

Police White Paper 2019

Digest

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Part 1: Special Feature and Topics

Special Feature: Emergency Preparedness and Response

This Year's Special Feature

The special feature of this year's Police White Paper is "Emergency Preparedness and Response."

In the event of a large-scale disaster, the police are engaged in a wide range of disaster control activities, such as evacuation guidance and rescue operations for victims, various traffic measures, searching for missing persons, autopsies and identity checks, and measures against various crimes in the disaster area. Based on various reflections and lessons learned from responses to past disasters including the Great East Japan Earthquake that occurred on March 11, 2011, the police have been working to improve their response capabilities in the event of large-scale disasters, including the establishment and enhancement of disaster relief operation units and the improvement of equipment and materials. In recent years, however, there have been a series of disasters requiring complex and difficult responses over a long period of time. So, it is necessary to continually check and enhance personnel and material systems so that they can properly respond not only to a Tokyo Inland Earthquake and the Nankai Trough Earthquake, but also to respond to various other situations.

In view of counter-terrorism, the police have taken various measures, such as strengthening the gathering and analysis of information both in Japan and overseas, improving and strengthening Japanese counter-terrorism unit, and promoting public-private partnerships. In recent years, terrorist attacks have occurred in foreign countries by people who have become radicalized under the influence of Internet propaganda by ISIL and AQ (Al-Qaeda) etc., and there have also been some incidents Japanese nationals have been victimized. In addition, the tactics of terrorism have been changing, as can be seen in the attacks using vehicles, knives, etc., and cyber terrorism that paralyzes social functions. It is necessary to take measures according to the situation in Japan, too.

In 2019, large-scale events such as ceremonies associated with the accession to the throne of His Majesty the Emperor, the G20 Osaka Summit, and the Rugby World Cup Japan 2019 were held. Then, in 2020, the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games are to be held, and the police have to take all possible counter-terrorism measures in each event.

In this special feature, Section 1 describes police activities and countermeasures to improve their disaster response capabilities in the event of a large-scale disaster, and Section 2 describes the situation of domestic and overseas terrorism, challenges, and police measures against terrorism. And Section 3 provides an overview of the future police responses to emergencies such as large-scale disasters and terrorist attacks, and describes the Security Operations Department, newly established in 2019 to improve the police's emergency response capabilities.

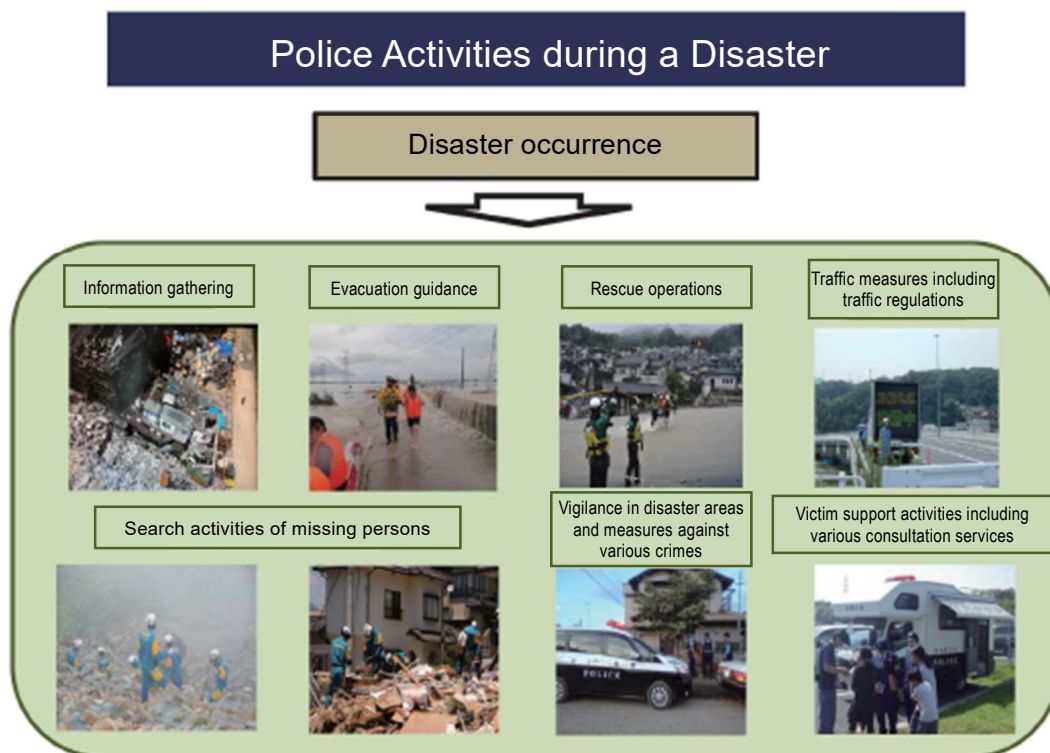
We hope this special feature helps deepen the citizens' understanding of the roles and efforts of the police in emergencies including large-scale disasters and terrorist attacks, and give a chance to consider effective police activities in emergencies in the future.

Section 1: Response to Large-Scale Disasters

1. Police Activities in Large-Scale Disasters

(1) Wide Variety of Police Activities

Japan is prone to a variety of natural disasters. In recent years, large-scale disasters such as earthquakes including the Great East Japan Earthquake, volcanic eruptions, and heavy rain falls have been occurring and caused great damage almost every year. In the event of such a large-scale disaster, the police, together with fire stations and the Self-Defense Forces (SDF), play a wide range of roles, such as conducting evacuation guidance and rescue operations for victims, searching for missing persons, conducting forensic examinations and identity checks, taking various traffic measures, and tackling various crimes in the disaster area.



(2) Large-Scale Natural Disasters and Police Activities in 2018

In 2018, earthquakes, heavy rains, typhoons, volcanic eruptions, and other disasters brought 376 dead persons (including missing persons) and 4,051 injured.

Major Damage Situations in Natural Disasters (2014-18)(As of the End of April 2019)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Dead and Missing Persons	165	14	92	69	376
Injured Persons	621	467	3,305	605	4,051
Completely or Partially Destroyed Houses	1,152	6,417	46,211	1,896	21,567
Flooded Houses	25,674	17,091	11,359	20,317	34,827
Destroyed Roads	2,690	1,123	2,763	4,372	7,664
Collapsed Mountains	2,362	789	2,315	1,614	4,988

The police conducted disaster control activities such as evacuation guidance and rescue operations for victims, searching for missing persons, etc., during the January 2018 volcanic eruption of Mt. Kusatsu Shirane (Mt. Motoshirane), the June 2018 earthquake with epicenter in the northern Osaka Prefecture, the June and July 2018 heavy rain, the September 2018 Typhoon 21, and the September 2018 Hokkaido Eastern Iburi Earthquake.



Boat search activities (July 2018 heavy rain)



Rescue operations activities at a landslide site (2018 Hokkaido Eastern Iburi Earthquake)

In addition, based on the challenges identified from the July 2018 heavy rain and the 2018 Hokkaido East Iburi earthquake, it was recognized that there was an urgent need to address issues such as the safety management of unit members under harsh environment and the utilization of equipment and materials for the efficient operation by a limited number of unit members, bearing in mind measures against sediment disasters and flood damages. Therefore, the National Police Agency (NPA) took measures to overcome these issues by conducting an emergency inspection of the critical infrastructure for building National Resilience, and developing those equipment and materials that would contribute to safety management, equipment and materials for night photography for helicopter television systems, and advanced equipment and materials such as drones, etc.

2. Large-Scale Disaster Preparedness

(1) Large-Scale Disasters in the Heisei Period (Jan. 8, 1989 - April 30, 2019) and Strengthening of the Disaster Countermeasures System

① The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake and the Establishment of the Inter Prefectural Emergency Rescue Units (IERU)

At 5:46 A.M. on January 17, 1995, "the 1995 Southern Hyogo Prefecture Earthquake" (hereinafter referred to as "the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake") of magnitude 7.3 occurred with its epicenter in Awaji Island.

After the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, many lessons were learned about traffic regulations, systems for collecting and transmitting damage information, and the inter-prefectural dispatch of rescue units. Based on these lessons, various implemented measures became the basis of the subsequent large-scale disaster countermeasures system.

For example, the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake was an urban epicentral earthquake that occurred in a large city with a high concentration of urban functions and population, and since the prefectural police alone could not fully cope with the disaster, it became clear that in the early stage of the disaster, it was necessary to promptly dispatch a large number of units capable of supporting themselves to the disaster area in order to collect damage information, rescue, and secure emergency traffic routes. In light of this situation, in June of the same year, the Inter-Prefectural Emergency Rescue Units (IERU) were established as a specialized disaster response unit capable of responding to a large-scale disaster over a wide area beyond the boundaries of prefectures and having advanced rescue operation capabilities, self-support capabilities, etc., consisting of a security unit for rescue operations, etc. and a traffic unit for securing emergency traffic routes, etc.



Symbol Mark of the Inter-Prefectural Emergency Rescue Units (IERU)

In order to be able to quickly respond to a disaster, IERU conduct trainings at the prefectural police level. They also conduct large-scale joint trainings at the regional police bureaus' level and actively participate in disaster prevention trainings sponsored by local governments, etc., in order to improve their response capabilities.

② Mid Niigata Prefecture Earthquake in 2004 and Strengthening of the Inter-Prefectural Emergency Rescue Units (IERU)

At 5:56 P.M. on October 23, 2004, a magnitude 6.8 earthquake called "the Mid Niigata Prefecture Earthquake in 2004" (hereinafter referred to simply as "the Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake") occurred with its epicenter in the Chuetsu region of Niigata Prefecture.

Based on the lessons learned from this earthquake, the police established the Police Team of Rescue Experts (P-REX) in the Inter-Prefectural Emergency Rescue Units (IERU) of some prefectural police headquarters in April 2005 so that rescue operations can be carried out for victims more quickly and accurately at disaster sites that require extremely advanced rescue operation capabilities.

Under normal circumstances, P-REX is working to acquire and improve skills in effective rescue operations methods based on various disaster cases through practical trainings using high-performance rescue equipment, police aircraft (helicopter), etc., and education by specialized institutions such as disasters and medical cares. In addition, they are working to improve generalship of commanders through practical training of unit command procedures, etc.

③ The Great East Japan Earthquake and the Establishment of Disaster Response Units

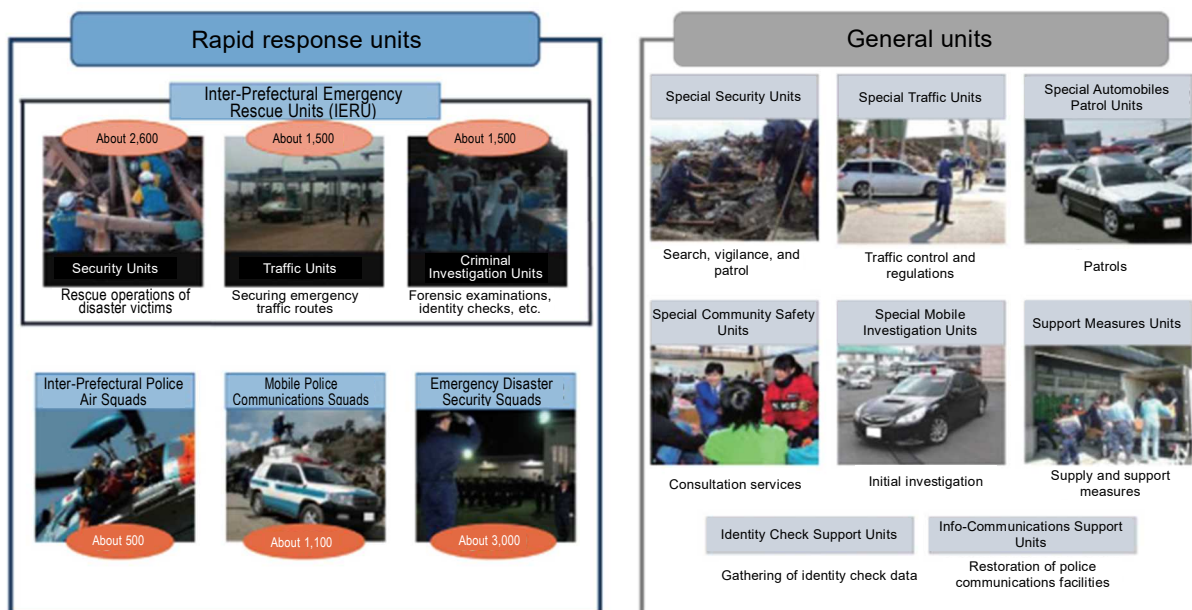
At 2:46 P.M. on March 11, 2011, the "2011 Tohoku District-off the Pacific Ocean Earthquake" (hereinafter referred to as the "Great East Japan Earthquake") of the moment magnitude 9.0 occurred with its epicenter off the coast of Sanriku. The high tsunami generated by this earthquake hit the Tohoku region including the Pacific coast, causing accidents at the Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS.

Until the Great East Japan Earthquake, the police had assumed disaster relief measures such as rescue activities immediately after the disaster by organizing and operating troops. However, the Great East Japan Earthquake resulted in the dispatch of large-scale units over a long period of time in response to tsunamis and nuclear disasters. Based on this experience, in 2012, the police expanded the rapid response units to be immediately dispatched from all over the country to the affected areas in the event of a large-scale disaster. In addition, in order to complement and restore the functions of the police in the affected areas, regardless of the type and scale of the disaster, general units to be dispatched in the event of a prolonged disaster response were newly established, and the Disaster Response Units composed of both units were newly established.

Rapid response units are dispatched during a period of about two weeks from immediately after the disaster occurrence and carry out disaster control activities in a short period of three days to one week. In principle, they conduct activities without receiving any support such as the arrangement of accommodations and the procurement of supplies from the police in the disaster area.

General units are dispatched after a certain period of time has passed after a large-scale disaster. They conduct searches for missing persons, vigilance and patrol, traffic control and regulations, consultation services, initial investigation, etc., and carry out a wide range of activities based on the requests of the disaster area over a long period of time.

Disaster Response Units



④ 2016 Kumamoto Earthquake and Enhancement of Disaster Rescue Training

At 9:26 P.M. on April 14, 2016, an earthquake with a magnitude of 6.5 occurred with its epicenter in the Kumamoto region of Kumamoto Prefecture. At 1:25 A.M. on the 16th of the same month, an earthquake with a magnitude of 7.3 occurred with its epicenter in the same region.

In order to systematize rescue operations for collapsed wooden buildings as part of countermeasures against damages after large-scale earthquakes that may occur in our country in the future, the NPA collected and organized a huge amount of data on rescue operations activities led by the police, especially for collapsed buildings where the degree of loss of space inside the buildings was significant among all rescue operations activities by the police in this series of earthquakes ("2016 Kumamoto Earthquake"), and analyzed the trends of rescue operations activities. As a result, the issues related to the deployment of squads and equipment and materials were clarified, and the NPA reached the consideration that the time required for rescue operations activities could be efficiently and effectively shortened by improving the rescue operations capability required from the time of entry into the collapsed building to the rescuing of a person because he/she is sandwiched between collapsed beams, etc. The NPA has established disaster rescue training facilities to carry out systematic and staged rescue training in an environment that is more suited to a particular disaster site. In 2016, the Kinki Regional Police Bureau Disaster Rescue Training Facility was put into operation, and in 2018, the Metropolitan Police Department and the East Japan Disaster Rescue Training Facility were put into operation. These facilities are equipped with a variable training unit that was developed in consideration of the building collapse mechanism, etc., and it is possible to conduct training that reflects the items that have been sequentially identified through each survey and analysis. In addition, a training zone for inundation areas has been established. It reproduces the environment close to the actual site of disaster such as tsunamis and heavy rains. It is possible to carry out training for stacking sandbags and rescue training using boats, ropes, etc.



Training utilizing variable training units

(2) Measures to Check and Establish a Crisis Management System

In line with the "Fundamental Plan for National Resilience" and the "Three-Year Emergency Response Plan for Disaster Prevention, Disaster Mitigation, and Building National Resilience," the police are promoting efforts such as the enhancement of disaster resistance of police facilities, the renewal and maintenance of police aircraft (helicopter), and the maintenance of disaster equipment and materials.

In addition, in order for a disaster control headquarters to fully function even in the event of a large-scale disaster, the system of the police in the affected area in the most recent large-scale disaster and the status of their response, etc. are verified, and based on the results of the verification, personnel are secured according to the content of the work required at the Disaster Control Headquarters, and an effective system by duty is established.

Furthermore, in order to prepare for potential large-scale disasters in the future, the NPA has developed rescue operations training standard and disaster control activity manuals for each squad, and is promoting practical disaster control trainings by using training facilities and others.

In 2018, at various sites in the Hokkaido Eastern Iburi Earthquake, rescue operations activities were conducted based on disaster characteristics by making use of the past ordinary trainings based on lessons learned from past disasters.

Rescue Operations Activities Based on Practical Training



Section 2 Counter-Terrorism

1 Terrorism Occurrence and Challenges

(1) Major Terrorist Incidents related to Japan and Police Efforts

○ Japanese Red Army

The Japanese Red Army has been engaged in terrorist attacks, such as the occupation of diplomatic establishments abroad and hijackings. On the surface, it refrained from armed struggle after the Dhaka incident (1977), but in the 1980s it was reactivated sparking a series of terrorist attacks.

○ The "Yodo-go" Hijacking Group

In March 1970, nine members of the Red Army Faction, including the late Takamaro Tamiya, hijacked Japan Airlines flight 351 from Tokyo to Fukuoka, commonly known as "Yodo-go," and took refuge in North Korea. Furthermore, in 2002, the ex-wife of a "Yodo-go" hijacker testified that the group was deeply involved in the abduction of Japanese citizens.

○ Suspected Cases of Abduction by North Korea

The police have determined that North Korea has abducted a total of 19 victims in 13 cases, where the victims are Japanese nationals in 12 cases (17 victims) with the remaining case being the abduction from Japan of a brother and sister of Korean descent (two victims).

In addition to these cases, the police have been conducting thorough investigations in cooperation with relevant organizations in cases where the possibility of abduction by North Korea cannot be ruled out.

○ Terrorist Attacks by Domestic Groups

• The series of indiscriminate terror attacks using bombs by extreme leftist groups

Extreme leftist groups have used bombs and explosives in a number of terrorist incidents since the first use of homemade bombs in 1969, killing and injuring many citizens.

• Gunshot terror attacks by rightist groups

Rightist groups have openly asserted on the "National Self-Defense Theory" and the "Theory of Coup Dynamics and Outcomes," saying "It is inevitable to use force in order to save national and ethnic crises." The rightists have taken advantage of the words and deeds of politicians and the media reporting to cause a terrorist incident using a handgun.

• Indiscriminate mass murder case using toxic gas by Aum Shinrikyo

Aum Shinrikyo was established as a religious group and later became a terrorist group. It caused many atrocious incidents, including the "Matsumoto sarin attack" (1994), which is the first criminal case in the world using sarin gas as a chemical weapon, and the "sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway" (1995) with 13 people killed and more than 5,800 injured, it's cruelty unprecedented in international crime history, which shocked both Japan and abroad.

○ Major Terrorist Attacks in Which Japanese Nationals Fell Victims Overseas in the Past (Before 2008)

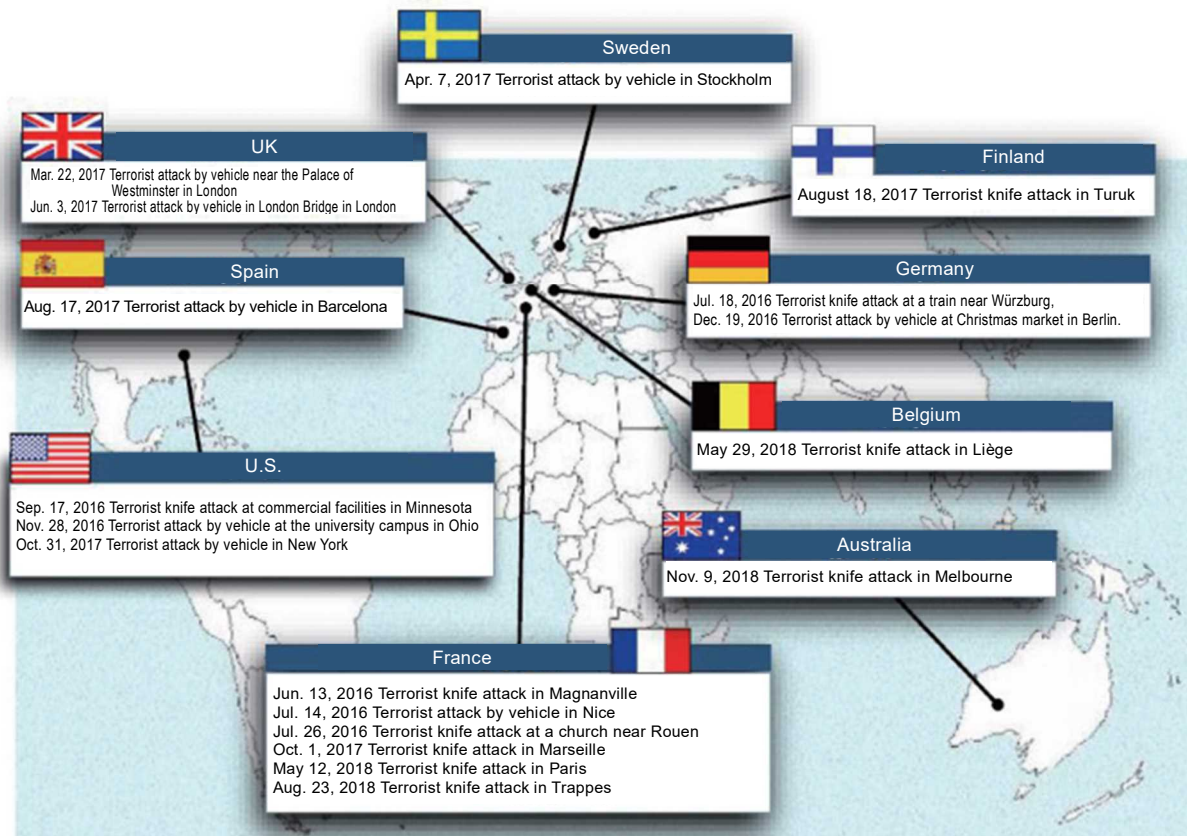
Date	Country with Terror Attack	Terror Attack Name
Dec. 17, 1996 - April 22, 1997	Peru	Japanese embassy hostage crisis
Nov. 17, 1997	Egypt	Luxor massacre: killing of tourists
Sept. 11, 2001	U.S.	September 11 attacks
Oct. 12, 2002	Indonesia	2002 Bali bombings
Nov. 29, 2003	Iraq	Murder of a Foreign Ministry officials in Iraq
May 27, 2004	Iraq	Murder of a Japanese journalist in Iraq
Oct. 26 - 30, 2004	Iraq	Murder of a Japanese hostage in Iraq
May 8, 2005	Iraq	Abduction of a Japanese national in Iraq
Oct. 1, 2005	Indonesia	Series of terrorist attacks in Bali, Indonesia
Aug. 26, 2008	Afghanistan	Kidnapping and murder of Japanese in Afghanistan
Nov. 26, 2008	India	Series of terrorist attacks in Mumbai, India

(2) Rise of Islamic Extremists and the Recent Terrorism Situation

In terms of international terrorism situation, the Al-Qaeda (AQ) and its related organizations are calling for attacks against the United States and its allies, while ISIL is calling for attacks to be carried out around the world.

In addition, ISIL is actively using the Internet to call on its supporters. For example, through statements and infographics, they are calling for attacks by knives and vehicles, when bombs and firearms are unavailable. In fact, terrorist attacks using knives and vehicles have occurred in Western countries.

Major Terrorist Incidents Involving Knives and Vehicles That Have Occurred in Western Countries in Recent Years



Note: Includes those that no criminal declaration by ISIL, etc. has been declared.

In addition, terrorist attacks against Japanese nationals in Algeria (2013), serial bombings in Sri Lanka (2019), and other incidents have occurred in recent years. Japanese nationals and interests including related facilities have become targets of terrorism.

Furthermore, a number of following homegrown terrorist incidents are occurring: persons born or raised in non-Islamic countries, such as Western countries, have become radicalized under the influence of Internet propaganda by ISIL, AQ, etc., and these Islamic extremists have committed attacks targeting the interests of countries they reside or the facilities of such countries. Japan is not an exception. ICPO suspect illegally entered Japan. This indicates that the network of Islamic extremist groups, which are loosely connected to one another through extremism, is also spreading to our country.

In light of these circumstances, it can be said that the threat of terrorism against our country continues.

(3) Characteristics and Issues in the Recent Terrorism Situation

The recent terrorism situation has been characterized by the presence of foreign terrorist fighters. More than 30,000 persons are believed to have traveled to Iraq and Syria from more than 100 countries. It is reported that during 2018, the number of foreign terrorist fighters moving from Iraq and Syria to Afghanistan increased. We should keep an eye on the future trends of foreign terrorist fighters.

On the other hand, many recent terrorist attacks in Western countries were conducted by individuals who have no travel history to conflict-affected regions such as Iraq and Syria. They seem to have been influenced by propaganda by terrorist organizations or incidents carried out by Islamic extremists in the past and become more radical. ISIL is calling for attacks to be carried out in the area of the person lives, and some of the homegrown terrorists who responded to such calls are believed to have become radicalized and conducted terrorism in such a short time. Therefore, it is necessary to promptly detect and prevent such threats.

Furthermore, in recent years, it has become noticeable that in terrorist attacks, easily obtainable weapons such as knives and vehicles are used. Since knives and vehicles are less regulated and easier to obtain than bombs and firearms, it is an issue how to detect the move of terrorists and prevent the attacks in the preparation stage. In addition, it is necessary to properly grasp the science and technology that can be abused by terrorists such as forged identification cards, 3D printers, small drones, explosive materials, and information and communications technology, and those who abuse them.

It is necessary for the police to take all possible measures to prevent terrorist attacks, by strengthening cooperation with relevant organizations, as well as information-gathering and analysis.

(4) Threats in Cyberspace

With the Internet firmly established as an indispensable social infrastructure for citizens' lives and socioeconomic activities, there are concerns about cyber terrorism, an electronic attack paralyzing social functions in Japan.

2 Police Counter-Terrorism

Terrorism, if allowed to occur, will bring about many casualties. Therefore, the key to countering terrorism is to prevent it from happening. Should a terror attack occur, it is necessary to minimize damages and arrest the terrorists quickly. The police are promoting counter-terrorism from both sides of prevention and response.

(1) Reinforcement of Vigilance and Security System



Vigilance of important facilities



Vigilance of nuclear power stations

Overview of Riot Police Unit

Riot Police Unit

Permanent units that maintain an emergency response system by means of collective security power

Specialized Squads

Anti-Firearms Squad, Counter-NBC Terrorism Squad, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Squad, Nuclear Special Guard Unit, Water Rescue Squad, Rescue Squad, etc.

Regional Riot Police Unit

In normal times, while working in patrol, criminal investigation, or traffic sections, security training is also conducted in a form similar to that of the Riot Police Unit. This unit is designed to conduct security operations widely across prefectures.

Secondary Riot Police Units

Units designated by police officers working at police station, etc. to supplement Riot Police Unit and conduct security operations



Training for Special Assault Team (SAT)



Training for Anti-Firearms Squad



Training for Counter-NBC Terrorism Squad



Training for Explosive Ordnance Disposal Squad



Situation of crowd control around Shibuya Station where a lot of people gathered for Halloween



Vigilance and security at an event site

(2) Strengthening of Information Gathering and Analysis

In order to prevent terrorism, it is necessary to collect wide range of information and analyze it accurately. In the police, the Foreign Affairs Intelligence Dept. of the NPA Security Bureau closely link itself with foreign security intelligence agencies even more, and the police use the results of their comprehensive analysis to take various measures including protection for critical facilities.

In order to promote counter measures to international terrorism, there is a limit on efforts by Japan alone, and coordination and cooperation with other countries around the world are essential. Therefore, the NPA is actively attending international conferences on various counter-terrorism measures.

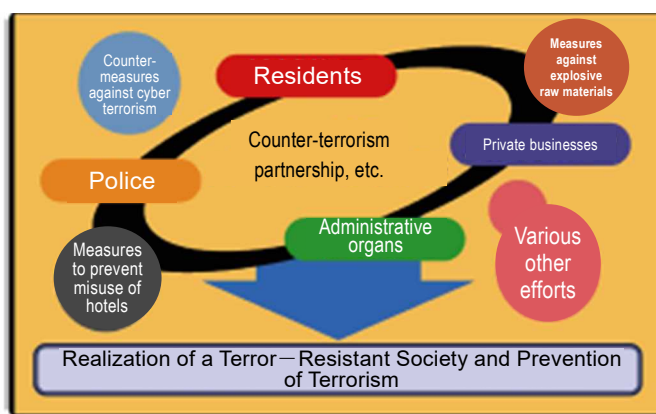
(3) Promotion of Cooperation with Relevant Organizations

In order to prevent terrorists from entering Japan, the police are promoting border control measures using the Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) in cooperation with relevant organizations such as the Immigration Service Agency of Japan and Japan Customs.

In addition to exchanging information closely with the Ministry of Defense and the SDF under normal circumstances, the police are conducting joint exercises with the Japan Grand Self-Defense Force under the assumption that illegal acts by armed agents have occurred.

Furthermore, in order to prevent terrorism, it is not enough for the police to take measures alone. It is more desirable to promote counter-terrorism in close cooperation with relevant organizations, private businesses, residents, etc. For this reason, the police are participating in various public-private cooperation frameworks for counter-terrorism.

Outline of Counter-Terrorism Taken by the Government and Private Sector



(4) Countermeasures against Cyber Terrorism

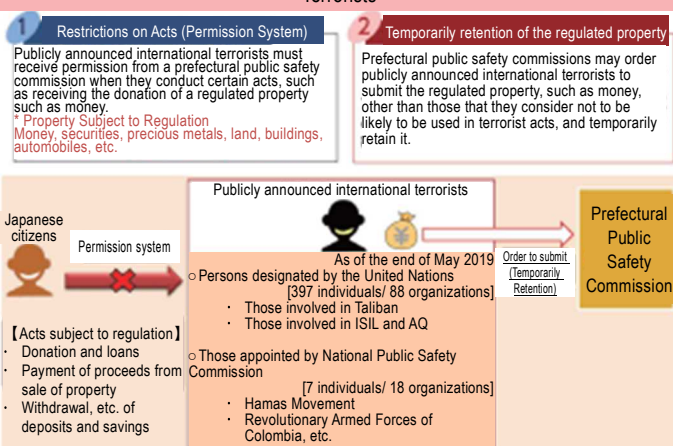
In order to prevent damage from cyber-attacks, the police have established Council for Countermeasure against Cyber Terrorism in every prefecture, which is composed of Prefectural Police Headquarters and critical infrastructure operators. In addition, information on cyber-attack threats and information security is provided by individual visits through the framework of each Council. Furthermore, joint trainings are conducted to prepare for the occurrence of cyber-attacks, and demonstrations of cyber-attacks and simulations of incident responses are conducted to improve emergency response capabilities.

Additionally, the police regularly request enterprises to report incident occurrence to the police. Moreover, when it is recognized that a cyber-attack targeting enterprises in Japan is being called for, etc., reminders are promptly given to target enterprises to prevent damage.

(5) Counter-Terrorism Financing

Japan regulates the provision of terrorist funds under the Act on Punishment of the Financing of Terrorism. In addition, based on the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds, specified enterprises are required to confirm the identification of customers, etc. at the time of transaction and to report suspicious transactions, etc. Furthermore, based on the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act and the Act on International Terrorist Asset-Freezing, as of the end of May 2019, Japan publicly announced to freeze assets of international terrorists (404 individuals and 106 organizations).

Overview of the Act on International Terrorist Asset-Freezing
Regulations on Domestic Transactions Related to Publicly Announced International Terrorists



(6) Countermeasures against Drones

In order to appropriately enforce the Drone Act and thus to prevent terrorist attacks using drones, the police are making efforts to detect suspicious persons by conducting vigilance in the vicinity of the designated facilities under the Act and are promoting measures such as asking managers of premises with rooftops and open spaces which can be used for unlawful flights to lock up the entries. The police exercise vigilance over the airspace and make efforts for early detection. If the police find unlawful drone flights, they shall prevent and mitigate threats using adequate drone effector technologies.

The police continue to improve their counter-drone capabilities through training and investment in new equipment and technologies.



Imperial protection for the ceremonies of the imperial succession



Counterterrorism training in public-private partnerships

(7) Promotion of Security Measures in Large-Scale Events

In 2019, large-scale events such as ceremonies of the accession to the throne of His Majesty the Emperor, the G20 Osaka Summit, and the Rugby World Cup Japan 2019 were held. Then, in 2020, the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games will be held, and the police will take all possible measures to ensure security for each event.

Section 3 Future Prospects

With regard to the response to large-scale disasters, the police will constantly review existing measures to enable appropriate responses to any large-scale disasters, continuously promote the inspection and construction of a crisis management system for disasters in regular operations, and actively incorporate advanced technologies that contribute to disaster control, such as drones, and search and rescue robots, in order to protect as many citizens as possible and reduce damage as much as possible in the event of a disaster, with the aim of further improving disaster response capabilities.

In response to terrorism, in addition to building a close communication system with foreign security intelligence agencies, the police will actively participate in international conferences on counter-terrorism, etc., in order to further promote international cooperation on counter-terrorism and strengthen cooperation for information-gathering. In addition, in order to accurately analyze the authenticity and value of information collected over a wide range of areas, the NPA unitarily collects and accumulates information obtained through information-gathering activities both in Japan and overseas, and adds multifaceted and comprehensive analysis, thereby accurately grasping the threat of terrorism and effectively utilizing it to prevent terrorist attacks. At the same time, the police will promote the development of human resources and appointment of those who are familiar with the situation of international terrorist organizations that may pose a threat to our country including Islamic extremist groups, the languages and societies of their action areas, and the tactics of terrorism, etc., by having the staffs acquire foreign languages and cultures, in addition to practical education such as knowledge on counter-terrorism.

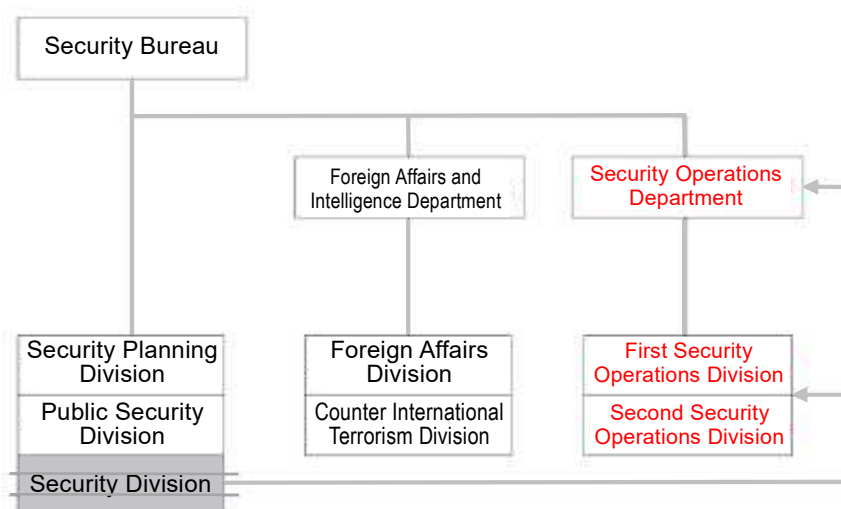
In addition, from the perspective of enhancing counter-measures capabilities, the police will conduct research and analysis on specific situations of terrorist attacks, the types of attacks, and countermeasures, and develop necessary equipment and materials, strengthen the functions of various squads, and effectively operate them.

In addition to such a series of counter-terrorism, it is also necessary to conduct research on the gathering and analysis of information using leading-edge technologies as well as measures to deal with terrorist incidents. Moreover, it is also necessary to continue studying the introduction of new counter-terrorism and advance counter-terrorism measures in an effective and efficient manner.

With an aim of taking all measures to ensure large-scale security at the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympics Games and to establish a system that enables prompt, accurate and detailed responses to emergencies such as large-scale disasters where two or more disasters may simultaneously occur, in April 2019, the NPA established the Security Operations Department within the Security Bureau and established two security divisions within the Security Operation Department: the First Security Operations Division is primarily responsible for guarding, protecting VIPs and enforcing security, and the Second Security Operations Division is primarily responsible for dealing with emergencies.

By this strengthening of the system, it will be

Reorganization of Security Bureau, NPA (April 2019)

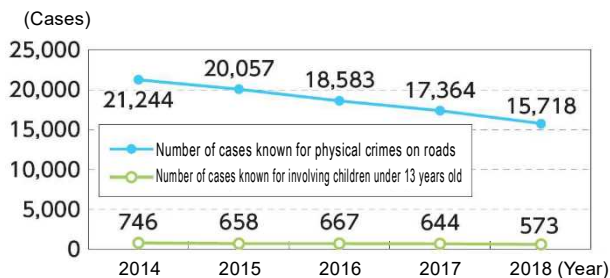


possible to efficiently promote various measures related to both regular security operations and emergency responses, and to realize quick, accurate, and detailed responses in the event of an emergency such as a large-scale security event and a large-scale disaster occurring simultaneously. By doing so, the police will continue to strive to meet the expectations and trust of the people by taking all possible measures to fulfill their duties of protecting the lives, bodies and properties of Japan's citizens and maintaining the public safety and order.

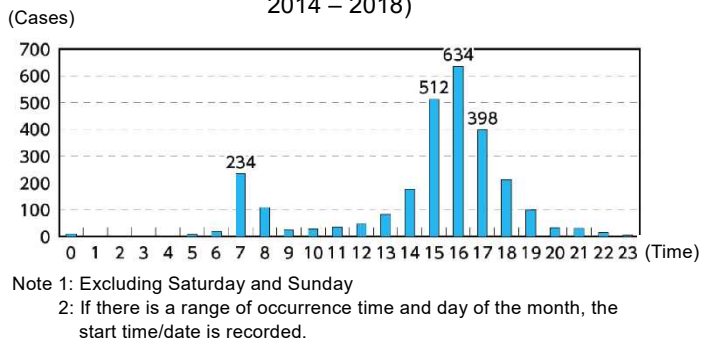
Topic I: Police Efforts to Protect Children's Safety during School Commuting

(1) Current Situation regarding Crimes Victimizing Children

Trends in number of cases known for physical crimes on roads (2014 - 2018)



Number of physical crimes cases involving children (under 13 years old) on roads by time period (total in 2014 - 2018)



(2) Efforts of the GOJ

In June 2018, the "Plan for Preventing Crimes on School Commuting" was compiled, and the related ministries and agencies were to cooperate in various efforts.

Overview of the "Plan for Preventing Crimes on School Commuting"

① Strengthening of regional cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of "places for regional cooperation" for crime prevention measures for children commuting to school Support through efforts by the GOJ's "Crime Prevention Portal Site for Children Commuting to School" 	④ Activation of watching over by diversified actors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of "watching over children while doing other things" that can be easily be carried out by various generations and businesses on the occasion of daily activities Support for training school guards and activities of crime prevention volunteer groups Support for "the refuge center and protection vehicles of children's emergency call hotline (Dial 110)"
② Thorough joint inspection of school-commuting roads and development/maintenance/improvement of the environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of emergency joint inspections from the viewpoint of crime prevention on school-commuting roads and sharing of information regarding dangerous areas Focused vigilance and watching over of dangerous areas Support for the installation of security cameras and promotion of crime prevention community development 	⑤ Promotion of measures to avoid risks to children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancement of crime prevention education Promotion of security for school commuting by using group commuting, IC tags, school buses, etc.
③ Sharing of suspicious person information, etc. and prompt response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information sharing among the police, boards of education, and schools Provision and dissemination of information that contributes to effective monitoring and prompt responses by residents Promotion of safety measures such as after-school children's clubs and after-school children's classes 	

(3) Police Efforts

○ Strengthening of Regional Cooperation

The police participated in a "Place of Regional Cooperation" and actively provided advice on an occurrence situation of incidents including calling out and stalking that appear to be a precursor of the criminal damage to children, and on specific information that can be used as a reference by related organizations when implementing crime prevention measures.

○ Thorough Joint Inspection of School-Commuting Roads and Development/Maintenance/Improvement of the Environment

In cooperation with boards of education, schools, children and parents, residents involved in watching over children, local governments, local development bureaus, road administrators, and members of after-school children's clubs, the police conduct joint inspections of school routes from the viewpoint of crime prevention.

○ Sharing of Suspicious Person Information, etc. and Prompt Response

The police provide and disseminate high-quality information that is directly useful for children's watch-over activities, and effective information that contributes to specific responses such as crime prevention measures that parents can themselves take.

In addition, the police have established a system to quickly and reliably share information on suspicious persons by designating a contact person who helps schools share information from the police station.

○ Activation of Watching Over by Diversified Actors

The police are actively promoting various measures, such as providing a place for interaction with relevant parties by actively making public recognition of crime-prevention volunteers who are engaged in watch-over activities or patrolling by vehicles equipped with blue revolving lights, and encouraging them to "watching over children while doing other things."

○ Promotion of Measures to Avoid Risks to Children

The police, in cooperation with schools, are promoting practical crime prevention education based on actual damage situations, such as conducting initial response training in a dangerous case.

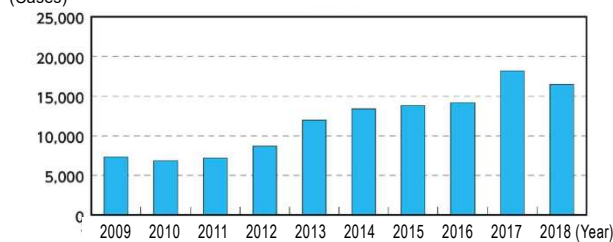
Topic II: Special Frauds Status and New Efforts to Prevent Damages against the Elderly Victims

(1) Special Frauds Status

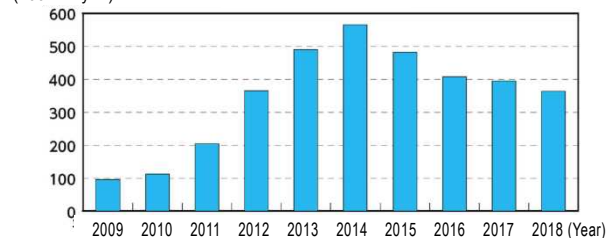
Although both the number of cases known for special frauds and the amount of damage suffered by special frauds cases in 2018 decreased from the previous year, the situation is still serious, with damages amounting to approximately 100 million yen per day, mainly among the elderly.

Trends in No. of Cases Known and Amount of Damage for Special Frauds (2009 - 2018)

(Cases) No. of cases known



(100 mil. yen) Amount of damage



Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Category										
No. of Cases Known	7,340	6,888	7,216	8,693	11,998	13,392	13,824	14,154	18,212	16,496

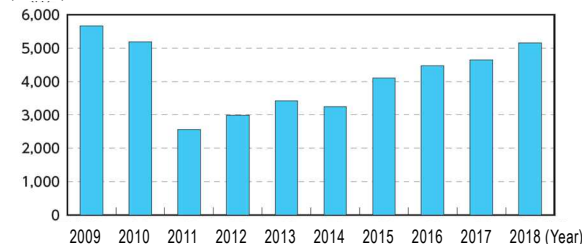
Note: The number of special frauds other than remittance frauds has been compiled since February 2010.

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Category										
Amount of Damage (100 Mil yen)	95.8	112.5	204.0	364.4	489.5	565.5	482.0	407.7	394.7	363.9

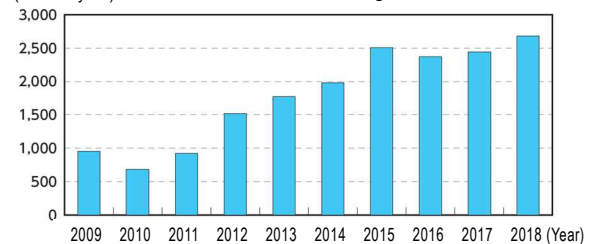
In addition to past efforts such as the “Damasaretahuri Operation” which a victim pretended to be taken in to lure a perpetrator into picking up money under surveillance of investigators and crackdown on crime bases, the police are promoting a multifaceted crackdown on organized and quasi-organized criminal groups (Boryokudan, Jun-Boryokudan, etc.) suspected to be behind special frauds cases.

Trends in No. of Cases Cleared and Arrested Perpetrators for Special Frauds (2009 - 2018)

(Cases) No. of Cases Known



(100 mil. yen.) Amount of Damage



Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Category										
No. of Cases Cleared	5,669	5,189	2,556	2,990	3,419	3,252	4,112	4,471	4,644	5,159

Note: The number of non-remittance special frauds has been compiled since January 2011.

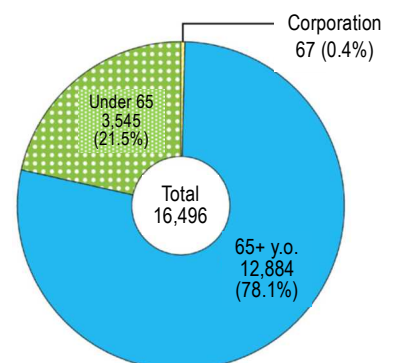
Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Category										
No. of Persons Arrested	955	686	923	1,523	1,774	1,985	2,506	2,369	2,448	2,686

The percentage of the elderly (65+ y.o.) among all victims of special frauds (elderly rate) remains at a high level. The elderly rate increased to 78.1% in 2018. In particular, it's extremely high (96.9%) in the case of “It’s Me” fraud, which is committed by the impersonation of a relative. With the case of “refund fraud,” the rate among the elderly was 84.6%. Therefore, prevention against damage to the elderly is an urgent issue.

Trends in the Elderly Rate of Victims of Special Frauds (2014 - 2018)

Category		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Special Frauds (Person)	No. of Victims	13,392	13,824	14,154	18,212	16,496
	No. of the Elderly (Elderly Rate %)	10,573 (79.0)	10,641 (77.0)	11,062 (78.2)	13,196 (72.5)	12,884 (78.1)
Remittance Fraud	No. of Victims	5,557	5,828	5,753	8,496	9,145
	No. of the Elderly (Elderly Rate %)	5,121 (92.2)	5,506 (94.5)	5,518 (95.9)	8,171 (96.2)	8,866 (96.9)
	No. of victims	3,180	4,097	3,742	5,753	4,844
	No. of the Elderly (Elderly Rate %)	1,889 (59.4)	2,074 (50.6)	1,612 (43.1)	1,833 (31.9)	2,248 (46.4)
	Advance -Fee Loan Fraud	591	440	428	548	421
	No. of the Elderly (Elderly Rate %)	124 (21.0)	93 (21.1)	117 (27.3)	115 (21.0)	82 (19.5)
No-remittance Special Frauds	No. of Victims	1,928	2,376	3,682	3,129	1,904
	No. of the Elderly (Elderly Rate %)	1,802 (93.5)	2,223 (93.6)	3,427 (93.1)	2,935 (93.8)	1,610 (84.6)
	No. of Victims	2,136	1,083	549	286	182
	No. of the Elderly (Elderly Rate %)	1,637 (76.6)	745 (68.8)	388 (70.7)	142 (49.7)	78 (42.9)

The elderly Rate in Victims of Special Frauds (2018)

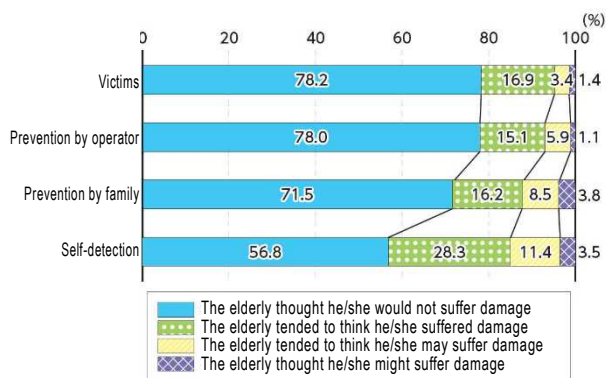


(2) New Efforts to Prevent Damages on the Elderly

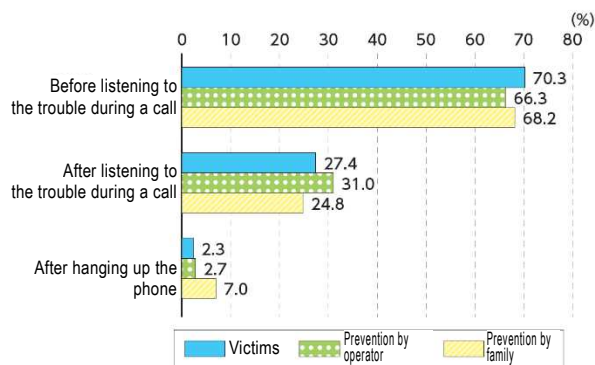
○ Conduct Investigations on Victims of "It's Me" Fraud

The NPA conducted a survey on victims of "It's Me" fraud to enhance the prevention measures against special frauds including "It's Me" fraud. Based on the results of the survey, the police will promote various damage prevention measures more effectively.

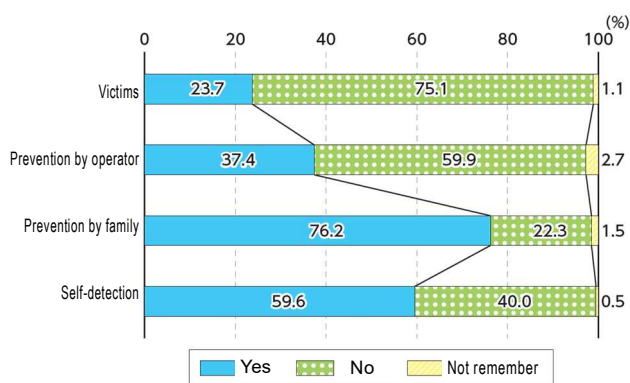
Awareness of Damages



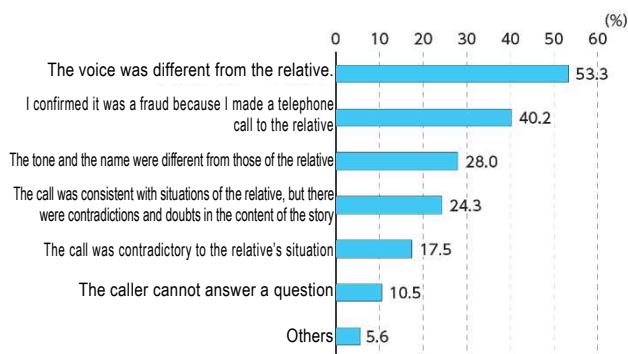
Deceived Timing



Consultation with Others



Reason for Finding It Is a Fraud * Multiple answers



○ Publicity and Enlightenment Activities for a Wide Range of Generations

With regard to publicity and enlightenment aimed at preventing the damage of special frauds for the elderly, more effective publicity and enlightenment efforts are being implemented, such as encouraging every age group, including children and grandchildren of the elderly, to communicate with their families on a daily basis to prevent the damage.

[MEMO]

In September 2018, a project team was set up, comprising of prominent figures influential to disseminate information regarding the measures and the precautions to take, aimed at every age group, in order to prevent the damage of "It's Me" fraud and other special frauds.

The project team, in cooperation with the NPA and prefectural police forces, is calling on people to protect themselves from "It's Me" fraud by daily communication among family members through activities such as an attendance at public events and dissemination of information via SNS and websites.



"Stop "It's Me" Fraud 47: Family Bond Strategy" and Project Team (SOS 47) and Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission

Topic III: Acquisition of Illicit Funds and Money Laundering by International Criminal Organizations and Police Countermeasures

(1) Trends in Acquisition of Illicit Funds and Money Laundering by International Criminal Organizations

In order to gain economic benefits more ingeniously and efficiently while evading police crackdowns, international criminal organizations continue to change their forms of crime in response to changes in socioeconomic conditions, including the progress of economic and financial globalization and the spread and progress of information and communication technologies.

(2) Representative Methods for Acquisition of Illicit Funds and Money Laundering by International Criminal Organizations in Recent Years and Police Countermeasures

○ Frauds Using Forged Credit Cards

The police are working to destroy the supply network of forged credit cards by sharing information on crimes using forged credit cards and requesting cooperation for the promotion of security measures including the 100% introduction of integrated circuits into credit cards in order to strengthen cooperation with relevant organizations. In addition, the police are cooperating with relevant organizations in Japan and overseas to promote the crackdown on crimes using forged credit cards.

○ Smuggling of Stimulants

The police are strengthening cooperation with Japanese and overseas related organizations, clarifying the connection point between foreign trafficking organizations and Boryokudan, etc., and destroying the supply network of stimulant drugs through border measures and thorough investigation of the superiors.

○ Money Laundering for Crime Proceeds in Foreign Countries

The police are promoting international measures against money laundering in cooperation with relevant organizations both in Japan and overseas. In addition to analyzing information on suspicious transactions and promoting regulations based on the results of such analysis, the police are promoting understanding and cooperation by introducing cases in which information on suspicious transactions was utilized at training sessions for financial institutions, etc.

Topic IV: Police Efforts toward Realization of Automated Driving

(1) Recent Trend of Automated Driving

The GOJ aims to realize automated driving as early as possible by developing a system based on the "Charter for the Improvements of the Legal System and the Environment for Automated Driving Systems."

(2) Police Efforts toward Realization of Automated Driving

○ Research and Development for Practical Application of Automated Driving Systems

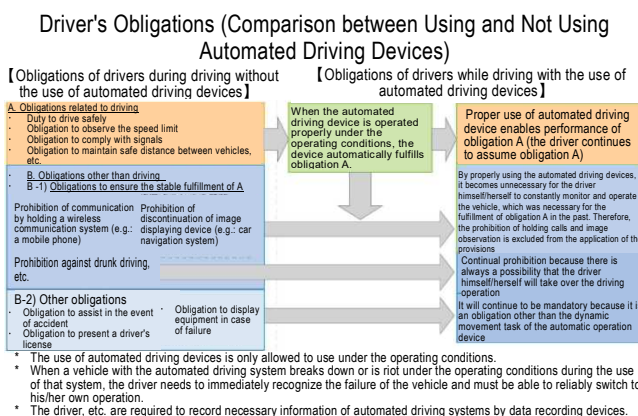
In the second phase of the Cross-ministerial Strategic Innovation Promotion Program (SIP), demonstration experiments will be conducted by domestic and overseas automakers on public roads in a Tokyo waterfront area from the second half of 2019 in order to put automated driving systems into practical use.

The NPA is making preparations for those experiments, by installing and setting up the ITS wireless roadside communication devices in the Tokyo waterfront area, which provides vehicles with useful traffic signal information necessary to realize automated driving, through discussions with automakers, etc., with the aim of enhancing the provision of traffic signal information by ITS wireless roadside communication devices.

In addition, based on requests from private companies, the NPA is looking at domestic and overseas cases and technical problems as researches on the provision of traffic signal information by methods other than ITS wireless roadside communication devices.

○ Review of Legal Systems

Since May 2018, the NPA has been holding a series of meetings with concerned parties, which is called the "Investigation/ examination committee for realizing automated driving in line with the direction of technological developments" to examine the ideal state of the Road Traffic Act with a view to the practical application of automated driving. In December of the same year, the committee compiled a report, presenting a review and conclusion about the different modalities and the driver's duties vis-à-vis automated driving systems. Based on this, in May 2019, at the 198th Ordinary Session of the Diet, the Act Partially Amending the Road Traffic Act was enacted, which stipulates the legal obligations of the drivers using automated driving devices and the record of the operational status of automated driving systems by data recording devices.



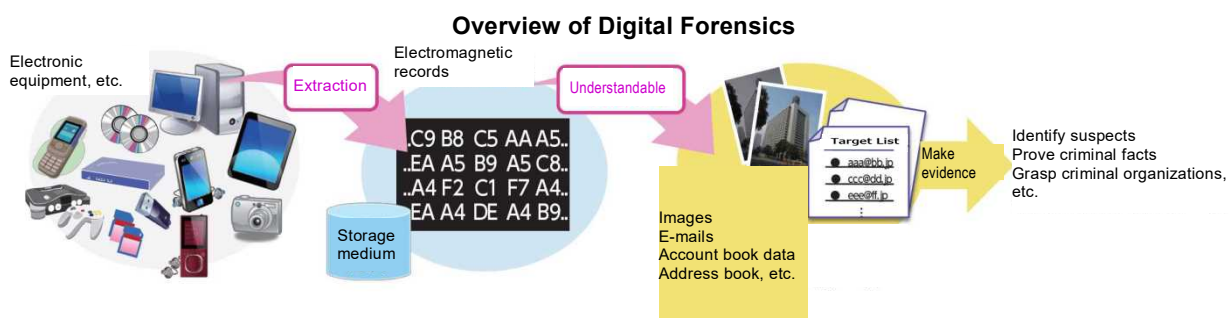
Topic V: Information Technology Analysis Supporting Police Investigation

(1) Importance of Information Technology Analysis

○ Digital Forensics

In order to make stored information in electronic equipment into criminal evidences, it is necessary to analyze electromagnetic records, concretely extract such records from electronic equipment and convert them into a file format which is understandable by human perception such as characters file and images file. However, since electromagnetic records can be easily erased and altered, it is important to analyze records and make evidences through appropriate procedures in order to utilize them in criminal investigations.

Therefore, High-Tech Crime Technology Divisions in the NPA and local branch offices provide technical support using digital forensics for criminal investigations in prefectural police department.



○ Cyberforce

The police have established Cyberforce across the country to provide technical support, such as understanding the actual situation of threats in cyberspace, preventing damage from expanding in the event of a cyber-attack, and preserving evidence. The NPA's Cyberforce Center also collects and analyzes technical information.

(2) Actions to Improve Capabilities for Analysis○ Responses to the Latest Technologies

The police are promoting technical cooperation with private companies and research institutions that have the latest technologies, continuously collecting technical information. In addition, the NPA is promoting researches and studies on cutting-edge ICT technologies that also can be used for criminal purposes. Furthermore, the police are developing analysis methods, preparing materials and equipment, and developing personnel with advanced analysis technology.

○ Cooperation with Relevant Organizations in Japan and Abroad

The NPA makes efforts to accumulate know-how and technologies regarding information technology analysis by strengthening cooperation with Japanese and overseas related organizations and groups. For example, the NPA holds meetings on digital forensic among related domestic organizations to share knowledge and experience regarding information technology analysis.

Topic VI: Revisions and Prospects for the Heisei Era

Taking the opportunity that the Heisei era of about 30 years has come to an end and a new era "Reiwa" has started, the Heisei era of about 30 years was divided into roughly every 10 years, and the major events faced by the police and the situations that triggered the legal revisions, etc. in each period were selected, arranged according to the period when these events occurred and reviewed. In addition, the prospects to look at the new age based on them were also described.

In recent years, Japan's society has seen major changes due to population decline, rapid aging, globalization, and expanded use of cyberspace as well as the development of academic science. The police must adapt to these changes in society in order to constantly respond to new and changing security challenges.

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