

Chapter 4 Measures against Organized Crime

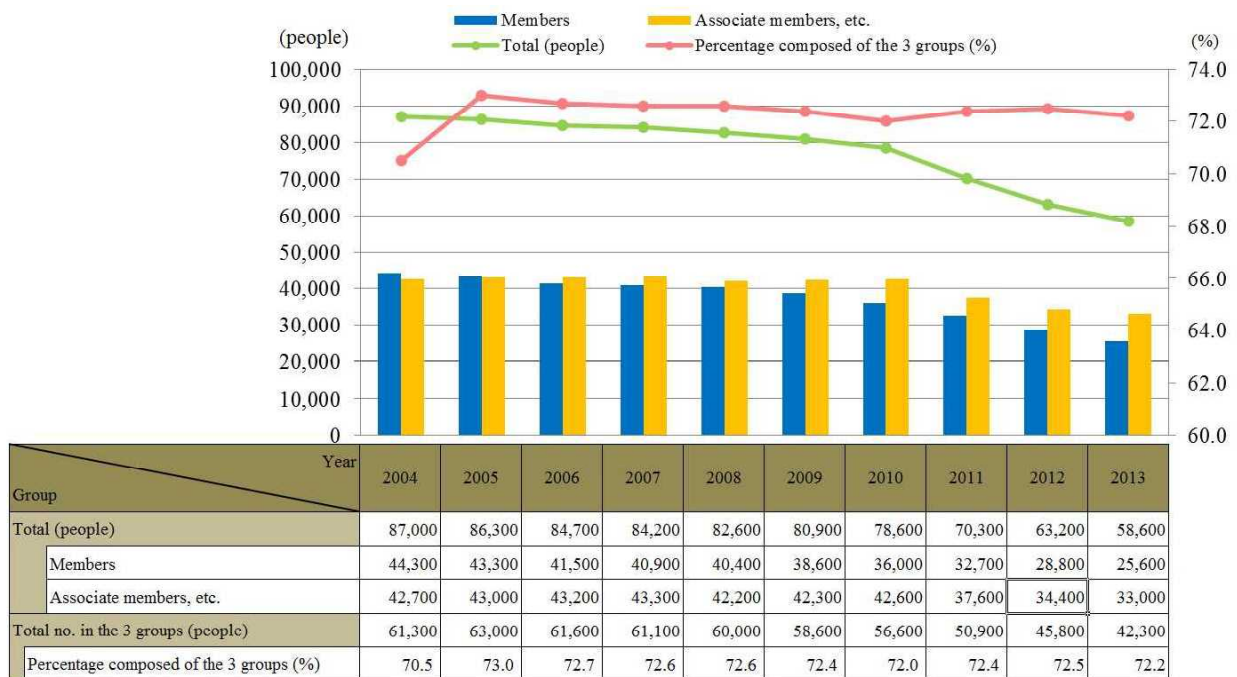
Section 1 Measures against Boryokudan

In recent years, in addition to traditional funding activities, intercession in civil disputes and violence targeting government organizations, the Boryokudan have infiltrated into a variety of private sectors including the construction, finance and industrial waste disposal industries, and have also engaged in securities trading while concealing their organizational backgrounds. By disguising as legitimate business activity and exploiting their collaborators, the Boryokudan are intensifying their funding activities.

Column: Promoting reintegration measures for Boryokudan members

To eliminate Boryokudan, based on the fact that it is important to dissociate as many members as possible from the Boryokudan and encourage their reintegration, the police are working with Prefectural Centers to Promote Movements for Elimination of Violence and relevant organizations/groups to establish committees for reintegration measures throughout Japan, and give advice to individuals who try to leave the Boryokudan. Since April 2013, the police and probation offices have been sharing information on the release of inmates from correctional facilities who have left the Boryokudan with the help of police and are paroled. Both entities collaborate to implement support that includes finding jobs so that such individuals do not rejoin the Boryokudan.

Trends in Boryokudan (full/associate) membership (2004–2013)



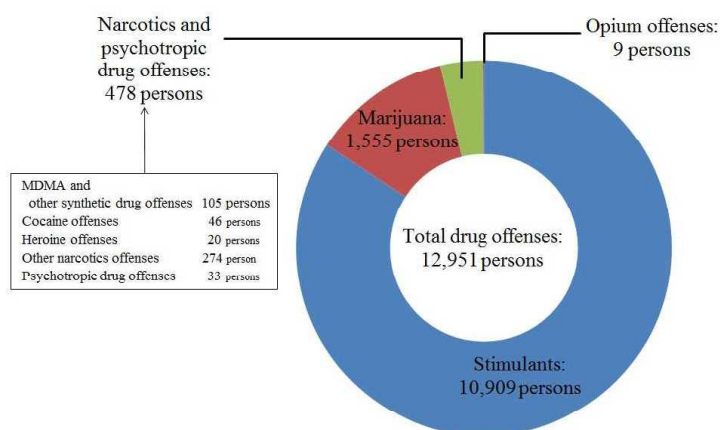
Note: The percentage composed of the 3 groups = the total no. in the Yamaguchi-gumi, Sumiyoshi-kai, and Inagawa-kai ÷ the total no. × 100

Section 2 Anti-Drug and Anti-Firearm Measures

1 Drug Situation

The number of arrests for drug offenses in 2013 was 12,951, a slight decrease from the previous year, and the number of arrests for stimulant offenses was also slightly lower. However, with the amount of seized stimulants showing a great increase over the previous year, the drug situation remains severe.

Arrests for drug-related crimes (2013)



2 Firearms Situation

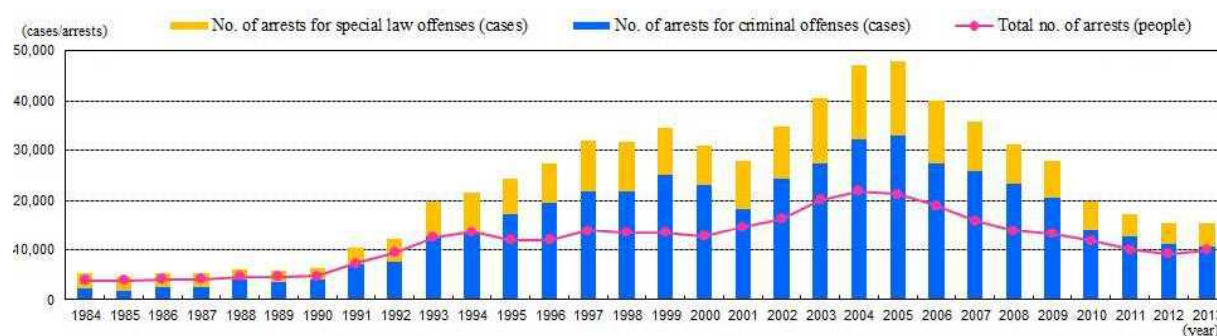
In 2013, there were a succession of incidents involving the discharge of firearms by Boryokudan members, etc. targeting members of the general public and private businesses. There were also 128 incidents involving firearms use. The police are promoting measures against firearms, undertaking law enforcement activities with an emphasis on seizing the arsenals of organized crime groups and cracking down on smuggling, trafficking, and other cases.

Case: A man (age 27) employed at a university was in possession, at his home, of 2 handmade handguns manufactured with a 3D printer. In May 2014, that man was arrested for violating the Firearms and Swords Control Law (multiple possession of handguns; Kanagawa, Hyogo).

Section 3 Measures against Crimes by Visiting Foreigners

There were 15,419 arrests of foreigners who committed crimes in Japan in 2013, and 9,884 persons arrested. Both numbers are slightly higher than the previous year.

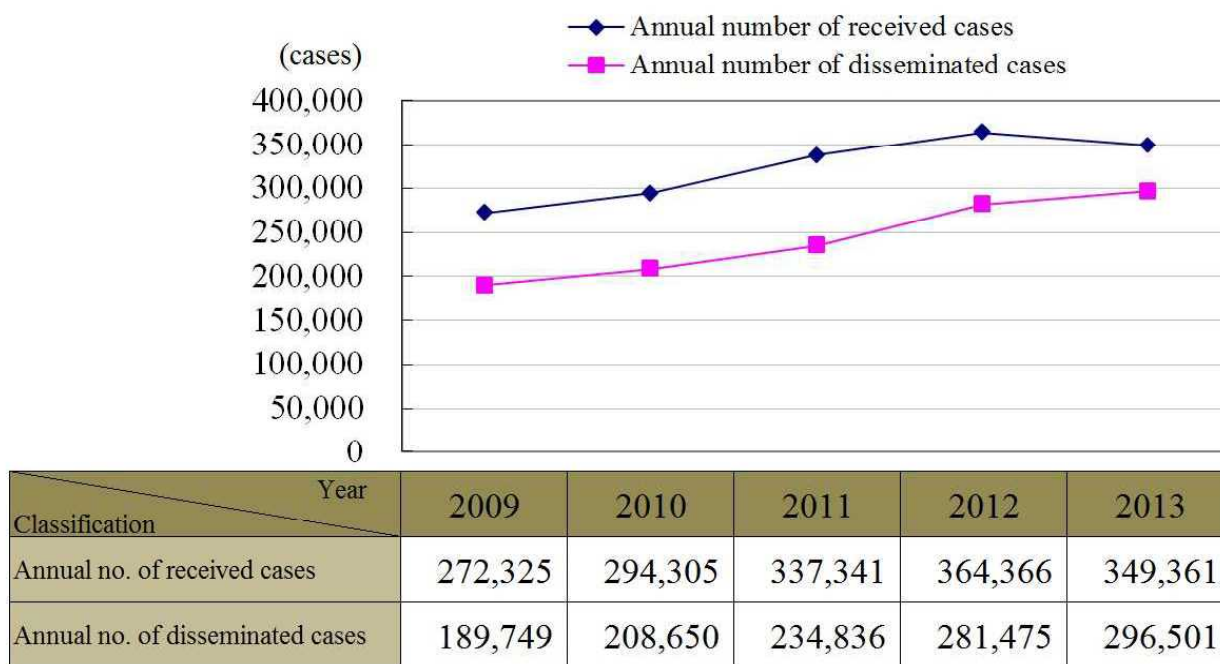
Trends in arrests for crimes committed by foreigners in Japan (1984–2013)



Section 4 Measures against Crime Proceeds

In order to weaken criminal organizations such as Boryokudan and annihilate them, it is important to prevent criminal proceeds from being transferred to criminal organizations and to ensure that criminal organizations are stripped of criminal proceeds. The police are promoting measures against criminal proceeds, making use of the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds for analysis of suspicious transaction reports and relevant information, and the Act on Punishment of Organized Crimes and Control of Crime Proceeds for arresting offenders of money laundering. In 2013, there were 282 cases cleared of money laundering, of which 30.1% were related to Boryokudan.

Trends in reports of suspicious transactions (2009–2013)



Note 1: The number of annual received cases refers to the number of reports of suspicious transaction reports notified from the administrative agencies with jurisdiction over specific business operators and accepted by NPSC.

Note 2: The number of annual disseminated cases refers to the number of cases providing information regarding suspicious transaction disseminated by the NPSC to investigative agencies.

Trends in cleared money laundering cases (2004–2013)

Classification	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Violation of the Act on Punishment of Organized Crimes and Control of Crime Proceeds (cases)	65(40)	107(48)	134(53)	177(60)	173(63)	226(90)	205(90)	243(81)	238(55)	272(75)
Management control of enterprises (Article 9)	0(0)	0(0)	1(0)	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	1(0)	1(0)	0(0)	2(0)
Concealment of criminal proceeds (Article 10)	50(29)	65(21)	91(18)	137(35)	134(41)	172(49)	139(46)	150(43)	158(27)	171(35)
Receipt of criminal proceeds (Article 11)	15(11)	42(27)	42(35)	40(25)	38(21)	54(41)	65(44)	92(38)	80(28)	99(40)
Violation of the Act Concerning Special Provision for Narcotics	5(3)	5(4)	10(5)	7(5)	12(5)	10(4)	9(5)	8(3)	11(4)	10(10)
Concealment of drug criminal proceeds (Article 6)	5(3)	3(2)	5(3)	5(4)	10(4)	5(1)	8(4)	8(3)	8(2)	6(6)
Receipt of drug criminal proceeds (Article 7)	0(0)	2(2)	5(2)	2(1)	2(1)	5(3)	1(1)	0(0)	3(2)	4(4)

Note: Numbers in parentheses indicate offenses committed by Boryokudan members