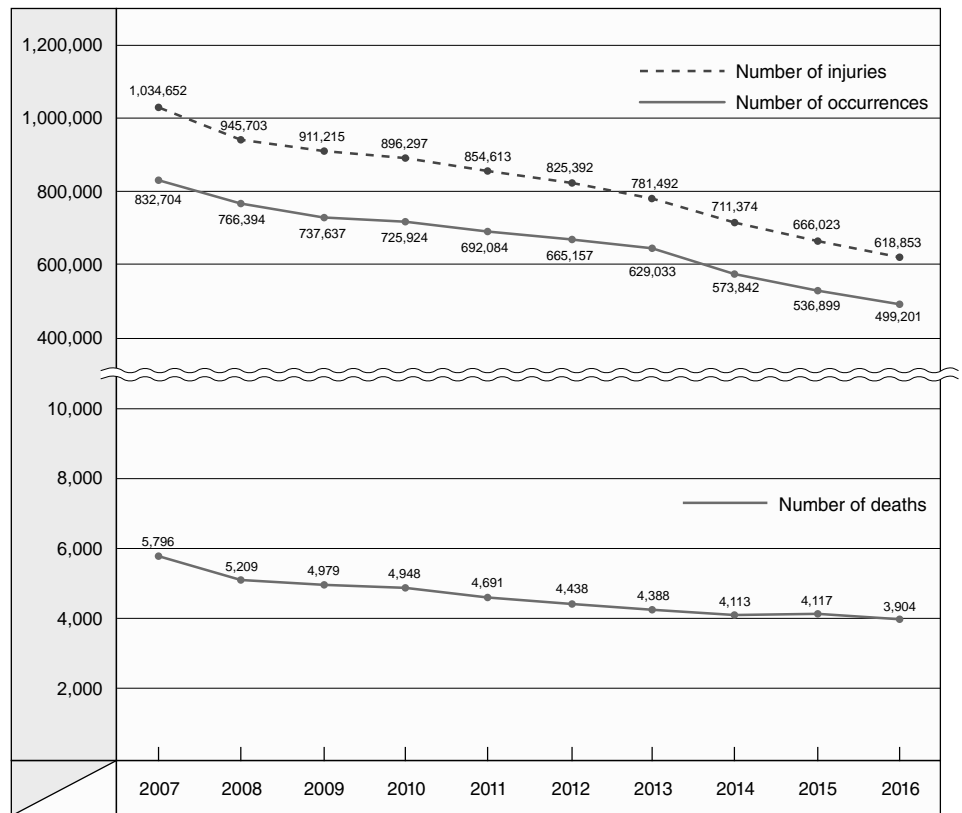


1 Characteristic Reality of Accidents

A car is a convenient and comfortable vehicle. On the other hand, it can be a dreadful weapon that causes tragic traffic accidents if it is not used properly. Traffic accidents are huge social problem. Every year so many people are killed in traffic accidents.

The number of traffic fatalities in 2016 fell by 213 from the previous year to 3,904. This number was less than one-third of the traffic fatalities in 1970, which peaked at 16,765.

Additionally, the number of both traffic accidents (499,201) and injuries (618,853) in 2016 has decreased since 2004, when they reached their highest numbers. They have decreased for the twelfth straight years since 2005.

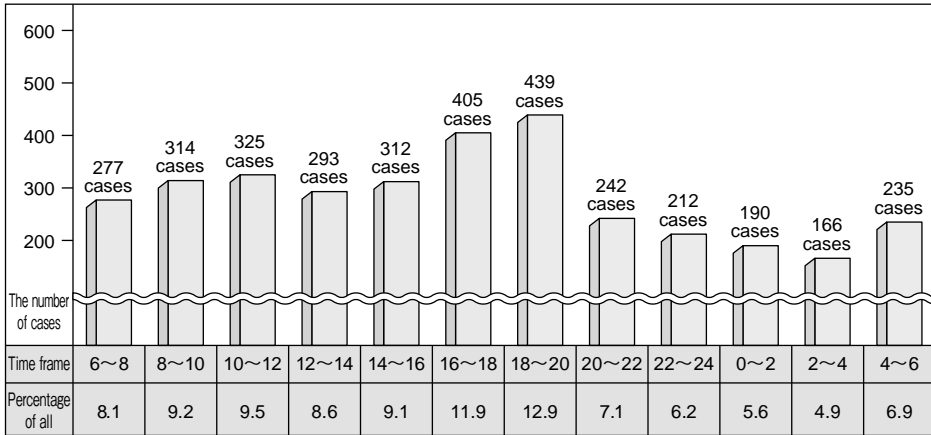


1 Characteristics of Traffic Accidents

(1) Time frame of accident occurrences

Fatal accidents happen during what we call “night time”, from evening to the middle of the night. The reason why fatal accidents happen so often at night is that it is harder than daytime to obtain the necessary driving information and, therefore, recognizing and judging takes more time. As traffic gets light, it encourages drivers to increase speed. Becoming distracted and disconnected is also another reason.

Happening situation of fatal accidents by hourly (cases) (2016)



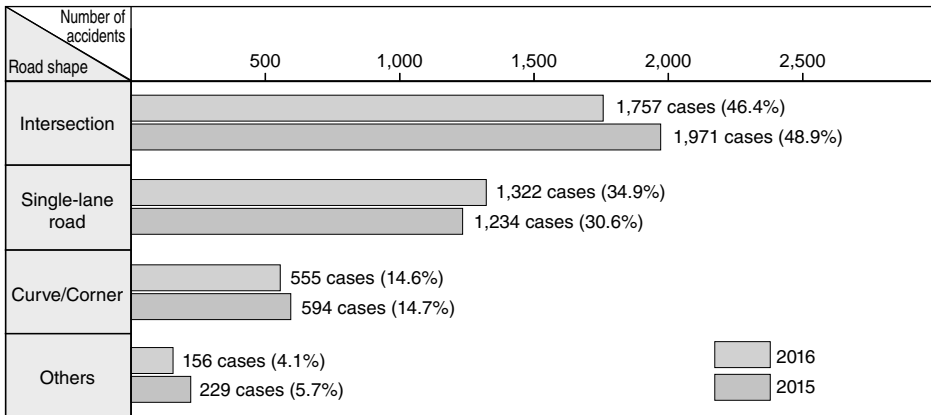
(2) Sites of accidents

Fatal accidents happen most at and around intersections. Intersections are the place where traffic goes not only north and south but also east and west. Moreover, vehicles and pedestrians mix and get involved with other traffic at intersections.

The site where fatal accidents happen the second most is on single-lane roads. On single-lane roads, they tend to gain speed and drive recklessly.

Then curves and corners come next. It is attributed to driving attitudes which ignore safety, such as speeding and steering errors.

Circumstances of fatal accidents by road shapes (cases)

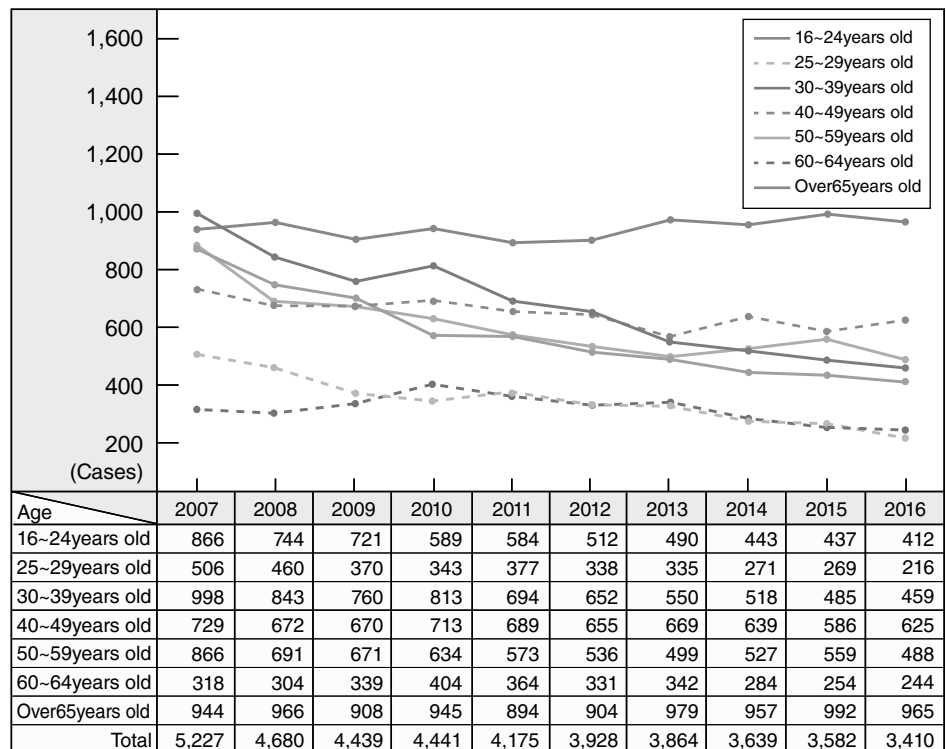


(3) Age of drivers

In figures for fatal accidents by driver age, elderly drivers (65 years and over) have the highest number of fatal accidents, followed by those in their forties and fifties. Compared with the previous year, 50-59 years age group had the largest decline in fatal accidents.

Fatal accidents involving young drivers (16-24 years) started to rise around 1980, but, after peaking in 1990 at 3,828 accidents, they have continued to decline almost consistently, falling to less than a third in ten years. By 2005, the number of fatal accidents among young drivers had fallen below that of the 30-39 years age group. Fatal accidents involving elderly drivers, on the other hand, remain at a high level, due in part to a 80% increase in the number of licence holders in this age group in ten years. The statistic for this age group surpassed the 30-39 years age group in 2008 and it has stayed at the top every year since then. The level of drivers aged 75 years or older is even higher.

The transition of the fatal accidents of the first concerned person (drivers of four-wheeled vehicles and two-wheeled motorized vehicles) by age group



In regard to younger drivers' fatal accidents, accidents by head-on collisions and front-end collisions stand out. It's related to the tendency to drive recklessly and aimlessly.

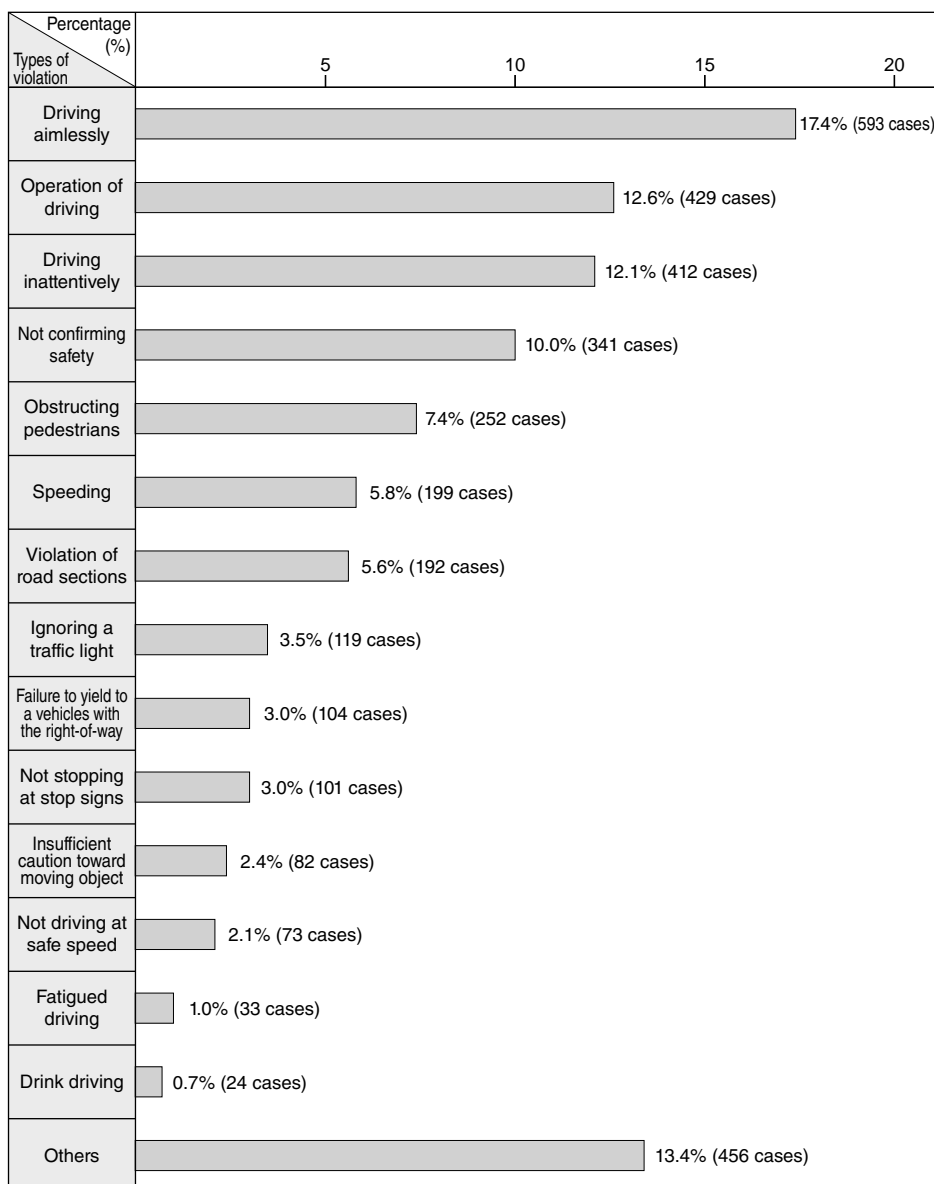
(4) Driving experience

By the length of driving experience, the shorter the length of driving experience, the higher the percentage of causing accidents. It is the same tendency as the year before. This is due to the lack of ability to predict possible dangers and the lack of preparation for safe driving.

(5) Violation of law

Out of all the law violations which fatal accidents were attributed to, driving aimlessly comes first, followed by operation of driving and inattentive driving. However, in statistics of younger drivers, speeding and operation of driving are more than driving aimlessly, and in elderly drivers, operation of driving is more than that. All of these hazards can be avoided, however, by remaining alert, using a bit of extra caution, and anticipating risky situations before they occur.

Situation of fatal accidents by factor (the first concerned person) (2016)

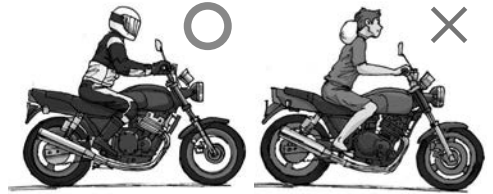


2 Exposure and Injury in Two-wheeled Vehicles

As the whole body is always exposed to the outside while on two-wheeled vehicles, an accident is highly likely to be serious.

(1) Clothes

- A Wear clothes that reduces the exposure of your skin as far as possible and protective equipment.
- B Wear clothes that are clearly visible to other drivers.
- C Do not drive with footwear which obstructs driving, such as getas and sandals.
- D Put on reflective clothes or a driving helmet with a reflector.
- E A person riding double on a two-wheeled vehicle does the same as above.



(2) Putting on a helmet

- A Do not drive a two-wheeled vehicle or a motorized bicycle without a driving helmet.
Also, do not ride double without a driving helmet.
The majority of people killed in accidents while riding on a two-wheeled vehicle had fatal head injuries.
- B Use a helmet which has the **PS mark** or the **JIS mark**¹ on it and wear it properly with the chin-trap tightly buckled.
A construction hardhat is not for driving.

* 1
PSC Mark



JIS Mark

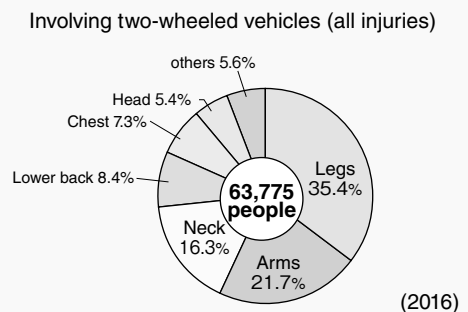


Point

Pay special attention regarding leg injuries

The majority of injuries in accidents occur in the leg areas. If you topple over, be careful not to get trapped in the vehicle.

Injuries by body part in traffic accidents.

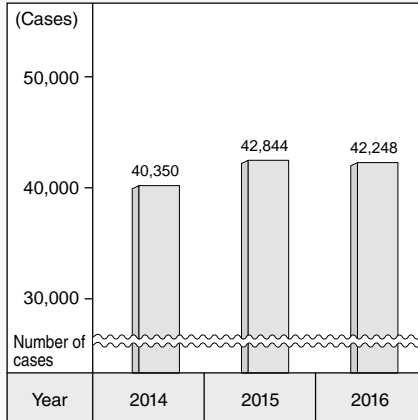


③ Administrative action

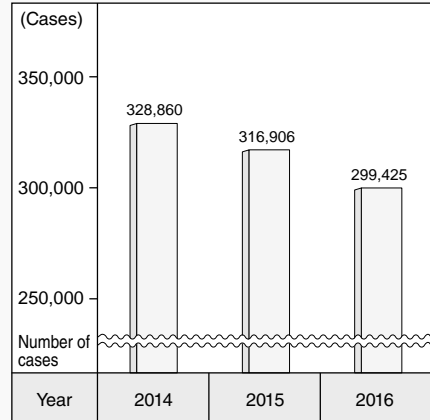
The number of drivers' license revocations was 42,248 and the number of suspensions was 299,425 in 2016. The period a person cannot receive a license due to revocation is from 1 year to 10 years. If the person whose drivers' license has been revoked tries to obtain a license again, he or she must go through special training.

In the case of driver's license suspension, time periods vary from 30 days to 180 days.

Number of drivers' license revocations



Number of drivers' license suspensions



※ It includes revocation of beginner drivers' licenses, revocation due to illness or tendency to seriously violate rules. It excludes applied revocation.

2 Automobile Inspections

(1) The Duty to Have One's Automobile Inspected

Every automobile (excluding compact cars excluded from inspection¹ and light special equipment) must undergo a compulsory safety inspection ("shaken") at fixed intervals, and must receive a **motor vehicle inspection certificate** before it can be driven.

Point

Inspection (Shaken) Period -- Major vehicles --

Automobiles to be inspected annually	Automobiles to be inspected every two years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial use Automobiles (excluding vehicles with a total displacement of 660cc or less, and large-size motorcycles, and regular motorcycles) Private use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ①Regular trucks (excluding 660cc or less) ②Passenger automobiles with a seating capacity of 11 passenger or more Rental cars (excluding 660cc or less) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ①Passenger automobiles with a seating capacity of 10 passengers or less ②Regular trucks of 660cc or less ③Large-size motorcycles ④Regular motorcycles (excluding 250cc or less) Rental cars (660cc or less)

Note: Of the automobiles to be inspected every two years, the first required inspection is in the third year for new motorcycles and private passenger automobiles (restricted to gross weight less than 8 tons).

(2) The Inspection Sticker

When an automobile passes inspection, it is issued a vehicle inspection certificate and **inspection sticker**. The inspection sticker must be displayed by sticking onto the inside front windshield² to be easily visible facing forward.

The inspection sticker indicates **the next inspection month** (and year).

Inspection Sticker for Four-Wheeled (greater than 660cc) and Two-Wheeled Vehicles



Inspection Sticker for Regular Motor Vehicles 660cc or Less



The number above indicates the year in which the inspection certificate expires, and the number below indicates the month.

RTV Law 58, 61, 62, 66
RTV Law Enforcement Regulations 37-3

*1 Compact cars excluded from inspection...

Refers to motorcycles with an engine displacement of 250 cc or less and vehicles with an engine displacement of 660 cc or less that use caterpillar tracks or sleds.

*2 Two-wheeled vehicles, etc...

For vehicles without a cabin or front windshield, such as large-size and regular motorcycles, the emblem must be stuck onto the license plate at the rear of the vehicle, in the upper left corner so that it is easily visible.

Quick Hint

Insurance Sticker

Compact cars excluded from inspection and mopeds are required to display the "insurance sticker" that indicates that the vehicle is covered by compulsory automobile liability insurance.



Note: The color of this sticker changes from year to year in the following order: blue, orange, purple, yellow-green, red, yellow, green.

3 Motor Vehicle Inspection Certificate and Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance Certificate

Automobiles that require inspection must have a **valid motor vehicle inspection certificate** and a **compulsory automobile liability insurance** (CALI or "jibaiseiki hoken") **certificate** or **mutual relief system insurance** ("sekinin kyosai") **certificate**³.

Automobiles excluded from inspection and mopeds must not be driven without a compulsory automobile liability insurance or mutual relief system insurance certificate.

Before driving an automobile or moped, confirm that it is covered by such insurance and that the term of validity has not expired.

RTV Law 66 I
MVDI Law 8, 9-5

*3 Mutual relief system...

Refers to compulsory automobile liability mutual aid, which serves the same purpose as compulsory automobile liability insurance and is offered by organizations such as agricultural associations and consumer cooperatives.