreign Nationals Registered by Nationality (Land of Origin) (1986-2008)

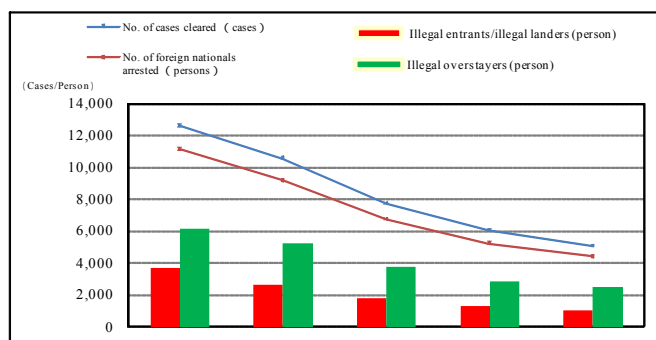


(2) Foreign Nationals Illegally Overstaying Visas

The number of foreign nationals who illegally overstay their visas has declined as a result of comprehensive measures taken by police and other relevant organizations, standing at 91,778 as of January 1, 2010, and decreasing by 140,343 (60.5%), over the last decade.

However, a large number of foreign nationals are still coming to Japan to work, and quite a lot of them are working in Japan illegally. Moreover, foreign nationals who try their hand at criminal acts with the belief that crimes earn them money more efficiently than illegal employment show no sign of significant decline. For this reason, police have been stepping up the handover of suspects to immigration control officers under the Immigration Control Act and also tightening controls over foreign nationals illegally overstaying their visas through proactive joint investigations with immigration control bureaus.

Trends in Cases Cleared of Immigration Control Act Violations (2005-2009)



Category	Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
No. of cases cleared (cases)		12,624	10,561	7,751	6,049	5,072
No. of foreign nationals arrested (persons)		11,143	9,191	6,770	5,230	4,428
Illegal entrants/illegal landers		3,704	2,661	1,804	1,315	1,057
Illegal overstayers		6,146	5,283	3,769	2,894	2,504

(2) Crime Infrastructures Fomenting Crimes by Foreign Nationals

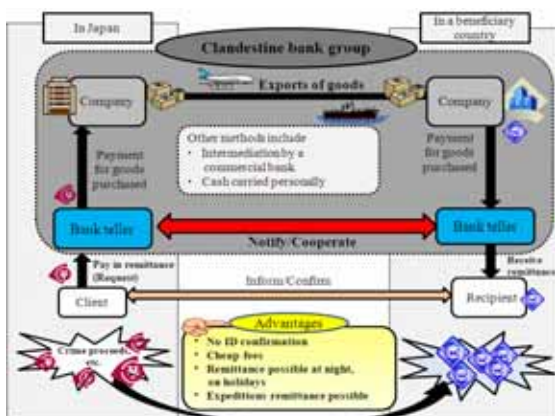
Crime infrastructures that foment crimes by foreign nationals means foundations that foment illegal entry into Japan and illegal stay in Japan or that make it easy for foreign nationals visiting Japan to commit crimes repeatedly. Crimes conducive to the building of such infrastructures are punishable crime infrastructure offenses, which include illegal remittances, fraudulent marriages, fraudulent affiliations, forgeries of passports and alien registration certificates, and furtherance of illegal employment.

Behind the “globalization of crimes” is the situation where international criminal organizations use these criminal infrastructures to perpetrate various offenses efficiently.

1) Illegal Banks

Illegal banks are agents for onerous overseas remittances operated by people without banking business licenses. Their services fall foul of the Banking Act and other laws. Illegal banks are used by illegal residents to send money they earn from illegal employment to families abroad and by international criminal organizations to remit crime proceeds overseas.

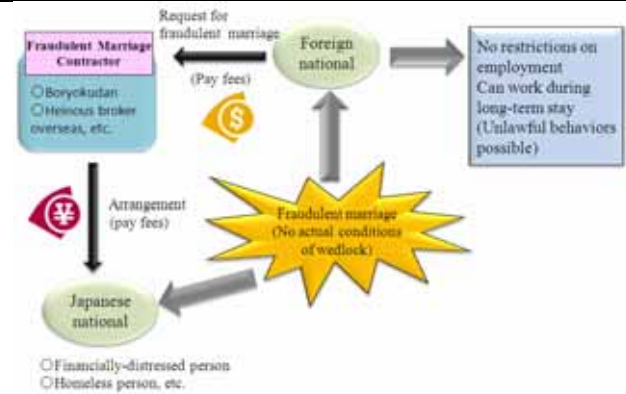
Diagram-10 Transfer System of Illegal Bank



2) Fraudulent Marriages

In fraudulent marriages, foreign nationals residing in Japan submit false notifications of marriages to Japanese nationals to public offices of cities, wards, towns or villages in order to obtain the status of residence as “spouses of Japanese nationals.” These actions constitute Penal Code offenses of false entries in the original of notarized deeds and uttering of counterfeit official documents. *Boryokudan* gang groups, heinous brokers and other agents mediate fraudulent marriages to earn illegal proceeds.

Diagram-11 Fraudulent Marriages

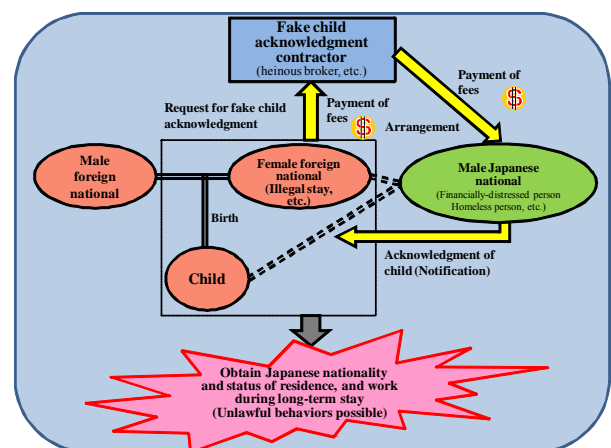


3) Fraudulent Affiliations

In fraudulent affiliations, female foreign nationals who are staying in Japan illegally submit false notifications of child acknowledgment stating male Japanese nationals are fathers of their children to public offices of cities, wards, towns or villages in order to obtain Japanese citizenship for children born out of their relationships with male foreign nationals and also to obtain the status of residence for long-term stay for themselves. These actions constitute Penal Code offenses of false entries in the original of notarized deeds and uttering of counterfeit official documents.

With the enforcement of the law partially revising the Nationality Act in January 2009, a child acknowledged by a Japanese national after birth can obtain Japanese nationality with notification regardless of marriage between his/her father and mother. This might increase false notifications of child acknowledgment and/or nationality acquisition as the Japanese nationality of children enables their mothers to obtain the status of residence as rearers of children with Japanese citizenship.

Diagram-12 Fraudulent Affiliations



4) Forgeries of Passports and Alien Registration Certificates

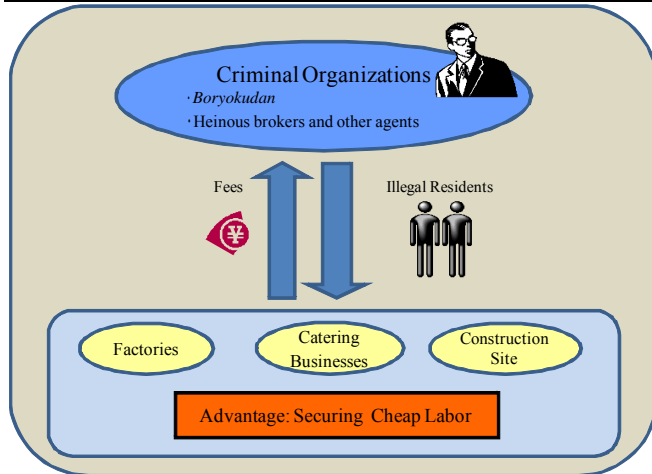
Forgeries of passports, alien registration certificates and other documents mean that foreign nationals forge and use passports, alien registration certificates, driver's licenses and other identification papers in order to disguise themselves as lawful entrants into and departees from Japan, visitors in Japan, holders of driver's licenses and holders of work qualifications, etc. These actions constitute Penal Code offenses of counterfeiting of sealed official documents and uttering of counterfeit sealed official documents.

5) Furtherance of Illegal Employment

Furtherance of illegal employment involves practices of having foreign nationals visiting Japan without work qualifications work illegally or mediating their illegal employment. These actions constitute violations of the Immigration Control Act, the Employment Security Act and other laws.

Illegal employment is being furthered by various business operators seeking to secure cheap labor and brokers who get commissions for their go-between services, but *Boryokudans* gang groups may also get involved in illegal employment.

Diagram-13 Furtherance of Illegal Employment



3. Globalization of Various Crimes

(1) Globalization of Drug-Related Offenses and Crimes Using Firearms

1) Drug-Related Offenses by Foreign Nationals Visiting Japan

a. Arrests of Foreign Nationals by Nationality/Land of Origin

In 2009, while arrests of foreign nationals visiting Japan for drug-related offenses numbered 577, a decrease of 45 (7.2%) from the previous year, the number of persons arrested for offenses related to stimulant drugs increased to account for 73.8% of the

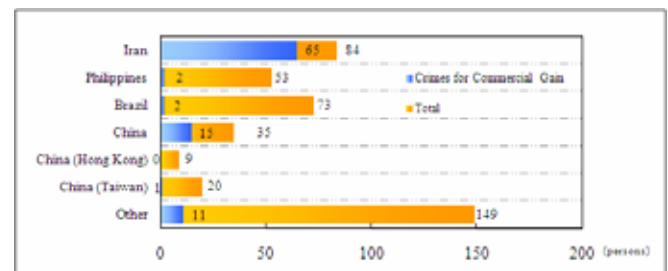
total arrests for drug-related offenses. By nationality/land of origin, those from Iran, the Philippines and Brazil had high ratios among foreign nationals arrested, with these three countries accounting for 43.8% of the total.

b. Arrests of Iranians in Drug Trafficking Groups

In 2009, Iranian nationals arrested for stimulant drug-related offenses numbered 85, dropping 16, or 15.8% from the previous year. Iranians arrested for for-profit offenses¹ accounted for 77.6% of the total arrests, a conspicuously high ratio compared with those of other nationality/land of origin, indicating that Iranian nationals remain deeply involved in trafficking of stimulant drugs.

Some of recent cases also show that not only Iranian groups but also multinational crime organizations are committing drug trafficking offenses.

Diagram -14 For-profit Offenses as a Proportion of the Number of Foreign Nationals Arrested for Stimulant Drug-related Offenses (2009)



Note 1: Offenses of for-profit possession, for-profit sale and for-profit purchases

2) Drug Smuggling Offenses

In 2009, drug smuggling cases cleared came to 260, an increase of 61 (30.7%) over the previous year. Most of drugs abused in Japan are being smuggled into the country with the involvement of international drug criminal organizations.

Looking at stimulant drug smuggling during 2009, the number of cases cleared stood at 164 and the number of arrests came to 219, both increasing significantly from the previous year to the highest levels in the past decade. In addition to large-quantity smuggling offenses using ships as in the past, behind the sharp rise in the smuggling of stimulant drugs is the increase in portable smuggling offenses where mules recruited by drug related criminal organizations smuggle drugs by concealing them in luggage carried on board airplanes or wrapped around their bodies.

Recent portable smuggling offenses indicate that Iranian and other drug criminal organizations hire foreign nationals of diverse nationality to smuggle

stimulant drugs and other narcotics to all corners of the world not only from China, Hong Kong and Taiwan but also from Southeast Asian and African countries

Table-2 Trends in the Arrests in Stimulant Drug Smuggling Offenses (2000-2009)

Category \ Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
No. of cases cleared (cases)	45	46	16	47	102	27	63	65	77	164
Portable smuggling offenses	26	17	8	21	74	17	40	46	49	127
No. of arrests (persons)	68	56	20	65	120	40	77	90	97	219

3) Handgun Smuggling Offenses

As most of handguns confiscated in Japan are manufactured overseas, we are strengthening coastal operations in cooperation with the customs service, the Japan Coast Guard and other relevant organizations and are also promoting integrated crackdowns on

handgun smuggling offenses (including preparatory ones).

Trends in handgun smuggling cases cleared are shown in Table-3.

Table-3 Trends in Handgun Smuggling Cases Cleared (2000-2009)

Category \ Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
No. of cases cleared (cases)	6(5)	2(1)	5(3)	13(8)	4(3)	3(2)	6(2)	6(3)	3(1)	4(1)
No. of arrests (persons)	18(17)	5(3)	7(5)	17(10)	5(4)	5(4)	14(8)	7(4)	3(1)	4(1)
No. of handguns seized	114	0	10	13	4	4	12	3	1	1

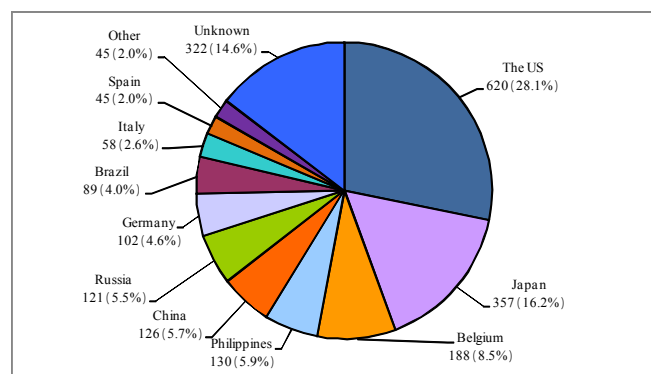
Note 1: The numbers of cases cleared and arrests include offenses of smuggling handgun parts and live cartridges only as well as handgun smuggling offenses.

2: Figures in parentheses in the columns of "No. of cases cleared" and "No. of arrests" indicate the numbers of cases smuggling offenses (including preliminary ones) alone.

The breakdown of 2,203 genuine handguns confiscated in the last five years by country of manufacture shows that the largest group of 620 (28.1%) were made in the United States, followed by 375 (16.2%) in Japan, 188 (8.5%) in Belgium and 130 (5.9%) in the Philippines, an indication that handguns made in countries around the world, including Europe and North America, are flowing into Japan.

Genuine handguns manufactured in Japan are mostly handguns for military purposes used by the now-defunct Imperial Japanese Army.

Diagram-15 Breakdown of Genuine Handguns Confiscated by Country of Manufacture (2005-2009)

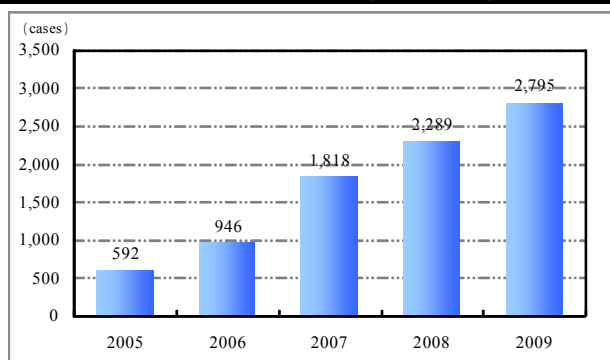


(2) Globalization of Cybercrimes

With the Internet spreading over foreign countries as well as Japan, cross-border cybercrimes are prevalent, including unauthorized access from overseas. In 2009, the number of recognized unauthorized access from overseas came to 40 cases, mainly from China and South Korea.

The Internet hosts a plethora of websites and electronic bulletin boards that hold illegal information such as child pornographic images, some of which is stored in web servers located abroad. Of information determined as illegal by the Internet Hotline Center (Refer to P.25 and 66), 5,419 cases were stored in web servers overseas.

Diagram-16 Trends in the Number of Confirmed Unauthorized Access(2005-2009)



(3) Globalization of Offenses of Intellectual Property Rights Violations

The number of offenses of intellectual property rights violations cleared¹ in 2009 stood at 364 and the number of arrests in such offenses came to 620, both remaining at high levels.

In counterfeit offenses (violations of the Trademark Act), the bulk of fraudulent brand-name products confiscated were smuggled into Japan via international mail from Asian countries, mainly China and South Korea, and sold online over the Internet.

In piracy offenses (violations of the Copyright Act), most of pirated products were copied using personal computers in Japan, but some were smuggled into Japan from China and other Asian countries. In both cases, pirated versions were sold mainly over the Internet. Offenses of public transmission right infringements (violations of the Copyright Act) using file-sharing software are also on the rise.

Note 1: Multiple crimes perpetrated by the same suspects are recorded as the single crime.

Table-4 Changes in Intellectual Property Rights Violations Cleared (2005-2009)

Category	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No. of Offenses	No. of Arrests	No. of Offenses	No. of Arrests	No. of Offenses	No. of Arrests	No. of Offenses	No. of Arrests	No. of Offenses	No. of Arrests
Trademark Act violations (counterfeit offenses, etc.)	326	551	315	537	276	472	246	442	200	313
Copyright Act violations (piracy offenses, etc.)	145	206	163	219	137	210	115	180	119	178
Others	21	48	15	27	28	74	24	88	45	129
Total	492	805	493	783	441	756	385	710	364	620

Table-5 Of Fraudulent Brand-Name Products Confiscated, Changes in Seized Products

Category	Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number		154,075	190,062	315,302	280,679	107,637
China		9,663	73,512	143,170	268,326	93,800
South Korea		98,436	115,881	117,930	5,972	13,529
Hong Kong		2,091	70	49,694	12	181
Taiwan		32,258	388	0	0	0
Others		11,627	211	4,508	6,369	127

The globalization of economic activities and the spread of the Internet have brought forth the globalization of offenses of intellectual property rights violations, with fraudulent brand-name products manufactured in China and other countries flowing into Japan via third countries.

(4) Globalization of Money Laundering Offenses

Money laundering, generally speaking, is a set of acts to blur the sources and true owners of crime proceeds in order to avert the discovery of crime proceeds and detection of crimes by investigative authorities. In addition to money laundering by Japanese nationals to transfer crime proceeds across the border, the globalization of economic activities and financial services has given rise to money laundering perpetrated by foreign nationals visiting Japan.

We are stepping up efforts to crack down on money laundering offenses by, among others, making use of the system of reporting suspicious transactions¹ stipulated in the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds.

Of the money laundering offenses cleared I 2009, those perpetrated by foreign nationals visiting Japan came to 13 cases, increasing by 5 cases, or 62.5%, over the previous year to account for 5.5% of the total.

Note 1: Financial institutions, financial lease providers, credit card companies, building lot and building transaction business operators, jewel and precious metal dealers, and mail receipt and telephone receptionist service providers are required to report to their respective regulatory authorities in cases where money they receive in their business operations is suspected to be criminal proceeds.

Section 2. Strategies to Fight the Globalization of Crimes

1. Establishment of the Strategic Plan to Fight the Globalization of Crimes

Fighting the “globalization of crimes” means more than just clearing cases as they happen – it requires an understanding of the networks that support the “globalization of crimes,” a heightening of the ability of the police to gather and analyze information, and a strengthening of systems to disband global organized crime groups. Furthermore, as international crime organizations often link with each other to commit cross-border crime and are increasing the diversity and reach of the criminal acts they commit, enhancing greater cooperation across departments and jurisdictions as well as the further deepening of ties with foreign security organizations is indispensable.

In February 2010, as a basic policy for fighting the “globalization of crimes,” the police put together measures to be focused on at the moment and established “The Strategic Plan to Fight the Globalization of Crimes” (hereinafter referred to as, “the strategic plan”).

Based on the strategic plan, the police are exerting every effort to effectively proceed forward with efforts on the “globalization of crimes.”

Diagram-17 Outline of the Strategic Plan to Fight Globalization of Crimes



2. System Structures

(1) System Structures

The police established an Anti-Global Organized Crime Committee with the Deputy Commissioner General of the NPA as its head in February 2010, and are promoting comprehensive countermeasures to fight the “globalization of crimes.” In April 2010, the Anti-Global Organized Crime Task Force was established as a taskforce in charge of collecting, sharing and analyzing information on international criminal organizations, giving instructions to Prefectural Police, and coordinating operations with international security organizations.

In addition, among Prefectural Police, a cross-organizational system was put into place led by the Chief of Prefectural Police Headquarters, and project teams (Anti-Global Organized Crime Task Force, etc.) were established to collate and analyze the information of each police division on international crime organizations, and to link up and coordinate with Prefectural Police.

(2) Fostering Investigators able to Work in International Investigations

Prefectural Police are taking on personnel with high linguistic abilities as police officers, implementing various types of training, fostering investigators able to work in international investigations, and are having them investigate suspects of foreign nationalities.

In addition, as investigations of international criminal organizations require a large amount of specialized knowledge not just with regard to languages, but also with regard to external and internal laws and conditions related to immigration procedures, assisting international investigations, and case processing procedures, at the Research and Training Center for International Criminal Investigation and Police Cooperation of the National Police Academy attached to the NPA, field training for international investigators is being implemented to improve their capabilities.

Column 2. Creating a System for Interpretation

With the progress of the “globalization of crime,” Prefectural Police must not just hire police officers with high linguistic abilities but also put general workers through training and have them act as interpreters during international investigations.

However, as it is hard to secure enough personnel within the police staff to handle all necessary interpretation, the police also rely partly on civilian interpreters. The police hold training sessions to deepen these civilian interpreters’ understanding of criminal investigations, and distribute interpretation handbooks and other material.

Furthermore, as there is on occasion a need for sudden interpretation services in the middle of the night, the Prefectural Police have established an interpretation center, and are working to bolster the systems of interpretation.

3. Strengthening Police Capabilities to Collect, Share and Analyze Information

International criminal organizations are diversifying and expanding their networks by setting up bases of operation around the world with multinational membership and other means. In order to accurately understand the reality of such organizations, more must be done to strengthen the capabilities of the police in gathering, sharing and analyzing information.

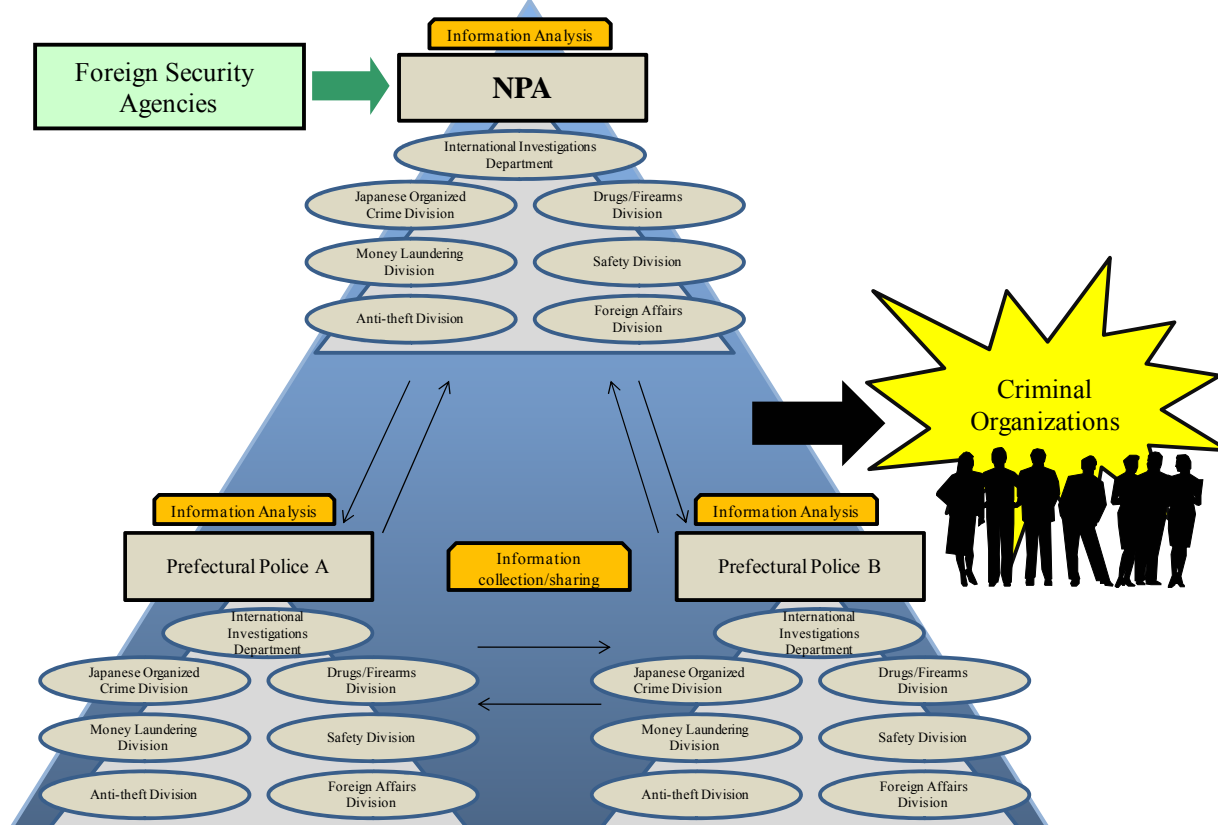
In the past, investigators from abroad dealt with different divisions depending on criminal offense and information gained over the course of an investigation tended to be segregated and managed by different groups. It is hard to say that such information was used systematically.

Against such a situation, based on the strategic plan and centered on situation analysis groups which work to collect information on international criminal organizations, Prefectural Police have been collecting information on a wide-scale concerning matters such as the connection between members of international criminal organizations and people surrounding them, the creation of criminal organization infrastructure, and the movement of funds. In addition, the Anti-Global Organized Crime Task Force and other divisions are to promote the summarizing and analyzing of collected information.

Furthermore, in the Anti-Global Organized Crime Task Force of the NPA, information concerning international criminal organizations gathered by Prefectural Police is summarized on a centralized basis, advancing cross-departmental analysis activities by installing an information management system¹ to share nationwide data with police across the country. Additionally, through joint investigations with ICPO and other multilateral police groups, and by gathering information from foreign security organizations, more is being done to analyze information on international criminal organizations.

Note 1: A system to collate, analyze and share the information on organized crime held by the information officers of the Metropolitan Police Department and Prefectural Police, in order to implement organized crime countermeasures in a more strategic way.

Diagram-18 Strengthening Police Capabilities to Collect, Share and Analyze Information



4. Strengthening Efforts for Joint Investigations

International criminal organizations do not act solely within the jurisdictions of Prefectural Police, but work in a widespread and speedy manner to quickly commit crime in a short period of time.

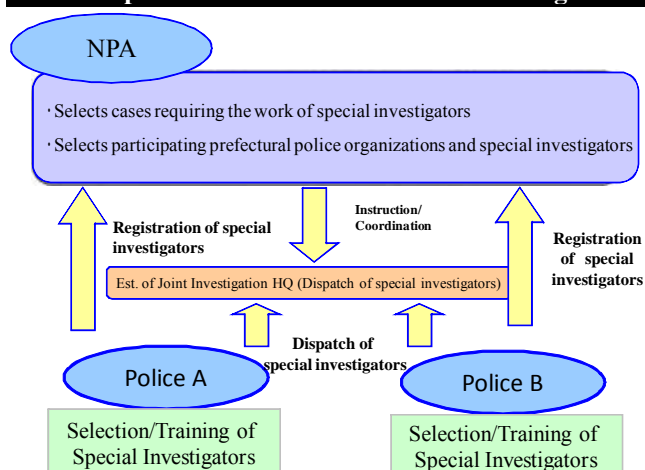
Accordingly, as Prefectural Police proceed with individual investigations involving such organizations, it can be hard to grasp the entire picture of a crime. In order to effectively fight the central groups of international criminal organizations, it is not enough to focus only on clearing cases within one jurisdiction, and investigations must instead be carried out in a strategic manner which takes into account the situation across the country.

The NPA's Anti-Global Organized Crime Task Force collects data on cases such as secret investigations and other investigations handled by Prefectural Police and coordinates action on comparable points among each case. In order to strike an effective blow against international criminal organizations, coordination is made on the goals of planned actions and instruction is given to Prefectural Police regarding shared and common actions.

From the perspective of working effectively against international criminal organizations and in order to quickly establish a system for joint investigations of

such organizations, based on the strategic plan, the NPA has created a system to qualify investigators to participate in international criminal investigations. This system designates members of Prefectural Police with experience and knowledge about international investigations, allowing for the quick mutual dispatch of qualified personnel to Prefectural Police as needed upon the establishment of a headquarters for joint investigations into international criminal organizations. In addition, this system aims to strengthen the cooperative capabilities of the Prefectural Police.

Diagram-19 System to Qualify Investigation to Participate in International Criminal Investigation



5. Strengthening Cooperation with Domestic Organizations

(1) Coastal Operations in Cooperation with Related Organizations

In January 2005, the NPA, in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Finance, introduced an Advance Passenger Information System (APIS)¹ which could collate information on passengers arriving in Japan by plane with information held by the above ministries on suspects before they enter the country. Initially, the system was carried out through the voluntary cooperation of each airline, but with the partial revision of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act in May 2006, since February 2007, the captain of every aircraft or ship is required to provide information on passengers in advance. Furthermore, in November of the same year, in order to prevent the use of forged passports and the illegal entry of terrorists and other malicious characters pretending to be another person, foreign nationals are required to submit fingerprints and other individual identification information upon entering the country.

Diagram-20 Outline of APIS



Note 1: Advance Passenger Information System

According to the Action Plan for Prevention of Terrorism established in December 2004 by the Headquarters for the Promotion of Measures against Transnational Organized Crime, it was decided that with the cooperation of the NPA, the Ministry of Justice would begin to use the information on lost or stolen passports collected in the database of the ICPO for immigration screening. The NPA thus worked with the Ministry of Justice to develop a system for the sharing of the database, and in 2009, the Ministry of Justice began to utilize it.

With these efforts, strict disembarkation screening by the Ministry of Justice Immigration Bureau,

inspection by customs, crackdowns by the police on international organized crimes and terrorist groups are becoming more efficient.

(2) Promotion of Various Police Activities in Communities where Foreign Nationals Reside

Differences in languages and customs in regions where many foreign nationals reside make communication between such foreign nationals and Japanese citizens difficult and results in a high occurrence of troubling incidents in daily life. It is also very difficult to gather information on safety in such regions.

Within such situations, foreign nationals are unable to grow accustomed to Japanese society, and run the risk of being drawn into crimes and other incidents. There is the possibility that international criminal organizations have infiltrated many such communities, and that foreign nationals themselves are causing crime.

With the aim of having foreign nationals acquire the knowledge they need to live their lives in Japan smoothly, the police link up with related organizations and groups in regions inhabited by many foreign nationals and actively implement various police activities, such as courses on preventing crime and instructions on traffic safety.

Developing an understanding of the knowledge necessary to live smoothly in Japan is a good opportunity for foreigners to grow accustomed to Japanese society. Having foreigners participate in crime prevention patrols is thought to help them develop the mindset of being a member of their community. In addition to helping to prevent foreign nationals from becoming involved in crime and other incidents, it is expected that these efforts will help to prevent the infiltration of foreign communities by international criminal organizations.

1) Initiatives by the Gunma Prefectural Police

a. Cooperating with students to establish an International Student Safety Volunteer Club

In October 2009, international and Japanese university students in Gunma Prefecture created an International Student Safety Volunteer Club (YUI). This club was created out of the Prefectural International Student Network created at the recommendation of the police in November 2008, and draws the participation of international and domestic university students going to school in the prefecture.

In addition to taking part in activities for coexistence such as judo clubs and projects for creating space for foreign children to gather, the club also actively carries out patrols and other crime prevention activities. Each member of the club aims to do what they can to develop a crime prevention mindset and contribute to regional security.

b. Operation of Judo Classes for Foreign Children by the Gunma Prefectural Police

Since May 2007, The Ota Police Station and the Oizumi Police Station have been running the Gunma Police International Youth Judo School for foreign children and their guardians who live in the area, with the aim of regional security and children's health by encouraging international exchange through Judo. In May 2009, in order to confirm the progress of the participating children, both police organizations held joint classes and gave lectures on crime prevention and traffic safety, with the aim of improving each participant's frame of mind.

2) Efforts by the Aichi Prefectural Police

a. The *Chiryu Danchi* Security Project

In order to increase residential security and prevent crime, the Aichi Prefectural Police is proceeding with the *Chiryu Danchi* Security Project, an initiative carried out within *Chiryu Danchi* within the jurisdiction of the Anjo Police Station, an area with many foreign inhabitants.

In addition to linking up with local entities and governments to plan for the resolution of daily issues such as parking violations, in order to prevent difficulties regarding the obtainment of crime information in remote areas and in order that the region does not become a hotbed for international criminal

organizations, the project actively conducts patrols and offers classes on crime prevention and traffic safety education.

b. Lessons to Prevent Drug Use in Foreign Schools

As part of the *Chiryu Danchi* Security Project, at foreign schools within the jurisdiction of the Anjo Police Station, the Aichi Prefectural Police conducted classes on the prevention of drug abuse to have teachers and students understand the dangers of drugs.

3) Efforts in Other Prefectures

a. Crime Prevention Patrols by the Foreign Security Group "Taiyo" (Ibaraki Prefecture)

In order to discourage crime and prevent crime-related injuries among the youth within Joso City, an area inhabited by many foreigners of Japanese descent, a security group, "Taiyo," was formed by such foreign nationals to conduct patrols and spread crime prevention knowledge. The Joso City Police work with the group and participate in cooperative activities such as patrols.

b. Traffic Safety Classes for Foreign Students (Shizuoka Prefecture)

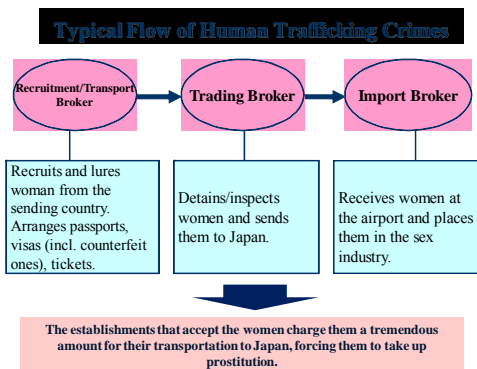
The Shizuoka Prefectural Police employ female Brazilians of Japanese descent as irregular workers to teach traffic safety to foreigners. Classes are aimed at students of foreign schools around the prefecture.

As there are many students at foreign schools who cannot understand Japanese, traffic safety rules are explained in an easy to understand way in the students' native language, so that they do not become involved in a traffic accident.

Column 3. Efforts to Fight Human Trafficking

(1) Action Plan for Human Trafficking Countermeasures 2009

With the recognition that society demands a swift and effective response to the great threat to human rights posed by human trafficking undertaken by international criminal organizations, the Government established the Action Plan for Human Trafficking Countermeasures in December 2004. Widespread and comprehensive countermeasures are being forwarded from the perspective of preventing/exterminating trafficking and protecting trafficking victims. These countermeasures showed tremendous results, reducing the amount of confirmed trafficking cases among other outcomes. However, based on the situation of trafficking in Japan in recent years, including evidence that human traffickers are becoming better at hiding their work and the great interest of the international community in the situation in Japan, the Action Plan for Human Trafficking Countermeasures 2009 was formulated in December of the same year.



In line with this plan, the police will continue to clear human trafficking cases and cooperate with concerned organizations and groups to discover and appropriately protect victims.

(2) State of Human Trafficking Case Clearances

The police are linking up with the Immigration Bureau and other organizations to strengthen efforts at Japan's borders against malevolent employers and traders, protect victims as early as possible, and work to understand the situation of human trafficking in Japan. In addition, the police are conducting close information exchanges with relevant embassies and the public organizations that support victims.

In 2009, 28 cases of human trafficking were cleared in Japan, a decrease of eight cases (22.2%) from the previous year. Additionally, the number of persons arrested was 24, a decrease of nine (27.3%) from 2008. Looking at a breakdown of this figure, 18 of those arrested were business owners, and six were traders.

The police protected 17 people who had been the victims of human trafficking in 2009. The most common nationalities of victims were Thai (eight people) and Filipino (four people). These two groups accounted for 70.6% of all victims freed. Regarding the visa status of victims, most held either short-term stay visas (six people) or had entered the country illegally (five people). These two statuses were held by 73.3% of all victims.



(3) Operation of an Anonymous Hotline

Given that it is unlikely victims will come forward about human trafficking and that the crime is so easy to hide, since October 1, 2007 the NPA entrusted a public organization to establish an anonymous hotline on crimes involving human trafficking and children's welfare¹. The hotline pays rewards for information leading to the clearing of a case.

Since July 1, 2009, in addition to phone calls, the hotline began to accept information through the Internet. As of the end of 2009, 73 notifications had been received related to human trafficking, and 485 notifications had been received relating to children's welfare. This information collectively led to the clearing of 12 cases.

Note 1: Cases related to children's welfare exclude those involving underage drinking or smoking, and refer rather to forced indecent acts (limited to those in which the child is the victim), abductions of minors, and attempts to lure minors into committing crime.

6. Establishment of a System for Global Cooperation

The NPA is exchanging information with the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-Interpol) and foreign security organizations through foreign government authorities in order to fight the “globalization of crimes.” In addition, cooperative relations are being strengthened through actions such as participation in international meetings and bilateral conferences.

(1) International Cooperation through ICPO

ICPO is an international organization established in 1956 and composed of the members of police agencies from around the world. Its headquarters is based in Lyon, France. The organization gathers information on international crime, holds international meetings on crime countermeasures, and issues international warrants. As of 2009, 188 countries and regions are members of ICPO.

ICPO has been working to enlarge its information network in order to facilitate the effective and quick exchange of information among member countries and regions. Since 2002, the organization has been working to create a more operable and efficient communications network¹ to connect member countries and regions. The ICPO operates databases on stolen vehicles, lost or stolen passports, criminal suspects who have crossed national borders, and stolen works of art. Member countries and regions can access and search these databases.

In addition to cooperating with ICPO investigations, the NPA contributes to ICPO activities by participating in many international meetings organized by the ICPO, dispatching personnel to the organization’s headquarters, and providing funding

Note 1: I-24/7 (Interpol’s global police communications system 24/7)

(2) Cooperation with Foreign Security Organizations to Fight International Crime

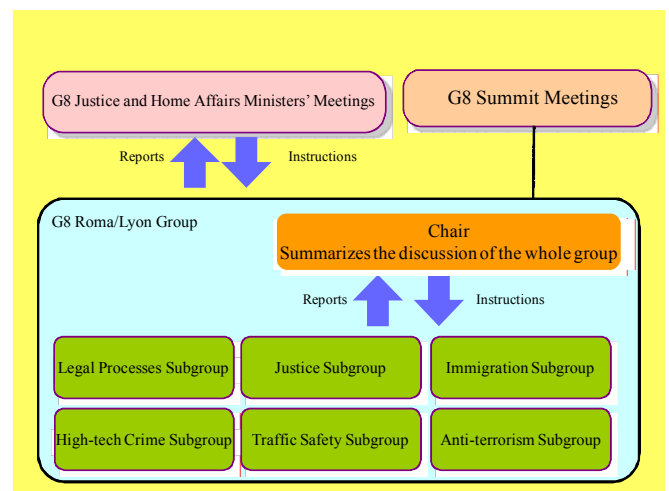
1) Cooperation with International Organizations

In October 2009, the ICPO and United Nations held a meeting in Singapore on the effect that conflict has on international security and effective international police action. The Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission participated in the meeting.

2) Linkages with G8 economies

Security organizations of G8 countries discuss issues that require international cooperation through G8 Justice and Interior Ministers’ Meetings and the G8 Roma/Lyon Group. The NPA continuously participates in these meetings, and in addition to actively contributing to discussions, submits the results of domestic security measures in order to play a central role when setting or discussing agenda items. Issues such as international organized crimes have been discussed frequently in G8 Summit Meetings in recent years. At the G8 L’Aquila, Italy Summit in 2009, leaders adopted a G8 Leaders’ Declaration: “Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future.” This declaration recognized the importance of supporting international cooperation in order to effectively fight international criminal organizations.

Diagram-21 Initiatives by the G8



The chairman of the National Public Safety Commission and U.S. Homeland Security Secretary



The Commissioner General of the National Police Agency meets with the head of the Korean National Police Agency

3) Cooperation with the Countries of Asia

a. ASEAN Plus Three Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC+3)

AMMTC+3 Meetings have been held since 2004 featuring the participation of the security organizations of ASEAN nations, Japan, China and South Korea. The Chairman of National Public Safety Commission and leading members of the NPA participated in these meetings.

The fourth meeting was held in November 2009 in Cambodia. Each country recognized the importance of strengthening cooperation on international crime countermeasures in eight fields including terrorism, human trafficking, and cyber crime.

b. ASEAN Chiefs of Police Conferences (ASEANAPOL)

ASEANAPOL was formed in 1980 in order to encourage interactions between police organizations in Southeast Asia. Japan began to participate in conferences as an observer during the 25th Conference in 2005. At the 28th Conference in 2008, Japan, along with China and South Korea, participated as “dialogue partners.”

The 29th Conference was held in Hanoi, Vietnam in May 2009. Leading members of the NPA participated in this meeting which adopted a joint statement on regional cooperation against international crime.

c. East Asia Organized Crime Response Conferences

In October 2009 the 6th East Asia Organized Crime Response Conference was held in Tokyo, attracting the

participation of 15 countries and regions. At the conference, in addition to exchanging information on the current state of organized crime and countermeasures being undertaken in East Asia, each participating organization was able to arouse a common understanding on issues and strengthen further cooperative ties with each organization.

4) Bilateral Cooperation

The NPA cooperates with the security organizations of other countries including those where lot of international crimes take place and origin countries of foreign criminals caught in Japan. As needed, the NPA creates documents related to cooperation between police organizations in order to strengthen such relationships.

In March 2010 the Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission met with the head of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security for an exchange of opinions on the state of collaborative investigations. Additionally, the Commissioner General of the NPA visited the Republic of Korea to meet with the head of the Korean National Police Agency. The two reached an agreement on the building of cooperative relationships for dealing with new security issues caused by the “globalization of crimes” and other matters.

(3) Helping to Plan for Treaty Signings

As the mutual legal assistance treaty (agreement) and the extradition treaty are often effective over the course of international criminal investigations, the NPA takes part in negotiations on the conclusion of these treaties (agreements). Discussion is proceeding with relevant organizations on the conclusion of treaties focusing on countries and regions that Japan has not concluded such treaties with but where requests for legal assistance and extradition will be highly necessary in the future in consideration of the laws and institutions of the concerned country.

To date, mutual legal assistance treaties have been signed with the United States, the Republic of Korea, China and Hong Kong, and approval has been issued for the signing of treaties with Russia and the European Union (EU) in April 2010.

The extradition treaty obligates concerned countries to mutually extradite criminals, excluding certain cases, in order to thoroughly track down and arrest criminals when they flee the country after they have committed a crime in Japan. This treaty has been signed with the United States and the Republic of Korea.

Column 4. Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty

During the course of international crime investigations, there are times in which it is necessary to request the gathering of evidence or the carrying out of investigations in a certain location by a foreign country.

In countries with which Japan has not signed a mutual legal assistance treaty, investigations are carried out based on international comity but this does not mean that the request for legal assistance will be fulfilled. Furthermore, when requests for assistance are made through diplomatic channels, it can be difficult to receive a speedy response.

For these reasons, Japan signs mutual legal assistance treaties with many different countries which create obligations to assist with investigations, increasing the likelihood that such assistance will occur. In addition, requests for assistance are not made through diplomatic channels but directly through government authorities identified in each treaty, allowing for effective and speedy processing.

(4) Progress of Operations with Foreign Security Agencies

As international criminal organizations commit crime on a global scale, even if a crime is committed in Japan, from an early and effective stage the police watch for the possibility that an investigation may need to expand overseas. There are instances when it is necessary to plan for close cooperation with foreign security agencies.

In order to effectively investigate international criminal organizations, the police actively undertake common operations with such security agencies from the time a crime is committed.

(5) Chasing after Suspects who Flee Japan

There are naturally many crime suspects who either flee Japan after a crime is committed or are expected to do so (hereinafter referred to as, “international fugitives”). There are many times when it becomes necessary to begin an international investigation after a fugitive flees the country, and although these investigations have difficult aspects, the police are working to make sure that criminals are not allowed to escape and delivers strict punishment to these criminals when caught.

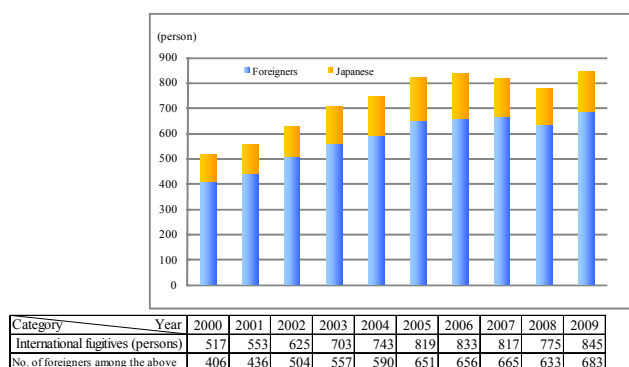
When it is feared that a suspect may flee the country, the Immigration Bureau is informed of the case before

the suspect leaves Japan. Should the fugitive make it out of the country, investigation assistance is requested from investigation institutions via diplomatic channels and the ICPO, and cooperation is ascertained through mutual legal assistance treaties. In these ways the police are able to confirm identities and locate suspects. In addition, suspects are extradited via extradition treaties, and should a criminal be forced to leave the country they have fled to, the suspect is taken into custody on an aircraft in international waters in an effort to assure an arrest. In addition, depending on the case, information on the crime the international fugitive has committed in Japan is sent to the country to which the fugitive has fled and the laws concerning foreign criminals of the country in which the suspect is in are applied.

Diagram-22 Major Countermeasures for Suspects Who Flee Japan



Diagram-23 Trends in the Number of International Fugitives



(6) Responses to Crimes involving Drugs or Firearms

1) Measures against Drugs

The drug trade and drug selling organizations are problems which reach across national borders and cannot be solved through measures in one country alone. Efforts are being forwarded within G8 Summit Meetings and the United Nations with the recognition that these threats are problems of a global scale.

In addition to mutual dispatching of investigators, and participating in international meetings for the exchange of information on international investigation cooperation, the police promote technical assistance on drug investigation instruction and other matters for concerned nations.

a. Hosting Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conferences

With the objectives of discussing and studying drug control and investigation cooperation in the whole Asia-Pacific region and working toward the transfer of investigation technology for drug-related crimes possessed by Japan, the NPA hosts Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conferences, and is working to strengthen the sharing of information on drug control among relevant nations as well as drug trade information networks. Since 1995 these conferences have been held nearly every year. In February 2010, 33 countries and regions and 2 international organizations (including observers) participated in the 15th Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference in Tokyo.

b. Joint Hosting of Drug Control Seminars

Together with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the NPA invites the heads of agencies in charge of drug control in countries and regions in which the issue is a serious problem, and holds seminars for the exchange of information on drug control and in order to transfer Japanese investigation technology. These seminars have been held every year since 1962. Between September and October 2009, leading members from 15 countries and regions (including observers) in Asia and South America were invited to Japan.

c. Assistance for Improvement of Drug Law Enforcement in Thailand and Neighboring Countries

Together with JICA, the NPA dispatched drug analysis and control experts to support drug control and the improvement of analytical techniques for drug investigations in Thailand and the entire Indochina region. Phase 1 of this project took place between June 2002 and June 2005, and Phase 2 took place between September 2006 and March 2009.

d. Participation in Various International Meetings

In March 2009, the NPA participated in the 52nd UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs in Australia and meetings of heads of drug control agencies held by

Indonesia in October. The NPA is working to strengthen information exchange on the international drug trade and international cooperation for drug control.

2) Measures against Firearms

Japan signed the Firearms Protocol in December 2002¹. It is expected that by doing so it will become easier to track the illegal international trade of firearms.

The NPA is actively exchanging information with concerned foreign institutions on this issue via the ICPO and other institutions, and is also strengthening its relationships with these foreign-related institutions by dispatching personnel.

Note 1: One of three protocols advanced by the United Nations against international criminal organizations. In addition to declaring the illegal manufacturing of firearms and explosives a crime, it calls for the establishment of systems to mark and register firearms and establishes a cooperative arrangement between legal institutions on the issue (52 countries have signed the Protocol as of May 2010, and 80 countries have ratified it).

(7) Responses to Cybercrimes

1) International Investigation Cooperation

Cybercrimes are easily perpetrated over national borders, making it an issue that cannot be solved through the initiatives of one country alone. For this reason, based on the principles and action plan to fight hi-tech crime established by a G8 Justice and Home Affairs Ministers' Meeting in December 1997, in October 2009, 24-hour contact points were set up to act as liaisons among 57 countries and regions on international cybercrime. These contact points are playing a major role in international investigations on the issue.

The NPA has established a 24-hour contact point. The NPA is easing procedures for cases requiring an international response and actively carrying out bilateral information exchanges, thereby forwarding international investigation cooperation related to cybercrime control.

2) International Linkages to Fight Illegal Information on the Internet

Illegal information is not just hosted domestically but also on foreign web servers. In March 2007, Japan joined INHOPE¹, a hotline to connect each worldwide Internet hotline center² (Refer to P.14, 66) and is making requests for the removal of such information through the organization.

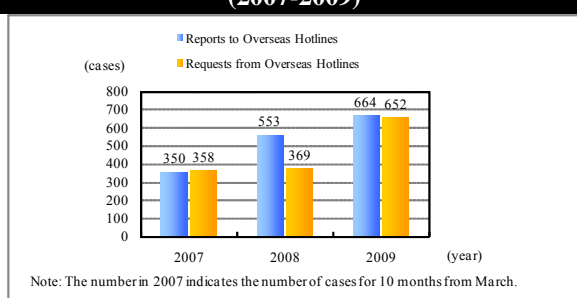
Japan's Internet hotline center has made 664

requests for the removal of information to foreign organizations in 2009. 652 such requests have been received from abroad over the same time period. The police pass on these requests to domestic providers.

Note 1: These centers collect information on the posting of illegal information, judge the information by certain standards and request providers and bulletin board system (BBS) administrators to delete the information.

2: International Association of Internet Hotlines. A group that was created in 1999. As of January 2010 it consisted of 36 groups from 31 countries and regions.

Diagram-24 Trends in the Number of Reports to Foreign Hotlines & the Number of Reports from Abroad (2007-2009)



3) Progress of Investigation Cooperation for International Cybercrime

The NPA shares technical information on crime control and aims to raise the technical ability of all concerned legal organizations in the Asia-Pacific region to fight cybercrime. This is done through CTINS¹, which as of April 2010 has 14 member countries and regions. CTNIS gathers the experts who participate in cybercrime investigations in each region and hold regional meetings each year in order to raise every country's mutual understanding of each other.

(8) Responding to Intellectual Property Rights Violations

The majority of counterfeit goods violating intellectual property rights are smuggled into Japan from China, the Republic of Korea, and other Asian countries, and the intellectual property rights of Japanese companies are frequently violated in China and other countries. In light of this, the police are conducting information exchanges with the investigatory bodies of Asian nations, cooperating on investigations into crimes, and strengthening partnerships. In addition, through the activities of the Anti-Counterfeiting Association² among other groups, the police are working with copyright holders on publicity activities regarding the protection of intellectual property and the elimination of counterfeit

goods.

(9) Responding to money laundering

In order to prevent international money laundering and terrorism financing, it is important that each country cooperate to formulate measures which will prevent the wrongful use of financial services in countries with lax regulations.

1) Activities by International Organizations and NPA Participation Status

In order to advance money laundering countermeasures in international society, international standards on money laundering and terrorism financing under the frameworks created by the FATF³, APG⁴, Egmont Group and other associations are being established and spread. The NPA is actively participating in these activities.

a. FATF

FATF is an intergovernmental institution established to further international cooperation against money laundering and terrorism financing. As of January 1, 2010, 33 countries and 2 international organizations belong to FATF. FATF formulates legal, judicial and financial measures which should be taken against money laundering and terrorism financing, publishing them as the "40 Recommendations" and "9 Special Recommendations." In order to make sure that members are strictly following through with the recommendations of FATF, the organization periodically audits member countries by sending auditing missions. Japan was audited for the third time in 2008.

From the beginning, the NPA has tried to actively participate in the activities of FATF. In 2009, the NPA participated in discussions toward the creation of new frameworks to fight money laundering and terrorism financing, and also dispatched personnel to act as auditors for reciprocal audits.

Note 1: Cybercrime Technology Information Network System. Provides methods such as the use of networks to protect information in each country posted in e-mails, BBS, and databases.

2: A voluntary group established in 1986 by industries concerned about IP crime with the aim of disposing of counterfeit goods and protecting IP. The NPA links up with relevant organizations and by participating in symposiums and other events works to publicize the issue, conduct research on the state of counterfeit goods overseas and calls upon foreign investigatory bodies and customs offices to undertake action.

3: Financial Action Task Force

b. The Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG)

The APG is an international cooperation framework aimed at promoting initiatives against money laundering within non-FATF member economies. As of January 1, 2010, 40 countries and regions belong to this organization. In addition to its work with FATF, the NPA actively participates in the APG. In 2009, the NPA dispatched personnel for discussions on studying the analysis of modus operandi for money laundering/terrorism financing cases.

c. The Egmont Group

The Egmont Group is an international institution established with the aim of promoting cooperation among the FIUs of each country for information exchanges and the sharing of expert knowledge. As of

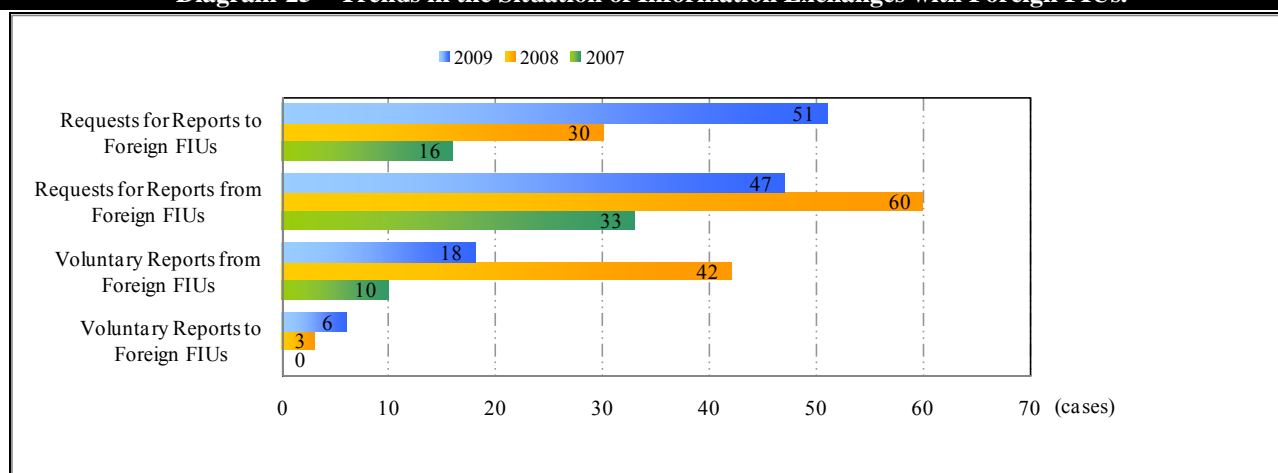
January 1, 2010, 116 countries and regions belong to this organization. The NPA and NPSC participate in the Group as Japan's FIU, dispatching personnel to each meeting and supporting cooperation activity with non-member countries.

2) Information Exchanges with Foreign FIUs

a. The situation of Information Exchanges

In order to discover cross-border money laundering and terrorism financing plots, there is a need for the exchange of security information through close cooperation with foreign FICs. The NPSC and NPA, through participation in the Egmont Group, are strengthening cooperation with foreign FIUs and conducting active information exchange.

Diagram-25 Trends in the Situation of Information Exchanges with Foreign FIUs.



b. The Creation of Frameworks for Information Exchange

In order to exchange information with foreign FIUs on suspicious trading, the NPSC and NPA are promoting the establishment of set frameworks for the usage of information from foreign FIUs. In 2009, frameworks to facilitate information sharing with three more countries were established.

Table-6 20 Countries/Regions with which Japan has established a Framework to Share Information among FIUs

Year est.	Partner country/region
2007	Hong Kong, Thailand, Malaysia, Belgium, Australia, United States, Singapore, Canada, Indonesia, United Kingdom, Brazil, Philippines
2008	Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, South Korea, Romania
2009	Paraguay, France, Qatar



Sharing information with Qatar FIU

(10) Support for Police Overseas

Supporting police overseas and raising the ability of foreign security organizations to deal with crime does not just improve the security situation in partner countries but also prevents those countries from becoming hotbeds of international crime, leading to the improvement of security in related countries, including Japan. Furthermore, such support helps the NPA to develop friendly relations with foreign security organizations, and so it is expected that further cooperation regarding international crime countermeasures will be promoted.

The police are utilizing the special techniques of Japanese police and working with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA to support foreign police by transferring knowledge and technology to them.

1) The Support Program for Reform of the Indonesian National Police

Since 2001 the NPA has been dispatching police policy advisors and program managers via JICA to oversee the “Support Program for Reform of the Indonesian National Police.” The core of this program is the “Project on Enhancement of Civilian Police Activities,” which uses the Metro Bekasi Police and Bekasi Regency Police as model police forces and supports improvements in traffic control, crime investigation and communications systems with the aim of spreading these improvements across the nation.

2) Project for PNP’s Capability Enhancement for Firearms Control in the Philippines

The NPA has been cooperating with the Philippines since the beginning of the Project to Build up the Operation of AFIS¹ in the summer of 2006 by

dispatching specialists in the fields of forensics and crime scene investigation.

In addition, with many Japanese people continuing to fall victim to crime in the Philippines, since Autumn 2008 the NPA has been furthering a project to improve the capabilities of Philippines National Police to fight crime.

In order to coordinate this support, the NPA is dispatching investigative advisors to the Philippines.

3) Dispatch of Experts

In addition to the above, the NPA also dispatches experts to Thailand, Malaysia, Brazil and other countries and regions for the transfer of knowledge and technology on the *Koban* system, forensics, drug control and other fields. In 2009, including the above examples, the NPA dispatched an additional 30 experts, bringing the number of experts stationed abroad to 43.

4) Acceptance of Research Students

With the intention of transferring knowledge and techniques to the police agencies of foreign countries in fields such as police operation, the *Koban* system and forensics, a system has been set up for the acceptance of foreign research students, and field training at Prefectural Police and seminars at the Research and Training Center for International Criminal Investigation and Police Cooperation attached to the National Police Academy is currently taking place. In 2009, 284 people were accepted into 39 training programs.

Section 3. Future Prospects

Although the number of confirmed Penal Code offenses in Japan has been falling since the peak year of 2002, the people continue to feel anxiety over the state of public security. The issue of the “globalization of crimes” taken up in this special feature is a problem which is rapidly developing along with economic globalization, and is a huge threat to public security.

With the globalization of the world economy, corporations aim to seek out, not just within one country but within the world, the highest quality of materials and human resources at the cheapest cost, and produce goods of the highest global standard. Like enterprises, international criminal organizations set up activity bases across the globe, enlarge their networks and work to commit easy and efficient crime.

Preemptive initiatives are important in order to effectively respond to this situation. The police must fully improve tools to fight international criminal organizations through close linkages with related organizations and superior investigatory methods. Furthermore, the police organizations everywhere must exert their full power to prepare for an effective response to the globalization of crime in every region of Japan. Work must not stop at simply clearing cases as they happen, it is vital that the networks and infrastructure of international criminal organizations be uncovered and that international criminal organizations be assuredly weakened and crushed.

The fight against the “globalization of crimes” is not just the problem of Japan alone. For example, should a certain country have a weak policy on crime, it will become the target of international criminal organizations and from there the threat those organizations pose to the world shall expand. This is why it is vital that the close partnerships be formed with foreign security organizations.

The Japanese police are reconstructing the fight against international criminal organizations by formulating methods to fight the “globalization of crimes,” linking up with related domestic organizations and creating systems for international cooperation with foreign security organizations.

1. Formulating Methods to the Fight Globalization of Crimes

In order to weaken and crush international criminal organizations, measures to protect Japan’s borders must be thoroughly carried out through strengthened linkages with the Immigration Bureau, Japan Customs

and other related domestic organizations. For example, there is a need for the Immigration Bureau to work to prevent the entry into Japan of dangerous fugitives and those on ICPO wanted lists by carefully examining the passports of travelers when they enter the country.

Along with the revision of the Immigration Control Act in 2006, it was made mandatory for information on travelers to Japan to be submitted to the Japanese Government before the travelers arrive. However, as there is no framework for the submission of information when a traveler leaves the country, it is difficult to quickly chase after fugitives fleeing Japan. The police must not allow criminals to run away and get off free, and for this reason, in addition to quickly issuing a warrant to the Bureau of Immigration after it is discovered that a fugitive will flee, methods are being formulated to quickly grasp when a fugitive has actually left the country. Progress must be made to quickly arrest those who flee.

If, under current laws, it was possible to apply controlled delivery exceptions used by Japan Customs for controlled substance investigations to other prohibited items, effective investigation methods could be utilized during joint operations with foreign security organization against international criminal organizations.

It is important that the police continue in this way, cooperating and linking up with related organizations while working to clear cases of the “globalization of crimes.”

2. Close Linkages with Related Organizations and Groups

The police recognized that certain junkyards around the nation have become hotbeds for criminal organizations. In order to ensure that such junkyards are not used as a transfer or holding location for the disassembly and shipment of stolen goods, initiatives are being forwarded, and the police are following through with control measures. In order to fully carry out countermeasures, close information exchanges are taking place with related agencies. There is a need to further the understanding of the situation at junkyards.

As the birthrate slows and society ages and Japan progresses towards being a society with a shrinking population, there is a need to plan for sustained and sustainable social functions. For this purpose, it is vital that Japan actively accept foreigners and help them smoothly adjust to Japanese life. This will also help to

ensure that they are not drawn into crimes. In order to make progress on initiatives to prevent the infiltration of criminal organizations in foreign communities, the police are working closely with related organizations and groups.

3. Creating Systems for International Cooperation

There is a need for police organizations to construct a global net to encircle the international criminal organizations committing international crimes. In order to overcome the walls put into place by the speed, anonymity and wide reach of such international criminal organizations, it is vital that relationships of trust be built with foreign security organizations and that speedy and timely investigation cooperation be carried out. Through active communication and exchanges between those in charge of international investigations in Japanese and foreign security organizations, the police are collecting and sharing information on the current state of international criminal organizations. Contact point networks have been introduced to share the information held by each country on international criminal organizations and when there is an incident shared operations are carried out in real time. Planning must be carried out to improve investigation cooperation. In particular, cooperation on Chinese and Korean citizens is required, as these groups cause the majority of cases of crimes involving foreigners, due to the deep economic relationship and close proximity of these countries to Japan. For this reason it is necessary to strengthen international cooperation with the countries of East Asia, including China and the Republic of Korea.

4. Conclusion

The police are overcoming many difficulties to respond to the way crime is changing along with shifts in socioeconomic situations.

One of the reasons why order has been disrupted in Japan is the introduction of abnormal and cruel foreign criminal groups. These groups are now undergoing massive changes and these changes pose a new threat to public order. Criminal organizations which operate on a global scale are developing new criminal methods along with the construction of new networks and infrastructure in each country. When these groups enter Japan, they meet with the traditional criminal organizations of this country and share these new methods, reconstructing the Japanese “crime business model” and causing new types of crime. In this way,

not only the penetration of international crime organizations into Japan but the globalization of crime, which causes domestic criminal organizations to change their nature, poses a frontal threat to the public safety of Japan. The public are thus calling upon the police to continue to implement effective initiatives utilizing their full organizational power to fight these new globalized threats.

The police will keenly discern the changes of the times, and develop flexible, fresh and detailed countermeasures. Focus will be placed on these countermeasures in order to effectively fight the immense threat of the “globalization of crimes.” The police will fulfill their duty to protect the lives and property of the people and preserve public order.

Topic I. International Emergency Assistance Offered by the Police

When large-scale disasters occur overseas, the police dispatch the Japan Police Disaster Relief Team to give emergency assistance to affected areas.

One of the international assistance programs initiated by the Police is offering assistance for international emergencies. International emergency assistance offered in the event of large-scale disasters overseas serves the international community as well as enhances disaster resiliency of the Japanese police through experiences under various circumstances.

(1) Forming the Japan Disaster Relief Team

When large-scale disasters occur overseas, Japan dispatches the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team under the Act Concerning Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief Team in response to requests from the governments of affected countries or international agencies.

The JDR Team includes rescue, medical, and expert teams. The rescue team is usually composed of staff members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the NPA, the Fire and Disaster Management Agency, the Japan Coast Guard, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and other organizations to roll out search and rescue activities.

The NPA dispatches a police officer to have him undertake responsibilities as deputy leader as well as the International Police Communications Deployment Squad formed from police communication officers to secure the communication required to enable police officers to implement activities overseas so that communication lines can be set up between local and Japanese organizations and among local rescue teams. The Japanese police form the Japan Police Disaster Relief Team by adding police officers pre-designated by Prefectural Police to these police officers and dispatch them as a part of the JDR rescue team.

(2) (2) The JDR Rescue Team is Awarded the IEC “Heavy” Classification

In March 2010, the JDR rescue team underwent the IEC assessment process and was awarded “Heavy” classification, the highest out of three levels of classification by the INSARAG¹ External Classification (IEC) which evaluates the capabilities of rescue teams of each country. This classification is awarded to rescue teams that have high rescue capabilities in collapsed building sites and the ability and system for 24-hour rescue operations at two

different affected sites for ten consecutive days. Since the IEC certification was established in 2005, Japan was the 12th country (13th team) to receive a “Heavy” classification. The “Heavy” classification given to the Japanese rescue team creates higher expectations for our future operations.

Note 1: International Search and Rescue Advisory Group, an international institution with its secretariat located within the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

(3) Achievements to Date

From September 1987, when the law was enacted to dispatch the Japan Disaster Relief Team until January 2010, the police, in a total of 12 operations, dispatched 194 team members to 12 countries and areas affected by earthquakes, collapsed buildings, or tsunamis and conducted international emergency rescue operations to search and rescue affected people. When the rescue team was dispatched to an earthquake site in Algeria in 2003, it succeeded in rescuing one survivor.

Furthermore, in 2005, a team of five experts in DNA profiling were dispatched to the site affected by the tsunami in Thailand to identify disaster victims.

(4) Recent Activities

1) Dispatching the JDR Rescue Team to the Earthquake-hit Area in Sichuan Province of China

A magnitude 7.9 earthquake hit Sichuan Province of China at 3:28 pm on May 12, 2008 (2:28 pm local time the same day). In response to a request for assistance by the government of China on May 15, the Japanese government dispatched a 61-member JDR rescue team including 20 police officers and three search dogs for seven-days May 15 to 21.

The Japan rescue team searched collapsed middle schools, hospitals, and other buildings and was unable to find any survivors but located and recovered 16 bodies.

In July 2008, Chinese President Hu Jintao offered words of appreciation directly to members of the Japan Disaster Relief Team.

2) Dispatching the JDR rescue team to the
Earthquake-hit Area in Padang of West
Sumatra, Indonesia

A magnitude 7.5 earthquake occurred off the coast of Padang of West Sumatra, Indonesia at 7:16 pm on September 30, 2009 (5:16 pm local time the same day). In response to a request for assistance from the Indonesian government, the Japanese government dispatched the JDR rescue team (a total of 65 members) with 21 police officers and three search dogs for eight days from October 1 to 8. There were many casualties from the collapsed buildings and a great number of residents were expected to be trapped under the rubble.

The JDR team entered the affected area ahead of other countries and conducted search operations in collapsed buildings including markets and hotels. Survivors were not found but the Governor of West Sumatra expressed his gratitude by saying that he was deeply moved by the rescue operations conducted by Japan round the clock. The JDR team was also highly commended by local residents and governments.

Topic II. Initial Police Response toward Criminal Cases and Accidents

The police work on the enhancement of prompt and appropriate initial responses toward criminal cases and accidents¹ immediately following the occurrence to minimize further damage caused by such incidents and to arrest criminals.

Recent reoccurrences of indiscriminate murder cases, locally concentrated torrential rainfall taking place within a shorter time frame, and other instances have diversified the situations where the police are involved and necessitated quicker actions from the police, making it more important for the police to make initial actions appropriately. The police enhance its communication and command mechanism and promote systemic and effective activities in order to establish initial actions in response to the needs of the times.

(1) Initiatives to Upgrade and Enhance Initial Police Response

The NPA formulated “the Guidelines for Improving Initial Response by the Police” in December 2008 as a basic policy towards a comprehensive enhancement of initial police response. Prefectural Police have been working on the enhancement of communication and command, case responsiveness, and other functions as a part of improved law enforcement measures for frontline police² in line with these guidelines.

Note 1: Initial police activities conducted by Prefectural Police in response to cases and accidents based on a usual police readiness structure that includes communication and command to manage the process.

2: Prefectural Police formulated “the Comprehensive Plan to Formulate a Prefectural Police-Centered Powerful Police Front Line” in 2005 and have implemented different measures so that they can deal with worsening environments related to the law enforcement activities of police officers and deploy robust and effective frontline police operations based on community police that are most likely to be affected by the aggravating environments. (Refer to. P.162 for details).

Diagram II-1 Initiatives to Upgrade and Enhance Initial Police Response

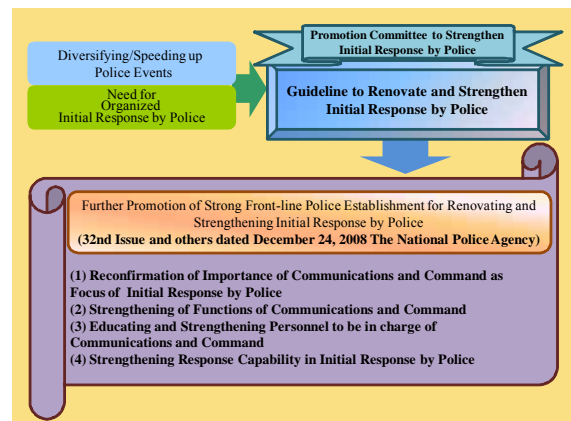


Diagram II-2 Flow of Dial 110



(2) Improvement of Communications and Command

1) Improved Functions of Communications and Command

Prompt and appropriate actions taken by the police toward cases require i)the integration of information related to received emergency calls and reported

incidents and accidents and ii)the centralization of communications and command regarding the operations of police vehicles and other vehicles.

In September 2009, the National Public Safety Commission enacted the ordinance on police communications and command, clarifying the positioning and authorities of Communication and

Command Centers located in each Prefectural Police so they could function as the command posts for initial police response, and created the basic principles of the organizational activities, human resources development, and alignment of related Prefectural Police for the communications and command purposes. In line with this ordinance which was enforced in October 2009, Prefectural Police have been implementing timely and appropriate initial police response.

2) Development and Enhancement of Communication and Command Systems

The police are trying to further sophisticate our communications and command systems through the development of the car locator system that monitors the activities of patrol cars, the system to locate the geographical information of emergency callers, and other systems so that Communications and Command Centers can issue commands swiftly and effectively.

In addition, the police are in the process of deploying digital wireless systems for local police organizations to allow frontline police officers to submit and receive images and other data through mobile devices so that Communication and Command Centers can properly identify the locations of crime and other information.

3) Development of Human Resources in Charge of Communications and Command

The police are working to develop human resources on an organizational basis by i)providing education and training for the improvement of communication and command skills through such measures as holding competitions to test the skills of receiving emergency calls and giving commands, and ii)setting up a certification system regarding knowledge and skills for communications and command.

Furthermore, the police are developing future human resources through practical trainings offered by the special senior technical supervisors designated by the NPA and the senior technical supervisors designated by Prefectural Police. These supervisors are selected as specialists holding excellent skills for communication and command.

(3) Enhancement of Case Responsiveness

1) Enhancement of Responsiveness of the Police

The police are working to develop police mobility with police vehicles and aircrafts and other vehicles for systematic operations in order to rapidly report to the locations of crimes or accidents and arrest criminals.

2) Implementation of Practical Trainings

The police are trying to improve the systematic case responsiveness through the scheduled implementation of cross-organizational practical trainings so that we can enhance information sharing among Communications and Command Centers, Motor Patrol Units, Special Investigation Units, Traffic Mobile Units, and Police Aviation Units and improve the operational alignment for greater responsiveness on an on-going basis.

Topic III. Toward the Complete Eradication of Child Pornography

The police seek a full-scale crackdown on child pornography cases, while taking measures such as preventing the distribution of child pornography and providing support to child victims.

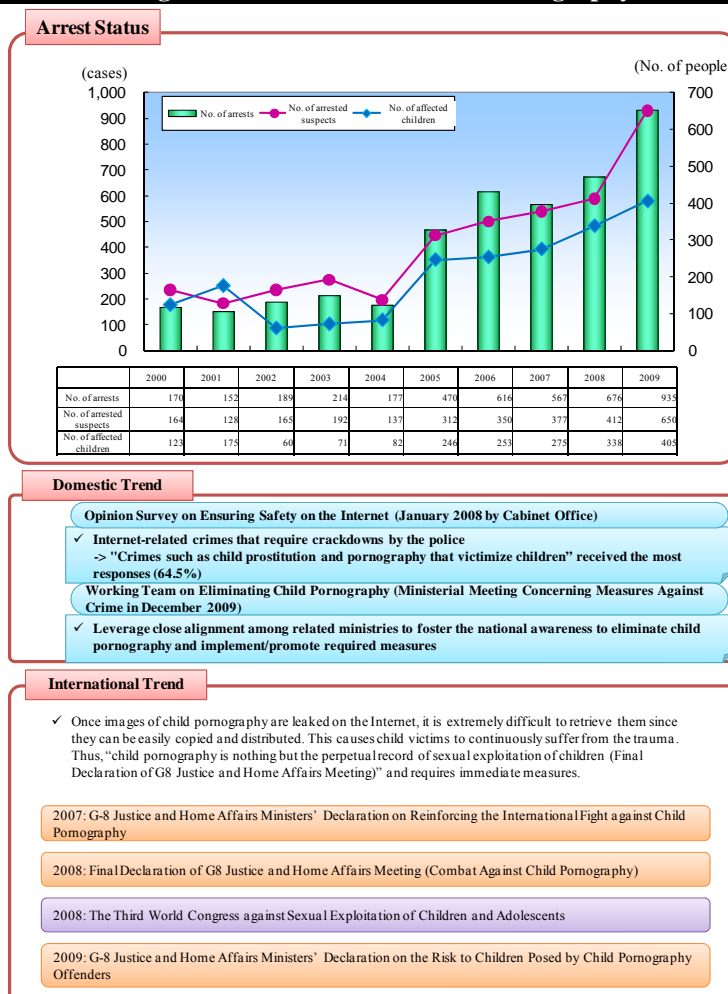
Sexual exploitation of children through such crimes as child pornography seriously infringes on the human rights of children, an act that violates the human rights of children who are unable to protect their rights on their own. Furthermore, once images are leaked on the Internet, it is extremely difficult to retrieve them. The NPA formulated the “the Focus Program to Eradicate Child Pornography” in June 2009 to promote comprehensive measures to eradicate child pornography rampant on the Internet and eliminate children who suffer a serious infringement on their human rights and may continue to do so in the future by implementing various initiatives in line with this program.

(1) Status of Child Pornography

The number of cleared cases related to child pornography cases reached 935 in 2009, with 650 persons arrested and 405 child victims. These figures increased by 259 (38.3%), 238 (57.8%), and 67 (19.8%), respectively, in comparison with the previous year, reaching record highs. Recent trends show that child victims are getting younger, high-quality images are distributed more rapidly in greater numbers, and there is an expanded usage of file sharing software. Under the worsening situation, the public are more adamant in requesting measures to curb child pornography cases on the Internet.

Child pornography measures are also becoming an issue of major concern at the international level. With various declarations adopted against child pornography at multiple international conventions and other occasions, the international momentum is mounting toward complete eradication of child pornography.

Diagram III-1 Status of Child Pornography



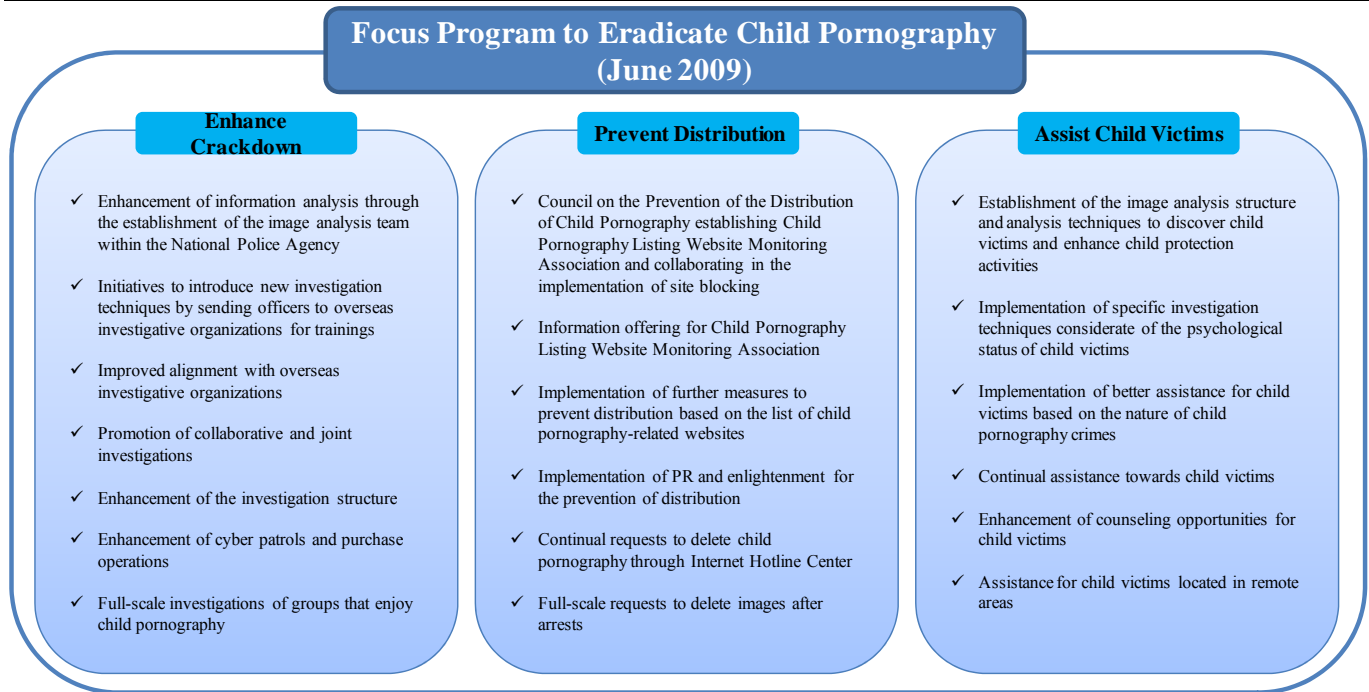
(2) Police Efforts Toward the Complete Eradication of Child Pornography

1) Formulating the “Focal Program to Eradicate Child Pornography”

Based on the aggravation of child pornography cases, the NPA formulated the “Focal Program to Eradicate

Child Pornography” in June 2009, implementing comprehensive measures focusing on the crackdown on child pornography cases, the preventive measures against pornography distribution, and the support toward victimized children.

Diagram III-2 Overview of Focus Program to Eradicate Child Pornography



2) Efforts in line with the “Focal Program to Eradicate Child Pornography”

The police deploy measures to thoroughly arrest criminals producing and distributing child pornography and to discover and protect child victims by aggressively promoting collaborative and joint investigations between related Prefectural Police, enhancing such activities as cyber patrol and purchase operations¹, and utilizing methods that include investigation techniques to cope with cases of file sharing software.

The police are also working with related organizations and groups to prevent the distribution of child pornography by proactively participating in the initiatives rolled out by the Council on the Prevention of the Distribution of Child Pornography established in June 2009.

In addition, the police promote support toward child victims by considering the feelings of victimized children in hearings and enhancing counseling opportunities for them.

Furthermore, the police newly established the Juvenile Division for the Community Safety Bureau of the NPA in April 2010, implementing effective investigations by such measures as improved information analysis and alignments with overseas investigative organizations

Note 1: The investigation whereby police disguise themselves as prospective customers and purchase images of child pornography or other products to narrow down suspects.

Topics IV. Police Initiatives to Secure the Traffic Safety of Elderly People

The police work with related organizations and groups to promote relevant traffic safety measures in line with the characteristics of the elderly.

With roughly half of the people killed in traffic accidents in 2009 being 65 years old or above, preventing traffic accidents of the elderly has become an important issue.

The police implement relevant measures in educating the elderly on traffic safety in consideration of the fact that more than 80% of the elderly who die while walking or riding a bicycle do not have a driver's license. While 40% of the people who die while driving are the elderly, cars are a vital mode of transportation in daily life so support measures are enhanced by the police so that the elderly can continue to drive safely.

(1) Measures to Prevent Accidents of Elderly Pedestrians and Bike Riders

The police implement traffic safety education based on participation, experience, and practical training so that the elderly can understand how their physical changes impact their traffic behaviors and learn how to walk or ride bikes on the road in a safe manner. Specifically, we try to work with related organizations and groups to give trainings to the elderly people who have not been able to receive education on traffic safety due to such reasons as not possessing a driver's license. Training is provided through measures such as individual training based on home visits or by providing advisory sessions through daily interactions with the elderly.

We also work with related organizations and groups to promote the usage of reflectors that are effective in preventing traffic accidents at night by giving traffic safety education through experiments on the visual recognition effects of reflectors.

(2) Implementation of Elderly Driver Courses and Preliminary Examination (Cognitive Impairment Screening Test)

1) Implementation of Elderly Driver Training

Elderly driver courses are mandatory on the day of license renewal for drivers who are 70 years old or above on the expiration date of the current driver's license. The course includes lectures on information required for driving safely and various tests on driving techniques and drivers' dynamic vision so that the

elderly can understand their own physical changes and receive appropriate advice and guidance based on the results. In 2009, 1,833,855 people took advantage of the training.

2) Introduction of Preliminary Examination (Cognitive Impairment Screening Test)

Since June 2009, drivers who are 75 years old or above on the expiration date of the driver's license have been required to take the preliminary examination (i.e. cognitive impairment screening test) within six months before the expiration date of the current license. This examination was introduced to let elderly drivers understand their memory retention and judgment capabilities and to assist them to drive safely.

This test takes about 30 minutes on three test items including time awareness¹, reaching answers based on clues², and drawing clock hands³. Test results on memory retention and judgment capabilities are provided to the elderly driver. The results are classified into Classification 1 (deterioration of memory and judgment capabilities), Classification 2 (lower memory retention and judgment capabilities), and Classification 3 (no issues with memory retention and judgment capabilities). Elderly driver courses are conducted based on this classification.

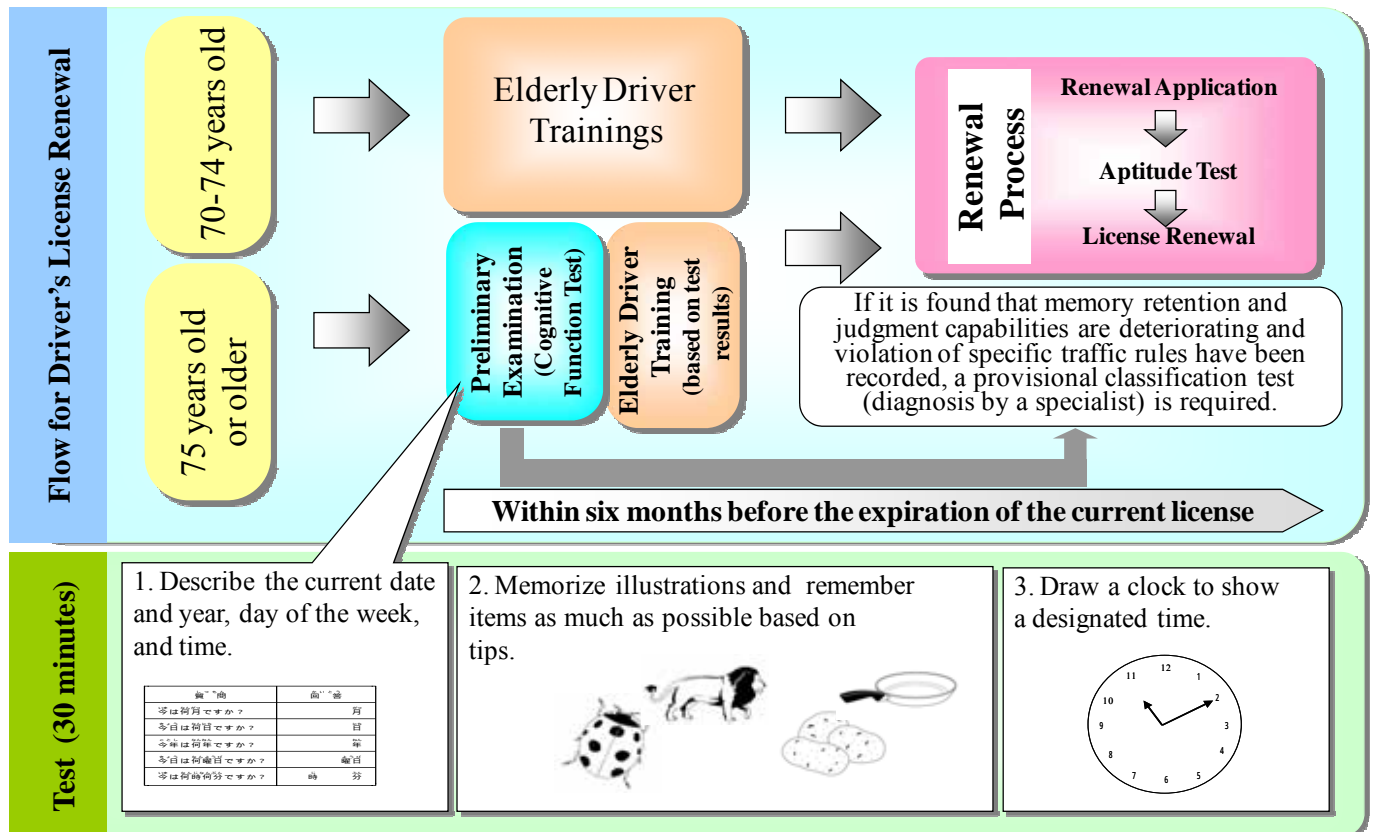
If test results show that memory retention and judgment capabilities are deteriorating, and specific traffic violations including ignoring traffic lights are recorded within one year before the renewal of the driver's license, drivers are required to be diagnosed by doctors specializing in dementia as a provisional classification test. If they are diagnosed of dementia, their driver's license is either cancelled or suspended.

Note 1: On the day of the test, examinees are asked to give the date, day of the week, and time.

2: Examinees are asked to memorize certain illustrations followed by an exercise unrelated to the test. Then, they are asked to give the names of the appropriate illustrations first without hints, and with hints the second time.

3: Examinees are first asked to draw a clock with following followed by instructions to draw clock hands on the clock to show a specific time.

Diagram IV-1 Flow of Driver's License Renewal for the Elderly



(3) Special Parking Space for Elderly Drivers

The Special Parking Space System for Elderly Drivers was established in April 2010 based on the modification of the Road Traffic Act to facilitate the parking of elderly drivers whose driving practice can be negatively impacted by their physical changes.

This system allows ordinary vehicles driven by elderly drivers with a special parking sign distributed by the Prefectural Public Safety Commission to park or stop at designated parking spaces creating the road traffic environment where elderly drivers can drive in a safe and comfortable manner.

Diagram IV-2 Road Signs to Indicate the Special Parking Space System for Elderly Drivers



Note 1: Applicable vehicles are limited to ordinary vehicles with a special parking sign for elderly drivers and a registration number.

Topics V. Towards the Successful Implementation of the APEC 2010

The APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting will be held in Yokohama City of Kanagawa Prefecture on November 13-14, 2010. The Cooperation and understanding of the general public is requested to make the APEC 2010 a success.

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Economic Leaders' Meeting and the APEC Ministerial Meeting are going to be held in Yokohama City of Kanagawa Prefecture on November 13-14, 2010 and on November 10-11, 2010, respectively. In addition, related ministerial meetings will be held from June to November of 2010 in seven locations across Japan.

To implement APEC security operations, the police will check vehicles, regulate traffic, and conduct other measures in order to proactively prevent unlawful activities including terror attacks, and ensure the safety of VIPs and the smooth implementation of events.

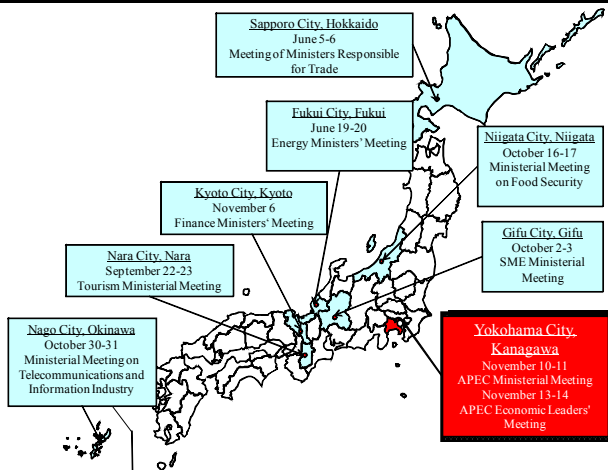
The general public may suffer inconveniences due to this event. Thus, we ask for the understanding of the public regarding the APEC security operations, as well as for their cooperation in matters such as dialing 110 if suspicious objects are discovered.

In recent APEC meetings and other events, extreme groups advocating anti-globalism protested against APEC, rolling out radical resistance activities in the vicinity of the venues. When the APEC meeting was held in Busan of Korea in 2005, farmers' groups, labor organizations, citizens' groups, and others rolled out demonstrations with a maximum crowd of about 30,000 people. During the demonstrations, some participants turned violent and conducted extreme and unlawful protests by throwing stones and wielding steel pipes at police.

Table V-1 APEC Summit Meeting Venues since the Summit Meeting in Busan Korea

Table V-1: APEC Summit Meeting Venues since the Summit Meeting in Busan, Korea		
Year	Hosting Country	Hosting City
2005	Korea	Busan
2006	Vietnam	Hanoi
2007	Australia	Sydney
2008	Peru	Lima
2009	Singapore	Singapore
2010	Japan	Yokohama

Diagram V-1 Venue of APEC Summit Meetings



(1) The Status of Past APEC Events

The APEC Ministerial Meeting will be the second to be hosted by Japan since the APEC meeting in Osaka, which was held 15 years ago in 1995. For the APEC Osaka meeting, there were concerns of terrorist or guerrilla incidents by Japanese extreme leftist and extreme rightist groups but police were able to prevent such incidents by implementing various security measures through the mobilization of a total of 25,000 police officers including special teams dispatched from across Japan.



APEC protesters clash with police at the Busan APEC meeting

(2) Situations Concerning Hosting the APEC in Japan

The situation of international terrorism remains serious with incidents such as the attempted terrorist attack on an American passenger aircraft in December 2009. We cannot deny the possibility of Japan becoming a target of terrorism as leaders of the Asia Pacific region gather for the APEC summit meeting. Since the summit meeting will be held in an urban city within the Tokyo metropolitan area, police must be on the lookout for terrorist attacks on public transportation systems including railroads and large-scale leisure facilities. There are also concerns that protests staged

by extremist groups advocating anti-globalism in downtown areas can develop into a state of massive disorder by onlookers who may suddenly take actions. Also, the moves by extreme leftist and rightist groups are unforeseeable. In sum, the security situations concerning hosting the APEC in Japan are very tough, making us to expect to implement much more sophisticated security measures in comparison with the G8 Summit held in Toyako, Hokkaido.

(3) Various Security Measures Implemented by the Police

The NPA established the 2010 APEC Security Measure Committee led by the Deputy Commissioner-General on November 20, 2009. The Kanagawa Prefectural Police, which is in charge of the security of the venues for the summit meeting and ministerial meeting, has created the APEC Division and established community safety associations and other projects within all police stations to implement various measures so that understanding and cooperation can be obtained from local residents. Furthermore, each Prefectural Police has established a security measure committee, promoting security projects nationwide.

1) Measures against Terrorists

The police have been enhancing information collection and analysis and fully implementing border control and security surveillance of important facilities through closer collaborations with overseas security information organizations to proactively prevent terrorist attacks. We are also asking distributors dealing in explosive substances and hotels that terrorists may use in preparation for attacks to fully grasp information on terrorist attacks.

The police are striving to enhance the capability to deal with terrorists by reinforcing the equipment and devices required for SATs¹, firearm teams, and special teams working on NBC terrorist attacks² and by implementing full-scale practical trainings in preparation for possible terrorist attacks.

Note 1: Special Assault Teams

2: Terrorist attacks using nuclear, biological, or chemical substances

2) Measures against Demonstrations and Riots

Riot police and other teams are conducting practical trainings and enhancing skill levels to control demonstrations and other events during the terms of the meetings and keep unlawful activities under control.

3) Measures to Protect VIPs

As leaders and ministers from 21 countries and areas will be attending the APEC 2010 meeting in Japan, there are concerns of terrorism against those dignitaries.

The police closely work with the security authorities and related organizations of each country to implement full-scale practical trainings for security officers protecting dignitaries so that we can maximize the security levels for these leaders and ministers.

4) Measures on Traffic Control

During the terms of the APEC-related events, the police will control traffic in the vicinity of the venues. The police try to minimize the impact of the traffic control on the life of our citizens and implement PR activities asking the general public to understand and cooperate regarding the restraint on traffic volume near the venues and notifying the specific schedules of traffic control.

5) Measures on Communications

The police implement various wireless communications systems to ensure proper commands and control structures as well as image communications systems to appropriately capture the information of event locations and multiple wired communications systems to enable the smooth dissemination and sharing of information among police headquarters and local operations.