

Extract of the 2023 White Paper on Fire Service

Materials created by the Fire and Disaster Management Agency were
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**The Fire and Disaster Management Agency
(FDMA)**

Extract of the 2023 White Paper on Fire Service

Table of Contents

Chapter 1 Current Status and Challenges for Disasters

Section1 Fire Prevention / <i>Japanese original P.3</i>	1
[Current Status and Recent Trends with Fires]	1
[Current Status of Fire Prevention Administration] / <i>Japanese original P.15</i>	2
1. Current Status of Residential Fire Alarm Installation	2
2. Fire Prevention Properties	2
3. Fire Prevention Management System	2
(1) Fire Prevention Managers.....	2
(2) Supervisors of Fire Prevention Management	2
(3) Periodic Inspection and Reporting System for Fire Prevention Properties	3
4. Disaster Prevention Management System.....	4
(1) Disaster Prevention Managers	4
(2) Supervisors of Disaster Prevention Management	4
5. Onsite Inspections and Corrections of Violations	4
(1) Current Status of Onsite Inspections and Corrections of Violations	4
(2) Fire Safety Certification Mark System.....	5
(3) Initiation of a System for Publicly Announcing Violating Properties	5
6. Fire Protection Equipment, etc.....	5
(1) Current Status of Fire Prevention Consent	5
(2) Current Status of the Installation of Fire Protection Equipment, etc.....	5
(3) Fire Protection Equipment Engineers and Fire Protection Equipment Inspectors	5
(4) Flame Retardancy Regulations	6
(5) Regulations for Equipment and Tools that Use Fire	6
7. Inspection System for Fire Protection Machinery and Tools, etc.	6
(1) Inspections	6
(2) Self-labeling.....	6
8. Performance Inspections of Technical Standards for Fire Protection Equipment, etc.....	7
9. Current Status of Investigations into the Causes of Fires.....	7
10. Promoting Countermeasures to Product Fires	7
Section2 Countermeasures to Disasters at Facilities for Hazardous Materials / <i>Japanese original P.25</i>	9
[Current Status and Recent Trends in Disasters at Facilities for Hazardous Materials]	9
1. Fire Accidents	9
(1) Number of Fire Accidents at Facilities for Hazardous Materials and their Damage	9
(2) Causative Factors behind the Fire Accidents at Facilities for Hazardous Materials	10
(3) Fire Accidents at Unauthorized Facilities	10
(4) Fire Accidents during the Transportation of Hazardous Materials	10
(5) Fire Accidents during the Temporary Storage or Handling.....	11
2. Spillage Accidents	11
(1) Number of Spillage Accidents at Facilities for Hazardous Materials and their Damage	12
(2) Causative Factors behind the Spillage Accidents at Facilities for Hazardous Materials	12
(3) Spillage Accidents at Unauthorized Facilities	13
(4) Spillage Accidents during the Transportation of Hazardous Materials	13
(5) Spillage Accidents during the Temporary Storage or Handling.....	13
[Current Status of Hazardous Materials Administration] / <i>Japanese original P.28</i>	13
1. Regulations on Hazardous Materials	13
(1) Regulatory Structure for Hazardous Materials	13
(2) Hazardous Material Engineers	13
(3) Safety Systems at Offices.....	14
(4) Safety Inspections	14
(5) Onsite Inspections and Orders.....	14

2. Securing Petroleum Pipelines	14
(1) Safety Regulations for the Petroleum Pipeline Business	14
(2) Ensuring the Safety of Petroleum Pipelines	15
Section3 Countermeasures to Disasters at Petroleum Industrial Complexes	
<i>/Japanese original P.32</i>	16
[Current Status and Recent Trends in Disasters at Petroleum Industrial Complexes]	16
1. Number of Accidents and Damage	16
2. Characteristics of Accidents	16
(1) Number of General Accidents by Type of Accident	16
(2) Number of General Accidents by Cause of Accident.....	16
(3) Number of General Accidents by Type of Specified Business Establishment.....	17
(4) Number of General Accidents at Specified Business Establishment by Type of Business Category	17
[Current Status of Countermeasures to Disasters at Petroleum Industrial Complexes]	
<i>/Japanese original P.34</i>	17
1. Current Status of Special Disaster Prevention Areas.....	17
2. Disaster Prevention Systems in Prefectures and at Firefighting Agencies	17
(1) Establishing Disaster Prevention Schemes	17
(2) Emergency Responses when Disasters Occur	17
(3) Maintaining the Firefighting Capabilities of Municipalities Containing Special Disaster Prevention Areas	19
3. Disaster Prevention Systems at Specified Business Establishments	19
(1) Establishing Disaster Prevention Organizations for Self-defense	19
(2) Installation of High Capacity Foam Systems.....	19
(3) Enhancing Disaster Prevention Systems for Self-defense	19
4. Layout Regulations for Business Establishments	19
(1) Layout Regulations	19
(2) Status of New Establishment Notifications, etc.	20
5. Other Disaster Countermeasures	20
(1) Establishing Disaster Response Systems	20
(2) Establishing Green Buffer Zones for Disaster Prevention.....	20
6. Recent Disaster Countermeasures at Petroleum Industrial Complexes	20
(1) Liaison Conferences of the FDMA and Related Ministries to Examine Disaster Prevention Measures at Petroleum Industrial Complexes, etc.	20
(2) Earthquake and Tsunami Measures for Petroleum Industrial Complexes, etc.	20
(3) Skill Contest for Self-defense Disaster Prevention Organizations at Petroleum Industrial Complexes, etc.	20
(4) Holding Investigative Committee Meetings on the Disaster Prevention Systems of Petroleum Industrial Complexes, etc.	21
 Chapter 2 Fire and Disaster Prevention Organizations and Activities	
Section1 Fire Service Structure /Japanese original P.63	22
1. Fire Defense Organizations	22
(1) Standing Firefighting Agencies	22
(2) Volunteer Fire Corps	22
2. Fire and Disaster Defense Facilities, etc.....	23
(1) Maintenance of Fire Trucks and Other Vehicles	23
(2) Fire Defense Communication Equipment	23
(3) Water Sources for Firefighting.....	24
Section 4 Education and Training Structure /Japanese original P.81	25
1. Education and Training for Firefighters.....	25
2. On-the-job Training	25
3. Education and Training at Fire Academies	25
(1) Establishment of Fire Academies.....	25
(2) Types of Education and Training	25
4. Education and Training and Technical Assistance at the Fire and Disaster Management College	25
(1) Enrollment in Education and Training	25
(2) Facilities and Equipment	26
(3) Technical Assistance for Fire Academies	26

Section 5 Ambulance Service System /Japanese original P.84	27
1. Implementation of Ambulance Services	27
(1) Ambulance Service Dispatch	27
(2) People Transported by the Severity of Their Injury or Illness	27
(3) People Transported by Ambulance by Age Group and Type of Incident	27
(4) Time Required to Arrive at the Scene	27
(5) Time Required to Check the Patient into a Hospital	28
(6) First-aid Treatment Administered by Ambulance Team Members.....	28
2. Implementation Structure for Ambulance Services.....	28
(1) Number of Municipalities Offering Ambulance Services.....	28
(2) Number of Ambulance Teams, Ambulance Team Members and Associate Ambulance Team Members.....	28
(3) Trends in the Number of EMTs and Ambulance Teams with EMTs.....	29
(4) Number of Ambulances	30
(5) Ambulance Services along National and Other Expressways	30
3. Promoting Coordination between Firefighting and Medical Care	30
(1) Standards on Patient Transport and Their Acceptance	30
(2) Ambulance Medical Care Structure	31
(3) Acceptance of People Using Ambulance Transport at Medical Institutions.....	31
4. Promotion of More Sophisticated Ambulance Services	32
(1) Promotion of Education for Ambulance Service Personnel.....	32
(2) Increase in the Treatment Scope of EMTs	32
(3) Enhancement of Medical Control System	32
(4) Use of Emergency Resuscitation Statistics (Utstein data).....	33
Section 6 Rescue System /Japanese original P.96	34
1. Implementation Status for Rescue Activities.....	34
(1) Number of Rescue Activities and Number of People Rescued	34
(2) Implementation Status of Rescue Activities by Type of Incident	34
2. Implementation Structure for Rescue Activities	34
(1) Number of Rescue Crews and Number of Rescue Crew Members	34
(2) Possession Status of Rescue Equipment for Rescue Activities.....	35
3. National Firefighting and Rescue Skills Meets	35
Section 8 Integrated Fire Service Support and National Fire-Service Team for Disaster Response <i>/Japanese Original P.104</i>	36
1. Integrated Support System for Fire Service	36
(1) Mutual Support Agreement for Fire Services	36
(2) Establishment of Integrated Support System for Fire Service.....	36
2. National Fire-Service Teams for Disaster Response	36
(1) Creation of National Fire-Service Teams for Disaster Response and Their Enshrinement in Law via Revisions to the Fire Defense Organization Act	36
(2) Organization of and Dispatch Plans for National Fire-Service Teams	38
(3) Number of National Fire-Service Teams Registered and Their Equipment.....	40
Attachment	
Attachment 1-1-2 Extent of fire damage by prefecture /Japanese original P.6 (Attachment)	42

Section 1 Fire Prevention

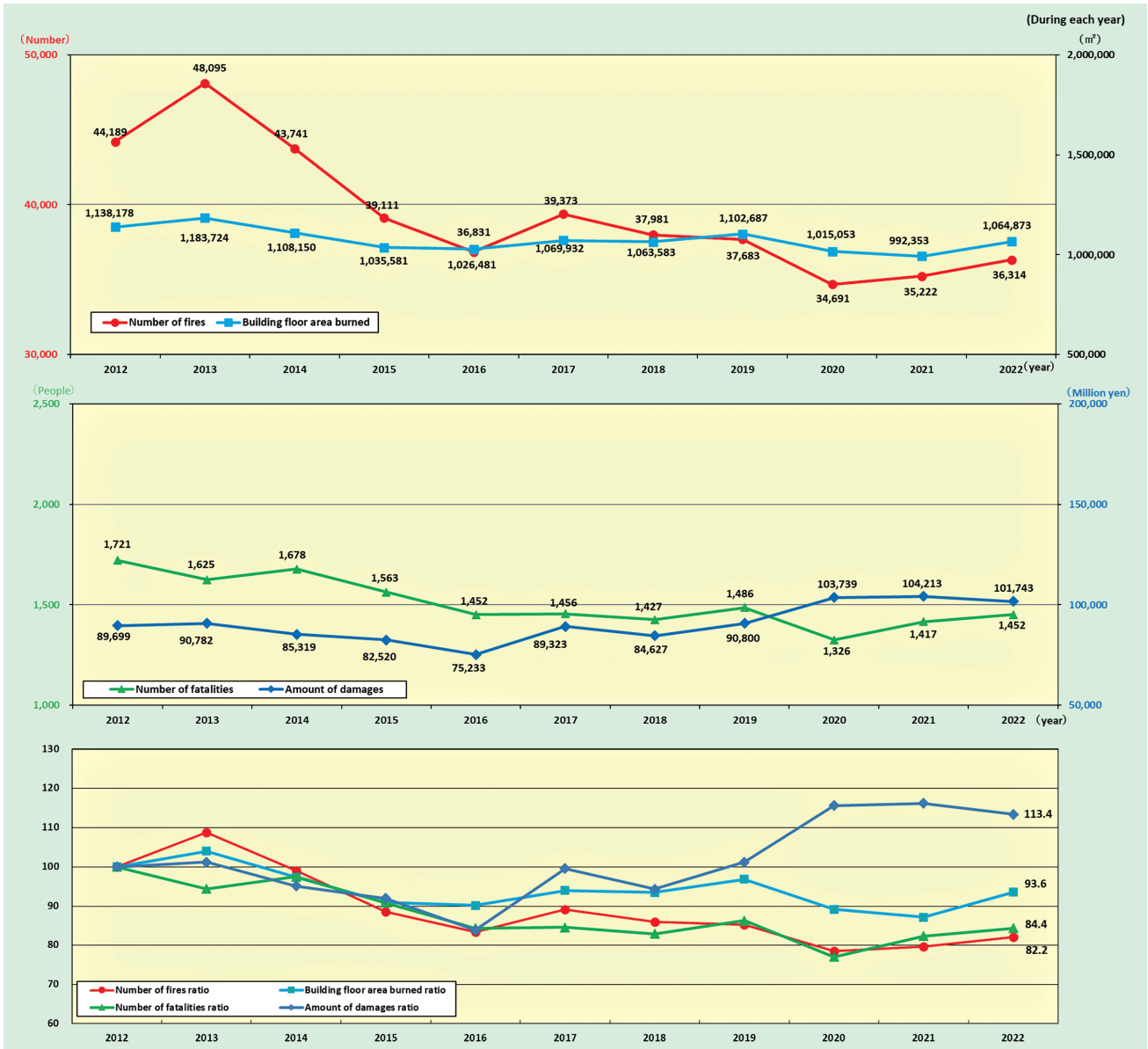
Japanese Original P.3

Current Status and Recent Trends with Fires

Looking at the number of fires since 2012, there has been a downward trend. The number of fires that occurred in 2022 totaled 36,314 (an increase of 1,092, or 3.1%

year-on-year (YoY)), or 82.2% of the 44,189 fires that occurred ten years prior (2012). Furthermore, the number of fatalities from fires has also largely been trending downward since 2012. The number of fatalities from fires in 2022 was 1,452 (an increase of 35, or 2.5% YoY), or 84.4% of the 1,721 fatalities of ten years ago (2012). (Fig.1-1-1, Attachment 1-1-9, untranslated)

Fig. 1-1-1 Changes in the number of fires and their trends



- (Notes) 1 Prepared based on "Fire Reports".
- 2 The figures for each year are calculated from fires that occurred between January and December. The same holds true in this section hereinafter unless otherwise noted.
- 3 See the left axis for the number of fires, number of fatalities, number of fires ratio, building floor area burned ratio, number of fatalities ratio, and amount of damages ratio, and the right axis for the building floor area burned and the amount of damages.
- 4 The number of fires ratio, building floor area burned ratio, number of fatalities ratio, and amount of damages ratio are ratios found by taking the values from 2012 to be 100.

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Current Status of Fire Prevention Administration

1. Current Status of Residential Fire Alarm Installation

The Fire Service Act and municipal ordinances require the installation of residential fire alarms, and fire departments nationwide are working with volunteer fire corps, women's (female) firefighting clubs, voluntary disaster prevention organizations to ensure that they are installed and maintained. As of June 1, 2023, the nationwide installation rate*¹ was 84.3% and the ordinance compliance rate*² was 67.2%. When viewed by prefecture, Fukui Prefecture had the highest installation rate, and the highest ordinance compliance rate. (**Attachment 1-1-54**, untranslated).

2. Fire Prevention Properties

The Fire Service Act defines the primary properties that are subject to fire prevention administration, such as architectural structures, as “fire prevention properties.” It also mandates the establishment of personnel structures for fire prevention, the installation of fire protection equipment, etc.*³ and the use of flame retardant materials at those fire prevention properties listed in Appended Table I of the Order of Enforcement for the Fire Service Act according to their purpose, size, and so forth.

As of March 31, 2023, the number of fire prevention properties throughout Japan totaled 4,265,132 (this number is from the Survey on the Actual Conditions of Fire Prevention Properties (targeting those fire prevention properties listed in Appended Table I of the Order of Enforcement for the Fire Service Act that are listed in (1) through (16-3) and have a total area of 150m² or larger, and those listed in (17) through (19)); the same hereinafter).

Moreover, the number of fire prevention properties in the 21 major cities (special wards of Tokyo and ordinance-designated cities) was 1,225,893, accounting for 28.7% of the total number of fire prevention properties throughout Japan. Those properties that are particularly concentrated in urban areas include underground malls (86.4% of the national total), semi-underground malls*⁴ (85.7% of the national total), stores engaged in sex-related businesses, etc. (60.3% of the national total). (**Table 1-1-1**)

3. Fire Prevention Management System

(1) Fire Prevention Managers

The Fire Service Act requires that people with management authority for fire prevention properties that contain large numbers of people (hereinafter referred to as “management officials” in this section) appoint fire prevention managers*⁵ who form the core of voluntary fire prevention management structures, and to have them perform operations necessary for fire prevention management that stipulate the implementation of firefighting, reporting, and evacuation drills.

As of March 31, 2023, the number of fire prevention properties that were legally required to establish fire prevention management structures and appoint fire prevention managers totaled 1,079,072 nationwide. Of these, 900,456 properties, which corresponds to 83.4%, have appointed fire prevention managers and notified firefighting agencies to this effect.

Additionally, the number of fire prevention properties where the fire prevention manager has prepared a fire prevention plan for fire prevention management*⁶ in order to carry out proper fire prevention management operations at their own office and notified firefighting agencies to this effect was 852,516, or 79.0% of the total number of properties. (**Attachment 1-1-55**, untranslated)

(2) Supervisors of Fire Prevention Management

For properties like high-rise buildings (buildings that are taller than 31m high), underground malls, semi-underground malls, and other specified properties subject to fire prevention measures*⁷ at or above a certain size where management authority has been divided up, the Fire Service Act stipulates that fire prevention managers are to be appointed to carry out fire prevention management for each area where management authority exists. At the same time, it also states that supervisors of fire prevention management are to be appointed in consultation with fire prevention managers in order to carry out fire prevention management for the building as a whole in an integrated manner. It also mandates that each management official is obligated to ensure the safety of the entire fire prevention property by preparing firefighting plans for fire prevention management for said property as a whole, and by conducting firefighting, reporting, and evacuation drills.

As of March 31, 2023, the number of fire prevention properties that were required to appoint supervisors of fire prevention management totaled 90,756 nationwide. Of these, 60,580, or 66.8%, have appointed supervisors of fire

*1 The installation rate: The share of households that have installed residential fire alarms in at least one location of the sections of their home in which they are obligated to do so by municipal fire prevention ordinances (including households that are exempt from installing residential fire alarms on account of having installed fire alarm systems, etc.) out of the total number of households.

*2 The ordinance compliance rate: The share of households that have installed residential fire alarms in every section of their home in which they are obligated to do so by municipal fire prevention ordinances (including households that are exempt from installing residential fire alarms on account of having installed fire alarm systems, etc.) out of the total number of households.

*3 Fire protection equipment, etc.: Equipment for extinguishing fires, evacuation, and other fire prevention activities (fire extinguishers, sprinkler systems, automatic fire alarms, fire escape equipment, guide lamps, etc.)

*4 Semi-underground mall: A combination of an underground passage and shops established in the basement of a building that stand in a row facing this underground passage.

*5 Fire prevention managers: People who have been appointed from among those management officials who have certain qualifications, such as having completed a training course on fire prevention management for fire prevention properties, and who are in a managerial or supervisory position where they can appropriately carry out the operations necessary for fire prevention management at said properties.

*6 Fire prevention plan for fire prevention management: These are plans that establish matters which are necessary for fire prevention management.

*7 Specified properties subject to fire prevention measures: Certain properties under fire prevention measures that include department stores, restaurants, and other properties that can accommodate large numbers of people, as well as hospitals, nursing homes for the elderly, kindergartens, and other properties used by people who would require assistance during a disaster.

Table 1-1-1 Number of fire prevention properties

(As of March 31, 2023)

Classification of fire prevention properties		Nationwide	21 major cities	Percentage (%)	Classification of fire prevention properties		Nationwide	21 major cities	Percentage (%)
(1)	a Theaters, etc.	4,536	634	14.0	(6)	(3) Nursery schools, etc.	39,031	8,856	22.7
	b Public halls, etc.	63,888	6,236	9.8		(4) Child development support centers, etc.	4,928	815	16.5
(2)	a Cabarets, etc.	693	139	20.1		(5) Welfare centers for disabled persons, etc.	25,175	4,347	17.3
	b Game centers, etc.	8,074	1,483	18.4		Subtotal	92,389	18,112	19.6
	c Stores engaged in sex-related businesses, etc.	151	91	60.3		d Kindergartens, etc.	15,137	3,818	25.2
	d Karaoke box and stores, etc.	2,153	547	25.4	(7) Schools	124,252	28,144	22.7	
(3)	a Restaurants, etc.	2,292	410	17.9	(8) Libraries, etc.	7,664	865	11.3	
	b Eating and drinking houses	85,568	17,755	20.7	(9)	a Special bathhouses	1,387	625	45.1
(4) Department stores, etc.	157,057	28,425	18.1	b General bathhouses		3,763	829	22.0	
(5)	a Hotels, etc.	59,976	7,875	13.1	(10) Railroad depots	3,872	1,429	36.9	
	b Apartment houses, etc.	1,396,382	544,719	39.0	(11) Temples and shrines, etc.	58,822	12,396	21.1	
a	(1) Hospitals that require patient assistance for evacuation	6,199	1,022	16.5	(12)	a Factories, etc.	481,344	70,620	14.7
	(2) Clinics with 19 beds or less that need patient assistance for evacuation	2,688	536	19.9		b Studios	406	140	34.5
	(3) Hospitals(not including those listed in (1)), Clinics with 19 beds or less(not including those listed in (2)) and maternity homes with beds	9,108	2,301	25.3	(13)	a Parking lots, etc.	52,648	13,841	26.3
	(4) Clinics with no in-patient capacity, maternity homes without beds	46,466	8,933	19.2		b Aircraft hangars	948	87	9.2
Subtotal	64,461	12,792	19.8	(14) Warehouses	339,188	53,279	15.7		
b	(1) Short-term welfare facilities for the elderly	46,582	9,127	19.6	(15) Offices, etc.	501,872	111,227	22.2	
	(2) Shelters	223	36	16.1	(16)	a Specified multipurpose fire prevention properties	386,341	147,325	38.1
	(3) Nurseries	133	28	21.1		b Unspecified multipurpose fire prevention properties	283,112	129,287	45.7
	(4) Welfare facilities for disabled children	478	77	16.1	(16-2) Underground malls	59	51	86.4	
	(5) Support facilities for the disabled	8,334	1,440	17.3	(16-3) Semi-underground malls	7	6	85.7	
Subtotal	55,750	10,708	19.2	(17) Cultural properties	9,683	1,534	15.8		
c	(1) Elderly daycare centers, etc.	23,067	4,054	17.6	(18) Arcades	1,257	464	36.9	
	(2) Rehabilitation facilities	188	40	21.3	(19) Mountain forests	0	0	—	
Total							4,265,132	1,225,893	28.7

(Notes) 1 Prepared based on the Survey on the Actual Conditions of Fire Prevention Properties (targeting those fire prevention properties listed in Appended Table I of the Ordinance of Enforcement for the Fire Service Act that are listed in (1) through (16-3) and have a total area of 150m² or larger, and those listed in (17) through (19); the same hereafter).

2 The 21 major cities refer to the 23 wards of Tokyo and 20 ordinance-designated cities (Sapporo City, Sendai City, Saitama City, Chiba City, Yokohama City, Kawasaki City, Sagami-hara City, Niigata City, Shizuoka City, Hamamatsu City, Nagoya City, Kyoto City, Osaka City, Sakai City, Kobe City, Okayama City, Hiroshima City, Kitakyushu City, Fukuoka City, and Kumamoto City).

prevention management and notified firefighting agencies to this effect.

Furthermore, the number of fire prevention properties that have prepared overall fire prevention plans in order to carry out fire prevention management for the building as a whole in an integrated manner, and that have notified firefighting agencies to this effect was 58,419, or 64.4% of the total number of properties. (Attachment 1-1-56, untranslated)

(3) Periodic Inspection and Reporting System for Fire Prevention Properties

The Fire Service Act mandates that management

officials at fire prevention properties with certain purposes or structures have people with expertise in fire prevention (hereinafter referred to as “qualified inspectors of fire prevention properties” in this section) perform inspections and report the inspection results to firefighting agencies once a year.

These qualified inspectors of fire prevention properties consist of people with a certain level of fire prevention knowledge, such as fire protection equipment engineers*⁸ with three or more years of practical experience in construction work for fire protection equipment, etc., or people with three or more years of practical experience as fire prevention managers. They must also complete

*⁸ Fire protection equipment engineer: A person with expert knowledge of fire protection equipment etc. who has been issued a fire protection equipment engineer certification.

a training course offered by a corporation that has been registered by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, and have been issued a certificate attesting that they have acquired the necessary knowledge and skills regarding inspections for fire prevention properties.

As of March 31, 2023, the number of such inspectors totaled 35,323.

In addition, fire prevention properties for which periodic inspection reports have been mandated and for which three years have passed since the start of management are exempted from the obligation of inspections and reports for three years if they are certified as being in good compliance with the standards of the Fire Service Act through an inspection conducted by a firefighting agency on the basis of an application from the management officials from said fire prevention property.

Fire prevention properties that have been acknowledged as being in compliance with the inspection standards by a qualified inspector of fire prevention properties may display a “Fire Prevention Standard Inspection Certificate of Completion.” Those that have been acknowledged as having excellent compliance with the standards in fire prevention laws and ordinances by firefighting agencies may display a “Fire Prevention Certificate of Excellence.”

4. Disaster Prevention Management System

(1) Disaster Prevention Managers

In order to handle imminent threats such as major earthquakes, the Fire Service Act mandates that those people with authority for the management of large-scale and high-rise buildings and the like are to prepare fire prevention plans for disaster prevention management*⁹ suited to earthquakes and other disasters, appoint disaster prevention managers*¹⁰ responsible for emergency preparedness and evacuation drills related to damage specific to earthquakes, and establish fire defense organizations for self-protection*¹¹ to carry out the necessary operations in order to mitigate damage from fires and other disasters.

As of March 31, 2023, the number of properties under disaster prevention measures that were legally required to establish disaster prevention management systems and appoint disaster prevention managers totaled 10,105 throughout Japan. Of these, 8,639, or 85.5%, have appointed disaster prevention managers and notified firefighting agencies to this effect.

Furthermore, the number of properties under disaster prevention measures at which the disaster prevention manager has prepared firefighting plans for disaster prevention management, in order to carry out the appropriate disaster prevention management operations at their own offices and other establishments, and notified firefighting agencies to this effect was 8,342, or 82.6%

of the total. The number of said properties that have established fire defense organizations for self-protection came to 9,187, or 90.9% of the total. (Attachment 1-1-57, untranslated)

(2) Supervisors of Disaster Prevention Management

For those properties that require disaster prevention management where management authority has been divided up, the Fire Service Act stipulates that disaster prevention managers are to be appointed to carry out disaster prevention. At the same time, it also stipulates that supervisors of disaster prevention management are to be appointed in consultation with disaster prevention managers in order to carry out disaster prevention management for the building as a whole in an integrated manner. Each management official is obligated to ensure fire and disaster safety for the disaster prevention property as a whole.

As of March 31, 2023, the number of fire prevention properties that were required to appoint supervisors of disaster prevention management totaled 3,253 nationwide. Of these, 2,716, or 85.3%, have appointed supervisors of disaster prevention management and notified firefighting agencies to this effect.

Furthermore, the number of disaster prevention properties that have prepared firefighting plans for the whole building in order to carry out disaster prevention management for the building as a whole in an integrated manner, and that have notified firefighting agencies to this effect, was 2,658, or 81.7% of the total. (Attachment 1-1-58, untranslated)

5. Onsite Inspections and Corrections of Violations

(1) Current Status of Onsite Inspections and Corrections of Violations

Firefighting agencies enter fire prevention properties to perform onsite inspections pursuant to the Fire Service Act when it is necessary to do so for the sake of fire prevention.

The number of times onsite inspections were carried out by firefighting agencies throughout Japan in FY2022 totaled 758,410. (Attachment 1-1-59, untranslated)

Fire chiefs or fire station chiefs may order measures that must be taken with respect to deficiencies in fire prevention management at fire prevention properties, such as failure to install fire protection equipment, or other problems brought to light through onsite inspections. Such measures include appointing fire prevention managers and installing fire protection equipment or special fire protection equipment, etc., pursuant to the Fire Service Act.

In addition, in cases where this is recognized as posing a hazard for fire prevention, necessary measures such

*⁹ Fire prevention plans for disaster prevention management: These are plans that establish matters which are necessary for disaster prevention management.

*¹⁰ Disaster prevention managers: People who have been appointed from among those management officials who have certain qualifications, such as having completed a training course on disaster prevention management, and who are in a managerial or supervisory position where they can appropriately carry out the operations necessary for disaster prevention management at disaster prevention properties.

*¹¹ Fire defense organizations for self-protection: These are personal organizations comprised of people like employees at properties under fire prevention measures. They carry out the operations necessary in order to mitigate the damage from fires and other disasters when they occur based on the roles established in the firefighting plan.

as repairs, relocation, elimination of hazards, as well as prohibition or restriction of use of the relevant fire prevention property may be ordered pursuant to the Fire Service Act. The act also states that in the event that such an order is issued, public notice shall be given.

In cases where violations of fire prevention laws or ordinances are discovered as a result of such onsite inspections, the fire chief or fire station chief works to redress these violations to bring them back into legal compliance, such as by issuing warnings or other remedial instructions, orders, etc. (**Attachment 1-1-60, 61, 62, 63**, untranslated)

Particularly for properties with serious violations (buildings that are required to have indoor fire hydrant systems, sprinkler systems, or automatic fire alarm systems installed but do not have any such fire protection equipment installed or are in a state where the original function of such equipment is impaired), because of the high risk of fire, the fire chief or fire station chief provides focused corrective guidance based on the seriousness of the violation, and if the corrective guidance is not followed, implements measures such as warnings and orders to have the violation corrected as soon as possible. (**Attachment 1-1-64**, untranslated)

(2) Fire Safety Certification Mark System

This system provides users with information on a building's compliance with laws and ordinances related to fire prevention and construction and hotels, Japanese-style hotels, and other facilities that conform to the standards are allowed to display the mark (silver).

In addition, those hotels and other facilities that have been issued silver display marks for three years in a row and which meet the standards related to laws and ordinances on fire prevention and construction are allowed to display a gold display mark.

Visitors to the FDMA's website can check to confirm hotels that have been issued the Fire Safety Certification Mark throughout Japan (reference URL: https://www.fdma.go.jp/relocation/kasai_yobo/hyoujiseido/).

(3) Initiation of a System for Publicly Announcing Violating Properties

The System for Publicly Announcing Violating Properties is a system for announcing the details of legal violations on the websites of municipal governments based on the ordinances of said municipalities. This is aimed at specified properties under fire prevention measures that have not yet installed indoor fire hydrants, sprinkler systems, or fire alarm systems, despite being obligated to do so. This announcement system has been initiated at fire departments nationwide.

Information on things like the implementation status of the public announcement system and its scheduled implementation period for municipalities throughout Japan can be confirmed via the FDMA's website (reference URL: <https://www.fdma.go.jp/relocation/publication/index.html>).

6. Fire Protection Equipment, etc.

(1) Current Status of Fire Prevention Consent

Fire prevention consent is a system that was established with the goal of boosting the safety of buildings by having personnel from firefighting agencies get involved in fire

prevention for buildings starting from the design stage in their capacity as experts on fire prevention.

The number of cases processed regarding fire prevention consent work throughout Japan in FY2022 totaled 200,289, with only 10 of these failing to receive consent. (**Attachment 1-1-65**, untranslated)

(2) Current Status of the Installation of Fire Protection Equipment, etc.

The Fire Service Act states that the relevant personnel from fire prevention properties must install and properly maintain the necessary fire protection equipment, etc. according to the purpose, size, structure, and capacity of the property in question.

A look at the installation status of primary fire protection equipment, etc. in specified fire prevention properties throughout Japan reveals that, as of March 31, 2023, the installation rate for sprinkler systems (number installed vs. number that need to be installed) was 99.9%, while the rate for automatic fire alarms was 99.6%. (**Attachment 1-1-66**, untranslated)

With respect to the technical standards pertaining to fire protection equipment, etc., regulations are being successively set in place in accordance with technological progress and societal demands.

Moreover, regarding properties that violate the Fire Service Act, such as a violation of the obligation to install fire protection equipment, etc., the government will proactively issue administrative orders and other measures based on the Fire Service Act to further promote prompt and effective handling of violations.

(3) Fire Protection Equipment Engineers and Fire Protection Equipment Inspectors

Efforts are made to ensure the performance of fire protection equipment, etc. via the inspector system for fire protection machinery and tools. However, if there are deficiencies or defects at the installation stage, then such equipment will be rendered incapable of performing properly when a fire does occur. To prevent such circumstances, the installation and maintenance of certain fire protection equipment, etc. can only be performed by fire protection equipment engineers.

Furthermore, fire protection equipment, etc. must be properly maintained on a daily basis to ensure that it is capable of performing at any time. As a result, it has been mandated that periodic inspections be performed and the inspection results be reported. These inspections, which are a prerequisite for maintenance, require knowledge and skills with regard to fire protection equipment, etc. Therefore, the relevant personnel from fire prevention properties must have fire protection equipment engineers or fire protection equipment inspectors (people who have completed certain training courses offered by corporations that have been registered by the Commissioner of the FDMA and been issued a fire protection equipment inspector certificate) perform the inspections on the fire protection equipment, etc.

Fire protection equipment engineers and fire protection equipment inspectors are mandated to undergo re-training at certain fixed intervals after they have received their license in order for them to acquire new knowledge and skills concerning the fire protection equipment, etc. Moreover, these people will be ordered to return their license or face a similar punishment in the event that they

violate any of the fire prevention laws or ordinances.

As of March 31, 2023, the total number of fire protection equipment engineers came to 1,320,086 (**Attachment 1-1-67**, untranslated). In addition, the number of fire protection equipment inspectors totaled 783 special inspectors (for special fire protection equipment, etc.), 169,848 Class 1 inspectors (for mechanical systems) and 159,747 Class 2 inspectors (for electrical systems).

(4) Flame Retardancy Regulations

A. Usage Status of Flame Retardant Materials

Fire prevention properties that must give forethought to fire prevention due to their structural features or configuration, such as high-rise buildings and underground malls, as well as fire prevention properties like theaters, hotels, and hospitals that are used by large unspecified numbers of people and people requiring special consideration have been designated as “flame retardancy and fire prevention properties.” In these properties, the use of flame-retardant materials for various items that are likely to become ignition sources is very effective in preventing fires from starting and also in controlling the spread of fires in their initial stages. Therefore, the Fire Service Act mandates that these properties use materials with the prescribed flame retardant performance (hereinafter referred to as “flame retardant materials” in this section) for curtains, stage curtains, plywood display boards, carpets, and other goods used (hereinafter referred to as “goods under the flame retardancy requirement” in this section).

As of March 31, 2023, the number of flame retardancy and fire prevention properties totaled 1,001,664. The conformance rate (share of the flame retardancy and fire prevention properties where flame retardant materials are used for all of the goods under the flame retardancy requirements at said properties) at flame retardancy and fire prevention properties using curtains and stage curtains was 88.3%, while it was 88.6% at those using carpets, and 85.8% at those using plywood display boards. (**Attachment 1-1-68**, untranslated)

B. Public Awareness of Flame Retardant Materials for Bedding and Other Goods

Aside from those goods under the flame retardancy requirement stipulated in the Fire Service Act such as curtains and carpets, the use of fireproof materials for futons, pajamas, automobile and motorcycle body covers, etc. is also extremely effective at preventing fires. Therefore, the FDMA spreads public awareness of these by uploading videos detailing their effects to its website (reference URL: https://www.fdma.go.jp/relocation/html/life/yobou_contents/fire_retardant/).

(5) Regulations for Equipment and Tools that Use Fire

From the perspective of fire prevention, the location, construction, management, and handling of equipment and tools that use fire, including home gas burners, stoves, hot-water heaters, fireplaces, kitchen equipment, and sauna equipment, are regulated via the fire prevention ordinances established by each municipality. These are established pursuant to the Ministerial Ordinance Establishing Standards for Enacting Ordinances on the Location, Construction, and Management of Eligible Equipment that Uses Fire and the Handling of Eligible

Tools that Use Fire.

7. Inspection System for Fire Protection Machinery and Tools, etc.

(1) Inspections

According to the Fire Service Act, fire protection machinery or tools that are subject to inspection (hereinafter referred to as “machinery and tools subject to inspection” in this section) are prohibited from being sold, displayed for commercial purposes, and so forth unless they pass inspections and include a label indicating this.

The machinery and tools subject to inspection include the 12 items stipulated in the Order for Enforcement of the Fire Service Act, including fire extinguishers and enclosed sprinkler heads.

These inspections consist of “model approvals” (approval by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications indicating that the shape and other factors of the machinery and tools conform with the technical specifications established in ministerial ordinances) and “model compliance inspections” (inspections conducted by Japan Fire Equipment Inspection Institute or registered certification body to confirm that the shape and other factors of the machinery and tools subject to inspection are identical to the shape, etc. for models of said equipment that have received model approval).

Moreover, for machinery and tools subject to inspection with regard to the development of new technologies, inspections can be carried out via the technical specifications established by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications for those items that conform to the technical standards established by said ministerial ordinance in terms of their shape, etc. or those acknowledged as having performance that meets or exceeds this level. Through this, the aim is to enhance the inspection system so as to promote technological innovation with machinery and tools subject to inspection.

Based on past cases of misconduct, the Fire Service Act stipulated collection orders by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications and penalties within the verification system for the distribution of nonconforming products or machinery and tools subject to verification without conformity marking in the market.

Type approvals in FY2022 included 4 fire extinguishers, 1 fire extinguishing agent for fire extinguishers, 1 fire-extinguishing foams, 18 detectors or transmitters for fire alarm systems, 8 repeaters, 12 receivers, 14 residential fire smoke detectors, 6 enclosed-type sprinkler heads, 6 water flow detecting devices, 18 deluge valves, 1 metallic escape ladders, and 0 descending devices. The total number of products that have passed compliance inspection is 25,086,936. (**Attachment 1-1-69**, untranslated)

(2) Self-labeling

According to the Fire Service Act, manufacturers of machinery and tools that are subject to self-labeling (hereinafter referred to as “machinery and tools subject to self-labeling” in this section) are the responsibility of manufacturers to confirm their compliance with the specifications on their own. The system also gives approval for labeling that have been reported to the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications in advance. And they are prohibited from being sold,

displayed for commercial purposes, and so forth unless they include a label.

Similar to machinery and tools subject to inspection, the Fire Service Act stipulates collection orders via the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications and penal provisions for machinery and tools subject to self-labeling which are not in compliance with the standards, or which lack labels indicating their compliance.

The machinery and tools subject to self-labeling are six items specified in the Order for Enforcement of the Fire Service Act, including power fire pumps and fire hoses. The number of reports from manufacturers in FY2022 totaled 9 for power fire pumps, 31 for fire hoses, 2 for fire suction hoses, 13 for couplers, 0 for disposable aerosol fire extinguishers, and 1 for electric leak alarms.

8. Performance Inspections of Technical Standards for Fire Protection Equipment, etc.

When it comes to the technical standards for fire protection equipment, etc., technical development in the fields of fire and other disaster prevention is promoted, and performance regulations are adopted to ensure that even more effective fire prevention and safety measures can be established.

The basic philosophy behind this is to judge whether equipment offers performance that is at or above the level of performance of the installed fire protection equipment, etc. based on the conventional technical standards. Equipment that has been confirmed to be at or above the conventional performance level is approved for installation in place of existing fire protection equipment, etc.

The performance demanded of fire protection equipment, etc. is divided up into three categories. These are “initial spread inhibition performance,” which is performance for inhibiting the spread of fires during their initial stages, “evacuation safety support performance,” which is performance that supports safe evacuating during fires, and “firefighting activity support performance,” which is performance that supports the activities of firefighting teams. For those for which a certain level of knowledge has been obtained, equivalence will be assessed by objective verification methods (methods of objectively and impartially verifying newly developed technologies and technical innovations).

At the same time, a certification system via the

Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications has been established aimed at equipment for which evaluations of its equivalence cannot be performed solely through the existing objective verification methods (such as special fire protection equipment, etc.). Under this system, applications are made for each property under fire prevention measures regarding special fire protection equipment, etc. for which general inspection standards have not been established. The Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications will then perform an examination based on the evaluation results from a performance evaluation agency (the Japan Fire Equipment Inspection Institute or a registered inspection body), and equipment that has been acknowledged as having the necessary level of performance can be installed. As of March 31, 2023, 78 cases of special fire protection equipment, etc. have been approved. (Attachment 1-1-70, untranslated)

9. Current Status of Investigations into the Causes of Fires

Investigating the causes of fires is unequivocally the role of local governments, but it is the duty of the national government to complement them in this. In cases where there has been a request from a firefighting agency, or the Commissioner of the FDMA has deemed that there is a particular necessity in doing so, an investigation into the causes of a fire can be carried out by the Commissioner of the FDMA.

Investigation teams formed from personnel from the FDMA according to the type of fire carry out the investigations into the causes of the fire through this system in coordination with firefighting agencies. The knowledge and data obtained from the investigations is reflected in policies for fire prevention administration as necessary. Cases where responses such as the revision of fire prevention laws and ordinances were carried out based on the results of investigations into the causes of fires conducted by the Commissioner of the FDMA since 2012 are shown in Table 1-1-2.

10. Promoting Countermeasures to Product Fires

In recent years, as the causes of fires have grown extremely diverse, products close to the general public in their daily lives have begun causing fires as well,

Table 1-1-2 Revisions to the fire prevention laws and ordinances based on investigations into the causes of fires conducted by the Commissioner of the FDMA since 2012

No.	Date of fire	Location	Building purpose, etc.	Responses by the FDMA
1	May 13, 2012	Fukuyama City, Hiroshima Prefecture	Hotel (10 casualties)	Revised the Order for Enforcement of the Fire Service Act and other legislation, and strengthened installation standards for automatic fire alarms. Also restructured and began applying a labeling system that provides users with information on buildings that conform to fire prevention standards.
2	February 8, 2013	Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture	Group home (12 casualties)	Revised the Order for Enforcement of the Fire Service Act and other legislation. Strengthened installation standards for sprinkler systems and mandated that automatic fire alarms and fire notification alarms be interlinked.
3	August 15, 2013	Fukuchiyama City, Kyoto Prefecture	Fireworks festival (59 casualties)	Revised the Order for Enforcement of the Fire Service Act and the Fire Prevention Ordinance (Example). Mandated the submission of plans related to operations necessary for fire prevention at outdoor event venues at or above a certain size, and mandated that fire extinguishers be prepared.
4	October 11, 2013	Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Prefecture	Medical clinic (15 casualties)	Revised the Order for Enforcement of the Fire Service Act and other legislation. Reassessed the installation standards for fire extinguishing equipment, indoor fire hydrants, sprinkler systems, power fire pump equipment, and fire alarms that notify firefighting agencies.

including automobiles and other vehicles, electronic appliances, and burning appliances. Given strong demand to ensure consumer safety and peace of mind, the FDMA has been strengthening its initiatives to combat these product fires.

For such fires, the FDMA has established a structure whereby it collects fire information from firefighting agencies in a comprehensive manner and aggregates the number of fires for each type of product which serves as an ignition source. It then provides the public with warnings and alerts quickly and effectively.

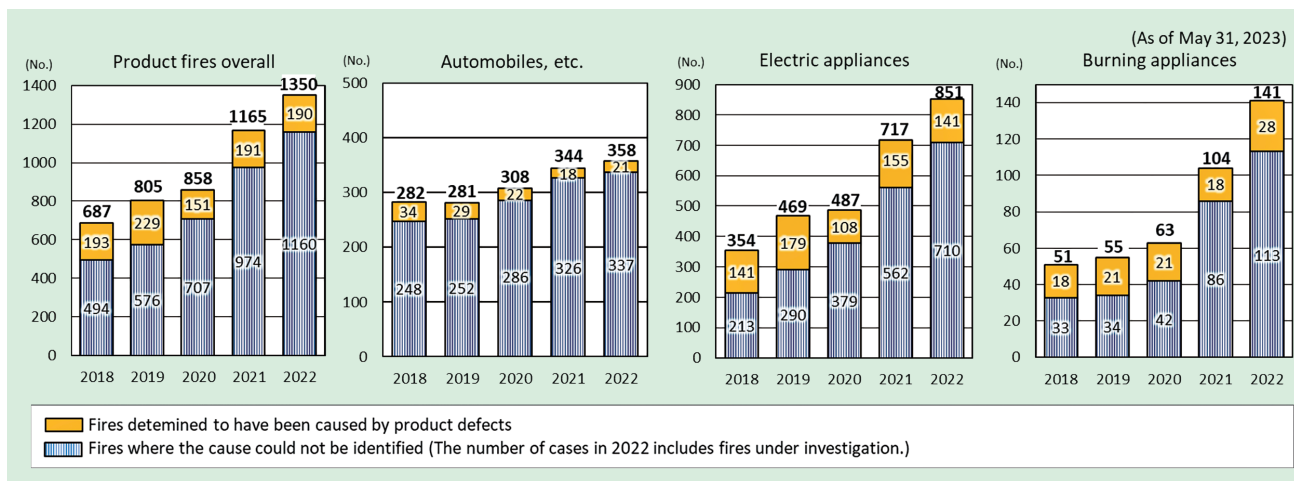
Fires caused by automobiles, electrical appliances, and combustion equipment during FY2022, which were deemed to have been caused by defects in these products, as well as fires where the cause could not be identified, were aggregated. From this, it was discovered that of the total of 1,350 product fires, 190 were fires deemed to have been caused by product defects, 1,160 were fires (including under investigation) that could not be determined to have occurred from a defect in a specified product as the direct cause. (Fig. 1-1-19)

The results of these investigations are reported to

firefighting agencies throughout Japan. Furthermore, the collected fire information is shared between the Consumer Affairs Agency, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and the National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE), which work together to promote countermeasures to product fires.

With respect to investigations into the causes of fires carried out by firefighting agencies throughout Japan, efforts are also being made to improve the investigation skills of firefighting agencies. Examples of this include providing them with technical support such as scientific investigation based on the expert knowledge, equipment, and materials of the National Research Institute of Fire and Disaster, etc. In addition to working to enhance investigations into the causes of fires and the structures for this, the FDMA also strives to proactively collect information on product fires and strengthen collaborations with relevant agencies. Through this, it is moving forward with ensuring consumer safety and peace of mind, while preventing fire accidents caused by products.

Fig. 1-1-19 Trends in the survey results on product fires over the past five years



(Note) See the FDMA website for details (URL : <https://www.fdma.go.jp/mission/prevention/cause/34530.html>).

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Section 2

Countermeasures to Disasters at Facilities for Hazardous Materials

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Current Status and Recent Trends in Disasters at Facilities for Hazardous Materials

Accidents at facilities for hazardous materials*1 are broadly classified into fires (including explosions) and spills of hazardous materials*2. The number of fire and spillage accidents at facilities for hazardous materials had been trending upward since 1994, and has remained flat at a high level since 2007. In 2022, there were 226 fires and 415 spills for a total of 641 accidents. This represents a decrease of 5 accidents compared with the previous year. (Fig. 1-2-1)

1. Fire Accidents

The number of fire accidents that occurred at facilities for hazardous materials in 2022 was 226 (an increase of 2 YoY). This is an increase of roughly 2.1-times compared with the 107 such accidents in 1993, which had the lowest

number of fire accidents since 1989, despite the fact that the number of facilities for hazardous materials has decreased. Accidents attributable to human factors such as inadequate maintenance and inadequate operating checks account for the majority of the primary causes for these fires.

(1) Number of Fire Accidents at Facilities for Hazardous Materials and their Damage

In 2022, fire accidents at facilities for hazardous materials caused 2,750.94 million yen in damages (a decrease of 4,295.98 million yen YoY), and they resulted in 2 deaths (an increase of 2 YoY) and 36 people injured (the same as the previous year). (Fig. 1-2-2)

Looking at the number of fire accidents by type of facility for hazardous materials, the largest number of fires occurred at general outlets (152), followed by fuel supply depots (31), and manufacturing facilities (29). The sum of these 3 facility classifications accounts for 93.8% of the total accidents. (Fig. 1-2-3)

In terms of substances involved in the cause of fires

*1 Facilities for hazardous materials: These are facilities that have received authorization from municipal mayors and similar officials as facilities that store or handle hazardous materials at or above the quantities specified in the Fire Service Act. As described below, they are classified into three types: manufacturing facilities, storage facilities, and handling facilities

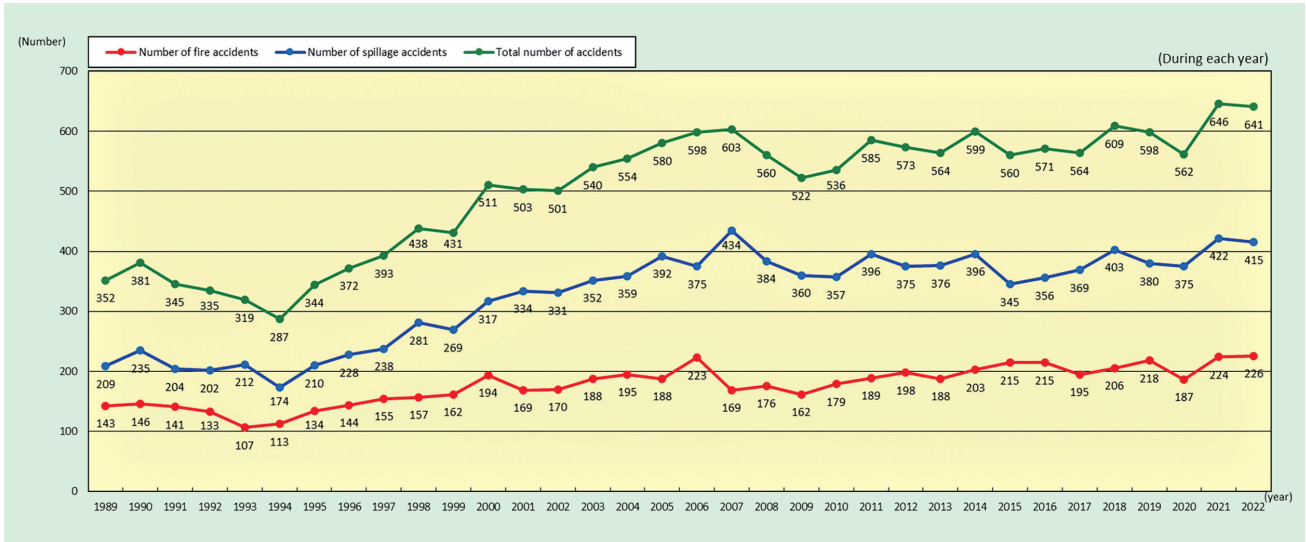
Classification		Details
Manufacturing facilities		Facilities that manufacture hazardous materials
Storage facilities	Indoor storage facilities	Store hazardous materials inside buildings
	Outdoor storage tanks	Store hazardous materials in tanks located outdoors
	Indoor storage tanks	Store hazardous materials in tanks located indoors
	Underground storage tanks	Store hazardous materials in tanks located below the ground's surface
	Simple storage tanks	Stores hazardous materials in small tanks less than 600 L
	Transfer storage tanks	Store hazardous materials in tanks that have been affixed to vehicles
	Outdoor storage facilities	Store certain hazardous materials in containers in outdoor locations
Handling facilities	Fuel supply depots	Handling facilities that fuel vehicles and the like
	Sales handling facilities	Stores that sell containers full of hazardous materials
	Transfer handling facilities	Handling facilities that transfer hazardous materials through pipes
	General outlets	Handling facilities other than the above three types of handling facilities

*2 Hazardous materials: The Fire Service Act (Article 2 Paragraph 7) defines them as such: "The term 'hazardous materials' means the materials listed in the Names of Items column of Appended Table 1, which have the properties listed in the Nature column of said table according to the Categories specified in said table." Moreover, the properties of each hazardous material are defined for each type in the "Remarks" to Appended Table I of the Fire Service Act.

[Hazardous materials listed in Appended Table I and their characteristics]

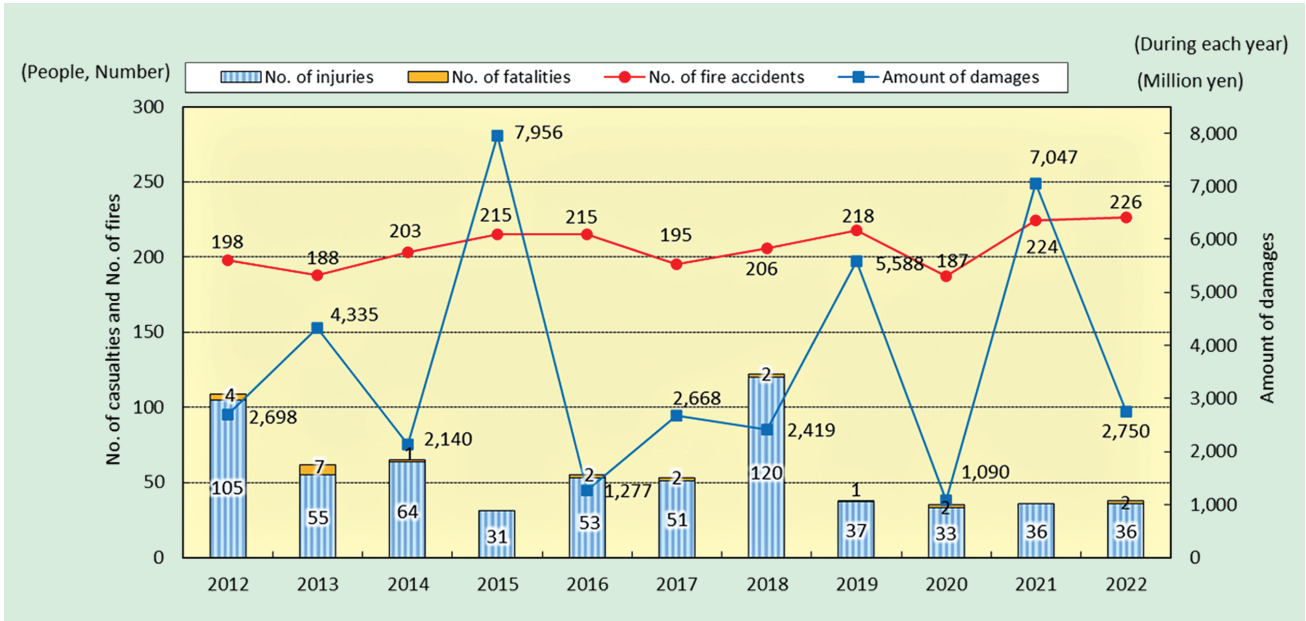
Category	Nature	Properties	Representative substances
Category 1	Oxidizing solids	These are solids that do not burn themselves, but which have the property of causing other substances to oxidize powerfully. When mixed with inflammable materials, they degrade as a result of heat, impacts, or friction, and give rise to extremely intense combustion.	Sodium chlorate, potassium nitrate, ammonium nitrate
Category 2	Combustible solids	These are solids that easily ignite from fire or solids that easily catch fire at relatively low temperatures (less than 40°C). They easily catch fire, are quick to combust, and are difficult to extinguish.	Red phosphorous, sulfur, iron powder, solid alcohol, lacquer putty
Category 3	Spontaneously combustible substances and water-reactive substances	These substances spontaneously combust when exposed to air, or either combust or generate combustible gasses when they come into contact with water.	Sodium, alkyl aluminum, yellow phosphorous
Category 4	Inflammable liquids	These are liquids that are inflammable.	Gasoline, kerosene, light oil, heavy oil, acetone, ethanol
Category 5	Self-reactive substances	These are solids or liquids that generate large quantities of heat at relatively low temperatures or promote explosive reactions as a result of thermolysis and other reactions.	Nitroglycerin, trinitrotoluene, hydroxylamine
Category 6	Oxidizing liquids	These are liquids that do not burn themselves, but which have the property of promoting the combustion of other flammable substances they are mixed with.	Perchloric acid, hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid

Fig. 1-2-1 Trends in the number of fire and spillage accidents at facilities for hazardous materials



(Notes) 1 Prepared based on “Overview of the Accident Reports on Hazardous Materials”.
 2 In order to get a grasp of trends regarding the number of accidents that occur in each year, the number of accidents caused by earthquakes with a seismic intensity of six-lower or greater (since September 1996 this was changed to a seismic intensity of six or greater) is excluded.

Fig. 1-2-2 Number of fire accidents at facilities for hazardous materials and their damage



(Note) Prepared based on “Overview of the Accident Reports on Hazardous Materials”.

(hereinafter referred to as “the causative agent” in this section), 104 of the 226 fire accidents (or 46.0% of the total) were cases where a hazardous material served as the causative agent for the fire. (Fig. 1-2-4)

(2) Causative Factors behind the Fire Accidents at Facilities for Hazardous Materials

A look at the causative factors behind the fire accidents at facilities for hazardous materials that occurred in 2022 reveals that human factors accounted for the largest number (117), followed by physical factors (82), and other factors, including unknown and under investigation cases (27). (Fig. 1-2-5)

When viewed by ignition source, those ignited by high temperature surface heat were the most common at 42, followed by 38 from static electricity sparks, 24 from

overheating. (Fig. 1-2-6)

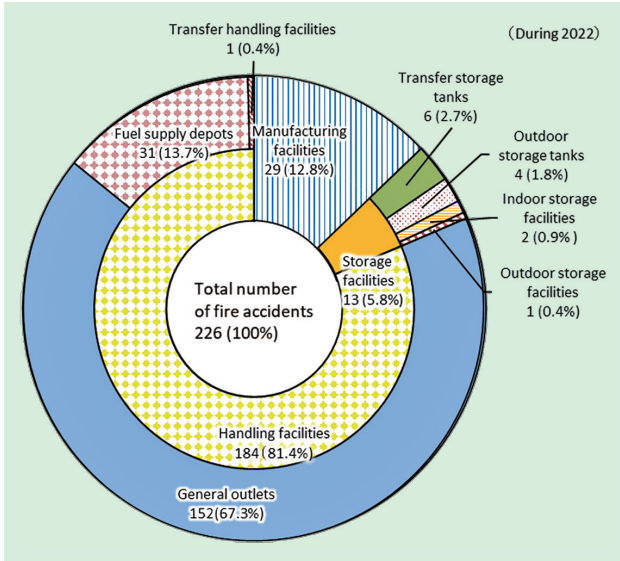
(3) Fire Accidents at Unauthorized Facilities

The number of fire accidents that occurred at facilities which were supposed to receive authorization as facilities for hazardous materials yet which failed to do so (hereinafter referred to as “unauthorized facilities” in this section) in 2022 was 5 (a decrease of 2 YoY), leaving 0 people dead (the same as the previous year) and 3 injured (the same as the previous year).

(4) Fire Accidents during the Transportation of Hazardous Materials

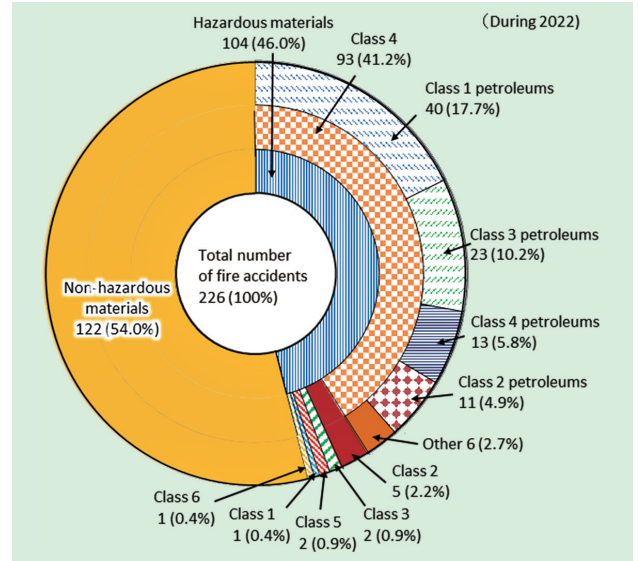
In 2022, 1 fire accidents occurred during the transportation of hazardous materials (the same as the previous year).

Fig. 1-2-3 Number of fire accidents by type of facility for hazardous materials



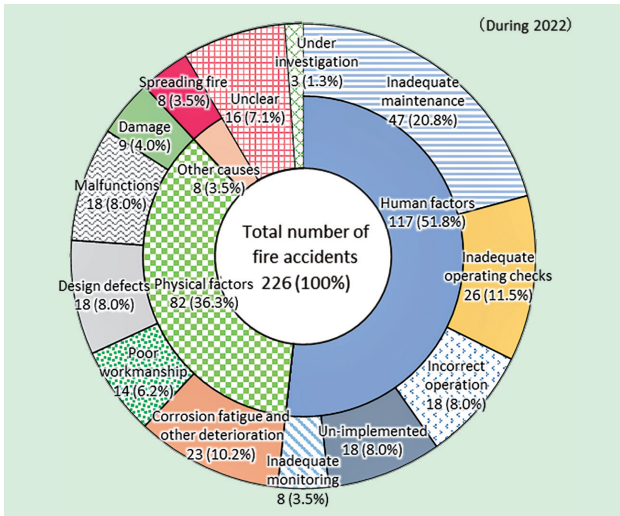
(Notes) 1 Prepared based on “Overview of the Accident Reports on Hazardous Materials”.
 2 Digits in the second decimal place were rounded off, so in some cases the totals may not be consistent.

Fig. 1-2-4 Number of fire accidents by causative agent for the fire



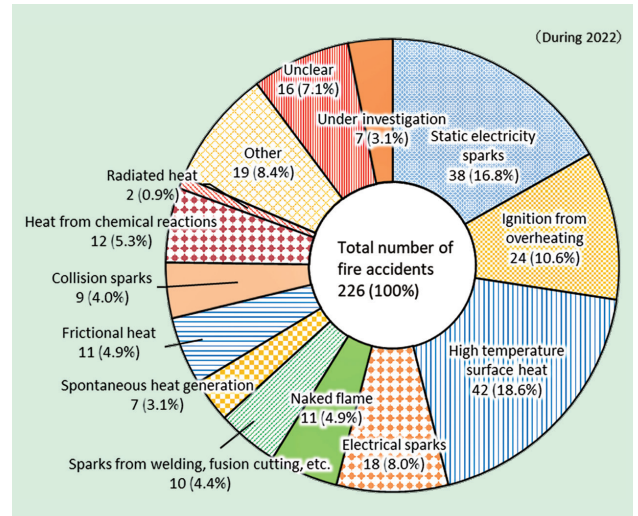
(Notes) 1 Prepared based on “Overview of the Accident Reports on Hazardous Materials”.
 2 Digits in the second decimal place were rounded off, so in some cases the totals may not be consistent.

Fig. 1-2-5 Number of fire accidents by causative factor



(Notes) 1 Prepared based on “Overview of the Accident Reports on Hazardous Materials”.
 2 Digits in the second decimal place were rounded off, so in some cases the totals may not be consistent.

Fig. 1-2-6 Number of fire accidents by ignition source



(Notes) 1 Prepared based on “Overview of the Accident Reports on Hazardous Materials”.
 2 Digits in the second decimal place were rounded off, so in some cases the totals may not be consistent.

(5) Fire Accidents during the Temporary Storage or Handling

In 2022, 0 fire accident occurred during the temporary storage or handling*3 of hazardous materials (the same as the previous year).

2. Spillage Accidents

The number of spillage accidents involving hazardous

materials that occurred at facilities for hazardous materials in 2022 was 415 (a decrease of 7 YoY). This is an increase of roughly 2.4-times compared with the 174 such accidents in 1994 (which had the lowest number of spillage accidents since 1989), despite the fact that the number of facilities for hazardous materials has decreased. As for the primary causative factors, accidents attributable to human factors and those caused by physical factors both occur in large numbers. However, of those

*3 Temporary storage or handling: Temporary storage or handling of hazardous materials in excess of the quantity specified in the Fire Service Act for a period of 10 days or less at a place that has not been licensed as a facility for hazardous materials, with the approval of the competent fire chief or fire station chief.

accidents caused by physical factors, the number caused by corrosion fatigue, are on the rise.

(1) Number of Spillage Accidents at Facilities for Hazardous Materials and their Damage

In 2022, spillage accidents at facilities for hazardous materials caused 566.38 million yen in damages (an increase of 8.965 million yen YoY), and they resulted in 0 deaths (a decrease of 1 YoY), with 18 people injured (a decrease of 10 YoY). (Fig. 1-2-7)

Looking at the number of spillage accidents by type of facility for hazardous materials, the largest number of spillage accidents occurred at general outlets (121),

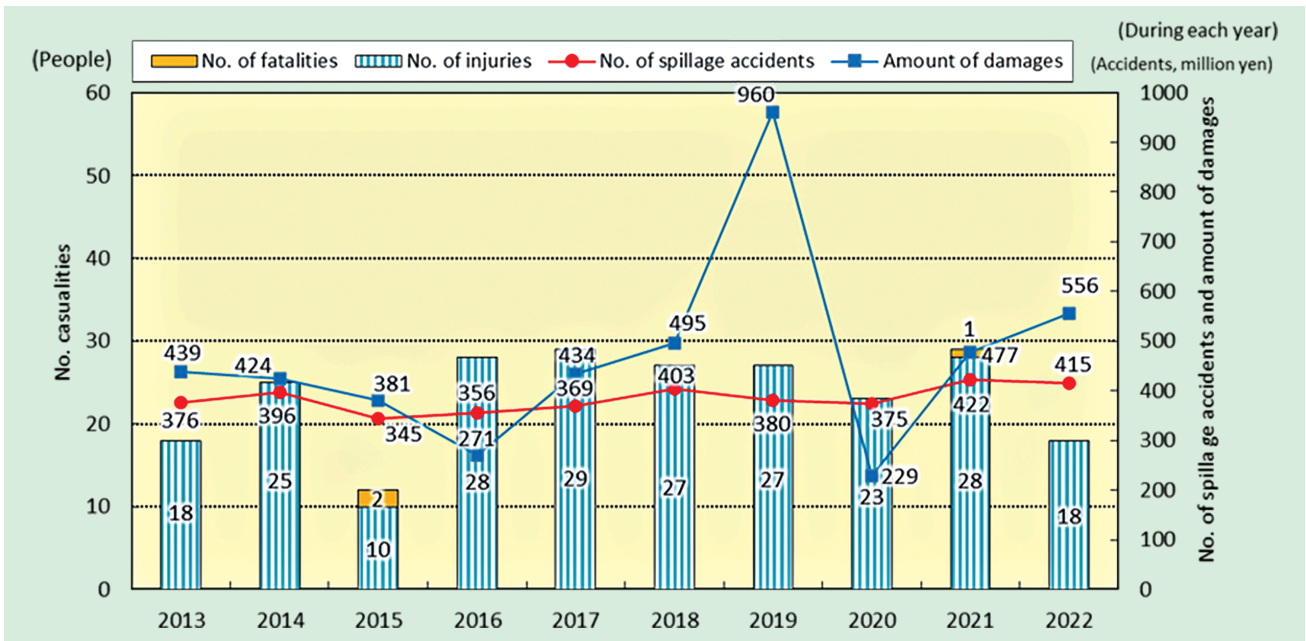
followed by outdoor storage tanks (78), and fuel supply depots (63). (Fig. 1-2-8)

In terms of the type of hazardous materials spilled, 404 of the 415 spills involved Category 4 hazardous materials, mainly petroleum products. Viewing this item type reveals that Class 2 petroleum (147), Class 3 petroleum (125), account for most of these, followed by Class 1 petroleum (95) in that order. (Fig. 1-2-9)

(2) Causative Factors behind the Spillage Accidents at Facilities for Hazardous Materials

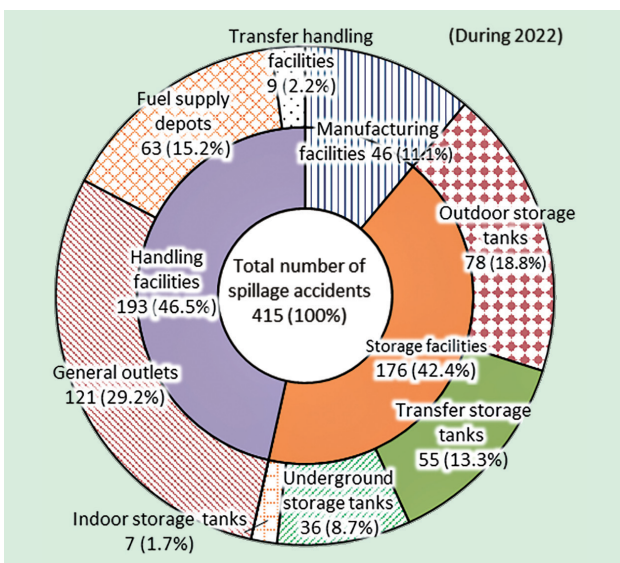
A look at the causative factors behind the spillage accidents at facilities for hazardous materials that occurred

Fig. 1-2-7 Number of spillage accidents at facilities for hazardous materials and their damage



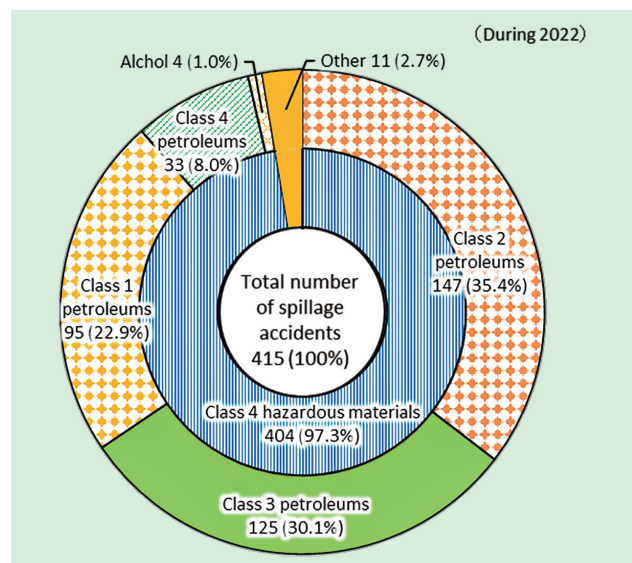
(Note) Prepared based on "Overview of the Accident Reports on Hazardous Materials".

Fig. 1-2-8 Number of spillage accidents by type of facility for hazardous materials



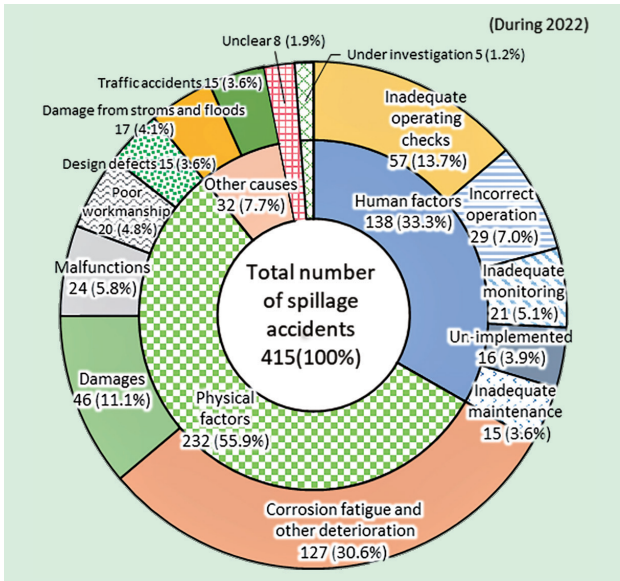
(Notes) 1 Prepared based on "Overview of the Accident Reports on Hazardous Materials".
 2 Digits in the second decimal place were rounded off, so in some cases the totals may not be consistent.

Fig. 1-2-9 Number of spillage accidents by material spilled



(Notes) 1 Prepared based on "Overview of the Accident Reports on Hazardous Materials".
 2 Digits in the second decimal place were rounded off, so in some cases the totals may not be consistent.

Fig. 1-2-10 Number of spillage accidents by causative factor



(Notes) 1 Prepared based on "Overview of the Accident Reports on Hazardous Materials".
 2 Digits in the second decimal place were rounded off, so in some cases the totals may not be consistent.

in 2022 reveals that human factors accounted for 138 cases, physical factors for 232 cases and tother factors (including unclear and under investigation) for 45 cases. Among physical factors, 127 cases were caused by corrosion fatigue and other deterioration and 46 cases were caused by damage, while among human factors, 57 cases were caused by inadequate operating checks. (Fig. 1-2-10)

(3) Spillage Accidents at Unauthorized Facilities

The number of spillage accidents that occurred at unauthorized facilities in 2022 was 2 (a decrease of 5 YoY), leaving 0 people dead (the same as the previous year), and 1 injured (a decrease of 1 YoY).

(4) Spillage Accidents during the Transportation of Hazardous Materials

The number of spillage accidents that occurred during the transportation of hazardous materials in 2022 was 11 (an increase of 5 YoY), leaving 0 people dead (the same as the previous year), and 1 injured (a decrease of 1 YoY).

(5) Spillage Accidents during the Temporary Storage or Handling

The number of spillage accidents that occurred during the temporary storage or handling of hazardous materials in 2022 was 0 (the same as the previous year).

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Current Status of Hazardous Materials Administration

1. Regulations on Hazardous Materials

(1) Regulatory Structure for Hazardous Materials

The Fire Service Act designates substances with properties such as: (1) Carrying a significant risk of causing a fire, (2) Carrying a significant risk of spreading

a fire once one starts, and (3) Being difficult to extinguish when a fire does break out, as "hazardous materials." Enacting safety regulations for the storage, handling and transportation of these hazardous materials has been posited as a move that will prevent fires, protect the lives, health, and property of the public from fires, and mitigate the damage from fires.

An overview of the regulations on hazardous materials is shown below.

- Hazardous materials of volumes at or above the designated quantities (the quantity at which authorization is necessary to store or handle a material as designated by the Fire Service Act) cannot be stored or handled at locations other than facilities for hazardous materials. Persons attempting to establish a facility for hazardous materials must ensure it is in compliance with the standards regarding its location, structure, and equipment specified by law, and receive authorization from the municipal mayor for this.
- The transportation of hazardous materials must be carried out in accordance with the standards for ensuring safety specified by law, regardless of how large or small the quantity is.
- Standards for the storage and handling of hazardous materials in volumes less than the designated quantities are to be established via municipal ordinances.

(2) Hazardous Material Engineers

Hazardous material engineers are classified into three types: Class A, Class B, and Class C. Each class differs in the types of hazardous materials they can handle. When hazardous material engineers or someone else handles hazardous materials at facilities for hazardous materials, a Class A or Class B hazardous material engineer must be present to ensure safety.

As of March 31 2023, the (cumulative) total number of people who have passed the hazardous material engineer test since the hazardous material engineer system was launched came to 10,161,256 people. They play a significant role in ensuring safety at facilities for hazardous materials.

A. Hazardous Material Engineer Tests

Hazardous material engineer tests were held 4,285 times throughout Japan in FY2022 (an increase of 7 YoY). They were taken by 321,632 people (a decrease of 20,860 YoY), with 127,765 people passing (a decrease of 21,603 YoY) for an average pass rate of roughly 39.7% (a decrease of 3.9% YoY). (Fig. 1-2-11)

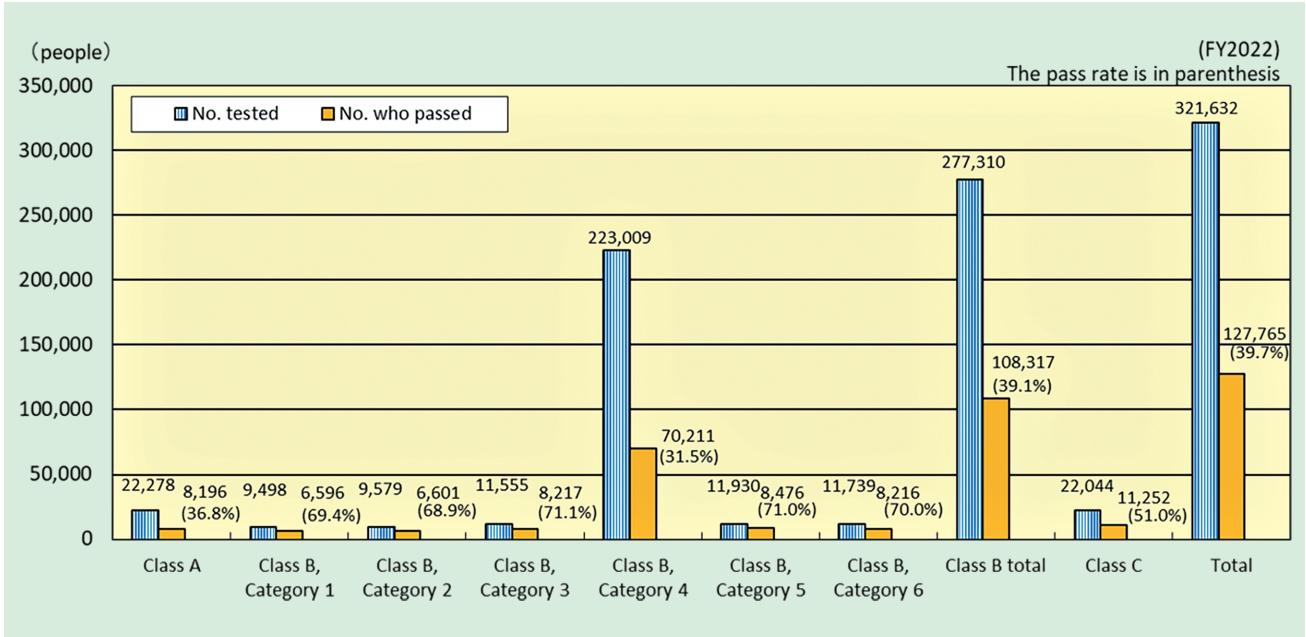
When broken down by test type, Class B (category 4) has the largest number of test takers, followed by Class A and Class C, with these three types accounting for approximately 80% of the total.

B. Safety Training Courses

As a general rule, the hazardous material engineers engaged in handling hazardous materials at facilities for hazardous materials must take a safety training course on handling hazardous materials offered by prefectural governors (safety training courses) every three years.

In FY2022, safety training courses were held a total of 1,597 times throughout Japan (a decrease of 256 YoY), and were attended by 189,249 people (an increase of 1,412 YoY). (Table 1-2-1)

Fig. 1-2-11 Status of tests for hazardous material engineers



(Note) Prepared based on “The Statistical Table for the Testing and Certification of Hazardous Material Engineer” and “The Fire Protection Engineers by the Japan Fire Engineering Qualification Center”.

Table 1-2-1 Number of attendees at safety training courses for hazardous material engineers and a breakdown of this by type of hazardous material engineer certification

(As of March 31 of each FY)

Division FY	No. of attendees	Class A	Class B							Class C	Total by type	No. of training courses
			Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5	Category 6	Subtotal			
2018	182,800	14,813	11,215	11,721	10,106	153,670	11,526	12,444	210,682	24,402	249,897	1,452
2019	182,537	14,809	11,539	12,558	10,358	155,943	12,078	12,197	214,673	25,452	254,934	1,463
2020	170,774	13,740	10,667	11,769	9,969	143,669	11,261	11,458	198,793	23,242	235,775	1,811
2021	187,837	15,572	11,961	13,188	11,256	159,195	13,081	13,217	221,898	25,423	262,893	1,853
2022	189,249	16,039	12,164	13,510	11,656	160,669	13,726	13,787	225,512	25,696	267,247	1,597

(3) Safety Systems at Offices

In an effort to establish safety systems at business establishments, it has been mandated that the owners of facilities for hazardous materials that store or handle hazardous materials at or above certain quantities must carry out certain obligations. These include the appointment of hazardous materials security superintendents, and the selection of safety officers for facilities for hazardous materials, and the preparation of fire and disaster prevention rules. Moreover, it has been mandated that said business establishments that own certain facilities for hazardous materials and that store or handle hazardous materials at or above certain quantities must establish fire defense organizations for self-protection and appoint hazardous material safety supervising managers.

(4) Safety Inspections

It has been mandated that the owners of outdoor storage tanks and transfer handling facilities at or over a certain size must undergo inspections regarding the safety of facilities for hazardous materials performed by municipal mayors and similar officials (safety inspections) at regular fixed intervals according to factors like the facility’s size.

(5) Onsite Inspections and Orders

Municipal mayors and similar officials can perform onsite inspections of facilities for hazardous materials and other such facilities to ensure that their installation, construction, and establishment of equipment, as well as their storage or handling of hazardous materials, are in compliance with the standards established in the Fire Service Act. These can be carried out when said official deems it necessary to prevent fires caused by the storage or handling of hazardous materials.

In cases where violations of the Fire Service Act are discovered as a result of onsite inspections, municipal mayors and other officials can issue a variety of different orders to the owners of said facilities for hazardous materials. These include orders to comply with regulations on storage and handling, orders to take measures relating to standards for installing, constructing, or establishing equipment, and more.

2. Securing Petroleum Pipelines

(1) Safety Regulations for the Petroleum Pipeline Business

Regarding those petroleum pipelines which are used

to transport petroleum in response to general demand, project licensing, construction plan approval, and safety inspections are conducted to ensure the safety of the pipeline under the Petroleum Pipeline Business Act.

The facilities to which the Petroleum Pipeline Business Act apply currently only include the pipelines transporting airplane fuel to Narita International Airport.

(2) Ensuring the Safety of Petroleum Pipelines

Safety inspections are carried out periodically on the pipelines transporting airplane fuel to Narita International Airport pursuant to the Petroleum Pipeline Business Act. In addition, the business operators must do everything they possibly can to ensure safety, such as having maintenance and inspections carried out in accordance with the technical standards established by law.

–omitted–

Section **3**

Countermeasures to Disasters at Petroleum Industrial Complexes

Japanese Original P.33

Current Status and Recent Trends in Disasters at Petroleum Industrial Complexes

1. Number of Accidents and Damage

The total number of accidents that occurred at specified business establishments*1 in petroleum industrial complexes and other special disaster prevention areas (hereinafter referred to as “special disaster prevention areas” in this section) in 2022 came to 359, of which 349 were accidents other than caused by earthquakes and tsunamis (hereinafter referred to as “general accidents” in this section), and 10 were accidents caused by earthquakes and tsunamis (hereinafter referred to as “earthquake-induced accidents” in this section).

Looking at trends in the number of general accidents that have occurred reveals that the number of accidents has been on the rise since 1989, the number of accidents recorded during 2022 was 349 (an increase of 56 YoY), the highest number ever. (Fig.1-3-1)

In 2022 there were 25 general accidents (an increase of 4 YoY) that resulted in casualties, with 1 death (the same as the previous year), and 33 injuries (a decrease of 4 YoY). (Attachment 1-3-1, untranslated)

2. Characteristics of Accidents

(1) Number of General Accidents by Type of Accident

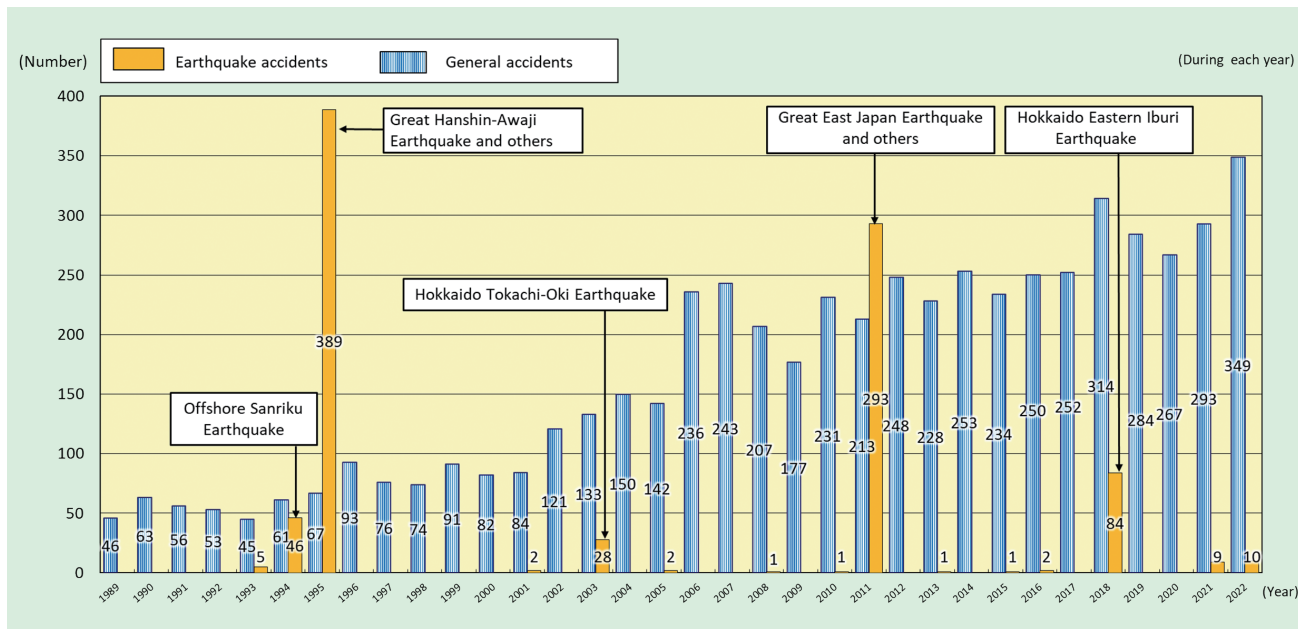
Looking at the number of general accidents by type of accident, it reveals that 129 fires (an increase of 23 YoY), 7 explosions (an increase of 4 YoY), 203 leaks (an increase of 24 YoY), and 10 other accidents (an increase of 5 YoY). (Attachment 1-3-2, untranslated)

(2) Number of General Accidents by Cause of Accident

Looking at the number of general accidents by cause, it reveals that 118 accidents were caused by human factors (an increase of 17 YoY), 213 (an increase of 39 YoY) by physical factors, and 18 (the same as the previous year) by other factors.

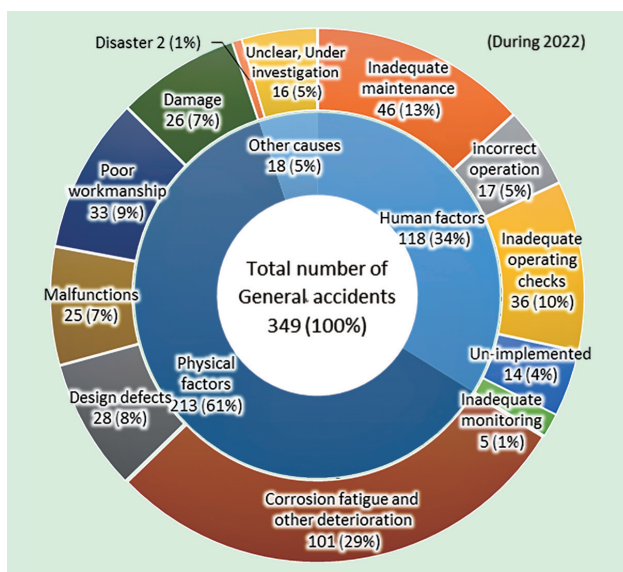
The main causes were 101 cases of corrosion fatigue and other deterioration (an increase of 5 YoY), 46 cases of inadequate maintenance (an increase of 17 YoY), 36 cases of inadequate operating checks (a decrease of 2 YoY), and 33 cases of poor workmanship (an increase of 1 YoY). (Fig. 1-3-2)

Fig. 1-3-1 Trends in the number of accidents that occurred at petrochemical complexes



*1 Specified business establishments: These refer to Class 1 business establishments (business establishments where 10,000 kiloliters of petroleum or more are stored or handled, or where 2 million cubic meters of high-pressure gas or more are processed) and Class 2 business establishments (business establishments where 1,000 kiloliters of petroleum or more are stored or handled, or where 200,000 cubic meters of high-pressure gas or more are processed).

Fig. 1-3-2 Number of General Accidents by Cause of Accident



(Note) Digits in the first decimal place were rounded off, so in some cases the totals may not be consistent.

(3) Number of General Accidents by Type of Specified Business Establishment

Looking at the number of general accidents by cause, it reveals that 275 accidents, or 78.8%, were occurred at Class 1 business establishments (242 of which layout business establishments*2). (Attachment 1-3-3, untranslated)

(4) Number of General Accidents at Specified Business Establishment by Type of Business Category

As for the number of general accidents by cause, there were 141 petroleum and coal product manufacturing industry-related accidents (an increase of 25 YoY), 108 chemical industry-related accidents (an increase of 10 YoY), 47 steel industry-related accidents (an increase of 13 YoY), and 17 electrical industry-related accidents (a decrease of 3 YoY). (Attachment 1-3-4, untranslated)

Japanese Original P.34

Current Status of Countermeasures to Disasters at Petroleum Industrial Complexes

In order to prevent disasters from occurring and spreading at special disaster prevention areas, where large quantities of petroleum and high-pressure gasses are concentrated, a comprehensive disaster prevention system has been established by applying the various regulations from the Fire Service Act, the High-pressure Gas Safety Act, the Industrial Safety and Health Act, the Act on Prevention of Marine Pollution and Maritime Disasters, etc., as well as by applying the regulations from the Act

on the Prevention of Disasters in Petroleum Industrial Complexes and Other Petroleum Facilities, which stipulates the layout of each facility section, disaster prevention equipment, etc.

1. Current Status of Special Disaster Prevention Areas

As of April 1, 2023, 78 areas in which large quantities of petroleum or high-pressure gas at or above certain quantities have been designated as special disaster prevention areas in 97 municipalities in 33 prefectures based on the Act on the Prevention of Disaster in Petroleum Industrial Complexes and Other Petroleum Facilities. (Fig. 1-3-3) These special disaster prevention areas are under the jurisdiction of 86 fire departments.

Furthermore, 647 business establishments serve as specified business establishments subject to the regulations of the Act on the Prevention of Disaster in Petroleum Industrial Complexes and Other Petroleum Facilities. Of these, 322 are Class 1 business establishments (including 145 layout business establishments) and 325 are Class 2 business establishments.

2. Disaster Prevention Systems in Prefectures and at Firefighting Agencies

(1) Establishing Disaster Prevention Schemes

The prefectures that contain special disaster prevention areas are establishing disaster prevention systems in a comprehensive and systematic manner based on the Act on the Prevention of Disaster in Petroleum Industrial Complexes and Other Petroleum Facilities. This is being done through concerted efforts together with relevant agencies centering primarily on disaster prevention headquarters at petroleum industrial complexes and other locations (hereinafter referred to as “disaster prevention headquarters” in this section).

The disaster prevention headquarters carry out operations such as the preparation of disaster prevention plans for petroleum industrial complexes and other locations (hereinafter referred to as “disaster prevention plans” in this section), coordination with relevant agencies when disasters strike, and the promotion of research studies on disaster prevention.

(2) Emergency Responses when Disasters Occur

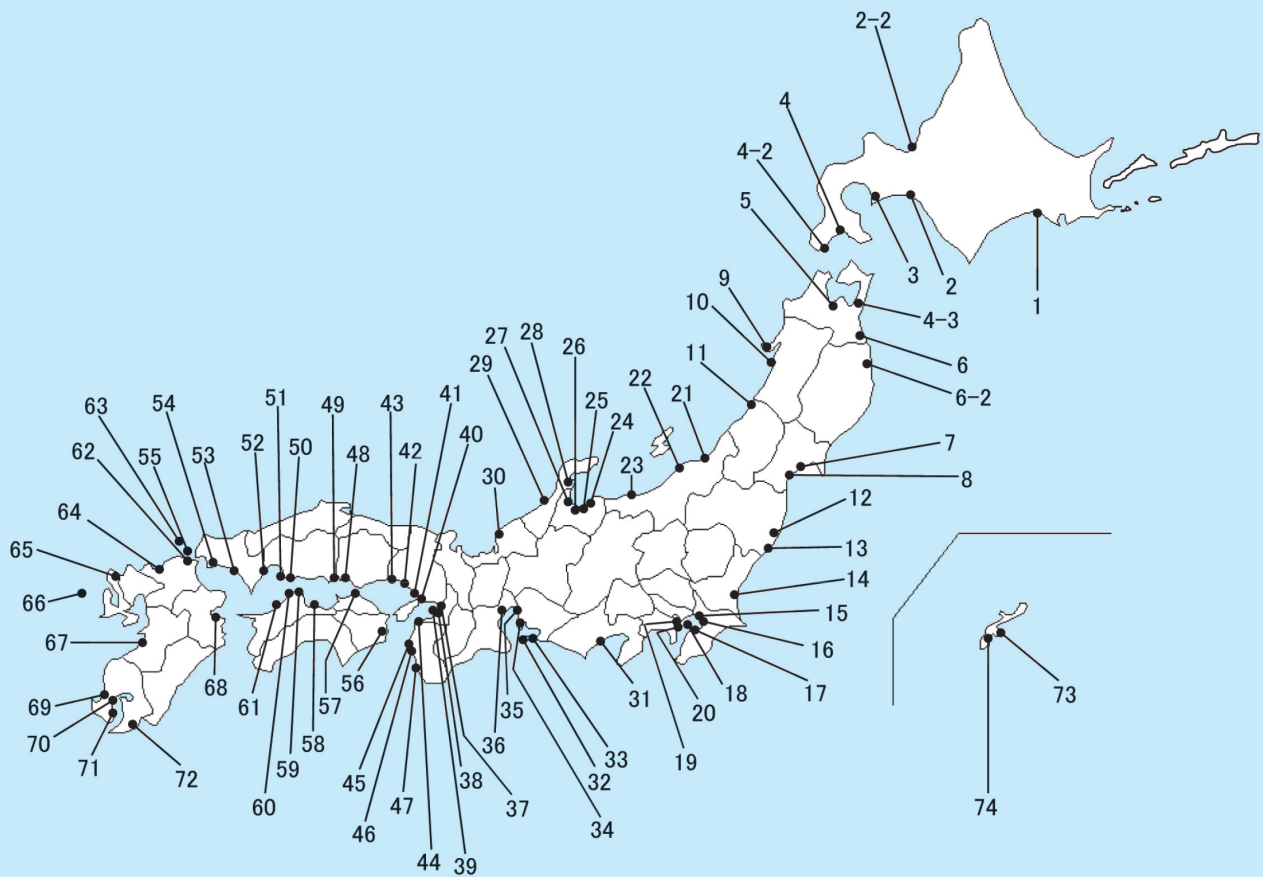
When disasters occur in special disaster prevention areas, emergency response is carried out in a concerted manner by the prefecture, municipality, related agencies, specified business operators (those who have established specified business establishments located in the special disaster prevention areas), etc. under the leadership of the disaster prevention headquarters, as stipulated by the disaster prevention plan.

The fire department plays an important role in this process by conducting defensive activities and giving instructions to disaster prevention organizations for self-defense.

*2 Layout business establishments: Business establishments from among Class 1 business establishments that handle both petroleum and high-pressure gases. Said business establishments are subject to layout regulations (see “Current Status of Countermeasures to Disasters at Petroleum Industrial Complexes” 4. Layout Regulations for Business Establishments) stipulating that their sites must be segmented off into six types of sections according to their purpose, with these including manufacturing facility sections and storage facility sections.

Fig. 1-3-3 Designation Status for Special Disaster Prevention Areas

(As of April 1, 2023)



No.	Special disaster prevention areas	No.	Special disaster prevention areas	No.	Special disaster prevention areas	No.	Special disaster prevention areas	No.	Special disaster prevention areas
1	Kushiro	13	Iwaki	29	Kanazawa Port north	45	Central coast in north Wakayama	61	Matsuyama
2	Tomakomai	14	Kashima coast	30	Fukui coast	46	Southern coast in north Wakayama	62	Kitakyushu
2-2	Ishikari	15	North Keiyo coast	31	Shimizu	47	Gobo	63	Shirashima
3	Muroran	16	Central Keiyo coast	32	Atsumi	48	Mizushima coast	64	Fukuoka
4	Hokuto	17	South Keiyo coast	33	Tahara	49	Fukuyama/Sasaoka	65	Fukushima
4-2	Shiriuchi	18	Tokyo International Airport	34	Kinuura	50	Etajima	66	Kamigoto
4-3	Mutsuogawara	19	Keihin coast	35	Port of Nagoya coast	51	Nomi	67	Yatsushiro
5	Aomori	20	Negishi coast	36	Yokkaichi coast	52	Iwakuni/Otake	68	Oita
6	Hachinohe	21	Port of Niigata (East)	37	Osaka North Port	53	Shunan	69	Kushikino
6-2	Kuji	22	Port of Niigata (West)	38	Sakai Senboku coast	54	Ube/Onoda	70	Kagoshima
7	Shiogama	23	Naoetsu	39	Kansai International Airport	55	Mutsurejima	71	Kiire
8	Sendai	24	Toyama	40	Kobe	56	Anan	72	Shibushi
9	Oga	25	Fuchu	41	Higashiharima	57	Bannosu	73	Henza
10	Akita	26	Shinminato	42	Himeji coast	58	Niihama	74	Onaha
11	Sakata	27	Fushiki	43	Ako	59	Namikata		
12	Hirono	28	Port of Nanao,Mimuro	44	Northern coast in north Wakayama	60	Kikuma		

*78areas

(3) Maintaining the Firefighting Capabilities of Municipalities Containing Special Disaster Prevention Areas

As of April 1, 2023, 65 large chemical firetrucks, 50 large elevated water trucks, 83 foam solution transport vehicles, 30 large elevated chemical water trucks, 3,042kL of 3% fire-extinguishing foam, 320kL of 6% fire-extinguishing foam, 31 fireboats, and other such equipment had been allocated to firefighting agencies in municipalities containing special disaster prevention areas. Likewise, 17 foam solution storage facilities, 2 portable foam cannons, and other such equipment has been allocated to prefectures containing special disaster prevention areas.

The FDMA has deployed the Emergency Response Unit for Energy/Industrial Disasters (“Dragon Hyper Command Unit”), which specializes in special disasters, to 12 areas under National Fire-Service Teams, as well as firefighting robots (Scrum Force), in order to support the development of firefighting capabilities for municipalities located in special disaster prevention areas.

3. Disaster Prevention Systems at Specified Business Establishments

(1) Establishing Disaster Prevention Organizations for Self-defense

The Act on the Prevention of Disaster in Petroleum Industrial Complexes and Other Petroleum Facilities mandates that specified business operators must set up disaster prevention organizations for self-defense, prepare fire protection equipment, appoint disaster prevention managers, formulate disaster prevention regulations, and so forth. It also stipulates that they are to establish joint disaster prevention associations,^{*3} wide-area joint disaster prevention associations,^{*4} and special disaster prevention



The high capacity foam system

area councils for petroleum industrial complexes (hereinafter referred to as “area councils” in this section)^{*5}.

As of April 1, 2023, disaster prevention organizations for self-defense had been established at every specified business establishment (647 business establishments). 70 joint disaster prevention associations, 11 wide-area joint disaster prevention associations, and 56 area councils had also been established. These disaster prevention organizations for self-defense, joint disaster prevention associations, and wide-area joint disaster prevention associations are equipped with 5,096 disaster prevention personnel, 78 large chemical fire trucks, 35 large elevated water trucks, 128 foam solution transport vehicles, 117 large elevated chemical water trucks, 24 high capacity foam cannons, 20 oil recovery vessels, and more. (Attachment 1-3-5, untranslated)

(2) Installation of High Capacity Foam Systems

High capacity foam systems are a type of firefighting equipment that consist of high capacity foam cannons, feed pumps, foam mixers, and hoses, in order to respond to fires that fully envelop floating roof outdoor storage tanks. They have the capacity to spray more than 10,000 liters of foam per minute. A single high capacity foam cannon is capable of spraying up to ten times as much foam as a conventional three-piece set (consisting of a large chemical firetruck, a large elevated water truck, and a foam solution transport vehicle).

At present, high capacity foam systems with the capacity to spray anywhere from 10,000 to 40,000 liters per minute are stationed at 12 wide-area joint disaster prevention associations throughout Japan.

(3) Enhancing Disaster Prevention Systems for Self-defense

The FDMA has issued standardized and visually easy to understand educational textbooks for disaster management personnel education and training, and has proposed a training model that can be used by both new and experienced personnel to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for disaster management, such as initial response in the event of a disaster and cooperation with public firefighters, in order to strengthen disaster management structures.

4. Layout Regulations for Business Establishments

(1) Layout Regulations

The Act on the Prevention of Disaster in Petroleum Industrial Complexes and Other Petroleum Facilities mandates certain standards for layout establishments regarding the layout of facility areas and the securing of passageways within the premises. It also mandates that in cases where business establishments are newly established

^{*3} Joint disaster prevention associations: Disaster prevention associations jointly established by the specified business operators involved with specified business establishments containing a single special disaster prevention area in order to carry out some of the tasks of the disaster prevention organization for self-defense.

^{*4} Wide-area joint disaster prevention associations: Joint disaster prevention associations covering a wide area jointly established by specified business operators involved with specified business establishments containing areas in which there are two or more special disaster prevention areas to carry out tasks related to disaster prevention activities by using high capacity foam cannons and other equipment.

^{*5} Special disaster prevention area councils for petroleum industrial complexes: These are councils established with the objective of having specified business operators related to specified business establishments located in a single special disaster prevention area come together to jointly draft independent standards related to disaster prevention and to carry out joint disaster prevention drills.

or change their facility area layouts, they must provide notification of their plans, and after completion, they must undergo confirmation to determine whether or not the work is consistent with the relevant plans.

(2) Status of New Establishment Notifications, etc.

The total number of notifications for new establishments of or changes to layout business establishments in FY2022 came to 12 (an increase of 6 YoY), while the number of confirmations in the same year was 5 (a decrease of 2 YoY). (Attachment 1-3-6, untranslated)

5. Other Disaster Countermeasures

(1) Establishing Disaster Response Systems

The Act on the Prevention of Disaster in Petroleum Industrial Complexes and Other Petroleum Facilities states that specified business operators must report to firefighting agencies or locations specified by municipal mayors immediately when any abnormal phenomena*6 occur. It also mandates that disaster prevention organizations for self-defense, joint disaster prevention associations, and wide-area joint disaster prevention associations must take the necessary measures in order to prevent disasters from occurring and spreading.

(2) Establishing Green Buffer Zones for Disaster Prevention

In order to prevent damage in special disaster prevention areas from spreading to surrounding regions, the Act on the Prevention of Disaster in Petroleum Industrial Complexes and Other Petroleum Facilities has provisions relating to the drafting of installation plans, the share of costs to borne by business operators, and special financial measures for the establishment of green buffer zones for disaster prevention by local governments in the vicinities around said areas.

6. Recent Disaster Countermeasures at Petroleum Industrial Complexes

(1) Liaison Conferences of the FDMA and Related Ministries to Examine Disaster Prevention Measures at Petroleum Industrial Complexes, etc.

The FDMA, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, which are the ministries and agency responsible for safety at petroleum industrial complexes, have held regular liaison conferences (liaison conferences of the three ministries for petroleum complex disaster prevention).

The purpose of these liaison conferences is to exchange information on incidents, share policy trends, promote efforts by business operators to prevent disasters, and work together to take action in the event of a disaster. The ministries and agency work together to prevent disasters at petroleum industrial complexes by promoting accident prevention efforts and publishing and sharing incident-related information on the Internet.

(Fire and Disaster Management for Petroleum Industrial Complexes, etc.; Liaison Conference of FDMA, MHLW, and METI; Website run jointly by the three organizations:



The poster for Skill Contest for Self-defense Disaster Prevention Organizations at Petroleum Industrial Complexes, etc.

https://www.fdma.go.jp/relocation/neuter/topics/fieldList4_16.html

(2) Earthquake and Tsunami Measures for Petroleum Industrial Complexes, etc.

As there is concern about damage occurring due to the Nankai Trough Earthquake or Tokyo in Land Earthquake, based on the state of the damage done by the Great East Japan Earthquake, work is being done to enhance and strengthen disaster prevention systems at petroleum industrial complexes, etc., such as revising disaster prevention assessment guidelines and handbooks for disaster prevention efforts of self-defense disaster prevention organizations.

(3) Skill Contest for Self-defense Disaster Prevention Organizations at Petroleum Industrial Complexes, etc.

The FDMA holds a “Skill Contest for Self-Defense Disaster Prevention Organizations at Petroleum Industrial Complexes, etc.” with the aim of improving the skills and morale of disaster prevention personnel such as those of self-defense disaster prevention organizations at specified business establishments.

During the contest, which will be around the time of “World Tsunami Awareness Day” on November 5, the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications and

*6 Abnormal phenomena: Fires, explosions, spills of oil and other substances, and other such abnormal phenomena at specified business establishments.

the Commissioner of the FDMA will commend self-defense disaster prevention organizations, etc. that achieve excellent results in safety, reliability, and promptness in a training exercise to extinguish a large-scale tank fire utilizing fire-extinguishing foam agents.

(4) Holding Investigative Committee Meetings on the Disaster Prevention Systems of Petroleum Industrial Complexes, etc.

The FDMA has been holding the “Investigative Committee Meeting on Disaster Prevention Systems of Petroleum Industrial Complexes” in order to strengthen the disaster prevention system in special disaster prevention zones such as petroleum complexes.

The number of accidents at petroleum complexes has been increasing in recent years, and accidents involving fatalities and injuries occur every year. Therefore, in FY2023, the FDMA has been studying measures to prevent accidents and to mitigate damage in the event of an accident at the investigative committee meetings consisting of academics, government agencies, and related parties.



Commendation Ceremony for Skill Contest for Self-defense Disaster Prevention Organizations at Petroleum Industrial Complexes, etc.

-omitted-

Fire Service Structure

📖 Japanese Original P63

1. Fire Defense Organizations

(1) Standing Firefighting Agencies

Standing firefighting agencies refers to the fire departments and fire stations established in municipalities that are staffed by full-time personnel.

As of April 1, 2023, there were 722 fire departments and 1,714 fire stations throughout Japan. (**Attachment 2-1-1**, untranslated)

There were 167,861 firefighters (including 6,409 female firefighters). Of these, 166,287 (including 5,829 female firefighters) were in charge of responding to fires and emergencies, conducting inspections, etc. 25,553 (15.4%) of them are between the ages of 31 and 35, which is the largest proportion of these firefighters. (**Fig. 2-1-1**, **Attachment 2-1-1**, 4, untranslated)

The current fire service structures found in municipalities can largely be categorized into: [1] Municipalities with both fire departments and fire stations (so-called standing fire defense) and volunteer fire corps (so-called non-standing fire defense) coexist (hereinafter referred to as “municipalities with standing fire service structures”), and [2] Towns and villages with only volunteer fire corps (hereinafter referred to as “municipalities without standing fire service structures”).

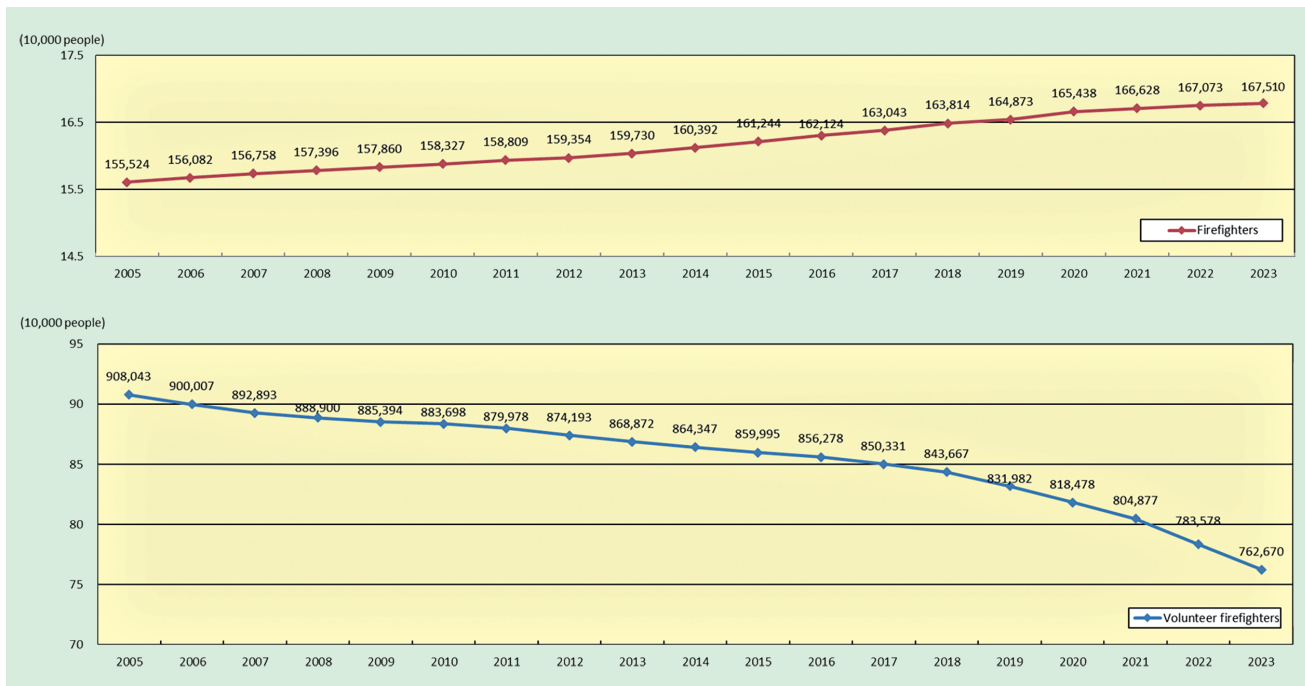
As of April 1, 2023, 1,690 municipalities had switched over to a standing fire defense structure, whereas 29 towns and villages had not done so. Many of these 29 towns and villages are without standing fire service structures due to geographical factors. 21 towns and villages in Tokyo and three other prefectures (72.4% of all towns and villages without standing fire service structures) are located on islands. (**Attachment V**, untranslated)

288 fire departments were established by special district authorities or extended associations (22 of which were established by extended associations). The 1,109 municipalities that have organized these (370 cities, 599 towns, and 140 villages) correspond to 65.6% of the total number of municipalities that have switched to a standing fire defense structure. Furthermore, the number of municipalities outsourcing this work comes to 147 (39 cities, 88 towns, and 20 villages), which corresponds to 8.7% of the total number of municipalities that have switched to a standing fire service structure. (**Fig. 2-1-2**)

(2) Volunteer Fire Corps

As of April 1, 2023, the number of volunteer fire corps throughout Japan came to 2,177, while their volunteer members numbered 762,670. They have been established in every municipality. (**Fig. 2-1-1**, **Attachment 2-1-1**, untranslated)

Fig. 2-1-1 Trends in the number of Firefighters and Volunteer Firefighters



- (Notes)
- 1 Prepared based on “The Survey of the Current Status of Fire Prevention and Earthquake Countermeasures”.
 - 2 Number of volunteer firefighters is based on “The Survey of the Current Status of Fire Prevention and Earthquake Countermeasures” and the Survey on the Organization of Fire Volunteer Corps.
 - 3 Due to the effects of the Great East Japan Earthquake, the number of firefighters and volunteer firefighters in Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture in 2011 were tabulated using the numbers from the previous year (as of April 1, 2010).
 - 4 Due to the effects of the Great East Japan Earthquake, the numbers for Onagawa Town, Oshika District, Miyagi Prefecture in 2012 were tabulated using the numbers from the previous year (as of April 1, 2010).

Fig. 2-1-2 Breakdown of the establishment method for fire departments

(As of April 1, 2023)

No. of fire departments		Municipalities				Standing/non-standing	
		Cities	Towns	Villages			
722		1,690 municipalities	1,690	793	736	161	Municipalities with standing structures
Individual	434	434 municipalities	434	384	49	1	
Special district authorities, etc.	288	1,109 municipalities	1,109	370	599	140	Comprised of special district authorities, etc.
		147 municipalities	147	39	88	20	
			29	—	7	22	Municipalities with non-standing structures
			1,719	793	743	183	Total

(Notes) 1 Prepared based on “The Report on Personnel Changes concerning Fire Departments and Volunteer Fire Corps”.
 2 The 23 wards of Tokyo were tabulated as a single city for individual fire defense departments.
 3 Extended associations are included under “Special district authorities.”

Volunteer fire corps are municipal, non-standing firefighting agencies. The volunteer firefighters that comprise their members have other main occupations, and engage in fire and disaster defense activities based on their love for their hometown and a desire to protect it thinking that they should be the ones to protect their own communities themselves. They do this as local government employees in special part-time positions vested with authority and responsibility (For the organizational structure of Volunteer fire corps, see Special Feature 4).

2. Fire and Disaster Defense Facilities, etc.

(1) Maintenance of Fire Trucks and Other Vehicles

Fire departments and fire stations maintain fire pumpers, ladder-equipped vehicles (including vehicles with folding ladders), chemical fire trucks, ambulances, rescue vehicles, and other equipment that they need for their firefighting activities.

In addition, volunteer fire corps maintain vehicles such as fire pumpers, small power pump transport vehicles, and transport vehicles for rescue supplies. (Attachment 2-1-5, untranslated)

(2) Fire Defense Communication Equipment

In order to minimize the damage from fires and other disasters, it is important to quickly become aware of said fires and disasters and have firefighting agencies rapidly arrive at the scene. In addition, it is also important to collect information and quickly and clearly issue instructions and orders at the scene of the incident. Fire defense communication equipment plays an enormous role in such contexts.

A. Calls to 119

The number of incidents reported to 119 throughout 2022 came to 9,420,449. A breakdown of the reported details shows that the number of reported cases related to medical emergencies and rescues accounted for 72.1% of the total. (Attachment 2-1-6, untranslated)

In recent years, the number of reports to 119 from cell phones and IP phones (hereinafter referred to as “cell phones and other types of phones” in this section) has risen, with cell phones comprising 54.5% and IP phone comprising 23.8% of the overall number of reports. (Attachment 2-1-7, untranslated)

(A) Location Information Notifications for Emergency

Reports to 119

When a 119 call is received, the fire department is notified of the caller’s location. When a call is made from a landline phone, the user’s address is provided, and when a call is made from a cell phone, its location is determined based on GPS positioning and cell tower information.

(B) Nonverbal Reports

The FDMA is working to create an environment in which people with hearing and speech impairments can make emergency calls from anywhere in the entire country at any time.

As a means for people with hearing or speech impairments to use telephones, there is a “telephone relay service” in which operators provide an immediate two-way connection between people with hearing or speech impairments and non-hearing or speech impaired people by interpreting “sign language” or “text” to “voice.” This was launched nationwide in July 2021 as a public infrastructure based on the Act on Facilitation of the Use of Telephones for the Persons with Hearing Impairments, etc. The service is also compatible with 119 calls, allowing people with hearing or speech impairments to call the fire department from anywhere in the country using the telephone relay service.

In addition, the “Net119 Emergency Report System,” which allows people with hearing or speech impairments to make an emergency call to 119 without using voice by tapping buttons on the screen of their smartphones or entering text. As of May 1, 2023, 640 out of the 722 fire departments (approx. 88.6%) have already installed the system. (Fig. 2-1-3)

(C) Report from Foreign Nationals

The 119 multi-language service using 3-Way Telephone Interpretation provided by the Telephone Interpretation Center will be available 24/7 in major languages to respond promptly and accurately to 119 calls by foreign nationals, or from an emergency site where a foreign national is present. The goal is to have this system installed in all fire departments. (Fig. 2-1-4)

B. Fire Command System

The fire command system is a system to support a series of fire command operations at the fire command center, such as receiving 119 calls, identifying the location of disasters, organizing dispatch teams, and issuing dispatch orders to fire stations.

Fig. 2-1-3 Flow of Net119 Emergency Report System

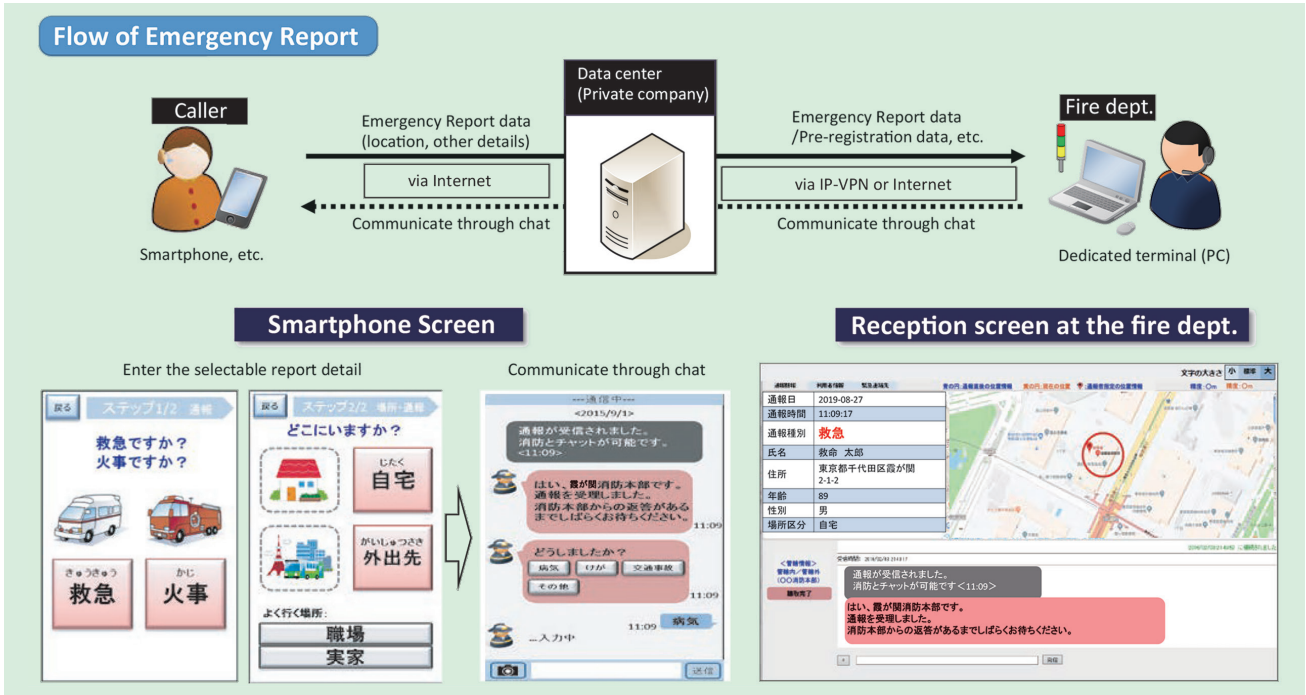
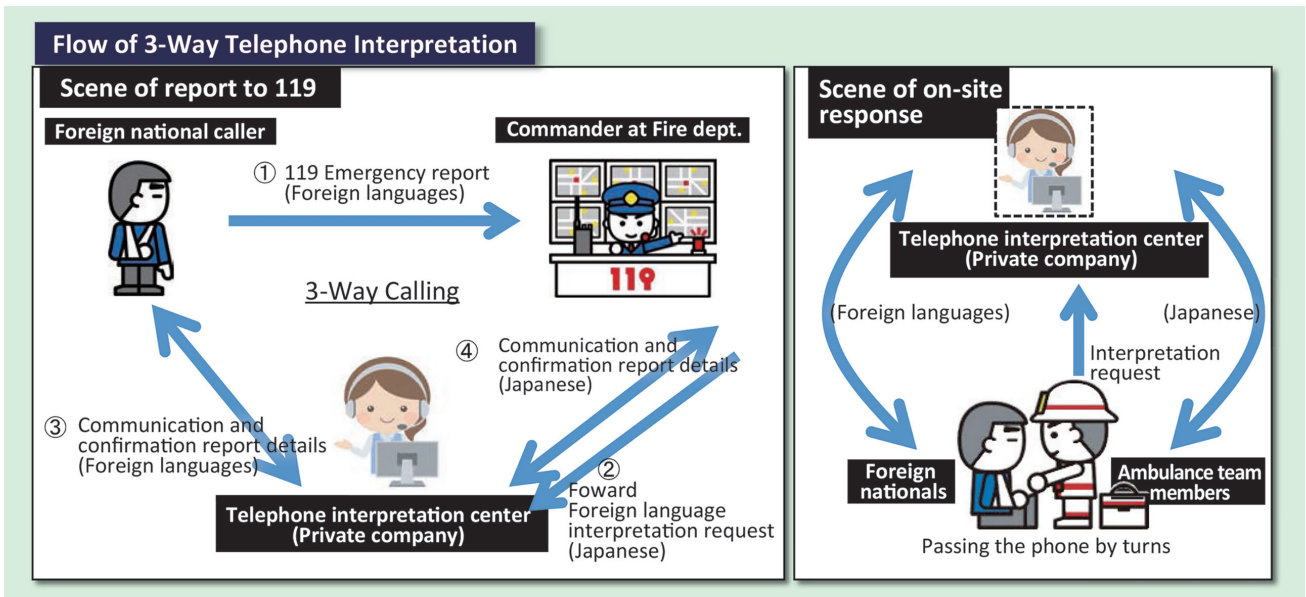


Fig. 2-1-4 Flow of 3-Way Telephone Interpretation



In recent years, the ICT environment surrounding firefighting has changed dramatically with the rapid development of information and communications technology. In response to these changes, efforts are being made to upgrade the fire command system, including consideration of data entry/exit (standard interface) with external systems.

(3)Water Sources for Firefighting

Water sources for firefighting are an absolutely crucial component, together with fire trucks and other equipment, when it comes to carrying out firefighting activities. Generally speaking, these are categorized into artificial

sources like fire hydrants and fire cisterns, as well as natural sources like rivers, ponds, oceans, and lakes.

The total number of water sources for firefighting installed in Japan is 2,541,608, of which 1,976,819 are fire hydrants and 545,079 are fire prevention tanks. (Attachment 2-1-8, untranslated)

Since the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, fire hydrants with earthquake resistance have been installed, and in recent years, in anticipation of the aging of fire hydrants and the demand for fire hydrants in areas with dense wooden buildings, each municipality has set a numerical target to gradually improve the fire hydrant system.

Section **4****Education and Training Structure**

 *Japanese Original P.81*

1. Education and Training for Firefighters

It is essential to improve the knowledge and skills of firefighters to enable them to appropriately handle the increasingly diverse disaster and emergency services and the increasing sophistication of fire prevention services. As such, education and training for firefighters is incredibly important.

Education and training for firefighters is offered by all fire departments, fire stations, and volunteer fire corps, as well as by the national government through the Fire and Disaster Management College and the fire academies in the various prefectures. In addition to these, there are also emergency medical technician (EMT) training institutes that offer education designed to have rescue workers from around the country acquire national qualifications as EMTs.

As this indicates, the national government, prefectures, municipalities, and others each undertake their own respective functions as they work together in a cooperative manner to provide education and training for firefighters.

2. On-the-job Training

Every firefighting agency carries out systematic education and training (on-the-job training) based on their respective regional characteristics on a routine basis. In particular, those firefighters who are required to perform rigorous team activities based on instructions and orders at the scenes of dangerous disasters require a sense of duty and abundance of energy and vigor in order to carry out their professional duties. Therefore, fire departments work to improve their knowledge and skills and lift their morale through various types of education and training.

The FDMA has established “Standards for Fire Drill Etiquette (FDMA Bulletin No. 1, 1965),” “Standards for Firefighting Maneuvers (FDMA Bulletin No. 2, 1972),” and “Standards for Firefighting Rescue Maneuvers (FDMA Bulletin No. 4, 1978)” as standards for on-the-job training, as well as safety management manuals both for during drills and during firefighting activities.

3. Education and Training at Fire Academies**(1) Establishment of Fire Academies**

The provisions of Article 51 of the Fire Defense Organization Act mandate that prefectures must establish fire academies independently or jointly, except in cases where financial circumstances or other special circumstances prevent them from doing so. In addition, the provisions stipulate that ordinance-designated cities can also establish fire academies independently or jointly together with the prefectures.

As of April 1, 2023, fire academies had been established in all 47 prefectures, seven ordinance-designated cities (Sapporo, Chiba, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Kobe, and Fukuoka), and in the Tokyo Fire Department for a total

of 55 such academies throughout Japan (in the Tokyo Metropolitan Region, there are two schools that have been jointly established: The Tokyo Metropolitan Fire Defense Training Center and the Tokyo Fire Department’s Fire Academy).

With the objective of establishing and operating fire academies, the FDMA established the “Standards for the Establishment, Staffing, and Operation of Fire Academies (FDMA Bulletin No. 1, 1971),” and works to maintain and advance the level of education and training available at fire academies.

(2) Types of Education and Training

The FDMA established the “Education and Training Standards for Fire Academies (FDMA Bulletin No. 3, 2003)” to serve as standards for the education and training offered at fire academies. The fire academies formulate specific curricula out of respect for the “achievement goals” stipulated in the standards and by using the “Standard subjects and class hours” found therein as reference guidelines.

In addition, the increasing severe and frequent occurrence of disasters require advanced firefighting activities, and prevention work is becoming more sophisticated and specialized in accordance with revisions to fire laws and regulations. In order to enhance and strengthen education and training at fire academies, the FDMA is improving the equipment to be provided as standard and reviewing educational subjects and time allocations. Types of education and training include initial, specialized, leadership, and special courses for firefighters, and basic, specialized, leadership, and special courses for volunteer firefighters.

4. Education and Training and Technical Assistance at the Fire and Disaster Management College

The Fire and Disaster Management College provides the advanced education and training needed for management to the personnel engaged in firefighting operations at the national and prefectural level, as well as to municipal volunteer firefighters. In addition, it also provides the necessary technical assistance related to education and training for fire academies at the prefectural level.

(1) Enrollment in Education and Training

20 courses and 12 practical courses were held during FY2022, resulting in 1,385 graduates.

As of FY2022, a total of 68,020 students have graduated from these courses since their establishment.

In addition, as in FY2022, the number of students in FY2023 was set at 1,524 in order to avoid the Three C’s as a countermeasure against infection by Covid-19. (**Attachment 2-4-1**, untranslated)

A. Enhancement of education and training content in response to changes in social conditions

Regarding the education and training contents of each

course, the following subjects have been incorporated in response to new issues arising from changes in social conditions and in accordance with the objectives of each department: harassment prevention, mental health, traumatic stress management, CRM (Crew Resource Management), crisis management, public relations, litigation response, and issues facing the fire department, such as LGBT and raising the retirement age.

Furthermore, efforts are being made to round-out the contents of the curriculum, such as by adding in training that simulates commanding during a fire, simulation training for receiving assistance during a large-scale earthquake, and other such drills that make use of information systems, the implementation of firefighting drills (hot training) in environments similar to real fires utilizing the real fire training facilities, which was added in 2020 and now has two units, and landslide response training using a mock house buried under soil and sand, as well as lectures on firefighting drones.

Moreover, in order to expand training opportunities for women, 5% of the capacity of each department has been set as a priority quota for female firefighters, and a Women's Activity Promotion Course, which is a practical training course designed to support the career development of female firefighters, is available.

As a means of education, some programs incorporate on-demand e-learning for advance study and remote classes in a live format to shorten the duration of dormitory stays and to provide efficient education and training.

B. Countermeasures against COVID-19 at the Fire and Disaster Management College

Some Courses are shortening the duration of dormitory stays and reducing exposure through the use of remote classes and e-learning.

Thorough measures are taken to prevent infection, such as checking the temperature and physical condition of faculty members and students, wearing masks to prevent droplets, disinfection, ventilation, maintaining distance between lecturers and students in classroom lectures, and reducing contact through the use of screens.

Although COVID-19 infection was classified as a category 5 infectious disease, in light of the July 2023 outbreak of infection among students attending the school, the education and training systems have been maintained by further infection control measures taken through strengthening the management of the living environment of the student dorms.

(2) Facilities and Equipment

As a facility for advanced education and training, the Fire and Disaster Management College is equipped with a disaster response training room that simulates various disaster scenes to improve command skills, a real fire training facility to experience environmental changes similar to those at the scene of a fire, and a town-formed housing complex-type unit to simulate areas where activities are difficult, such as those with a high concentration of wooden houses.

Moreover, in order to provide practical training, the Fire and Disaster Management College possess training vehicles such as command vehicles, pump trucks, rescue vehicles, special disaster vehicles, and high standard emergency vehicles.

The dormitory also has women-only spaces (bathrooms,

toilets, changing rooms, common rooms, etc.).

(3) Technical Assistance for Fire Academies

In addition to providing training for educators such as new fire chiefs, academy directors, and new and current instructors to acquire educational techniques, the Fire and Disaster Management College dispatches lecturers upon request in order to enhance the educational content of fire academies. In FY2022, a total of 128 lecturers were dispatched.

The Fire and Disaster Management College also provides a list of graduates and information on lecturers to help edit textbooks for new firefighters to be used at fire academies and to secure lecturers and other personnel with guaranteed knowledge and skills in specialized fields.



Training that simulates the experience of being in an actual fire (hot fire training)



Training that simulates the experience of being in an actual fire (hazardous material fire)



Drill on responding to mass casualties

Section **5**

Ambulance Service System

📖 Japanese Original P.84

1. Implementation of Ambulance Services

(1) Ambulance Service Dispatch

Ambulance services were dispatched a total of 7,229,572 times in 2022 (an increase of 1,035,991, or 16.7%, YoY). Looking at the daily average, ambulance services were dispatched an average of approximately 19,807 times per day (an increase of approximately 2,838 YoY), meaning that ambulance service teams were dispatched at a rate of once every 4.4 seconds or so (5.1 seconds in the previous year).

Furthermore, the number of people transported by ambulance totaled 6,217,283 people (an increase of 725,539 people, or 13.2%, YoY). This means that one out of every 20 members (23 members in the previous year) of the public has been transported by an ambulance service team.

Looking at this by the type of incident that led people to be transported by an ambulance reveals that 4,186,450 people (67.3%) were transported due to sudden illness, 985,958 people (15.9%) suffered a general injury, 347,372 people (5.6%) suffered a traffic accident, and so on. (Attachment 2-5-1, 2, 3, 4, untranslated)

The number of times fire and disaster prevention helicopters were dispatched came to 2,546 (an increase of 58 YoY), and 2,016 people were transported by them (an increase of 102 YoY).

(2) People Transported by the Severity of Their Injury or Illness

Of the 6,217,283 people transported by ambulances in 2022, 47.3% were people with minor injuries or illnesses that did not require hospitalization (outpatient care)

or other cases (cases where a doctor did not provide a diagnosis, etc.). (Attachment 2-5-5, untranslated)

(3) People Transported by Ambulance by Age Group and Type of Incident

Viewing a breakdown of the 6,217,283 people transported by ambulance in 2022 by age group reveals that 12,419 of them were newborn infants (0.2%), 274,140 were young children (4.4%), 205,183 were youths (3.3%), 1,862,388 were adults (30.0%), and 3,863,153 were elderly people (62.1%). As the low birthrate and aging of society advances, the share accounted for by elderly people tends to be high. (Attachment 2-5-6, 7, untranslated)

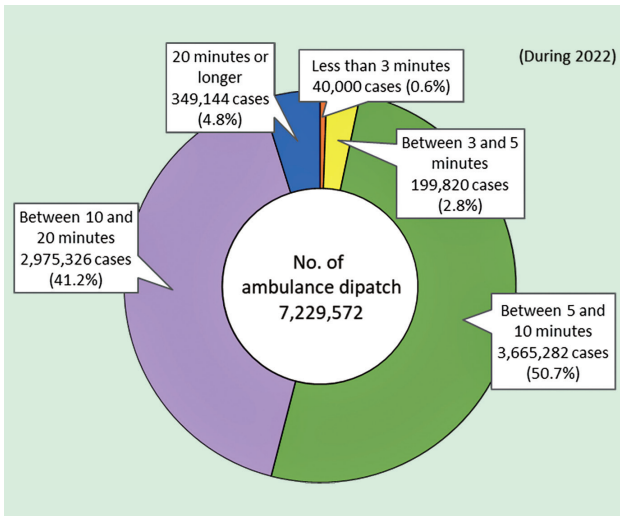
Furthermore, elderly people accounted for the largest percentage of the people transported by ambulance for sudden illnesses (2,653,687 people, or 63.4%), while the largest percentage transported for traffic accidents consisted of adults (206,942 people, or 59.6%) and the largest percentage for general injuries consisted of elderly people (707,966 people, or 71.8%). (Attachment 2-5-7, untranslated)

(4) Time Required to Arrive at the Scene

Looking at a breakdown of the 7,229,572 cases in which ambulances were dispatched in 2022 by the time required to arrive at the scene (time it took to arrive at the scene after the 119 report was received) reveals that in the majority of cases it took between 5 and 10 minutes (3,665,282 cases, or 50.7% of the total). (Fig. 2-5-1)

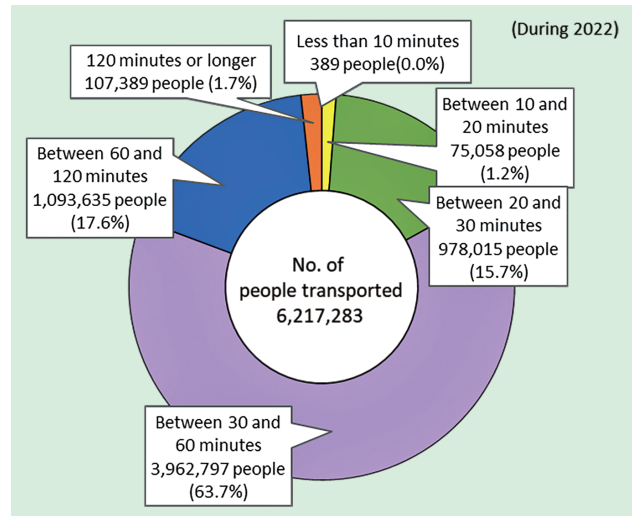
Additionally, the average time required to arrive at the scene came to approximately 10.3 minutes (approximately 9.4 minutes, the previous year), and 2 minutes longer than it was ten years ago (2012). (Fig. 2-5-3)

Fig. 2-5-1 No. of dispatch by time required for the ambulance to arrive at the scene



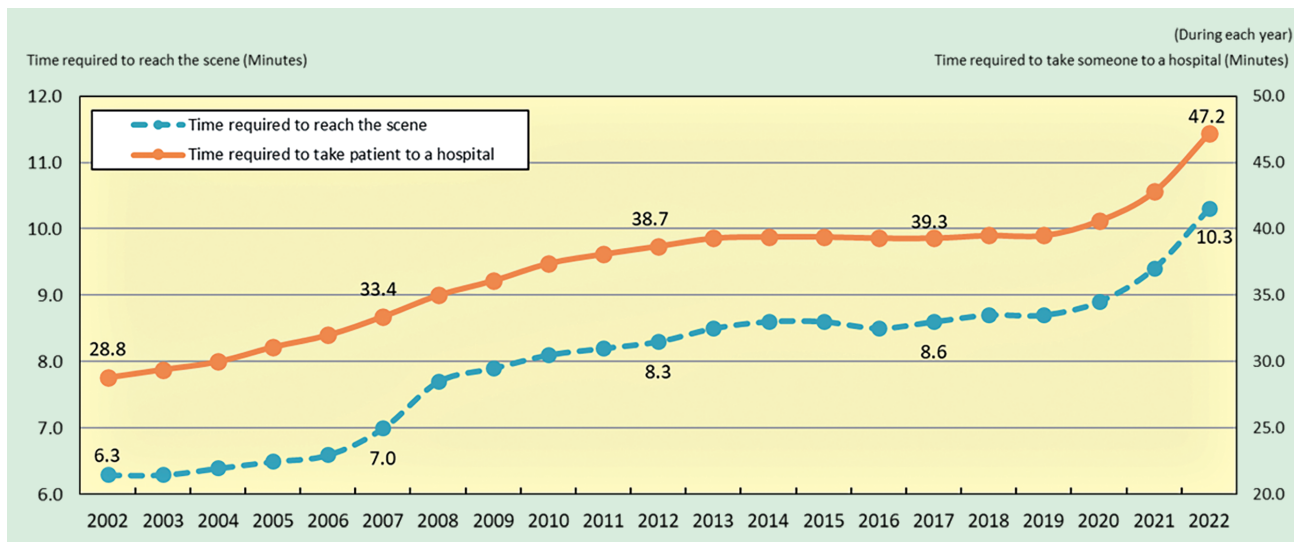
(Notes) 1 Prepared based on "The Annual Report on Ambulance Service".
2 Digits in the second decimal place were rounded off, so in some cases the totals may not be consistent.

Fig. 2-5-2 No. of people transported by ambulance by time it took to check them into a hospital



(Notes) 1 Prepared based on "The Annual Report on Ambulance Service".
2 Digits in the second decimal place were rounded off, so in some cases the totals may not be consistent.

Fig. 2-5-3 Trends in the amount of time it takes ambulances to arrive at the scene and the time it takes to check the patient into a hospital



(Notes) 1 Prepared based on “The Annual Report on Ambulance Service”.
 2 Due to the effects of the Great East Japan Earthquake, the figures were totaled by excluding data from the Kamaishi Ootsuchi District Administrative Office Fire Department and the Rikuzentakata City Fire Department from 2010 and 2011.

(5) Time Required to Check the Patient into a Hospital

Looking at a breakdown of the 6,217,283 people transported by ambulance in 2022 by the time required to check the patient into a hospital (time required to check the patient into a hospital after the 119 report was received) reveals that the majority of people were checked in between 30 and 60 minutes at 3,962,797 people (63.7%). (Fig. 2-5-2)

In addition, the average time required to check the patient into a hospital came to approximately 47.2 minutes (approximately 42.8 minutes, the previous year), and 8.5 minutes longer than it was ten years ago (2012). (Fig. 2-5-3)

(6) First-aid Treatment Administered by Ambulance Team Members

Of the 6,217,283 people transported by ambulances in 2022, ambulance team members administered first-aid treatment to 6,181,811 patients (99.4%). This brings the total number of cases in which ambulance crew members administered first-aid treatment to 25,054,183. (Attachment 2-5-8, untranslated)

Furthermore, the total number of cases in which first-aid treatment was administered by ambulance crew members since their expansion in 1991 (items with * symbol in Attachment 2-5-8) came to 17,637,895 (a 12.5% increase YoY). Of these, the number of cases in which EMTs administered first-aid treatment in order to resuscitate a patient based on the EMT act came to 362,690 (a 38.1% increase YoY).

2. Implementation Structure for Ambulance Services

(1) Number of Municipalities Offering Ambulance Services

The number of municipalities offering ambulance services as of April 1, 2023 totaled 1,690 municipalities (793 cities, 736 towns, and 161 villages) (the special

wards of Tokyo were counted as one city; the same hereinafter in this section).

Ambulance services are offered in 98.3% of municipalities (same as the previous year), and cover 99.9% of the total population (same as the previous year; the population used is from the 2020 national census; the same hereinafter in this section), which means that ambulance services can be received in virtually every region. (Attachment 2-5-9, 10, untranslated)

When viewed by the configuration through which said ambulance services were offered, 434 municipalities offered them independently, 147 did so by outsourcing them, and 1,109 did so through special district authorities and extended associations.

(2) Number of Ambulance Teams, Ambulance Team Members and Associate Ambulance Team Members

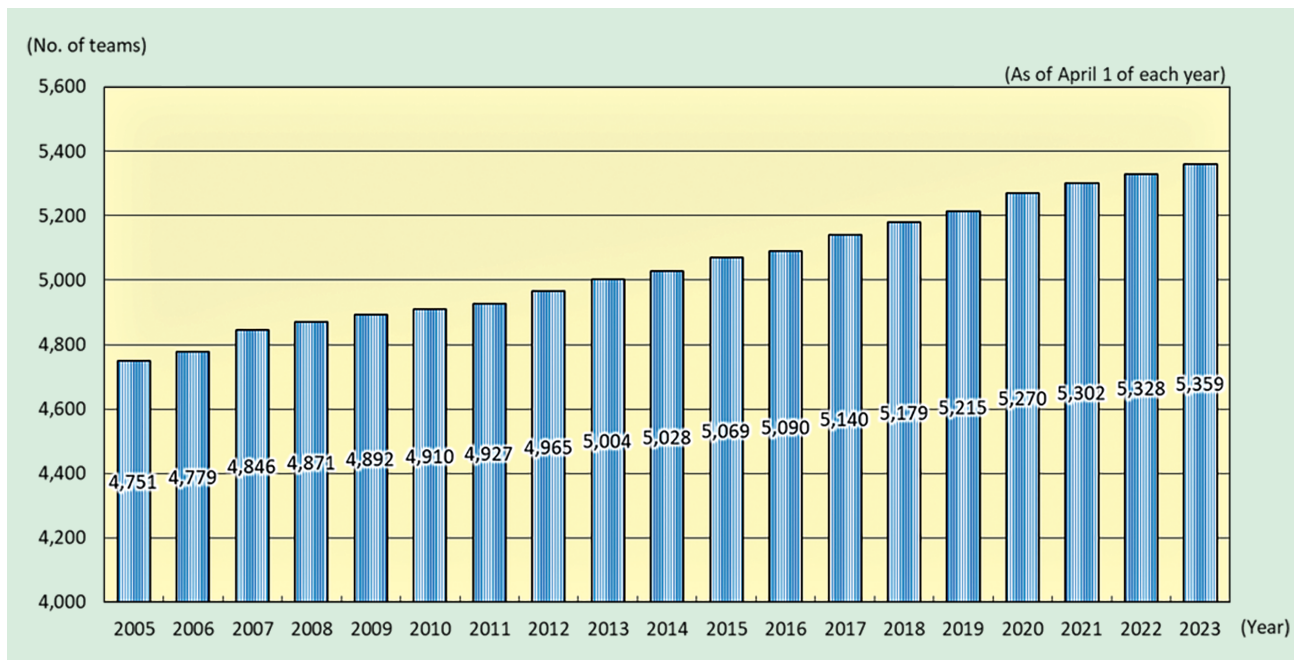
As of April 1, 2023, 5,359 ambulance teams (an increase of 31 YoY) had been established. (Fig. 2-5-4)

Since ambulance team members are engaged in the important duty of saving people’s lives, they must complete at least 135 hours’ worth of training courses on ambulance services (the former Ambulance I Course).

As of April 1, 2023, the number of firefighters who fulfilled this eligibility requirement came to 132,887 (an increase of 1,529 YoY). Of these, 66,616 were engaged in ambulance services as ambulance team members (including not only full-time ambulance team members, but also ambulance team members who have been appointed as such and who concurrently serve on firefighting vehicles such as pump vehicles by riding along with them). (Fig. 2-5-5)

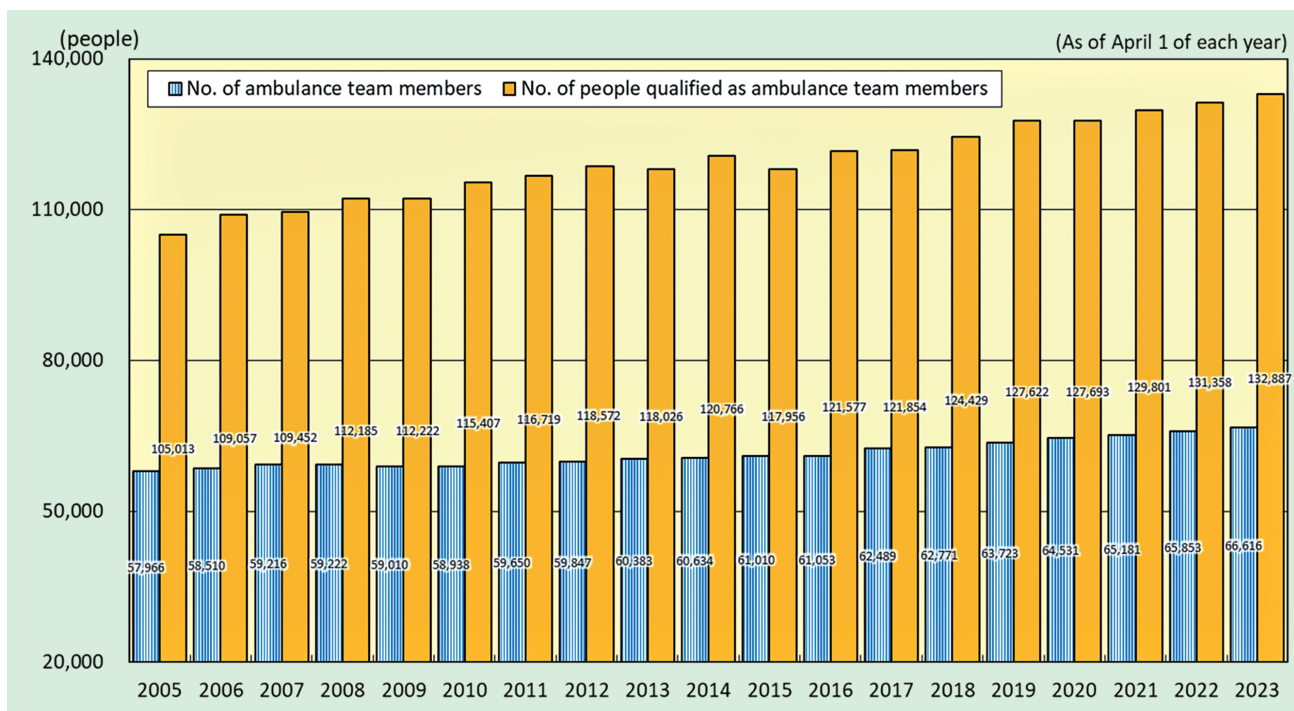
Furthermore, of the firefighters who fulfilled the eligibility requirements to be ambulance team members, the number who had completed 250 hours’ worth of ambulance courses to enable them to provide even more advanced first-aid treatment (including the former Ambulance Standard Course and former Ambulance II Course) totaled 87,161 people (an increase of 530

Fig. 2-5-4 Trends in the number of ambulance teams



(Note) Prepared based on "The Annual Report on Ambulance Service".

Fig. 2-5-5 Trends in the number of ambulance team members



(Note) Prepared based on "The Annual Report on Ambulance Service".

YoY) nationwide as of April 1, 2023. Of these, 33,713 are engaged in ambulance services as ambulance team members. As of April 1, 2023, 15 associate ambulance team member*1 are engaged in ambulance services nationwide.

(3) Trends in the Number of EMTs and Ambulance Teams with EMTs

As a result of the increasing sophistication of ambulance services, the FDMA is promoting the training of EMTs and the development of an operational system where the

*1 Associate ambulance team member: Based on the Order for Enforcement of the Fire Services Act, in depopulated areas and remote islands, when a municipality has established an implementation plan as a measure to ensure appropriate ambulance services, it is possible to organize an ambulance team consisting of two ambulance team members and one associate ambulance team member. Associate ambulance team members are full-time firefighters, etc., who have completed a basic training course on ambulance services.

objective is to have at least one EMT stationed with every ambulance team.

As of April 1, 2023, 721 fire departments out of 722 fire departments in Japan are making use of EMTs, and the usage rate is 99.9% (same as the previous year).

The number of ambulance teams with EMTs came to 5,339 (an increase of 38 YoY), which corresponds to 99.6% of the 5,359 ambulance teams throughout Japan (a 0.1% increase YoY), with this rising year by year. Furthermore, there were 43,788 fire departments personnel with EMT qualifications (an increase of 1,293 people YoY). Of these, 30,371 had been put to use as EMTs (an increase of 982 people YoY), with this number steadily increasing year by year. (Fig. 2-5-6, 7)

(4) Number of Ambulances

The number of ambulances owned by fire departments throughout Japan as of April 1, 2023 totaled 6,591 (an increase of 42 YoY), including those for emergency use. Of these, the number of high-standard ambulances was 6,479 (an increase of 43 YoY), which corresponds to 98.3% of the total.

(5) Ambulance Services along National and Other Expressways

When it comes to ambulance services along national expressways, the Seto-Chuo Expressway, and the Kobe-Awaji-Naruto Expressway (hereinafter referred to as “national and other expressways” in this section), the East Nippon Expressway Company, Central Nippon Expressway Company, West Nippon Expressway Company, and Honshu-Shikoku Bridge Expressway

Company (hereinafter referred to as “expressway companies” in this section) are responsible for road management operations and offering centralized, independent ambulance services. Moreover, the municipalities along said expressways are responsible for handling ambulance services as per the provisions of the Fire Service Act. So it has been stipulated that both parties are to work together to properly and efficiently safeguard human life.

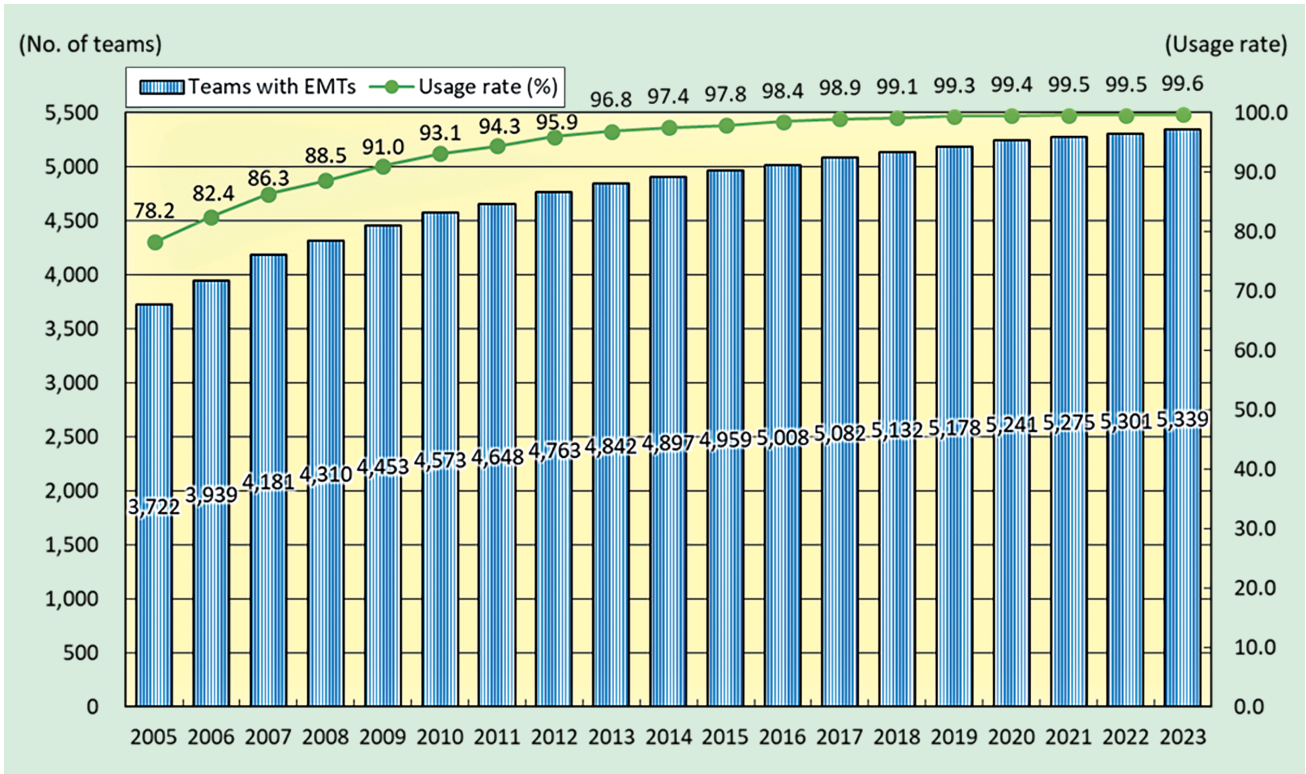
As of April 1, 2023, ambulance services along national and other expressway were provided by municipal firefighting agencies over every section of the 9,311km of the length of expressway currently in use. The expressway companies bear a certain extent of the financial burden that is placed on the municipalities providing ambulance services.

3. Promoting Coordination between Firefighting and Medical Care

(1) Standards on Patient Transport and Their Acceptance

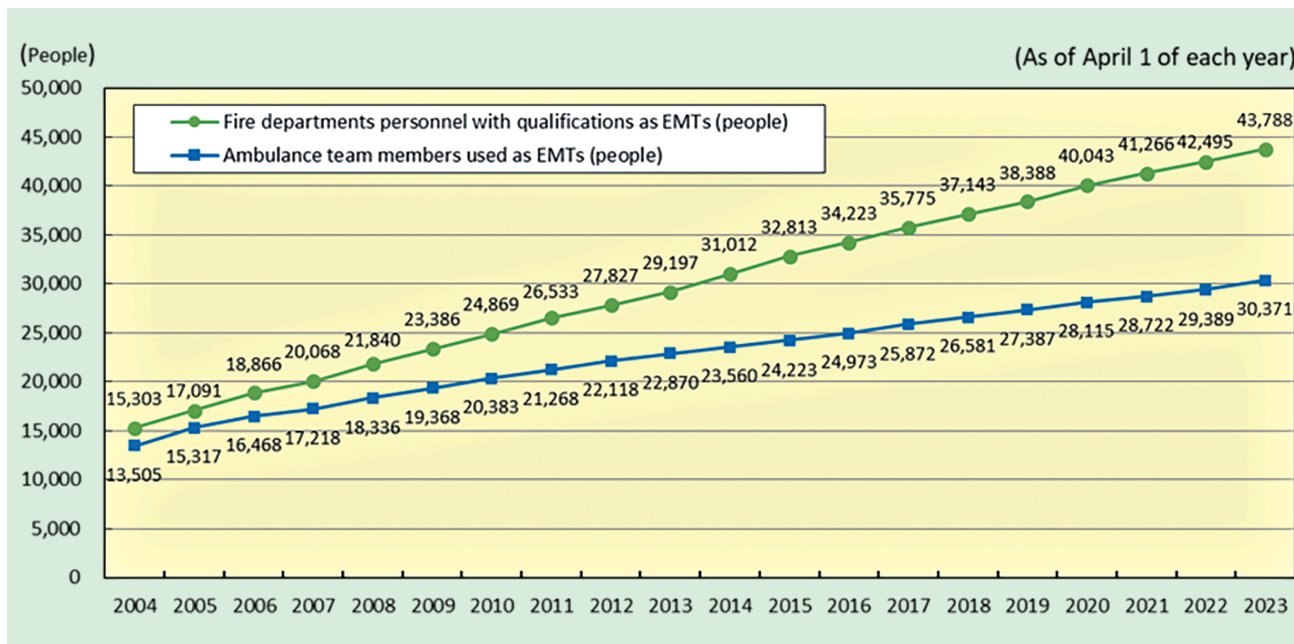
In order to ensure the smooth implementation of the transportation and reception of injured and sick persons, the Fire Service Act stipulates that prefectures shall formulate the Standards on Patient Transport and Their Acceptance (hereinafter referred to as the “acceptance standards” in this section) and establish a council on the Implementation Standards (hereinafter referred to as “Legal Council” in this section). The hope is that through the legally-mandated committees, the prefectures will survey and verify the transport of patients and their

Fig. 2-5-6 Trends in the number of ambulance teams with EMTs



(Note) Prepared based on “The Annual Report on Ambulance Service”.

Fig. 2-5-7 Trends in the number of EMTs



(Note) Prepared based on “The Annual Report on Ambulance Service”.

acceptance status based on the acceptance standards. Then, based on this, it is hoped that they will tie the results of this in with making improvements to the acceptance standards and so forth.

For its part, the FDMA works to follow up by working to understand the efforts and challenges faced by each prefecture, as well as by introducing examples of efforts that are operating effectively in certain regions.

In addition, in light of the fact that emergency transport is carried out based upon the acceptance standards, local governmental financial measures are being taken through special tax grants with respect to the costs entailed by the assistance rendered to private secondary ambulance institutions*2 by local public bodies in an effort to enhance ambulance medical care structures in local regions.

(2) Ambulance Medical Care Structure

With regard to the notification status of emergency hospitals and emergency clinics, which constitute the primary destinations to which patients are taken, as of April 1, 2023 there were 4,170 such locations throughout Japan. (Attachment 2-5-11, untranslated)

There are 556 weekend and nighttime ambulance care centers (as of April 1, 2021) that ensure that initial medical care can be received on weekends and at nights, which serve as the initial ambulance medical care structure. 2,737 hospitals make up the rotating hospital group and joint-use hospitals that comprise the secondary medical care system (as of April 1, 2021), and 304 emergency medical care centers (as of November 1, 2023) make up the tertiary medical care system. Additionally, among the emergency medical care centers are advanced emergency medical care centers capable of handling patients with specific illnesses or injuries, such

as extensive burns, severed digits and limbs, and acute poisoning, of which 47 locations have been set in place (as of November 1, 2023).

The approval of emergency hospitals and emergency clinics under the emergency notification system, and the development of initial, secondary, and tertiary medical care systems are implemented in a centralized fashion under the medical care plan approved by the prefectural governor.

Under these emergency care systems and through the acceptance standards enacted by the prefectures in accordance with the provisions of the Fire Service Act, a list of medical institutions that can provide medical care according to patients’ conditions has been compiled. Firefighting agencies use this list when carrying out ambulance operations.

(3) Acceptance of People Using Ambulance Transport at Medical Institutions

The FDMA performed surveys on the actual state of acceptance for patients with severe conditions or worse, pregnant or perinatal patients, young patients, and patients transported to emergency medical care centers.

Comparing the results of the “Survey of Medical Institution Acceptance of Ambulance Transports in 2022” with the results of the same survey in 2021, the number and percentage of cases with four or more inquiries increased in all of the following categories: the seriously injured increased, women with pregnancy related and perinatal conditions, injured children, and patients to emergency medical care centers. (Attachment 2-5-12, untranslated) The number and percentage of cases in which the ambulance stayed at the scene for 30 minutes or also increased. (Attachment 2-5-13, untranslated)

*2 Private secondary ambulance institution: Among secondary medical institutions, ambulance service notice institutions (excluding national and public medical institutions and public institutions).

4. Promotion of More Sophisticated Ambulance Services

(1) Promotion of Education for Ambulance Service Personnel

In 1991, the Emergency Medical Technicians Act was enforced and a new qualification system was set up to make EMTs who are responsible for performing certain first-aid treatment under the direction of physicians until the ambulance team members arrive at the hospital or clinic after having arrived at the scene.

In the case of firefighters, the EMT qualification can be obtained by completing an ambulance services course, engaging in ambulance services for 5 years or at least 2,000 hours, and then completing an EMT training course for at least 6 months before passing a national examination. After obtaining the qualification, EMTs assigned to a fire service agency are required to take at least 160 hours of hospital training before engaging in ambulance services, and at least 128 hours of further training every two years (of which, hospital training should be at least 48 hours) thereafter.

Because of the advanced and specialized nature of the content and the need to consider the efficiency of education and training, the training of EMTs for fire service agencies is conducted by the Foundation for Ambulance Service Development established in 1991 with investment from 47 prefectures nationwide following the enactment of the Emergency Medical Technicians Act, as well as by the EMT training centers in the designated cities, and EMT training course at the Fire Management College. In FY2022, 749 EMTs at the EMT Training Center of the Foundation for Ambulance Service Development and 388 EMTs at the EMT training centers in the designated cities or EMT training course at the Fire Management College completed the training course and took the national examination.

In response to the promulgation and enactment of the Cerebrovascular and Cardiovascular Disease Control Act, the FDMA received a proposal from relevant academic societies based on the latest scientific findings regarding the observation and treatment of cardiovascular disease and stroke among ambulance teams, and an examination of this proposal was conducted at the “FY2019 Investigative Committee on the State of Ambulance Services”. The FDMA issued a notice regarding items deemed appropriate by the Investigative Committee titled “Observation and Treatment in Ambulance Teams” (Notice, dated March 27, 2020).

In addition, ambulance team members, including EMTs, are required to receive education for their respective roles as new ambulance team members, current ambulance team members, and ambulance team leaders in accordance with the “Guidelines for Continuing Education for Personnel Engaged in Ambulance Services Ver. 1” (March 2014). In order to establish such an educational system, EMTs in leadership positions, who are responsible for providing education and guidance to their personnel and coordinating with related organizations regarding the educational system, are positioned as “instructor EMTs,” and as of April 1, 2023, 3,047 instructor EMTs have been certified nationwide.

Furthermore, the promotion of national exchanges among ambulance team members and the improvement of their knowledge and skills necessary for emergency

activities are being done through training and research opportunities such as the National Ambulance-Crew Symposium and the Japanese Society for Emergency Medicine.

(2) Increase in the Treatment Scope of EMTs

At the time of the system’s establishment in 1991, the only life-saving procedures (specified acts) performed by EMTs under specific instructions from physicians were defibrillation using a semiautomatic defibrillator, infusion of lactated Ringer’s solution to establish an IV line, and airway management using an esophageal obturator airway or laryngeal mask, but these were gradually expanded by the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare.

As of April 1, 2023, 16,351 ambulance team members qualified as EMTs were able to perform tracheal intubation (of which 8,411 were able to use a video laryngoscope for rigid intubation), 29,895 were able to administer drugs (adrenaline), 28,788 were able to establish an IV line and administer fluids to severely injured patients before cardiopulmonary arrest, and 28,841 were able to measure blood sugar and administer glucose solution to patients suffering from hypoglycemic attacks.

(3) Enhancement of Medical Control System

The medical control system in ambulance services is a system that ensures the quality of first aid, etc. performed by ambulance team members, including EMTs, from a medical point of view. Specifically, it is a system that, in collaboration with fire departments and medical institutions, (1) creates various protocols according to the characteristics of the region based on medical grounds, (2) enables emergency personnel to promptly request instruction, guidance, or advice from physicians at any time from a scene of an emergency, (3) has physicians conduct a medical and objective post-verification of emergency efforts, and feeds back the results of said post-verification, as well as (4) conducting further education, etc. The Medical Control Council, which is a forum for discussions between fire departments and medical institutions, is established at the prefectural and regional levels. As of August 1, 2023, there are 47 prefectural Medical Control Councils and 250 regional Medical Control Councils in Japan. The role of the medical control system in ambulance services has expanded from that of observing EMTs and guaranteeing their treatment from a medical perspective, which is the basis and foundation of the system, to one of ensuring the appropriate operation of local ambulance transportation and emergency medical resources through the formulation of standards for the transport and acceptance of injured and sick patients. It has evolved into something more diverse and tailored to the actual conditions of each region, with a view toward a cooperative role for fire, rescue, and emergency medical services in the coordination of medicine and nursing as part of comprehensive community care.

Based on the result of “the FY2020 Study Group on the State of Ambulance Services,” which examined the current issues facing the medical control system and their solutions, the FDMA issued a notice on March 26, 2021 titled “Further Enhancement and Strengthening of Medical Control System in Emergency Services”, which indicated that related organizations should work closely together to further enhance the medical control system, and that the system should be built and improved continuously through

the PDCA cycle using objective performance indicators. In addition, in the “FY2021 Study Group on the State of Ambulance Services” we have just conducted a further study regarding the continued promotion of the PDCA cycle initiative and the enhancement of performance indicators through understanding the utilization of performance indicators as well as the advanced example initiatives of each region following notification.

The recent diversification of roles required of medical control councils can also be viewed in terms of “CPR at the scene of an emergency in accordance with the wishes of the injured or sick person.” As the number of elderly people requesting ambulance services is increasing, there are cases in which ambulance services are requested by the families of patients to stop performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) because they are told that the patient does not want CPR. Based on this background, at a subcommittee of the “2018 Investigative Committee on the State of Ambulance Services”, experts indicated a basic awareness that ‘the person’s choices’ should be respected’ in cases where the patient’s family communicates at the scene of an emergency that the patient does not want CPR treatment. At scenes of emergencies, which consist of all kinds of scenarios and are urgent situations, and in many cases, there is no physician present, usually, the ambulance team has time and information-related restrictions such as the wishes of the injured or sick person are not shared with them beforehand. Therefore, the committee concluded that it is necessary to clarify the actual situation of the cases and through verification in each place, to increase knowledge about the response of the ambulance team by accumulating all cases.

Based on the results of these surveys, the FDMA issued a notice titled “Report of the Investigative Subcommittee

on the Implementation of CPR at the Scene of an Emergency in Line with the Wishes of the Sick or Injured Person at the FY2018 Investigative Committee on the State of Emergency Services” (Notice, dated November 8, 2019) to the heads of fire and disaster management departments in each prefecture. This notice states that firefighting agencies will be required to (1) make efforts to appropriately participate in community discussions on the Community-based Integrated Care System*³ and ACP (Advance Care Planning, also known as Jinsei Kaigi)*⁴ together with those involved in home medical and nursing care, and proactively exchange opinions, etc., (2) make efforts to, when considering the response of ambulance teams and in addition to (1) above, seek participation from those involved in home medical and nursing care in medical control committees, etc., and hold sufficient discussions while taking into account the status of end-of-life medical care and care initiatives at the community level, as well as the status of home medical care and elderly care facilities, and (3) consider making this subject to subsequent verification at medical control councils.

(4) Use of Emergency Resuscitation Statistics (Utstein data)

In Japan, the Utstein Style*⁵ has been introduced across all fire departments nationwide since January 2005. The FDMA also operates an online system for collecting and analyzing the results of research done via the Utstein Style, and has accumulated 18 years’ worth of data from 2005 to 2022. On an application basis, the data is provided to related academic societies so that the accumulation of this data can be used appropriately and effectively. The data is also used for constructing measures and systems for improving the lifesaving rate.

–omitted–

*3 Community-based Integrated Care System: A system that comprehensively ensures medical care, long-term care, long-term care prevention (prevention of a state requiring nursing care or support, or reduction/prevention of the worsening of a state requiring nursing care or support), housing, and support for independent living in accordance with local conditions, so that elderly people can lead independent lives within their own communities for as long as possible according to their abilities.

*4 ACP (Advance Care Planning): A process in which the individual repeatedly discusses end-of-life medical treatment and care in advance with family members and their medical care teams.

*5 Utstein Style: This is a survey and statistical approach for classifying cases of cardiopulmonary arrest according to the cause, whether it was witnessed or not, whether bystanders performed CPR or not, etc., and recording the prognosis (survival rate after one month, etc.) of the injured or sick in each category. It was proposed at an international conference held at Utstein Monastery in Norway in 1990 and is recommended worldwide.

Section 6 Rescue System

📖 Japanese Original P.96

1. Implementation Status for Rescue Activities

(1) Number of Rescue Activities and Number of People Rescued

The life-saving rescues performed by firefighting agencies refer to activities whereby human or machine-power is used to extricate people from dangerous situations and transport the victims to safe locations. Examples of such dangerous situations include fires, traffic accidents, water accidents, natural disasters, and accidents due to machines.

As for the implementation status for rescue activities throughout Japan in 2022, 68,123 rescue activities were carried out (an increase of 4,925, or 7.8%, YoY) and 62,679 people were rescued (this refers to the number of people rescued through rescue activities; an increase of 2,818, or 4.7%, YoY). (Attachment 2-6-1, 2, untranslated)

The main reason for the increase in the number of rescue activities and people rescued was the increase in accidents due to buildings. (Fig. 2-6-1, 2)

(2) Implementation Status of Rescue Activities by Type of Incident

Looking at the status of rescue activities by type of incident, “accidents due to buildings” and “traffic accidents” accounted for a large percentage of both the number of rescue activities and the number of rescued people. In particular, the number of “accidents due to

buildings” continues to increase.

The number of rescue workers dispatched (which refers to the total number of people dispatched in order to carry out rescue activities) came to 1,604,495 in total. Of these, the largest number of firefighters were dispatched for rescue activities in response to “Accidents due to buildings,” followed by “Traffic accidents.” At the same time, volunteer firefighters were mostly dispatched for fires.

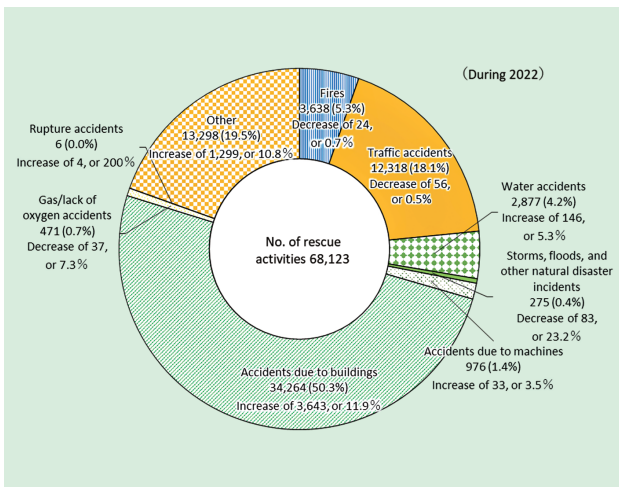
The number of people who engaged in rescue activities (this refers to the number of people who actually engaged in rescue activities out of the number dispatched) totaled 618,375. In terms of the number of people engaged in each individual rescue activity by type of incident, “fires” was the most common type of accident, followed by “water accidents.” (Attachment 2-6-3, untranslated)

2. Implementation Structure for Rescue Activities

(1) Number of Rescue Crews and Number of Rescue Crew Members

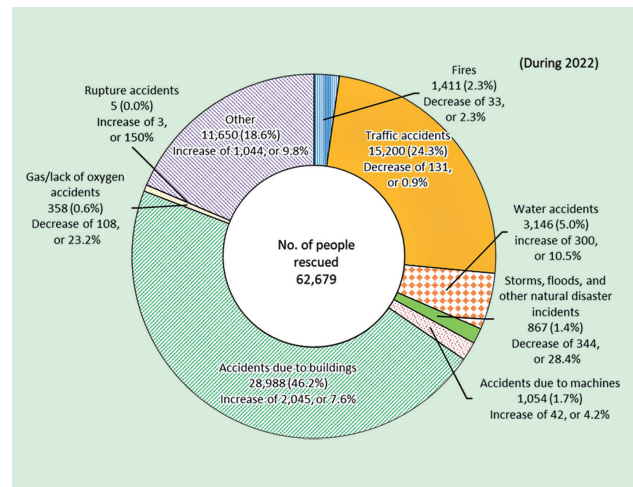
Rescue crews are established in municipalities that have fire departments and fire stations pursuant to the Ministerial Ordinance Establishing Standards for the Organization, Outfitting, and Establishment of Rescue Crews. They consist of members who have received specialized education related to lifesaving (140 hours’ worth), as well as rescue and relief supplies and the rescue vehicles equipped with these needed for rescue activities.

Fig.2-6-1 Number of rescue activities by type of incident



(Notes) 1 Prepared based on “The Survey on the Implementation Status of Rescue Activities”.
 2 The indicated percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Fig.2-6-2 Number of people rescued by type of incident



(Notes) 1 Prepared based on “The Survey on the Implementation Status of Rescue Activities”.
 2 The indicated percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

They are categorized into four classifications: rescue crews, special rescue crews, advanced rescue crews, and special advanced rescue crews.*1

As of April 2023, 1,418 crews had been established at 705 fire departments, and the number of rescue crew members came to 24,413 people (an increase of 74 YoY).

(2) Possession Status of Rescue Equipment for Rescue Activities

Rescue equipment for rescue activities includes equipment for removing heavy objects such as hydraulic spreaders, cutting equipment like hydraulic cutters, detection and measurement equipment such as inflammable gas measuring instruments, and more. Since more advanced, specialized equipment has been deemed necessary for them to guard against the large-scale earthquake disasters and NBC disasters*2 that could potentially occur, the establishment and maintenance of rescue work vehicles and rescue equipment is being promoted through subsidies for equipping National Fire-Service Teams and local taxation measures. (Attachment 2-6-4, untranslated)

3. National Firefighting and Rescue Skills Meets

The National Firefighting and Rescue Skills Meet has been held every year since 1972 (sponsored by the Japan Firefighters Association, with the backing of the FDMA and others). Its goal is to foster the physical strength, mental toughness, and technical capabilities needed for rescue activities, as well as to gather rescue crew members from throughout Japan together to cultivate crew members who can serve as examples to others through competition and learning.

This competition is divided up into a land division and a water division. For each division, there is “Basic training” where individual crew members practice basic skills, “Coordinated training” where crew members practice their individual skills together by cooperating with other crew members, and “Skills training” where participating crew members demonstrate everything from training assumptions to rescue methods using creativity and ingenuity without stipulations as to the equipment or training skills that will be used.

The 51st in 2023 was held in Sapporo City, Hokkaido. Here 694 crew members took part in the land division and 211 took part in the water division. In 2024, the meet is scheduled to be held in Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture.

– omitted –

*1 Special rescue crews, advanced rescue crews, and special advanced rescue crews: The Rescue Ordinance stipulates that municipalities with a population of 100,000 people or more and a standing fire defense structure must establish a special rescue crew. Core cities and the like must have one or more special rescue crews that serve as advanced rescue crews, and the Tokyo Fire Department and ordinance-designated cities must have one or more advanced fire crews that serve as special advanced rescue crews.

*2 NBC disasters: Disasters caused by Nuclear, Biological, or Chemical substances.

Section 8

Integrated Fire Service Support and National Fire-Service Team for Disaster Response

Japanese Original P.104

1. Integrated Support System for Fire Service

(1) Mutual Support Agreement for Fire Services

As municipalities are obliged to make efforts to support each other as and when necessary regarding firefighting efforts by concluding agreements on mutual firefighting support, it is now possible to respond appropriately to large-scale disasters and special disasters.

Currently, in all prefectures, there are firefighting mutual support agreements (including agreements for only municipalities where firefighting services are on hand) in which all municipalities under each prefecture and firefighting administrative associations and so on participate.

(2) Establishment of Integrated Support System for Fire Service

To respond to large-scale disasters and special disasters, it is necessary for firefighting capabilities to operate extensively beyond the districts of municipalities or prefectures. For this reason, the FDMA has both enhanced and strengthened the National Fire-Service Teams described in section 2, as well as formulated the “Guidelines for the Implementation of Wide-Area Aerial Firefighting Support Teams in the Event of a Large Scale Special Disaster” in 1986 in order to efficiently implement the use of helicopters as, in the event of a forest fire or other large scale disaster, helicopters excel in all areas of firefighting and disaster prevention, such as aerial firefighting, rescue activities, emergency operations, information gathering, and emergency transportation. The guidelines clarify the procedures for requesting support based on article 44 of the Firefighting Agency Organization Act, and promote the active use of firefighting helicopters owned by firefighting agencies and prefectures for wide-area support (**Attachment 2-8-1**, untranslated).

2. National Fire-Service Teams for Disaster Response

(1) Creation of National Fire-Service Teams for Disaster Response and Their Enshrinement in Law via Revisions to the Fire Defense Organization Act

A. Creation of National Fire-Service Teams

National Fire-Service Teams were created in June 1995 through the cooperation of fire departments from throughout Japan in order to create an assistance structure through the mutual cooperation of firefighting agencies from around the country. This was based on the lessons from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake on January 17, 1995, and designed to make it possible to carry out lifesaving rescue activities when large-scale disasters such as earthquakes occur within Japan in a faster, more effective manner.

The system is structured so that during times of

normalcy, National Fire-Service Teams focus all of their energies on carrying out firefighting duties in their respective local regions. But once a large-scale disaster occurs somewhere in Japan, firefighting teams dispatch in a concentrated manner to the afflicted region from throughout the country to respond to said disaster at the request or instructions of the Commissioner of the FDMA. There they engage in firefighting activities, including lifesaving and rescue activities.

When they were first launched, National Fire-Service Teams consisted of 376 teams registered with the FDMA to provide domestic assistance for firefighting. They were comprised of rescue crews, ambulance crews, and more. There were also 891 out-of-prefecture assistance teams that engaged in activities between neighboring prefectures, which consisted of firefighting teams and others. This brought the total to 1,267 teams. In January 2001, a registration system for fire teams was introduced in order to enhance the dispatch structure for National Fire-Service Teams and response capabilities for various disasters.

In addition, a number of new types of teams were established in order to handle increasingly complicated and diverse disasters. These included special disaster teams with the capacity to respond to special disasters such as oil and chemical disasters, as well as those involving toxic or hazardous substances, or radioactive materials, as well as air teams that use fire and disaster prevention helicopters and water teams that use firefighting boats. This brought the types of teams to 8, and the number of teams to 1,785.

B. Enshrinement in Law through the 2003 Revisions to the Fire Organization Act

It has been pointed out that potential earthquakes like a Tokai Earthquake, Tonankai/Nankai Earthquake, or Tokyo In Land Earthquake are imminent, and the dangers of NBC terrorism disasters. As such, scenarios can be envisioned where it would be difficult to respond to such disasters promptly and precisely solely through the firefighting capabilities of the municipalities in the afflicted region or those found in the afflicted prefecture. Therefore, the Commissioner of the FDMA has been vested with the necessary authority to work to enhance and strengthen emergency response structures from a national perspective. In conjunction with this, the Act for the Partial Revision of the Fire Organization Act was drafted in 2003 and entered into force in 2004. This act included provisions for national financial measures, etc.

(a) Main Content of the Revised Law

The main content of the revised law consists of staking out a clear legal position for National Fire-Service Teams, establishing the authority of the Commissioner of the FDMA to order dispatches, formulating basic plans relating to the organization of National Fire-Service Teams and the development of facilities (hereinafter in this section referred to as the “Basic Plan”), and the financial measures of the national government.

(b) Legal Position and Dispatch Orders by the Commissioner of the FDMA

National Fire-Service Teams, which have been put to use based on certain guiding principles since they were established, were given a clear legal position within the Fire Defense Organization Act through the revisions to this law. In addition, in the event that a Tokai Earthquake or other large-scale disaster extends over two or more prefectures or an NBC disaster were to occur, the Commissioner of the FDMA shall be able to issue the orders to take the necessary measures to dispatch National Fire-Service Teams. This authority to order dispatches was established based on the thinking that the national government bears responsibility for deploying firefighting capabilities to afflicted regions in the form of ordering the dispatch of National Fire-Service Teams for large-scale disasters that should be handled from a truly nationwide perspective. The unprecedented, enormous disaster of the Great East Japan Earthquake was the first time this authority was exercised since it was established.

(c) Enactment of the Basic Plan Pertaining to National Fire-Service Teams

By law it has been mandated that the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications is to enact the Basic Plan.

This Basic Plan, enacted in February 2004, established matters such as standards for equipping and organizing the crews that comprise National Fire-Service Teams, dispatch plans, and targets for setting in place the necessary facilities. When initially enacted, it set a target of registering 3,000 National Fire-Service Teams by FY2008.

(d) Financial Measures by the National Government for National Fire-Service Teams

The dispatch of National Fire-Service Teams has been legally mandated in cases where they have been ordered to dispatch by the Commissioner of the FDMA. Therefore, the expenses that are newly required as a result of said dispatches are to be borne by the national government as treasury expenses as per Article 10 of the Local Government Finance Act.

Furthermore, the establishment of facilities pursuant to the Basic Plan were clarified in the Fire Defense Organization Act as constituting “expenses to be subsidized by the national government.” In addition, the eligible facilities and the subsidy rate (one-half) have been established through government ordinance.

(e) Free Use of Equipment for National Fire-Service Teams

Regarding the equipment and materials deemed necessary for the activities of the National Fire-Service Team, it would be difficult to expect progress in the maintenance of vehicles and equipment, even with government subsidies, if the maintenance and possessions of such equipment is not efficient in terms of cost-effectiveness. There is some equipment that needs to be provided quickly in order to fulfill the national government’s responsibilities when it comes to large-scale and specialized disasters. As such, it was stipulated that this equipment is to be set in place by the national government, but provided for use free of charge to the prefectures or municipalities to which the personnel who are active as National Fire-Service Team members belong.

C. Enhancing Mobility through the 2008 Revisions to the Fire Defense Organization Act

In 2008 the Act for the Partial Revision of the Fire Defense Organization Act was drafted and entered into force. This included content such as enhancing the mobility of National Fire-Service Teams in an effort to further strengthen fire and disaster defense structures for large-scale earthquakes such as a Tokai Earthquake, Tonankai/Nankai Earthquake, or Tokyo in Land Earthquake.

(a) Main Content of the Revised Law

The main content of the revised law consists of establishing the authority for prefectural governors to order the dispatch of National Fire-Service Teams that are already active in municipalities where disasters have occurred, the establishment of coordination headquarters for firefighting support activities, and revisions to the requirements for the orders to dispatch National Fire-Service Teams by the Commissioner of the FDMA.

(b) Establishment of the Authority for Prefectural Governors to Order Dispatches

This stipulated that prefectural governors can order the dispatch of National Fire-Service Teams active in municipalities where they normally operate. This can be done in cases where a disaster has occurred in two or more municipalities within a prefecture, and where it is deemed necessary for the sake of urgently providing firefighting support for municipalities where a disaster has occurred that lie outside of the municipalities in which said National Fire-Service Teams normally operate. This structure was set in place based on the fact that teams spanning across municipal borders within the same prefecture were mobilized for the 2004 torrential rain disasters in Niigata and Fukushima, as well as the Mid Niigata Prefecture Earthquake in 2004. In cases spanning across prefectural borders, it has been stipulated that the Commissioner of the FDMA shall coordinate this, since said coordination will span across two or more prefectures.

(c) Establishment of Coordination Headquarters for Firefighting Support Activities

To ensure that the prefectural governor’s orders from (b) are carried out smoothly, the prefectural governors are to establish coordination headquarters for firefighting support activities (hereinafter in this section referred to as “coordination headquarters”) in order to carry out the general coordination for measures like lending support for firefighting when National Fire-Service Teams are dispatched for this purpose. The coordination headquarters are tasked with handling tasks related to coordinating with the Japan Self-Defense Forces, police, and other relevant organizations. This is done in an effort to ensure that tasks related to general coordination over measures designed to support the firefighting activities carried out by the prefecture and municipalities within the prefecture in question are carried out smoothly.

(d) Revisions to the Requirements for the Commissioner of the FDMA to Order the Dispatch of National Fire-Service Teams

It was stipulated that the Commissioner of the FDMA can order the governors of prefectures aside from the prefecture where the municipality in which the disaster

occurred is located or the mayors of municipalities within the prefecture in question to take the necessary measures to dispatch their National Fire-Service Teams. Where this was previously limited to cases where the disaster was regarded as a large-scale disaster spanning more than one prefecture or NBC disasters, now it can be done when it has been acknowledged that there is a special need to respond to the disaster in question, even when it is a large-scale disaster that has occurred solely within a single prefecture.

In addition, in March 2019, the Basic Plan was revised to stipulate that the factors for determining a large-scale disaster to be a disaster subject to instructions shall be the situation surrounding the disaster, the establishment of a disaster response headquarters or emergency disaster response headquarters, and the need for support.

(2) Organization of and Dispatch Plans for National Fire-Service Teams

Issues like the organization of and dispatch plans for National Fire-Service Teams are established within the Basic Plan set by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications. An overview of these issues is provided below. (Fig. 2-8-1)

A. Organization of National Fire-Service Teams

(A) Command Support Battalion

The Command Support Battalion is tasked with the duty of urgently heading to afflicted regions via helicopter or the like when large-scale disasters or special disasters occur to gather information related to the disaster and convey this to the Commissioner of the FDMA, the governors of the relevant prefectures, and

others. In addition, it has also been tasked with the duty of carrying out support activities to ensure that commands pertaining to National Fire-Service Teams by the mayor of the afflicted municipality or fire chief delegated by the said mayor are carried out smoothly within the afflicted region. The Command Support Battalion is comprised of Integrated Command Support unit, Command Support unit, and Air Command Support unit.

(B) Prefectural Battalions

The Prefectural Battalion is a group of basic companies which are comprised of the teams required to aid with firefighting undertaken in afflicted regions from among a number of different companies. These include the Prefectural Battalion Command Unit, Firefighting company, Rescue company, Ambulance company, Logistic company, Communication company, Air company, Water company, Special Disaster company, and Special Equipment company established in the prefecture or municipalities within said prefecture.

(C) Air Battalion

The Air battalion is tasked to conduct aviation-related firefighting activities in the disaster area. It is composed of air units and, if necessary, air logistics support units.

(D) Special Battalions

Besides the prefectural battalions, there are special task forces: Integrated Mobile Unit, National Fire-Service Team for Energy/Industrial Disaster, NBC Disaster Battalion, Mobile Support Battalion for Landslide, Storm and flood. (Table 2-8-1)

Fig 2-8-1 Organization of teams comprising National Fire-Service Teams

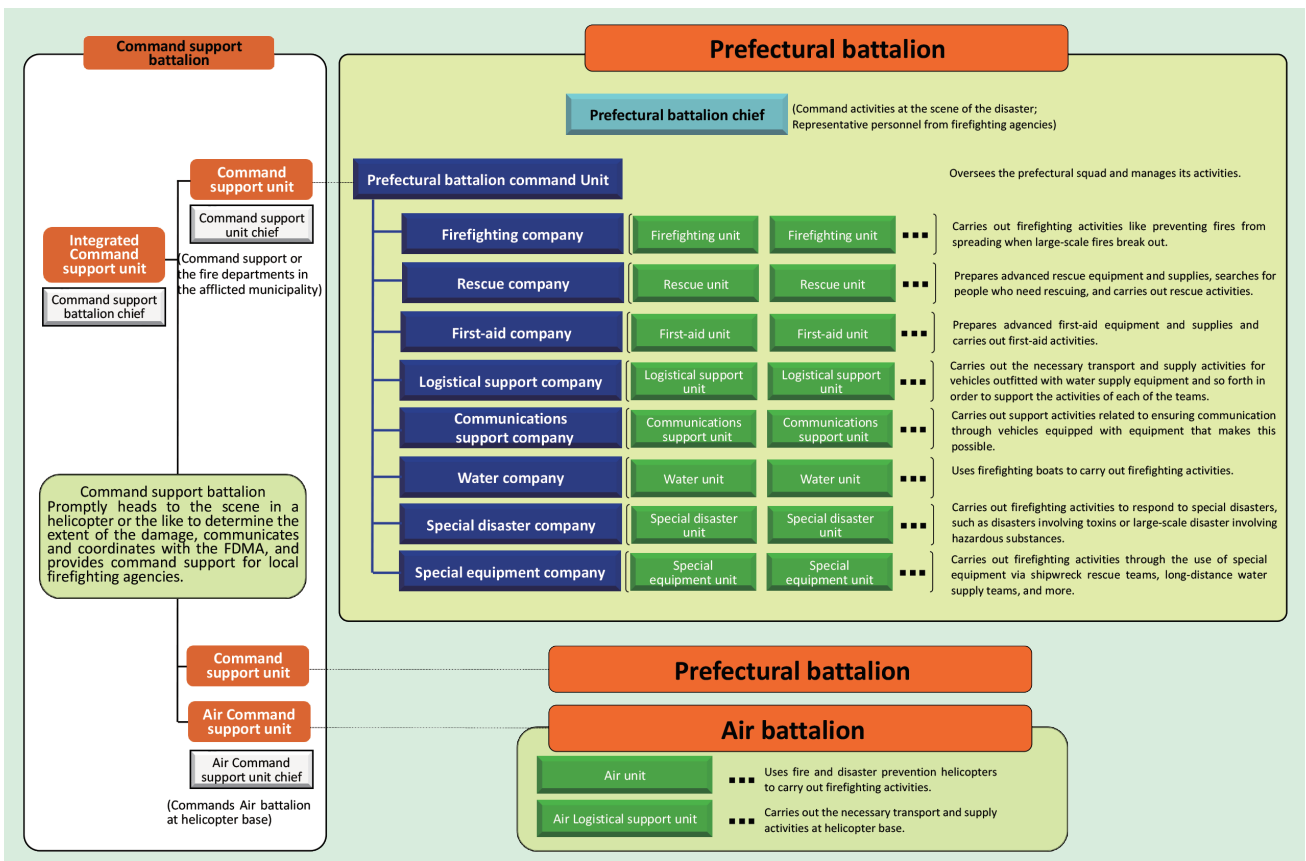


Table 2-8-1 Tasks and organizations of special battalions

Name	Objective	Mission	Comprising unit
Integrated Mobile Unit	Established at the time of the 3rd Basic Plan to create a more rapid unit deployment system.	After a request or instruction by the Director-General to mobilize, to mobilize promptly, to conduct firefighting activities urgently in the disaster area, and to collect and provide information that contributes to the smooth activities of the prefectural battalion in the case that the prefectural battalion follows.	Integrated Mobile Command Unit, Firefighting Units, Rescue Units, First-aid Units, Logistical Support Unit, and Communication Support Unit take the lead, respond with flexible organization and operation according to the type of disaster being responded to and the objective of the rapid dispatch and information collection.
National Fire-Service Team for Energy/Industrial Disaster	Established at the time of the 3rd Basic Plan to strengthen emergency response capabilities for petroleum complex disasters, etc., based on lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake.	To conduct advanced and specialized firefighting activities quickly and accurately in response to special disasters in areas where energy and industrial infrastructure such as petroleum complexes and chemical plants are located.	Command Unit of National Fire-Service Team for Energy/Industrial Disaster, Special Disaster Company (equipped with large elevated water truck, hose extension vehicle with a large water cannon, chemical fire truck, large elevated water truck, and foam solution transport vehicle), Firefighting Company (equipped with chemical fire truck) In addition to the above Special Equipment Unit, Logistical Support Unit, Communications Support Unit, and Water Unit are added depending on local conditions.
NBC Disaster Battalion	Established at the time of the 4th Basic Plan to establish a system to promptly dispatch the NBC Disaster Battalion in the event of an NBC terrorist disaster, in light of the occurrence of terrorist attacks in other countries and the scheduled Olympic and Paralympic Games.	To conduct advanced and specialized firefighting activities against NBC disasters in a prompt and accurate manner.	NBC Disaster Command Unit, Toxic and Hazardous Unit In addition to the above, Logistical Support Units etc. are added depending on local conditions.
Mobile Support Battalion for Landslide, Storm and flood	Established at the time of the 4th Basic Plan as a mobile unit to be deployed to disaster areas in order to strengthen the rescue system in the event of wind and flood damage, which has become more frequent and severe in recent years.	In response to landslides or wind and flood disasters, conduct firefighting activities using heavy equipment, etc., in cooperation with other prefectural battalions, etc., in a prompt and accurate manner.	Mobile Support Command Unit for Landslide, Storm and flood, Rescue unit (equipped with response vehicle for handling tsunamis and large-scale storm and flood damage and rescue work vehicle), Special Equipment Unit (equipped with heavy machinery and heavy machinery transport vehicle, amphibian motor vehicle and amphibian motor vehicle transport vehicle), Logistical Support Unit In addition to the above, necessary units are added depending on local conditions.

B. Dispatch Plans

(A) Basic Dispatch Plans

When large-scale disasters occur, the Commissioner of the FDMA makes efforts to gather information and closely coordinate with the prefectural governor of the afflicted prefecture and other officials. They also decide on whether or not it is necessary to dispatch National Fire-Service Teams, and take the measures to request or order their dispatch based on Article 44 of the Fire Defense Organization Act. Dispatch plans are to be established ahead of time to enable their prompt and precise dispatch in such cases.

Specifically, for each prefecture in which a disaster occurs, they designate prefectural battalions that dispatched to provide support as “first response prefectural battalions” and prefectural battalions that provide additional support according to the scale of the disaster as “reserve response prefectural battalions.”

(B) Rapid Dispatch Standards for when Large-scale Earthquakes Occur

When large-scale earthquakes occur, communications infrastructure is disrupted and a considerable length of time is needed in order to determine the overall extent of the damage, and it is possible that requests for dispatch may not be implemented quickly.

For this reason, the Commissioner of the FDMA has had prefectural governors and municipal mayors from around the country prepare Requests for the Dispatch of National Fire-Service Teams pursuant to the Fire Defense Organization Act in advance since July 2008, so that they can dispatch upon the occurrence of a large-scale earthquake.

(C) Rapid Dispatch

In order to rapidly dispatch National Fire-Service

teams in the event of a disaster, the FDMA may request prefectures and fire departments to prepare for dispatch and receive reports on the number of teams available for dispatch when there is a threat of wind or flood damage, etc. In the event of sudden incidents such as sudden river flooding or landslide, the Commissioner of the FDMA will immediately request or instruct dispatch without going through a request for preparation for dispatch.

When a National Fire-Service team is dispatched, the command support battalion and the integrated mobile unit are to be dispatched immediately ahead to collect information and facilitate the activities of subsequent units. (Fig. 2-8-2)

(D) Dispatch Plans for the Nankai Trough Earthquake and Other Potential Earthquakes

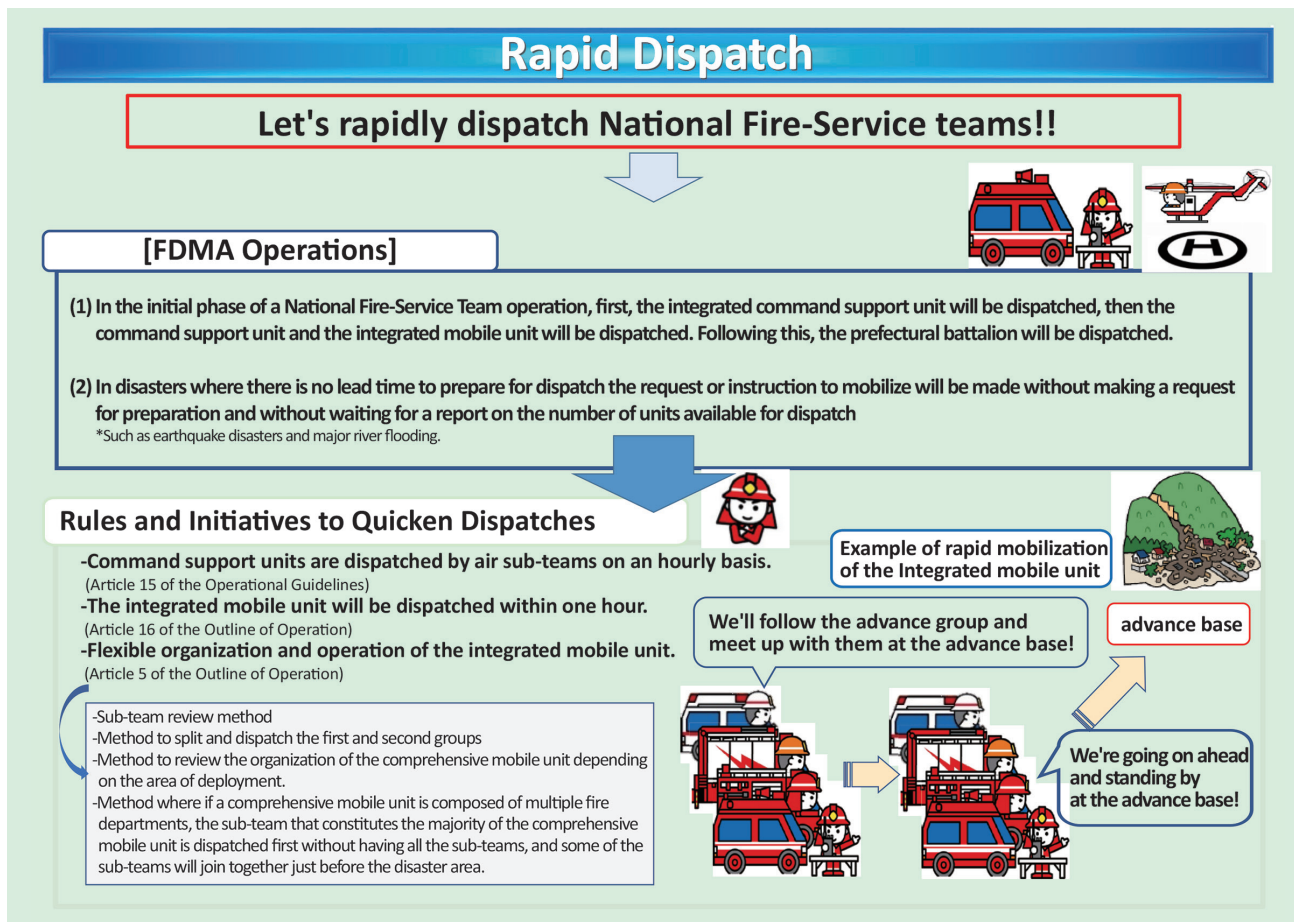
It is envisioned that the Nankai Trough Earthquake, Tokyo in Land Earthquake would produce considerable damage that would extend over multiple prefectures. The thinking is that the firefighting capabilities of just the first response prefectural battalions and reserve response prefectural battalions alone would be insufficient for this. Therefore, in order to dispatch National Fire-Service Teams at a national scale, each prefecture will formulate its own action plan for National Fire-Service Teams at the time of a disaster, and all National Fire-Service Teams will be deployed simultaneously and rapidly.

In addition, the plans for the Nankai Trough Earthquake stipulates measures to be taken in the event of a subsequent earthquake to allow for flexible operation based on damage conditions and other factors. (Fig. 2-8-3)

(E) Operational Plan for NBC Disaster

When a large number of people are injured due to an NBC disaster, the firefighting capability of the firefighting organization with jurisdiction over the disaster area and

Fig 2-8-2 Rapid dispatch



the firefighting organization in the prefecture to which the disaster area belongs alone is considered to be insufficient, and it is necessary to implement advanced and specialized firefighting activities quickly and accurately. For this reason, a special operation plan has been established and NBC disaster response units will be dispatched promptly.

(F) Assistance Plans by the Prefectures, etc.

Each prefecture formulates its own Implementation Plans for Assistance from National Fire-Service Teams based on the registration status of National Fire-Service Teams within the prefecture in question. These plans are based on consultations with the firefighting agencies of each prefecture in question with regard to the organization of prefectural battalions and other teams, meeting locations, information communication structures, and other necessary items concerning the prompt dispatch of National Fire-Service Teams to afflicted regions.

C. Plans for Receiving Assistance

Each prefecture formulates Plans for Receiving Assistance from National Fire-Service Teams by hypothesizing situations in which said prefecture itself falls victim to a disaster. This is done through consultations with the firefighting agencies within the prefecture over necessary matters regarding the acceptance of National Fire-Service Teams, which includes the management method of the Coordination Headquarters for Firefighting Support Activities and the Air Operations Coordination Team, requests for support, command system, advance bases, camping sites, and fuel supply bases.

In the same way, each fire department is required to formulate its own plan for receiving the prefectural firefighting support and emergency fire rescue teams in its own area, while ensuring consistency with the prefectural support and disaster prevention plans and adding necessary items such as the command structure for the prefectural battalion of the prefectural firefighting support and emergency fire rescue teams, the communication system with fire departments and relevant organizations, and the implementation of training for receiving support.

(3) Number of National Fire-Service Teams Registered and Their Equipment

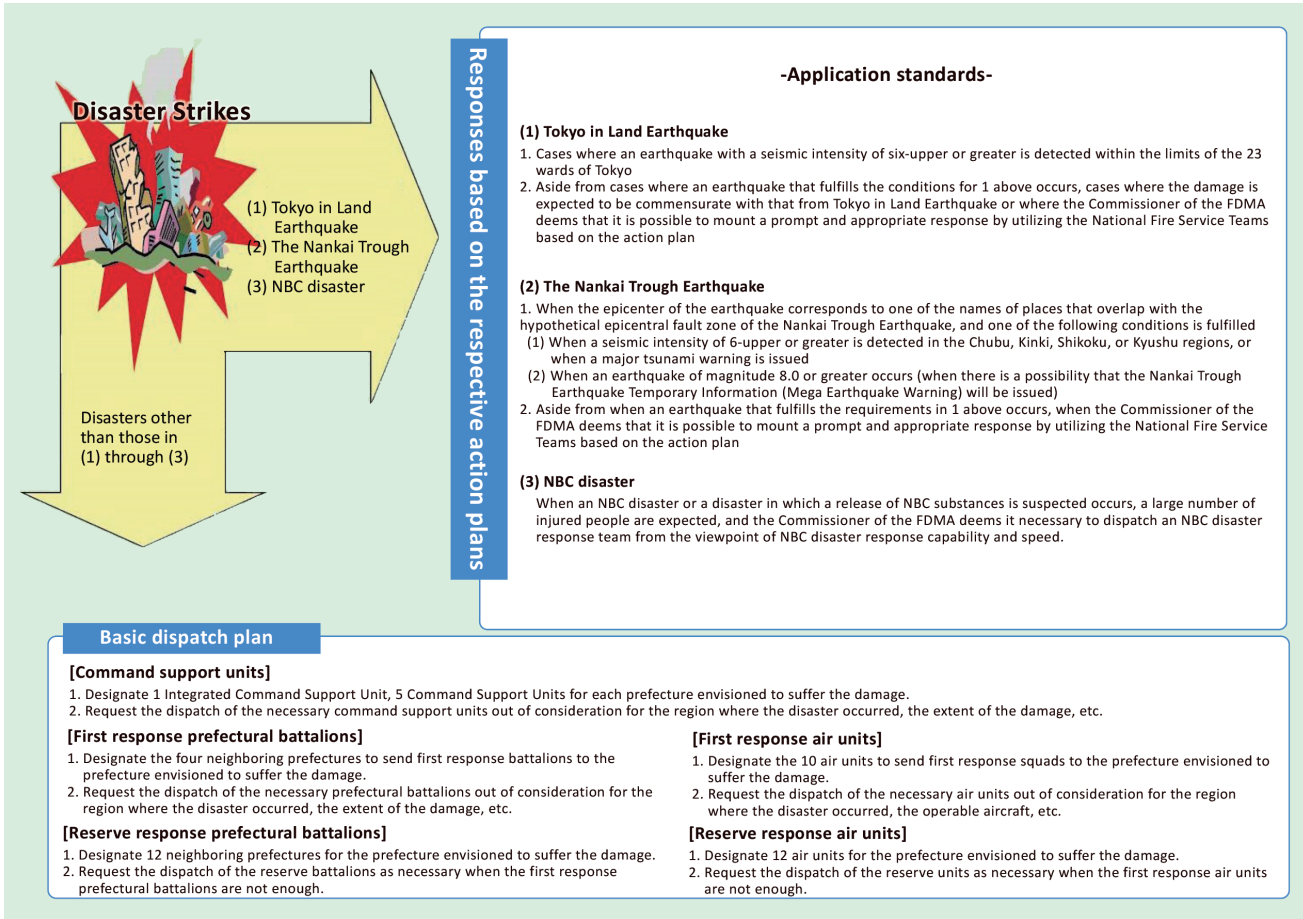
A. Number of Teams Registered

The stipulations of the Fire Defense Organization Act states that the Commissioner of the FDMA must register National Fire-Service Teams based on applications to do so from the prefectural governors or municipal mayors.

In March 2019, the basic plan was revised and a target for the number of teams registered was set for the end of FY2023 that would substantially increase the number of teams from its current level of roughly about 6,000 to roughly 6,600 teams. This is to be done because it is crucial to set in place a structure for deploying teams quickly and at a large scale in preparation for large-scale disasters such as the Nankai Trough Earthquake or Tokyo in Land Earthquake, for which damage that is worse than that from the Great East Japan Earthquake is envisioned.

Since the launch of the 1,267 National Fire-Service Teams in September 1995, there has been a growing

Fig 2-8-3 Basic dispatch and action plans for National Fire-Service Teams



recognition of the importance of their activities during disasters. As a result, the number of teams registered has been on the rise, and as of April 1, 2023, 6,629 teams have been registered from 720 fire departments nationwide (roughly 99% of the fire departments nationwide). This is almost 5 times more than its launch. (Attachment 2-8-2, 3 untranslated)

B. Equipment

Since they were first launched, the FDMA has formulated standards for the equipment for National Fire-Service Teams. Moreover, since their enshrinement into law in 2003, it has included provisions for this in its basic plan as it has worked to round-out their line-up of equipment.

Starting from 2006, government subsidy measures have been taken through a subsidy for outfitting National Fire-Service Teams with facilities and equipment. Through this, progress has been made in equipping them with special disaster-response fire pump vehicles, rescue work vehicles, special disaster-response ambulances, as well as the support vehicles active teams need to act in a self-contained manner in afflicted regions, and also fiberoptic and other sophisticated rescue equipment and supplies.

Moreover, the emergency and disaster prevention and reduction business debentures (100% allocations, 70%

tax grant rate) that were established in FY2011 were expanded in FY2013 to newly encompass “Equipment for vehicles for the functional enhancement of National Fire-Service Teams” and “Facilities to serve as bases for rescue and other activities for National Fire-Service Teams.”

Furthermore, the stipulations of the Fire Defense Organization Act provide for a system for using equipment free of charge. Under this system, some of the equipment needed by National Fire-Service Teams for their team activities and logistical activities is allocated to fire departments and other sites throughout Japan. Such equipment includes systems for water sources for firefighting capable of handling disasters at energy and industrial infrastructure, response vehicles for handling tsunamis and large-scale storm and flood damage. In recent year, in order to establish a logistical support system in each prefecture and to strengthen the system for prompt information collection and sharing among related organizations, operation base vehicles and high-performance inflatable tents, high-spec drones, and video transmission equipment have also been deployed. (Attachment 2-8-4, untranslated)

The FDMA will continue working to round-out and enhance the equipment of National Fire-Service Teams in a systematic manner to ensure that they can effectively carry out their activities.

- omitted -

Attachment 1-1-2 Extent of fire damage by prefecture

(During 2022)

Classification	No. of fires							No. of buildings burned				
	Total	Buildings	Forests	Vehicles	Ships	Aircrafts	Other	Total	Totally destroyed	Half destroyed	Partially destroyed	Minor fire
Hokkaido	1,639	986	24	256	2	0	371	1,294	321	112	351	510
Aomori	485	277	27	30	1	0	150	489	177	27	121	164
Iwate	341	194	30	50	1	0	66	339	147	19	92	81
Miyagi	587	348	20	60	0	0	159	589	169	31	144	245
Akita	314	165	27	33	0	0	89	274	106	10	86	72
Yamagata	284	176	17	30	0	0	61	256	82	26	71	77
Fukushima	569	309	35	73	1	0	151	566	227	35	138	166
Ibaraki	1,091	530	34	111	1	0	415	844	324	56	182	282
Tochigi	640	317	20	94	1	0	208	511	180	28	134	169
Gunma	655	325	14	81	0	0	235	506	148	27	150	181
Saitama	1,701	1,039	7	168	0	0	487	1,596	311	68	413	804
Chiba	1,833	940	59	138	2	0	694	1,379	332	64	319	664
Tokyo	3,970	2,859	4	189	3	0	915	3,273	130	90	530	2,523
Kanagawa	1,895	1,175	9	173	3	0	535	1,465	163	44	318	940
Niigata	516	353	8	64	1	0	90	538	140	25	139	234
Toyama	154	106	1	26	1	0	20	193	71	16	35	71
Ishikawa	232	140	12	29	1	0	50	198	42	10	60	86
Fukui	172	95	6	21	2	0	48	140	33	7	40	60
Yamanashi	316	142	10	37	0	0	127	243	107	11	55	70
Nagano	735	352	21	57	0	0	305	518	185	31	143	159
Gifu	634	333	22	71	0	0	208	530	164	26	141	199
Shizuoka	908	502	14	119	0	0	273	771	169	49	192	361
Aichi	1,865	1,046	23	209	2	0	585	1,348	217	74	341	716
Mie	617	286	24	61	0	0	246	417	107	14	125	171
Shiga	429	243	6	53	1	0	126	348	70	16	62	200
Kyoto	530	343	13	48	1	0	125	493	115	21	114	243
Osaka	1,844	1,272	9	166	4	0	393	1,592	132	75	437	948
Hyogo	1,568	798	57	154	0	0	559	1,071	199	69	254	549
Nara	377	174	13	32	0	0	158	252	58	15	72	107
Wakayama	352	181	6	28	1	0	136	262	71	20	50	121
Tottori	193	95	5	17	2	0	74	167	49	11	56	51
Shimane	292	113	37	13	3	0	126	214	73	6	53	82
Okayama	722	327	83	64	1	0	247	496	143	36	166	151
Hiroshima	877	414	77	75	5	0	306	637	190	22	158	267
Yamaguchi	603	249	33	45	5	0	271	379	120	21	111	127
Tokushima	232	114	20	18	2	0	78	164	54	2	42	66
Kagawa	376	164	23	39	1	0	149	257	81	17	84	75
Ehime	474	255	25	28	8	0	158	381	105	17	113	146
Kochi	314	147	24	26	4	0	113	232	75	14	75	68
Fukuoka	1,417	758	56	106	1	0	496	1,208	321	56	283	548
Saga	330	122	23	31	1	0	153	191	61	13	68	49
Nagasaki	507	206	35	33	5	0	228	343	132	12	77	122
Kumamoto	698	300	70	58	4	1	265	521	173	22	128	198
Oita	558	204	57	47	2	0	248	318	112	21	83	102
Miyazaki	468	220	34	44	1	0	169	362	116	24	115	107
Kagoshima	599	277	33	47	2	0	240	401	139	9	92	161
Okinawa	401	196	32	57	2	1	113	229	31	15	55	128
Prefectural total	36,314	20,167	1,239	3,409	78	2	11,419	28,795	6,672	1,434	7,068	13,621
Sapporo city	387	282	1	51	0	0	53	325	24	21	87	193
Sendai City	209	127	0	14	0	0	68	184	24	6	39	115
Saitama City	307	193	0	25	0	0	89	296	50	11	76	159
Chiba City	250	162	1	12	0	0	75	222	36	4	64	118
Special wards	2,897	2,131	0	119	3	0	644	2,419	57	61	390	1,911
Yokohama City	639	416	0	67	0	0	156	497	34	19	119	325
Kawasaki City	345	242	0	15	0	0	88	277	9	5	51	212
Sagamihara City	166	92	4	20	0	0	50	121	22	5	23	71
Niigata City	146	102	0	18	0	0	26	161	32	10	35	84
Shizuoka City	142	84	3	24	0	0	31	124	19	6	27	72
Hamamatsu City	180	109	6	22	0	0	43	188	42	14	59	73
Nagoya City	508	335	2	54	1	0	116	369	16	13	102	238
Kyoto City	193	147	2	15	0	0	29	205	28	4	50	123
Osaka City	643	505	0	36	2	0	100	584	17	27	170	370
Sakai City	182	127	0	17	0	0	38	189	12	10	42	125
Kobe City	416	248	5	39	0	0	124	319	33	27	76	183
Okayama City	153	80	7	20	0	0	46	118	30	9	35	44
Hiroshima City	242	152	3	18	2	0	67	216	33	7	41	135
Kitakyushu City	247	139	8	17	1	0	82	272	83	16	73	100
Fukuoka City	266	176	2	20	0	0	68	214	18	7	61	128
Kumamoto City	191	114	4	19	1	0	53	158	26	7	28	97
21 city total	8,709	5,963	48	642	10	0	2,046	7,458	645	289	1,648	4,876

(Note) The "21 city total" is found within the prefectural total.

Attachment 1-1-2 Extent of fire damage by prefecture (continued)

(During 2022)

Classification	Area burned			No. of casualties		No. of households affected				No. of people affected
	Building floor area (㎡)	Building surface area(㎡)	Forests (a)	Fatalities	Injured	Total	Totally destroyed	Half destroyed	Minor destruction	
Hokkaido	57,416	5,499	2,279	81	239	756	173	61	522	1,413
Aomori	23,714	2,302	3,784	30	69	247	91	17	139	528
Iwate	32,035	1,319	1,045	27	69	152	59	8	85	374
Miyagi	21,760	1,668	933	29	89	336	97	14	225	762
Akita	46,117	1,129	409	26	36	143	56	9	78	329
Yamagata	14,422	1,156	452	20	71	157	47	15	95	354
Fukushima	28,286	1,809	750	37	85	267	98	15	154	624
Ibaraki	61,238	2,387	717	43	187	477	177	36	264	977
Tochigi	24,449	1,699	1,283	28	83	221	81	5	135	505
Gunma	19,433	1,851	138	28	85	267	67	24	176	569
Saitama	39,085	5,825	102	69	266	1,114	214	73	827	2,431
Chiba	38,062	4,727	579	64	297	889	238	50	601	1,917
Tokyo	22,812	6,795	24	90	743	2,475	204	152	2,119	4,694
Kanagawa	20,175	3,283	294	50	296	1,159	156	59	944	2,347
Niigata	34,507	1,109	77	35	117	308	89	12	207	768
Toyama	15,545	665	9	16	28	121	44	8	69	293
Ishikawa	7,004	1,052	43	17	34	126	32	6	88	297
Fukui	4,976	2,568	82	10	39	73	18	4	51	175
Yamanashi	9,802	520	164	11	38	113	38	5	70	245
Nagano	24,027	2,140	1,143	32	125	294	82	20	192	685
Gifu	27,953	1,706	394	34	95	306	85	18	203	687
Shizuoka	23,706	3,137	295	31	125	498	97	42	359	1,090
Aichi	36,333	3,665	286	75	311	847	143	55	649	1,897
Mie	14,575	2,044	193	19	70	219	53	10	156	457
Shiga	9,560	627	26	14	55	215	46	8	161	465
Kyoto	15,355	2,495	72	24	107	386	80	11	295	767
Osaka	23,197	5,572	77	53	389	1,453	192	104	1,157	2,759
Hyogo	32,602	3,474	2,797	65	259	702	146	51	505	1,475
Nara	7,668	733	108	24	63	161	41	11	109	346
Wakayama	10,518	441	21	10	56	162	37	10	115	323
Tottori	21,097	373	161	15	35	77	20	7	50	167
Shimane	28,710	542	469	11	38	99	30	3	66	236
Okayama	17,970	950	1,318	26	110	256	72	18	166	605
Hiroshima	36,395	1,608	934	43	129	355	96	9	250	730
Yamaguchi	14,911	978	297	17	70	240	71	16	153	504
Tokushima	5,850	284	574	8	28	92	29	2	61	172
Kagawa	12,172	702	823	15	52	131	48	4	79	274
Ehime	14,329	1,353	2,474	26	72	261	68	17	176	535
Kochi	9,736	1,095	773	10	50	126	39	11	76	257
Fukuoka	43,473	6,010	13,362	55	206	753	160	34	559	1,496
Saga	11,776	937	614	6	45	114	33	12	69	274
Nagasaki	17,398	636	151	31	53	242	72	9	161	502
Kumamoto	23,806	1,641	12,796	29	112	316	98	12	206	730
Oita	16,031	1,047	2,390	17	54	170	50	10	110	326
Miyazaki	24,319	2,636	3,836	16	66	202	63	10	129	421
Kagoshima	14,577	1,031	259	22	59	207	77	7	123	388
Okinawa	5,991	933	710	13	45	130	22	13	95	288
Prefectural total	1,064,873	96,153	60,517	1,452	5,750	18,415	4,029	1,107	13,279	38,458
Sapporo city	3,956	1,547	0	25	59	256	19	19	218	462
Sendai City	2,720	606	0	7	36	132	24	5	103	258
Saitama City	7,549	926	0	6	52	244	52	14	178	499
Chiba City	3,832	1,092	0	7	45	155	36	10	109	303
Special wards	12,063	4,449	0	55	536	1,785	138	97	1,550	3,357
Yokohama City	4,721	1,280	0	14	88	436	54	20	362	812
Kawasaki City	1,854	567	0	5	64	235	30	9	196	490
Sagamihara City	2,586	328	17	3	35	107	14	15	78	216
Niigata City	4,172	176	0	5	30	97	18	6	73	245
Shizuoka City	2,848	232	29	8	22	102	18	2	82	222
Hamamatsu City	4,061	1,829	46	5	26	115	26	6	83	245
Nagoya City	3,711	688	33	17	123	299	25	20	254	568
Kyoto City	3,046	626	7	4	45	152	19	7	126	288
Osaka City	4,763	2,255	0	21	153	602	50	43	509	1,040
Sakai City	2,157	532	0	4	36	157	17	14	126	304
Kobe City	7,212	941	90	15	81	248	48	20	180	476
Okayama City	4,638	210	22	3	27	57	18	6	33	117
Hiroshima City	12,884	662	7	9	44	141	25	3	113	275
Kitakyushu City	11,532	2,856	2,016	12	50	165	31	10	124	311
Fukuoka City	1,983	954	7	10	41	164	19	11	134	286
Kumamoto City	3,438	133	13	8	38	117	22	7	88	258
21 city total	105,726	22,889	2,287	243	1,631	5,766	703	344	4,719	11,032

(Note) The "21 city total" is found within the prefectural total.

Attachment 1-1-2 Extent of fire damage by prefecture (continued)

(During 2022) (Unit: 1,000 yen)

Classification	Amount of damages									
	Total	Building			Forests	Vehicles	Ships	Aircraft	Other	Explosions
		Subtotal	Buildings	Contents						
Hokkaido	2,962,153	2,662,545	1,773,865	888,680	50	215,098	1,900	0	82,469	91
Aomori	1,016,779	938,555	766,246	172,309	18,694	19,143	9,245	0	30,225	917
Iwate	2,373,793	2,323,105	1,884,960	438,145	8,631	29,095	490	0	12,452	20
Miyagi	1,890,884	1,332,723	1,097,209	235,514	4,281	34,705	0	0	493,391	25,784
Akita	2,501,829	2,453,475	1,642,317	811,158	1,918	33,806	0	0	12,380	250
Yamagata	735,288	702,923	527,333	175,590	358	18,749	0	0	13,147	111
Fukushima	1,281,010	1,170,044	830,550	339,494	2,409	89,302	1,500	0	16,032	1,723
Ibaraki	15,593,742	14,684,241	8,190,194	6,494,047	216	105,205	759,250	0	41,252	3,578
Tochigi	1,900,361	1,820,441	1,346,805	473,636	3,300	54,198	0	0	22,174	248
Gunma	1,317,376	1,233,035	985,963	247,072	678	59,313	0	0	24,283	67
Saitama	3,523,794	3,267,112	2,146,819	1,120,293	0	103,301	0	0	109,216	44,165
Chiba	3,723,302	3,489,774	2,503,712	986,062	308	108,666	1,635	0	121,753	1,166
Tokyo	5,484,466	5,351,011	3,367,864	1,983,147	340	84,339	34	0	44,199	4,543
Kanagawa	1,790,135	1,598,710	1,253,396	345,314	0	117,166	20,956	0	52,091	1,212
Niigata	2,461,122	2,378,221	1,677,109	701,112	180	72,764	600	0	9,153	204
Toyama	860,810	829,010	558,580	270,430	935	13,996	343	0	16,526	0
Ishikawa	530,427	500,887	391,309	109,578	386	10,180	0	0	18,974	0
Fukui	298,517	282,659	227,515	55,144	537	7,446	51	0	7,824	0
Yamanashi	696,194	657,838	530,686	127,152	0	20,364	0	0	17,457	535
Nagano	1,388,408	1,276,909	995,565	281,344	9,233	74,382	0	0	17,055	10,829
Gifu	2,722,372	2,649,836	1,224,066	1,425,770	3,041	43,800	0	0	25,695	0
Shizuoka	3,539,916	3,311,410	2,291,480	1,019,930	781	143,075	0	0	84,630	20
Aichi	3,384,575	3,019,441	2,218,338	801,103	243	227,442	155	0	133,273	4,021
Mie	1,690,340	1,624,737	1,404,073	220,664	5,101	31,049	0	0	29,360	93
Shiga	710,239	649,680	473,586	176,094	95	45,614	80	0	13,926	844
Kyoto	1,142,575	1,117,876	920,085	197,791	2	11,610	633	0	12,451	3
Osaka	3,622,516	3,353,085	1,643,538	1,709,547	3	68,687	2,779	0	107,245	90,717
Hyogo	2,744,891	2,500,930	1,664,673	836,257	7,199	91,634	95	0	144,896	137
Nara	671,068	630,273	488,099	142,174	62	30,053	0	0	10,508	172
Wakayama	1,069,052	1,053,588	811,093	242,495	939	8,410	563	0	5,424	128
Tottori	1,232,585	1,219,585	638,335	581,250	0	2,592	170	0	10,238	0
Shimane	1,103,716	925,712	524,738	400,974	2,657	6,515	153,642	0	15,145	45
Okayama	1,134,447	982,035	762,654	219,381	451	54,267	3,000	0	94,556	138
Hiroshima	7,183,048	7,033,840	4,782,148	2,251,692	1,040	52,200	6,811	0	89,143	14
Yamaguchi	910,813	817,954	637,525	180,429	160	38,808	23,311	0	30,514	66
Tokushima	304,394	283,887	233,039	50,848	603	6,274	844	0	12,786	0
Kagawa	702,879	669,041	496,554	172,487	293	21,871	3	0	11,662	9
Ehime	827,888	641,694	493,388	148,306	119,228	21,746	2,630	0	42,306	284
Kochi	590,892	549,439	344,458	204,981	11,195	10,587	11,737	0	7,934	0
Fukuoka	2,854,406	2,625,394	1,637,986	987,408	411	69,452	1,410	0	132,006	25,733
Saga	730,338	702,359	535,999	166,360	793	12,463	2,000	0	12,723	0
Nagasaki	759,253	726,809	538,273	188,536	136	22,514	2,730	0	3,045	4,019
Kumamoto	1,207,186	1,024,312	831,124	193,188	96,446	40,914	4,201	225	41,088	0
Oita	840,670	763,513	434,744	328,769	37,288	26,137	1,395	0	11,725	612
Miyazaki	6,122,674	5,946,679	4,298,833	1,647,846	3,026	32,158	6,000	0	134,493	318
Kagoshima	656,755	620,258	358,078	262,180	1,031	26,336	25	0	9,105	0
Okinawa	952,836	931,562	577,876	353,686	0	8,123	1,800	3,500	7,835	16
Prefectural total	101,742,714	95,328,147	63,962,780	31,365,367	344,678	2,425,549	1,022,018	3,725	2,395,765	222,832
Sapporo city	281,809	274,733	213,729	61,004	0	5,201	0	0	1,875	0
Sendai City	606,365	268,476	197,400	71,076	0	7,517	0	0	330,344	28
Saitama City	531,221	486,608	321,019	165,589	0	20,487	0	0	24,123	3
Chiba City	429,179	388,117	269,378	118,739	0	3,333	0	0	37,729	0
Special wards	3,058,567	2,959,718	1,831,314	1,128,404	0	59,965	34	0	36,614	2,236
Yokohama City	446,612	412,110	354,422	57,688	0	21,643	0	0	12,859	0
Kawasaki City	93,461	66,169	48,507	17,662	0	2,742	0	0	24,550	0
Sagamihara City	142,221	137,509	104,962	32,547	0	3,746	0	0	966	0
Niigata City	267,772	257,641	144,353	113,288	0	6,979	0	0	3,152	0
Shizuoka City	1,182,336	1,141,424	1,028,516	112,908	14	27,875	0	0	13,023	0
Hamamatsu City	602,974	548,422	451,463	96,959	681	44,809	0	0	9,062	0
Nagoya City	458,422	425,790	309,683	116,107	0	18,517	105	0	14,010	0
Kyoto City	297,498	286,341	244,835	41,506	2	5,858	0	0	5,294	3
Osaka City	506,718	436,558	226,561	209,997	0	6,749	47	0	8,787	54,577
Sakai City	154,570	147,280	122,353	24,927	0	4,564	0	0	2,726	0
Kobe City	845,937	716,024	403,012	313,012	0	24,574	0	0	105,339	0
Okayama City	267,966	211,952	153,594	58,358	0	11,249	0	0	44,765	0
Hiroshima City	5,615,923	5,599,167	3,818,334	1,780,833	1	8,704	5,236	0	2,813	2
Kitakyushu City	927,021	868,448	421,224	447,224	7	15,481	1,260	0	41,785	40
Fukuoka City	152,655	136,593	80,784	55,809	0	9,624	0	0	6,356	82
Kumamoto City	187,885	180,150	156,440	23,710	15	4,127	2,500	0	1,093	0
21 city total	17,057,112	15,949,230	10,901,883	5,047,347	720	313,744	9,182	0	727,265	56,971

(Note) The "21 city total" is found within the prefectural total.

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