



JAPAN'S COUNTER-TERRORISM MEASURES

The Rapidly Rising Threat of International Terrorism

The threat of international terrorism is rapidly growing. Recent years have also witnessed the emergence of new forms of terrorism, including “home-grown terrorists”, whereby individuals in developed countries carry out attacks targeting fellow citizens, and “lone-wolf” terrorists, or terrorists unaffiliated with any terrorist group. Moreover, the international community, including Japan, faces a wide range of threats related to international terrorism such as the participation of foreign terrorist fighters (FTF) in international terrorist organizations, and illicit proceeds from trafficking of weapons and drugs and kidnappings for ransom feeding into terrorist financing.

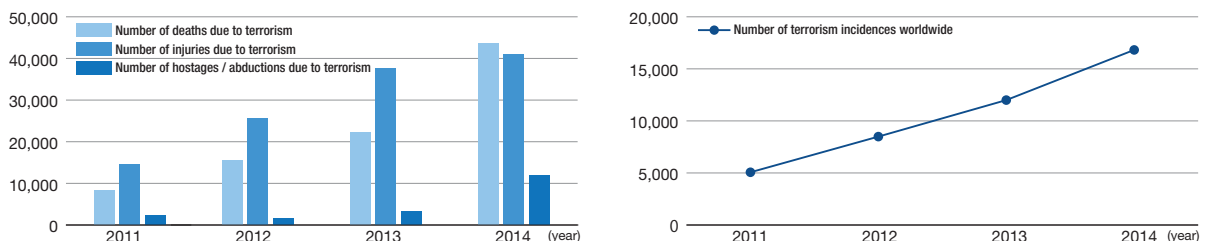
With the upcoming 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, Japan in particular must stand firmly against the borderless threat of international terrorism.

Recent Major Terrorism Incidents



Rising Cases of International Terrorism

In 2014, the numbers of terrorist attacks, victims of terrorism, injuries from terrorism and abductions and hostages increased from the previous year by approximately 40%, 96%, 9% and 253%, respectively. Looking at the number of terrorist attacks by country, Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Nigeria and Syria accounted for high numbers of incidents.



Major Terrorism Incidents Involving Deaths of Japanese Citizens

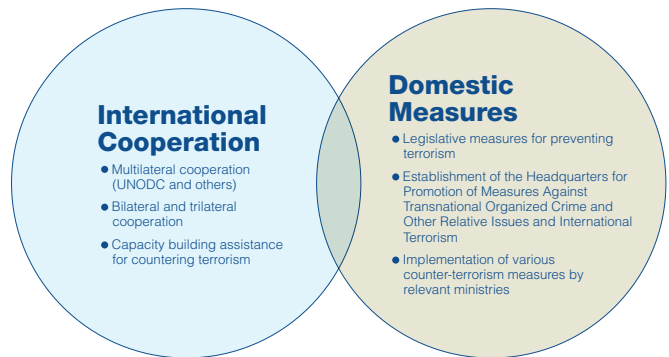
- Bombings in Bali, Indonesia (Oct. 2002, Oct. 2005)
- Japanese citizen held hostage and killed in Iraq (Oct. 2004)
- Coordinated terrorist attacks in Mumbai, India (Nov. 2008)
- Attack on a natural gas purification plant in Algeria (Jan. 2013)
- Murder of Japanese hostages in Syria (Jan./Feb. 2015)
- Bardo National Museum attack in Tunisia (Mar. 2015)

Stepping Up Efforts to Prevent and Eradicate Terrorism in Close Cooperation With the International Community

Terrorism cannot be justified for any reason and must be resolutely condemned. The international community must unite across a wide range of fields and continue to take enduring measures over the long term to prevent and eradicate terrorism.

Japan has been expressing firm condemnation of terrorism at various occasions such as the G7 Summit Meeting and the Ministerial Plenary of the Global Counterterrorism Forum. Concurrently, to prevent developing countries from becoming havens for terrorism, Japan has been providing capacity building assistance for countering terrorism in the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

Japan's Counter-Terrorism Measures



Japan's 3-Pillar Foreign Policy in Response to Terrorism

Japan is implementing a variety of measures under the "3-Pillar Foreign Policy" which was formulated in 2015 in response to the terrorist incident regarding the murder of Japanese citizens. This consists of 1) Strengthening counter-terrorism measures, 2) Enhancing diplomacy towards stability and prosperity in the Middle East and 3) Assistance in creating societies resilient to radicalization.

Strengthening Counter-Terrorism Measures

- Counter-terrorism capacity building assistance in the Middle East/ Africa region and Asia
- Steadfast implementation and strengthening of international legal frameworks (including UNSCR 2178)
- Enhancing multi/bilateral frameworks on counter-terrorism
- Bolstering safety measures for Japanese nationals overseas

Enhancing Diplomacy Towards Stability and Prosperity in the Middle East

- Deploying a proactive Middle East diplomacy
- Assistance of \$200 million + further expansion of humanitarian assistance
- Assistance for regional economic/ social stability necessary for the promotion of economic growth

Assistance in Creating Societies Resilient to Radicalization

- Putting "The Best Way is to Go in the Middle" concept into practice (realization of a vibrant and stable society)
- Expanding people-to-people exchanges (including inviting religious leaders)
- Coordination with ASEAN (promoting moderation, etc.)

2001

- 9/11 Attack (Sept. 2001)

2005

- Bali bombing (Oct. 2005)

2008

- Coordinated terrorist attacks in Mumbai, India (Nov. 2008)

Japan's International Cooperation in Countering Terrorism

Multilateral Cooperation (the UNODC and others)

The United Nations (UN) plays the most crucial role in the promotion of counter-terrorism measures by the international community and is taking a variety of steps based on the UN Security Council and UN General Assembly resolutions. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), for example, is a leader in responding to the rising challenges for drugs, crime and terrorism worldwide. The G7 Roma/Lyon Group Meeting undertakes activities such as threat assessments of terrorism and organized crime and exchanges of information and experiences. Moreover, as a member of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF), Japan actively participates in the sharing of practical best practices and experiences, discussion on the coordination of counter-terrorism capacity building assistance and counter-terrorism workshops.

Bilateral & Trilateral Cooperation

Japan actively takes part in bilateral and trilateral counter-terrorism consultations including those in the frameworks of Japan-U.S.-Australia, Japan-U.K., Japan-China-Republic of Korea, Japan-Russia, Japan-India and Japan-Algeria. Japan created the position of the Ambassador in charge of International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) in 2002, and officials from MOFA, the National Police Agency, the Cabinet Intelligence and Research Office and the Public Security Intelligence Agency are attending these bilateral and trilateral counter-terrorism consultations.

Assistance for Improving Counter-Terrorism Capacity

The existence of countries with weak counter-terrorism capacity has a global implication. This points to the necessity for the international community to assist such countries in improving their counter-terrorism capacities. Japan provides various kinds of assistance to countries in the Middle East, Africa and Asia through ODA and other means, such as sending experts, holding workshops and seminars and donating equipment, in strategic cooperation with the UNODC.

Dispatching experts	Seminars/Workshops	Training	Equipment contributions	Contribute to international systems
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Customs cooperation● Nonproliferation/Export control● Police & law enforcement cooperation		<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Immigration control● Aviation security● Maritime & port security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Countering terrorist financing● Countering CBRN terrorism● International agreements on terrorism prevention	

“The Best Way Is to Go in the Middle” — Japan Has a Tremendous Role to Play From Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s Speech on Middle East Policy (January 2015, Egypt)

This time my attention is on the idea “Khair Al-Umuri Ausatoha” or, “the best way is in the middle,” which represents your ancestral wisdom. Let me state it again: Khair Al-Umuri Ausatoha. In terms of placing importance on tradition and valuing moderation, Japan and the Middle East share strong commonalities in our fundamental approaches to life. (...) I pay the greatest tribute to your efforts to stride towards stabilizing people’s livelihoods over all else, by choosing not extremism but gradualism. The world will be truly blessed when the Middle East steadily takes that enormous step, aiming at tolerance rather than hatred, and embracing moderation.

2009

- Suicide bombing targeting counter-terrorism chief in Saudi Arabia (Aug. 2009)

2013

- Attack on a natural gas purification plant in Algeria (Jan. 2013)
- Boston Marathon bombing (Apr. 2013)

Domestic Counter-Terrorism Measures

Formulating an Action Plan and Promoting Legislative Measures on Preventing Terrorism

Japan has formulated an action plan and took legislative measures to counter terrorism as well as for bolstering the international legal frameworks in this context.

Implementation of Various Counter-Terrorism Measures by Relevant Ministries

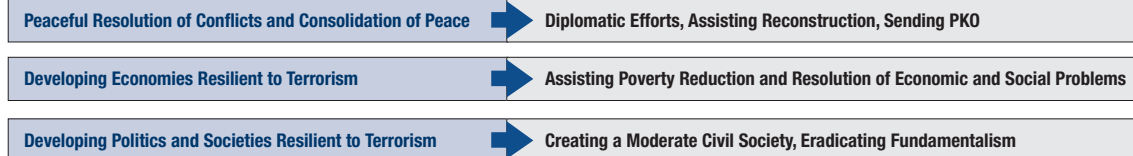
Relevant ministries and agencies implement respective counter-terrorism measures. Concurrently, the Headquarters for Promotion of Measures Against Transnational Organized Crime and Other Relative Issues and International Terrorism was established within the Cabinet to facilitate information sharing and to improve coordination among relevant entities.

Government Organization	Examples of Counter-Terrorism Measures
Cabinet Secretariat	Overall coordination, information integration and analysis
National Police Agency	Information collection and analysis, investigation of terrorism cases, responding to terrorism, security measures for key facilities, information exchange with foreign law enforcement and intelligence agencies
Ministry of Justice	Border security, preventing entry of terrorists
Public Security Intelligence Agency	Information collection and analysis, information exchange with foreign law enforcement and intelligence agencies
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Information collection and analysis, counter-terrorism cooperation, concluding relevant international agreements, freezing terrorist assets based on UN Security Council resolutions, capacity building assistance
Ministry of Finance	Preventing smuggling of weapons, preventing entry of terrorists, freezing terrorist assets
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Measures to counter NBC (nuclear, biological, chemical) terrorism
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Freezing terrorist assets, measures to counter NBC terrorism
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	Security measures for transportation system and key facilities, airport security, aviation security
Japan Coast Guard	Preventing entry of terrorists, security measures for key facilities, maritime security
Ministry of Defense	Responding to large-scale terrorism, measures against cyber attacks

Addressing the Root Causes of Terrorism

Measures to address the root causes of terrorism, such as peaceful resolution of conflicts, bringing lasting peace and creating economies and politics resilient to terrorism, are essential to eradicate it. For example, Japan has been providing technical cooperation to Afghanistan's agricultural sector to assist its transition from poppy cultivation, which is one of Taliban's sources of funding, to other products. In Southeast Asia, Japan has been supporting the development of societies resilient to terrorism through airport security trainings, seminars on immigration control and training of customs officials.

These measures will contribute to eliminating sources of instability, such as conflicts, poverty and poor governance, and eventually lead to international peace and stability.



2015

- Murder of Japanese hostages in Syria (Jan./Feb. 2015)
- Bardo National Museum attack in Tunisia (Mar. 2015)
- Paris attacks (Jan., Nov. 2015)
- Shooting in San Bernardino, California, U.S.A. (Dec. 2015)

2016

- Shooting and bombing in Jakarta, Indonesia (Jan. 2016)
- Terror attacks in Brussels, Belgium (Mar. 2016)

Counter-Terrorism Related Initiatives

Conventions and Protocols Related to Terrorism Prevention

The UN and other international organizations have formulated 13 conventions related to terrorism prevention as of today, and amended protocols have been adopted for three of these. As of 2016, Japan has concluded the following 13 conventions and protocols. These conventions and protocols aim at building frameworks for international cooperation to ensure that persons suspected of committing international terrorism will be ultimately tried and punished in one of the relevant countries.

Date of Conclusion by Japan	Name of Convention/Protocol
1970.5.26	Convention on Offenses and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft
1971.4.19	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft
1974.6.12	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation
1987.6.8	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Person, including Diplomatic Agents
1987.6.8	International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages
1988.10.28	Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
1997.9.26	Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection
1998.4.24	Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, Done at Montreal on 23 September 1971
1998.4.24	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime
1998.4.24	Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf
2001.11.16	International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings
2002.6.11	International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism
2007.8.3	International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism

Financing of Terrorism - Nexus Between Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime

Transnational organized crime has become global and its linkage with terrorism poses a serious threat to international peace and security. The international community needs to redouble its efforts to counter the problem of the financing of terrorism, through preventing terrorists from benefiting from transnational organized crime, including illicit drug trafficking and trafficking in persons, etc.

Money Laundering

Money laundering refers to the processing of criminal proceeds to disguise their illegal origin. As transnational organized crime poses a threat to the international community, Japan must cooperate with international community to prevent and eradicate organized crime and promote anti-money laundering measures.

- FATF: The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is an independent inter-governmental body established in 1989 to promote measures for anti-money laundering and terrorist financing at an international level.
- APG: The Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) was officially inaugurated in 1997. APG encourages the reform of legal systems and law enforcement systems of member countries and regions to eradicate the countries and regions which serve as loopholes for money laundering in the Asia-Pacific region.

Glossary of Counter-Terrorism Terms

CVE **(Countering Violent Extremism)**

There needs to be measures to counter the ideology of violent extremism such as that held by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al-Qaeda as it encourages terrorism. The UN Secretary-General announced the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism in December 2015 and is calling member states to take actions. The Leaders' Summit on Countering ISIL and Violent Extremism was convened in the U.S. on September 29, 2015 with participation of leaders from more than 100 countries, 20 multilateral bodies, and 120 civil society and private sector organizations.

FTF **(Foreign Terrorist Fighters)**

FTF refer to foreign nationals who engage in terrorist activities and combat in conflict regions and countries other than their own. There is a growing threat that these FTF may plan and perform acts of terrorism or facilitate youth radicalization after returning to their home countries.

UNODC **(United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)**

UNODC is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs, transnational organized crime and terrorism. Established in 1997 through a merger between the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, UNODC operates in all regions of the world through an extensive network of field offices.

CTC **(Counter-Terrorism Committee)**

This committee was established by UN Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and operates under the Security Council. Composed of members of the Security Council, its role is to monitor the state of implementation of counter-terrorism measures by UN member countries.

GCTF **(Global Counterterrorism Forum)**

Proposed by the U.S. as a new multilateral framework to counter terrorism, the GCTF serves as a venue where counter-terrorism policy makers and practitioners can get together to 1) share experiences, knowledge and best practices and 2) implement capacity building in areas such as the rule of law, border control and countering violent extremism. Its organization is made up of the coordinating committee, thematic and regional working groups and the administrative unit.

CBRN terrorism

This refers to terrorism that uses chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear weapons. Depending on the characteristics of the hazardous substance used, CBRN terrorism can inflict damages and symptoms totally different and serious than those caused by conventional bombs.

