

Chapter 7 Police Activity Support

Section 1 Foundation of Police Activities

1 Structure

The total number of police personnel in FY2016 was 295,664, of which 7,797 were NPA personnel, and 287,867 were prefectural police personnel (as of April 1, 2016).

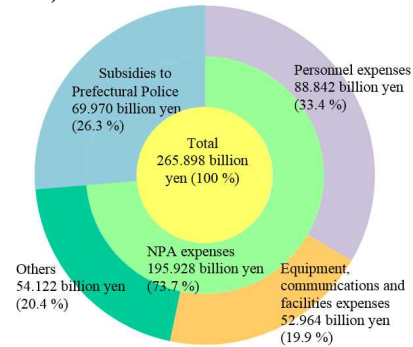
2 Budget

The police budget consists of the NPA budget and Prefectural Police budgets. The national government covers expenses to operate the NPA, directly appropriated expenses for Prefectural Police Headquarters (PPH) activities of national significance, and subsidies to supplement PPH budget.

3 Police Info-communications

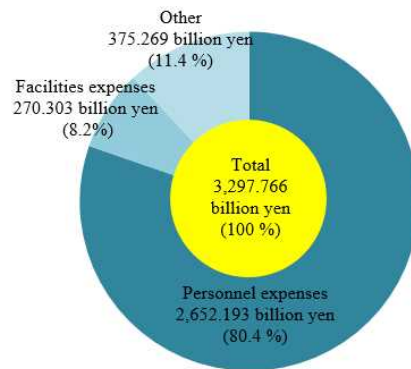
The police are developing various info-communication systems that enable them to immediately respond to incidents, accidents and disasters in any situation. They are working to provide these systems nationwide and increase the sophistication of systems.

National Police Agency budget (after final FY 2015 revisions)

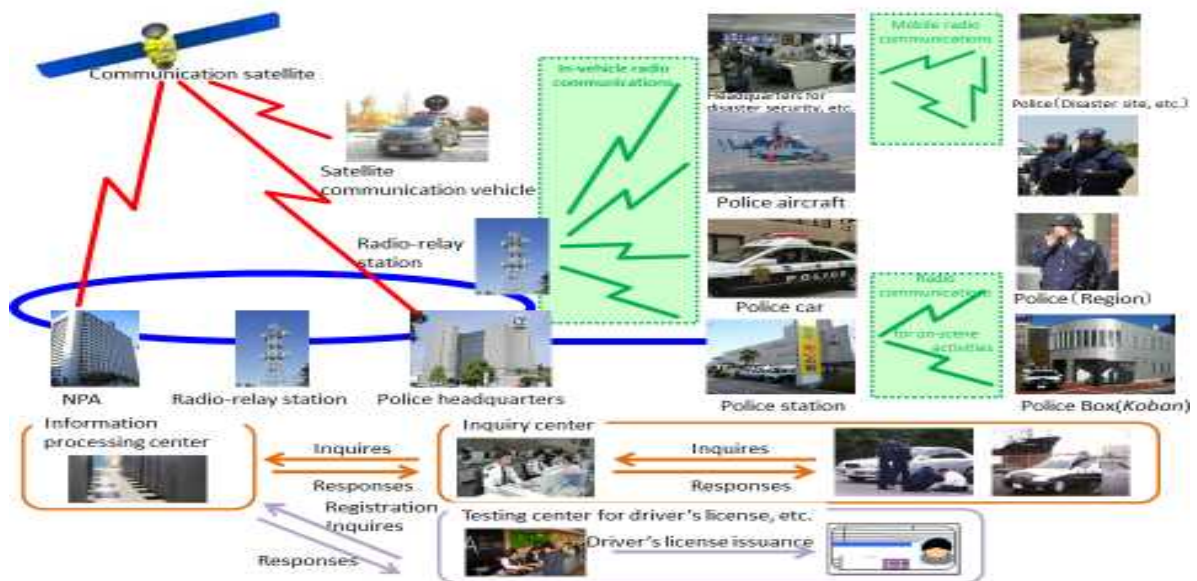


Note: Excluding 67,348 bil. yen for the expenses to include in the special account for distribution of local allocation and shared taxes

Prefectural Police budget (after final FY 2015 revisions)



Infrastructure that helps the police to communicate among themselves regarding their activities



4 Management and Operation of Detention Facilities

As of April 1, 2016, there were 1,157 detention facilities nationwide. In accordance with the Act on Penal Detention Facilities and Treatment of Inmates and Detainees, the police have fully separated investigations and detention while ensuring appropriate operations in detention management through treatment that pays due regard to the human rights of detainees and pressing ahead with facility improvements. In addition, in order to ensure the uniform treatment of detainees nationwide, the NPA implements planned patrol of all prefectural detention facilities every year.

Section 2 A Strong Police being Worthy of Citizens' Expectations and Trust

1 A Strong Police being Worthy of Citizens' Expectations and Trust

(1) Active and Rational Organizational Management

In September 2013, the police set forth policies to strengthen efforts for the establishment of a strong police force that can prove worthy of citizens' expectations and trust. They are advancing active and rational organizational management.

Specifically, while police duties are becoming diverse and wide-ranging, in order to fulfill the responsibilities the citizens charge them with, the police are moving ahead with bold streamlining/optimization centering on police station duties, and tackling the utilization of enhanced capabilities by young police officers at an early stage, given the advent of a period of



Training for younger police personnel

mass hiring and retirement. Also, together with punishing misconducts and undisciplined behaviors by police officers, the police are working systematically on mitigating similar risks, based on the analysis of causes and context behind individual misconducts.

(2) Carrying out Inspections

In FY2015, the NPA and the Regional Police Bureaus conducted 2,110 inspections on prefectural police and gave necessary advices for improved management and commanding of criminal investigations.

2 Police Activity Transparency

When undertaking activities to prevent local crimes and traffic accidents, it is necessary to understand the views of the residents and their demands, and to obtain the understanding and cooperation of local residents. Consequently, all police stations nationwide have, in principle, set up Police Station Councils. These councils allow the chiefs of police stations to hear the views of local residents regarding police station affairs, and also provide an opportunity to seek their understanding and cooperation.

3 Efforts of Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures against Crime

Presently, while indicators of public security in Japan such as the number of confirmed criminal offenses are improving, the nation is facing serious threats that include cybercrimes, cyber attacks, international terrorism and organized crime. In addition, good public security ensures the safety of citizens' lives while also contributing to social and economic development. Given that, in December 2013, The Strategy to Make "Japan the Safest Country in the World" was drawn up at the 21st Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime and was approved by the Cabinet.

4 Support for Crime Victims

The victims of crime and their bereaved families or families not only suffer physical, emotional or financial harm directly as a result

of the crime, but also incur a varying range of secondary victimization. Therefore, police are working to enhance a variety of aspects of their support for victims of crime and their families.



Example of the measures according to the victim characteristics (Police personnel accompanies the victim to the hospital)

Section 3 Collaboration with Foreign Public Security Organizations

The NPA is strengthening cooperative relations with public security organizations of foreign countries including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member states in the fields of countering international terrorism and improving cyber security.

In addition, the NPA is working to enhance bilateral relationships through such measures as holding consultations with public security organizations of countries including China, South Korea and Vietnam, with which Japan has had close relationships in crime control.