

## Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons

### 1. Introduction

Trafficking in persons is a grave violation of human rights and requires a prompt and appropriate response from a humanitarian perspective as trafficking in persons causes serious psychological and physical pain for the victims and recovery from such damage is very difficult. As trafficking in persons is a serious crime that takes place across borders, measures to combat trafficking in persons have drawn great interest from the international community.

In light of the growing concern by the international community, the government formulated the “2014 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons” (hereinafter referred to as “2014 Action Plan”) in December last year, as part of making “Japan, the safest country in the world” towards the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games. The objectives of the 2014 Action Plan are to take appropriate actions to deal with the situation regarding measures to combat trafficking in persons, and for the government to collectively tackle trafficking in persons in comprehensive and holistic manner. To this end, the government is taking measures in line with this Action Plan.

In tandem with social and economic changes, methods of trafficking are expected to become more sophisticated, and the situation for trafficking in persons is expected to undergo changes. Amidst this situation, in order to produce positive results in measures to combat trafficking in persons in the future, it is vital to gain information about the latest trafficking situation, and to confirm and verify the progress for various policy measures. In view of that, the 2014 Action Plan specified that an annual report will be prepared to summarize Japan’s efforts in the area of trafficking in persons, including the implementation of trafficking policy measures and the crackdown of trafficking offenses.

This annual report summarizes the measures to combat trafficking in persons undertaken by the relevant ministries and agencies, with a focus on initiatives undertaken in 2014. Through this report, we hope to create opportunities to widely inform the citizens the real picture of the trafficking situation as well as to raise concern of measures to combat trafficking in persons.

(1) Definition of “Trafficking in Persons”

Trafficking in persons is defined as follows, according to Article 3 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (hereinafter referred to as the “Trafficking in Persons Protocol”) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto.

Article 3

(a) “Trafficking in persons” shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;

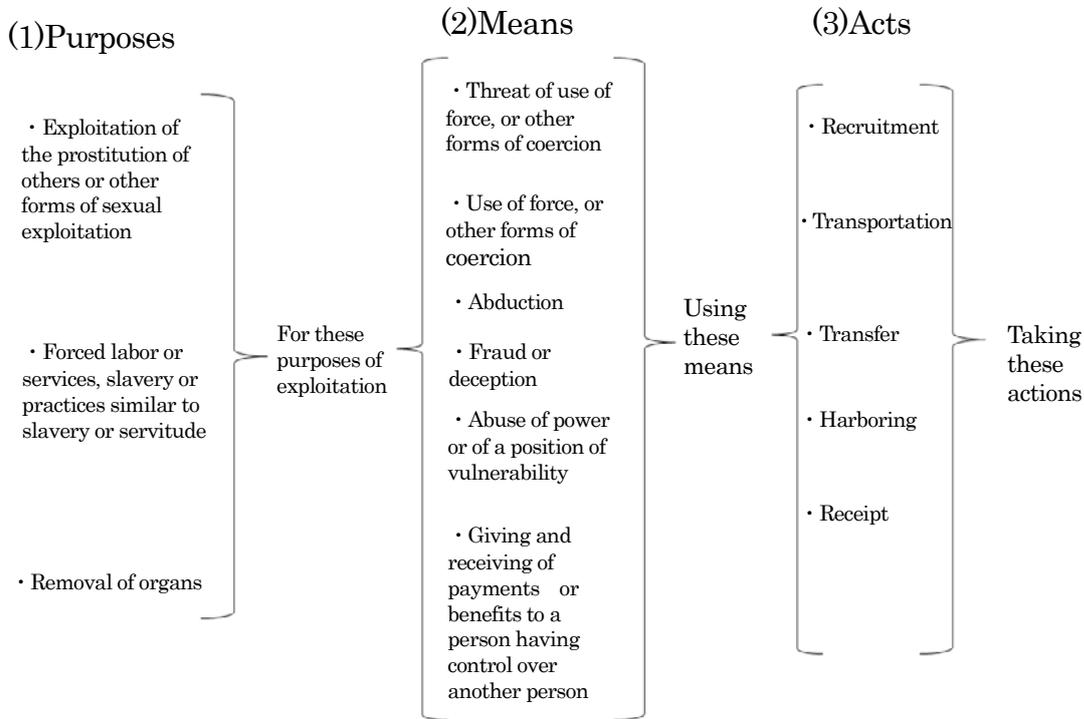
(b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used;

(c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons” even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article;

(d) “Child” shall mean any person under eighteen years of age.

This can be summarized briefly in the following figure.

【Figure 1】 Definition of Trafficking in Persons (Article 3 of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol)



✘ When a victim is a child under 18 years of age, it will be considered to be an act of trafficking in persons even if the means mentioned in (2) are not employed.

Although many of the victims are women and children, as laid out in this definition, trafficking in persons will include not only sexual exploitation, but also trafficking for purposes such as labor exploitation and the removal of organs. Therefore, regardless of sex or nationality, anyone could become a victim of trafficking in persons. Furthermore, the act of trafficking in persons is not limited to the “buying and selling” of persons, but also includes acts such as deceiving victims for the purpose of exploitation, or taking advantage of those in a vulnerable position and placing the victims under one’s control. In cases where methods such as force, threats, and fraud are employed, the act may be considered as trafficking in persons even when the victim has consented to the exploitation. In addition, when a child under 18 years of age is placed under control for the purpose of exploitation, it will be considered to be an act of trafficking in persons even if the abovementioned means are not employed. Hence, trafficking in persons can take various forms.

As Japan has not ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto (hereinafter referred to as the “Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”), it has also not ratified Trafficking in Persons Protocol. However, all acts that fall under the definitions laid out in the Trafficking in Persons Protocol are now considered as criminal offenses in Japan by the revisions made to the Penal Code in 2005, when the penalties that were not punishable under domestic law at the time (such as crime of Buying or Selling of Human Beings) were established and successfully enforced.

(2) Framework of Japan’s measures to combat trafficking in persons

In order to prevent and eradicate trafficking in persons and protect the victims, the government seeks to work closely with the relevant ministries and agencies, and in cooperation with the international community, put in place measures steadily and expeditiously. To that end, the government established the Inter-Ministerial Liaison Committee Regarding Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons under the Cabinet in April 2004, which has since worked on establishing and implementing countermeasures.

【Table 1】Main Initiatives from 2004 to 2013

April 2004	Inter-Ministerial Liaison Committee Regarding Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons established
December 2004	Development of the Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons
December 2009	Positioning of the Inter-Ministerial Liaison Committee Regarding Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons under the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime. Development of the 2009 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons at the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime.
June 2010	Agreement on “Methods to Deal with Trafficking in Persons (Measures for Identification of Victims)” at the Liaison Committee
July 2011	Agreement on “Methods to Deal with Trafficking in Persons (Measures for Protection of Victims)” at the Liaison Committee

However, the international community remains strongly concerned about measures to combat trafficking in persons, and Japan’s efforts in this area have also drawn the attention of the international community. Hence, in the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime held on 16 December 2014, the 2014 Action Plan was developed, which is a revised

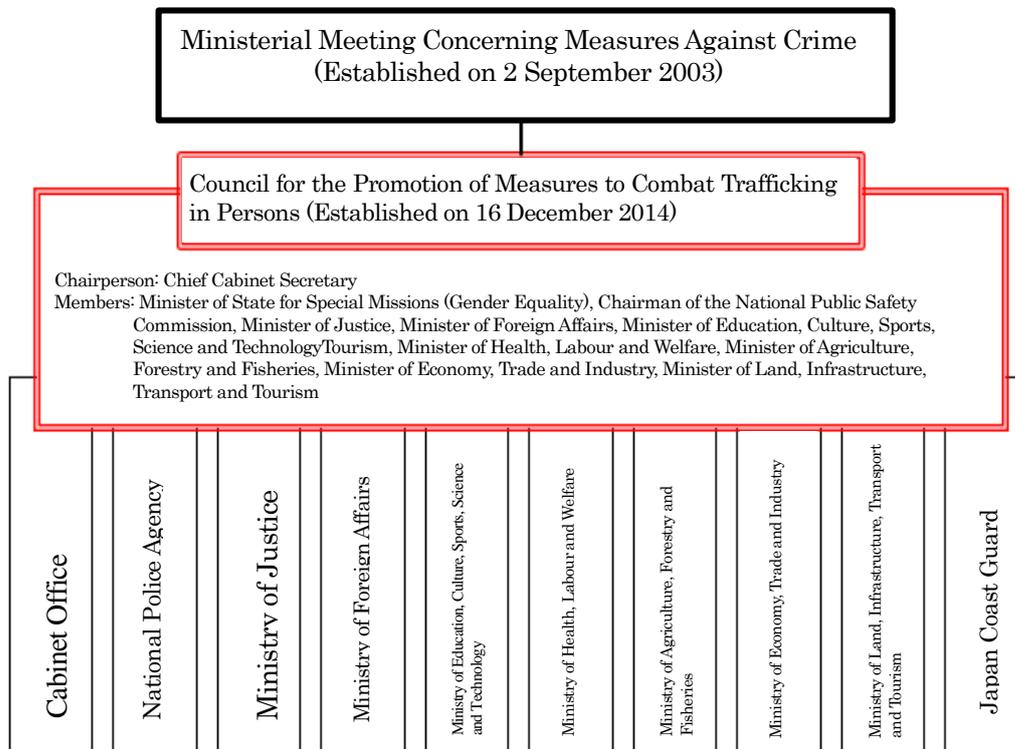
version of the 2009 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons. At the same time, during the Ministerial Meeting held on the same day, it was approved that the Council for the Promotion of Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons, comprising Cabinet Ministers of relevant ministries, will be convened as necessary.

【Table 2】 Main Initiatives During 2014

1 July	<p>12th meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Liaison Committee Regarding Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons</p> <p>Reached agreement on the revision of the 2009 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons, and the formulation of the New Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons (Provisional Title).</p>
9 December	<p>13th meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Liaison Committee Regarding Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons</p> <p>Reached agreement on the 2014 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons (Draft)</p>
16 December	<p>22nd meeting of the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime</p> <p>Development of the 2014 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons, as part of efforts to make Japan the safest country in the world, in anticipation of the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games.</p>
16 December	<p>Cabinet Meeting</p> <p>Approved that the Council for the Promotion of Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons, under the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime, will be convened as necessary.</p>

Currently, the government is tackling measures to combat trafficking in persons with the Council for the Promotion of Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons at the core of its efforts and under the coordination of the Cabinet Secretariat, with the Cabinet Office, the National Police Agency, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and the Japan Coast Guard undertaking their respective duties.

【Figure 2】 Japan's Structure on Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons



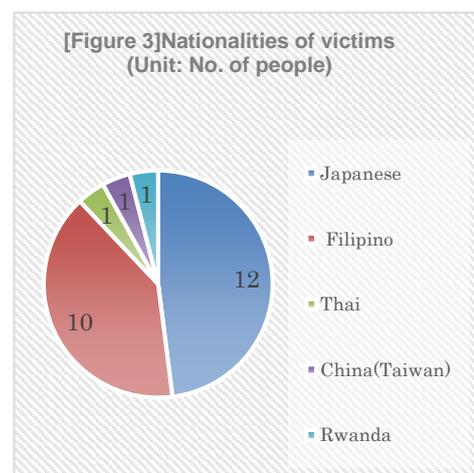
## 2. Victims of trafficking in persons in Japan

### (1) Victims of trafficking in persons

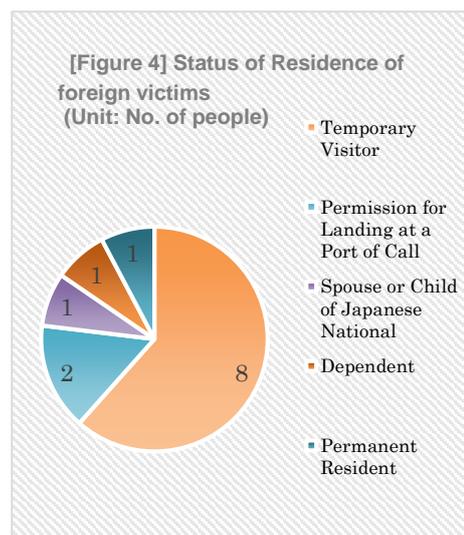
The number of victims who were taken into protective custody in Japan in 2014 was 25 (eight more than in the previous year), of whom seven were children under eighteen years of age.

With regard to the nationality of the victims, Japanese comprised the largest number at 12 people (two more than in the previous year), followed by Filipino at 10 people (nine more than in the previous year), Thai at one person (five less than in the previous year), Chinese at one person (one more than in the previous year), and Rwandan at one person (one more than in the previous year).

The seven children under eighteen years of age were all Japanese.



With regard to the status of residence of the foreign victims, one person had entered Japan through a fake marriage and had the status of residence of “Spouse or child of Japanese national” with no restrictions on activities in Japan (one less than in the previous year), eight people had entered Japan as temporary visitors (five more than in the previous year), one person had entered Japan as a dependent (one more than in the previous year), as well as one resident born in Japan staying with the status of residence of “Permanent resident”. In addition, there were two people who had received permission for landing at a port of call, purportedly on their way to a region outside of Japan while going through Japan.



Looking at the trends to date, Japanese people working in adult entertainment business and using dating sites tend to become victims of trafficking. In the case of foreigners, women from countries that have a wide economic gap with Japan tend to become victims of trafficking. With regard to the breakdown of victims, 15 people were victims of sexual exploitation, seven were made to work as hostesses, while three were coerced into marriage. All of these victims were women.

**【Case (1)】**

Triggered by a report from a business hotel about the frequent coming and going of a group of male and female guests, the Hyogo Prefectural Police conducted an investigation. They discovered that the group, which operates a prostitution business using dating sites while moving around various business hotels, was luring Japanese women engaged in patronage dating by drugging them with Methamphetamine and sleeping pills, and demanding them to engage in prostitution activities in order to pay for these drugs. In May 2014, the police took two female victims into protective custody (one of whom was a child), and arrested four men and women in the group for violation of the Anti-Prostitution Act and the Child Welfare Act. The group had taken the mobile phones and wallets of the two female victims, and placed them under supervision. They had then exploited the victims by collecting all of their income received from the prostitution activities.

**【Case (2)】**

An investigation by the Metropolitan Police Department revealed that the Thai operator of a massage room was bringing Thai women into Japan, and making them work in the massage room located in Chiba Prefecture even after their period of stay had expired. In October 2014, the Metropolitan Police Department and Chiba Prefectural Police established a joint investigation headquarters and moved ahead on investigations. This resulted in the arrest of four brokers and other persons on the offence of encouraging illegal employment. Upon interrogation, one of the women working in the massage room was declared to be a victim of trafficking in persons, as described below.

The woman was solicited by an acquaintance in Thailand to work in a massage room in Japan. She came with this acquaintance to Japan and entered the country as a temporary visitor. She was then brought to the massage room operated by the Thai woman, and began working in the room and living there as well. A short time after she began working in the massage room, the Thai woman operating the room informed her that she had a loan of 800,000 yen, which she had received no explanations about when she entered Japan. She was threatened with having her passport taken from her, and despite her refusals, was demanded to provide sexual massages for the customers. The loan was deducted from her salary, so she received only about 30,000 yen per month. Her request to return to Thailand was also rejected, and her movement in Japan was restricted, such as by threats about being arrested by the police if she left the massage room.

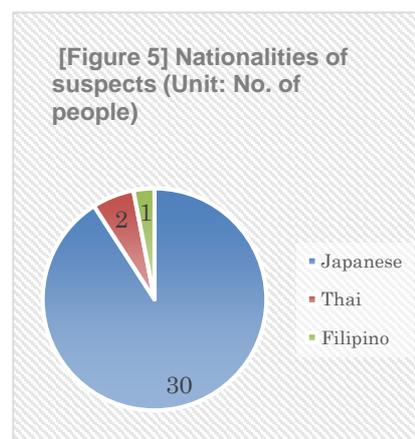
In this case, this Thai woman was acknowledged to be a victim of trafficking in persons, and was granted special permission to stay in Japan. In December the same year, she was able to return to Thailand with voluntary return and reintegration support provided by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Women who are victims of trafficking in persons can receive support from women's consultation offices in the form of temporary protection. In 2014, 12 people were taken into temporary protection (two Japanese, one Thai, and nine Filipino).

(2) Suspects of trafficking in persons

In 2014, the arrests made by the police for trafficking in persons numbered 32 cases (seven more than in the previous year), and 33 persons (four less than in the previous year). While the number of cases had increased, the number of persons arrested had declined.

With regard to the nationality of the suspects, 30 people were Japanese (same as in the previous year), two were Thai (four less than in the previous year), and one was Filipino (one more than in the previous year).



With regard to the sex of the suspects, 19 were men (six less than in the previous year) and 14 were women (two more than in the previous year). Hence, the proportion of male suspects was higher. Of the suspects, seven worked in adult entertainment business and other related operations (two less than in the previous year), while six were brokers (four less than in the previous year). Both of these numbers were lower than in the previous year.

Many of the cases employed means of fraud and deception, with modus operandi that involved becoming acquainted on dating sites (in the case of Japanese victims), beginning to date without understanding the background of the other party, and being coerced into prostitution on the pretext of paying for living or entertainment expenses. In the case of foreign victims, the modus operandi involved recruitment based on falsified information about the type of work and remuneration. New cases have also sprung up where foreign victims are attracted to Japan from overseas through the lure of high-income jobs in Japan, and through the mediation of brokers in Japan, are forced into marriage with Japanese men.

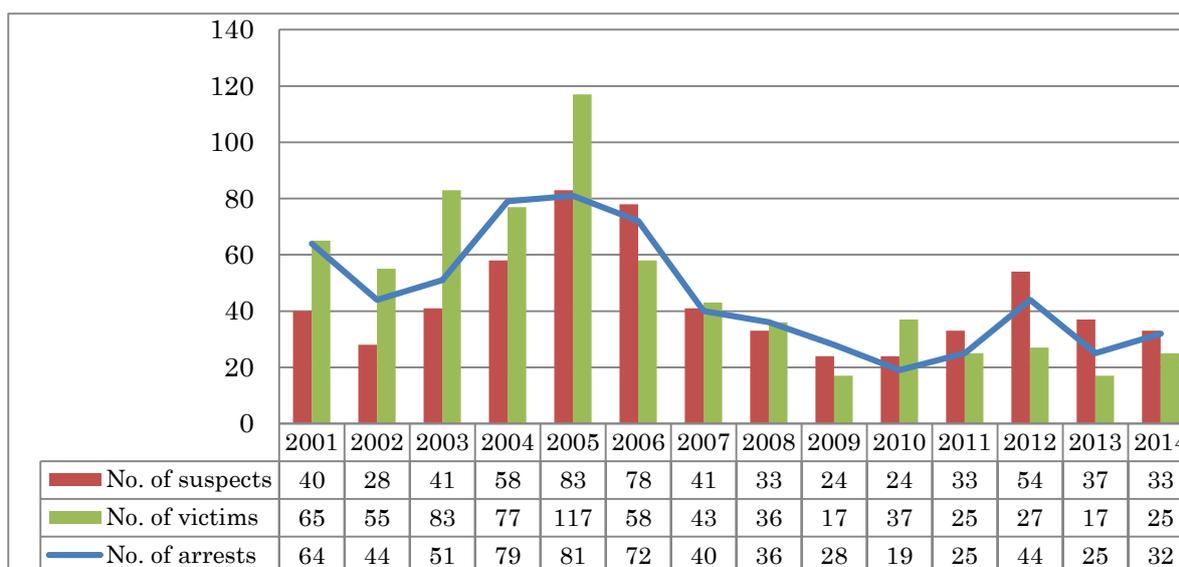
**【Case (3)】**

In May 2014, the National Police Agency conducted an investigation after a Filipino woman in her 20s approached the Philippine Embassy with a request for assistance. As a result of the investigations, three Filipino women were taken into protective custody, while five men and women living in Kanagawa Prefecture (unemployed A (60s, male), B who is the wife of A and who is of Filipino nationality (60s, female), truck driver C (50s, male), company employee D (60s, male), and self-employed E (60s, male)) were arrested on the offense of trafficking in persons for immoral purposes. In this criminal case, victims who were working as migrant workers in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, were invited by Filipino brokers to work

in factories in Japan. The same brokers made arrangements for these victims to enter Japan. After that, the victims visited the home of the aforementioned recipient brokers A and B, who had been instructed to receive visits from the victims. The victims were then demanded to enter into marriage with Japanese people. Hence, the suspects were arrested on counts of trafficking in persons (sale of persons, receipt of sale of persons for marriage or immoral purposes).

Among the 33 suspects who were arrested for trafficking in persons in the same year, 27 suspects were charged, charges were dropped for two suspects due to problems with the evidence, and four suspects were referred to the family courts. With regard to the 27 suspects who were charged, 18 were found guilty, eight are pending trial, and charges were dropped for one (as of the end of March 2015).

【Figure 6】 Changes in the number of suspects for the crime of trafficking in persons, number of victims, and number of cases of arrests made



【Table 3】 Offenses that suspects were charged with, and the results of trial, etc.

No.	Offense	Results of trial, etc.
1	Extortion, violation of Act on Punishment of Physical Violence and Others and Anti-Prostitution Act	4 years imprisonment, 300,000 yen fine
2	Extortion, violation of Anti-Prostitution Act	2 years 6 months imprisonment, 3 years probation, 200,000 yen fine
3	Violation of Employment Security Act	500,000 yen fine

4	Violation of Act on Punishment of Physical Violence and Others	2 years imprisonment, 5 years probation
5	Violation of Act on Control and Improvement of Amusement Business, etc.	1 million yen fine
6	Violation of Employment Security Act	500,000 yen fine
7	Violation of Employment Security Act	500,000 yen fine
8	Buying of persons for the purpose of indecency	3 years imprisonment, 5 years probation
9	Violation of Stimulants Control Act, Cannabis Control Act, Anti-Prostitution Act, and Child Welfare Act	4 years 6 months imprisonment, 800,000 yen fine
10	Violation of Stimulants Control Act and Ordinance of Juvenile Protection	1 year 2 months imprisonment
11	Violation of Stimulants Control Act, Anti-Prostitution Act, and Child Welfare Act	2 years 6 months imprisonment, 4 years probation
12	Attempted extortion, causing of injury, violation of Anti-Prostitution Act	2 years 8 months imprisonment
13	Violation of Anti-Prostitution Act	1 year 6 months imprisonment, 3 years probation, 100,000 yen fine
14	Violation of Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act	500,000 yen fine
15	Confinement, selling of persons	Pending trial
16	Confinement, selling of persons	Pending trial
17	Buying of persons for the purpose of marriage	Pending trial
18	Attempted extortion, causing of injury, violation of Child Welfare Act and Anti-Prostitution Act	4 years imprisonment, 200,000 yen fine
19	Violation of Anti-Prostitution Act, causing of injury, violation of Child Welfare Act	Pending trial
20	Breaking and entering, theft, violation of Anti-Prostitution Act, fraud	Pending trial
21	Breaking and entering, theft, violation of Anti-Prostitution Act, fraud	Pending trial
22	Violation of Anti-Prostitution Act, fraud	Pending trial
23	Violation of Child Welfare Act and Anti-Prostitution Act	Pending trial
24	Violation of Child Welfare Act and Anti-Prostitution Act	1 year 6 months imprisonment, 4 years probation
25	Violation of Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act	Charges dropped (death of the accused)
26	Violation of Child Welfare Act	2 years imprisonment, 4 years probation
27	Violation of Child Welfare Act	2 years imprisonment, 4 years probation

### 3. Prevention of trafficking in persons

#### (1) Prevention of trafficking in persons by thorough immigration control

##### (1) Thoroughly strict immigration control

In order to conduct stringent landing examination at air and sea ports, the Immigration Bureau of Japan has established a system of advance passenger information, biometric information, and ICPO's database on lost and stolen passports. In addition, since January 2015, it has also established a system that utilizes information such as passenger name records, and put effort into preventing foreigners with suspicious purposes of entry into Japan from entering at the borders. At the same time, immigration control officers have also undertaken sustained, proactive efforts to carry out organizational patrols in transit areas of airports and port areas, and promoted the detection of suspicious persons and brokers.

##### (2) Strict examination of visa applications

In order to prevent incidences of trafficking in persons, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is putting effort into conducting cautious examination of visa applications where necessary, through means such as detailed questioning in individual interviews. In particular, at overseas diplomatic missions located in the home countries of victims, it is conducting strict examination of applications for the types of visas that are prone to exploitation in trafficking in persons, such as applications for entertainment visas, temporary visitor visas, and visas for spouses/children of Japanese nationals.

##### (3) Enhancing the wide-area networks for sharing visa information

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with 222 overseas diplomatic missions and the relevant ministries and agencies, have established an information communication network for sharing visa-related information. They are also working to establish a new system to further enhance and strengthen the existing network.

##### (4) Strengthening of measures against forged documents

The Immigration Bureau of Japan is conducting strict examinations for forged or altered documents at the document examination offices at its airport district immigration offices. At the same time, it has also held training for its officials at air and sea ports installed devices to detect forged or altered documents, in order to improve their ability to detect document forgery. In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has undertaken a review

toward making Japanese passports more advanced.

(2) Prevention of trafficking in persons through thorough residence management

(1) Preventing crimes of trafficking in persons in the situation of imposter/illegal residence, through stringent residence management

As part of its efforts to uncover crimes related to trafficking in persons, the police has continued to employ cross-cutting frameworks that it has built up to date to deal with the globalization of crime, as well as systems for the comprehensive promotion of countermeasures against criminal infrastructure that is used as means of living or forging qualifications and identities. It has also strengthened its efforts to crackdown on cases of fraudulent stays including fake marriages, cases of illegal stays, and the brokers related to these cases.

The Immigration Bureau of Japan has put full efforts into shedding light on the actual situation for suspected cases of imposter residence, such as cases where there are suspicions with regard to marital relationships. To that end, it has cooperated actively with the relevant organizations, and conducted investigations and analyses on the cases. Furthermore, it has put effort into exchanging information with the relevant authorities such as the police, through activities such as conducting joint raids. Where necessary, it has provided information to the relevant authorities such as the police, resulting in the punishment of the perpetrators. With regard to the victims, it has also taken appropriate steps to provide protection in consideration of their mental and physical conditions and their need for protection.

Furthermore, based on the measures for foreigners engaged in illegal employment jointly agreed upon by the National Police Agency, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare on 28 March 2014, efforts were also made to strengthen the crackdown of crimes related to trafficking in persons, and to provide protective custody for the victims of trafficking found during such arrests.

(2) Strict control of illegal employment

The National Police Agency, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare hold regular council meetings on illegally employed foreigners, in order to improve cooperation and exchange information on the latest cases.

The police and the Immigration Bureau of Japan are putting efforts into uncovering crimes related to trafficking in persons through the active crackdown of illegal employment offenses. In 2014, the Immigration Bureau of Japan raided 731 places of employment that were expected to be engaged in illegal employment activities.

Furthermore, based on the measures for foreigners engaged in illegal employment jointly agreed upon by the National Police Agency, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare on 28 March 2014, efforts were made to promote the active charging and reporting to the police on malicious brokers and employers.

The Prefectural Labour Bureaus and the Labour Standard Inspection Offices, as well as the Regional Immigration Bureaus, also strengthened cooperation, such as by conducting joint inspections and investigations in October the same year on cases of suspected human rights infringement on technical intern trainees and other forced labor.

(3) Promotion of active public relations and raising awareness for prevention of illegal employment

The National Police Agency, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare organize a briefing session in June every year for employing organizations, with the aim of enhancing their understanding of the current situation for illegal employment. At the same time, requests are also made to provide education and guidance to the business operators under these employing organizations on the proper employment of foreigners.

The Immigration Bureau of Japan has designated June of every year as the month for its campaign against the illegal employment of foreigners. During the campaign, it distributes leaflets at reception counters for the residence examinations, air and sea ports, and in front of main stations, calling for cooperation, particularly among business operators, to prevent illegal employment. At the same time, it also requests the cooperation of the relevant ministries and agencies, local public organizations, and employer associations, etc., and carries out activities such as publication in websites and issuance of press releases in order to raise awareness on the prevention of illegal employment.

(3) Prevention of trafficking in persons for the purpose of labor exploitation

(1) Improvement of Technical Intern Training Program by drastic revision

Based on the Japan Revitalization Strategy (revised in 2014) approved by the Cabinet in June 2014, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare submitted a bill for Act on proper technical intern training and protection of technical intern trainees on 6 March 2015 to the 189th Diet session (ordinary session), in order to ensure proper acquisition of skills through technical intern training and protection of technical intern trainees, and in order to make necessary steps such as establishing a system for granting approvals for implementing organizations, supervising organizations and technical intern training plan, as well as establishing Technical Intern Training Organization which engages in these activities.

(2) Provision of information on legal protection to foreign technical intern trainees

With regard to the handbook for technical intern trainees that is released in the native languages of interns (Chinese, Indonesian, Thai, Vietnamese, Filipino, and English), and which contains information such as Japanese labor laws, information necessary for everyday life, and the respective consultation counters that they can approach, efforts were made to enrich the handbook in FY2014 by adding new information about the consultation counters at immigration bureaus and contact information for the embassies of each country.

In addition, from October 2014, the handbook is handed out directly in person to technical intern trainees from the immigration officers when they enter Japan, in order to ensure that the handbook is passed out to each and every technical intern trainees.

(3) Strict enforcement of labor standards-related laws and regulations

In 2013, supervisory guidance was provided at Labor Standards Inspection Offices across Japan to 2,318 institutions that provide technical training. Of these, 1,844 technical training institutions were found to be in violation of laws related to labor standards laws. Recommendations for corrective action were made to these institutions.

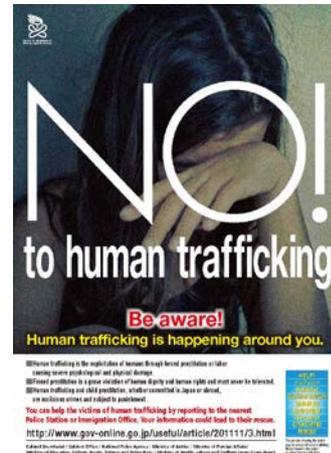
There were also 12 cases of prosecution for serious violations of labor standards laws in relation to technical training interns, such as contractual wages below the minimum wage, and illegal overtime work/working on holidays.

(4) Efforts against the demand side for trafficking in persons

(1) Efforts on the demand side for sexual exploitation

From the perspective of eliminating violence against women, the Cabinet Office has carried out publicity activities, and produced posters and leaflets for raising awareness about measures to combat trafficking in persons. These have been distributed to local public organizations, air and sea ports, universities and vocational colleges, the Japan Association of Travel Agents, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and other relevant organizations.

【 Figure 7 】 Poster to raise awareness (produced by the Cabinet Office)



(2) Raising awareness of employers

The police are putting effort into publicity and awareness-raising efforts among employers, etc. through activities that include site inspections of places of businesses such as sex businesses.

The Labor Standards Inspection Offices across Japan are providing supervision and guidance to institutions conducting technical training (refer to (3) (3)). They have also organized briefing sessions aimed at disseminating information and educating supervisory organizations and technical training institutions on labor standards laws.

4. Promotion of identification of trafficking victims

(1) Promotion of efforts based on “Measures for Identification of Victims”

Through counter services such as dedicated police consultation phone lines and Anonymous-Report Hot Line, efforts are being made to respond to consultations and reports in order to ensure that crimes related to trafficking in persons are not overlooked.

When the police receive consultations and reports, effort is put into questioning the person in question at a place where he or she does not feel any psychological pressure, such as in consultation rooms. At the same time, where possible, a female staff responds in the case where the person in question is a female, and a staff who can speak the native language of the person in question responds in the case where he or she is a foreigner.

Efforts are also made to achieve the early identification of cases of trafficking in persons and offences suspected to be related to such cases, child welfare crimes, child abuse cases, and other such cases and crimes that are easily hidden under the surface. These efforts include the commissioning of a private-organization by the National Police Agency to operate Anonymous-Report Hot Line which receives anonymous reports concerning the above mentioned cases and crimes from citizens and pays out information fees that correspond to the degree of contribution that the information makes toward an arrest.

When overseas diplomatic missions come into contact with information pertaining to the victims of trafficking in persons, the information is provided swiftly to the relevant ministries and agencies through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

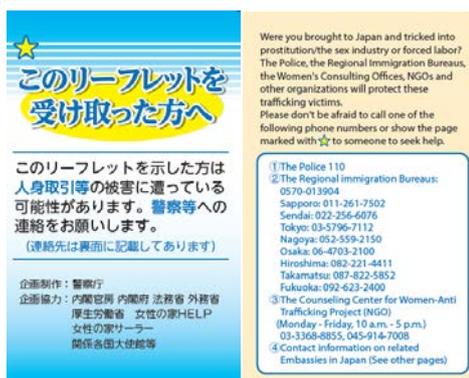
(2) Informing latent victims about agencies to which they can report the crime and the measures for protecting them

Every year since 2005, the National Police Agency has produced leaflets in multiple languages calling for people to report to the police on victimization, with the aim of finding victims of trafficking in persons. These leaflets are distributed to the relevant ministries and agencies, embassies in Tokyo, and NGOs, and also placed in places that can easily catch the eyes of the victims. In November 2014, 282,100 sets of leaflets in nine languages were produced and distributed.

The Immigration Bureau of Japan has implemented measures to ensure that these leaflets reach victims of trafficking in persons, by placing them in the Regional Immigration Bureaus, at reception counters for the residence examinations, and immigration counters at airports.

In January 2015, the National Police Agency produced video software (with Japanese, English, and Thai subtitles) for publicity and awareness-raising purposes, with the aim of preventing incidences of trafficking in persons before they happen. The video software has been uploaded onto the website of the National Police Agency.

【Figure 8】 Leaflet (the part written in Japanese) (produced by the National Police Agency)



(3) Strengthening of consultation in foreign languages

The Human Rights Organs of the Ministry of Justice respond to requests of counseling about human-rights problems, including trafficking in persons, at the Legal Affairs Bureaus and the District Legal Affairs Bureaus, as well as their Branch Offices, all over Japan. In addition, they have established the “Human Rights Counseling Offices for Foreign nationals” at some of the Legal Affairs Bureaus and the District Legal Affairs Bureaus, where interpreters of foreign language such as English, Chinese, have been stationed.

In order to ensure that technical intern trainees are able to receive consultation services on the laws related to the contents of Technical Intern Training Program, wages, and working hours, telephone consultation services are provided in the native languages of the interns, including Chinese, Vietnamese, Indonesian, and Filipino (newly established in October 2014). Information obtained about serious cases through this process was provided to the relevant administrative authorities.

(4) Promotion of calling the attention of potential victims of trafficking in persons through overseas diplomatic missions

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is distributing leaflets on measures to combat trafficking in persons, produced by the National Police Agency and published in nine languages, to overseas diplomatic missions located in countries that are sending a large number of victims to Japan. In 2014, a total of 9,670 sets of leaflets were distributed to 40 overseas diplomatic missions. Furthermore, posters and leaflets produced by the Cabinet Office to raise awareness on measures to combat trafficking in persons have been distributed at overseas diplomatic missions and other places. During the same year, these were distributed to 35 overseas diplomatic missions and 12 foreign embassies in Tokyo.

In addition to efforts to raise awareness through the distribution of leaflets to visa applicants interviewed at overseas diplomatic missions during the process of visa examination, accredited agencies that handle visa applications and issuance have also been requested to raise awareness in countries where these processes are handled by such agencies.

5. Eradication of trafficking in persons

(1) Thorough control

In June 2014, the Law Enforcement Task Force against Trafficking in Persons, comprising

members from the National Police Agency, the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Public Prosecutors Office, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and the Japan Coast Guard was established. In addition to cooperating and sharing information about crimes related to trafficking in persons, in September of the same year, the Task Force produced “Handbook on Measures against Trafficking in Persons”, which summarizes information such as the laws applicable to trafficking in persons and specific examples of the application of these laws. It is actively utilized by the police, the Immigration Bureau of Japan, the Public Prosecutors Office, the Labour Standards Inspection Offices, and the Japan Coast Guard in conducting investigation and other activities. Each of the organizations is taking thorough steps to crackdown on trafficking in persons, and at the same time, responding actively to trafficking crimes accompanied by adult entertainment-related offenses, illegal residence, and violations of labor standards laws. (Refer to 2 for the situation on crackdown of trafficking in persons.)

(1) Thorough control of prostitution

In 2014, there were 817 cases of violation of the Anti-Prostitution Act, and 535 people arrested in connection with these cases.

(2) Strict response to sexual exploitation of children

Based on the Second Comprehensive Measures to Eliminate Child Pornography formulated in May 2013 and the revised Act on Regulation and Punishment of Acts Relating to Child Prostitution and Child Pornography and the Protection of Children enforced in July 2014, the police is working closely together with the relevant ministries and authorities on the strong promotion of various measures to crackdown on child pornography crimes, measures to prevent the distribution and viewing of child pornography, and the early detection and support of child victims.

During the same year, 587 people were arrested in connection with 661 cases of child prostitution crimes, while 1,380 people were arrested in connection with 1,828 cases of child pornography crimes.

(3) Thorough control of vicious employers and brokers

Of the 33 suspects for crimes related to trafficking in persons arrested in 2014, six were brokers, and seven worked in adult entertainment business.

With regard to employment-related crimes that involved foreign workers, in 2014, 415 people, including employers and brokers, were arrested in connection with 393 cases.

In October the same year, the Prefectural Labour Bureaus and the Labour Standards Inspection Offices, as well as the Regional Immigration Bureaus, took steps to strengthen cooperation, such as by carrying out joint inspection and investigation activities.

(2) Crime control across borders

(1) Strengthening of cooperation with relevant foreign organizations

Once a year since 2004, the National Police Agency has been holding contact point meetings for trafficking in persons, and exchanging views and information with embassies in Tokyo, the relevant ministries and agencies, municipalities, NGOs, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). A conference was held on 18 July 2014.

Furthermore, once a year since 2002, overseas investigation organizations in Southeast Asia and Tokyo have been invited to conferences where views are exchanged on measures to combat the commercial and sexual exploitation of children, and efforts have been made to expand and strengthen cooperation on investigations related to foreign criminals in Southeast Asia. These were held on 16 and 17 December 2014.

In relation to the trafficking in persons incident (for purposes of indecency and marriage) where a Filipino woman was victimized and an arrest was made in June of the same year, the National Police Agency invited members from the relevant ministries and agencies, embassies, NGOs and IOM to a briefing session held on 1 December of the same year. Views were exchanged during the session.

In addition, through the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO), the police are engaged in an active exchange of views with investigative organizations from countries that victims of such trafficking originate from. In response to requests from foreign countries, they are also actively providing mutual investigative assistance on cases related to trafficking in persons.

Furthermore, since November 2004, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been providing information on lost and stolen travel documents (such as passport numbers) to the ICPO through the National Police Agency. This information is being utilized in immigration

reviews conducted by ICPO member countries.

(2) Enhancement of international mutual legal assistance

Japan has concluded treaties and agreements on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters with the United States (effective from July 2006), Korea (effective from January 2007), China (effective from November 2008), Hong Kong (effective from September 2009), EU (effective from January 2011), and Russia (effective from February of the same year), and is actively reviewing the conclusion of treaties with other countries.

6. Protection and Support of trafficking victims

(1) Promotion of efforts based on “Measures for Protection of Victims”

In cases where the police, the Human Rights Organs of the Ministry of Justice, the Japan Coast Guard, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (overseas diplomatic missions) have come into contact with suspected cases of trafficking in persons in the course of their work, the relevant organizations cooperate on protecting and supporting the victims of trafficking in persons, and put effort into providing the appropriate response. The relevant ministries and agencies disseminated “Methods to Deal with Trafficking in Persons (Measures for Protection of Victims)” to the relevant organizations in July 2011, and are putting thorough efforts into disseminating information about measures on the protection of victims of trafficking in persons.

Furthermore, with regard to victims of trafficking in persons, in full consideration of their positions and based on their preferences, efforts are being made to stabilize the legal status of victims by permitting extension of their period of stay, change of their status of residence, or granting them special permission to stay. Of the nine people with the status of residence among the 13 victims of trafficking in persons taken into protective custody in 2014, six were permitted to change their status of residence to “Designated Activities” and one to “Long Term Resident”. All of the four who remained illegally were granted special permission to stay. As of the point when the victims were taken into protective custody, one person with the status of residence of “Permanent Resident” and one person with the status of residence of “Long Term Resident” were allowed to continue staying in Japan with each same status. With regard to victims who were unable to return to their home countries, the Immigration Bureau of Japan considered comprehensively the situation of each individual while respecting their wishes, and where necessary, permitted change of status of residence allowing them to work

in Japan. In 2014, one person was granted the status of residence of “Long Term Resident” (one year).

The Japan Legal Support Center (Houterasu) works together with organizations that support victims of crime in various parts of Japan, collects information from each support center and provides the necessary information corresponding to the situation of the victim. While paying careful attention to ensure that the location of the victim is not disclosed, it introduces victims who require legal support to lawyers with experience and understanding of victim support. For victims of modest means, it provides support through civil legal aid or aid services entrusted by the Japan Federation of Bar Associations.

(2) Strengthening of protection

As part of the investigation and remedies carried out by the Human Rights Organs of the Ministry of Justice, reviews are being conducted to enable the provision of accommodation facilities to victims of trafficking in persons, including male victims, as an emergency measure.

On 6 March 2015, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare submitted to the Diet the related bills on revising the Technical Intern Training Program for foreigners, including measures to protect technical intern trainees. (Refer to 3 (3) (1).)

(3) Provision of support to victims

(1) Further improvement of temporary protection and assistance at women’s consultation offices

Women’s consultation offices work together with various relevant organizations to protect female victims of trafficking in persons, regardless of nationality and age. The offices provides them with food, clothing and shelter that respects their religious beliefs and dietary habits, gives consideration to their accommodations, bath and meals, and deploys security personnel as part of its night-time security system. These offices are putting effort into improving these systems.

In FY2013, women’s consultation offices provided interpretation support in Thai and Tagalog as all five victims under their temporary protection required interpretation services. Of the five female victims under temporary protection, five were assessed to be in need of medical care, while two were assessed to be in need of psychological care. Hence, medical and psychological care services were provided to each of the victims.

Women's consultation offices have also put in place budgetary measures to supply funding for entrusting the temporary protection of victims of trafficking in persons to shelters in the private sector, in cases where appropriate protection can be provided to these victims. In 2014, seven victims were entrusted into temporary protection.

Furthermore, in cases where the victims are children (under eighteen years of age), the necessary protective measures are provided in cooperation with Child Guidance Centers where necessary.

(2) Provision of information to victims during the process of investigation

The police disseminate information about protective measures and provide victims with full explanations about legal procedures, including special permission to stay in Japan. As far as possible, they also provide information about future investigations, and put effort into taking the victims' positions into consideration.

The Public Prosecutors Office hands out the pamphlet, "For Victims of Crime," to victims when these victims are being questioned. This pamphlet provides easy-to-understand explanations about various systems that provide support and protection to victims of crimes, including systems related to compensation for damages, systems for protecting victims of trafficking in persons, and systems that put in place measures to shield victims when they are required to testify in court as witnesses. This pamphlet is uploaded to the websites of the Ministry of Justice and the Public Prosecutors Office, and is also available in English.

(3) Provision of legal support to victims and popularization of legal support

The Japan Legal Support Center (Houterasu) provides legal consultation services free-of-charge and pays in advance for attorney's remuneration and expenses (civil legal aid) to "such citizens or foreign nationals lawfully residing in this country (hereinafter collectively referred to as citizens) who are not financially capable, or who may experience serious financial difficulties if such expenses were to be paid by themselves, to pay for attorneys' remuneration as may be incurred in the preparation and performance of civil judicial decision proceedings, etc. (including negotiations that are deemed necessary for the settlement of disputes in advance of civil judicial decision proceedings, etc.) and other necessary costs actually incurred in relation to the legal services by such attorneys at law" (the main paragraph of Article 30 (1)( ii ) of the Comprehensive Legal Support Act).

Through this, it is striving to provide legal assistance to victims and raising awareness.

Multilingual information about legal systems and contact information for consultations is also provided. In FY2014, there were 188 cases for Spanish, 195 cases for Portuguese, 193 cases for English, 141 cases for Chinese, and 9 cases for Korean (the number of cases is based on quick estimations).

Furthermore, the Japan Legal Support Center cooperates mutually with the General Incorporated Association Social Inclusion Support Center, which provides a telephone consultation service “Yoriso Hotline” for various challenges in everyday life including sexual violence. It distributes its leaflets, which contain information about system that victims of crimes can use, including civil legal aid and court-appointed attorney system for victim participants, to women’s consultation offices, and strives to raise awareness and disseminate information about systems that can be used by victims.

(4) Support for foreign victims’ voluntary repatriation and their social reintegration

Japan has contributed US\$160,443 to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and is engaged in projects that provide support to foreign trafficking victims identified in Japan, to return to their home countries and reintegrate into society (employment and vocational support, provision of medical expenses, etc.). Through these efforts, it provided support to 258 victims to return to their home countries from 2005 to 2014, including six in 2014. As part of social reintegration support after they return to their home countries, five of the six victims were placed in temporary shelters. One was provided with medical support, while five were provided with assistance through a social reintegration support program (for example, reunion with family, educational support, management of mini shops or retail shops, management of farms, etc.) (as of the end of March 2015).

Through contact point liaison meetings on trafficking in persons and their everyday tasks, the Immigration Bureau of Japan is keeping up efforts to engage in information exchange and communication with related organizations, such as IOM and the embassies of the related countries in Tokyo.

7. Establishment of foundations for promotion of measures against trafficking in persons

(1) Participation in international efforts

(1) Conclusion of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol

Regardless of the approval from the Diet in June 2005, Japan has not yet ratified the Trafficking in Persons Protocol since the domestic bill required for the conclusion of its parent convention, the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, has not yet been implemented.

In 2014, the relevant ministries and agencies engaged in the necessary reviews to prepare a domestic bill for the early conclusion of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

(2) Strengthening of cooperation with other countries

- Status of international assistance provided to countries of origin especially for Southeast Asia

In Myanmar, from 2012, the Project on Capacity Improvement of Recovery and Reintegration Assistance for Trafficked Persons is being implemented as part of support aimed at capacity building for practitioners who are directly involved in the protection and support of victims.

In Vietnam, starting from the same year, the Project for the Establishment of Anti-Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Hotline is being implemented as part of support for the establishment of a system for measures to combat trafficking in persons, through the development of an operating system for an anti-trafficking in persons hotline. The aim is to prevent trafficking in persons and to support the reintegration of victims.

In November 2014, the leaders of Japan and ASEAN countries adopted the ASEAN-Japan Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Crime at the 17th ASEAN-Japan Summit, and agreed to strengthen cooperation on measures to combat crime, including trafficking in persons.

- Sharing of information through the Bali Process

The Bali Process is a framework in the Asia Pacific region that aims to deal with smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons and related transnational crimes. As part of assistance to the Bali Process, in 2014, Japan contributed US\$10,000 for the maintenance of its website, which is managed by the International Organization of Migration (IOM), with the objective of promoting the exchange of information about

trafficking in persons.

- Training at the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI)

In 2014, training was conducted for French-speaking African countries from February to March, based on the theme of capacity building for investigations, prosecution, and trial, and counterterrorism measures. From May to June, an international training course was conducted for staff from corrections and rehabilitation organizations of various countries based on the theme of assessment and treatment of special needs offenders. From August to September, an international training course was conducted for staff from criminal justice organizations of various countries, based on the theme of speedy and efficient criminal investigation and trials. In addition to efforts to improve capacity on investigative cooperation in developing countries through such training sessions, efforts were also made to strengthen exchange among criminal justice practitioners of each country. All of these efforts, although indirectly, contribute to the global endeavors to combat trafficking in persons.

- Raising awareness of the countries sending out technical intern trainees

With regard to the individual problems related to the Technical Intern Training Program the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the attendance of members from the relevant ministries and agencies, is utilizing opportunities such as consular consultations with countries that are sending out technical intern trainees for pointing out problems and requesting for improvements on cases of missing persons and human rights infringement.

(2) Acquisition of people's understanding and cooperation

(1) Further promoting of government public relations

The following publicity activities were carried out by the relevant administrative agencies.

- Information about measures to combat trafficking in persons was uploaded to the website of the Public Relations Office of the Government of Japan.
- During the campaign period for eliminating violence against women, from 12 to 25 November 2014, posters and leaflets were produced and distributed to local public organizations and other relevant organizations.
- The Cabinet Office produced posters and leaflets for raising awareness on measures to combat trafficking in persons, and distributed them to local public organizations, air and sea ports, universities and vocational colleges, the Japan Association of Travel Agents,

International Organization for Migration (IOM), and other relevant organizations (refer to 3 (4) (1)).

- Every year since 2005, the National Police Agency has produced multilingual leaflets calling for the public to report on victimization to the police, with the aim of finding victims of trafficking in persons. In addition, in January 2015, it also produced video software (with Japanese, English, and Thai subtitles) for publicity and awareness-raising purposes, with the aim of preventing incidences of trafficking in persons before they happen. The video software has been uploaded onto the website of the National Police Agency. (Refer to 4 (2).)

- In January 2014, the Metropolitan Police Department invited 177 people from 143 Japanese language schools, various vocational colleges, and universities where international students from Tokyo and the surrounding prefectures are enrolled, and conducted a lecture and question-and-answer session about the cases of trafficking in persons that have occurred in areas under its jurisdiction in recent years, and the potential risks for crimes related to trafficking in persons in the illegal employment of foreigners. The objective was to prevent the illegal employment of international students and their falling victim to trafficking in persons.

- The Human Rights Organs of the Ministry of Justice carry out awareness-raising activities, such as by distributing leaflets, under the slogan of “Stop Trafficking in Persons”, as one of its priority matters of awareness-raising activities.

- The National Women’s Education Center of Japan produced panels and booklets based on the results of studies and research on trafficking in persons, conducted from FY2005 to FY2010. Awareness-raising activities were carried out through the publication of these booklets on the website of the Center, and the lending out of the panels.

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is distributing posters and leaflets, produced by the Cabinet Office with the aim of raising awareness on measures to combat trafficking in persons, to overseas diplomatic missions . In 2014, these were distributed to 35 overseas diplomatic missions and 12 embassies in Tokyo (refer to 3(4) (1) and 4(4)). In addition, the two weeks in February and two weeks from July to October the same year were designated as the campaign period for preventing the illegal acquisition of travel documents through identity theft and other means. During this period, efforts were made to strengthen reviews for the issuance of travel document at passport offices in each municipality. Publicity activities were carried out by uploading the information to websites and putting up posters.

## (2) Efforts through education

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology has always strived to promote education that raises awareness about respecting human rights, through school education and social education, based on the spirit of the Constitution and the Basic Act on Education. Furthermore, based on the Courses of Study, the Japanese curriculum guidelines, it is also promoting education that places the emphases on nurturing a mindset of respecting lives.

(3) Raising awareness of associations of small and medium enterprises

At the foreigner training council held in June 2014, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry gained the cooperation of the relevant ministries and agencies on complying with labor-related laws, and disseminated information to the relevant organizations.

In the same month, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries worked together with the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare to produce pamphlets about labor management in cases where agricultural corporations are engaged in processing and sales. These were distributed to the relevant organizations, including the Public Interest Incorporated Association Japan Agricultural Corporations Association, as part of efforts to raise awareness about compliance with labor standards laws.

(4) Raising awareness of overseas travelers

The Japan Tourism Agency has continued to raise awareness among the respective companies, in order to ensure that travel agencies do not become involved in unsound travel.

“Case Studies: Examples of Problems Overseas and Countermeasures” from “A Handbook of Safety Tips in Foreign Countries”) distributed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to those travelling overseas, cites cases in which the Japanese nationals are potentially prosecuted as criminals for being involved in acts of prostitution and explains that prostitution is prohibited in many countries and it can be a serious crime and that the criminal of child prostitution and possession of child pornography will be penalized as a criminal who committed a crime overseas under Japanese law. Hence, the booklets call for caution against inappropriate behavior.

(3) Strengthening of the system for promoting measures against trafficking in persons

(1) Improvement of relevant administrative officers' knowledge and awareness

The following training and lectures are held at the relevant administrative organizations.

**【National Police Agency】**

- Education on measures to combat trafficking in persons is provided during elementary courses at the Prefectural Police Academy and training courses for promotion at the National Police Academy.
- In order to contribute to improving the professional skills of police, two wide-area skills instructors in the area of trafficking in persons and designated by the National Police Agency are appointed to conduct lectures using every opportunity.
- From September to October 2014, specialized courses targeted at top-level staff across Japan who are responsible for cracking down on adult entertainment-related offenses were conducted, and training for measures to combat trafficking in persons was conducted as part of these courses.

**【Ministry of Justice】**

- At the Workshop for National Public Officers held on 13 January 2015, a lecture was conducted based on the theme of “Considering Multicultural Coexistence from the Perspective of Trafficking in Persons”, as well as a film planned by the National Police Agency titled “Eradicating Trafficking in Persons,” and a video produced by the Ministry of Justice based on the theme of coexisting with foreigners and titled “Respect Others” were screened.
- The Immigration Bureau of Japan put efforts into advancing the knowledge and awareness of its officials on measures to combat trafficking in persons through lectures on human rights at training programs according to their careers. In addition, in cooperation with external instructors from the relevant ministries and agencies, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and NGOs, specialized training on human rights and measures to combat trafficking in persons, targeted at mid-level officials who deal directly with such trafficking cases, was also conducted.

**【Ministry of Foreign Affairs】**

- In consular officers training, lectures on measures to combat trafficking in persons were conducted on the role that visas play as a border control measure, as well as considerations to take when interviewing former victims. A total of 63 officials attended the lectures in FY2014.
- At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, training on the improper or illegal acquisition of travel documents and through which terrorism and trafficking in persons arise was conducted for staff of passport offices in the respective municipalities that are involved in travel document administration.
- Training was conducted not only on knowledge of travel documents, but also on

collaboration with the relevant organizations at the countries of posting, for consular staff before and during their posting to overseas diplomatic missions.

**【Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare】**

• At the FY2014 research council for the heads of women's consultation offices and leaders in women protection, a lecture was conducted by IOM on responding to victims of trafficking in persons as part of a training program. The lecture was attended by 76 people.

**【Japan Coast Guard】**

• Mainly in training programs for practitioners held every year, lectures on the actual situation of trafficking in persons were held.

**【Courts】**

• In some of the training programs for judges conducted at the Legal Training and Research Institute of Japan, lectures were conducted by university professors and other speakers specializing in international human rights. The lectures covered various problems related to the international regulations for human right problems including trafficking in persons.

(2) Promotion of cooperation and information exchange with relevant administrative agencies

At the relevant organizations including the police, the Immigration Bureau of Japan, and the Japan Coast Guard, “Methods to Deal with Trafficking in Persons (Measures for Identification of Victims)” and “Methods to Deal with Trafficking in Persons (Measures for Protection of Victims)” are presented to municipal police, the Regional Immigration Bureaus and their District Immigration Offices, and the respective Regional Coast Guard Headquarters. Through cooperation with the relevant organizations, information is shared mutually about the perception and protection of victims of trafficking in persons, and thorough efforts made to disseminate information to ensure that the appropriate response is taken.

Municipal police receive this information and hold local liaison conferences with the relevant organizations with the aim of providing appropriate protection for victims when a trafficking in persons offense is detected. In this way, efforts are being made to strengthen cooperation with the local organizations.

In September 2012, the National Police Agency produced materials on the flow of handling

trafficking in persons offenses by the police, with the aim of responding to trafficking in persons offenses through closer cooperation between the police and women's consultation offices. These materials were sent to municipal women's consultation offices through the Ministry of Welfare, Labour and Health.

When the Human Rights Organs of the Ministry of Justice comes into contact with cases of suspected trafficking in persons through human rights consultations, they commence investigations on these cases by treating them as human rights infringement cases, and work together with the relevant ministries and agencies to provide the appropriate response. Furthermore, as the opportunity to exchange and communicate information about the education and awareness-raising activities conducted by the respective ministries and agencies, the Central Government Liaison Council for Human Rights Education and Encouragement has been established, and information is exchanged among members of the executive committee on awareness-raising activities, including trafficking in persons.

When the Ministry of Foreign Affairs receives information about the loss of foreign travel documents affixed with Japanese visas, it provides information to the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice, in order to prevent the malicious use of the travel document in question. In addition, in order to verify the departure and return of Japanese people at air and sea ports within Japan it is also providing information about the issuance of travel documents.

(3) Cooperation with NGOs, IOM, etc.

Relevant organizations such as the police, the Immigration Bureau of Japan, and the Japan Coast Guard exchange views and information with NGOs and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) through Contact Point Meeting for Trafficking in Persons and their everyday work, and conduct various training programs as part of their efforts to strengthen cooperation.

The National Police Agency also distributes leaflets on measures to combat trafficking in persons to NGOs and IOM, and calls for cooperation.

In relation to the trafficking in persons incident (for the purposes of indecency and marriage) where a Filipino woman was victimized and an arrest was made in June 2014, the Metropolitan Police Department invited members from the relevant ministries and agencies,

embassies, NGOs and IOM to a briefing session held on 1 December of the same year. Views were exchanged during the session. (Refer to 5 (2) (1).)

The Immigrations Bureau of Japan; provided all victims of trafficking in persons who wished to return to their home countries with support to return and social reintegration support in cooperation with IOM.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs receives regular reports from IOM about the results of projects to support victims' repatriation.

## 8. Future Efforts

The efforts described in this annual report are mainly based on the previous Action Plan, as the 2014 Action Plan was formulated in December last year.

While taking on the basic structure of the previous plan that encompassed Japan's measures to combat trafficking in persons thus far, and policy measures that should continue to be implemented, the 2014 Action Plan deals appropriately with new challenges based on the situation of trafficking in persons in recent years as well as addressing findings from internal and external parties. It is drawn up with new policy measures for continuously promoting measures through the collective effort of the government.

Measures to combat trafficking in persons do not produce adequate efficacy simply through the individual efforts of the relevant administrative organizations in their respective areas of administration. Rather, results are produced when numerous relevant administrative organizations share a common awareness of the situation, cooperate with foreign embassies, international organizations, and NGOs, and work closely together while carrying out their respective duties.

Firstly, the relevant organizations will work together to steadily implement the 2014 Action Plan. On top of that, while verifying the outcome of the respective policy measures, they will continue to put effort towards eradication of trafficking in persons.

# List of Ministries and Agencies Involved in Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons

Assistant Chief Cabinet Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat

Promotion Division, Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office

Safety Division, Community Safety Bureau, National Police Agency

Public Security Division, Criminal Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Investigation and Remedies Division, Human Rights Bureau

Human Rights Promotion Division, Human Rights Bureau

Entry and Status Division, Immigration Bureau

Adjudication Division, Immigration Bureau

International Safety and Security Cooperation Division, Foreign Policy Bureau, Ministry  
of Foreign Affairs

Foreign Nationals' Affairs Division, Consular Affairs Bureau

Social Education Division, Lifelong Learning Policy Bureau, Ministry of Education,  
Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

Inspection Division, Labour Standards Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Vocational Training Promotion Division, Human Resources Development Bureau

Foreigner Training Promotion Office, Human Resources Development Bureau

Family Welfare Division, Equal Employment, Children and Families Bureau

Young Farmers and Women Division, Management Improvement Bureau, Ministry of

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Office of Director for Human Resources Policy, Economic and Industrial Policy Bureau,  
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Policy Division, Policy Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

International Criminal Investigation Division, Guard and Rescue Department, Japan Coast  
Guard

## Consultation and Provision of Information on Trafficking in Persons

### ○ **Anonymous reporting phone line (National Police Agency)**

Tel: 0120-924-839

### ○ **Prefectural police**

Emergency reporting (Tel): 110      Police consultation (Tel) : #9110

### ○ **Immigration Bureau of Japan**

**Immigration Information Center**    ※Foreign language support

Tel: 0570-013904 (IP, PHS, overseas: 03-5796-7112)

**Sapporo**: 011-261-7502

**Nagoya** : 052-559-2150

**Takamatsu** : 087-822-5852

**Sendai** : 022-256-6076

**Osaka** : 06-4703-2100

**Fukuoka** : 092-623-2400

**Tokyo** : 03-5796-7112

**Hiroshima** : 082-221-4411

### ○ **Human Rights Counseling Offices for Foreigners (Ministry of Justice)**

#### **\*Foreign language support**

Tel: Legal Affairs Bureaus and District Legal Affairs Bureaus in eight locations nationwide

(List of consultation offices (website of Ministry of Justice):

<http://www.moj.go.jp/JINKEN/jinken21.html>)

## Other related contacts

### **【Consultation on human rights issues for women】**

- Woman's Rights Hotline (Ministry of Justice)

Tel: 0570-070-810

- Women's Consultation Offices (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

Tel: Women's Consultation Offices in each prefecture

(List of Consultation Offices (website of Cabinet Office):

<http://www.gender.go.jp/e-vaw/soudankikan/02.html>)

### **【Consultation on human rights issues for children】**

- Children's Rights Hotline (Ministry of Justice)

Tel: 0120-007-110

- Child Guidance Centers (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

Tel: Child Guidance Centers in each municipality, specified cities, and cities with such centers

(List of consultation centers : <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/bunya/kodomo/dv30/zisouichiran.html>)

### **【Consultation on problems related to labour and technical intern trainees】**

- General Labour Consultation (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

Tel: General Labour Consultation Corners nationwide

(List of Consultation Corners :

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/general/seido/chihou/kaiketu/soudan.html>)

- Consultation Hotline in Native Languages for Trainees and Technical Interns (JITCO)

Tel: 0120-022332 (Toll-free)

03-6430-1111 (Telephone)

【機密性 2 情報】

【Other】

- Human Rights Counseling Service on the Internet (Ministry of Justice)  
URL: <http://www.moj.go.jp/JINKEN/jinken113.html>
- Yoriso Hotline (General Incorporated Association Social Inclusion Support Center)  
(※Foreign language support)  
Tel: 0120-279-338