



munist revolution based on the scientific socialism, Marxism-Leninism.

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

The latest membership estimate is 406,000, including 15 members of the National Diet. The JCP announced that it had recruited more than 34,000 members during about 4 years since January 2006.

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

I. Social Movements

A number of social movements and other protest groups have been involved in large-scale rallies and demonstrations. These groups protest against the transformation of the U.S. Forces in Japan and the promotion of anti-globalism movement.

Overseas organizations have been expanding their foundations by establishing branches and forming affiliated organizations throughout Japan.

2. Various Activities

A. Imperial Protection

Imperial Protection ensures the security of the Emperor and the Imperial Family. The NPA supervises and coordinates the prefectural police forces to fulfill this duty domesti-

cally as well as abroad.

In 2010, the imperial protection operations were carried out 12 times overseas, including the Crown Prince's visit to the Republic of Kenya and the Republic of Ghana.



B. Dignitary Protection

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

In 2010, the police provided protection for domestic dignitaries, as well as many foreign VIPs, such as Wen Jiabao, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China in May.

C. Disaster Relief Operations

Japan is subject to the risk of natural disasters. The NPA promotes various measures in response to all kinds of disasters and accidents. In the event of a disaster, the NPA instructs related police headquarters and coordinates victim rescue operations, such as searches for missing persons, traffic control and other relief measures.



In the wake of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake of January 17, 1995, the Inter-Prefectural Emergency Rescue Unit (IERU) was formed on June 1, 1995. The IERU is prepared for swift dispatch to any region in the country where a large-scale disaster occurs or is imminent. The IERU gathers disaster information, engages in rescue operations and takes measures to secure emergency transportation routes.

In 2010, 15 persons died in the heavy rain caused by the seasonal rain front. The IERU played an active part in responding to the disaster.

D. The Riot Police Unit Operations

(1) Activities of the Riot Police Unit



The Riot Police Unit carries out, as the mainstay of security measures for crisis management, activities such as maintaining public order against mass illegal activities, protecting prominent public facilities, escorting the members of the Impe-

rial Family and protecting the VIPs, disaster relief operations for typhoons and earthquakes, and crowd control at large events or festivals. In addition to these activities, the Riot Police Unit also is involved in on-street patrol around downtown, and support for anti-Boryokudan (Japan Mafia) movement or prevention of motorcycle gangs.

(2) Functions of the Riot Police Unit

Each prefectural police has its 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. Eight prefectural police headquarters have a Special Assault Team (SAT), specially trained to deal with hijacks and/or hostage-takings.



3. APEC 2010 Meetings

APEC 2010, including the Ministerial Meeting, the Economic Leaders' Meeting and other ministerial meetings were held in Japan.

These meetings were held in urban areas. This was the largest difference from the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in 2008, which was held in the countryside. Therefore, there were more concerns about terrorist attacks, which target important facilities or public transporta-

tion facilities, and radical demonstrations by groups or activists against globalization.



In addition, many VIPs visited Japan, and the ministerial meetings were held in 7 cities in Japan within half a year. These were new challenges, which made securing APEC 2010 more difficult compared to securing the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit.

In order to prevent terrorist attacks or radical demonstrations and to fulfill our responsibility as the host economy of the APEC 2010, Kanagawa Prefectural Police mobilized 21,000 police officers including 14,000 police officers dispatched from other prefectural police. Japanese Police implemented the fol-

lowing measures with the understanding and support of the people.

- Securing important facilities, public transportation facilities and other related facilities
- Gathering and analyzing domestic and foreign information shared with foreign security intelligence agencies
- Border control in coordination with the Immigration Bureau and other relevant authorities
- Promoting of public safety in cooperation with relevant services
- Cooperating with local communities

Although large scale demonstrations against APEC 2010 meeting were held in Kanagawa, Japanese Police succeeded in securing public safety without any riot or confusion.

As a result, Japanese Police fulfilled its responsibilities as the host economy of the APEC 2010 with no major issues during APEC 2010.

