

# POLICE OF JAPAN



2018

# CONTENTS

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## ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE & RESOURCES

1. Responsibilities	1
2. History	2
3. Organizational Structure	2
4. Human Resources	8
5. Budget	11
6. Equipment	12

## COMMUNITY SAFETY

1. Community Police	13
2. Crime Prevention	15
3. Countermeasures against Cases Threatening Personal Safety	16
4. Sound Growth of Amusement Business	16
5. Preventing Deterioration of Public Morals	16
6. Countermeasures against Economic Crimes	17
7. Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency and Sound Development of Youth	18
8. Countermeasures against Cybercrime	21

## SUPPORT FOR CRIME VICTIMS

1. Support for Victims by the Police	24
2. Cooperation with Private Organizations for Victims Support	25

## CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

1. Current Situation	26
2. Fight against Organized Crime	28
3. Firearms Control	30
4. Drug Control	31
5. Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing	34
6. Fight against Crime Infrastructure	35

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## **TRAFFIC POLICE**

1. Current Situation	36
2. Enforcement	36
3. ITS Developed by the Japanese Police	38
4. Driver's License	39
5. Promotion of Traffic Safety Education and Campaigns	39

## **SECURITY POLICE**

1. Current Situation	40
2. Various Activities	43
3. The Crisis Management System after the Great East Japan Earthquake	45

## **CYBER SECURITY**

Strategy and Structure to Counter Threats in Cyberspace	46
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## **POLICE SCIENCE & INFO-COMMUNICATIONS**

1. Police Info-Communications	48
2. Criminal Identification	51
3. National Research Institute of Police Science	52

## **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

1. Technical Assistance	55
2. International Cooperation in the Fight against Transnational Crime	57

## **Appendices**

1. Number of Juvenile Penal Code Offenders (2017)	59
2. Number of Penal Code Offenses Reported and Cleared (2013-2017)	60
3. Number of Violations of Acts related to Road and Traffic	61

## ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE & RESOURCES

### 1. Responsibilities



**Police responsibilities** under the Police Act include "protecting life, person, and property; preventing, suppressing, and investigating crimes; apprehending suspects; traffic enforcement; and, maintaining public safety and order."

**The Code of Criminal Procedure** states that "when a judicial police official deems an offense has been committed, he shall investigate the offender and evidence thereof." Accordingly, the police are empowered to investigate not only penal code offenses but also all illegal acts punishable under Japan's judicial system. Most cases are investigated by the police and referred to the public prosecutor's office for prosecution. While public prosecutors are also empowered to conduct investigations, their investigations are generally supplementary. The primary duty of the public prosecutor is to determine case dispositions and prosecute suspects.

Several other authorities such as the Japan Coast Guard and the Narcotics Control Department possess investigative powers, which are authorized by law. Their investigations are generally limited in scope and number.

In addition to criminal investigations, the police perform a wide range of administrative activities to maintain public safety and order applying various acts such as the Road Traffic Act and the Anti-Boryokudan Act.

The police also maintain close contact with local communities to:

- Prevent crimes;
- Handle lost and found articles;
- Give guidance to juveniles;
- Help people in times of disaster;
- Provide care for lost children and runaways; and,
- Offer counseling services to help citizens solve their problems.

## 2. History



In 1872, the government sent the first Superintendent General Toshiyoshi KAWAJI to Europe to study the police system. He returned the following year and in 1874 established the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department in the Ministry of Interior. This was the first modern police organization in Japan. Police power, at that time, was held by the national government.

In the process of the democratization of Japan after World War II, under the former Police Act enforced in 1948, the Public Safety Commission system was established. This created a structure consisting of national and municipal police with the aim of ensuring democratic management and decentralization of police power.

The former Police Act had an epochal significance in that it aimed at democratizing the police. However, it had institutional shortcomings such as the existence of a multitude of municipal police forces in parallel with the National Rural Police. This caused several problems such as the inefficiency of police force operations and low cost effectiveness due to the geographical segmentation of police units and the unclear distinction of responsibilities between the municipal police forces and the national government in terms of maintaining public peace and order.

Retaining the good features of the former act and remedying its institutional shortcomings, the former Police Act was amended in its entirety into the present act in 1954. The National Police Agency was established and the present police system was formed.

## 3. Organizational Structure

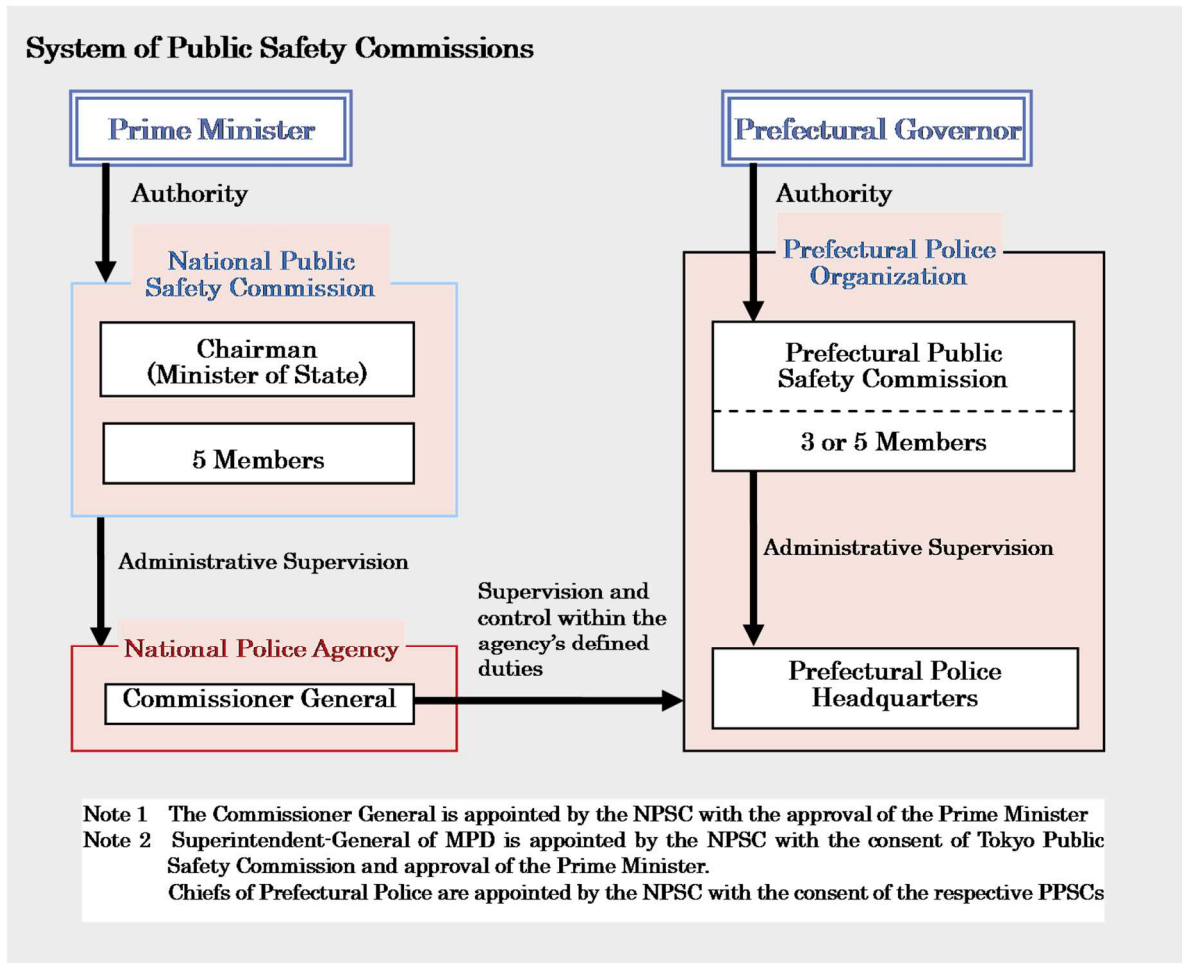
**The Police Act** empowers the national government to establish a central police organization to control and supervise prefectural police forces on matters of national concern. The act also gives each prefecture the authority to carry out police duties to "protect life, person, and property" and "maintain public safety and order" within its jurisdiction. At both the national and prefectural levels, Public Safety Commissions have administrative supervision powers over the police.

### A. National Police Structure

The National Public Safety Commission (NPSC) and the National Police Agency (NPA) constitute Japan's national police organization.

#### (1) National Public Safety Commission

After World War II, the Public Safety Commission system was established through the reform of the police. The main object of the establishment of this system was to ensure democratic administration and political neutrality of the police under the administrative supervision by the Commission which consists of members representing good sense of the public.



**The NPSC supervises** the NPA. The Prime Minister is not empowered to exercise direct command or control toward the Commission. This ensures the political neutrality of the Commission.

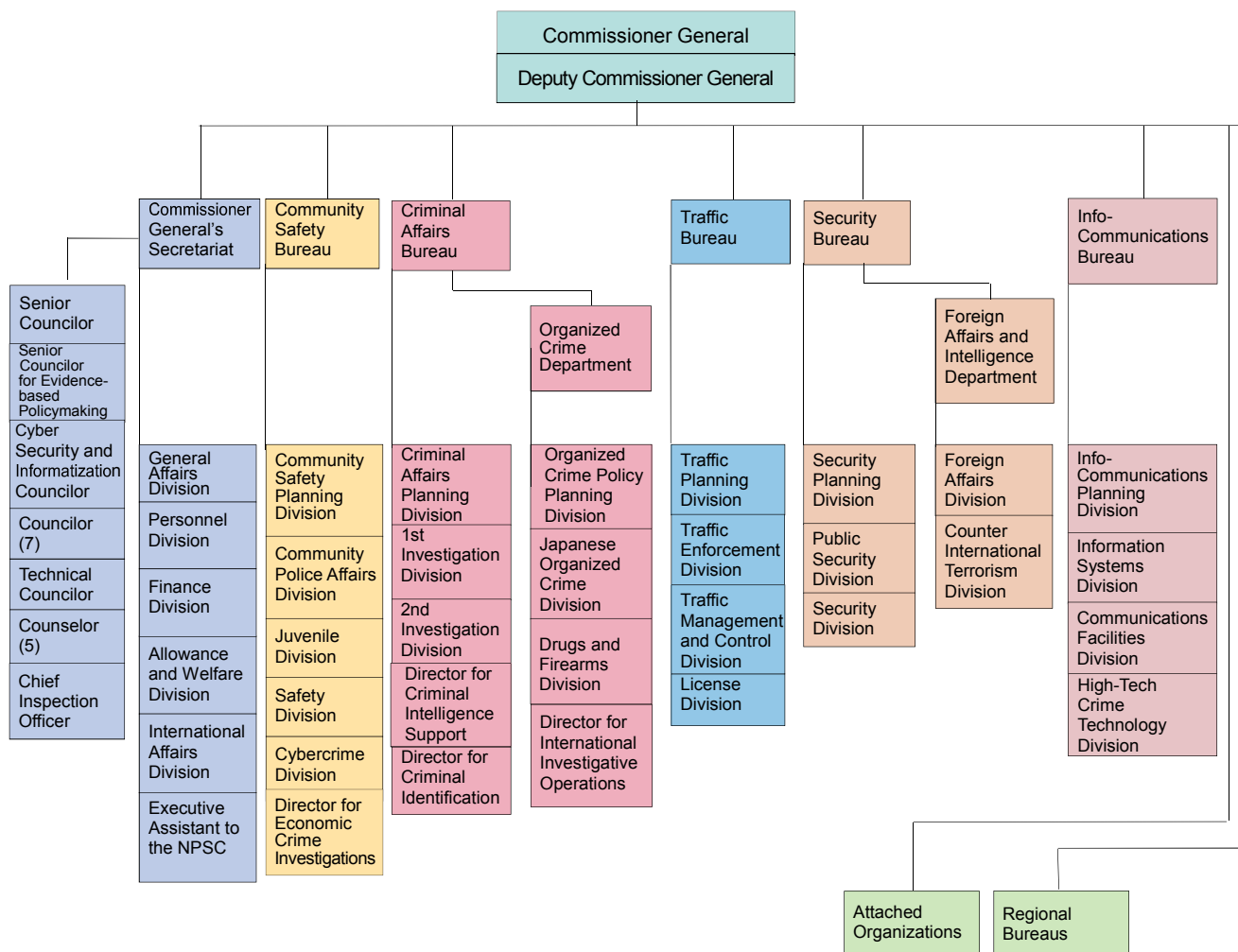
**The Commission draws out** basic policies and regulations, coordinates police administration on matters of national concern and sets general standards for training, communication, criminal identification, criminal statistics, and equipment.

**The Commission appoints** the Commissioner General of the NPA and chiefs of prefectural police organizations. The Commission indirectly supervises prefectural police organizations through the NPA.

**The Commission is composed of** a chairman and five members. To make it clear that the responsibility for public safety lies with the cabinet, a state minister is assigned as the chairman, who presides over Commission meetings. Members are appointed by the Prime Minister with the consent of both houses of the Diet and serve a five-year term. Persons who served as professional public servants in police or prosecution in the last five years may not be appointed. To ensure political neutrality, no more than two members may belong to the same political party.

**To fulfill its duty,** the Commission holds a regular meeting once every week, and if necessary, holds additional meetings.

## Organizational Structure of NPA (2018)



### (2) National Police Agency

#### (a) Organizational Structure and Authority

The Commissioner General, leading the NPA, is appointed by the NPSC with the approval of the Prime Minister. The Commissioner General, under the supervision of the Commission, oversees the agency's operations, appoints agency employees, and manages prefectural police organizations. The NPA, as a national agency, formulates police systems and also conducts police operations regarding cases involving national public safety, undertakes the administration of matters which form the foundation of police activities such as police education and training, police communications, criminal identification as well as the development of police administration.

## (b) Organizations Attached to the National Police Agency

**NPA-attached organizations** include the National Police Academy, the National Research Institute of Police Science and the Imperial Guard Headquarters.



**National Police Academy**



**National Research Institute of Police Science**



**Imperial Guard Headquarters**

**The National Police Academy** provides training to senior police officers and carries out academic research. It has nine training departments including Community Safety, Criminal Investigation, Traffic, and Security Training Departments. Experts in each department serve as instructors or researchers. Academy sub-units that provide advanced and expert training and conduct research are: the Highest Training Institute for Investigation Leaders, the Research and Training Center for International Criminal Investigation and Police Cooperation, the Police Policy Research Center, the Police Info-Communications Research Center, the Police Info-Communications Academy, the Research and Training Center for Financial Crime Investigation, and the Research and Training Center for Interview and Introduction Technics.

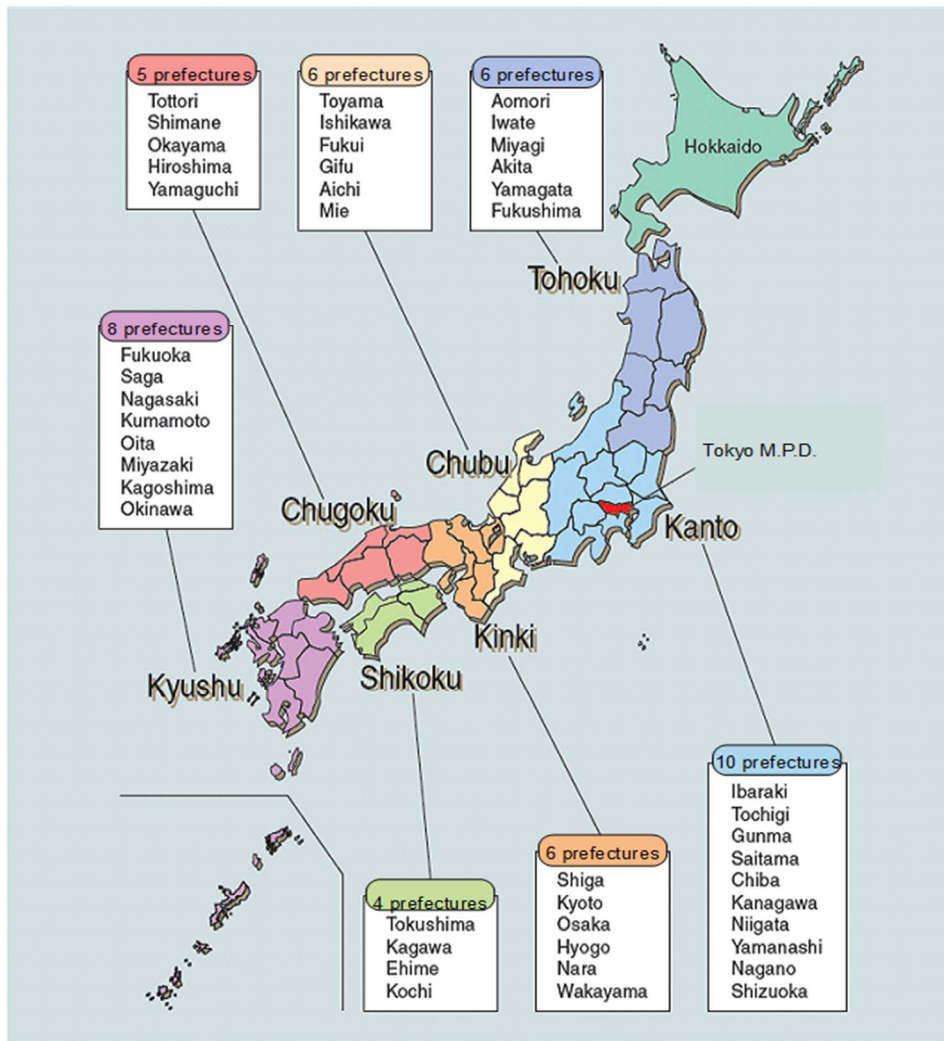
**The National Research Institute of Police Science** conducts research in forensic science and applies the results of such research in the examination and identification of evidence collected during police investigations. It also conducts research on juvenile crime prevention and traffic accidents. The Institute's seven departments are: General Affairs; First, Second, Third and Fourth Forensic Science; Criminology and Behavioral Sciences; and, Traffic.

**The Imperial Guard Headquarters** provides escorts for the Emperor, Empress, Crown Prince and other Imperial Family members. It is also responsible for the security of the Imperial Palace and other Imperial facilities. It consists of the Imperial Police Administration, the Imperial Security and the Imperial Escort departments.



(c) Regional Police Bureaus

Regional Police Bureaus



**Regional Police Bureaus (RPB)** are subordinate to the NPA. There are seven RPBs nationwide. They are located in major cities of each geographic region. The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department and the Hokkaido Prefectural Police Headquarters are excluded from the jurisdiction of RPBs.

**Headed by** a Director General, each RPB exercises necessary control and supervision over and provides support services to prefectural police within its jurisdiction under the authority and orders of NPA's Commissioner General.

**B. Prefectural Police Structure**

The Police Act requires that each prefectural government has its own police organization to carry out police duties within its jurisdiction.

### **(1) Prefectural Public Safety Commissions**

**Prefectural Public Safety Commissions (PPSCs)** are under the authority of elected prefectural governors. PPSCs supervise the prefectural police by drawing out basic policies for police operations and establishing regulations in regard to the safety of the public. They are also authorized to issue licenses for adult amusement businesses, firearm possession, and driving. However, neither PPSCs nor prefectural governors have powers to intervene in individual investigations or specific law enforcement activities of the prefectural police.

Some PPSCs consist of five members, while others consist of three. Persons who served as professional public servants in police or prosecution in the last five years may not be appointed as members. Members are appointed by prefectural governors with the consent of prefectural assemblies and serve a three-year term. The members then elect their chairman among themselves. In PPSCs, a majority of the members may not belong to the same political party.

### **(2) Metropolitan Police Department and Prefectural Police**

#### **(a) Organizational Structure and Authority**

The **local police force** of Tokyo is the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), while all other prefectures have their own prefectural police. The MPD and prefectural police have identical functions and authorities within their jurisdictions.

Obtaining the consent of the Tokyo Public Safety Commission, the NPSC appoints the Superintendent General, the chief of the MPD, with the approval of the Prime Minister. The NPSC appoints prefectural police chiefs with the consent of the respective PPSCs.

#### **(b) Police Stations, Police Boxes and Residential Police Boxes**

The MPD and the prefectural police divide their jurisdiction into districts and place a police station in each of them. As operational units at the front line, police stations perform their duties in close contact with the local community.

Police boxes (Koban) and residential police boxes (Chuzai-sho) are subordinate units of police stations and are located throughout their jurisdiction. They are the focal points of community police activities and play a leading role in the maintenance of the safety of local communities.

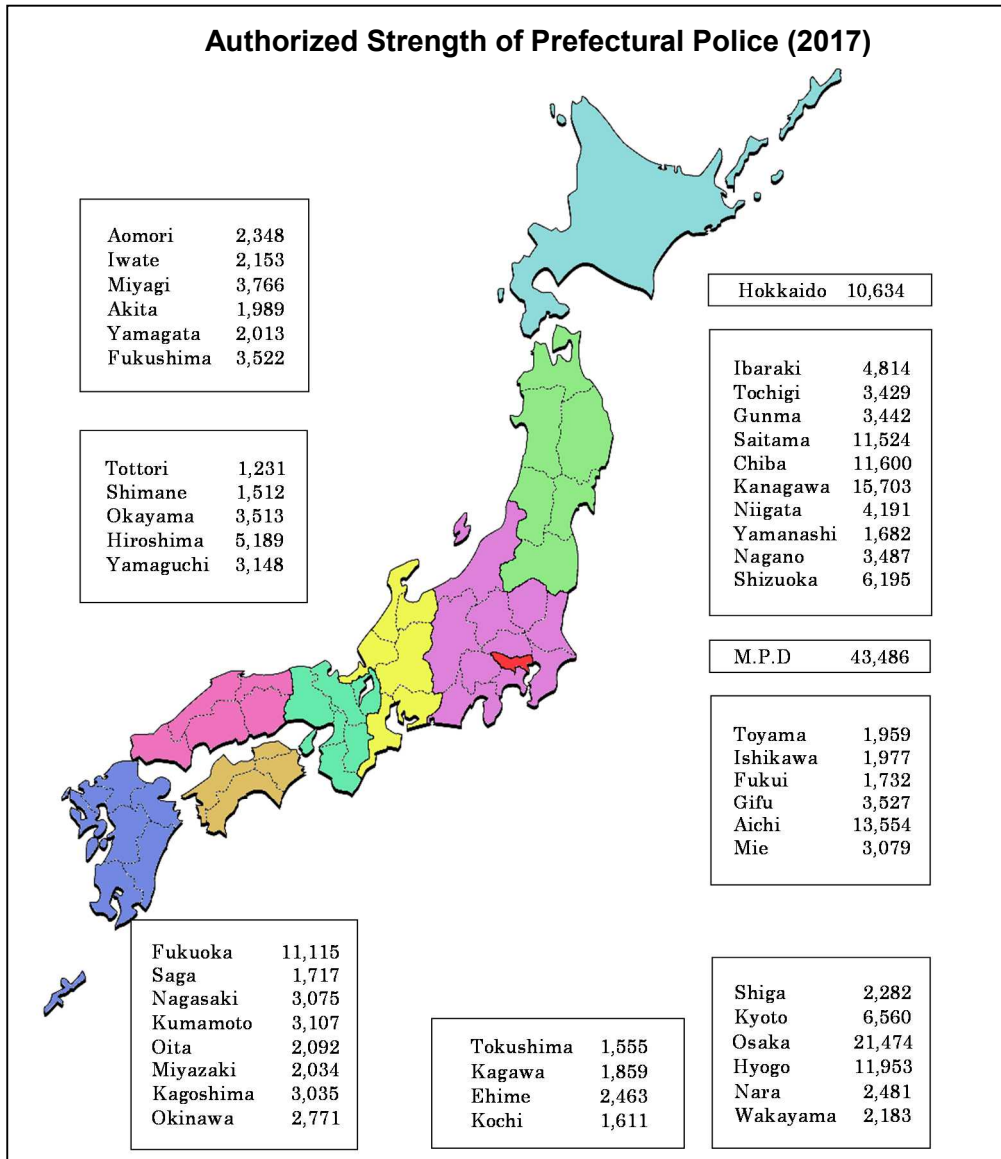
#### **(c) Relations Among Prefectural Police Organizations**

When large-scale incidents and crimes across prefectural borders occur, other prefectural police forces and the NPA render assistance. Each prefectural police can also exercise its authority in other prefectures for protecting the life and property of its residents and maintaining the public safety of its prefecture.

## 4. Human Resources

### A. Authorized Strength

As of 2017, the total strength of the police reached approximately 296,700 personnel. The total strength of the NPA is approximately 7,800: 2,100 police officers, 900 Imperial guards, and 4,800 police staff. The total strength of the prefectural police is approximately 288,000: 260,400 police officers and 28,400 police staff. Nationwide, there are approximately 23,400 female police officers and 13,000 female police staff.



## B. Rank












Police officers are divided into nine ranks: Superintendent General, Senior Commissioner, Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Superintendent, Chief Inspector, Inspector, Sergeant, and Police Officer.

On top of the nine ranks, the highest position in the Japanese police is held by the NPA Commissioner General. Deputy Commissioner General of the NPA holds the rank of Senior Commissioner.

Only Chief of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department holds the rank of Superintendent General.

Senior officers of the NPA, including Director Generals and Deputy Director Generals, and Chiefs of large prefectural police headquarters, such as Osaka and Kyoto, hold the rank of Senior Commissioner.

### Ranking System

Insignia	Police Ranking
	Commissioner General
	Superintendent General
	Senior Commissioner
	Commissioner
	Assistant Commissioner
	Superintendent
	Chief Inspector
	Inspector
	Sergeant
	Senior Police Officer
	Police Officer

**C. Educational Training**

**(1) Educational Training for Recruits and upon Promotion**

Newly recruited prefectural police officers attend prefectural police schools and undergo an initial training program. Newly promoted Sergeants and Inspectors receive educational training to acquire the knowledge and skills to perform their new duties at regional police schools. Those who are promoted to Chief Inspectors enter the National Police Academy to receive educational training to develop management and leadership skills.

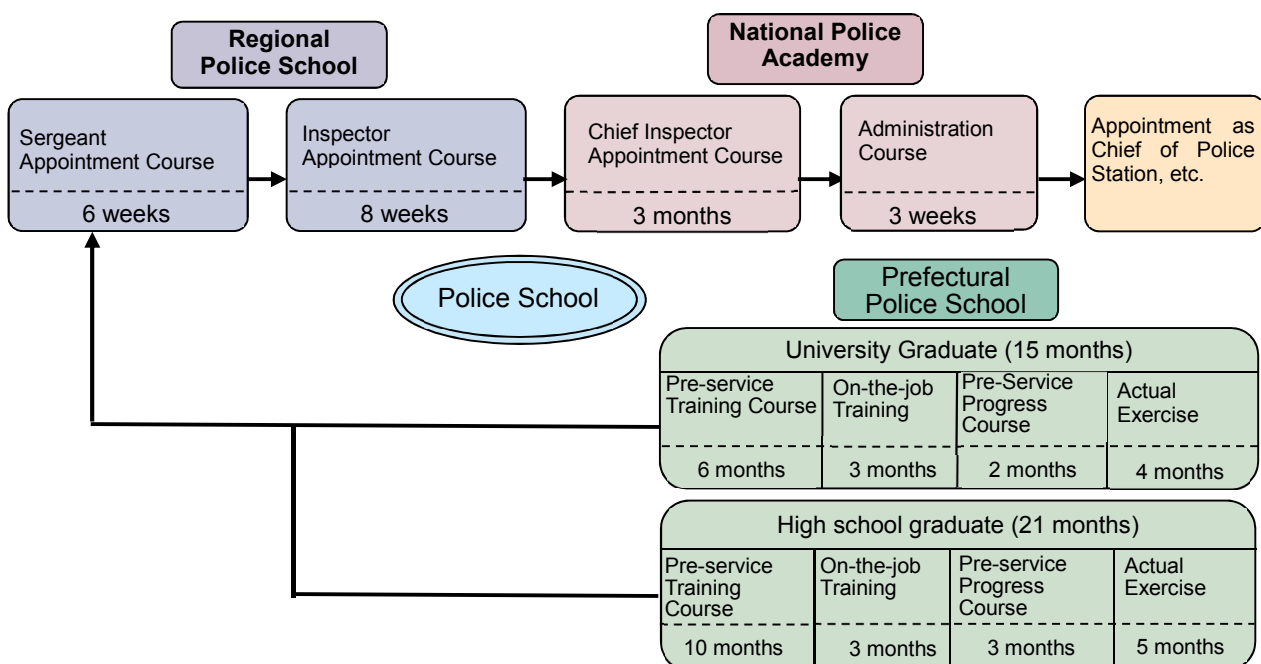
Police officers also receive training, as necessary, in order to acquire the requisite knowledge and skills to fulfill their duties, such as specialized training on criminal forensics and training on foreign language.

**(2) Martial Arts and Shooting**

Police officers must attain a high level of skill in judo, kendo, arrest techniques, and shooting. They are required to receive training regularly. Due to their proficiency in martial arts and shooting, Japanese police officers often achieve outstanding records in domestic and international competitions.

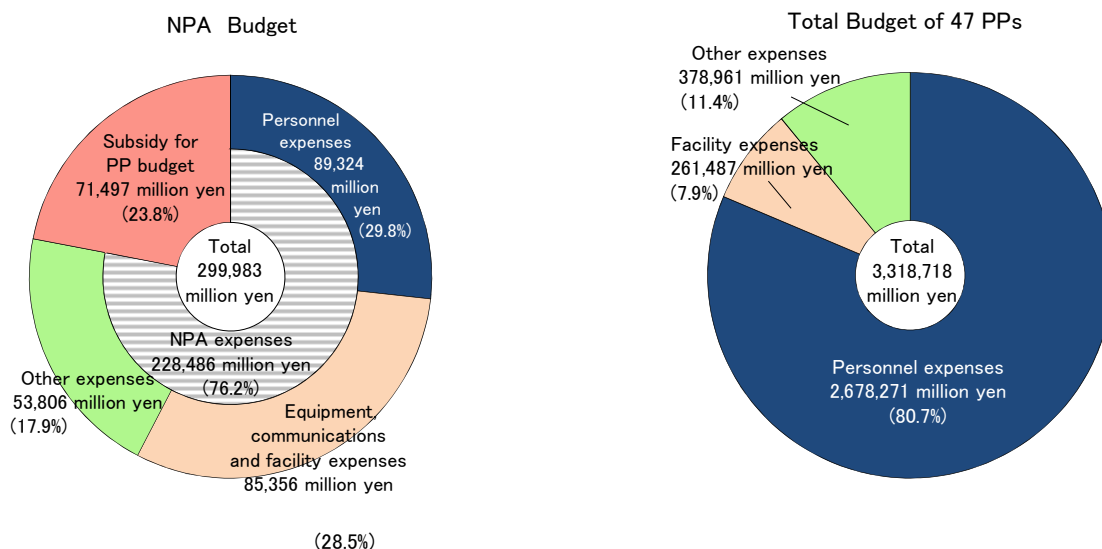


**Police Training System (since 2017)**



## 5. Budget

### Police Budget in FY 2017



※ Includes Special Account for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake : 1,184 million yen

The police budget consists of a national budget and prefectural budgets.

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

Each prefectural government pays all expenses to operate its PP, excluding the direct appropriation from the national treasury. However, with the exception of some personnel expenses for Superintendents and lower ranking officers including installation costs, the PP budget can be supplemented by subsidies from the national government.

#### A. Direct Appropriation from the National Treasury

The following are the major expenses directly appropriated by the national government for use by the PP:

- Salaries and some allowances for Assistant Commissioners and above ranking officers;
- Expenses for police school training, including maintenance and management of training facilities;
- Expenses for the maintenance and management of police communications and telephone charges for police telephone lines;
- Expenses for the purchase of police equipment such as police vehicles, boats and helicopters.

#### B. Appropriation by Prefectural Government

Prefectural governments appropriate funds for the following use by the PP except for the expenses listed in A:

- Salaries and allowances for Superintendents and lower ranking officers, as well as other personnel expenses including uniforms;
- Expenses for police facilities;
- Expenses for PP activities such as crime prevention, criminal investigation and traffic enforcement.

## 6. Equipment

### A. Police Vehicles



Police vehicles, as the core of the mobile police force, take on the task of responding to daily occurrences of crimes and accidents. They are also used for street patrolling and other police activities.

Approximately 42,500 police vehicles are equipped at police stations, police boxes (Koban), and residential police boxes (Chuzai-sho) throughout the country.

### B. Police Boats



As a mobile police force on the water, police boats are employed in major ports, remote islands, lakes, and marshes to patrol and fight against illegal immigration, smuggling, and poaching. Ranging from 5 to 23 meters in length, there are approximately 150 police boats nationwide.

### C. Police Helicopters



As a mobile police force in the air, police helicopters are used extensively for traffic control surveillance, pursuit of suspects, rescue, and disaster relief. A total of approximately 80 small and medium-sized helicopters are operated nationwide.

## COMMUNITY SAFETY

### 1. Community Police

#### A. Community Police Officer

**Community police officers** maintain vigil day and night, and they are the first responders to emergency calls from citizens. Through neighborhood patrols and routine home visits, community police officers keep a close distance with citizens. Their actions ensure the safety and peace of the community by preventing crimes, apprehending criminal suspects, controlling traffic, offering juvenile guidance, protecting lost children and inebriates, and providing counseling to citizens in trouble.

#### B. Koban and Chuzaisho

**Koban and Chuzaisho** are at the heart of police activities in Japan. Koban (police box) is a place where community police officers mainly carry out their work by a relatively small number of police officers (3-5 officers). There are also residential police boxes called Chuzaisho usually staffed by a single officer.



Each Koban and Chuzaisho covers specific areas and they are situated as a branch of the police station. They are responsible for maintaining the safety of the respective areas by figuring out each security situation and taking requests and concerns of residents into consideration.

There are approximately 6,300 Koban and 6,300 Chuzaisho in Japan. The existence of Koban and Chuzaisho provides a sense of reassurance to the residents.

Koban has attracted a great deal of attention worldwide, and in fact, countries such as Singapore and Indonesia have introduced Japanese-style Koban.

#### C. History of Koban and Chuzaisho



**In the Meiji Era (1868-1912)**, Japan rapidly built the modern nation state. Under this process, Japan introduced the modern police system. The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department that was established in 1874, introduced the original Koban, and this was adopted by other prefectures. Furthermore, the government ordered the prefectures (except for Tokyo) to establish residential police boxes (Chuzaisho) in 1888. Subsequently, they have developed into the current Koban.



## D. Community Police Activities

### (1) Vigilance at the Koban

**Vigilance** at the Koban and Chuzaiho is performed by standing in front or sitting inside, enabling police officers to respond immediately to any incident. While keeping a constant watch, they conduct a myriad of routine tasks, such as receiving crime reports from citizens, handling lost and found articles, and providing counseling to citizens in trouble.

### (2) Patrol



Police officers patrol either on foot, by bicycle or by car in order to tackle and reduce crime. While on patrol, they question suspicious persons, warn citizens in high crime areas, offer juvenile guidance, and protect lost children and inebriates.

### (3) Routine Visits to Homes and Workplaces



Community police officers assigned to Koban and Chuzaiho make regular visits to houses and offices. During these visits they give advice on crime and accident prevention, listen to residents' concerns and welcome suggestions for improvement of police services. They also inquire about the family composition and how to contact the resident in an emergency.

### (4) Consultation Services for Citizens

A general contact desk for consultations has been established in the Police Administration Department to enable police to carry out swift and certain organizational response to consultations from citizens. In light of the consultation content, the police respond with collaboration among relevant departments, and take necessary steps to relieve the anxieties of persons seeking consultation including giving warnings to and arresting the persons in question.

### (5) Koban (Chuzaiho) Liaison Council

There are about 12,000 Koban (Chuzaiho) Liaison Councils nationwide. Each council consists of community residents from various walks of life. Council members express opinions, make requests, and study and discuss community issues with the police to promote community safety activities.

## E. Mobile Units of Community Police

Radio-equipped patrol cars are deployed at each PPHs, police station, Koban and Chuzaiho. Police officers use them for routine patrol and emergency response. These cars remain in constant radio contact with their police station and the communications command center of the PPHs. When an emergency is reported, this rapid response capability plays a major role in the quick resolution of such incidents. Also, community police deploys boats and helicopters.

## F. Emergency Response "Dial 110"

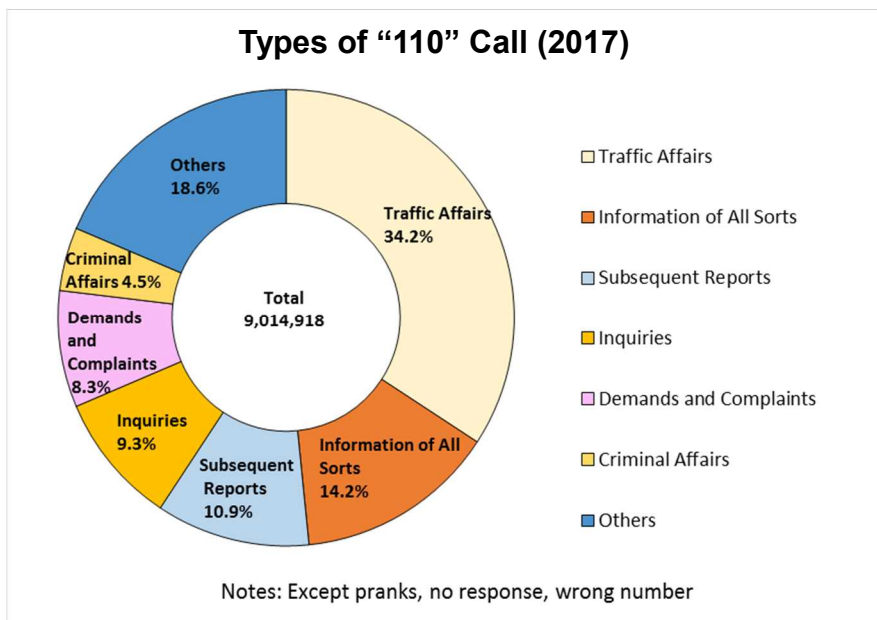
### (1) Communications Command Center (CCC)

Reacting to emergency calls such as "Dial 110", CCC in each PPHs dispatches police officers at Koban and Chuzaisho, patrol cars, and other mobile police units.

### (2) Current State of "Dial 110"

The number of "Dial 110" calls has decreased annually. In 2017, the police received about 9.0 million calls nationwide. This means that on any given day the CCC receives a call about every 3.5 seconds.

**(Refer to *Police Info-Communications* on page 49 about Communications Command Systems.)**



## 2. Crime Prevention

Although 2002 was the worst year on record with 2,850,000 reported Penal Code offenses, the number has decreased by 68% as a result of enhanced crime prevention measures carried out by the police along with the efforts of society.

However, the function of neighborhoods as a crime prevention has deteriorated by weakened community solidarity and widespread anonymity of urban life.

In such a situation, the police are making efforts to promote a "society in which crimes hardly occur", as well as to prevent the occurrence of crime.

### A. The Law-abiding Mentality and the Strong Ties in Society

We must not overlook even the slightest offenses and must urge deep regrets for the offenses. These efforts will nourish people's law-abiding mentality. Also, we must strengthen the ties in society by a variety of efforts which support those people who feel isolated or alienated from society.

### B. Creation of Layers of Voluntary Activities in Crime Prevention

Voluntary activities in crime prevention have involved many citizens and have rapidly developed into a national movement to secure community safety. The number of groups engaged in crime prevention activities was about 47,000 in 2017. The police regard these groups as partners indispensable for preventing crimes.

### C. Promotion of Safe and Secure Urban Planning which takes Crime Prevention into Consideration

The police are promoting a safe and secure urban planning which takes crime prevention into consideration in order to create a safer society where people can feel secure and live without fear of falling victim to crime. For example, this promotion includes the installation of security lights and security cameras, and landscaping that does not impede visibility.

**D. Encouragement of Enhancement of the Quality and the Proper Performance of Community Safety Industry**

The police are encouraging enhancement of the quality and the proper performance of the industry of community safety, especially private security businesses, as they play a major role in creating a society in which crimes hardly occur.

**3. Countermeasures against Cases Threatening Personal Safety**

Concerning cases such as stalking, spousal violence, missing persons, and child, elderly and disability abuse, where immediately securing personal safety is deemed necessary, the police need to recognize the risks and urgency accurately and take the most effective measures to secure the victim’s safety. To appropriately cope with such cases, the police have built a system in PPHs and police stations to systematically promote prompt and appropriate responses including arresting perpetrators, while giving top priority to the safety of victims.

**4. Sound Growth of Amusement Business**

**A. Current State of the Amusement Business**

Eating and drinking establishments (cabarets and bars) and amusement business (pachinko parlors and game centers) provide the general public with entertainment opportunities. However, there is a continuing concern that these establishments might corrupt public morals and hamper the sound development of youth, unless properly operated. The police provide guidance and assert necessary control over amusement business by aiding them to offer legitimate services.

Number of Amusement Businesses (2013-2017)					
Classification	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Category No. 1 (cabarets, bars, etc.)	66,951	66,717	65,548	64,528	63,902
Category No. 2 *See Note 1	3	3	2	69	52
Category No. 3 *See Note 2	3	2	2	2	2
Category No. 4	22,876	22,097	21,048	20,268	19,436
Mah-jong houses	10,882	10,376	9,626	9,176	8,736
Pachinko parlors	10,873	10,610	10,319	9,991	9,623
Others	1,121	1,111	1,103	1,101	1,077
Category No. 5 (game centers, etc.)	5,772	5,439	4,856	4,542	4,381

Note 1. A business which runs coffee shops, bars, or other facilities, and serves its customers food and drink, and the lighting in these facilities is not brighter than ten lux (excluding the businesses defined in Category No. 1).

Note 2. A business which runs coffee shops, bars, or other facilities, and serves its customers food and drink, and the inside of these facilities cannot be easily seen from outside and is not more than five square meters in size.

**B. Elimination of Boryokudan from the Amusement Business**

In some cases, Boryokudan (organized crime groups) appear to be involved in amusement business, causing interference with the legitimate operation of the business. The police have been tackling Boryokudan by strictly cracking down on illegal activities of Boryokudan. Initiatives such as holding seminars for business operators on resisting the Boryokudan are also being carried out to eliminate Boryokudan.

**5. Preventing Deterioration of Public Morals**

**A. Prostitution**

Websites and advertisements in weekly magazines are often used by prostitution brokers to solicit prostitution. Some bar and restaurant operators also exploit women by forcing them into prostitution.

**B. Illegitimate Sales of Obscene Pictures**

There are a number of sales of DVDs containing obscene images. In addition, the distribution of obscene pictures through the Internet has also become an issue.

### C. Illegal Gambling



**Illegal gambling** offenses are committed in so-called "casino bars" where card and roulette games are played. Many illegal horse and bicycle race bookmaking offenses have also been cleared.

### D. Trafficking in Persons

**Trafficking in persons** refers to a crime committed by organized criminal groups aimed at bringing foreign women or others to be forced into sexual exploitation or labor. The police have strictly cracked down on traffickers in cooperation with relevant ministries and agencies. Additionally, the police are exchanging information and working with foreign authorities, foreign embassies in Japan, counseling centers for women, and NGO in order to prevent trafficking attempts and protect foreign women suffering in trafficking cases. Since October 2007, the police have operated the "Anonymous-report Hot Line," which receives information of crimes such as trafficking under anonymity from the public.

In 2017, a total of 46 trafficking cases were cleared, which involved sexual exploitation, forced labor and other offenses. The police arrested 30 people such as brokers and protected 42 people including 28 Japanese through these cases.

### E. Control of Offenses related to Employment of Foreign Workers

The number of foreign nationals overstaying the authorized period of stay has been on the rise, and it is found that the way they disguise overstays has become increasingly vicious and sophisticated.

Brokers who act as recruiting agents for foreign workers and employers contribute to this problem. Therefore, the police have been tightening controls not only on illegal foreign workers but also on brokers and employers through strictly relevant laws and regulations.

## 6. Countermeasures against Economic Crimes

### A. Investment Fraud and Commercial Transaction Scam

Every year, a large number of consumers and investors fall prey to sly fraud schemes such as Ponzi scheme. Illicit door-to-door sales are also an example of illicit commercial practice attempting to benefit from consumers. The police are cracking down on such illegal commercial practice by requesting financial institutions to freeze bank accounts used for receiving proceeds from illegal transactions. In an effort to enhance the awareness of consumers and to protect them from such illicit commercial practices, the police promote public awareness through posters, leaflets and the Internet.

### B. Illegitimate Medicines

There are a number of illegitimate medicines sold on the Internet that may have health risks. Quite a few foreign-based websites also advertise such illegitimate medicines. The police are cracking down on illegal transaction advertisements and manufacturing of such products. Furthermore, the police request Internet service providers and foreign authorities to shut down the websites advertising illegitimate medicines.

**C. Loan Sharks**

Loan sharks came to be recognized as a serious social issue around 2002. Since 2003, the police have enhanced its enforcement measures and have established intensive crackdown headquarters in the prefectural police. Preventive measures are taken in accordance with the Program to Remedy Multiple Debt Problems. In addition, the police are requesting financial institutions to freeze bank accounts used by loan sharks and Internet service providers to shut down the websites advertising illegal money lending.

**D. Intellectual Property Rights Crimes**



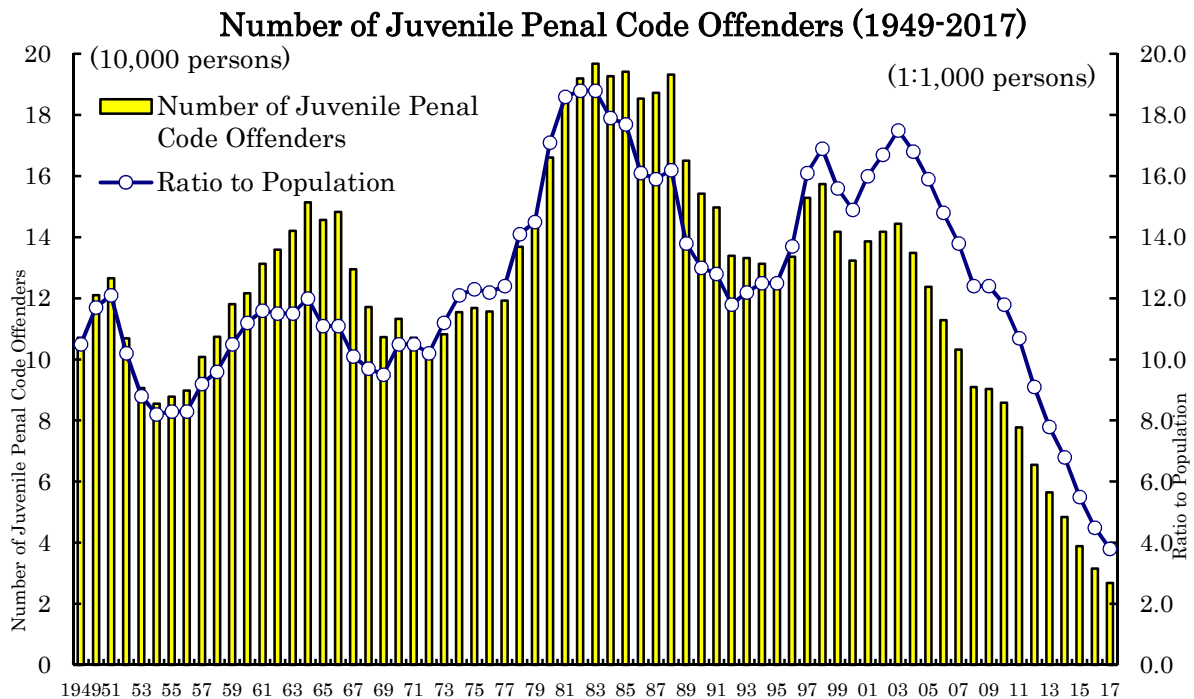
IPRs protection campaign in Akihabara

The violation of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) continues to be an issue. Examples of IPRs violation include distribution of illegally copied business software and music data on the Internet using file exchange software, and transactions of counterfeit products on the websites. These counterfeit products are mostly smuggled from China and other Asian countries.

The police investigate these cases and promote public awareness of IPRs protection in cooperation with relevant ministries and organizations.

In addition, the police are cracking down on the theft of trade secrets.

**7. Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency and Sound Development of Youth**



## A. Current Situation of Juvenile Delinquency

### Juvenile Penal Code Offenders

The total number of juvenile Penal Code offenders (aged 14 to 19) in 2017 was 26,797, a decrease of 4,719 (15.0%) from the previous year. The ratio of juvenile Penal Code offenders per 1,000 persons in the same age group was 3.8, a decrease of 0.7 points from the previous year.

Among all Penal Code offenders (both adults and juveniles) in 2017, 12.5% were juveniles. 40.6% of the total number of street crimes such as snatchings and street muggings were committed by juveniles.

## B. Current Situation of Juvenile Victimization

### (1) Penal Code Offenses Victimizing Juveniles

In 2017, the police confirmed 116,563 Penal Code offenses that victimized juveniles, a decrease by 11.1% from the previous year. By category, felonious offenses (murder, robbery, arson, rape) stand at 673, an increase by 6.5%, violent offenses at 8,091, a decrease by 5.6%, and larceny at 98,803, a decrease by 12.1% from the preceding year.

### (2) Offenses Harmful to Juvenile Welfare

Welfare offenses are crimes harmful to juvenile welfare such as crimes that exploit the child's sexuality.

In 2017, a total of 5,974 juveniles were victimized by welfare offenses, a decrease of 2.1% from the previous year. High school students lead the number of victims, followed by junior high school students.

Welfare offenses utilizing the Internet have become a serious issue. The police are strengthening crackdown efforts on Internet-related welfare offenses preventing further harm to the child, and working to protect the juvenile victims of such offenses.

### (3) Child Sexual Exploitation



Child Sexual Exploitation Awareness Poster

Child sexual exploitation is of grave concern to the international community in the protection of children's rights and the development of youth.

In 2017, 841 persons were arrested for child prostitution in 956 cases. For child pornography, 1,703 were arrested in 2,413 cases recording the highest number of cases and suspects arrested. Among all cases of child pornography, 59.3% involve the Internet, such as the use of on-line dating services or P2P file sharing software.

The situation of child sexual exploitation continues to be serious. In view of this recognition, in April 2017, the "Basic Plan on Measures against Child Sexual Exploitation" was formulated at the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime.

As the primary activities of the police, the plan includes strict measures such as strengthening crackdowns on crimes related to child sexual exploitation, development of a comfortable environment for children and their parents/guardians for consultations, promotion of public relations and public awareness-raising activities for the prevention of victimization through child prostitution and child pornography, and measures against entities which operate social networking sites and online dating services. The police are promoting these countermeasures in cooperation with relevant institutions and organizations based on the plan.

For details, please see our portal site “STOP! Child Sexual Exploitation” ([http://www.npa.go.jp/safetylife/syonen/no\\_cp/measures/index\\_e.html](http://www.npa.go.jp/safetylife/syonen/no_cp/measures/index_e.html)).

#### **(4) Child Abuse**

Child abuse significantly infringes the rights of children and causes serious effects on their physical or psychological sound development and personality formation.

The police are making every effort to take appropriate measures to detect and protect victimized children at an early stage of child abuse, while strengthening cooperation with related organizations.

#### **(5) Bullying**

There were 155 incidents attributable to bullying in 2017, an increase of 6 (4.0%) from the previous year.

The police are striving to identify bullying cases early on through such actions as counseling activities for juveniles and school supporter visits to schools, and developing accurate measures while keeping close communication with schools.

#### **(6) Protection of Juvenile Victims**

Juvenile guidance officials provide continuous counseling services to juvenile victims of crimes such as bullying and child abuse, supporting them in their recovery from psychological effects.

### **C. Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency and Promotion of Sound Youth Development**

#### **(1) Various Preventive Measures against Juvenile Delinquency**



A scene of support for recovery by farming

The police, in cooperation with community juvenile police volunteers, are making every effort to detect juvenile delinquents at an early stage and provide guidance in a timely manner through on-the-spot protection and guidance activity in crime-prone areas like entertainment districts and arcades.

In addition, the police not only contact juveniles who are likely to offend again but support their recovery through counseling activities, home visits, participation in community service, etc. Furthermore, by raising awareness of the community about the factors in juvenile delinquency, the police endeavor to develop a trend toward supporting juveniles.

Furthermore, in order to enhance the systematic and expert support to juvenile delinquents and their families, and to strengthen assistance to minors harmed by crime, Juvenile Support Centers are established in each PPH as specialized organizations for juvenile protection and guidance staffed with juvenile guidance officials as key figures.

In addition, in order to protect juveniles against welfare offenses caused by the use of the Internet and promote sound youth development, the police have introduced a protection and guidance activity on the Internet since October 2013. When an inappropriate message such as an inducement of child prostitution is detected through cyber-patrol, the police contact the juvenile who posted the message and provide guidance.

## **(2) Clearing up the Environment Surrounding Juveniles**

In an effort to clean up the social environment to safeguard juveniles, the police, in cooperation with the community, relevant organizations and public authorities, are trying to apply appropriate measures to shut out the influences of Boryokudan and control the flow of harmful information by sex-oriented entertainment establishments.

The Internet environment for juveniles has deteriorated recently. Therefore, the police are making efforts to clean up the Internet through the implementation of cyber-patrol and promotion of filtering, and requesting the Internet industry to provide self-restriction and other measures to safeguard children.

## **(3) Counseling Activities for Juveniles**



A scene of juvenile counseling

The Young Telephone Center is a service provided by the police that offers counseling for juveniles. It is staffed by experienced juvenile guidance officials and counseling specialists, who provide necessary advice and guidance to troubled youths. In 2017, the police handled 69,932 juvenile consultation cases.

## **D. International Cooperation (Child Sexual Exploitation Countermeasures)**

A collective action by the international community is necessary to counter sexual exploitation of children.

The NPA is exchanging information with foreign investigative authorities, making arrangements for international cooperation in criminal investigation, and strengthening collaborative relationships through participating in the INTERPOL International Child Sexual Exploitation Database.

In December 2017, NPA held "The 2nd Meeting of Specialist Group on Child Sexual Exploitation" involving domestic and international institutions and organizations, and there, NPA introduced the government's efforts against child sexual exploitation, and shared information with related institutions and organizations in order to strengthen mutual cooperation.

## **8. Countermeasures against Cybercrime**

### **A. Situation of Cybercrime**

The number of cybercrime offenses cleared in 2017 was 9,014, an increase of 690 (8.3 %) from the previous year.

#### **(1) Crimes Using Network**

The number of crimes using network (crimes which in its process require access to the information communications network) cleared in 2017 was 8,011, an increase of 563 (7.6 %) from the previous year.

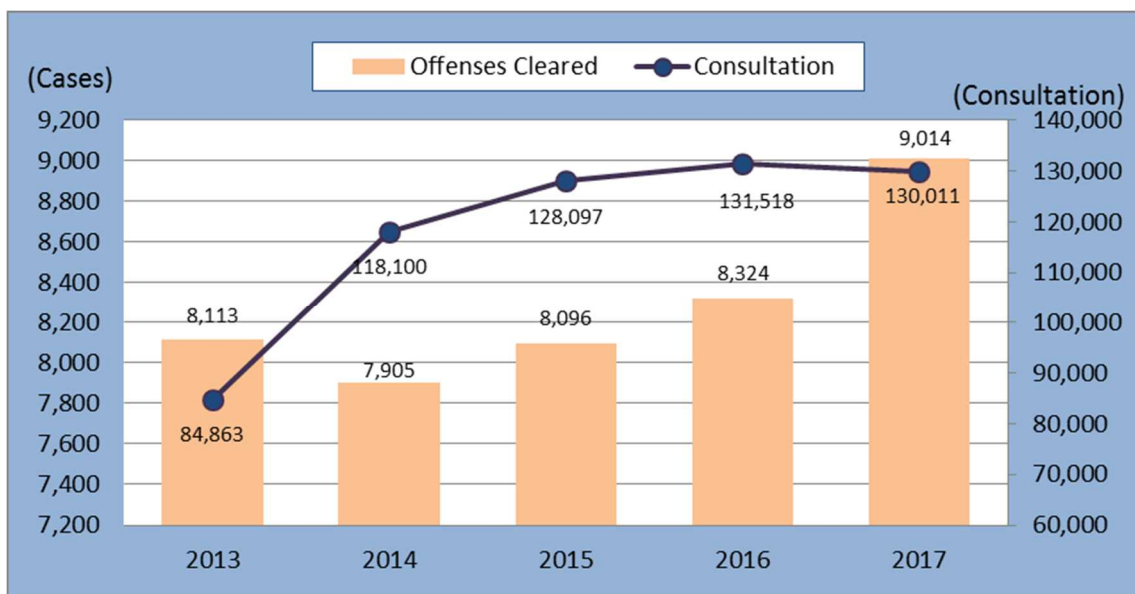
#### **(2) Violation of Act on the Prohibition of Unauthorized Computer Access**

The number of violation of Act on the Prohibition of Unauthorized Computer Access cleared in 2017 was 648, an increase of 146 (29.1 %) from the previous year.



**(3) Situation of Police Consultations Concerning Cybercrime**

The number of consultations regarding cybercrimes and related matters in 2017 was 130,011, a decrease of 1,507 (1.1 %) from the previous year.



**Trends in the Number of Cybercrime\* Offenses Cleared and Consultation**

\* Cybercrime consists of Crimes Using Network, Violation of Act on Prohibition of Unauthorized Computer Access and Crimes Targeting Computer/Data

**B. Countermeasures against Illegal and Harmful Contents on the Internet**

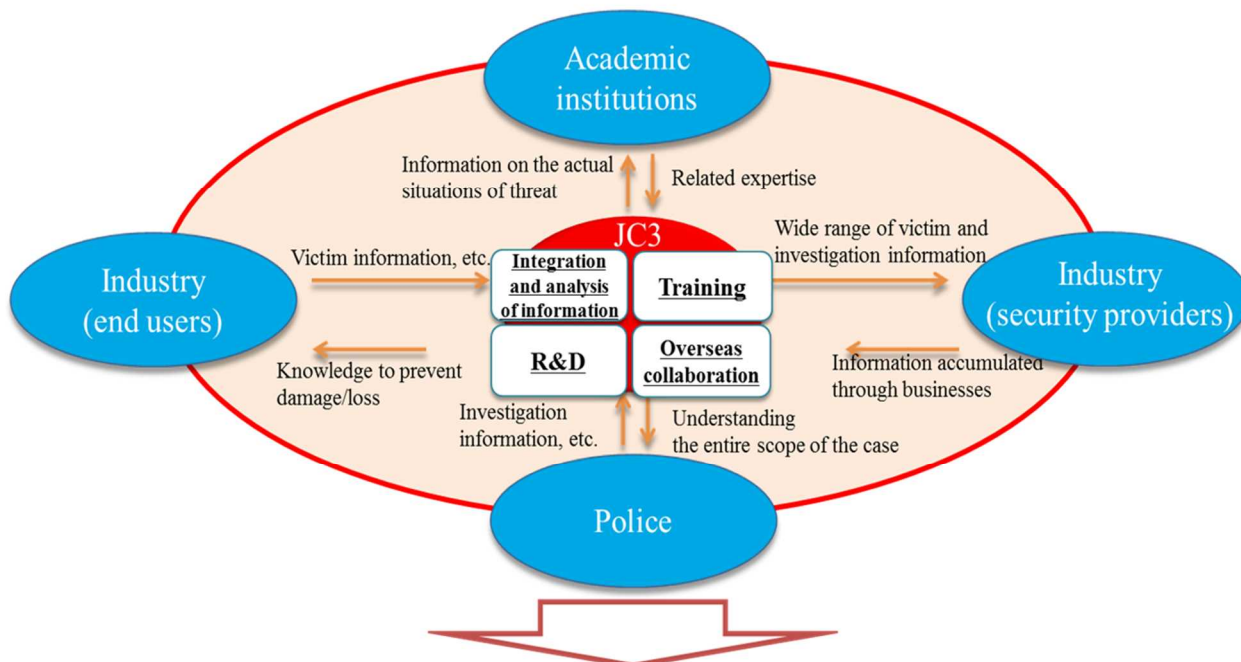
The overflow of illegal and harmful contents on the Internet has caused various incidents including crimes against children in Japan. To deal with such problems, since June 2006, the "Internet Hotline Center Japan" (IHC) funded by the NPA, has dealt with illegal contents on the Internet. In January 2018, IHC began new work on the Internet, in which it requests ISPs to delete Suicide-related information like "I will assist your suicide" and Suicide-invited information like "Let's kill ourselves together." The number of the reports IHC received in 2017 was 27,016, a decrease of 6,268 (18.8 %) from the previous year.

Also, the NPA and IHC provide information on child pornography for the entity that makes and administrates the list of URLs of child pornography sites. Based on this list, some Internet service providers voluntarily started blocking these sites in April 2011.

**C. Collaboration with the Japan Cybercrime Control Center**

**The Japan Cybercrime Control Center (JC3)** launched its operations in 2014 as a new framework of industry-academia-government collaboration in Japan. The JC3 aims to identify the source of threats by collecting and analyzing information and intelligence from businesses, academic community and governmental agencies, and returning results of the analysis to them, and to prevent subsequent cyber incidents by mitigating and neutralizing the source. The police contributes cybersecurity efforts made in industry and academic community, sharing information on investigation with the JC3, and makes efforts to build safe and secure cyberspace by making use of information with promptness and accuracy shared in the JC3 for police activities.

### Structure of the JC3



Understanding the entire scope of the threat in cyberspace enables the addressing of issues

#### D. International Cooperation

In order to tackle the increasing threats posed by cybercrime, international forums such as the G7 High-Tech Crime Subgroup and a conference hosted by ICPO (International Criminal Police Organization)-INTERPOL have addressed this issue. The NPA places a high priority on these discussions.

The G7 Network of 24-7 Points of Contact for High Tech Crime, which is available 24 hours a day, first started operating in 1998. The Cybercrime Division and High-Tech Crime Technology Division of the NPA are the contact points of this network.

## SUPPORT FOR CRIME VICTIMS

### 1. Support for Victims by the Police

The police are working to enhance a variety of aspects of their support for persons who were damaged by crimes and their families or their bereaved families. The following are examples of measures for supporting crime victims and their families by the police:

#### A. Benefit Payments to Victims

The national government makes benefit payments to victims and their bereaved families for serious harm caused by crime.

#### B. Providing Information to Crime Victims

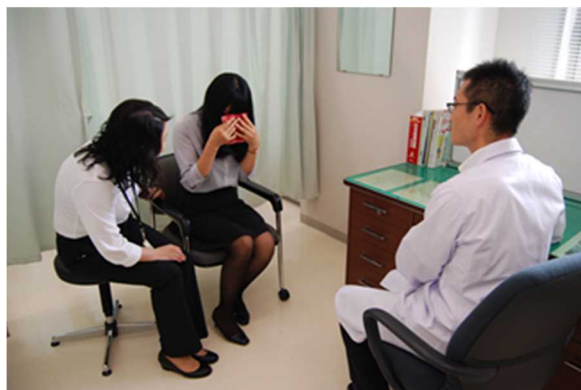
The police have prepared a brochure that explains the process of investigations and the outlines of their supportive measures towards crime victims.

#### C. Reducing the Burden on Victims

The crime victims and their families not only suffer physical, emotional, or financial harm as a result of the crime directly, but also incur a varying range of secondary victimization. Police officers receive training on the treatment of victims in order to reduce their burden. Police stations have rooms that are furnished, lighted, and decorated in a manner that allows victims to have contact with police officers in a relaxed mood. The police provide many other supportive services to the victims including escorting victims to hospitals or courts, if requested.



Car for supporting crime victims



**Escorting victims to hospital**

#### **D. Providing Counseling to Victims**

To help alleviate emotional injury of victims, the police, in cooperation with psychiatrists and private counselors, provide counseling services to the victims.



**Counseling by police officers**

#### **E. Securing the Safety of Victims**

The police take various measures to victims for their protection including strengthening patrolling.

### **2. Cooperation with Private Organizations for Victims Support**

Private victim-support groups provide services including counseling and escorting victims to hospitals or courts, and carry out public awareness-raising activities. The police and private groups work together in order to support the victims and achieve their recovery.

# CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

## 1. Current Situation

### A. Number of Confirmed Penal Code Offenses (See Appendix 2)

In 2017, the number of confirmed Penal Code offenses was 915,042, a decrease of 81,078 (8.1 %) from the previous year. After marking a postwar record high in 2002, it has continued to decrease since 2003. In 2017, the number is less than one-third of that of 2002.

Of the different types of offenses, the number of confirmed larceny offenses was 655,498, a decrease of 67,650 (9.4 %) from the previous year. There has been a decreasing trend in the number of confirmed felonious offenses (murder, robbery, arson, rape) in recent years. In 2017, the number of confirmed felonious offenses was 4,840, showing a decrease of 290 (5.7 %) from the previous year.

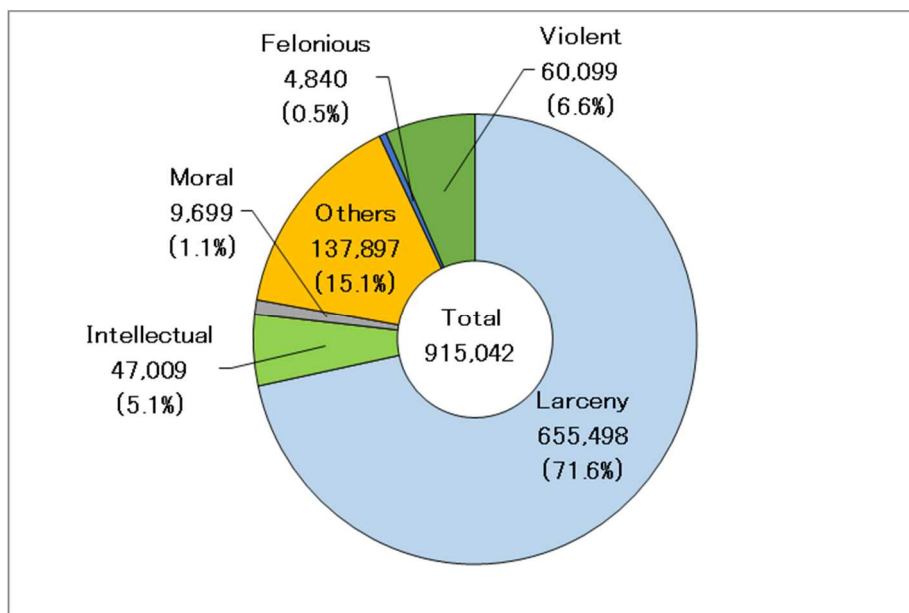
In addition, the number of confirmed intellectual offenses was 47,009, an increase of 1,231 (2.7 %) from the previous year.

### B. Number of Cleared Penal Code Offenses (See Appendix 2)

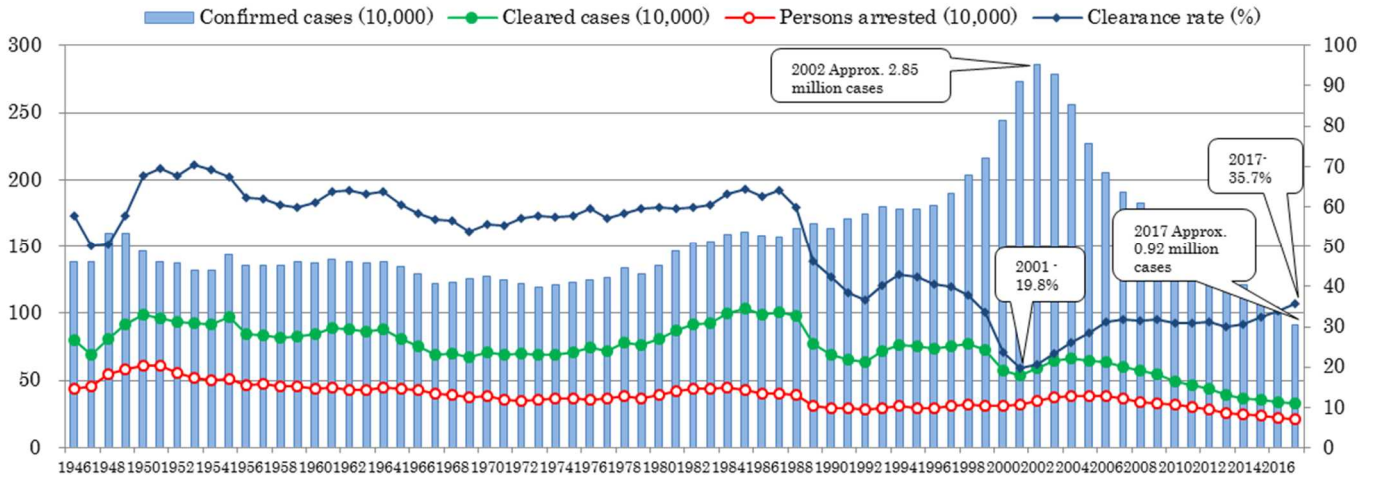
The number of cleared Penal Code offenses was 327,081, a decrease of 9,985 (3.0 %) from the previous year, while the number of persons arrested was 215,003, a decrease of 11,373 (5.0 %) from the previous year.

The number of cleared larceny offenses was 204,296, a decrease of 4,350 (2.1 %) from the previous year. The number of cleared felonious offenses was 4,193, a decrease of 242 (5.5 %) from the previous year. The number of cleared intellectual offenses was 20,965, a decrease of 1,311 (5.9 %) from the previous year.

Number of Penal Code Offenses Confirmed by the Police



**Trends in Confirmed and Cleared Criminal Cases (1946 – 2017)**



**C. Countermeasures against Crimes that are Getting More and More Sophisticated**

The police make efforts to prevent crimes through coordination with relevant organizations and citizens. The police are developing expertise in new investigative methods in order to respond to crimes that are getting more and more sophisticated such as so called “Hey, it’s me” type of remittance call frauds<sup>1</sup>. Also, the police are involved in the development and international exchanges of advanced forensic science techniques.

**D. Cooperation of Citizens**



The understanding and cooperation of citizens is critical in crime investigation. The police appeal online for information and assistance from the public.

In addition, in 2007, the police introduced the Special Reward System – a public reward system – for encouraging citizens to provide information and for resolving serious crimes.

**E. Combating International Crime**

Many foreign nationals reside in Japan now, and also the number of visitors from abroad to Japan has been increasing.

The NPA is intensifying efforts to crack down on international crime in order to effectively respond to the threats from transnational organized crime group members, who might be among visitors to Japan. Therefore, the NPA is promoting countermeasures such as improving intelligence capacity and collaboration with relevant agencies in Japan and abroad.

<sup>1</sup> A type of fraud which is similar to a grandparent scam, where someone disguising its identity calls a victim to ask for money for some concocted emergency.

## 2. Fight against Organized Crime

### A. Organized Crime Groups (Boryokudan)

Membership including Associate Members in Boryokudan peaked in 1963, at approximately 184,100. Since then, it was on a steady decline until 1987 when it once again started showing signs of growth. With the implementation of the Anti-Boryokudan Act in 1992, this growth trend was halted and the number of Boryokudan members began to decline once again. As of the end of 2017, Boryokudan membership stands at approximately 34,500.

(Note: Boryokudan is commonly referred to as "Yakuza" and is defined by the Anti-Boryokudan Act as "any organization likely to facilitate its members to collectively or habitually commit illegal acts of violence.")

The Boryokudan undergo a variety of unjust or unlawful activities, such as using their organizational power to pursue economic benefits. Such behavior is based upon their principles which considerably deviate from the general rule of law. They also show their violent nature of adopting any means to achieve their goals. For example, there were cases in which Boryokudan members attacked business operators who would not accept their demands in retribution or as a warning. Conflicts also broke out over the choice of the leader's successor.

### B. Comprehensive Measures against Boryokudan

To disrupt Boryokudan activities, the police are engaged in strict crackdowns on illegal activities and public campaigns to alienate Boryokudan from society.

In 2015, Boryokudan leaders defected from Rokudaime Yamaguchi-gumi, Japan's largest Boryokudan, formed a new group: Kobe Yamaguchi-gumi. Since the formation, the two groups were in a state of conflict. In addition a subgroup of Kobe Yamaguchi-gumi announced the formation of a new group: Ninkyo Dantai Yamaguchi-gumi in April 2017 (the present group name: Ninkyo Yamaguchi-gumi) and Kobe Yamaguchi-gumi got into internal conflicts. In September 2017, a person who was bodyguarding the leader of Ninkyo Yamaguchi-gumi was shot to death. Their conflicts have become serious and unpredictable.

The police continuously make efforts to weaken and annihilate Boryokudan through strict crackdowns on illegal activities, the effective enforcement of the Anti-Boryokudan Act, and alienating Boryokudan from society.

#### (1) Strict Crackdowns on Illegal Activities

In 2017, the police arrested 17,737 Boryokudan members in 30,465 cases.

Boryokudan activities are diversifying and becoming more secretive. The police are further putting their efforts in gathering and analyzing intelligence regarding fundraising activities of Boryokudan and intensifying their crackdown efforts on Boryokudan activities.

#### (2) Effective Enforcement of the Anti-Boryokudan Act

Today, the Boryokudan resort not only to traditional fund-raising activities such as illegal sales of stimulant drugs, extortion, and gambling, but also to violent interference in civil affairs. They use their organizational power to gain profits by intervening in legitimate private business transaction.

To combat these activities, the Anti-Boryokudan Act was enacted in May 1991 and went into effect in March 1992. It has been revised several times to enhance its effectiveness.

Any violent criminal group whose actions fall within the prohibited conduct in the Anti-Boryokudan Act can be labeled as a designated Boryokudan group. Its members are then prohibited from conducting illegal activities specified by the Act.

As of the end of 2017, there were 22 designated Boryokudan groups. In addition, Ninkyo Yamaguchi-gumi was newly designated in March 2018 and Kanto Sekine-gumi was also designated in April 2018. (See Table: Designated Boryokudan groups)

Designated Boryokudan Groups

No.	Name of Boryokudan	Main Office	No. of Members (as of the end of 2017)
1	Rokudaime Yamaguchi-gumi	Hyogo	4,700
2	Inagawa-kai	Tokyo	2,300
3	Sumiyoshi-kai	Tokyo	2,900
4	Godaime Kudo-kai	Fukuoka	380
5	Gyokuryu-kai	Okinawa	340
6	Rokudaime Aizu Kotetsu-kai	Kyoto	80
7	Godaime Kyosei-kai	Hiroshima	150
8	Nanadaime Goda-ikka	Yamaguchi	70
9	Yondaime Kozakura-ikka	Kagoshima	60
10	Godaime Asano-gumi	Okayama	70
11	Dojin-kai	Fukuoka	500
12	Nidaime Shinwa-kai	Kagawa	40
13	Soai-kai	Chiba	140
14	Sandaime Kyodo-kai	Hiroshima	90
15	Taishu-kai	Fukuoka	110
16	Kyudaime Sakaume-gumi	Osaka	30
17	Kyokuto-kai	Tokyo	560
18	Nidaime Azuma-gumi	Osaka	130
19	Matsuba-kai	Tokyo	450
20	Sandaime Fukuhaku-kai	Fukuoka	130
21	Namikawa-kai	Fukuoka	230
22	Kobe Yamaguchi-gumi	Hyogo	2,500
			2,000 (As of February 1, 2018)
23	Ninkyo Yamaguchi-gumi	Hyogo	460 (As of February 1, 2018)
24	Kanto Sekine-gumi	Ibaraki	160 (As of January 24, 2018)

The Act prohibits members of designated Boryokudan groups from engaging in extortion and coercing juveniles into becoming members, etc. In 2017, 1,369 discontinuance orders and 35 recurrence prevention orders were issued. When a conflict breaks out between designated Boryokudan groups or within a designated Boryokudan group, or when members of a designated Boryokudan group attack civilians using weapons including firearms, an order can be issued to restrict the use of their offices and facilities.



In addition, the Act prohibits members of designated Boryokudan groups from giving money, etc. to a member to praise him for his violence in a conflict between designated Boryokudan groups, etc. and prevents them from disturbing people’s demand for compensation for damages resulting from their illegal acts. In 2017, 11 prohibition orders were issued. The members of designated Boryokudan groups who disobey these orders are subject to punishment under the Act. 3 cases of disobedience were cleared in 2017.

**(3) Alienating Boryokudan from Society**



The police have been promoting efforts by the community to eliminate Boryokudan. Specifically, in order to cut off Boryokudan’s funding sources, the police, in coordination with related agencies, are promoting Boryokudan elimination activities in a variety of industries such as money lending businesses and construction businesses.

In addition, the police are supporting Boryokudan office removal campaigns carried out by local residents, for example, by closely cooperating with the competent Prefectural Centers for Elimination of Boryokudan which are able to file lawsuits on behalf of local residents demanding removal of Boryokudan offices from the community. The police also provide support for people’s actions to recover damages caused in relation to Boryokudan crime.

**3. Firearms Control**

**A. Current Situation of Firearms-related Crime**

**(1) Crimes Involving Firearms**

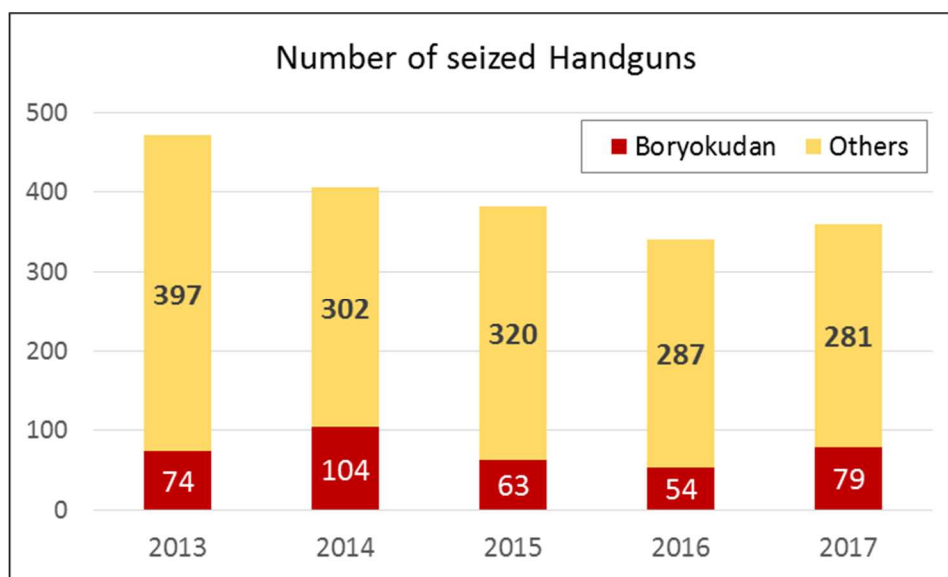
In 2017, there were 104 firearms-related crimes, a decrease of 8 cases from the previous year. Handguns were used in 9 murders and 19 robberies.

**Firearms-related Crimes**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Number of Incidents</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>Handgun-related incidents</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>60</b>
Homicide	13	15	5	13	9
Handgun-related incidents	11	12	5	12	9
Robbery	16	26	17	25	19
Handgun-related incidents	14	26	16	24	19
Others	98	106	88	74	76
Handgun-related incidents	48	44	37	35	32

## (2) Seizure of Handguns

In 2017, the police seized 360 handguns, 21.9% of which were seized from Boryokudan.



Seized Drugs and Guns

### B. Cooperation in the Fight against Firearms

In order to identify trafficking routes and to detect smuggling, the police cooperate with relevant domestic and foreign authorities to carry out crackdown operations, exchange information, and other activities.

## 4. Drug Control

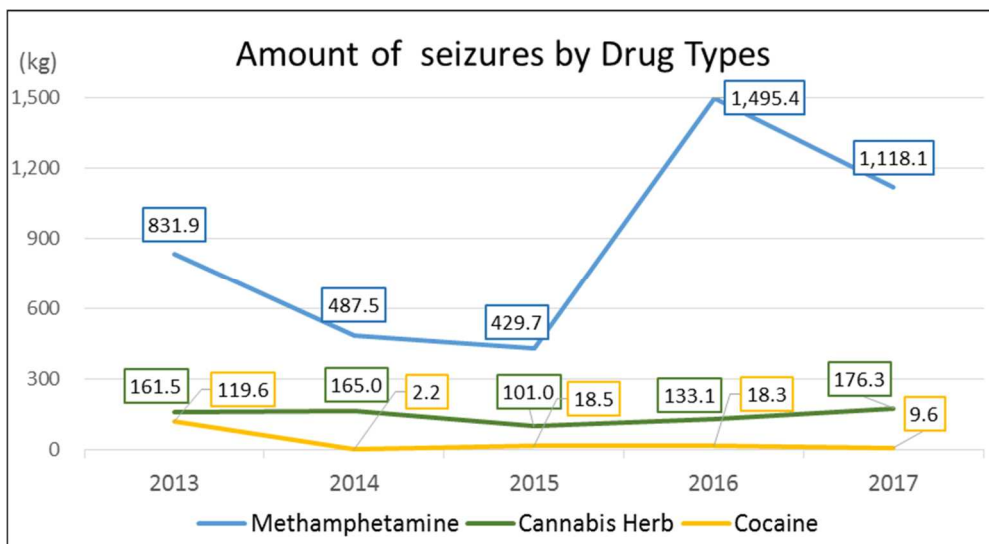
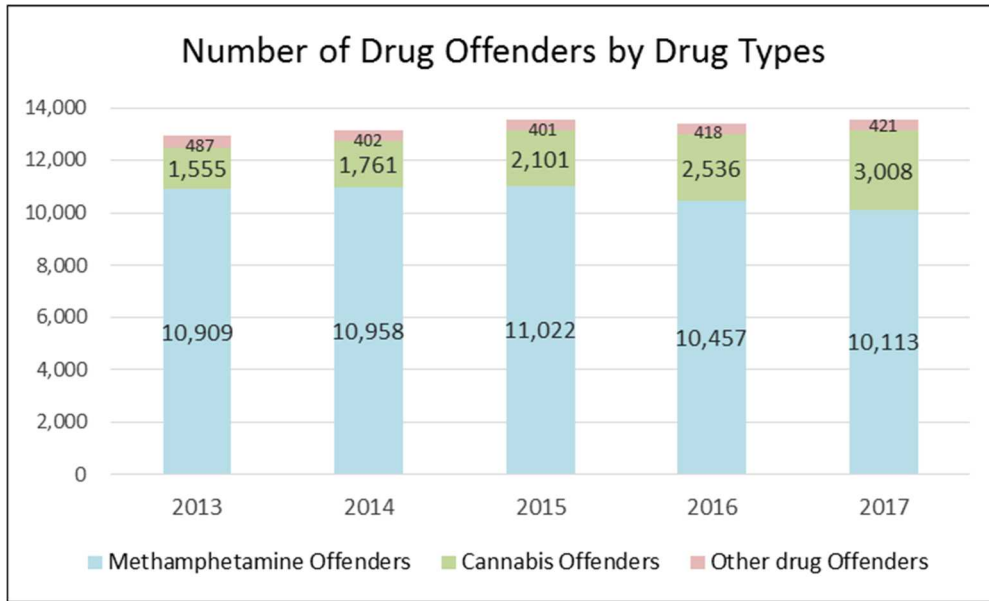
### A. Current Situation of Drug Offenses

#### (1) Amphetamine-Type Stimulant Offenses

The most widely abused types of drugs in Japan are stimulants, majority of which is crystallized methamphetamine.

Methamphetamine offenders accounted for 74.7 % of all drug offenders arrested by the police in 2017. Methamphetamine abused in Japan is mostly smuggled by transnational drug trafficking organizations. In recent years, methamphetamine has been smuggled not only from neighboring Asian countries but also from all over the world such as Mexico. The ratio of smuggling cases by air passengers, known as “couriers”, accounted for 66.7% of all smuggling cases in 2017.

The Boryokudan are recognized as being deeply involved in the trafficking of methamphetamine smuggled into Japan.



**(2) Other Drug Offenses**

The number of cannabis offenders arrested by the police in 2017 reached the highest level and it accounted for 22.2% of drug offenders arrested by the police. It is the second largest ratio after methamphetamine.

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) offenders caused a lot of criminal offenses and serious traffic accidents, and it became a great issue of concern to the public in 2014.

The number of NPS offenders arrested by the police has decreased since 2015 due to the strict administrative and judicial measures by the police as well as related agencies in addition to comprehensive public relations.

## **B. Anti-Drug Measures**

To fight against drugs, the relevant government ministries and agencies are cooperating to implement effective anti-drug measures.

The NPA is promoting comprehensive activities aiming at both elimination of drug supply and reduction of drug demand.

### **(1) Elimination of Drug Supply**

In order to shut off drug supply, the police have been strengthening cooperation with domestic and foreign authorities.

Aiming to eradicate drug trafficking syndicates, the police are promoting identification of the syndicates and arresting top leaders in such organizations. The forfeiture of criminal proceeds is also of great importance in countering drug offenses.

Furthermore, to identify the routes of drug trafficking, the police have established a database for methamphetamine profiling.

### **(2) Reduction of Drug Demand**

The police have intensified their efforts to crack down on street-level drug abusers and also to raise public awareness on the dangers of drugs.

### **(3) Promotion of International Cooperation**



**The 23<sup>rd</sup> Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC 23)**

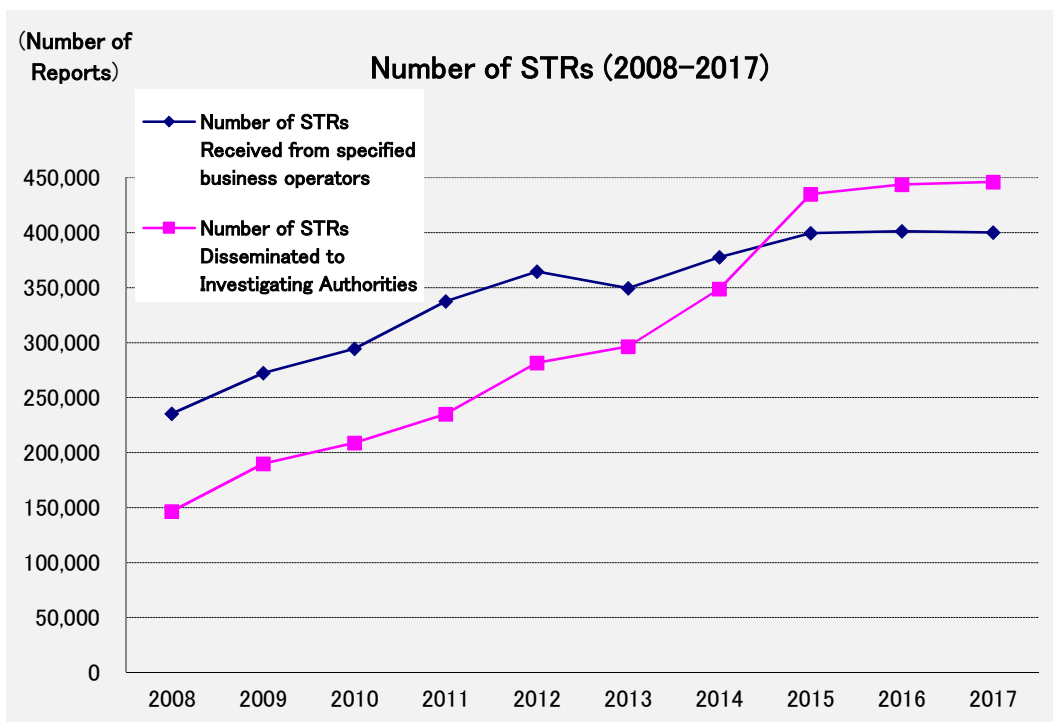
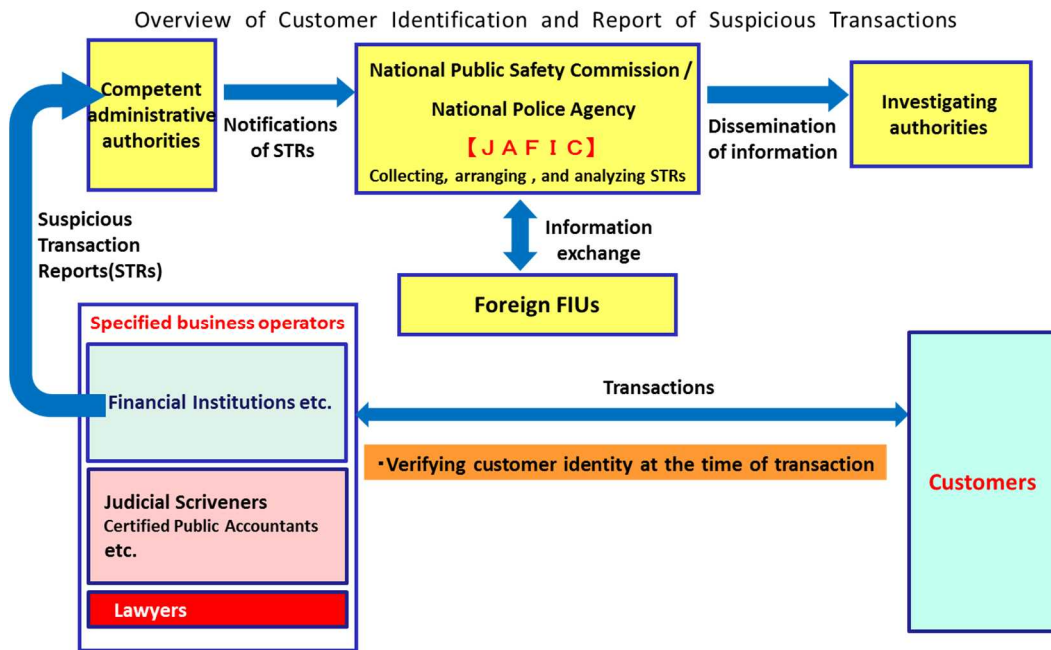
The NPA has conducted information exchange and international joint operations with foreign authorities. It has also provided opportunities to other countries for the sharing of knowledge and experience through international conferences such as the Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC).

## 5. Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing

### A. Function of JAFIC

In April 2007, the Japan Financial Intelligence Center (JAFIC) was established as Japan's Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in the NPSC/NPA. JAFIC is responsible for collecting and analyzing suspicious transaction reports (STRs).

The number of STRs remains at a high level. STRs afford a clue to detect criminal proceeds and financial sources of organized crime groups.



Note: The number of STRs disseminated to investigating authorities includes the number of STRs which had once been put on hold and then reorganized, reanalyzed and disseminated after a certain period of time.

**B. International Cooperation**

Japan cooperates with its international partners on anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) through frameworks such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) and the Egmont group.

**6. Fight against Crime Infrastructure**

The term "crime infrastructure" refers to the basis upon which crime is nurtured or made easier to commit, for example, making a contract for mobile phone or credit card by using forged personal identification document, which is illegal itself, or various systems and services abused to commit crimes such as eradication of special frauds, which are legal themselves.

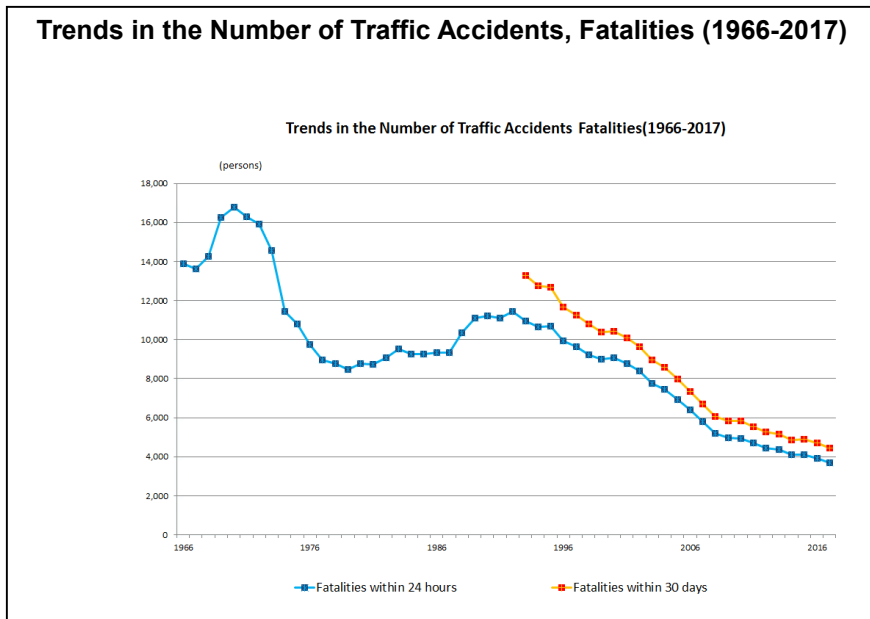
"Crime infrastructure" which is steadily being constructed in a variety of criminal fields, has been a serious threat to public safety because it is used by the organized crime groups to commit various types of crimes more effectively.

Police are currently applying the full force of the police organization in pressing ahead with the countermeasures against "crime infrastructure". The police are making efforts to collect and analyze intelligence related to "crime Infrastructure" broadly to deconstruct them.

# TRAFFIC POLICE

## 1. Current Situation

In 2017, the total number of fatalities caused by traffic accidents was 3,694. This is the lowest number since 1948 when the NPA started to collect traffic statistics under the current formula. The total number of traffic accidents and the total number of injuries have fallen over the past thirteen years.



### Number of Traffic Accident Occurrences, Fatalities, and Injuries in 2017

	2017	Change from the previous year	%
Accidents	472,165	-27,036	-5.4
Fatalities within 24 hours	3,694	-210	-5.4
Fatalities within 30 days	4,431	-267	-5.7
Injured	580,850	-38,003	-6.1

## 2. Enforcement

The police analyze the current situation of traffic accidents precisely and place emphasis on enforcement against vicious and serious violations resulting in serious accidents including fatal ones, such as unlicensed driving, driving under the influence (DUI), serious speeding violations and ignoring traffic signals. The police also focus on illegal parking and reckless driving by motorcycle gangs (Bosozoku).

Among all traffic violations, DUI and unlicensed driving are the most serious issues. The law has been tightened against these violations in recent years. The police have been placing strong efforts on apprehending not only the drivers but also those who aid and abet the drivers to commit such violations.

In addition, the police have also intensified their efforts to hold corporations and employers responsible for serious violations committed by their drivers.

### A. Measures against Motorcycle Gangs (Boso-zoku)



Although stricter regulations and intensive crackdowns on motorcycle gangs have led to a decrease in the number of large-scale reckless driving and members of the motorcycle gangs, the public opinion demands further measures against them.

As of the end of 2017, the number of groups of motorcycle gangs totaled 183 with 6,220 members. 54.6 percent (%) of the members were juveniles under the age of 20. The police received

approximately 31,000 complaints from citizens regarding motorcycle gangs and their reckless driving.

On top of its law enforcement efforts, the police, in close cooperation with local residents, schools and work places, are working to promote and encourage motorcycle gang members to leave their groups.

### B. Traffic Accident Investigations



In 2017, the number of cases of traffic accident fatalities and injuries totaled 472,165.

To respond to the tremendous number of traffic accidents, the police are introducing more efficient tools and methods in their investigations. One example is the installation of video cameras which automatically record traffic accidents that occur in intersections.

### C. Traffic Policing on Expressways

In 2017, there were 8,758 accidents on expressways: 169 fatalities and 15,409 injuries.

The "Expressway Traffic Police Unit" has been established in the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department and every other prefectural police. This unit engages in various activities such as traffic enforcement, traffic control, and traffic safety awareness campaigns in order to secure traffic safety and traffic flow on expressways.

### D. Measures against Illegal Parking



Taking local residents' demands and opinions into account, the police focus enforcement on dangerous and disturbing parking, such as parking near pedestrian crossings and bus stops, and on arterial roads.

The police also work with local governments on anti-illegal parking measures establishing local ordinances against illegal parking.



### 3. Intelligent Transport System (ITS) Developed by the Japanese Police

The NPA is promoting research and development of Universal Traffic Management Systems (UTMS). UTMS, designed to utilize advanced information and communication technologies, develop businesses, ensure road traffic safety and smooth traffic flow, create harmony between road traffic and environment, and thereby contribute to enhancing public welfare.

The principal subsystems of UTMS are as follows:

#### **(1) Advanced Mobile Information Systems (AMIS)**

AMIS generate information on congestion and travel time, based on traffic information collected at the Traffic Control Center and provide that information to general drivers via VICS. The information is also provided by roadside traffic information display boards as well as radio broadcast.

#### **(2) Traffic Signal Prediction Systems (TSPS)**

TSPS encourage safe and eco-friendly driving by providing drivers with driving support information based on information about the color of traffic lights.

#### **(3) Driving Safety Support Systems (DSSS)**

DSSS grasp the traffic situations of an area which is hard to see from the driver's position using roadside sensors and alert drivers via on-board units and thereby prevent traffic accidents caused by careless oversight such as inattentive driving.

#### **(4) Public Transportation Priority Systems (PTPS)**

PTPS ensure the scheduled operation of buses and other public transport and encourage the use of public transport. Based on vehicle ID information received from the on-board unit in the bus via infrared beacons, the Traffic Control Center extends the green or shortens the red light so that buses can pass intersections smoothly.

#### **(5) Pedestrian Information and Communication Systems (PICS)**

PICS facilitate safe crossing of intersections by pedestrians including the elderly and people with disabilities by providing information by voice, on the name of intersection and the pedestrian signals status.

#### **(6) Fast Emergency Vehicle Preemption Systems (FAST)**

FAST are intended to assist emergency vehicles to reach an accident site as quickly as possible and prevent secondary accidents caused by emergency vehicles. Based on the information received from emergency vehicles via infrared beacons, the Traffic Control Center extends the green or shortens the red light so that emergency vehicles can arrive at the scene of accident faster.

#### **(7) Enhancement of Mobile Convenience**

The police have adopted measures to enhance the convenience of the private sector utilizing public traffic information. Each prefectural police has its own system to provide online, real-time traffic information gathered from approximately 208,000 vehicle detectors and approximately 56,000 infrared beacons on all parts of Japanese roads. Through these systems, the police have provided the private sector with traffic information which the public, including drivers, can receive from in vehicle navigation systems, the Internet, smartphones and other media.

## 4. Driver's License



Japanese Driver's License

The police are responsible for driver's license administration. As of the end of 2017, 82,255,195 persons possessed driver's licenses.

While in general, driver's licenses are valid for five years, the period of validity is shortened for beginner drivers, drivers who committed traffic violations or caused traffic accidents, and drivers who are aged 70 and over.

At the time of renewal, drivers are required to attend a safety driving class according to their records of traffic violations and accidents.

Drivers who are aged 70 and over, at the time of renewal, are required to attend a training course for elderly drivers. Additionally, drivers who are aged 75 and over are required to take a cognitive function test in advance. Based on the test results, elderly drivers will be assigned to take the most appropriate class. Further measures can be taken on elderly drivers who show cognitive impairment.

The police can promptly revoke or suspend licenses of drivers who committed serious traffic violations or caused accidents, and require them to take additional driver education classes.

## 5. Promotion of Traffic Safety Education and Campaigns

### A. Traffic Safety Education Guidelines

The NPSC indicates the "Traffic Safety Education Guidelines" in order to provide standardized traffic safety education depending on age, psychosomatic developmental stage, and the means of transportation. The police promote traffic safety education based on the Guidelines in collaboration with local groups and traffic organizations.

### B. Driving Safety Supervisor

Business operators using more than a certain number of motor vehicles are required to appoint a Driving Safety Supervisor. Driving Safety Supervisors are responsible for the traffic safety of their drivers and also provide traffic safety education to their drivers based on the Traffic Safety Education Guidelines. As of the end of March 2018 there are approximately 338,000 business establishments with Driving Safety Supervisors in Japan.

### C. National Traffic Safety Campaigns

The police co-sponsor the National Traffic Safety Campaigns with other governmental ministries, agencies and relevant sectors every spring and fall. During the ten-day campaign period, the police intensively carry out road safety activities with the participation of local residents. In each campaign, the focus is placed on issues such as preventing traffic accidents involving children and elderly persons, promoting the use of seatbelts and child seats, and cracking down on DUI.



# SECURITY POLICE

## 1. Current Situation

### A. Countermeasures against International Terrorism

The threat of international terrorism remains high. Ayman al-Zawahiri, the leader of Al-Qaeda, has continued to declare that they will carry out jihad against the U.S., European nations, and others. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has also announced that it will attack the member countries of the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL including Japan.

Although ISIL experienced setbacks in Iraq and Syria, the group and its affiliates continue to pose a significant threat around the world. It is concerned that foreign fighters who have engaged in combats in conflict areas might return to their home countries and commit acts of terrorism.

In 2016, 7 Japanese nationals were killed and another Japanese was injured in the terrorist attack in Dhaka, Bangladesh on July 1. Two Japanese nationals were also injured in the terrorist attacks in Brussels, Belgium on March 22.

In order to fight terrorism, the international community must make collective efforts. To fulfill its responsibility, the Japanese police have:

- Reinforced gathering and analyzing abilities of terrorism-related information;
- Strengthened cooperation, both domestically and internationally, by collecting and sharing intelligence on suspicious activities with its partners;
- Enhanced border security in coordination with relevant authorities; and
- Protected critical public facilities.

In order to contribute actively to commitments of the international community to prevent and suppress any acts of international terrorism, Act on Special Measures concerning International Terrorist Assets-Freezing, etc. Conducted by Our Country Taking into Consideration the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1267, etc. was enacted in November 2014, in the 187th Session of the National Diet.

### B. The Japanese Red Army (JRA)

SHIGENOBU Fusako, the JRA leader, was arrested in 2000. In 2001, she issued a statement in prison that the JRA was disbanded. However, the statement was to disguise its revolutionary terrorist nature. Therefore, the group is still considered to be unchanged in essence. Seven of its members still remain on INTERPOL's international notice.

### C. The "Yodo-go" Group

Among the nine members of the "Yodo-go" group, leftist extremists who hijacked a Japan Airlines flight and took refuge in North Korea, two have been arrested and another two are believed dead in North Korea. The remaining five, apparently living and operating as clandestine agents in North Korea are wanted and put on INTERPOL's international notice. There are, however, unconfirmed reports that one of these five may have already died as well.

One of the five members and two wives of the members are suspected of being involved in the abduction of Japanese citizens. The three are wanted and put on INTERPOL's international notice.

**D. Suspected Abduction Case by North Korea**

There are 12 abduction cases involving 17 Japanese nationals and one case involving two non-Japanese siblings. Those abductions are believed to have been committed by North Korea.



The main purpose of the abductions is believed to be to steal the identities of the abductees so that North Korean agents could carry out their special missions.

Former North Korean leader Kim Jong-Il admitted that North Korea had conducted several of the abduction cases and apologized to Japanese Prime Minister KOIZUMI Junichiro at the summit meeting in Pyongyang in September 2002. Five surviving victims returned to Japan in October 2002.

The Japanese police have obtained arrest warrants for 11 suspects for their involvement in 8 abduction cases, and placed them on the wanted list of the INTERPOL. The police have continued to investigate abduction cases by exchanging information with relevant authorities both domestically and internationally.

In order to reinforce police initiatives to reveal the facts behind cases in which the possibility of abduction by North Korea cannot be ruled out, the following initiatives have been implemented.

In 2013, the Japanese police set up a special team in the NPA that instructs the prefectural police on implementing more effective investigations into the abduction cases. The Japanese police have also been collecting DNA samples from the families of the possible abductees. Furthermore, the Japanese police started uploading information on the possible abduction cases to the police websites to encourage citizens to provide relevant information. The Japanese police have also been carrying out thorough investigations in cooperation with the Japan Coast Guard on possible abduction cases which occurred at sea.

“Suspected Abduction Cases by North Korea”

Date (Location)	Victim (sex)	Suspect
1 June, 1974 (Fukui Prefecture)	KO Kyongmi(F) KO Kang(M)	KINOSHITA Yoko
2 Sep.1977 (Ishikawa Prefecture)	KUME Yutaka(M)	Kim Se Ho
3 Oct.1977 (Tottori Prefecture)	MATSUMOTO Kyoko(F)	
4 Nov.1977 (Niigata Prefecture)	YOKOTA Megumi(F)	
5 ca.Jun.1978 (Hyogo Prefecture)	TANAKA Minoru(M)	
6 ca.Jun.1978 (under investigation)	TAGUCHI Yaeko(F)	
7 Jul.1978 (Fukui Prefecture)	CHIMURA Yasushi(M) CHIMURA (nee HAMAMOTO) Fuki(F)	Shin Kwang Soo
8 Jul.1978 (Niigata Prefecture)	HASUIKE Kaoru(M) HASUIKE (nee OKUDO) Yukiko(F)	Choe Sun Chol (commonly known as) Han Geum Nyeong (commonly known as) Kim Nam Jin (commonly known as)
9 Aug.1978 (Kagoshima Prefecture)	ICHIKAWA Shuichi(M) MASUMOTO Rumiko(F)	
10 Aug.1978 (Niigata Prefecture)	SOGA Hitomi(F) SOGA Miyoshi(F)	Kim Myeong Suk (commonly known as)
11 ca.May.1980 (Europe)	ISHIOKA Toru(M) MATSUKI Kaoru(M)	MORI Yoriko WAKABAYASHI(a.k.a.KURODA, former family name) Sakiko
12 Jun.1980 (Miyazaki Prefecture)	HARA Tadaaki(M)	Shin Kwang Soo Kim Kil Uk
13 ca. Jul. 1983 (Europe)	ARIMOTO Keiko(F)	UOMOTO (a.k.a.ABE, former family name) Kimihiro

KINOSHITA Yoko	Kim Se Ho	Shin Kwang Soo
Choe Sun Chol	Han Geum Nyeong	Kim Nam Jin
Kim Myeong Suk	MORI Yoriko	WAKABAYASHI Sakiko
Kim Kil Uk	UOMOTO Kimihiro	

### E. Aum Shinrikyo

Aum Shinrikyo, which committed the Sarin Gas Attack on the Tokyo Subway System in 1995, has been divided into two groups following the internal collision in 2007. One is the “Main Group” which apparently believes in and promotes the doctrine of the cult founder MATSUMOTO. The other is the “JOYU Group” which pretends to sweep away the influence of MATSUMOTO.

Aum Shinrikyo remains as the group with dangerous nature. To prevent a recurrence of Aum Shinrikyo’s indiscriminate mass murder, the police are continuously working with related agencies to reveal its actual state and are strengthening the crackdown on its coordinated illegal activities.



Also, the police patrol around the Aum Shinrikyo facilities, in order to protect the peaceful life of the community residents.

Furthermore, the police raise the public awareness of Aum’s dangerous nature explaining the series of a heinous crime perpetrated by the Aum Shinrikyo, such as the Sarin Gas Attack on the Tokyo Subway, and promote more accurate understanding of its current situation.

### F. Extreme Leftist Groups



Extreme leftist groups attempt to destroy and overthrow our democratic system by violence.

They have caused a variety of "terrorism" incidents, and maintain the potential to threaten our public safety. In addition, they have intervened in labor-movements and mass-movements to maintain or increase their influence.

The police give their efforts to ensure our public security through cracking down on these groups. In 2017, the police arrested 30 activists.

### G. Rightists



In 2017, rightist groups aggressively staged demonstrations on matters such as territory and historical perception with neighboring countries.

The police took actions, including cracking down on illegal fund raising activities, to prevent serious cases. In 2017, the police arrested 1,389 rightists in 1,342 cases.

In addition, right-wing citizens’ groups have held gatherings and demonstrations, throughout the country, and there were various types of trouble with opposing groups.

### H. The Japanese Communist Party

The Japanese Communist Party (JCP), the largest revolutionary organization in Japan, continues to adhere to its aim of realizing a communist revolution based on scientific socialism, Marxism-Leninism.

The JCP engaged in subversive activities in the early 1950s. The JCP defines the current situation as a preparatory stage for revolution, and has recently put more emphasis on increasing its membership and organ subscribers, and gaining public support.

Latest membership totals approximately 300,000, including 26 members of the National Diet.

The JCP still upholds a policy that it does not deny the possibility of resorting to violence in the course of revolution, depending on the type of actions taken by the police and the other authorities concerned.

### **I. Radical Environment Protection Groups**

Some overseas radical environment protection groups and animal rights protection groups aggressively take part in protests.

The Japanese police are interested in their activities and influence upon Japan.

### **J. Threat in Cyberspace**

There have been many cases of cyber attacks targeting Japanese governmental agencies. In addition, it has become clear that the private companies with advanced technology have suffered cyber attacks which were probably intended to steal information. The threat of cyber terrorism and cyber espionage has become apparent.

To prevent cyber attacks and mitigate the damages, the police are promoting various measures in cooperation with the private sector, such as critical infrastructure entities and private companies with advanced technology, and will continue to work with relevant agencies to investigate cyber attacks and crack down on any illegal offenses.

As cyber attacks can easily be carried out from overseas, the police have been coping with them by concluding treaties covering mutual legal assistance in criminal matters and cooperating with the INTERPOL participants to investigate such cases.

## **2. Various Activities**

### **A. Imperial Protection**



**Imperial protection** ensures the security of the Emperor and the Imperial Family. To fulfill the duties of imperial protection, the NPA coordinates the operations with the prefectural police forces domestically, and with foreign counterparts internationally.

In 2017, imperial protection operations were carried out 13 times overseas, such as their Majesties the Emperor and Empress visit to Viet Nam (Visit to Thailand).

### B. Dignitary Protection



**Dignitary Protection** is the police activity aiming at maintaining security of domestic VIPs (e.g., Prime Minister and other ministers) and foreign VIPs who visit Japan.

In 2017, the police provided protection for domestic dignitaries, as well as many foreign VIPs visiting Japan as state guests, such as the President of the United States of America.

### C. Disaster Relief Operations



Japan is subject to the risk of natural disasters. The NPA promotes various measures to respond to all types of natural disasters and accidents. In the event of a disaster, the NPA instructs and coordinates relevant police headquarters on victim rescue, search for the missing, traffic control, and other relief measures.

Based on the lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake, the police have established special units around the nation that will be sent to affected areas in the event of a major disaster.

In 2017, many people were killed or went missing due to natural disasters, such as the torrential rain disaster in northern Kyushu (July). In the wake of this disaster, the Inter-Prefectural Emergency Rescue Unit (IERU), the units specializing in disaster relief operations, and other units were swiftly sent for the rescue of survivors and the search for the missing.

### D. The Riot Police Unit Operations

#### (1) Activities of the Riot Police Unit



The Riot Police Unit is the core of security forces for crisis management. They carry out activities such as maintenance of public order against mass illegal activities, protection of critical public facilities and crowd control at large events or festivals.

#### (2) Functions of the Riot Police Unit and Other Units

The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and each prefectural police have their own Riot Police Unit for quick response to emergency situations. A Riot Police Unit includes various specialized squads, such as an anti-firearms squad, a counter-NBC terrorism squad, an explosive ordnance disposal squad, a water rescue squad and others. Eight prefectural police headquarters have a Special Assault Team (SAT) specially trained to deal with hijacks and hostage-takings.

### 3 The Crisis Management System after the Great East Japan Earthquake

#### A. Disaster Countermeasures



The NPA, along with the MPD and prefectural police, has been reexamining and reinforcing its disaster countermeasures by making business continuity plans, conducting practical disaster security drills, and concluding agreements on human resources and equipment with relevant organizations and private sector.

#### B. Tightened Security of Nuclear Power Stations



In an effort to prevent terrorist incidents, Nuclear Special Guard Units have been deployed at the nuclear power stations across Japan to stay on alert around the clock. As the vulnerabilities of nuclear power stations were revealed after the accident of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, in order to prevent terrorists from exploiting the vulnerabilities, counterterrorism measures have been strengthened.



# CYBER SECURITY

## Strategy and Structure to Counter Threats in Cyberspace

Police responsibilities and authorities under the Police Act and other relevant laws include those in relation to cyberspace.

Since dealing with threats in cyberspace has become a major problem for all police divisions, it is necessary to strengthen capabilities of police under a unified strategy.

### A. Cybersecurity Strategy of the Japanese Police

In response to the changing situation in cyberspace, the NPA formulated a new cybersecurity strategy to deal with threats in cyberspace in order to build a system which makes the best use of human and material resources of the police on a cross-divisional basis to appropriately correspond to changes in the social situation, and to tackle such threats through proactive and active efforts. Matters of consideration of the strategy are as follows:

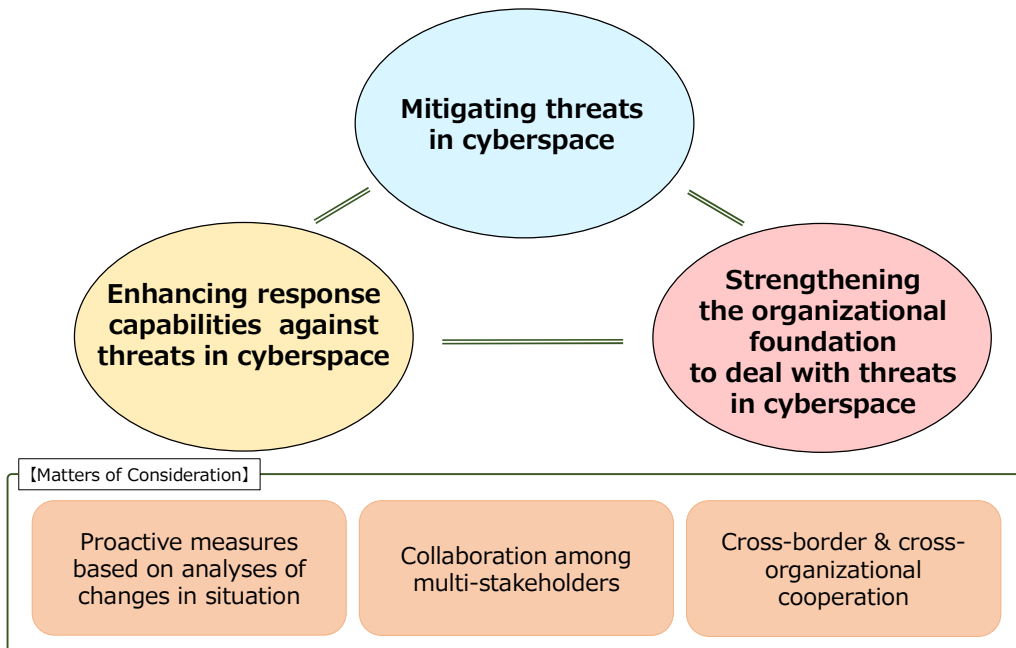
- Proactive measures based on analyses of changes in situation
- Collaboration among multi-stakeholders
- Cross-border & cross-organizational cooperation

### B. Structure

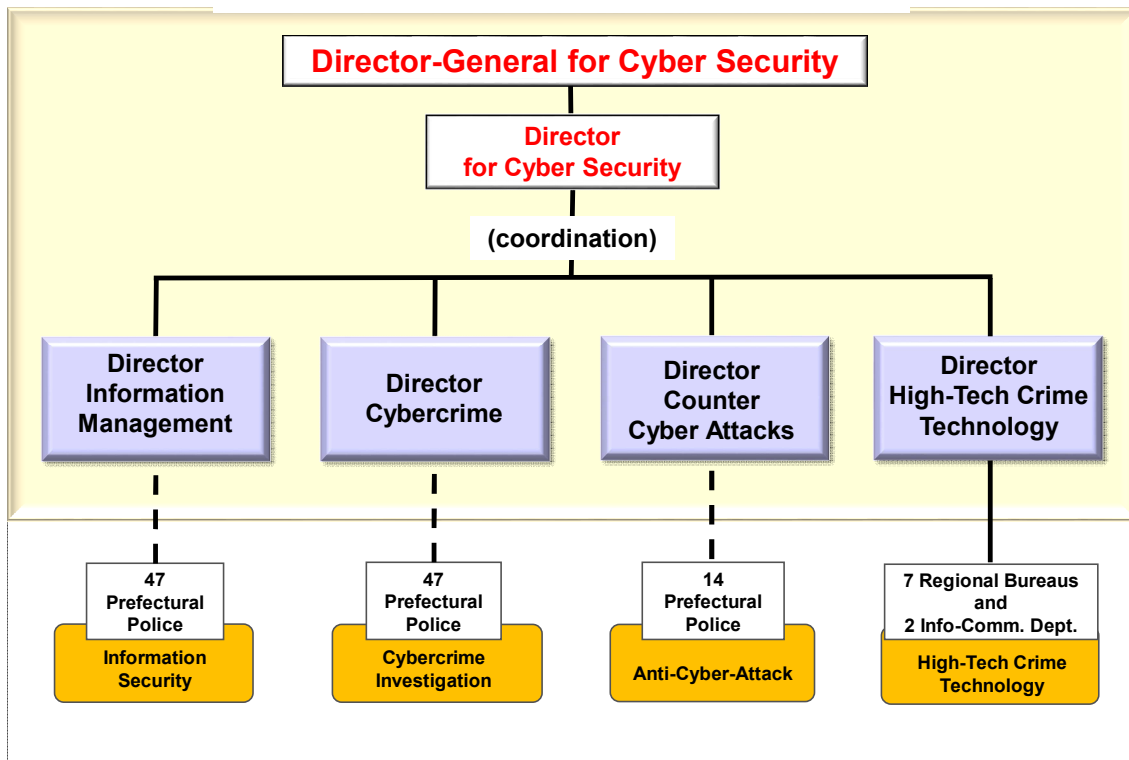
To this end, the NPA, as the leader of all countermeasures against threats in cyberspace, established the Director-General for Cyber Security and the Director for Cyber Security to organize and coordinate various cyber-related initiatives.

NPA-attached organizations, regional police bureaus and prefectural police headquarters designate their senior officers as chief cybersecurity officers to facilitate cross-divisional coordination on situational awareness and various resources.

Cybersecurity Strategy of the Japanese Police



Structure for Cyber Security

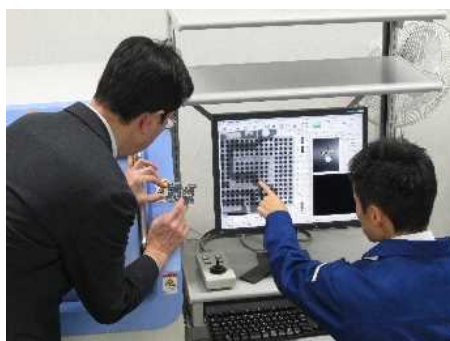


# POLICE SCIENCE & INFO-COMMUNICATIONS

## 1. Police Info-Communications

### A. Analysis of Computer Systems and Electro-magnetic Records

#### (1) Digital Forensics



**Analysis of electronic devices  
at Digital Forensic Center**

The High-Tech Crime Technology Division with the Digital Forensic Center was established in the NPA in April 1999, to provide digital forensic service for criminal investigations. The Digital Forensic Center specializes in conducting advanced digital forensic examinations such as advanced malware analysis or data recovery from damaged hard drives.

Additionally, in April 2004, a High-Tech Crime Technology Section was established in each Prefectural Info-Communications Department. The Section provides each Prefectural Police Headquarters (PPHs) with technical support including assistance for search and seizure, and analysis of electronic devices.

#### (2) Technical Support in Defending Society from Cyber Attacks



**24/7 Monitoring of Malicious  
Network Activities**

As one of the countermeasures against cyber terrorism, the Cyber Forces which are composed of mobile technical squads, were organized within the NPA and Regional Police Bureaus (RPBs) in April 2001, and the Prefectural Info-Communications Departments in May 2013. Together with PPHs, they build relationships with critical infrastructure industries by sharing current topics about information security or by responding to incidents in an emergency. In addition, in order to prevent damage by cyber espionage activities and to investigate incidents, the Cyber Force Center (CFC) of the NPA, the head of Cyber Forces, collects and analyzes malware attached to spear-phishing e-mails and provides analysis results to enterprises with advanced technologies.

In November 2005, the CFC joined the Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST), whose aims include promoting of information sharing among members and the community at large, to enhance collaboration with other computer security incident response teams.

### B. Infrastructure of Info-Communications

#### (1) Infrastructure

The infrastructure of the police info-communications consists of microwave radio multiplex circuits maintained by the police and dedicated lines leased from carriers.

The police have developed various info-communication systems on the basis of the infrastructure. These systems include the telephone system, the mailing system, and multimedia databases among others.

## (2) Police Radio Systems

The police have pioneered the digital mobile radio communications systems.

Their cores are:

- a. "The Mobile communications system", mainly equipped inside police vehicles
- b. "The Police-station-level communications system", operated within the jurisdiction of each police station
- c. "The Portable communications system", mainly for the Riot Police Unit

## (3) Police Wide Area Network System (P-WAN)

P-WAN is a nationwide independent network system. It enables the secured sharing of information and promotes the efficiency of various police activities.

### C. Operational Support

#### (1) Communications Command Systems



Communication Command Center

Each PPHs runs its own Communications Command Center. In response to "Dial 110" calls from citizens, the center swiftly issues dispatch orders to patrol cars and police officers on duty using radio, police telephones and mobile data terminal.

The system consists of the "Dial 110" response, radio dispatch and telephone dispatch desks. Due to advanced technology, the functions of dispatch systems have greatly improved. The latest dispatch systems adopt the Car Locator System and the Automated Mapping System, which enable crime scenes to be pinpointed on the operation display. In addition, a system that can display the location of phones is now under operation.

#### (2) Investigation Support System

##### (a) Criminal Information Management System



Information Processing Center

The Criminal Information Management System stocks a variety of information such as stolen vehicles and missing persons. Police officers on the street can immediately obtain necessary information with this system.

##### (b) Automatic Number Plate Recognition System

The police occasionally carry out car inspection in search of crime-related/stolen vehicles. In order to avoid time-consuming inspection leading to traffic jams, the police have developed the Automatic Number Plate Recognition System which reads numbers on license plates and matches them with the database of stolen/wanted vehicles.

### (c) Criminal Investigation Support-Crime Analysis Tool & System (CIS-CATS)

CIS-CATS enables police investigators to analyze crime scene locations, the time period of crimes, the characteristics of suspects, etc. in a comprehensive way by using a variety of information such as criminal statistics, modus operandi and the photographs of suspects.

### (3) Driver's License Data Management System

The Driver's License Data Management System stocks data on driver's licenses, issued by each Prefectural Public Safety Commission (PPSC).

This system enables controlling and providing all traffic violations data in order to facilitate administrative dispositions including the suspension and revocation of driver's licenses.

### (4) Mobile Police Communications Squads

In case of natural disasters, serious accidents, and crimes, Mobile Police Communications Squads assigned to RPBs and Prefectural Info-Communications Departments arrange, if necessary, temporary radio communications networks and provide real-time video images from the site for respective PPHs. This facilitates the command and control of PPHs and enables them to better grasp the situation.

### (5) International Business

#### (a) Info-Communications System of the INTERPOL

The NPA plays a part in the INTERPOL network as the National Central Bureau of Japan. The INTERPOL encourages member countries to promote the effective use of 'I-24/7' which provides the means to share information on criminals and criminal activities. Since 2003, the NPA has been connected to 'I-24/7'.

#### (b) Counter-cybercrime Technology and Investigation Symposium (CTINS)



The 18th CTINS hosted by the NPA

The NPA has been hosting an annual international conference, CTINS, since 2001 to enhance the digital forensic capabilities of law enforcement agencies in the Asia Pacific region through discussions and hands-on training. It also aims at sharing the practical knowledge and experiences in the field of digital forensics.

#### (c) International Police Communications Deployment Squad



International Police Communications  
Deployment Squad

The NPA organizes the International Police Communications Deployment Squad to secure police communications at overseas disaster sites. In 2017, it was dispatched to the earthquake-stricken area in Mexico, as a part of the Japan Disaster Relief Team.

## 2. Criminal Identification

### A. Crime Scene Identification



Lifting latent footprint

The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and every prefectural police are allocated forensic specialists as well as advanced equipment and crime scene vehicles for identification activities. This enables the police to conduct thorough crime scene examinations and to respond immediately to any case or accident.

### B. Fingerprint/Palmprint Identification



Lifting latent fingerprint

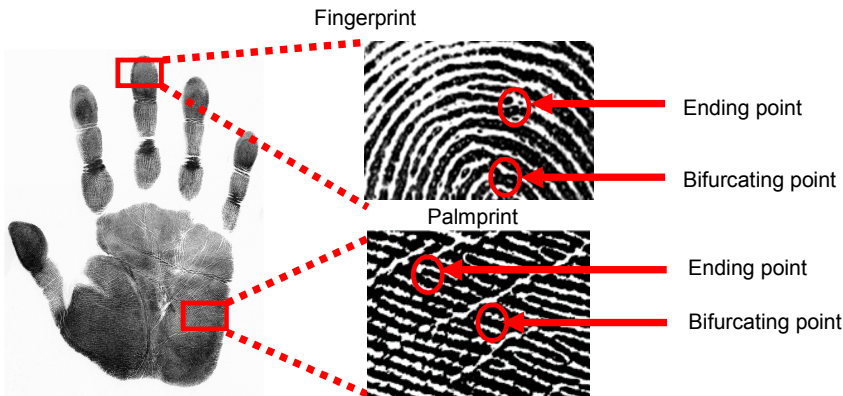
Each person has his/her own unique pattern of fingerprints and palmprints that remain unchanged throughout life. Fingerprint and palmprint identification play a vital role in criminal investigations.



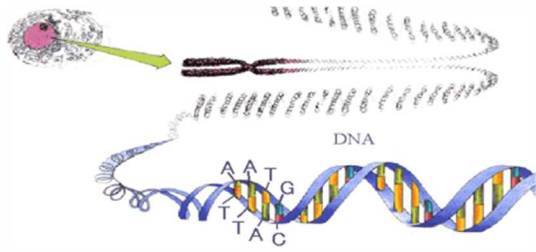
Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

The NPA introduced the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) in 1982 to improve the productivity of the matching operation of fingerprints. The current AFIS, which also supports palmprint identification, accumulates information on minutiae (ending points and bifurcations) of fingerprint/palmprint ridges. An inquired minutiae data for fingerprint/palmprint is compared automatically to the registered data in order to select similar fingerprints/palmprints.

Also, AFIS connects all police forces within Japan online, allowing real-time processing of fingerprint/palmprint registrations and inquiries. The NPA has been working on the system for its advancements in order for accurate and prompt criminal investigation.



### C. Forensic Identification



Structure of DNA

The National Research Institute of Police Science (NRIPS) and Criminal Investigation Laboratories (CILs) of the MPD and the prefectural police conduct close analyses and examinations on evidence. In order to identify an individual at a high degree of accuracy by examining minute specimen left at the scenes, DNA profiling is conducted by all CILs.

The NRIPS also established the Training Center of Forensic Science to provide training for CIL specialists to improve and standardize the quality of examination techniques.



Collecting DNA samples



DNA profiling

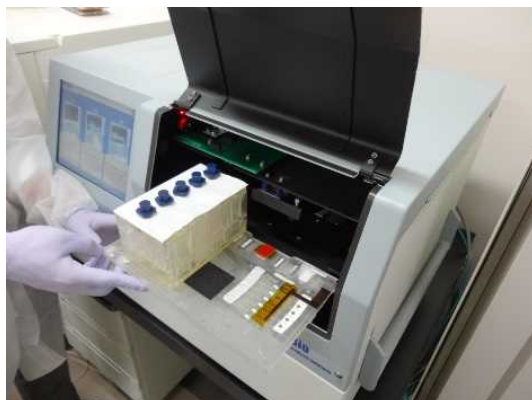
### 3. National Research Institute of Police Science

The NRIPS is a comprehensive research institution to promote the development of science in support of police activities.

The institute has three major missions: research and development; examination and analysis; and technical guidance. Many research and development projects in various fields are conducted with needs of the prefectural police in mind.

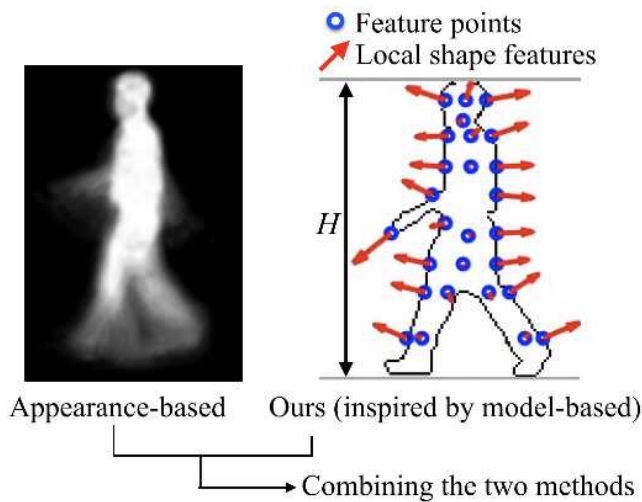
The following are recent major research projects:

#### A. Evaluation of Rapid DNA Analysis Systems



Although DNA typing technologies are valid and reliable, it can be labor-intensive and time-consuming. We are evaluating Rapid DNA Analysis systems which perform DNA extraction, PCR amplification, size separation, fragments detection, and data analysis in a single self-contained platform without human intervention within 90 minutes.

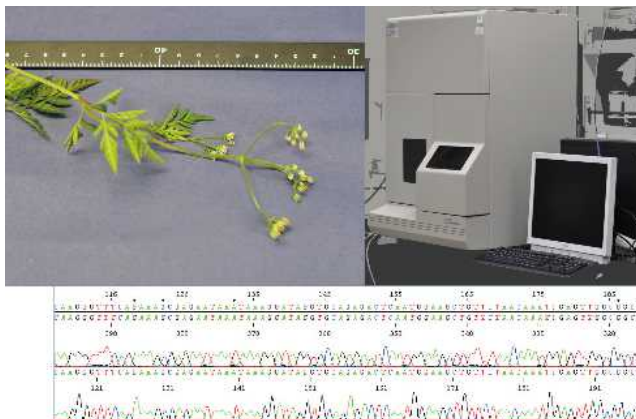
## B. Human Identification from Gait Footages: Taking Advantage of Two Different Methods



Currently, human identification from gait footages has been used for forensic purpose using Gait Verification Software developed by Osaka University. This is technically an appearance-based method that is very useful if the footages are under the condition to take advantage of features of figure information. However, if the condition becomes far from an ideal case, the recognition rate drops. The major factors of its difficulty are low-frame rate and clothing variation.

Focusing on the individuality of dynamics not only figures, we construct a novel gait analysis method inspired by the model-based method. It is found that this method sometimes takes more advantage in the case of low-frame rate or clothing variation. In the future, we will combine these two methods to overcome current difficulties and obtain more reliable analysis methods.

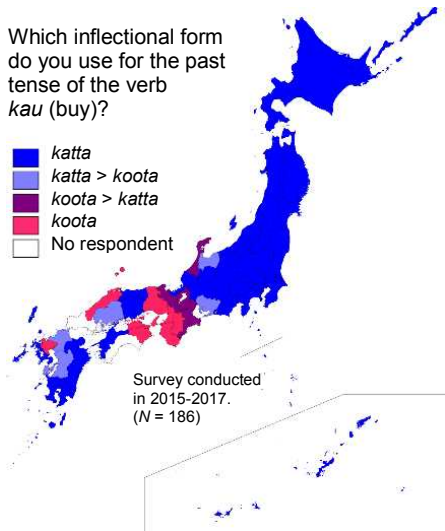
## C. Application of DNA analysis to trace botanical evidence



Small plant fragments are often found as trace evidences, but their characteristic morphologies are lost and inadequate for forensic discrimination by observing and describing. With recent technical advances, botanical fragments can be analyzed by DNA analysis. For example, it has been revealed that sequences of particular loci of chloroplast DNA are identical among the same plant species, and now the data of such DNA sequences are easily obtainable from a public database. DNA analysis has already been introduced to analyze forensic practical samples in our laboratory. Further, we are developing methods to analyze forensic samples such as aged samples, cooked materials and mixture of plant fragments.



### D. Speech and Language Analysis for Estimating the Speakers' Origin



Recent widespread adoption of mobile technology and implementation of security cameras have brought us more opportunities to obtain crime-related digital data including speech. Speech as well as written language convey information on the individual's social and regional backgrounds, such as gender, generation, where s/he grew up, and where s/he lives. Phonetic and linguistic analysis of spoken and written language materials can help identify, narrow down, or profile the suspects. We are investigating the methodology of the analysis and collecting data on regional variations in language in order to build a dialect atlas.

### E. Analysis of Event Data Recorders



Event Data Recorder (EDR) is a function to record the information of motor vehicles and occupants for a brief period of time before, during and after a crash event.

We have evaluated the characteristics and accuracy of EDR by various crash tests data. Therefore, we can analyze the EDR of vehicles in real accidents using the results of the evaluation study. Moreover we are developing the analysis method of EDR in vehicles with Advance Driver Assistance System (ADAS). It could contribute the accident analysis of self-driving vehicles.

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

### 1. Technical Assistance

#### A. Promoting International Cooperation

The Japanese police system itself and the method and techniques developed by the Japanese police are of great interest to nations throughout the world. We frequently receive requests for technical cooperation, primarily from developing countries.

The aim of international police cooperation is to improve the abilities of our partner countries to fight against crime and terrorism.

The Japanese police will continue to actively promote further international cooperation.

#### B. Training Programs on Police Activities

The Japanese police promote technical cooperation by holding various training programs for police officers from developing countries. The programs include Organization Management for Senior Police Officers and Community Policing which are carried out in coordination with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), or independently by the Japanese police.

JICA Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Group & Region Focus)

Program	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	No. of persons	No. of countries	No. of persons	No. of countries	No. of persons	No. of countries	No. of persons	No. of countries	No. of persons	No. of countries
Organization Management for Senior Police Officers	12	10	11	10	12	12	11	11	13	13
Community Policing					13	10	9	9	14	14
Control of Drug Offenses	11	9	10	10	20	16	19	12	22	17
Counter International Terrorism	15	11	23	22	22	17	24	18	22	20
Traffic Police Administration	10	9	9	8			11	11		
Countermeasures against Cybercrime			14	12	15	14	13	10	17	15
International Crime Investigation	9	9	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	10
Total	57	32	75	48	91	42	97	46	98	49

#### C. Dispatch of Experts



In 2017, a total of 3 long-term experts and 6 short-term experts were sent to Indonesia and Brazil to improve the abilities to fight against crime by sharing techniques and know-how and/or by introducing the Koban system.

Experts were also sent to Timor-Leste in 2011 and from 2013 to 2015 to provide advice and guidance on community policing.

From 2011 to 2014, judo instructors from the Japanese police were sent to Turkey to train Afghan police officers in a program held by Turkish police. In 2015, short-term experts were sent to Turkey to support training for young Afghanistan female police officers.



**Assistance for the reform of the Indonesian National Police**

The Indonesian police were separated from its military in 1999. Receiving a request from the Indonesian government for assistance to promote the democratic nature of the Indonesian National Police (INP), the Japanese police have worked in collaboration with JICA to provide technical assistance, such as the dispatch of Japanese experts to Indonesia and the acceptance of Indonesian trainees to Japan.

As the result of our assistance activities, the INP have become capable of conducting community policing training independently in some regions. Furthermore, the Japanese police have assisted the INP so that it can establish a nationwide system for self-sustaining community policing implementation.



**D. Contributions by the Japan Disaster Relief Team (JDR)**

The Japanese police send out its officials to foreign countries in times of large-scale disasters as members of the JDR team. Since 1987, the Japanese police officials have joined the JDR team in 16 occasions for rescue operations and three times as members of the search support experts team or forensic experts team. Most recently, in February 2018, the Japanese police sent out 2 officials to the area afflicted by the earthquake in Taiwan.

International Disaster Relief Activities Previously Undertaken by the Japanese Police			
Month & Year	Country/Region	Disaster	Dispatched Personnel
June 1990	Iran	Earthquake	6 persons
July 1990	Philippines	Earthquake	11 persons
December 1993	Malaysia	Building collapse	11 persons
October 1996	Egypt	Building collapse	9 persons
January 1999	Colombia	Earthquake	15 persons
September 1999	Taiwan	Earthquake	45 persons
May 2003	Algeria	Earthquake	19 persons
February 2004	Morocco	Earthquake	7 persons
December 2004	Thailand	Tsunami	20 persons
October 2005	Pakistan	Earthquake	15 persons
May 2008	China	Earthquake	20 persons
October 2009	Indonesia	Earthquake	21 persons
February 2011	New Zealand	Earthquake	43 persons
April 2015	Nepal	Earthquake	23 persons
September 2017	Mexico	Earthquake	23 persons
February 2018	Taiwan	Earthquake	2 persons

## 2. International Cooperation in the Fight against Transnational Crime

### A. Cooperation with INTERPOL

The NPA works closely with overseas law enforcement agencies to prevent and investigate transnational crimes and to arrest fugitives abroad, functioning as Japan's National Central Bureau (NCB) for International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO)-INTERPOL.

The NPA joined the International Criminal Police Commission (predecessor of INTERPOL) in 1952. Since then, the Japanese police have been closely working together with other INTERPOL member countries in the field of international criminal investigation.

Many NPA officers have been actively involved in the management of INTERPOL by serving as elected delegates to the Executive Committee and core members of various working groups. The NPA is also contributing to the activities of INTERPOL by seconding its officers to the General Secretariat.

### B. Treaties on International Investigative Cooperation

In order to facilitate efficient and effective international investigation cooperation, Japan is promoting the conclusion of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLAT) with its international partners. To date, Japan concluded MLATs with the U.S. (2006), the Republic of Korea (2007), the People's Republic of China (2008), Hong Kong (2009), EU (2011), and Russia (2011).

In February 2014, the Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America on Enhancing Cooperation in Preventing and Combating Serious Crime was signed. This agreement will allow for the exchange of fingerprint and biographic data of suspected criminals between the two countries to bolster counterterrorism and law enforcement efforts while further facilitating secure international travel under their respective visa waiver programs.

### C. AMMTC+3, AMMTC+JAPAN

In 2004, the First ASEAN Plus Three Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC+3) was held in Thailand.

Here, the ministers responsible for public safety from ASEAN member states, Japan, the People's Republic of China, and the Republic of Korea shared their views on the importance of international cooperation in combating terrorism as well as transnational crime, such as illicit drug and human trafficking, and money laundering.

Since then, the meeting has been convened every two years hosted by ASEAN member states. In 2013, the 40th anniversary of Japan-ASEAN Friendship and Cooperation, the First ASEAN Plus Japan Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC + Japan) was held back to back with the 6th AMMTC+3 in the Lao PDR. In September 2017, the Philippines hosted the 8<sup>th</sup> AMMTC+3 and the 3<sup>rd</sup> AMMTC + Japan. The agenda of the meetings included measures against international terrorism, organized crime and cybercrime. Other topics such as the abduction of Japanese citizens by North Korea were also discussed.

### D. G7 Security Minister's Meeting

Following the G7 Taormina Statement on the Fight Against Terrorism and Violent Extremism (May 2017), the G7 Interior Minister's Meeting was held in Italy in October 2017. Here, the ministers responsible for public security in G7 countries shared their views on foreign fighters and ICTs exploited by terrorists.

In April 2018, the G7 Security Minister's Meeting was held in Canada and the ministers discussed topics including counter-terrorism.

**E. G7 Roma-Lyon Group**

After the September 11 attacks in 2001, the G8 Counter-Terrorism Experts Group (Roma Group) and the G8 Senior Experts Group on Transnational Organized Crime (Lyon Group) were merged. This group has been held as the G7 Roma-Lyon Group since 2015. It is consisted of Heads of Delegation and 6 sub-groups (Law Enforcement Projects, Counter-Terrorism Practitioners, High Tech Crime, Criminal Legal Affairs, Migration Experts, and Transportation Security). The NPA plays an important role especially in the above first three sub-groups.

The G7 Roma-Lyon Group is held twice a year and sub-groups work on various projects. In 2018, a number of NPA officers participated in the meetings hosted by Canada.

## Appendix 1

## Number of Juveniles Penal Code Offenders (2017)

(persons)

Attending school or employed Classification	Total	Students					Employed	Unemployed
		Sub total	Junior high school	Senior high school	University	Others		
Total	26,797	18,742	6,221	10,209	1,534	778	4,928	3,127
	100.0%	69.9%	23.2%	38.1%	5.7%	2.9%	18.4%	11.7%
Felony offenses	438	194	59	110	13	12	140	104
	100.0%	44.3%	13.5%	25.1%	3.0%	2.7%	32.0%	23.7%
Violent offenses	3,619	1,986	859	968	89	70	1,174	459
	100.0%	54.9%	23.7%	26.7%	2.5%	1.9%	32.4%	12.7%
Larceny offenses	15,575	11,374	3,944	6,354	672	404	2,441	1,760
	100.0%	73.0%	25.3%	40.8%	4.3%	2.6%	15.7%	11.3%
Intellectual offenses	899	355	49	237	45	24	221	323
	100.0%	39.5%	5.5%	26.4%	5.0%	2.7%	24.6%	35.9%
Moral offenses	565	464	156	243	43	22	68	33
	100.0%	82.1%	27.6%	43.0%	7.6%	3.9%	12.0%	5.8%
Others	5,701	4,369	1,154	2,297	672	246	884	448
	100.0%	76.6%	20.2%	40.3%	11.8%	4.3%	15.5%	7.9%
Conversion of lost property	3,313	2,674	487	1,436	577	174	417	222
	100.0%	80.7%	14.7%	43.3%	17.4%	5.3%	12.6%	6.7%

## Appendix 2

## Number of Penal Code Offenses Reported and Cleared [2013-2017]

(Cases)

Year Category of crimes	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Reported	Cleared	Reported	Cleared	Reported	Cleared	Reported	Cleared	Reported	Cleared
Total number of Penal offenses	1,314,140	394,121	1,212,163	370,568	1,098,969	357,484	996,120	337,066	915,042	327,081
Total number of felonious offenses	6,757	5,128	6,453	5,101	5,618	4,777	5,130	4,435	4,840	4,193
Murder	938	950	1,054	1,010	933	938	895	901	920	930
Robbery	3,324	2,236	3,056	2,154	2,426	1,915	2,332	1,878	1,852	1,521
Arson	1,086	779	1,093	837	1,092	810	914	686	959	715
Rape	1,409	1,163	1,250	1,100	1,167	1,114	989	970	1,109	1,027
Total number of violent offenses	66,494	48,487	65,814	49,990	64,049	49,968	62,043	49,855	60,099	49,135
Unlawful assembly with dangerous weapons	12	10	10	11	9	6	3	3	3	3
Assault	31,545	22,837	32,372	24,427	32,543	25,210	31,813	25,428	31,013	25,372
Bodily injury	27,864	20,667	26,653	20,389	25,183	19,717	24,365	19,599	23,286	19,051
Intimidation	3,452	2,627	3,738	3,059	3,700	3,127	3,700	3,145	3,851	3,227
Extortion	3,621	2,346	3,041	2,104	2,614	1,908	2,162	1,680	1,946	1,482
Total number of larceny offenses	981,233	254,822	897,259	235,519	807,560	226,001	723,148	208,646	655,498	204,296
Burglary theft	107,313	53,914	93,566	50,500	86,373	46,786	76,477	43,780	73,122	41,481
Vehicle theft	376,244	30,035	352,045	27,161	309,837	24,852	272,174	22,990	235,778	21,565
Non-burglary theft	497,676	170,873	451,648	157,858	411,350	154,363	374,497	141,876	346,598	141,250
Total number of intellectual offenses	43,141	22,060	46,027	20,355	43,622	20,742	45,778	22,276	47,009	20,965
Fraud	38,302	18,534	41,523	17,165	39,432	17,613	40,990	18,582	42,571	17,410
Embezzlement	1,714	1,242	1,723	1,245	1,536	1,165	1,513	1,149	1,413	1,142
Counterfeiting	3,020	2,189	2,665	1,853	2,550	1,866	3,176	2,467	2,903	2,296
The law prohibiting mediation remuneration										
Official corruption	64	59	63	56	70	65	49	46	58	62
Breach of trust	41	36	53	36	34	33	50	32	64	55
Total number of moral offenses	12,041	7,023	11,915	7,412	11,032	7,125	10,385	7,311	9,699	7,048
Gambling	123	125	221	209	270	225	365	361	198	171
Sexual offenses	11,918	6,898	11,694	7,203	10,762	6,900	10,020	6,950	9,501	6,877
Indecent assault	7,654	3,967	7,400	4,300	6,755	4,129	6,188	4,207	5,809	4,320
Indecent exposure	3,175	1,921	3,143	1,870	2,912	1,773	2,824	1,825	2,721	1,723
Total number of other Penal Code offenses	204,474	56,601	184,695	52,191	167,088	48,871	149,636	44,543	137,897	41,444
Conversion of lost property	33,114	30,325	29,534	26,422	26,500	23,482	22,979	19,894	20,408	17,533
Obstructing execution of official duty	2,968	2,870	2,834	2,763	2,691	2,559	2,472	2,408	2,416	2,339
Trespassing	19,722	7,572	17,897	7,464	17,112	7,279	15,982	7,446	14,911	6,925
Unlawful arrest or confinement	304	269	304	267	341	301	295	279	294	274
Abduction	185	160	198	178	192	176	228	201	239	234
Property damage	140,809	10,711	126,818	10,509	112,931	10,387	100,440	9,543	92,707	9,696

※ Motorcycles and bicycles are counted under vehicle thefts

※ Death or injury due to negligent traffic accidents are excluded

## Appendix 3

### Number of Violations of Acts related to Road and Traffic

Type of violation	2016		2017	
	Violations	Component ratio	Violations	Component ratio
Drivers (excluding the light vehicle drivers)				
Unlicensed driving	21,317	0.3	20,620	0.3
Drunken driving	559	0.0	566	0.0
Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor	25,864	0.4	26,629	0.4
Speeding	1,611,238 (247,126)	23.9	1,478,281 (217,215)	22.8
Disregarding traffic signal	741,048	11.0	725,030	11.2
Passing road prohibited	757,252	11.2	730,572	11.3
Road or lane infringement	235,249	3.5	221,493	3.4
Improper overtaking	4,204	0.1	4,111	0.1
Cutting in	7,887	0.1	10,050	0.2
Failure to stop at railway crossing	96,940	1.4	92,313	1.4
Using a cellular phone while driving	966,542	14.3	915,797	14.1
Improper turning right or left	56,504	0.8	59,967	0.9
Impeding pedestrians	111,142	1.6	145,292	2.2
Failure to slow down	1,006	0.0	837	0.0
Failure to stop	1,330,089	19.7	1,327,461	20.5
Improper parking or stopping	254,316	3.8	243,283	3.8
Driving without lights	3,153	0.0	3,530	0.1
Overloading of passengers	6,850	0.1	5,624	0.1
Improper loading	14,023	0.2	13,016	0.2
Operating defective vehicle	29,109	0.4	26,499	0.4
Driving without carrying licence	65,403	1.0	62,434	1.0
Others	399,504 (67,694)	5.9	369,137 (63,838)	5.7
Sub-total	6,739,199	100.0 (99.6)	6,482,542	100.0 (99.6)
Others				
Light vehicle occupants	13,820	85.1	14,105	85.6
Pedestrian	0	0.0	0	0.0
Acting improperly on road	33	0.2	42	0.3
Making drivers drive defected vehicle	0	0.0	2	0.0
Neglecting vehicle users'duty	46	0.3	71	0.4
Cases of penalty applied both to the driver and abetting of violation	78	0.5	149	0.9
Aiding and abetting of violation	280	1.7	326	2.0
Others	1,977	12.2	1,781	10.8
Sub-total	16,234	100.0 (0.2)	16,476	100.0 (0.3)
Other violations of acts related to traffic	11,230	(0.2)	10,123	(0.2)
Total	6,766,633	(100)	6,509,141	(100)

Notes:1) Figures in parentheses in the column of speeding violation represent exceeding speed limit by 30 km/hr

2) Figures in parentheses in the column of component ratio represent the ratio to the total

3) Figures in parentheses in the column of others violation represent violations of duty to conduct safe driving





Notes

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