

Chapter IV.

Maintenance of Public Safety and Disaster Countermeasures

Section 1. Status of International Terrorism and its Countermeasures

1. Status of International Terrorism

(1) Islamic Extremists

During 2009, as is shown in Table 4-1, there was a succession of terrorist incidents. Of these, the attempted terrorist attack on an American passenger aircraft from Amsterdam to Detroit in December 2009 was an incident in which an aircraft with many civilian passengers aboard was targeted, and terrorists were able to slip through airport security screening networks to almost carry out the attack. With this incident, it was recognized once again that threats of large-scale and indiscriminate terrorist attacks could actually happen.

Despite the strengthening of terrorism countermeasures by governments of all countries since the terrorist attacks on the United States on Sept 11, 2001, the threat of terrorism by Islamic extremists remains high. Among them, Al-Qaeda is attracting Islamic extremists in the world as the symbol of *Jihad* (holy war) against the U.S. Moreover, Islamic extremist organizations such as Al-Qaeda are thought to form gradual networking through extremist thought.

Extremist organizations such as Al-Qaeda and their supporters are thought to make effective use of the Internet to spread extremist thoughts and recruit constituent members. Under such influences, it was recently observed that organizations that do not have a direct connection to Al-Qaeda's core part (leadership) are propagating terrorism schemes in various parts of the world. In particular, every country in the world now recognizes that there is a danger of individuals with no connection to terrorist organizations becoming extremists through the Internet, leading them to carry out terrorist activities.

(2) Threat of Terrorism against Japan

Japan is regarded as an ally of the United States by Islamic extremist organizations such as Al-Qaeda and has hitherto been included in the target list of terrorist attacks many times in the statement, etc, that are allegedly made by Osama bin Laden. It is confirmed that Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, a cadre of Al-Qaeda in US custody stated that he was involved in the plan to destroy the US Embassy in Japan.

It has been confirmed that those connected to Al-Qaeda, who were on the international wanted list have illegally entered and left Japan repeatedly in the past years, indicating that Islamic extremist networks loosely connected through extremist thought have also extended to this country.

Considering the situation, and given the fact that in Japan there are many U.S. facilities that are targeted by Islamic extremists, and that cases occurred where our country's interests as well as the Japanese people were actually targeted, Japan faces the threat of large scale and indiscriminate terrorism within the country as well as abroad.

Diagram 4-1 Threat of Terrorism against Japan

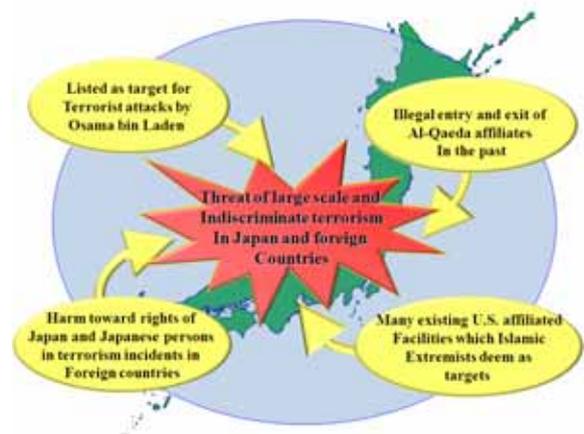


Table 4-1 Major Incidents of International Terrorism in 2009

Date	Incident
Jun. 17	The series of bombing of a U.S.-owned hotel in Jakarta, Indonesia
Aug. 15	The suicidal bombing of ISAF in Kabul, Afghanistan
Oct. 8	The bombing of the Embassy of India in Kabul, Afghanistan
Oct. 10	The attack and seizure of GHQ in Rawalpindi, Pakistan
Oct. 28	The bombing in Peshawar, Pakistan
Nov. 27	The bombing of a train in Bologoye, Russia
Dec. 25	The attempted terrorist attack of a U.S. airplane heading from Amsterdam, the Netherlands to Detroit, U.S.

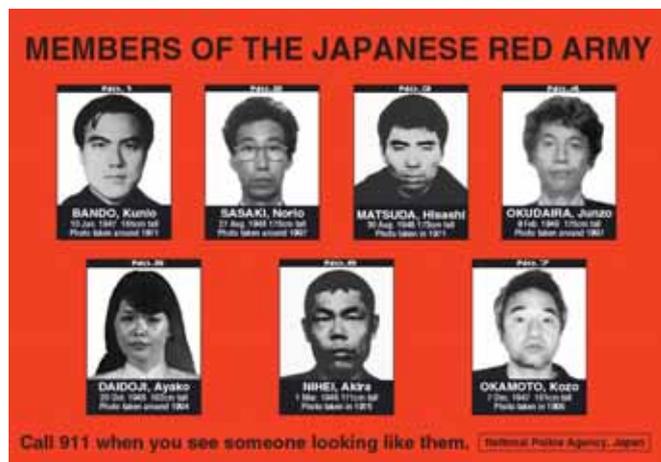
(3) The Japanese Red Army and the Yodo-go Group

1) The Japanese Red Army

The leader of the JRA Fusako Shigenobu who was prosecuted and on trial¹ for the Hague incident² and other crimes, declared the dissolution of JRA in April 2001 from her prison cell and was confirmed by the

JRA in May of the same year. However, it has continued to be active under a different name, thus posing an unchanged threat as a terrorist organization.

The police are strengthening their cooperation with relevant domestic and overseas agencies, and promoting efforts toward clarification of activity status of organizations and arrest of the seven members of the JRA.



The Japanese Red Army on the international wanted list

2) The “Yodo-go” Group

The hijacking of the *Yodo-go* took place on March 31, 1970, when Takamaro Tamiya and nine members hijacked Fukuoka bound Japan Airlines Flight 351 from Tokyo, commonly known as the “*Yodo-go*,” and landed in North Korea. Currently, five suspects involved in the hijacking and three of their wives and children are thought to reside in North Korea³, of which three have been issued arrest warrants for kidnapping Japanese persons.

Moreover, regarding the wives of the *Yodo-go* perpetrators and other group members, the five who have returned to Japan have been arrested for offense of the Passport Act (with a surrender order) and others, and all of them have been determined to bear guilt. Regarding their children, 20 children have returned to the country.

The police have placed the *Yodo-go* perpetrators on the international wanted list, and through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan are requesting from North Korea the transfer of the custody of the hijackers, while working towards a full disclosure of the activities of the *Yodo-go* group.

Note 1: The incident where three persons including Junzo Okudaira seized the French Embassy at Hague, Netherlands and 11 members including the ambassador

were confined as hostages in September 1974.

- 2: In February 2006, Shigenobu was sentenced to 20 years in prison at the Tokyo District court, and in March of the same year, her defense, along with the prosecuting council, appealed to the Tokyo High Court in an objection to this verdict. However, in December 2007, this was rejected and her defense appealed to the Supreme Court of Japan in January 2008.
- 3: It is assumed that one of the five suspects involved in the hijacking and one of their wives is dead, but this has not been confirmed.



The “Yodo-go” Group on the international wanted list

(4) Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (North Korea)

1) Suspected Cases of Abduction by North Korea

a. Outline

As of June 1, 2010, the police have concluded that there have been a total of 13 suspected cases (19 victims) of abduction by North Korea. These include 12 cases in which Japanese citizens were kidnapped (17 victims) and one case in which siblings of North Korean nationals (two victims) were kidnapped from Japan. The police have issued arrest warrants for 11 perpetrators involved in eight cases, and have placed these suspects on international wanted lists.

In addition, with the recognition that aside from these, there are cases where the possibility of suspected abduction by North Korea cannot be eliminated, the police are making all-out efforts to make thorough investigations and examinations into cases involving accusations and complaints as well as consultations and notifications while reinforcing cooperation with relevant organizations.

Although North Korea shifted from its previous position that “the issue of abduction issue had been

resolved” and promised to carry out a full-scale investigation in June 2008, it has yet to take any specific action to resolve the issue, asserting that “the issue of abduction had been resolved” at a meeting of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review of the human rights situation in North Korea held by the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC) in December 2009.

b. Objectives of Abduction

At the Japan-North Korea summit meeting in September 2002, North Korean National Defense Commission Chairman Kim Jong Il explained that the objectives of abducting Japanese nationals were, “First, to make it possible to learn Japanese language at the special agency, and second, to enter the south (South Korea) using the identity of someone else.” A former

wife of one of the suspects in the hijacking of the *Yodo-go* had testified that she was “ordered to abduct Japanese nationals by Takahiro Tamiya, who said he had been instructed by President Kim Il Sung to ‘establish a party to perform a leadership role in Japan for revolution and for the establishment of the party, to find, win over and foster Japanese who will serve as the core of revolution’.”

An analysis of this and other information indicates that the objectives of suspected abduction included having abducted Japanese nationals educate North Korean agents so that they could behave like Japanese and enabling North Korean agents to operate in Japan by impersonating abducted Japanese when infiltrating Japan.

Table 4-2 Suspected Cases of Abduction by North Korea in which Victims were Japanese (12 cases, 17 persons)

	Occurrence Period	Occurrence Place	Victim (Age at that time)	Case (Incident) Name
1	September-77	Fugeshi District (present Housu District), Ishikawa Prefecture	Mr. Yutaka Kume (52)	Ushitsu Incident
2	October-77	Yonago City, Tottori Prefecture	Ms. Kyoko Matsumoto (29)	Suspected abduction case of a girl
3	November-77	Niigata City, Niigata Prefecture	Ms. Megumi Yokota (13)	Suspected abduction case of a girl
4	Around the month of June 1978	Kobe City, Hyogo Prefecture	Mr. Minoru Tanaka (28)	Suspected abduction case of a former restaurant worker
5	Around the month of June 1978	Unknown	Ms. Yaeko Taguchi (22)	Suspected abduction case of Ri Unhye
6	July-78	Obama City, Fukui Prefecture	Mr. Yasushi Chimura (23) Ms. Fukiie Chimura (original family name: Hamamoto) (23)	Suspected abduction case of a couple (Fukui)
7	July-78	Kashiwazaki City, Niigata Prefecture	Mr. Kaoru Hasuike (20) Ms. Yukiko Hasuike (original family name: Okudo) (22)	Suspected abduction case of a couple (Niigata)
8	August-78	Hioki District (present Hioki City), Kagoshima Prefecture	Mr. Shuichi Ichikawa (23) Ms. Rumiko Masumoto (24)	Suspected abduction case of a couple (Kagoshima)
9	August-78	Sado District (present Sado City), Niigata Prefecture	Ms. Hitomi Soga (19) Ms. Miyoshi Soga (46)	Suspected abduction case of a mother and daughter
10	Around the month of May 1980	Europe	Mr. Toru Ishioka (22) Mr. Kaoru Matsuki (26)	Suspected abduction case of Japanese males in Europe
11	Mid-June 1980	Miyazaki City, Miyazaki Prefecture	Mr. Tadaaki Hara (43)	Sin Kwang Su incident
12	Around the month of July 1983	Europe	Ms. Keiko Arimoto (23)	Suspected abduction case of a Japanese female in Europe

Note: Five people, namely Mr. Yasushi Chimura, Ms. Fukiie Chimura (original family name: Hamamoto), Mr. Kaoru Hasuike, Ms. Yukiko Hasuike (original family name: Okudo), and Ms. Hitomi Soga returned to the country in October 2002 after 24 years.

Table 4-3 Suspected Cases of Abduction by North Korea in which Victims were not Japanese (1 cases, 2 persons)

Occurrence Period	Occurrence Place	Victim (Age at that time)	Case (Incident) Name
Mid-June 1974	Obama City, Fukui Prefecture	Ms. KO Kyongmi (7) Mr. KO Kang (3)	Suspected abduction case of a sister and brother

Diagram 4-2 Suspects on the International Wanted List (Related to the Suspected Abduction Cases)

Case (Incident) Name	Suspected Abduction Case of a Japanese female in Europe	Ushitsu Incident	Suspected abduction case of a couple (Fukui) Sin kwang Su Incident	Sin Kwang Su Incident	Suspected abduction case of a mother and daughter (Niigata)	Suspected abduction case of a couple (Niigata)
Suspect	Kimihiro Uomoto (original)	Kim Se Ho	Sin Kwang Su	Kim Gil Uk	alias: Kim Myung Sook	alias: Choi Seung Cheol
						
Date put on the International Wanted List	October 2002	January 2003	September 2002 (Suspected posing as Mr. Hara) / March 2006 (Suspected abduction of the Chimuras) / April (Suspected abduction of Mr. Hara)	April 2006	November 2006	March 2006
Case (Incident) Name	Suspected abduction case of a couple (Niigata)		Suspected abduction case of a sister and a brother	Suspected abduction case of a Japanese male in Europe		
Suspect	alias: Han Geum Nyeong	alias: Kim Nam Jin	Yoko Kinoshita so-called Hong Su Hye	Yoriko Mori	Sakiko Wakabayashi (original family name: Kuroda)	
						
Date put on the International Wanted List	February 2007	February 2007	April 2007	July 2007	July 2007	

2) Major Terrorist Incidents by North Korea

Since the Korean War, North Korea has been in a military standoff with the Republic of Korea over the boundary between the North and South, and its agents have caused incidences of terrorism around the world as part of terrorist activities against the Republic of Korea.

Among them, the bombing of a Korean Air Lines airliner in 1987 was carried out by an agent disguised as a Japanese person.

2. International Terrorism Countermeasures

(1) Promotion of Terrorism Prevention Measures

1) Information Gathering and Thorough Investigation

In order to prevent terrorism, gathering and accurately analyzing a wide range of information is essential. Furthermore, terrorism is an extremely secretive activity and the majority of relevant information gathered is fragmentary. Therefore, accumulation and comprehensive analysis of such information is necessary. The police are strengthening the collection and analysis of such information by further close cooperation with foreign security agencies and foreign intelligence agencies with a central focus on the Foreign Affairs and Intelligence Department under the Security Bureau of the NPA, and are using this comprehensive analysis in various measures such as guarding important facilities.

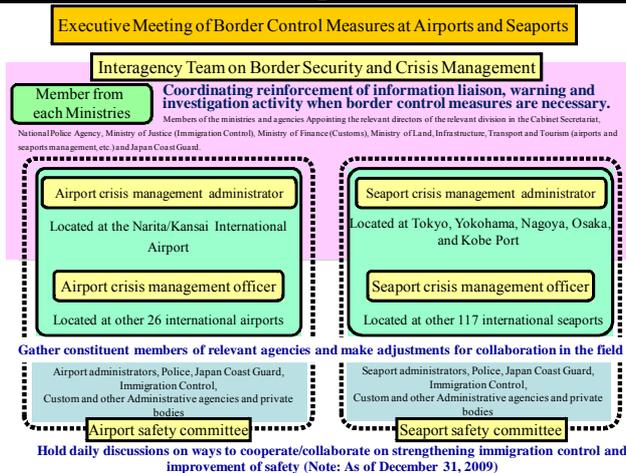
Diagram 4-3 Major Incidents of Terrorism by Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

Attempted Attack on the *Cheong Wa Dae* (Blue House), the Official Office and Residence of the President of South Korea
 In January 1968, 31 North Korean armed guerillas disguised as South Korean soldiers entered South Korea with a plan to assassinate the South Korean President Park Chung Hee, and other senior South Korean officials. On the street near the president’s house (the Blue House), the guerillas opened fire on the South Korean authorities, killing civilians.

Rangoon Bombing in Burma
 In October 1983, three North Korean armed guerillas entered Burma (present Myanmar), with a plan to assassinate South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan, who was on a visit to Burma at that time. They set off a bomb in Aung San’s mausoleum, one of the planned visiting spots, killing officials including the Foreign Minister of South Korea.

Bombing of a Korean Air Lines Airliner
 In November 1987, North Korea agents Kim Seung Il and Kim Hyeon Hui in possession of forged passports under Japanese names, set a time bomb in Korean Air Line Flight 858 from Seoul to Baghdad by the instructions of North Korea. The bomb detonated above the Andaman Sea, south of Burma, killing all passengers and crew members.

Diagram 4-4 Enhancement of the Border Control Measure/Crisis Management System at Airports and Seaports



2) Strengthening Border Control Measures

As Japan is surrounded entirely by water, in order to prevent terrorists from entering Japan, it is important to accurately promote border control measures at international airports and seaports, such as immigration and inspection of imported and exported goods. The Government has established the Interagency Team on Border Security and Crisis Management within the Cabinet Secretariat in January 2004, and is working to make adjustments in enhancing border control measures carried out by relevant organizations. In addition, airport/seaport security and crisis management administration/officers¹ have been placed at international airports/seaports, which, under the cooperation of relevant organizations, have led to improvements in protection of important facilities and conducting training exercises which have assumed specific cases like preventing the entry of terrorists in the country, handling of suspicious material.

Note 1: Prefectural Police officers are assigned as airport crisis management administration/officers and part of seaport crisis management staff.

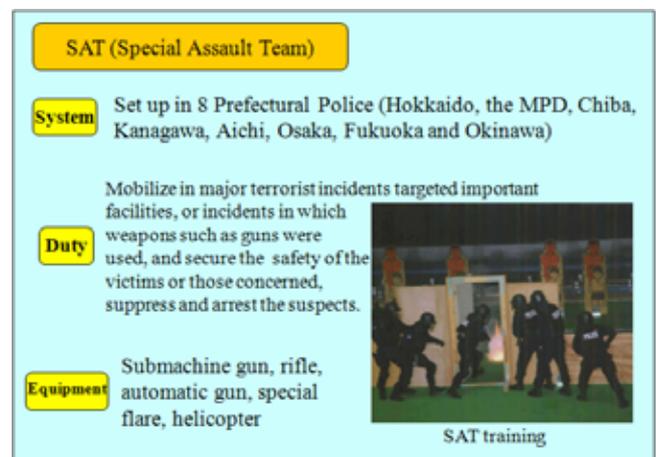
3) Security at Important Facilities

Given the recent grave international terrorism situation, the police have tightened security at important facilities around Japan, including the Prime Minister's Official Residence, airports, nuclear power stations and facilities related to the US, as well as public transportation facilities such as railroads.

4) Promotion of Deliberations for Developing Legislation Related to Terrorism Prevention Measures

In December 2004, the "Action Plan for Prevention of Terrorism" was concluded by the Japanese government's Headquarters for the Promotion of Measures against Transnational Organized Crime (TOC). Furthermore in December 2008, at the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures against Crime, the NPA compiled an "Action Plan on Counter Terrorism," which provided for various measures to be taken in immediate future for preventing and dealing with the threats of terrorism, based on the achievements by TOC. The police are positively promoting these measures.

Diagram 4-5 Outline of the SAT (Special Assault Team)



(2) Enhancement of Terrorism Response Capability

1) Improvement of the Counterterrorism Unit

In preparation for possible terrorist attacks, the police have established various units such as Special Assault Teams (SAT), Anti-Firearms Squads and Counter-NBC Terrorism Squads, and are working towards developing and strengthening such units. In addition, in order to respond quickly and precisely to terrorism incidents, the police are conducting training regularly jointly with relevant organizations.

2) Utilization of Sky Marshals

Since the terrorist attacks in the United States in September 2001, in efforts to prevent airplanes from being hijacked and used in suicide terrorist attacks, foreign countries have been introducing the sky marshal system where police officers ride as guards on airplanes, in addition to enhancing flight security measures on the ground.

The police have been utilizing the sky marshal system from December 2004 in close cooperation with the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MLIT), other relevant ministries, agencies and airline companies. They are working to improve their response capabilities through exchange of information with various foreign countries.

Diagram 4-6 Outline of TRT-2



3) Dispatch of Terrorism Response Team (TRT-2) – Tactical Wing for Overseas

In April 1998, the NPA established the Terrorism Response Team (TRT)¹, and this team is dispatched when serious terrorism incidents relating to Japanese nationals and Japan’s interests occur overseas. The team has assisted investigative activities such as gathering information and conducting hostage negotiations in close cooperation with local law enforcement institutions.

Since such requests for assistance tend to vary in type, the existing TRT underwent progressive reorganization in August 2004 to further accurately deal with various requests and launched the Terrorism Response Team-Tactical Wing for Overseas (TRT-2)², which has the capability of carrying out a wider range of assistance for local security agencies.

Note 1: Terrorism Response Team

2: Terrorism Response Team – Tactical Wing for Overseas

4) Cooperation with Relevant Government Agencies and Ministries

The police are regularly engaged in information exchange in close cooperation with the Ministry of Defense and Self-Defense Forces (SDF), and are working to strengthen a response system prepared for possible serious terrorism incidences.

Since 2000, the police have concluded an agreement between the Defense Agency (at that time) and the SDF, and have carried out joint mapped training regarding public security operations for simulated attacks by armed agents, in order to be capable of responding to unlawful acts by armed agents. Prefectural Police conducted joint field exercises with their respective corresponding teams of the Japan Ground Self Defense Forces (JGSD). The police plan to continue such training in various areas and strengthen their close cooperation with the Ministry of Defense and the SDF.

In addition, the police had assumed responsibility of the security of nuclear power stations in cooperation with the Japan Coast Guard, and they plan to continue strengthening their partnership through conducting joint exercises and other methods.

Besides this, the NPA has conducted on-the-spot inspections of nuclear power operation businesses, holders of specific pathogens, etc., in cooperation with relevant agencies, and are continuing efforts to strengthen the safeguarding of nuclear substances and prevent acts of biological terrorism.

The police also require various organizations including the Ministry of Health and Welfare to give comprehensive education and guidance on what actions should be taken by businesses dealing in chemical substances that can be used as the raw materials for explosive devices and also work with related organizations to further enhance the control of these chemical substances. These activities help us proactively prevent terrorist attacks using bombs.

Diagram 4-7 Measures taken targeted for Businesses dealing in Raw Materials used for Explosive Devices

Measures taken by the police	Measures taken by related government agencies
<p>The police require businesses to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expand the number of chemical substances to manage from seven to eleven items ● Report suspicious purchasers ● Store sales documents including detailed sales information ● Appropriately store and manage related information 	<p>Ministry of Health and Welfare, METI, and Ministry of Agriculture educate prefectural agencies and related organizations to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appropriately store sales documents including sales ledgers ● Securely examine the identification of purchasers for Internet-based sales

5) Contributions toward the Freezing of Terrorist Assets

The NPA is also taking part in a liaison conference with relevant ministries and agencies relating to the freezing of terrorist funds and is contributing to an active operation of freezing assets.

6) Safety Measures for Japanese Nationals Overseas

The NPA dispatches personnel with specialized knowledge overseas as a regular practice, to conduct proactive information gathering activity, including information exchange with foreign security agencies, intelligence agencies, and other organizations. The NPA is striving to comprehend the movements of international terrorists and international terrorist organizations, and has been providing information on-demand to relevant organizations and other entities, thereby contributing toward safety measures for Japanese nationals overseas. Furthermore, police personnel are dispatched as panelists for the Overseas Safety Measures Council¹, where they inform attendees about the international terrorism situation and safety measures that should be taken by Japanese nationals staying abroad.

Note 1: The conference that the Council for Public Policy and others organize for the safety measures of overseas Japanese nationals in major overseas cities. It has been held every year since 1993.

Section 2. Overseas Situations and Our Measures

1. Trends in Activities Harmful to Japan and Countermeasures

(1) North Korea's Operations Directed at Japan

1) Protest activities against Japan

In April 2009, North Korea ignored the objections expressed by the international community including Japan and the U.S. and forcibly launched a missile under the guise of a satellite launch. Furthermore in May, the country executed nuclear tests, prompting the UN Security Council to adopt a new resolution banning the export of all weapons by North Korea and leading to the enhancement of measures against North Korea.

Also the Japanese government added new measures including the embargo of all items to North Korea in June 2009 to the existing anti-North Korea measures including the banning of the Mangyongbong-92 into Japanese ports initiated based on the North Korea's launch of ballistic missiles in July 2006.

a. North Korea's resistance against the measures taken by the Japanese government

North Korea and Chosensoren¹ have taken the anti-North Korea measures conducted by the Japanese government as political repression against Chosensoren and North Korean residents in Japan, and repeatedly expressed violent protest through multiple media.

In June 2009, North Korea accused Japan of "unjustly blocking all mail sent to North Korea from North Korean residents who belonged to various organizations of Chosensoren and from associations supporting North Korea as additional sanctions against the country from June 18."

On the other hand, Chosensoren has been rolling out vehement objections, stating that the sanctions put in place by the Japanese government is a clear and significant infringement on human rights that cannot be overlooked, and that the sanctions implemented by Japan against North Korea ostensibly go against the Japan-DPRK Pyongyang Declaration.

b. Objections against the resolution of the UN Security Council

The UN Security Council adopted a resolution against the nuclear tests conducted by North Korea. In response to the action, North Korea held meetings to condemn the resolution in Pyongyang and other cities and insinuated their possible actions, stating that it would be required to create full-scale combat readiness in a solid manner and take punitive action against countries including Japan with merciless retaliation if it were attacked by their enemies.

2) Initiatives targeted for various parties

The emigration project from Japan to North Korea² marked the 50th anniversary on 14 December, 2009. North Korea stated that serving the affluence and prosperity of the mother country was a sacred initiative based on patriotism and that Chosen Soren activists and North Korean residents in Japan should be united to deal with the requirements of the current situations, definitely crush the unjust anti-North Korea sanctions and repressive operations against Chosen Soren by the Japanese authorities, and aggressively implement the fights to protect the legal position of Chosen Soren.

In addition, Chosensoren has been rolling out operations targeting various parties in related fields in Japan, Japanese citizens supporting what North Korea claims, and other parties to promote the understanding towards North Korea and support for activities conducted by Chosensoren seeking their attendance at commemorative events for North Korea or Chosensoren.

The police collect and analyze information concerning various operations conducted by North Korea and Chosensoren as well as strictly cracking down on their illegal activities.

The police also try to further align with related organizations including customs to enhance a full-scale crackdown on illegal activities as part of our measures taken against North Korea. In 2009, police arrested criminals involved in the incident related to the violation of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Act (hereinafter referred to as the Foreign Exchange Act) where pianos or passenger vehicles that were classified as luxury items were illegally exported to North Korea through China.

Note 1: The official name of the organization is the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

2: On February 13, 1959, the cabinet council of the Japanese government confirmed the principle that the emigration project to North Korea for North Korean residents in Japan should be processed based on the international convention ensuring the freedom in selecting a domicile as the basic human rights. The Japanese Red Cross Society negotiated with the North Korean Red Cross Society so that both parties signed the treaty for the emigration project to North Korea targeted for North Korean residents in Japan. Starting on December 14, 1959, the emigration project was put into practice for people including returnees to North Korea based on the treaty.

(2) Anti-Japan operations by China

China marked the 60th anniversary of its foundation in 2009 when the country proudly showed its achievements in reform and liberalization efforts both internally and externally and emphasized the legitimacy of the control by the Communist Party of China.

China deals with various internal issues threatening the control by the Communist Party of China by appeasing the national sentiment through the decreased burdens on farmers and workers as well as by enhancing security control measures including advocating principles, controlling freedom of speech, and arresting activists. In the international community, the country has escaped from the global financial crisis ahead of other countries and enhanced its political and economical footprint, leading to the increasing international clout of the country.

Against this backdrop, two large-scale riots took place in Urumqi of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in July 2009, causing many casualties. Immediately following these incidents, China called Rebiya Kadeer, President of the World Uyghur Congress, the mastermind of the events, and stated that they had been incited by three forces from overseas (i.e. terrorism, separatism, and radicalism) and that adversarial forces within China had responded to them.

In addition, China announced “the Chinese National Defense for 2008” in January 2009, showing the guideline to make important advancements through the mechanization and computerization of their military forces. In October 2009, a large-scale military parade conducted in Tiananmen Square showed state-of-the-art intercontinental ballistic missiles, combat aircraft, and other weapons, all of which were announced as manufactured in China. Chinese

President Hu Jintao stated that the development and advancement realized by the new China during the last 60 years had proved that only socialism could save the country and that only its reform and liberalization efforts could advance the country, proudly presenting the modernization of its equipment.

China looks to obtain and transfer the latest scientific technologies held by overseas companies and research institutes under this policy and guideline. It has also dispatched its researchers, engineers, and students to companies with latest scientific technologies, defense-related companies, research institutes, and other organizations located in Japan, implementing its information collection initiatives in deft and versatile manners for a long time

More recently, the Aichi Prefectural Police arrested a Chinese engineer working for an auto parts company for illegally stealing a large volume of electronic design data on the grounds of embezzlement.

(3) Anti-Japan operations by Russia

In the annual state-of-the nation address in November 2009, President Medvedev advocated the necessity of the latest technology by mentioning that Russia should start modernizing all the areas of production and renewing related technologies and that these challenges would determine whether Russia could survive in the modern world.

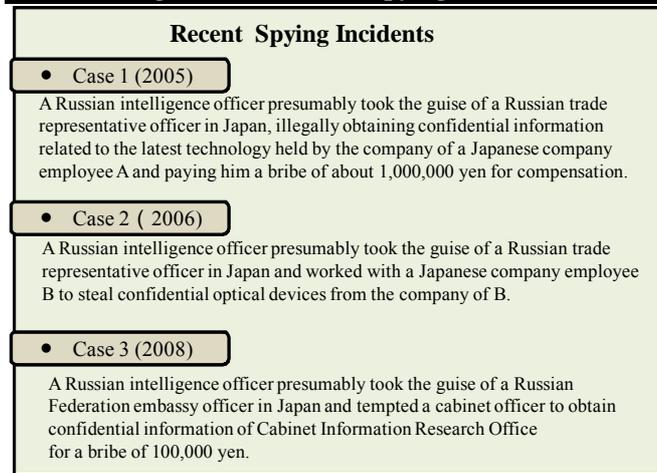
In December 2009, the president also said at the commemorative event for the Russian Security Organization Officers’ Day that Russia had lately been implementing various initiatives for the enhancement of its intelligence organizations with the improvement of their equipment and technical areas as well as their mobility and analytical capabilities and that the main emphasis was placed on modernization with the advancements in the technology protection, the aircraft industry, the aero-space industry, and other high-tech areas specified as the most important areas.

Russia is considered to enhance its engagement in these areas at the national level in the future, focusing on the technological development and the introduction of technologies from Europe and the U.S.

Under these circumstances, Russian intelligence officers have been entering Japan in the capacity of ambassador officials for the Russian Federation or trade representative officers to repeat the illegal activities to collect information. Such illegal activities have been exposed on a continual basis in 2005, 2006, and 2008.

The police implement activities to collect and analyze information related to these operations so that the national interests of Japan will not be compromised. They also roll out strict crackdowns on these illegal activities.

Diagram 4-8 Recent Spying Incidents



a third country. Given concerns that the modus operandi of illegal exports are becoming more malicious and deft, the police are exerting efforts to correctly grasp and analyze the current situation in and outside of Japan, and strengthening crackdowns on the illegal export of materials related to WMDs and other material by making efforts to enhance coordination through active information exchanges with relevant organizations.

Note 1: PSI is an abbreviation of Proliferation Security Initiative.

An approach for participating countries to jointly consider and realize possible measures, within the limits of international and domestic legislations, to prevent transfer and transportation of weapons of mass destruction, missiles and related materials, in order to prevent the proliferation of such weaponry which pose a threat to peace and stability of the international world.

2. Illegal Export of Supplies Related to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs)

(1) International initiatives for the non-proliferation of supplies related to weapons of mass destruction

In July 2009, the G8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy adopted the G8 leaders' statement on the non-proliferation of nuclear and other weapons. The statement confirmed the commitment of creating an environment toward a world without nuclear weapons seeking further disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear and other weapons.

The police aggressively participate in international initiatives on the basic understanding of the fact that the proliferation of supplies related to WMDs and other substances is an important concern for international security. When Singapore hosted PSI¹ drills on the sea in October 2009, the NBC terror special units of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department and Aichi Prefectural Police participated in them, working with customs officers to investigate WMD-related supplies and other substances discovered in containers.

(2) Crackdown on Illegally Exported Substances

The police are aggressively working to crack down on materials related to WMDs which are illegally exported from Japan. In 2009, three such cases were cleared. The cases cleared up until now have shown that materials are exported by making a detour through

Section 3. Situation of Public Safety and Countermeasures

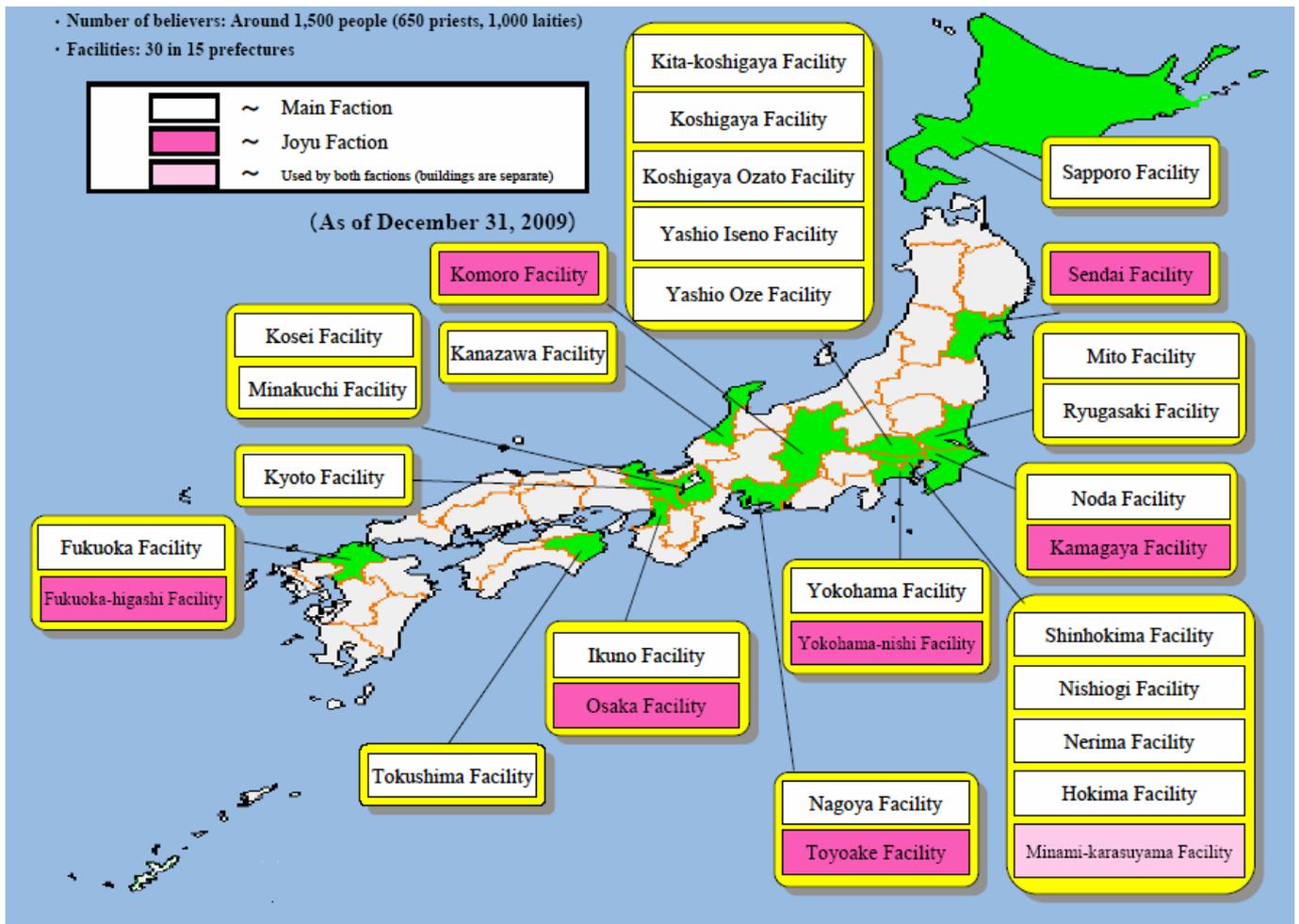
1. Trends on *Aum Shinrikyo* and Countermeasures

(1) Trends in *Aum Shinrikyo*

In May 2007, *Aum Shinrikyo* was split into a main faction of *Aum Shinrikyo* (hereinafter referred as “the religious group”) and a faction led by former spokesman Fumihiko Joyu (hereinafter referred as “Hikari no Wa”). The main faction characterizes Chizuo Matsumoto (commonly known as Shoko Asahara) as founder of the sect or guru to emphasize absolute belief in Matsumoto or the group’s dogma, thus attempting to return to its foundations.

On the other hand, the Joyu faction appeals departure from Matsumoto, as well as being an “open group” disclosing Joyu’s preaching on the Internet. The religious group is believed to be operating as if it has dispelled the influence of Matsumoto in an attempt to avoid the legal restraint of punitive observation.

In January 2009, the legal restraint of punitive observation under the Director-General of the Public Security Investigation Agency was extended three years to January 2012 on the grounds that there is still a danger of the group carrying out mass indiscriminate murder, based on the law concerning the regulation on groups that carried out mass indiscriminate murder.



Suspect on NPA designated special wanted list (Ages as of Dec. 31 2009)



Hirata Makoto
(age 44, 183cm tall)

Arrest or confinement
resulting in death or injury
Violation of Explosive
Control Punishment Act



Katsuya Takahashi
(age 51, 173cm tall)

Murder, attempted murder
Arrest or confinement
resulting in death or injury



Naoko Kikuchi
(age 38, 159cm tall)

Murder, attempted murder

(2) Promotion of Countermeasures for *Aum Shinrikyo*

Three people on the NPA's most wanted list, Makoto Hirata, Katsuya Takahashi, and Naoko Kikuchi are still on the run. The police are chasing these suspects through wide-spread cooperation with the people of Japan. In addition, the police are severely cracking down on illegal acts of organizations by the followers of *Aum Shinrikyo*. In 2009, one follower suspected of running a beauty parlor without a license was arrested for violation of the Cosmetologists Act, and police searched three other *Aum Shinrikyo* facilities, finding that they had gained customers as followers.

In order to prevent acts of indiscriminate murder from occurring again, the police, in cooperation with relevant organizations, are making efforts to clarify the status of *Aum Shinrikyo*. At the same time, upon the request of people living close to *Aum Shinrikyo* facilities and relevant local entities, the police have been implementing patrols and other security measures in order to protect the peaceful lives of residents.

2. Trends in Ultra-Leftist Violent Groups and Police Countermeasures

(1) Trends in Ultra-Leftist Violent Groups

Ultra-leftist violent groups that aim for the realization of a communist society through a revolution by force regard current socio-economic situations as their opportunity to expand their organizations enhanced their involvement in labor movements and other activities by hiding their violent nature so as not to alarm their surroundings.

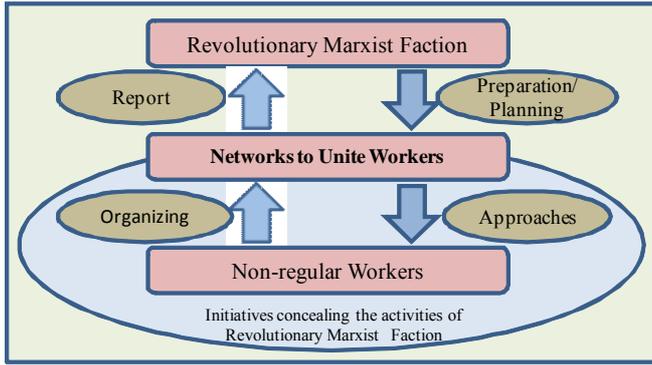
Kakumaru-ha¹ set up a network for the solidarity of

workers, dealing with the establishment of an organization incorporating non-regular workers, young workers, workers not affiliated with labor unions by hiding their relation to the faction. It has also showed their intention to get involved in such highly notable labor or employment-related issues as the labor dispute initiated by ex-employees of a hotel in Tokyo and the temporary lodgings enabling the unemployed to spend their new year's holidays.

Chukaku-ha² has worked on meetings and demonstrations requesting the Japanese government or Nippon Keidanren to secure employment as well as participated in labor disputes across Japan. It has also dispatched delegates to conventions hosted by overseas labor unions, deploying various international solidarity activities. The group has created its draft platform for the first time since its foundation to clarify its policy of a revolution based on violence as well as to emphasize its direction to engage in labor activism and international solidarity activities.

Kakurokyo Shuryu-ha³ and Kakurokyo Han-Shuryu-ha⁴ have worked on employment issues for day laborers, incorporating those workers into their respective projects of the Narita conflict and anti-war disputes. Kakurokyo Han-Shuryu-ha also implemented the attempted launch of improvised shells targeting the Yokota Base of the U.S. Air Force stationed in Japan in October 2009 and the attempted launch of improvised shells targeting the Atsugi Base of the U.S. Navy stationed in Japan in December 2009.

Diagram 4-10 Status of Networks to Unite Workers Revealed by Investigation



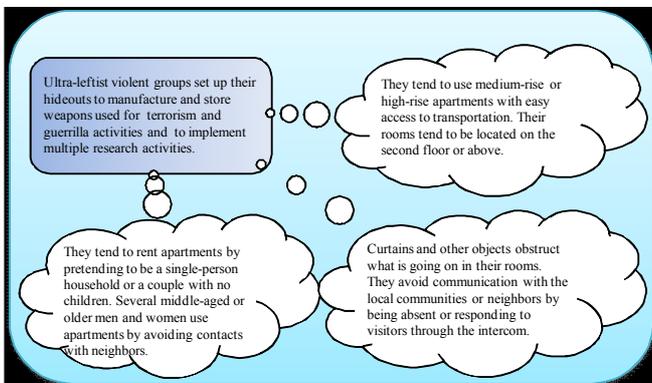
- Note 1: The official name of the group is the Japan Revolutionary Communist League (Revolutionary Marxist Faction).
 Note 2: The official name of the group is the National Committee of the Japan Revolutionary Communist League.
 Note 3: The official name of the group is the Revolutionary Workers' Association (Liberation Faction of the Socialist Youth League).
 Note 4: The official name of the group is the Revolutionary Workers' Association (Liberation Faction).

(2) Implementation of countermeasures towards ultra-leftist violent groups

The police have been promoting various countermeasures by investigating cases related to ultra-leftist violent groups and implementing house-to-house searches of apartments for underground hideouts as well as by soliciting broad information from citizens through PR activities using posters and other media.

Within 2009, the police arrested a total of 61 suspects including activists for ultra-leftist violent groups.

Diagram 4-11 Cooperation to Detect the Hideouts of Ultra-leftist Violent Groups



3. Trends in Rightist Movements and Countermeasures

(1) Trends in Rightist Movements

1) Development of Criticism Activities

During 2009, rightists were particularly engaged in persistent criticism activities concerning the launching of a missile by North Korea and the policies of the Japanese government after the change of administration, and other issues.

The Japanese government and related countries were criticized on issues such as the dispute with China on the development of resources in the East China Sea, the dispute with South Korea on the Takeshima Island territorial problems, and the dispute with Russia over the Northern Territories.

The number of groups, people, and loudspeaker trucks which the rightists mobilized for the criticism activities above are shown in Table 4-4.

Citizens' movements against suffrage for foreign nationals were carried out nationwide based on claims for nationalism and exclusionism, and skirmishes against opposition forces were recognized in some areas

Table 4-4 Numbers Mobilized Involving Criticism Activities by Rightists (2009)

	Number of Organizations Mobilized	Number of Persons Mobilized (persons)	Number of Loudspeaker Truck Mobilized (trucks)
Criticism against Japanese Government (after a change in administration)	Approximately 1480	Approximately 4260	Approximately 1200
Regarding China	Approximately 2690	Approximately 7900	Approximately 2350
Regarding North Korea	Approximately 1560	Approximately 4610	Approximately 1280
Regarding South Korea	Approximately 1190	Approximately 3800	Approximately 990
Regarding Russia	Northern Territories Day (7 February)	Approximately 190	Approximately 680
	Anti-Russian Day (9 August)	Approximately 340	Approximately 1870
		Approximately 220	Approximately 510

2) Trends in Rightist-Related Incidents

In 2009, there were no occurrences of terrorism or guerilla incidents. However, in August 2009, an offense in violation of the Act for Controlling the Possession of Firearms or Swords and Other Such Weapons occurred in front of the National Diet Building, where a leading member of a rightist group stabbed his abdomen with a dagger holding a document criticizing the political stance of Diet members.

Diagram 4-12 Trends in the Situation of Clearances of Terrorist or Guerrilla Cases (2000-2009)

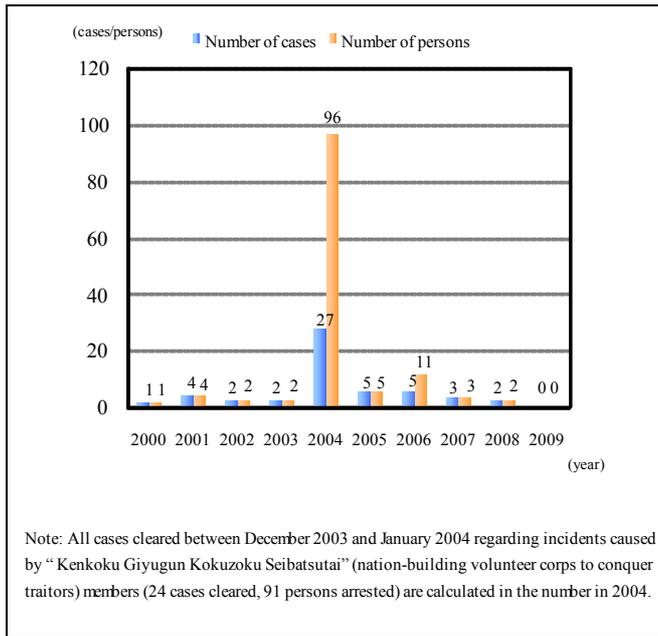
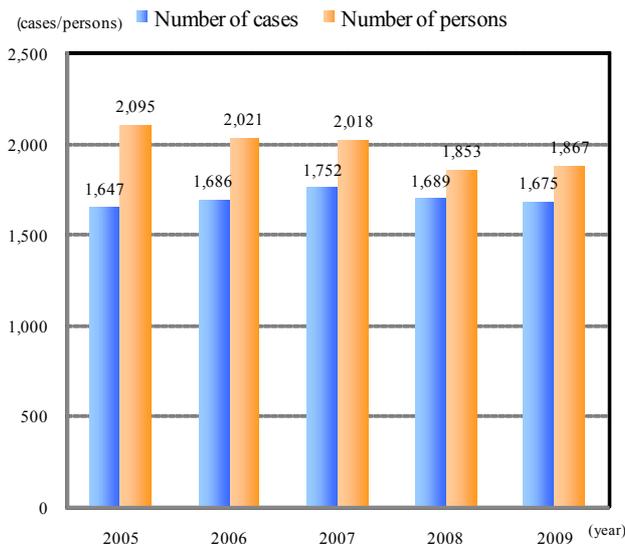


Diagram 4-13 Trends in the Situation of Clearances of Rightist-Related Cases (2005 -2009)



The state of arrests and clearances concerning illegal acts by rightists (or incidences related to rightists) in 2009 is shown in Diagram 4-13. Among them, the state of arrests and clearances of incidences associated with rightist operations¹ is as follows.

Note 1: Cases which have been caused by rightists during the process of carrying out loudspeaker truck activities and protest activities.

Situation of arrests and clearances of rightist operations-associated incidences

Cases cleared: 152 cases (9.1% of total cases cleared)

Persons arrested: 274 persons (14.7% of total arrests)

In addition, the state of arrests and clearances of cases aiming to acquire funds such as extortion and fraud is as follows and they account for 42.0% of total cases cleared not including Road Traffic Act violations.

Situation of arrests and clearances of cases aiming to acquire funds

Cases cleared: 312 cases (42.0% of total cases cleared not including o Road Traffic Act violations)

Persons arrested: 411 persons (44.3% of total arrests not including offenses of the Road Traffic Act)

Moreover, the situation of gun seizure from rightists and related persons is as follows; it is thought that most of these guns are obtained from crime syndicates.

Situation of gun seizure from rightists and related persons

Seizures in 2009: 11 guns (an increase of 4 guns (57.1%) from the previous year

Seizures in the last five years: 63 guns (seizures from persons related to *Boryokudans*: 37 guns (58.7%))

(2) Promotion of Countermeasures against Rightist Groups

1) Arrests of Illegal Acts toward Prevention of Terrorism or Guerilla Incidents

In order to prevent the occurrence of terrorism or guerilla incidents instigated by rightists, the police are working toward thorough arrests of perpetrators of illegal acts by applying various laws, with a focus on fire-arms related crimes and crimes aimed at acquiring funds.

2) Promotion of Measures against Loudspeaker Trucks

Among the loudspeaker truck activities by rightists, the police are working toward thorough control of those which are malignant and may affect the peaceful lives of citizens, by applying various laws.

Situation of crackdowns in 2009

Arrests for violation of Act on Maintenance of Tranquility of Areas around the National Diet Building, and Foreign Diplomatic Establishments, etc. (1 case, 3 persons)

Suspension or cancellation orders (94 cases), recommendations (132 cases), on-site inspections (3 cases) based on the Noise Ordinance

Arrests for extortion, defamation, and violation of the Act on Punishment of Physical Violence and Others (56 cases, 106 persons)

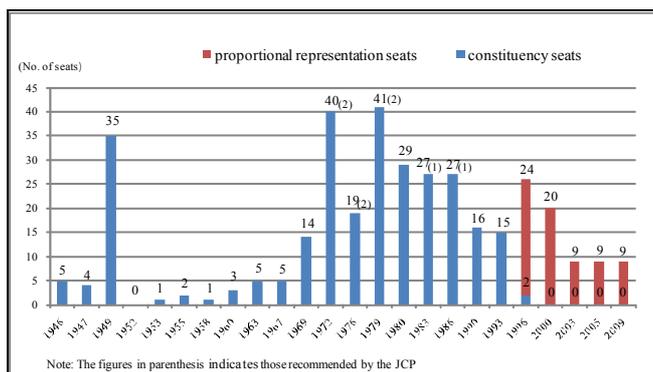
4. Trends in the Japanese Communist Party

(1) Trends in the Japanese Communist Party

The Japanese Communist Party (JCP) fielded 152 candidates for single-seat constituencies and 79 candidates for proportional representation (of which 60 candidates also ran in single-seat constituencies) in the House of Representatives election in August 2009. Of these candidates, nine were elected for proportional representation, with the JCP retaining the pre-election strength. In a statement on the results of the general election, the JCP Standing Executive Committee said, "Considering the adverse conditions, the JCP put up a good fight in just retaining the number of seats it held before the election and increasing the number of votes cast for the JCP." A report presented at the JCP Central Committee 9th Plenum held in October 2009 said that the party is not strong enough to wage a strong election campaign and that the biggest lesson to be drawn from the general election is that the JCP at the time of the election was not stronger than it was in the previous general election. The 9th Plenum subsequently decided to set the "special campaign period" to create a major upsurge in the drive to increase the party membership.

Following the inauguration of the new government, the resolution adopted at the JCP 25th Congress held in January 2010 characterized a new period in Japanese politics as the "transitional situation," and made it clear the party's policy remains unchanged by emphasizing the need to overcome the "two aberrations" ("Japan's extraordinary subservience to the United States" and the "tyrannical rule of large corporations and the business circles") as outlined in the JCP manifesto.

Diagram 4-14 Trends in the Numbers of Seats the JCP Won in the House of Representatives General Election (1946-2009)



(2) Developments Related to the Democratic Youth League of Japan

The Democratic Youth League of Japan (DYLJ) held the 34th National Convention in Tokyo in November 2009, with more than 200 delegates and councilors participating. At the convention, it was reported that about 2,400 new members joined the DYLJ in the two years following the 33rd National Convention held in November 2007 but that the DYLJ membership has kept decreasing.

Head of the JCP Central Committee Secretariat Tadayoshi Ichida attended the 34th National Convention and gave a speech, in which he said "as a party to act as a counselor of the DYLJ, the JCP will drastically increase assistance to the DYLJ by understanding activities, efforts and difficulties of the DYLJ well and exercising its 'ability to listen' and help rebuild DYLJ district committees as a 'joint undertaking of the DYLJ and the JCP'."

5. Developments Related to Popular Movements

(1) Extreme Anti-Globalization Movements at International Conferences

During 2009, on the occasion of the G-20 financial summit held in London, Britain, in April, some 4,000 anti-globalization people gathered for protest actions, and some rowdy participants broke into a bank building by smashing its window glasses, with over 80 of them arrested. Also at the G-20 financial summit held in Pittsburgh, the United States, in September, a total of about 7,000 people took part in protest actions, including unauthorized street demonstrations, with some participants taking to violent acts, such as destroying shops, leading to the arrests of some 200 people. At the 15th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate

Change (COP 15) in Copenhagen, Denmark, in December, some 52,000 protesters from not only environment protection organizations but also anti-globalization groups engaged in protest movements, and some of them wearing black masks went violent and destroyed window glasses of the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of Denmark and bank buildings, with about 1,700 people detained.

(2) Increasingly Extreme Obstructive Acts against Research Whaling

In February 2009, anti-whaling protest vessels of the US environment protection group, Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, engaged in actions to obstruct operations of Japan's scientific research whaling ship in the Antarctic Ocean, including dropping ropes undersea, projecting signal flares and throwing bottles containing butyric acid at the ship. In December, Sea Shepherd protest vessels resorted to more extreme acts of violence than before, irradiating laser beams and using the launching device to project color ball-like objects in addition to dropping ropes undersea and throwing bottles containing what is believed to be butyric acid.

(3) Developments Related to the Reorganization of US Forces Stationed in Japan, etc.

Protest rallies and demonstrations were organized in connection with the reorganization of U.S. forces in Japan, with groups opposed to a Japan-U.S. agreement on the transfer of US Marine Corps in Okinawa to Guam staging protests against the approval of the Guam agreement around the National Diet building and groups against the relocation of the US Marine air base in Futenma to Henoko staging protest activities in Okinawa Prefecture and elsewhere to oppose the construction of the new base and the relocation within the prefecture. Groups opposing the dispatch of Self-Defense Forces (SDF) units overseas also held rallies and demonstrations around the National Diet building and elsewhere to protest the enactment of the Act on Punishment of and Measures against Acts of Piracy.

(4) Anti-Poverty Movements based on Employment Situation

As Japanese companies substantially reduced their payrolls, centering on non-regular workers, amid the business downturn triggered by the financial crisis in the United States, trade unions, including the National Confederation of Trade Unions, formed with the

guidance and assistance from the JCP (hereinafter referred to as "Zenroren"), and citizens' groups seeking drastic revisions to the Worker Dispatching Act set up the "*Toshikoshi Haken Mura* (year-crossing permatemp village)" in Tokyo from the end of 2008 through early 2009 to provide support to workers who lost their jobs and/or places to live in.

On November 8, 2009, Zenroren, together with citizens' groups seeking drastic revisions to the Worker Dispatching Act and the expansion and improvement of the social security system, also held the "11.8 National Mass Rally for a New Tomorrow!" in Tokyo.

Section 4. Responses to Disasters, etc. and Security Measures

1. Responses to Natural Disasters

(1) Natural Disasters and Police Activities

In 2009, there were 77 fatalities and missing persons, and 665 injured persons caused by such natural disasters as heavy rains, typhoons, earthquakes, strong winds and high tidal waves (as of April 30, 2010). The situation of major damage caused by natural disasters in 2005-2009 is shown in Table 4-5.

Table 4-5 Situation of Major Damage by Natural Disasters (2005-2009, as of April 30, 2009)

Category \ Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Fatalities, Missing Persons (persons)	45	58	30	51	77
Injured Persons (persons)	1,543	676	3,074	851	665
Completely or Partially Destroyed Houses (houses)	5,335	2,304	9,946	256	1,466
Houses Washed away (houses)	1	0	0	0	0
Houses Flooded (houses)	26,113	15,850	11,819	35,650	25,803
Damaged Roads (locations)	2,253	1,197	1,573	1,509	2,359
Collapsed Mountain Cliff (locations)	1,458	4,741	1,517	832	2,493

1) Heavy Rains and Typhoons

During 2009, there were torrential rains in the Chugoku region and the northern part of the Kyushu region in July 2009 and a total of 22 typhoons had formed. One of the typhoons struck Japan and seven typhoons, including Typhoon No.9 that caused major damage in August, approached Japan. These heavy rains and typhoons resulted in 74 deaths and two missing persons (as of 30 April 2010).

a. Torrential Rains in the Chugoku Region and the Northern Part of the Kyushu Region in July 2009

On July 19-21, 2009, the activation of the *Baiu* rain front that extended from off the Sanin region through the Kinki region to the Tokai region brought localized downpours of rain on the northern part of the Kyushu region as well as the Chugoku and Shikoku regions. Particularly in the Chugoku region, the total amount of rainfall during the three days exceeded 300 mm in some places. On July 24-26, the activation of the *Baiu* rain front extending from the northern part of the Kyushu region through the Sanin and Hokuriku regions to the Tohoku region brought localized ferocious rains, with the total amount of rainfall during the three days exceeding 600 mm in some places in the northern part of the Kyushu region. These torrential rains left 36 people dead and injured 62 people (as of April 30, 2010).

The relevant prefectural police organizations, including Yamaguchi Prefectural Police and Fukuoka Prefectural Police, set up Disaster Security Headquarters headed by the chief of the respective police organizations, and undertook such activities as the gathering of information on damage, rescue of afflicted people and searches for missing persons. The National Police Agency (NPA) and relevant regional police bureaus set up disaster security information offices and took necessary measures. At the request of the Public Safety Commission of Yamaguchi Prefecture in the wake of a large-scale sediment disaster in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Hiroshima, Okayama and Kagawa prefectural police mobilized Interprefectural Emergency Rescue Units of approximately 350 officers in total.

b. Typhoon No.9

Typhoon No.9, which turned from a tropical low pressure into a typhoon on August 9, 2009, and moved eastward to the south of Japan, brought downpours of rain from the Chugoku and Shikoku regions to the Tohoku region, with the total amount of rainfall between 3 p.m. August 8, and 3 p.m. 11 August exceeding 750 mm in some places. This tropical low pressure-turned typhoon left 25 people dead, two people missing and 24 people injured (as of April 30, 2010).

The relevant prefectural police organizations, including Yamaguchi Prefectural Police, set up Disaster Security Headquarters headed by the chief of the respective police organizations, and undertook such activities as the gathering of information on damage, rescue of afflicted people and searches for missing persons. The NPA and relevant regional police bureaus set up disaster security information offices and took necessary measures.

2) Earthquakes

At around 5:07 a.m. on August 11, 2009, an earthquake with a magnitude of 6.5 occurred with its epicenter in Suruga Bay. This earthquake registered a 6-weak on the Japanese intensity scale (the Japan Meteorological Agency seismic intensity) in Izu City, Yaizu City, Makinohara City and Omaezaki City of Shizuoka Prefecture. The earthquake led to one death and 319 injuries (as of April 30, 2010).

The relevant prefectural police organizations, including Shizuoka Prefectural Police, set up Disaster

Security Headquarters headed by the chief of the respective police organizations and engaged in the gathering of information on damage and traffic control. The NPA set up the Disaster Security Headquarters headed by the Director General of the Security Bureau and the relevant regional police bureaus also set up headquarters for disaster countermeasures, and both took necessary measures. Nagano, Aichi and Yamanashi prefectural police dispatched helicopters at the request of the Public Safety Commission of Shizuoka Prefecture.

(2) Activities of Police Teams of Rescue Experts of Interprefectural Emergency Rescue Units

In April 2005, Police Team of Rescue Experts (P-REX)¹, teams which possess extremely high disaster relief capabilities, were established within the Interprefectural Emergency Rescue Units of 12 prefectural police organizations². The Police Teams of Rescue Experts were dispatched to afflicted areas of the torrential rains in the Chugoku Region and the Northern Part of the Kyushu Region in July 2009, and have so far been also mobilized to disaster scenes of the train accident on the Fukuchiyama Line of West Japan Railway Co. (JR West), the Chuetsu Offshore Earthquake in Niigata Prefecture in 2007 and the Iwate-Miyagi Inland Earthquake in 2008 for the rescue of afflicted people.

The Police Teams of Rescue Experts are striving to upgrade their rescue capabilities by conducting training using derelict buildings as well as joint training with relevant organizations.

Since the generalship of commanding officers is important to carry out rescue operations safely and expeditiously, police have been making efforts to improve the generalship of commanding officers, including operationally-oriented training in accordance with the team command guideline and case studies on a variety of disaster scenes.

Note 1: Police Team of Rescue Experts

2: Hokkaido, Miyagi, Saitama, Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Osaka, Hyogo, Hiroshima, Kagawa and Fukuoka

Diagram 4-15 Establishment of Police Team of Rescue Experts (P-REX)



(3) Countermeasures against Armed Attacks and Similar Situations

1) National Protection Measures regarding the Situation of Armed Attack

Regarding armed attack situations¹, anticipated armed attack situations² (hereinafter referred to as “armed attack situations”), and emergency situations³, the police prescribes to carry out the Measures for Protection of Citizens Prescribed in the Civil Protection Plan of the National Public Safety Commission and the NPA (hereinafter referred to as “Citizen Protection Measures”), based on the Act concerning Measures for Protection of Citizens in Armed Attack Situations (hereinafter referred to as “Citizen Protection Act”).

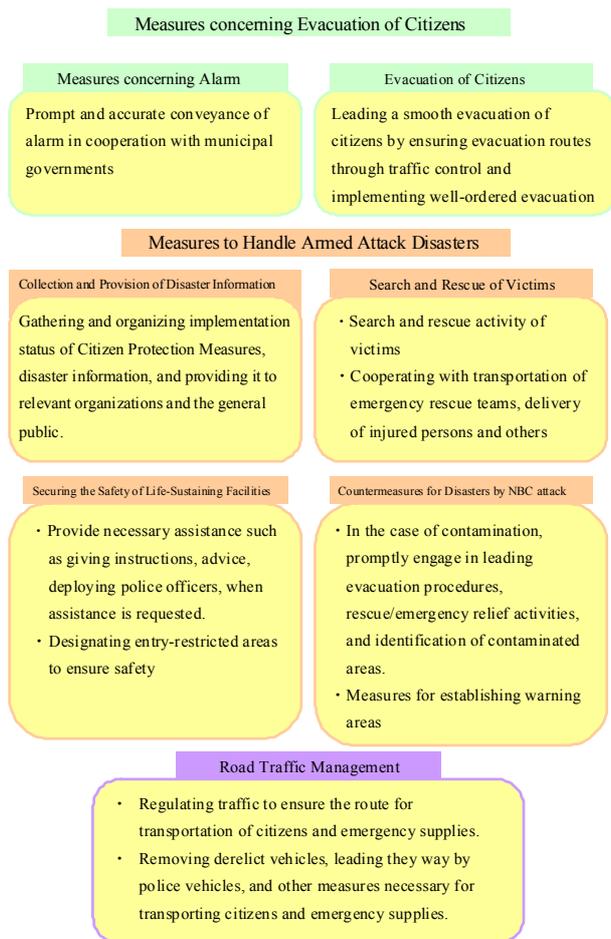
Since it is important to be regularly prepared to respond to such situations, the Prefectural Police are proactively participating in the formulation/revision of prefectural and municipal Civil Protection Plans and evacuation operation patterns of municipal areas, which are based on the Citizen Protection Act.

Note 1: Situations in which an armed attack has occurred or where the imminence of apparent danger of an armed attack has been recognized.

2: Situations in which an armed attack has not occurred but the situation is tense and possible armed attacks are anticipated.

3: Situations in which an act of killing/wounding many people has occurred through means equivalent to armed attacks or where the imminence of apparent danger has been recognized, and an urgent response on a national level is necessary.

Diagram 4-16 Major Citizen Protection Measures Performed by the Police



2) Participating in Citizen Protection Training

The police are actively participating in the training exercises which are conducted based on the Citizen Protection Act (hereinafter referred as “citizen protection training”) in order to implement Citizen Protection Measures promptly and precisely in armed attack situations.

The police have participated in the citizen protection trainings sponsored by the Cabinet Secretariat and prefectural governments, such as the Hyogo Prefecture Citizen Protection Joint Field Training Exercise in November 2009 in which they received training in the evacuation of citizens, collection and provision of disaster information, and search and rescue of victims.

The police are making efforts to strengthen cooperation with relevant organizations through such trainings, while working to become proficient in the collection of disaster information and evacuation of citizens in armed attack situations.

(4) Measures against Novel Influenza

Measures in response to novel influenza are quickly becoming an urgent topic domestically and abroad. In December 2005 the government advanced measures against novel influenza by formulating an “Action Plan to Counter Novel Influenza.” The NPA created an “NPA Novel Influenza Response Committee” in April 2008 and established an “NPA Action Plan to Counter Novel Influenza” in September of the same year.

With the outbreak of novel influenza (A/H1N1) domestically and abroad, since April 2009, the NPA has established action plans in each prefectural police organization in line with the “NPA Action Plan to Counter Novel Influenza.” Working together with the relevant organizations, the NPA provided support to strengthen security activities at international airports and on borders, and is implementing various measures to maintain social order by controlling any crime borne out of chaos caused by novel influenza.

2. Measures against Cyber Terrorism

Information technology (IT) has become widespread in the lives of citizens and in social and economic activities in general. When cyber attacks are carried out against the core system of such essential infrastructure¹ which forms the base of our society, the effect will be enormous.

In July 2009, cyber attacks targeting the governmental agencies in the U.S. and South Korea were carried out. It became clear that servers in Japan were used. As such the threats of cyber terrorism² is becoming more and more realistic. In order to foresee the threat of cyber terrorism at the earliest stage possible and prevent damage from occurring or spreading, the police are engaged continuously in measures against cyber terrorism.

Note 1: Social infrastructure in the field of information communication, finance, aviation, railroad, electricity, gas, government/administration service, (including local public entities), healthcare, water, and transportation.

2: Cyber attacks on core systems of essential infrastructure, or severe failure in the core systems which are considered to be caused by cyber attacks.

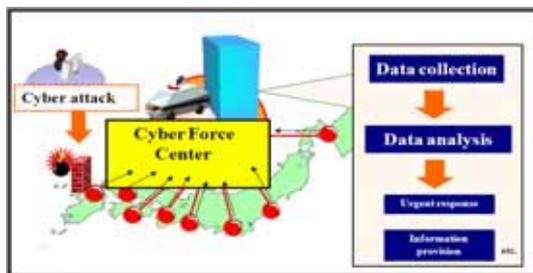
(1) Situation of Measures against Cyber Terrorism

The NPA is promoting measures against cyber terrorism through the Cyber Terrorism Countermeasure Promotion Office, which is a cross-divisional section related to security, community safety and info-communication.

In addition, the Cyber Force Center is established within the NPA as a technical core for measures against cyber terrorism. In order to promptly recognize occurrence of DOS¹ attacks or the situation of the computers infected with computer virus, it operates a real-time detection network system² running on a 24 hour basis. Moreover, this center functions as a technical support base for emergency correspondence when cyber terrorisms occur, and assumes responsibility for providing assistance to Prefectural Police through Cyber Forces established in regional bureaus of each Prefectural Police.

A cross-divisional Anti-Cyber Terrorism Project is also established in Prefectural Police offices. It promotes various measures through cooperation between the public and private sectors by receiving technical support of Cyber Forces.

Diagram 4-17 Functions of Cyber Force Center



(2) Approaches Related to Measures against Cyber Terrorism

1) Strengthening the Cooperation with Essential Infrastructure Providers

The Anti-Cyber Terrorism Project makes individual visits to each essential infrastructure provider in order to ask cooperation for investigation. At the same time, it organizes seminars on cyber terrorism countermeasures and Cyber Terrorism Countermeasure Councils to provide information and exchange opinions on information security. Besides this, joint training simulating such incidences is conducted with essential infrastructure providers, and thus striving to strengthen cooperation between private and public sectors.

2) Provision of Information to Internet Users

The NPA has started a security portal site “@police” (<http://www.cyberpolice.go.jp/>). The site discloses the latest information regarding new computer viruses and the vulnerability of various programs; in addition, the “Internet periodic observation” discloses data surrounding the state of cyber attack occurrence, which is automatically collected and analyzed in regular time intervals.

Note 1: Abbreviation of Denial of Service. A cyber attack in which a massive amount of repeated access to a certain computer makes the provision of services to the computer impossible.

2: A system to summarize and analyze information from sensors which are established in Internet connection points by police.

3. Implementation of Security Measures

(1) Security Activities

1) Imperial Escort Security

The police carry out escort security in consideration of the harmony between the Imperial Family and the general public while ensuring the safety of the Imperial Family and preventing accidents caused by crowds of well-wishers.

The major domestic Imperial visits in 2009 are shown in Table 4-6. Visits by Her Majesty the Empress are shown in Table 4-7.

The Imperial Family went abroad a total of eight times in 2009, including Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress’ visit to Canada and the United States for international goodwill.

Table 4-6 Major Visits by Their Majesties The Emperor and Empress in 2009

May	Attendance at the Commemorative Ceremony of the 150th Anniversary of the Opening of the Port of Yokohama (Kanagawa)
June	Attendance at the 60th National Arbor Day Festival (Fukui)
August	A visit to Asian Science Camp 2009 (Ibaraki)
September	Attendance at the 64th National Sports Festival (Niigata)
October	Attendance at the 29th National Convention for the Development of an Abundantly Productive Sea (Tokyo)

Table 4-7 Major Visits by His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince in 2009

January	Attendance at the 64th National Sports Festival Winter Games (Aomori)
April	Attendance at the 20th “Midori-n-Aigo” Meeting (Kanagawa)
July	Attendance at the 45th National Awards Ceremony for the Promotion of Blood Donation (Nagasaki)
July	Attendance at the 21st All Japan High School Athletic Meet (Nara)
October	Attendance at the 33rd Tree Caring Festival (Nagasaki)
October	Attendance at the 9th National sports Festival for the Disabled (Niigata)

2) Dignitary Protection

Under severe security concerns such as the occurrence of terrorism and other illegal acts, the police promoted appropriate protection and security measures and ensured personal safety of VIPs.

Major overseas visits by the Prime Minister are shown in Table 4-9. Major visits by foreign dignitaries are shown in Table 4-9.

The 45th election of the members of the House of Representatives was held in August 2009. Reflecting the intense build-up of the election campaign of the ruling and opposition parties, many candidates under protection set out on campaign tours across the country. During the campaigning period, Democratic party leader, Yukio Hatoyama (at the time), visited a total of 34 prefectures while Liberal Democratic Party president, Taro Aso, visited a total of 32 prefectures to give public speeches.

In addition, the 5th Japan-Pacific Islands Forum Summit Meeting was held in Shimukappu, Hokkaido in May, and the Japan-Mekong Countries Summit Meeting was held in Tokyo in November, both with the attendance of a large number of dignitaries from within Japan and abroad.

Table 4-8 Major Overseas Visits by the Prime Minister in 2009

Former-Prime Minister Aso	
January	Visit Switzerland to Attend an Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum (Davos)
February	Visit the United States of America to Attend Summit Meeting
March	Visit London to Attend Summit on the 2nd Financial Markets and the World Economy (London)
April	Visit Thailand to Attend ASEAN-related Summit Meetings
July	Visit Italy to Attend G8 Summit (L'Aquila)
Prime Minister Hatoyama	
September	Visit to the United States to Attend a United Nations General Assembly and the 3rd Financial Markets and World Economy
October	Visit Denmark to Attend IOC General Meeting
October	Visit to China to Attend the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM)
November	Visit to the United States to attend the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy
November	Visit to Singapore to Attend the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Economic Leaders' Meeting

Table 4-9 Major Visits by Foreign Dignitaries in 2009

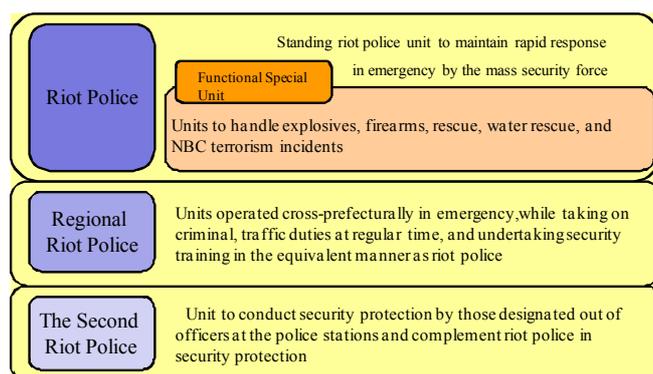
April	Visit by Mr. Nong Duc Manh, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam
May	Visit by Prime Minister Putin of Russia
May	Visit by President Nathan of the Republic of Singapore
June	Visit by President Lee Myung-bak of the Republic of Korea
October	Visit by Prime Minister Bakenende of the Netherlands
November	Visit by President Obama of the United States

(2) Riot Police Activities

1) Types of Riot Police and Their Functions

In addition to the standing riot police units established in every Prefectural Police to organize a mass security force in case of emergency, there are regional riot police units and secondary riot police units in place, as well as units organized according to function so that police can respond to various cases.

Diagram 4-18 Outline of Riot Police



2) Riot Police Duties and Activities

Riot police form the core of mass security forces for crisis management, and are in charge of various types of security. Furthermore, the units organized according to function are engaged in search and rescue activities utilizing specialist abilities.

(3) Crowd Security

In events such as festivals and celebrations, where there is fear of accidents caused from the gathering of a large number of people, the police request event organizers and facility managers to take necessary safety measures prior to the events. Besides this, when it is deemed necessary for deployment of police units, they create a crowd security plan, and allocate officers, conduct traffic regulation, and arrange for publicity of areas which are expected to attract a large crowd.

In addition, based on the lessons learned from the incident in July 2001 in Akashi, Hyogo Prefecture, the police are working to thoroughly review the basic points of consideration and establish a framework to prevent crowd accidents.

Table 4-10 Trends in the State of Crowd Security Implementation (2004-2008)

category	year				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Police Officers Mobilised (1,000 persons)	499	501	497	505	514

Diagram 4-19 Riot Police Activities



Diagram 4-20 Flow of Crowd Security

