

Chapter IV.

Maintenance of Public Safety and Disaster Countermeasures

Section 1. Situation of International Terrorism

(1) Islamic Extremists and Other Extremists

One Japanese citizen was among the 160 casualties of the series of terrorist attacks which occurred in Mumbai, India in 2008. As shown in Table 4-1, the number of terrorism incidents around the world is increasing. Despite the strengthening of terrorism countermeasures by governments of all countries since the terrorist attacks on the United States on 11 Sept 2001, the threat of terrorism by Islamic extremists remains as high as ever. Among them, Al-Qaeda is attracting Islamic extremists in the world as the symbol of *jihād* (holy war) against the United States.

Moreover, it is believed that Islamic extremist organizations such as Al-Qaeda are forming networks

of extremist thought; specifically, extremist organizations and their supporters are thought to be making effective use of the internet to spread extremist thought and recruit constituent members.

Through such means, it has recently been observed that organizations that do not have a direct connection to Al-Qaeda's core (the leadership) are propagating terrorism schemes in various parts of the world. In particular, every country in the world now recognizes that there is a danger of individuals with no connection to terrorist organizations otherwise being influenced by extremist thought spread through the internet, leading them to carry out terrorist activities.

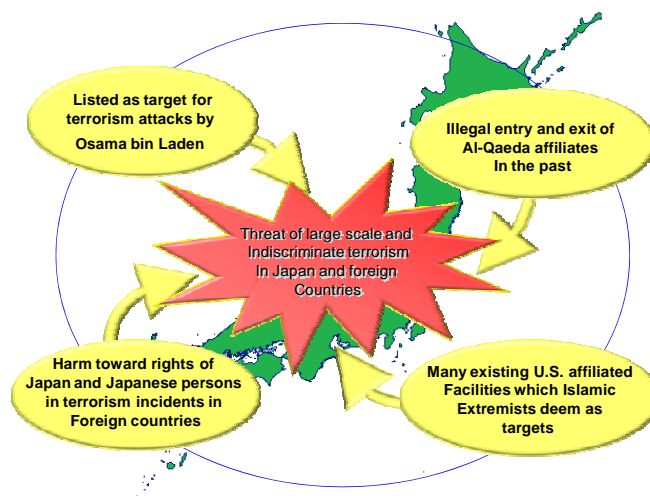
Table 4-1 Major Incidents of International Terrorism in 2008

Date	Incident
2 Jun.	The bombing of the Embassy of Denmark in Islamabad, Pakistan
1 Jul.	The exposure of a terrorist plot in Palembang, Indonesia
7 Jul.	The bombing of the Embassy of India in Kabul, Afghanistan
19 Aug.	The bombing of a prefectural police school in Algiers, Algeria
17 Sep.	The bombing of the Embassy of the United States in Sana'a, Yemen
20 Sep.	The bombing of a US-company-owned hotel in Islamabad, Pakistan
26 Nov.	The series of terrorist attacks in Mumbai, India

(2) The Threat of Terrorism against Japan

Japan is included on the list of terrorism targets of Al-Qaeda, and it has been confirmed that those connected to Al-Qaeda have illegally entered and left the country in the past years. Japan is faces a serious threat of large scale and indiscriminate terrorism within the country, and Japanese citizens face the threat of terror while abroad.

Diagram 4-1 Threat of Terrorism against Japan



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

1) The Japanese Red Army

The leader of the Japanese Red Army (JRA) Fusako Shigenobu, who is currently on trial¹ for the Hague incident² and other crimes, declared the dissolution of the JRA in April 2001 from her prison cell, and announced that the organization had been broken up officially in May of the same year. However, members of the organization are continuing their activities under different organizational names and thus still pose a threat.

The police are strengthening their cooperation with relevant domestic and overseas agencies, and are promoting efforts toward clarifying the activity status of member organizations. The police have arrested seven members of the JRA who were previously on an international wanted list.

2) The “Yodo-go” Group

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

Moreover, regarding the wives of the “*Yodo-go*” perpetrators and other group members, the five who have returned to Japan were arrested for breaking the Passport Act (and have been ordered to surrender their passports) and other reasons. All five have been found guilty. 20 of the perpetrator’s children have returned to the country. The police have placed the *Yodo-go* perpetrators on an international wanted list, and

through Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan have requested from North Korea the transfer of the hijackers. The police are also carrying out a full investigation into the activities of the *Yodo-go* group.

Note 1: In February 2006, Shigenobu was sentenced to 20 years in prison at the Tokyo District court, and in March of the same year, her defense, along with the prosecuting council, appealed to the Tokyo High Court in an objection to this verdict. However, in December 2007, this was rejected and her defense appealed to the Supreme Court of Japan in January 2008.

2: The incident where three people, including Junzo Okudaira, seized the French Embassy at Hague, Netherlands and the 11 ambassadors were confined as hostage in September 1974.

3: It is assumed that one of the five suspects involved in the hijacking and one of their wives is dead, but this has not been confirmed.

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

1) Suspected Cases of Abduction by North Korea

The police currently judge there to be a total of 13 cases (19 victims) which can be considered kidnapping cases by North Korea. These include 12 cases in which Japanese citizens were kidnapped (17 victims) and one case in which North Korean nationals were kidnapped while within Japan (2 victims). The police have issued arrest warrants for 11 people suspected of involvement in 8 cases, and have placed these suspects on international wanted lists.

Table 4-2 Suspected Cases of Abduction by North Korea (12 cases, 17 persons)

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












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

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

In addition, aside from the above, the police are making accusations in cases which seem to be abduction by North Korea and accepting consultations and petitions regarding these cases. The police are strengthening linkages with relevant organizations and working to promote necessary investigations and surveys.

Although North Korea agreed regarding to a survey into the exact situation of the abduction issue at a Japan-North Korea Working-level meeting in August 2008, this survey is being put off in favor of exchange between the two heads of state.

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

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

2) Major Terrorist Incidents by North Korea

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

Among such incidents, the bombing of a Korean Air Lines plane in 1987 was carried out by an agent disguised as a Japanese national.

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

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

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

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

Section 2. International Terrorism Countermeasures

(1) Promotion of Terrorism Prevention Measures

1) Information Gathering and Thorough Investigation

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

Moreover, the police are promote continuous and thorough investigation regarding the French members of Al-Qaeda who are on international wanted lists and suspected of hiding in Japan using other people's passports.

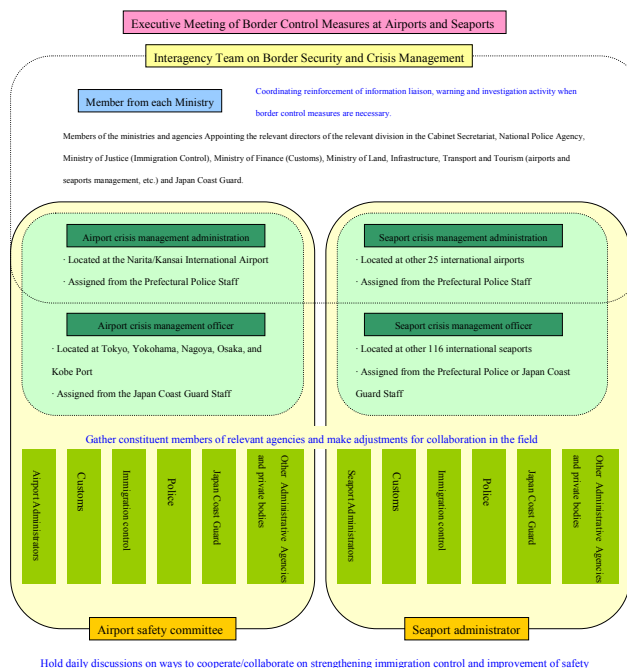
2) Strengthening Border Control Measures

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

Note 1: Prefectural Police officers are assigned as airport crisis

management administration/officers and part of seaport crisis management staff.

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



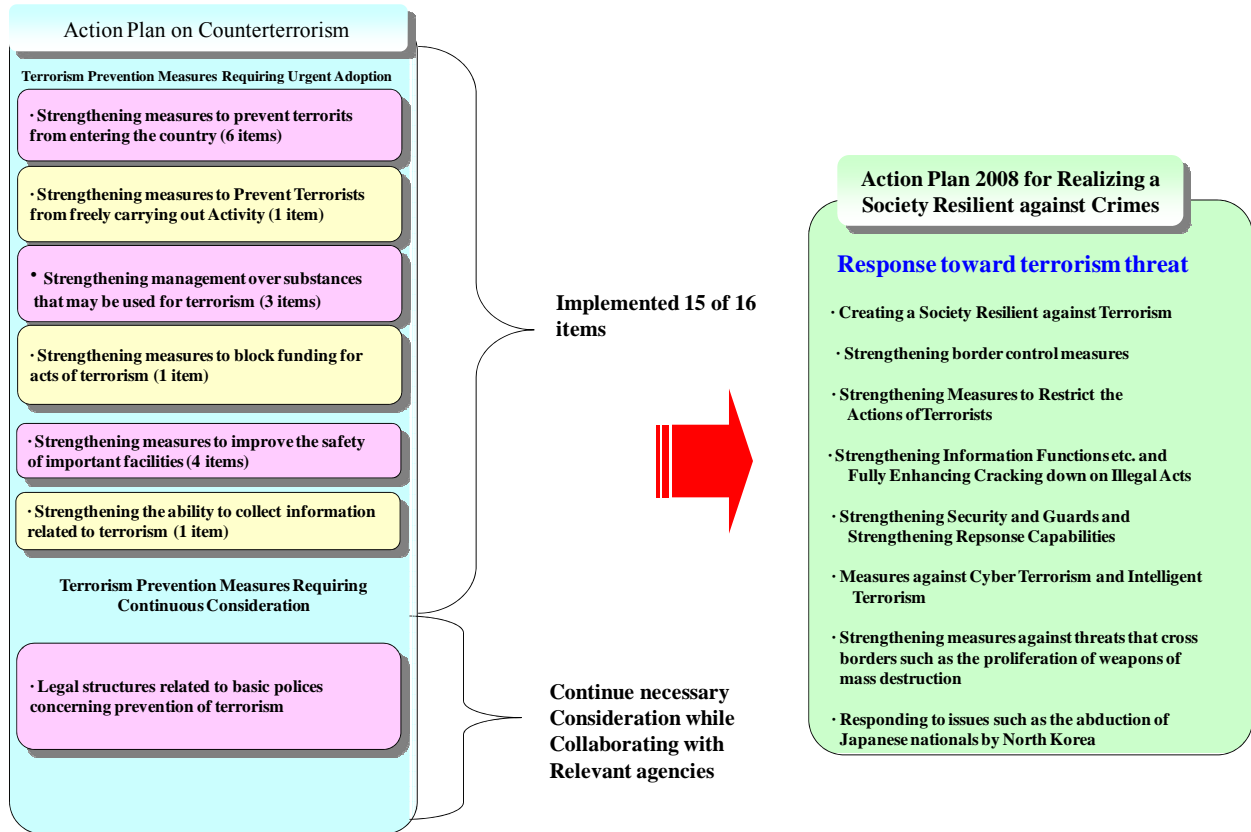
3) Security at Important Facilities

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

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

In December 2004, the "Action Plan for Prevention of Terrorism" (hereafter referred to as the "Action Plan") was concluded by the Japanese government's Headquarters for the Promotion of Measures against Transnational Organized Crime (TOC).

Diagram 4-5 Promotion of Deliberations for Developing Legislation Related to Terrorism Prevention Measures



Prevention is the essence of counterterrorism measures. In order to thus promote such measures, it is necessary to set in place legal structures for basic policies relating to countermeasures against terrorism. While working towards forming alliances with other relevant organizations, the NPA is investigating what is necessary for developing legal structures, such as researching legal structures of other countries.

(2) Enhancement of Terrorism Response Capabilities

1) Improvement of the Counterterrorism Unit

In preparation for possible terrorist attacks, the police have established various units such as Special Assault Teams (SAT)¹ and Anti-Firearms Squads and Counter-NBC Terrorism Squads², and are working towards developing and strengthening such units. In addition, in order to respond quickly and precisely to terrorism incidents, the police are conducting joint training with relevant organizations regularly.

Note 1: Special Assault Team

2: General term for terrorism using such materials as Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical

Diagram 4-6 Overview of Counterterrorism Units

Special Assault Team(SAT)	
Structure	Established in 8 Prefectural Polices (Hokkaido, Metropolitan Police, Chiba, Kanagawa, Aichi, Osaka, Fukuoka, and Okinawa)
Mission	Mobilize in the event of severe terrorism incidents such as seizure of important facilities or cases where firearms or other armaments are used, and arrest/bring suspects under control while ensuring the safety of victims or other persons involved.
Armament	Rifles, automatic rifles, special photoflash bombs, helicopters, etc.
Anti-Firearms Squad	
Structure	Established in the riot police unit of each Prefectural Police
Mission	Handle cases where firearms are used (main duty). Guard important facilities such as nuclear power stations. In addition, attend to severe cases as the first response team until the arrival of the SAT, and thereafter support the SAT.
Armament	Submachine guns, rifles, body armors, bullet-proof hats, bullet-proof shields
Counter-NBC Terrorism Squad	
Structure	Established in 9 Prefectural Polices (Hokkaido, Miyagi, Metropolitan Police, Chiba, Kanagawa, Aichi, Osaka, Hiroshima, and Fukuoka)
Mission	In an event of NBC Terrorism, advance to the site promptly, and through cooperation with relevant agencies, detect, remove causative substances, rescue victims and provide evacuation guidance
Armament	Counter-NBC terrorism vehicles, chemical protective suits, biochemical protective suits, biochemical/chemical agent detectors, etc.

2) Utilization of Sky Marshals

Since the terrorist attacks in the United States in September 2001, foreign countries have been introducing the sky marshal system in an effort to prevent airplanes from being hijacked and used for suicide terrorist attacks. This system places police officers as guards on airplanes, and enhances flight security measures on the ground.

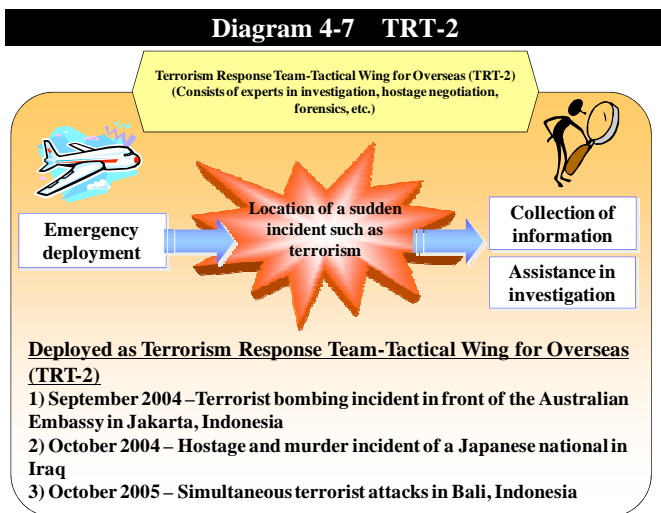
The police have been utilizing the sky marshal system from December 2004 in close cooperation with the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MLIT), and other relevant ministries, agencies and

airline companies. Each organization is working to improve response capabilities through an exchange of information with various foreign countries.

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

Based on the lessons learned from the incident in which the Japanese Ambassador's residence in Peru was seized in 1996, the NPA established the Terrorism Response Team (TRT). This team is dispatched when serious terrorism incidents relating to Japanese nationals and Japan's interests occur overseas. The team has assisted investigative activities such as gathering information and conducting hostage negotiations in close cooperation with local law enforcement institutions.

In the wake of the terrorist bombing incident in Bali, Indonesia in October 2002, security agencies of the country made a request to Japan for assistance; in response, DNA analysis experts were dispatched to Bali as part of TRT. Since such requests for assistance tend to vary in type, the existing TRT underwent progressive reorganization in August 2004 and launched the Terrorism Response Team - Tactical Wing for Overseas (TRT-2), which has the capability of carrying out a wider range of assistance for local security agencies.



4) Cooperation with Relevant Government Agencies and Ministries

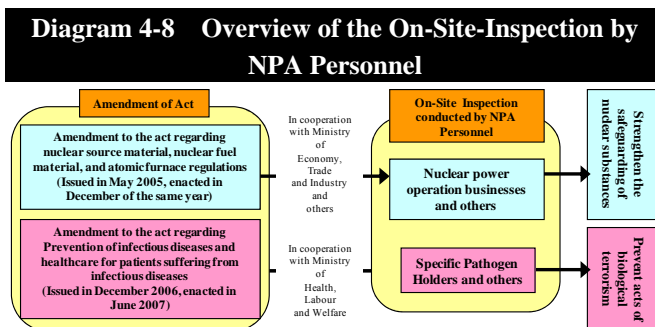
The police are regularly engaged in information exchange in close cooperation with the Ministry of Defense and Self-Defense Forces (SDF), and are working to strengthen a response system prepared for possible serious terrorism incidences.

Since 2000, the police have concluded an agreement between the Defense Agency (at that time) and the SDF, and have carried out joint mapped training

regarding public security operations for simulated attacks by armed agents, in order to be capable of responding to unlawful acts by armed agents. Based on the results of such training, between October 2005 and March 2009, 44 Prefectural Police conducted joint field exercises with their respective corresponding teams of the Japan Ground Self Defense Forces (JGSD). The police plan to continue such training in various areas and strengthen their close cooperation with the Ministry of Defense and the SDF.

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

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



5) Contributions toward the Freezing of Terrorist Assets

Japan is proactively engaged in freezing the assets of terrorist, as called for in the UN Security Council Resolution 1373. The NPA is also taking part in a liaison conference with relevant ministries and agencies relating to the freezing of terrorist funds and is contributing to an active operation of freezing assets.

6) Safety Measures for Japanese Nationals Overseas

The NPA dispatches personnel with specialized knowledge overseas as a regular practice, to conduct proactive information gathering activities, including information exchanges with foreign security agencies, intelligence agencies, and other organizations. The NPA is striving to comprehend the movements of international terrorists and international terrorist organizations, and has been providing information on-demand to relevant organizations and other entities, thereby contributing toward safety measures for

Japanese nationals overseas. Furthermore, police personnel are dispatched as panelists for the Overseas Safety Measures Council¹, where they inform attendees about the international terrorism situation and safety measures that should be taken by Japanese nationals staying abroad.

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

Section 3. Countermeasures against Armed Attacks and Similar Situations

(1) National Protection Measures regarding the Situation of Armed Attack

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Participating in Citizen Protection Training

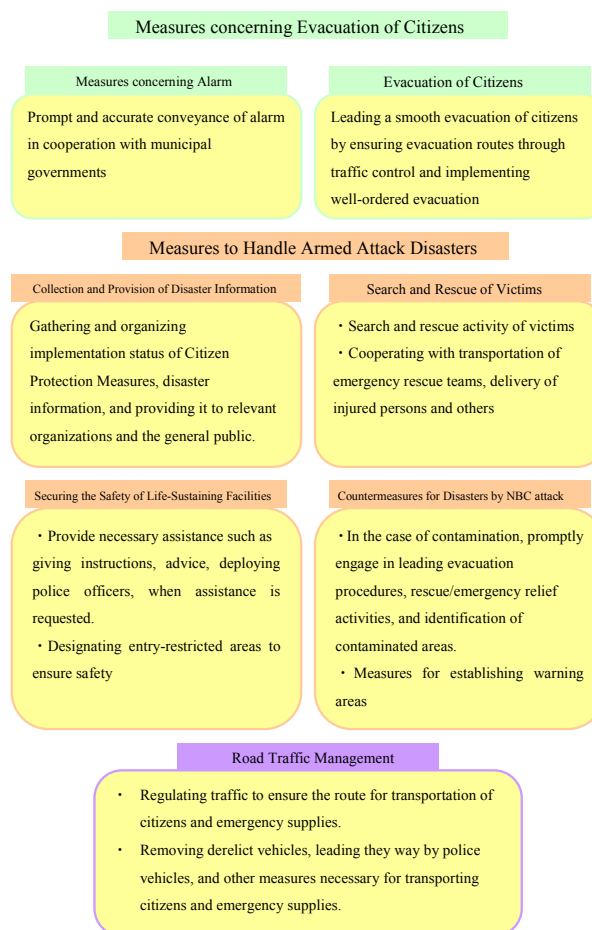
The police are actively participating in the training exercises which are conducted based on the Citizen Protection Act (hereafter referred as “citizen protection training”) in order to implement Citizen Protection Measures promptly and precisely in armed attack situations.

The police have participated in the citizen protection trainings sponsored by the Cabinet Secretariat and prefectural governments, such as Miyazaki Prefecture

Citizen Protection Joint Mapped Training in October 2008 and Nagano Prefecture Citizen Protection Joint Practical Training in November, in which they received training in evacuation of citizens, collection and provision of disaster information, search and rescue of victims.

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

Diagram 4-9 Major Citizen Protection Measures Performed by the Police



Section 4. Measures against Cyber Terrorism

Information technology has become widespread in the lives of citizens and in social and economic activities in general. When cyber attacks are carried out against the core system of such essential infrastructure¹ which forms the base of our society, the effect will be enormous. In order to foresee the threat of cyber terrorism at the earliest stage possible and prevent damage from occurring or spreading, the police are engaged continuously in measures against cyber terrorism².

(1) Situation of Measures against Cyber Terrorism

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

In addition, the Cyber Force Center is established within the NPA as a technical core for measures against cyber terrorism. It operates a real time, detection network system³ 24 hours to recognize the trends of computers infected by bots⁴ and other cyber terrorism plots, and thus attends to the recognition of cyber terrorism incidents. Moreover, this center functions as a technical support base for emergency correspondence when cyber terrorisms occur, and assumes responsibility for providing assistance to Prefectural Police through Cyber Forces established in regional police bureaus and others.

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

(2) Approaches Related to Measures against Cyber Terrorism

1) Strengthening the Cooperation with Essential Infrastructure Providers

The Anti-Cyber Terrorism Project makes individual visits to each essential infrastructure provider in order

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

2) Provision of Information to Internet Users

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

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

2: Attacks in cyberspace to core systems of essential infrastructure, or severe failure in the core systems which is considered to be caused by attacks in cyberspace.

3: Programs which operate based on orders by the attacker.

4: A system to summarize and analyze information from sensors which are established in internet connection points owned by police (57 locations in Japan). They observe the spread of computer virus infections.

Section 5. Trends in Activities Harmful to Japan and Countermeasures

(1) North Korea's Operations Directed at Japan

1) Critique of the Six Party Talks on North Korean Issues

Regarding the participation of Japan in the Six Party Talks on North Korean Issues¹ and the statement by Japan that as long as progress is not made on the abduction issue Japan will not provide North Korea with economic or energy support, North Korea has criticized, "Regarding Japan's participation in the Six Party Talks on North Korean Issues, it would be better if Japan did not attend the talks. The country is becoming an annoying and inconvenient presence."

2) Criticism on Measures Taken by the Japanese Government against North Korea

In the wake of North Korea's test firing of ballistic missiles in 2006, the Japanese government took action, and has since banned port entry of the *Mangyongbong-92*. North Korea and *Chosensoren*² regard such measures as "Political oppression of *Chosensoren* and North Koreans living in Japan," and have been repeatedly making severe criticisms through various media sources.

3) Criticisms, Protests against Searches on *Chosensoren*-related Facilities and Auctioning of the Head-Office Building of *Chosensoren*

Regarding searches on *Chosensoren*-related facilities conducted by the police force, North Korea has harshly criticized Japan, making such comments as "(the searches are) fascist acts of violence based on shocking and absurd pretexts" and "The criminal acts of retaliation being carried out by Japan, such as anti-*Chosenren* searches and oppression of the *Chosensoren*, will surely be settled in the future."

4) Approach to Related Parties by Inviting Them to Banquets

Chosensoren invites Japanese personnel from various fields and Japanese people aligned with North Korean allegations to banquets which commemorate North Korean national holidays. At these banquets, vice-chairman of *Chosensoren* Heo Jong-man attempts to gain the understanding of participants regarding the position of the *Chosensoren* and North Korea, through such comments as "Those who participate in these banquets act in accordance with the declarations of Pyongyang to improve Japan-North Korean relations and realize the normalization of diplomatic relations. I

am confident that all of you are helping to provide generous support for our activities to protect the human rights and livelihoods of our *zainichi* comrades and an assortment of other rights, including ethnic education."

The police intend to strengthen efforts in gathering information about operations by North Korea and *Chosensoren*, while strictly controlling relevant illegal activities.

Note 1: The formal name of the group is General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

2: Japan, the United States, South Korea, China, Russia and North Korea participated in the Talks on North Korean Nuclear Issues.

(2) Chinese Operations Directed at Japan

China is promoting, on a national-level, policies which aim for a transition from a traditional material-industry-centered industrial structure to a self-developed industrial structure centered on manufacture and the export of high value-added goods.

In his administrative report addressed at the 17th National Congress of the Communist Party of China held in October 2007, General Secretary Hu Jintao said that China would continue to pursue the independent development of military intelligence, weapons and equipment. In September 2008, under the orders of the Director of the PLA General Armaments Department, the flagship spacecraft *Shenzhou-7* was completed and China successfully completed its first spacewalk. Additionally, the distribution of weapons and equipment created through independent development is proceeding as well.

Under such measures and policies, China is proactively sending scholars and technicians to foreign countries to obtain state-of-the-art technology. They have also sent public servants, scholars, government-sponsored international students to Japan, working around to transfer technology to their own state-of-the-art technology holding companies, defense-related companies, and research institutions. They have been engaged over a long period of time in information gathering activity through tactical and multifaceted methods.

In order to protect the national interests of Japan, the police are gathering and analyzing information related to these operations, and intend to deal strictly with illegal activity in light of the law.

(3) Russian Operations Directed at Japan

At a December 2008 celebration for the “Day of National Security Agent of the Russian Federation,” Russian President Dmitriy Anatolyevich Medvedev and Prime Minister Vladimir Putin both made statements stressing the importance of intelligence activities for the political decision-making process. Comments made included “State leaders always highly praise the bravery of security agents, and their ability to predict the future as well as expose hidden threats” and “The highly reliable information provided by the Foreign Intelligence Service (SVR) plays an extremely important role when making political or military decisions.”

Russian intelligence agents have engaged repeatedly in illegal information collection activity entering countries disguised as Ambassadors to the Russian Embassy or trade representatives. Detection of illegal activity acts continues in Japan as well, with such cases in 2005, 2006, and 2008.

The police will continuously aim to strengthen their information gathering and analysis capabilities, and crack down severely on illegal acts so as to keep Japan’s national interests from being undermined by these crimes.

(4) Countermeasures for the Illegal Export of Materials Related to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs)

1) International Awareness Regarding the Proliferation of Materials Related to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs)

At the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit held in 2008, each leader stated that they were making every effort to overcome the threat of WMDs and their proliferation and prevent WMDs from falling into the hands of terrorists. The importance of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)¹ was well recognized at the summit.

Given the increasing interest being shown in the proliferation of materials related to WMDs from a security perspective, the police are actively

participating in international initiatives. In September 2008, the NPA and the Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) Terrorism Division of the Osaka Prefectural Police Department participated in “PSI Maritime Interdiction Exercise ‘Maru’” hosted by New Zealand. Working together with customs officers, participants investigated and identified materials related to WMDs which had been discovered inside transport containers.

2) Seizure of illegally Imported Substances

The police are aggressively working to seize any materials related to WMDs which are illegally imported into Japan. In 2008, 1 such case was cleared.

The cases cleared up until now have shown that materials are being transferred through third-party countries before entering Japan. Given concerns that methods for illegal importation are only going to become even more nefarious and clever, the police are exerting efforts to correctly understand and analyze the current situation of this issue in and outside of Japan, and strengthening linkages with relevant organizations through active information exchanges. The police will continue to bolster efforts to seize materials related to WMDs before they are illegally imported into Japan.

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

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

Section 6. Trends regarding Aum Shinrikyo and Police Countermeasures

(1) Trends regarding Aum Shinrikyo

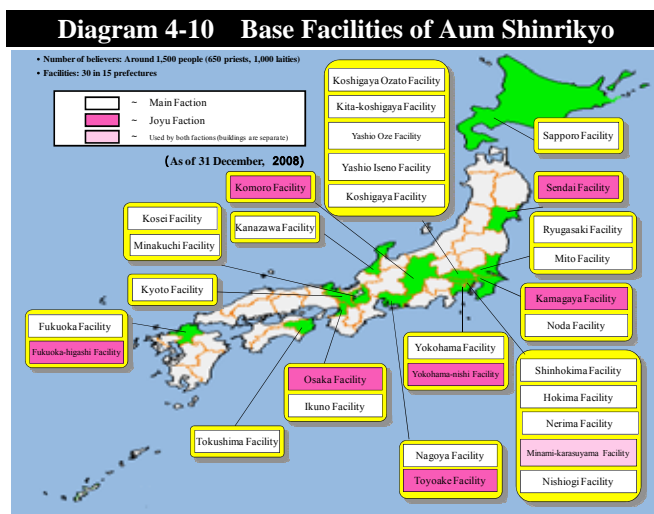
In May 2007, a faction led by former spokesman Fumihiko Joyu split from Aum Shinrikyo (hereafter “the religious group”). The main faction of Aum Shinrikyo is now called Aleph. The group is attempting to revive its dangerous religion and strict practices, and continues to emphasize absolute belief in Chizuo Matsumoto (commonly known as Shoko Asahara).¹ In May 2008 the group updated its mission statement and rules for activities and took the name Aleph. The group has done away with the rule specifying that Matsumoto’s picture and educational materials alone must be used, and is attempting to return to its foundations.

Hikari no Wa, Joyu’s faction, has announced that it has disposed of the old teaching materials and writings produced by Aum Shinrikyo and is attempting to distance itself from Matsumoto. Among the two factions, Hikari no Wa has held on to a greater number of members since the Sarin Gas Incident. The founding of the group was ordered by Matsumoto to support the religious group. At that time, it became clear that the leader of the group was to be Fumihiko Joyu, who was also an important figure for the religious group.² It is thought that the group has changed its structure and separated itself from the influence of Matsumoto in an attempt to avoid surveillance.³

Note 1: Aum Shinrikyo followers use PSI (commonly called “headgear”) during training to try and facilitate a flow of Matsumoto’s brainwaves to the minds of followers.

2: It was stated at the time Hikari no Wa was formed that Asahara Datsu was only the leader of Aum Shinrikyo as far as the outside world was concerned. The true leader of Aum Shinrikyo was said to be Matsumoto.

3: Regarding the monitoring of Aum Shinrikyo by the Public Security Investigation Agency under the law which has been in effect since February 2000 regarding the acts of mass indiscriminate violence perpetrated by the group, the Agency received permission to extend the period of monitoring until January 2012.



(2) Promotion of Countermeasures for Aum Shinrikyo

Three people on the NPA’s most wanted list are still on the run: Makoto Hirata, Katsuya Takahashi, and Naoko Kikuchi. The police are chasing these suspects through wide-spread cooperation with the people of Japan.

The police are severely cracking down on illegal acts of organization by the followers of Aum Shinrikyo. In 2008, along with arresting one person suspected of trying to export and share private electronic records with the goal of securing financial resources, the police searched four Aum Shinrikyo locations and confiscated approximately 1,100 documents.

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

Section 7. Trends in Rightist Movements and Countermeasures

(1) Trends in Rightist Movements

1) Development of Criticism Activities

Rightists are those engaged persistently in criticism activities surrounding territorial disputes, historical recognition, and other issues.

Regarding China, they took issues such as the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games and the incident of poisoned frozen dumplings made in China, regarding North

Korea, issues such as the abductions of Japanese citizens, regarding South Korea, issues such as the Takeshima problem, and criticized the respective countries and the Japanese government.

The number of groups, people, and loudspeaker trucks which the rightists mobilized for the criticism activities above are shown in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 Numbers Mobilized Involving Criticism Activities by Rightists (2008)

		Number of Organizations Mobilized (organizations)	Number of Persons Mobilized (persons)	Number of Loudspeaker Truck Mobilized (trucks)
Regarding China		Approximately 3720	Approximately 10040	Approximately 2510
Regarding North Korea		Approximately 1320	Approximately 3950	Approximately 1100
Regarding South Korea		Approximately 1750	Approximately 4990	Approximately 1540
Regarding Russia	Northern Territories Day (7 February)	Approximately 160	Approximately 480	Approximately 170
	Anti-Russian Day (9 August)	Approximately 280	Approximately 1290	Approximately 410

Note: Figures are in total.

2) Trends in Rightist-Related Incidents

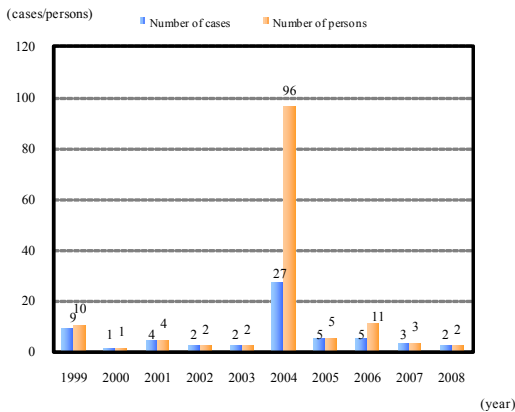
In 2008, there were two incidents of “terrorism or

guerilla”-type incidents which occurred.

Table 4-4 Overview of “Terrorism or Guerrilla Type” Cases (2008)

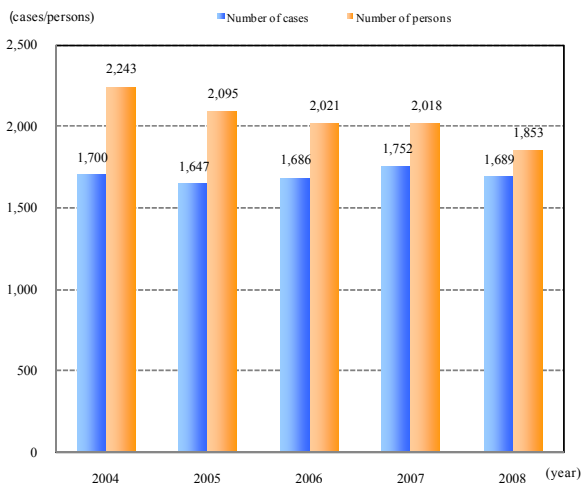
Date of Occurrence	Prefecture of Occurrence	Outline of the Event	Number of Arrested Persons
1 February	Tokyo	In protest to Japan’s participation in the 2008 Beijing Olympics, rightists gathered around the main gate of the head office of the Liberal Democratic Party and handed out leaflets calling for Japan’s withdrawal for the Olympics. They also threw containers of red paint at the main gate of the head office, making a mess. The police arrested the rightist for committing property damage on the same day.	1
6 February	Tokyo	In protest to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ response to Chinese nationals who committed property damage by destroying a rising sun flag at Yasukuni Shrine, a rightist broke into Ministry grounds, threw Molotov cocktails at the main gate of the Ministry, lighting it on fire, and then stabbed himself in the stomach with a sashimi knife. The police arrested the rightist on the same day for breaking the law by throwing a Molotov cocktail.	1

Diagram 4-11 Trends in the Situation of Clearances of Terrorist or Guerrilla-type Cases (1999-2008)



Note: All cases cleared between December 2003 and January 2004 regarding incidents caused by "Kenkoku Giyugun Kozakoku Seibatsuta" (nation-building volunteer corps to conquer traitors) members (24 cases cleared, 91 persons arrested) are calculated in the number in 2004.

Diagram 4-12 Trends in the Situation of Clearances of Rightists-Related Cases (2004 -2998)



The state of arrests and clearances concerning illegal acts by rightists (or those incidences related to rightists) in 2008 is shown in Diagram 4-12. Among them, the state of arrests and clearances of incidences associated with rightist operations¹ is as follows.

Situation of arrests and clearances of rightist operations-associated incidences

Cases cleared: 130 cases (7.7% of total cases cleared)

Persons arrested: 212 persons (11.4% of total arrests)

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

In addition, the state of arrests and clearances of cases aiming to acquire funding such as extortion and frauds is as follows. As they consist of 44.8% of total cases cleared not including offenses of the Road Traffic Act, such malignant funding acquisition activity have not shown to subside.

Situation of arrest and clearances of cases aimed to acquire funding:

Cases cleared: 339 cases (44.8% of total cases cleared not including offenses of the Road Traffic Act)

Persons arrested: 444 persons (48.4% of total arrests not including offenses of the Road Traffic Act)

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

Situation of gun seizure from rightists and related persons

Seizures in 2008: 7 guns (a decrease of 9 (56.3%) from the previous year)

Seizures in the last five years: 85 guns (seizures from persons related to crime syndicate: 49 guns (57.6%))

(2) Promotion of Countermeasures against Rightist Groups

1) Prosecution of Illegal Acts toward Prevention of "Terrorism or Guerilla"-Type Incidents

In order to prevent the occurrence of "terrorism or guerilla"-type incidents instigated by rightists, the police are putting thorough commitment into the clearance of illegal acts by applying various laws, with a focus on fire-arms related crimes and crimes aimed at acquiring funds.

2) Promotion of Measures against Loudspeaker Trucks

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

Situation of control in 2008

Suspension or cancellation orders (96 cases), adjurations (152 cases), on-site inspections (16 cases) based on the Anti-Noise Ordinance

Arrests for extortion, defamation crimes, and violation of the Acts Concerning Punishment for Physical Violence and Others (37 cases, 62 persons)

Section 8. Trends in Violent Ultra-Leftist Groups and Police Countermeasures

(1) Trends in Ultra-Leftist Groups

Ultra-Leftist Groups, who are aiming for the realization of a communist society through a revolution by force, continued to work towards maintaining and expanding the organization in 2008, by engaging in popular movements and labor movements, while hiding their violent nature so as not to alarm their surroundings.

1) The Revolutionary Marxist Faction

The Revolutionary Marxist Faction¹ publishes the paper “KAIHOH (Liberation)” (slogan: “Don’t let it happen! Today’s continuing impoverishment”) in which it publishes articles about precarious work. The organization participates in labor actions which include the distribution of leaflets at the regular meetings of major labor unions and has also carried out mob actions including protest actions against the Hokkaido Toyako Summit. The organization has infiltrated every level of the ranks of each labor union of major industries.

In particular, it is believed that the group has infiltrated the JR Soren² and the JR Higashi Ro-kumi^{3,4}.

The police raided four hideouts of the group in Tokyo, Chiba Prefecture and Kanagawa Prefecture.⁵ These raids clarified the status of the group’s continued research into individuals and organizations it is in conflict with.

2) Japan Revolutionary Communist League

The Japan Revolutionary Communist League (Chukakuha)⁶ is proceeding with efforts to use labor unions to expand, placing importance on “progressive labor union alignment.” With the goal of promoting this as well as an international solidarity levy, in November 2008 the group opened a “Nation-wide Workers’ Rally” which drew approximately 2,550 people to Tokyo.

In November 2007, the group’s Kansai committee broke off from the main faction and published a paper calling for the downfall of the Japan Revolutionary Communist League. The group called a nation-wide congress to reform the Japan Revolutionary Communist League at this time. In July 2007, the group called together an independent political meeting in which it plotted to create an organizational base to unite Japan’s labor unions while cooperating with other ultra-leftist violent groups.

Note 1: The official name of the Revolutionary Marxist Faction is Japan Revolutionary Communist League Revolutionary Marxist Faction.

2: The official name of JR Soren is Japan Confederation of Railway Workers’ Unions.

3: The official name of JR Higashi Ro-kumi is East Japan Railway Workers’ Union.

4: Between January 21 2001 and June 20 2001, seven people who are suspected of being members of JR Higashi Ro-kumi at East Japan Railway Company’s (Hereafter JR-East) Urawa Electric Train Depot in Omiya threatened another union member, telling him not to associate with the members of other unions. Furthermore, the seven forced the union member to resign from JR East. It is thought that the seven suspects were part of The Revolutionary Marxist Faction.

5: In February 2008 the Kanagawa Prefectural Police and NPA investigated a member of the Revolutionary Marxist Faction (age 42) for forging private documents.

6: The official name of The Japan Revolutionary Communist League is The Japan Revolutionary Communist League (Chukakuha).

3) Kakurokyo

Kakurokyo Shuryu-ha¹ has protested the northern lengthening of a temporary runway at Narita International Airport and in March 2008. Kakurokyohan Shuryu-ha² began a conflict regarding the realignment of US forces in Japan. In September of that same year, the group went to Yokosuka Naval Base and carried out terrorist/guerilla activities, firing projectiles at the base.

Both groups mobilize people for demonstrations and meetings by offering consultations on day-work issues and carrying out food programs.

Note 1: The official name of Kakurokyo Shuryu-ha is Kakumeiteki Rodosha Kyokai (Shakaito Shaseido Kaiho-ha).

2: The official name of Kakurokyohan Shuryu-ha is Kakumeiteki Rodosha Kyokai (Kaiho-ha).

(2) Trends in Countermeasures regarding Ultra-Leftist Groups

The police are moving forward with a variety of initiatives regarding ultra-leftist groups. In addition to a door-to-door campaign to uncover evidence related to incidents and the secret hideouts of ultra-leftist groups within apartment complexes and other

buildings, the police are working to encourage the public to supply a broad range of information by putting up posters about the groups.

In 2008, the police uncovered four secret hideouts of The Revolutionary Marxist Faction, arresting 109 people as a result of these raids.

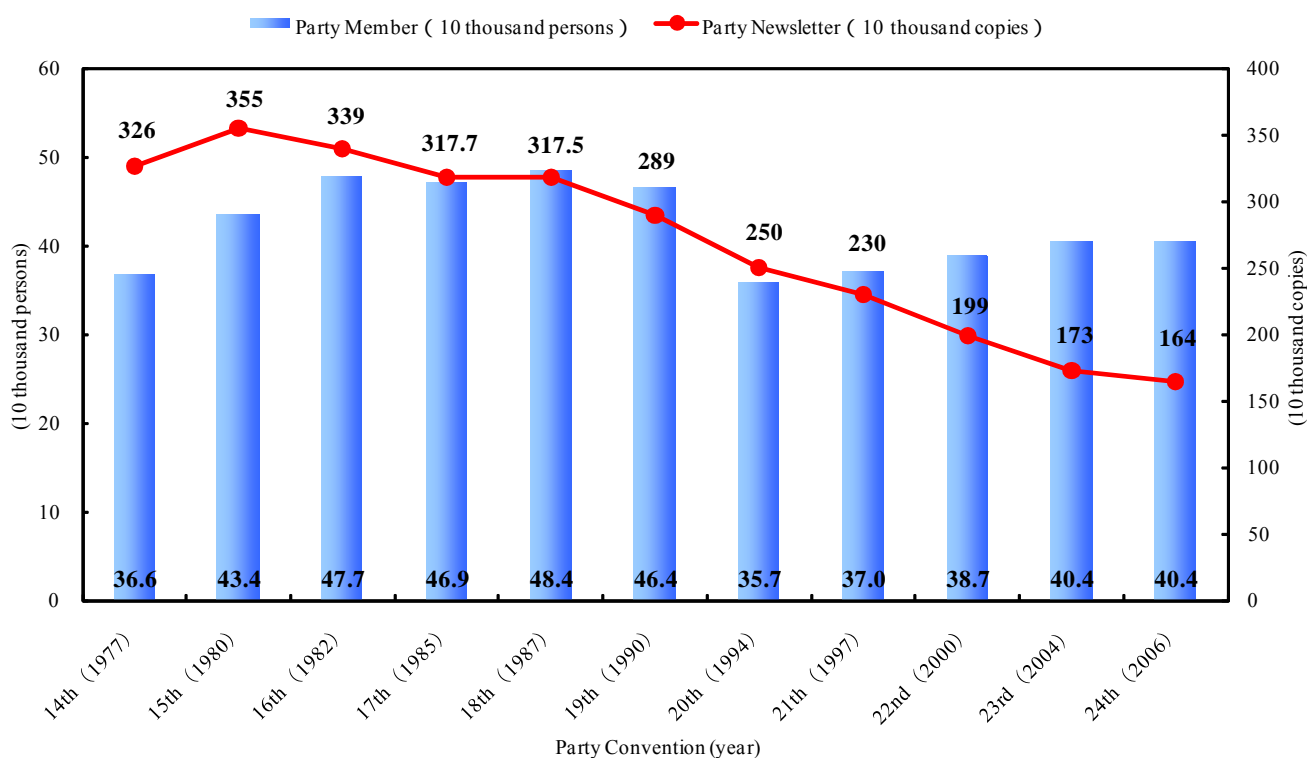
Section 9. Trends in the Japanese Communist Party

(1) Trends in the Japanese Communist Party

Following the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee 5th Plenum in September 2007, the Japanese Communist Party announced the goal of

“bringing in new members into each branch of the party” and stated that it would aim to recruit 14,000 new members in approximately one year and four months.

Diagram 4-13 Increase and Decrease of the Number of Party Members and Party Newsletter (1977-2006)



Note: The figure is published by the party.

Additionally, noting that 20-30% of new recruits are those in their 20s and 30s who identify with the party’s positions on precarious work and the social security and elderly care system (Long-Term Care, Health and Welfare Services for the Elderly), the party is plotting the continued expansion of its membership base.

With the goal of “encouraging young members of leading party bodies who are to assume future leadership roles in the Party,” the second term of the Japanese Communist Party’s “Special Party School” took place in Shizuoka Prefecture in February and August of 2008. At the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee 6th Plenum held in July of the same year, the Party strengthened its support for the Democratic Youth League of Japan, an organization which fosters young party members for work in leading party bodies, stating that “Many of the central activists currently supporting the party are those who

spent their youth as part of the Democratic Youth League of Japan. The future of the organization is extremely significant for the future of the party’s progressive activities.” Regarding joint activities between the Party and the League, the Party stressed the creation of a “Democratic Youth League built from among the greatest youth.”

(2) Trends in the National Confederation of Trade Unions (*Zenroren*)

The *Zenroren* (National Confederation of Trade Unions) was formed under the guidance and support of the Japanese Communist Party at its 23rd Convention in July 2008 with the goal of seeing the constitution of Japan implemented in the countryside and in workplaces. *Zenroren* has set its course of action for the next two years around the issues of “eliminating poverty,” “creating countryside regions in which

people want to continue to live” and “creating a Japan which does not participate in or start wars.” In addition to formally starting a “Contingent Workers Action Center” to support initiatives to strengthen the positions of dispatch and part-time workers, the group has built a system to expand its organization through the establishment of an “organizational expansion promotion fee.”

Section 10. Trends in Popular Movements

(1) Peace Movements

Labor unions and mass groups have taken up the constitution revision issue. Between May 4-6, a “Global Article 9 Meeting” was held in Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture which attracted approximately 2,000 people (according to event organizers) who claim that “The world is beginning to choose Article 9.”

Additionally, demonstrations and meetings were organized regarding the deployment of the nuclear-powered super-carrier USS George Washington to Yokosuka Naval Base. Protesters gathered in Yokosuka City, Kanagawa Prefecture under the message, “Don’t allow the deployment of a nuclear-powered super-carrier!” A demonstration on July 13 gathered approximately 30,000 people (according to organizers) and a protest on July 19 gathered approximately 15,000 people (also according to organizers).

In addition, mass groups also held protest meetings and demonstrations regarding the political situation of Tibet in China when the Olympic torch relay passed through Nagano and when important Chinese nationals have visited Japan.

(2) Anti-Nuclear Movements

Anti-nuclear groups have organized protest meetings and demonstrations regarding the official start of work at the Japan Nuclear Fuel Limited Reprocessing Center (Rokkasho Village, Aomori Prefecture), a business facility built to create MOX fuel (a combination of plutonium and various types of raw uranium) for use in nuclear power generation. On April 12 and June 7, 2008, groups gathered in Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture under the message “Stop Reprocessing!”

Additionally, groups also organized protest meetings and demonstrations on June 28 and 29 in Kashiwazaki

City in Niigata Prefecture regarding the stopping of the Kashiwazaki Kikariwa Nuclear Reactor as a safety precaution following The Niigata Prefecture Chuetsu-oki Earthquake in July 2007, and on December 6 2008 regarding the continuation of operations of the Fast Breeder Reactor “Monju” in Tsurugashi City, Fukui Prefecture.

(3) Extreme Popular Movements Spread from Overseas

Extremely violent forces gathered to protest globalization during the July 2008 Hokkaido Toyako Summit. A variety of protest meetings and demonstrations were held by groups connected to overseas organizations, including an approximately 5,000 person (according to organizers) protest in Sapporo City, Hokkaido, in May 2008. Among the protesters were spotted those wearing all black clothing in the fashion of “black blocs.”¹

In addition, in February 2008 in the South Arctic Sea, the US environment protection group “Sea Shepherd” repeatedly engaged in dangerous, obtrusive acts such as crashing their ship into, and throwing smoke grenades and bottles containing chemicals, at Japan’s whaling and investigation ship. The group also engaged in obstructive activities in January and March 2008, such as throwing bottles containing chemicals and activists climbing on board.

Note 1: A group of people who conduct extreme protection acts including violent actions such as lapidation while wearing black cloths and masks with the aim of hindering international conferences. Also refers to the methods of such groups.

Section 11. Disaster Countermeasures

(1) Natural Disasters and Police Activities

In 2008, there were 51 fatalities and missing persons, and 851 injured persons caused by disasters such as typhoons, heavy rain, strong wind, high tidal waves and earthquakes. There were also aviation disasters

such as fires of airplanes. The situation of major damages caused by natural disasters from 2004-2008, are shown in Table 4-5.

Table 4-5 Situation of Major Damage by Natural Disasters (2004-2008, as of April 30, 2009)

Category \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Fatalities, Missing Persons (persons)	285	45	58	30	51
Injured Persons (persons)	7,775	1,543	676	3,074	851
Completely or Partially Destroyed Houses (houses)	33,476	5,335	2,304	9,946	256
Houses Washed away (houses)	20	1	0	0	0
Houses Flooded (houses)	167,713	26,113	15,850	11,819	35,650
Damaged Roads (locations)	11,716	2,253	1,197	1,573	1,509
Collapsed Mountain Cliff (locations)	6,959	1,458	4,741	1,517	832

1) Earthquakes

In June 2008, an earthquake struck Iwate Prefecture and Miyagi Prefecture, and in July another earthquake occurred just north of the seashore of Iwate Prefecture. These earthquakes led to 24 fatalities/missing people and 648 injuries (as of 30 June 2009).

The main earthquakes and measures taken by police in response to them in 2008 are as follows.

a. The Iwate-Miyagi Nairiku Earthquake in 2008

This magnitude 7.2 earthquake struck at 8:43 am on June 14 2008 within the southern part of Iwate Prefecture. The earthquake was measured as a shindo (the Japan Meteorological Agency seismic intensity scale) strong 6 in Oshu City, Iwate Prefecture and Kurihara City, Miyagi Prefecture, and a weak 6 in Osaki City of Miyagi Prefecture.

This earthquake led to 13 deaths, 10 missing person cases, and 427 injuries (as of April 30, 2009).

b. The Iwate Coast Earthquake

This magnitude 6.8 earthquake struck at 12:26 am on July 24 2008 off the coast of Iwate Prefecture. The earthquake was measured as a shindo weak 6¹ in Hachinohe City, Gonohe Town and Hashikami Town of Aomori Prefecture.

This earthquake led to 1 death, and 210 injuries (as

of April 30, 2009).

c. Measures Taken by the Police

The relevant Prefectural Police organizations set up Disaster Security Headquarters headed by the chief of the respective police organizations and engaged in the gathering of damage information, the provision of evacuation guidance for isolated residents, and searches for missing persons. In addition, the NPA set up a disaster security headquarters headed by a director of the Security Bureau and took necessary measures to support prefectural safety commissions and other relevant agencies by dispatching region-wide emergency support teams and helicopters.²

Note 1: The Iwate Coast Earthquake was measured as a shindo strong 6 by a device set up in Iwate Prefecture, but this device was deemed to have calibration problems. The Japan Meteorological Agency thus judges this earthquake to have an unclear shindo.

2: The NPA and the prefectural police organizations of Hokkaido, Aomori, Yamagata, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Kanagawa, Niigata, Yamanashi, Nagano, Shizuoka, and Aichi dispatched a total of approximately 1,430 people over 8 days for region-wide emergency support teams in response to the Iwate-Miyagi Nairiku Earthquake in 2008. Additionally, the NPA and the prefectural police agencies of Hokkaido,

Aomori, Akita, Yamagata, Chiba, Kanagawa, Niigata and Yamanashi dispatched a total of 60 helicopters over 17 days. For the Iwate Coast Earthquake, the NPA and the prefectural police organizations of Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata and Fukushima dispatched 160 people for region-wide emergency support teams. The NPA and the prefectural police organizations of Hokkaido, Miyagi, Chiba, Kanagawa and Niigata dispatched 10 helicopters over two days in response to the earthquake.

2) Heavy Rain and Typhoons

Within 2008, there were heavy rains in the Hokuriku and Kinki regions on July 28-29 which caused around 80 mm of rain to fall within one hour, as well as a typhoon in the southern part of Kyushu brought on by a low-pressure front in the southern part of the Sea of Japan which caused record rainfall (heavy rains at the end of August 2008) in the Tokai, Kanto, Chukoku and Tohoku regions. These two weather phenomenon caused record short-term and local rainfall across Japan. The two storms led to 20 deaths/missing person cases and 49 injuries (as of April 30, 2009).

The relevant Prefectural Police set up Disaster Security Headquarters and engaged in gathering of damage information, provided evacuation guidance for isolated residents, and conducted searches of missing persons. In addition, the NPA and relevant regional police bureaus set up a disaster security information office and took necessary measures such as gathering of relevant information and coordinating

communication with relevant agencies.

(2) Measures against Novel Influenza

Measures in response to novel influenza are quickly becoming an urgent topic domestically and abroad. In December 2005 the government established an “Action Plan to Counter Novel Influenza” and is continuing on with measures against the issue. The NPA created an “NPA Novel Influenza Response Committee” in April 2008 and established an “NPA Action Plan to Counter Novel Influenza” in September of the same year (amended in March 2009).

With the occurrences of novel influenza (A/H1N1) domestically and abroad since April 2009, the NPA has established action plans in each prefectural police organization in line with the “NPA Action Plan to Counter Novel Influenza.” Working together with the relevant organizations, the NPA is providing support to strengthen security activities at international airports and along the shoreline, and as needed, is providing support the medical activities of security personnel at health care institutions as well as support to control any crime borne out of chaos caused by novel influenza. The NPA is carrying out a wealth of activities to maintain social order.

Section 12. Implementation of Security Measures

(1) Various Important Security Activities

1) Imperial Escort Security

The police carried out escort security in consideration of the harmony between the Imperial Family and the general public, ensured safety of the Imperial Family and prevented accidents caused by crowds of well-wishers.

The major domestic Imperial visits in 2008 are shown in Table 4-6. Visits by His Imperial Highness The Crown Prince are shown in Table 4-7.

The Imperial Family went abroad five times in 2008, including His Imperial Highness The Crown Prince's attendance at Expo Zaragoza 2008 in July, for which His Imperial Highness visited Spain.

Table 4-6 Major Visits by Their Majesties The Emperor and Empress in 2008

April	A Visit to Commemorate the Brazil-Japan Exchange Year and the Centennial of Japanese Emigration to Brazil (Gunma)
June	Attendance at the 59th National Arbor Day Festival (Akita)
September	Attendance at the 28th National Convention for the Development of an Abundantly Productive Sea (Niigata)
September	Attendance at the 63rd National Sports Festival (Oita)
October	Attendance at the Thousand-Year Anniversary of The Tale of Genji (Nara, Kyoto)
November	A Visit with the Their Majesties King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia of the Kingdom of Spain to Tsukuba City (Ibaraki)

Table 4-7 Major Visits by His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince in 2008

April	Attendance at the 19th "Midori-n-Aigo" Meeting (Yamaguchi)
July	Attendance at the 20th All Japan High School Athletic Meet (Saitama)
October	Attendance at the 32nd Tree Caring Festival (Ehime)

2) Dignitary Protection

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

Major overseas visits by the Prime Minister are shown in Table 4-8. Major visits by foreign dignitaries are shown in Table 4-9.

An election for the post of President of the Liberal Democratic Party was held following the resignation of Prime Minister Fukuda in September. Candidates Ishihara Nobuteru, Yuriko Ikeda, Taro Aso, Shigeru Ishiba and Kaoru Yosano toured 17 cities around the country giving speeches.

In addition, the Hokkaido Toyako Summit was opened in July, and between April and June there were meetings of the eight relevant ministries held around the country in preparation for this. A number of other meetings drew crowds of important people to Japan. In

May the 4th Tokyo International Conference on African Development was held in Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture, in September The Seventh G8 Speakers' Meeting was held in Hiroshima City, Hiroshima Prefecture, and in December a Japan-China-ROK Trilateral Summit was held in Daizafu City, Fukuoka Prefecture.

Table 4-8 Major Overseas Visits by the Prime Minister in 2008

Former-Prime Minister Fukuda	
September	Attendance at the World Economic Forum (the Davos Summit) and meeting with then-US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice
February	Attendance at the Inauguration Ceremony for the President of the Republic of South Korea Lee Myung-bak
June	Attendance at Summit Meetings in Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy
August	Visit to China to Attend the Opening Ceremony of the Beijing Olympics

Prime Minister Aso	
September	Visit to the United States to Attend a United Nations General Assembly
October	Visit to China to Attend the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM)
November	Visit to the United States to attend the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy
November	Visit to Peru to Attend the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Economic Leaders' Meeting

Table 4-9 Major Visits by Foreign Dignitaries to Japan in 2008

May	State Visit by President Hu Jintao of the People's Republic of China, and His Wife
June	Visit by Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and His Wife
October	Visit by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cornwall of the United Kingdom
November	Visit by the King and Queen of Spain

(2) Riot Police Activities

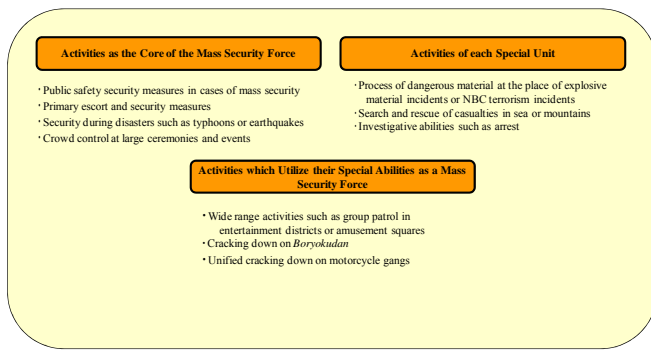
1) Types of Riot Police and Their Functions

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

2) Riot Police Duties and Activities

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

Diagram 4-14 Riot Police Activities



(3) Crowd Security

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

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

Diagram 4-15 Flow of Crowd Security

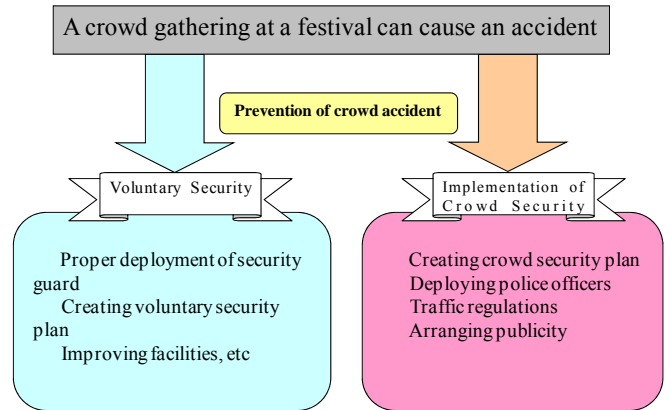


Table 4-10 Trends in the Situation of Crowd Security Implementation (2004-2008)

category \ year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Crowd (1,000 persons)	635,799	664,853	629,746	639,847	639,889
Police Officers Mobilised (1,000 persons)	509	499	501	497	505