

VI. INITIATIVES OF JAPAN CUSTOMS FOR PREVENTING SMUGGLING

1. Effective Use of Inspection Equipment

(1) X-ray inspection equipment

In response to further increases in importing and exporting cargo, passengers' personal effects, international mail, etc. to be inspected, Customs installed various X-ray inspection equipment in order to implement inspections more speedily and appropriately without opening them. Fully utilizing such X-ray inspection equipment, Customs endeavors to find and seize smuggled methamphetamine, cannabis and other illicit drugs and firearms.

In consideration of the fact that large containers or containerized cargo are used for smuggling, large-scale X-ray inspection systems has been installed at 16 locations (13 ports) nationwide, starting from the one introduced at Yokohama Port in 2001. Previously, it took around 2 hours to bring out and inspect all cargo of one container, but thanks to the introduction of large-scale equipment, it became possible to complete an inspection of one container in around 10 minutes, and the time required for inspections was thus reduced significantly.

Recently, X-ray CT scanning inspection systems, with which the inside of the cargo can be visualized in 3D images, are also being introduced and utilized.



(2) Customs' patrol boat

Customs' patrol boats dispatched from customs offices surveil a wide area and crack down on smuggling at seaports or trade on the sea that uses fishing boats.



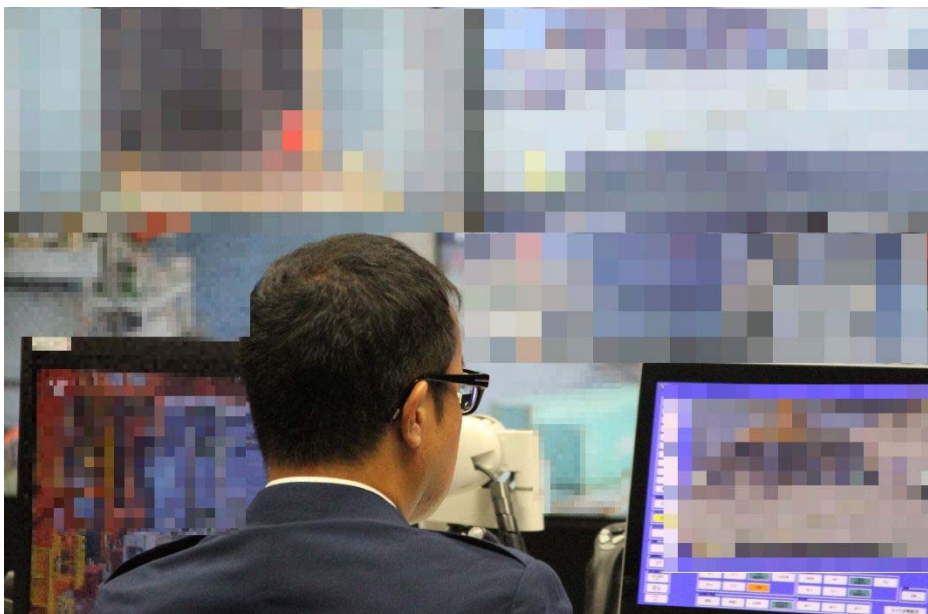
(3) Drug detector dog



The first 2 drug detector dogs were introduced with the cooperation of the US customs in 1979. At present, approx. 130 dogs are stationed at customs offices nationwide. They are mainly used for inspections of passengers' personal effects and international mail, etc. and have contributed to a number of seizures of cannabis, methamphetamine or other illicit drugs. In 2002, dogs to detect explosives and drugs were also introduced.

(4) Port monitoring camera systems

Since March 1996, highly sensitive monitoring cameras with night vision have been installed at major seaports to tighten surveillance of vessels, movement of goods, and persons at the port areas.



(5) Metal detector gate

In 2017, Japan Customs formulated the "Emergency Countermeasures to Stop Gold Smuggling," while focusing on three goals of "strengthening inspections," "tightening penalties," and "enhancing the collection and analysis of information," with the aim of proactively and strictly conducting Customs controls at the border against smuggling of gold bullion. Metal detector gates were introduced as the key for achieving the first goal of strengthening inspections, and have already been installed at airports and ports nationwide. Compared with conventional hand-held metal detectors, metal detector gates enable stricter regulations through swift customs clearing targeting a larger number of passengers, without the need to stop the procedural flow.



(6) Illicit drugs and explosives detector system

Illicit drugs and explosives detector system (TDS; Trace Detection System) detects concealed methamphetamine, other illicit drugs, and explosives through the procedures of wiping the surface of commercial cargo, passengers' personal effects, and international mail, etc. being imported or exported, ionizing collected specimens, and analyzing their mass. The TDS has contributed to seizures of a large amount of methamphetamine and other illicit drugs. As the TDS enables detection of concealed illicit drugs and explosives in a short time without destroying inspection targets, swift and strict inspections have become possible amid rapid increases in passengers and cargo moving in and out of Japan.

(7) Electronic Customs Declaration Gate System

The Electronic Customs Declaration Gate System (e-Gate) was introduced at Narita Airport Terminal 3 in April 2019. A passenger can complete the submission of a "Declaration of Personal Effects and Unaccompanied Articles" by having an electronic declaration terminal scan the IC passport and the QR created by the Customs Declaration App, and taking the customs entry procedures in accordance with the

terminal's instructions. During this process, face photos are taken to verify identification with the photo in the IC passport. After completing the procedures at the terminal, the passenger is asked to go to the electronic declaration gate. The passenger may simply pass through the gate as face photos are taken once again for facial recognition. In the spring of 2020, the e-Gate is scheduled to be also introduced at Narita Airport (Terminal 1 and Terminal 2), Haneda Airport, Kansai Airport, Chubu Airport, Fukuoka Airport and New Chitose Airport.

(Please download the Customs Declaration App from the QR below.)

App Store



Google Play



(8) Utilization of digital forensics

Digital forensics are techniques and procedures for analyzing electromagnetic records to prove crimes. Information collected from digital data of communication equipment that was used in a crime often serves as significant objective evidence for solving the crime. With further advancement of ICT in society and economy, such information and digital forensics are expected to become even more significant.

2. Customs Controls by Utilizing Information

(1) Utilization of prior information

For effective and efficient border control, enforcement activities actively utilizing prior information, such as passenger name records (information on passenger reservation and boarding procedures held by airline companies), are being conducted.

(2) Development of the Customs controls system

The Customs Surveillance and Control Center was established at Yokohama Customs to cope with organized and large-scale smuggling cases. Providing support and coordination to each customs office, the Office conducts efficient and effective enforcement activities against ships, crew members, and passengers involving two or more jurisdictions.

(3) Reinforcement of the collection and analysis of information on smuggling

The Customs Manager Intelligence in charge of handling smuggling-related information was established in each customs office, and the National Intelligence & Targeting Center, which conducts nationwide collection and analysis of information, was established in 2008. The Center comprehensively manages and analyzes smuggling-related information received from domestic law enforcement authorities, such as the police and the Japan Coast Guard, as well as from foreign customs and other sources, thereby endeavoring to reinforce its capacity to collect and analyze information.

(4) Strengthened cooperation with trade circles for better information collection

Customs has concluded Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with various related organizations, aimed at ensuring greater cooperation in the prevention of smuggling.

Organizations with which the Customs and Tariff Bureau has concluded MOUs: 11 organizations

The Japanese Shipowners' Association; The Scheduled Airlines Association of Japan; Japan Air Cargo Forwarders Association; Japan Customs Brokers Association; Japan Foreign Steamship Association; Japan Fisheries Association; Japan Oceangoing Passenger Ship Association; Japan City Hotel Association; Japan Ryokan & Hotel Association; All Japan Ryokan Association; and National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations

(As of February 12, 2020)

(5) Utilization of the information system

The Customs Intelligence Database System (CIS)—a computerized system capable of sorting out and managing a wide variety of information, such as customs clearance for exports and imports as well as ship entries and departures—has been introduced at customs offices throughout the nation. Through the improvement and reinforcement of the system for intelligence analysis, processing, and management, intensive and efficient border control of smuggling is being carried out.

(6) Enhancement of collection of information from the public

Ongoing efforts to gather information from the public throughout the nation include the opening of a single toll-free telephone number accessible 24 hours a day from everywhere across the nation, the distribution of leaflets, and public relations activities such as those regarding law enforcement countermeasures at the border by using posters, the Japan Customs' website, and various social media services (Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube).

Leaflet



Poster



* In addition, materials for port-related organizations and fishery cooperatives, for logistics companies and warehouse companies, and for accommodation suppliers have been made and distributed.

Japan Customs' website (website for providing smuggling-related information)

Customs Twitter



@Custom_kun

Customs Facebook



@Japan.Customs

SMUGGLING - HOTLINE
(24 hours a day: toll-free)

0 1 2 0 - 4 6 1 - 9 6 1

(Call Customs, Ministry of Finance, for information on smuggling.)

Japan Customs' website

<https://www.customs.go.jp/english/index.htm>

Webpage for information provision

<https://www.customs.go.jp/english/quest/index.htm>



3. Closer Cooperation with Relevant Agencies

(1) Border Controls through cooperation with relevant agencies

With the aim of imposing effective controls at the border, Customs, police, Coast Guard, and other organizations are working in close cooperation, each making full use of its own information, organizational resources, jurisdiction, and experience. In more specific terms, Customs is conducting joint training and joint operations together with the police and Coast Guard across the country.



(2) Holding of Law Enforcement Meeting on Measures against Smuggling

The Customs and Tariff Bureau of the Ministry of Finance organizes the Law Enforcement Meeting on Measures against Smuggling with the aim of strengthening cooperation with the ministries and agencies concerned and promoting the exchange of information needed to interdict smuggling cases. Thus, information exchange is promoted at the national level. Regional customs offices also organize regional law enforcement meetings on smuggling with the law enforcement authorities concerned to promote information exchange at the regional level.



4. Promotion of International Information Exchange

(1) Promotion of information exchange with foreign customs administrations

As the single contact point of Japan Customs for information exchange with foreign customs administrations, the International Intelligence Office has been established in the National Intelligence & Targeting Center. Japan Customs has been continuing its efforts to promote the establishment of international framework of customs cooperation with foreign countries, such as Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "CMAA"), which includes provisions for information exchange concerning the smuggling of illicit goods (e.g. illicit drugs) (See "Present Status of Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement, etc.").

Using international networks, where the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the Regional Intelligence Liaison Office (RILO) for Asia and the Pacific are playing a leading role, Japan Customs exchanges smuggling-related information and intelligence with foreign customs administrations and other law enforcement authorities.

(Reference) RILO (Regional Intelligence Liaison Office)

The RILO is the base for the WCO regional projects, which has been established for the purpose of promoting exchange of information on illicit drugs among customs administrations in the region and improving the intelligence analysis on the trends of smuggling in the region. The RILO for Asia and the Pacific, in which Japan Customs has a membership, was established as the first RILO of the world in December 1987. Japan Customs hosted the RILO for Asia and the Pacific (located in Tokyo Customs) for the five years from January 1999 and has continued active participation in the RILO project with many contributions. The RILO for Asia and the Pacific, whose office has been in South Korea since January 2012, analyzes trends in smuggling within the region based on reports from participant countries and regions on interdicted cases of smuggling of illicit drugs and related objects, distributes the results to participating countries and other organizations, and facilitates the exchange of information among participating customs administrations.

(2) Information exchange under CMAA

Japan Customs is actively working to conclude new CMAAs in order to facilitate information exchange with the source or transit countries of illicit drugs and firearms, and is also committed to further promoting information exchange through the existing CMAAs.

(Reference) Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement (CMAA)

Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement is an international agreement that includes the provision of the mutual assistance by the customs authorities of the Contracting Parties for the prevention of smuggling of goods harmful to society and strict border control against goods infringing intellectual property rights, and also provides for cooperation in simplification and harmonization of customs procedures.

(3) Collecting smuggling-related information through the dispatch of officers

Customs officers are sent to the countries and regions that are likely to be sources for illicit drugs, etc. smuggled into Japan to collect information on smuggling and establish mutual cooperative relations with the foreign customs administrations. In addition, Japan Customs dispatches officers specialized in intelligence analysis to the countries and regions which are tackling offenses related to illicit drugs smuggling to exchange views on the analysis of intelligence on source countries of smuggling, etc.

(4) Participation in international conferences

Japan Customs is actively taking part in international conferences, such as the Enforcement Committee of the WCO and WCO/RILO for Asia and the Pacific Contact Points Meetings, to exchange opinions and information on control of illicit drugs with various countries.



Present Status of the Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement (As of February 2020)

<p>Entered into force or signed (36 countries and regions^(Note1))</p>	<p>< Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement (CMAA) > U.S.A.(Jun. 1997), Korea(Republic of) (Dec. 2004), China (Apr. 2006), EU (Feb. 2008), Russia (May 2009), the Netherlands (Mar. 2010), Italy (Apr. 2012), South Africa (Jul. 2012), Germany (Dec. 2014), Spain (May 2015), <u>Norway (Sept. 2016)</u>, <u>Brazil (Sept. 2017, signed)</u>, <u>Mexico (Jul. 2018)</u>, and <u>Uzbekistan (Dec. 2019)</u></p> <p>< EPAs^(Note 2) > Singapore (Nov. 2002), Malaysia (Jul. 2006), Thailand (Nov. 2007), Indonesia (Jul. 2008), Brunei Darussalam(Jul. 2008), the Philippines (Dec. 2008), Switzerland (Sept. 2009), Vietnam (Oct. 2009), India (Aug. 2011), Peru (Mar. 2012), <u>Australia (Jan. 2015)</u>, Mongolia (Jun. 2016), and TPP11^(*) (Mar. 2018, signed) ^(*)(Note 4) TPP11(CPTPP) participants: <u>Mexico</u>, <u>Singapore</u>, <u>New Zealand</u>, <u>Canada</u>, <u>Australia</u>, <u>Vietnam</u>, Brunei Darussalam, Chili, Malaysia, Peru</p> <p>< Administrative Arrangement > <u>Australia</u> (Jun. 2003; <u>Jul. 2017, revised</u>), <u>New Zealand</u> (Apr. 2004; <u>Jun. 2014, revised</u>), Canada (Jun. 2005), Hong Kong; China (Jan. 2008), Macau; China (Sept. 2008), <u>France (Jun. 2012)</u>, <u>U.K. (Jun. 2013)</u>, <u>Belgium (Jul. 2017)</u>, and <u>Austria (May 2019)</u></p> <p>< Others > Chinese Taipei (Nov. 2017)^(Note 5)</p>
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(Note 1) A country with which Japan has concluded multiple frameworks in different formats is counted as one. (ex. with Australia, Japan has concluded an EPA, TPP and administrative arrangement.)

(Note 2) EPAs listed here are those incorporating provisions concerning customs mutual assistance.

(Note 3) Those underlined incorporate the content of the amendment of the Customs Act in FY2012 for the purpose of enhancing information exchange with foreign customs administrations.

(Note 4) TPP11 (CPTPP) was signed by 11 countries in March 2018. Countries with a dotted underline are those which have reported the completion of their procedures under domestic laws to New Zealand, the Depository of the Agreement, and for which the agreement has become effective.

(Note 5) Regarding Chinese Taipei, a private-sector arrangement signed between the Japan-Taiwan Exchange Association and the Taiwan-Japan Relations Association.

(5) Technical cooperation for enhancing border control capacity

In order to assist developing countries in their effort to strengthen border control capacity such as collection and analysis of information on smuggling of illicit drugs and firearms, Japan Customs has been dedicated to the technical cooperation such as hosting training courses in Japan for the customs officers.