

REFERENCE DATA

1. Types of Illicit Drugs

Illicit drugs are classified into methamphetamine as prescribed in the Stimulants Control Act, cannabis as prescribed in the Cannabis Control Act, narcotics such as heroin, cocaine, MDMA and LSD, and psychotropic substances, etc. as prescribed in the Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Act, and opium as prescribed in the Opium Control Act. In terms of pharmacological effect, methamphetamine, cocaine, and MDMA are classified as excitatory drugs, cannabis and LSD as hallucinogenic drugs, and heroin and opium as sedative drugs. Psychotropic substances generically refer to substances that act on the central nerve and affect psychic function (including medicines). They are regulated due to their risk of being abused.

Repeated use of illicit drugs leads to the following symptoms, although the intensity differs by type.

Tolerance	A situation where repeated use of drugs makes the body get used to them, and a higher dose comes to be required for generating the effect of the drugs
Reverse tolerance	Contrary to tolerance, a situation where repeated use of drugs provokes an excessive response, and hypersensitive mental symptoms are generated only with a low dose
Addiction	A situation where an illicit drug abuser becomes mentally or physically dependent on drugs; symptoms that emerge in an addict when the effect of an illicit drug withdraws are called withdrawal symptoms.
Flashback	A situation where an illicit drug abuser, who stopped using drugs for a long period of time, has a mental condition like one that occurred while abusing drugs (hallucination or physical pain, etc.), triggered by a temporary use of an illicit drug or drinking alcohol, etc.

Methods of using illicit drugs are as follows.

Oral intake	Method to take an illicit drug orally and absorb it from the stomach or the bowels
Subcutaneous injection	Method to inject an aqueous solution of an illicit drug into subcutaneous tissues and absorb it from the capillaries
Inhalation / Smoking	Method to inhale an illicit drug directly from the nose or smoke a lit illicit drug from the mouth or nose, and absorb it into blood through the lungs
Intravenous injection	Method to inject an illicit drug into a vein and absorb it into blood

2. Production Methods and Pharmacological Effects, etc. of Major Illicit Drugs

	Type	Production method, etc.	Pharmacological effects, poisoning symptoms, withdrawal symptoms, etc.
Methamphetamine	Methamphetamine / Amphetamine	Ephedrae herb, etc. Chemicals ↓ ↓ Ephedrine Phenylacetone ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Methamphetamine Amphetamine	These drugs have strong excitatory effects and cause psychological elation, exhilarating feeling, and talkativeness, but a high dose causes an acute state of confusion or other acute poisoning symptoms, and when the effect withdraws, an abuser feels strong listlessness, fatigue, or discomfort. Tolerance (a higher dose becomes necessary to have the same effect) develops rapidly, and repeated use causes mental disorders, such as hallucinations and delusions. For medical purposes, these drugs are used to treat narcolepsy (a chronic sleep disorder such as sudden attacks of sleep during daytime) and various types of comas. [Major dosage form: Injection, smoking, and oral intake]
Cannabis	Dried cannabis / Cannabis resin / Liquid cannabis	Herbal cannabis (Main component: Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)) Dried cannabis: Dried leaf and spike Cannabis resin: Solidified sap Liquid cannabis: Liquid or oil extracted from herbal cannabis or cannabis resin	Cannabis has hallucinogenic effects and causes changes in feelings, mood, sense and perception, etc. A high dose causes acute poisoning symptoms often accompanying hallucinations and delusions. No strong withdrawal symptoms are observed, but repeated use over a long period of time causes mental disorders, such as hallucinations, delusions, and alteration of consciousness. [Major dosage form: Smoking]
Narcotics	Opium / Morphine / Heroin	Opium poppy ↓ Opium ↓ Morphine ↓ Heroin	Opium, morphine, and heroin all have the same effects as morphine, which is the main component of opium, although the intensity of the effects differs (heroin is chemically acetylated morphine, and has a strong, rapid effect). These drugs have inhibitory effects and a low dose shows an analgesic effect, while a high dose causes acute poisoning symptoms (respiratory depression and coma, etc.). These drugs mitigate a feeling of pain, alleviate worry and anxiety, and create euphoria. Repeated use develops addiction and tolerance, and suspension of use causes intense withdrawal symptoms. For medical purposes, these drugs are used to mitigate pain in cancer treatment, etc. [Major dosage form: Opium - Smoking; Morphine and heroin - Injection]
	Cocaine	Purified extract from coca leaves Coca leaves → Coca paste → Cocaine	Cocaine has similar excitatory effects as methamphetamine. When its pharmacological effects withdraw, an abuser feels depressed. Repeated use causes mental disorders, such as hallucinations and delusions. The difference from methamphetamine is that cocaine has an effect to locally paralyze limbs or other parts. For medical purposes, cocaine is used for local anesthesia. [Major dosage form: Nasal inhalation]
	MDMA (Commonly called "Ecstasy") / MDA (Commonly called "Love drugs")	These drugs have similar chemical formulae as methamphetamine and are synthesized from chemicals. MDMA: Scientific name "N,α-dimethyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenethylamine" MDA: Scientific name "α-methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenethylamine"	MDMA and MDA have similar pharmacological effects and they have similar excitatory effects as methamphetamine, causing changes in visual and hearing senses. An abuser becomes cheerful but may feel anxiety or suffer insomnia in some cases. The abuse causes hepatic damage, kidney damage, or memory disorder and may cause confusion. [Major dosage form: Oral intake]
	LSD	Ergot fungus on rye → Ergot alkaloid ↓ Lysergic acid → LSD LSD: Scientific name "Lysergic acid diethylamide"	LSD has strong hallucinogenic effects, causing various hallucinations mainly in the perceptual domain, particularly in visual perception. LSD produces euphoria and a cheerful mood, but may also produce anxiety and a depressed mood. The abuse causes brain disorders. Symptoms of mental disorders may remain, leading to suicidal tendencies. [Major dosage form: Lick LSD placed on the tongue]
	Magic mushrooms (Mushrooms containing psilocin or psilocybin)	[Domestic mushrooms found to contain psilocin or psilocybin] Psilocybe argentipes, Psilocybe cubensis, Psilocybe fasciata, Psilocybe lonchophora, Psilocybe subaeruginascens, Psilocybe subcaerulipes, Psilocybe venenata, Panaeolus cyanescens, Panaeolus papilionaceus, Panaeolus sphinctrinus, Panaeolus cinctulus [Foreign mushrooms found to contain psilocin or psilocybin] Psilocybe subcubensis Guzman, Psilocybe tampanensis Guzman et Pollock	Magic mushrooms have similar hallucinogenic effects as LSD and cause psychic dependence. They produce mental changes, such as strange feelings, euphoria, difficulties in thinking, anxiety, hallucinations including visual hallucinations, changes in body sensation or time sensation, and also produce physical changes, such as mydriasis, temperature elevation, excessive pulse, and respiration increase. The abuse or addiction intensifies those mental and physical changes and causes violence, aggressive behavior, or a murder or a suicide, and may cause schizophrenia-like symptoms. [Major dosage form: Oral intake]
Psychotropic substances	Methylphenidate / Pipayrol / Pemoline	These have excitatory effects and are medically used for narcolepsy, etc.	Psychotropic substances are broadly used for medical purposes, but if a person abuses them for a long term without being supervised by physicians, the person becomes unable to stop using them. Then, the person gets angry easily or becomes emotionally unstable, and the suspension of use causes hallucinations and delusions, etc. Psychotropic substances are used for various medical purposes as indicated in the left-hand columns. [Major dosage form: Oral intake]
	Buprenorphine / Pentazocine / Lefetamine	These have analgesic effects and are medically used for mitigating pain or otherwise in cancer treatment or after surgery.	
	Triazolam / Nitrazepam, etc.	These have sedative and hypnotic effects and are medically used for insomnia or before administering anesthetics.	
	Diazepam / Alprazolam, etc.	These have tranquilizing effects and are medically used for mitigating neurotic patients' anxiety or tension, etc.	
	Phenobarbital, etc.	These have anticonvulsant effects and are medically used for treating convulsive attacks.	

3. Types of Firearms

Firearms are classified into pistols, rifles, machine guns, guns, hunting rifles, other loading guns with a function to shoot metal bullets, and air guns (including those using compressed gas) prescribed in the Act for Controlling the Possession of Firearms or Swords and Other Such Weapons. By form, pistols are classified into revolvers (solid frame, hinge frame, and swing-out cylinder types) and auto-loading pistols.

Firearms are classified as follows.

Pistols	A pistol is a firearm without a shoulder strap that a user can hold, take aim and shoot by a hand and is suited for killing or injuring humans.
Rifles	A rifle is a firearm with a shoulder strap that a person can hold, take aim and shoot with both hands, which has rifling and is mainly suited for battles for foot soldiers. Normally, a rifle has a device to fix a bayonet, gunsight for long range fire, and a solid gunstock.
Machine guns	A machine gun is a firearm with a caliber smaller than 20 mm and a function to automatically shoot bullets continuously while the trigger is being pulled, which enables shooting of a large number of bullets in a short time and is suited for battles.
Guns	Guns are firearms with a caliber of 20 mm or larger and are classified into small-caliber guns (20 to 40 mm), medium artillery (over 40 to less than 90 mm), heavy caliber guns (90 mm or larger), and artillery, depending on the caliber size, and into antiaircraft guns and antitank guns, depending on use, under the Ordnance Manufacturing Act.
Hunting rifles	Hunting rifles are shotguns and rifled weapons suited for hunting and target shooting. They are distinguished from rifles, depending on the purpose of manufacturing, functions, and other circumstances.
Other loading guns with a function to shoot metal bullets	This category includes all loading guns that do not fall under any of pistols, rifles, machine guns, guns, or hunting rifles, but have a function to shoot metal bullets sufficient to kill or injure humans and animals.
Air guns	Spring-type air guns, pump-type air guns, compressed gas guns, and air guns that shoot metal bullets with the expansive force of compressed air or compressed carbon dioxide gas

Requirements for firearms are as follows.

- (i) Having a function to shoot metal bullets
 - Metal bullets refer to bullets with a metallic nature. Even non-metal ones are included as long as they have hardness, weight, and impulsive force equivalent to metal bullets.
 - Firearms "having a function to shoot" refer to items that can shoot metal bullets as they are, but also include a firearm that temporarily has a functional disorder due to a failure but will recover its function through ordinary maintenance or repair, and an article that was manufactured not as a firearm but can be processed or remodeled to shoot metal bullets.
 - Being loaded with gunpowder or using compressed air (compressed gas).
- (ii) Having power to kill or injure humans and animals

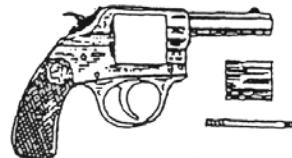
4. Types of Pistols by Form

(1) Revolvers

Revolvers have a structure wherein the action of the magazine rotor rotates a cylindrical magazine at the rear each time the hammer is cocked, and a bullet is loaded and shot one by one. They are classified into three categories based on structural characteristics.

(i) Solid frame type

A revolver with a magazine attached on a solid frame gunstock with a tie rod (often seen in early-stage revolvers; at present, often adopted in cheap ones)

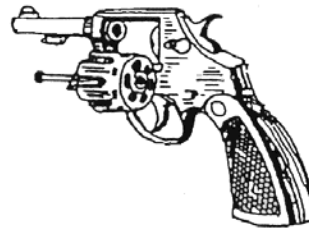


(ii) Hinge frame type



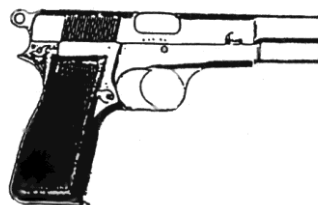
(iii) Swing-out cylinder type

A revolver whose magazine can swing out to the left from a solid frame gunstock (Swing-out cylinder revolvers mostly have this form.)



(2) Auto-loading pistols

Auto-loading pistols or semi-automatic pistols are not fully automatic like machine guns that can shoot bullets continuously, but undergo a series of processes of shooting a bullet each time the trigger is pulled, ejecting the empty cartridge by having the gunstock move backward using the reaction of gas pressure that generates upon shooting, and loading the next bullet at the same time.



5. Trends in Smuggling around the World

(1) Trends in illicit drugs smuggling in 2019

Trends in illicit drugs smuggling surrounding Japan are outlined as follows in the "Illicit Trade Report 2019" (World Customs Organization [WCO]; publicized in July 2020).

- In 2019, the WCO received reports of 40,017 drug trafficking cases from 119 countries. The number decreased by 19.6% from the previous year. Of the total, 37.9% was accounted for by psychotropic substances including methamphetamine, 25.4% by cannabis and cannabis products (hereinafter referred to as "cannabis, etc."), 15.0% by cocaine, 9.3% by new psychoactive substances² (hereinafter referred to as "NPSs"), 1.8% by khat, and 10.6% by other substances. Cases involving cannabis, etc. and psychotropic substances accounted for over 50%.
- The seized amount of smuggled illicit drugs in 2019 was 1,105 tons worldwide, down by 9.5% from the previous year. By type of drug, the seized amount of psychotropic substances, including methamphetamine, and that of cannabis, etc. both decreased from the previous year to 115 tons and 540 tons, respectively. On the other hand, the seized amount of cocaine increased to 289 tons in 2019.
- By area, North America, including the United States, accounted for the largest percentage, approx. 47% (18,828 cases), of the world total number of seizures, but the number decreased by approx. 34% compared with that in 2018. In terms of the seized amount as well, approx. 400 tons, the largest amount in the world, were seized in North America, followed by Europe, South America, Africa, Asia and Oceania.
- Illicit drugs smuggling has been occurring in almost all countries around the world, irrespective of being a source, destination or transit country. In particular, smuggling cases in the United States were the most numerous, and Saudi Arabia, Austria, UAE, Germany, Netherlands, Bahrain, Spain, Brazil, etc. also reported a large number of cases.

(2) Trends in smuggling around the world of major illicit drugs in Japan

(i) Methamphetamine, etc.

- In 2019, the WCO received reports on seizures of psychotropic substances including methamphetamine from 85 countries. The number of seizures was 15,177 cases and the

² New psychoactive substances (NPSs) are defined as "substances that are not controlled by the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs or the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, but which may pose a public health threat" in the "Challenge of New Psychoactive Substances 2013" compiled by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Some NPSs fall under narcotics, psychotropic substances, or designated substances or are used as dangerous drugs in Japan.

seized amount was 115 tons, showing a 10.5% decrease and a 28.7% decrease, respectively, compared with 2018.

- The seized amount of psychotropic substances was the largest for methamphetamine, which is the major illicit drug in Japan, followed by tramadol, MDMA, and amphetamine.
- Comparing the seized amounts of these four types of drugs with those in 2018, MDMA and amphetamine showed increases, while methamphetamine and tramadol showed decreases.
- The largest amount of psychotropic substances was seized in the United States in 2019, followed by Austria, Saudi Arabia, and UAE. Compared with 2018, seizures decreased in the United States, Austria and Saudi Arabia, but increased in UAE.
- Smuggling routes of psychotropic substances from Mexico to the United States were the largest in number, followed by those from Singapore to the United States.

(ii) Cannabis, etc.

- Of all drugs, cannabis, etc. are most frequently abused around the world. In 2019, the WCO received reports on seizures of cannabis, etc. from 92 countries. The number of seizures was 10,168 cases and the seized amount was 541 tons, showing a 4.7% decrease and a 23.6% decrease, respectively, compared with 2018.
- By type, dried cannabis accounted for the largest percentage of 65.4% of the total seized amount, followed by cannabis resin (20.8%). The number of seizures of dried cannabis showed a 15.1% decrease from 2018.
- The largest amount of cannabis, etc. was seized in the United States in 2019, followed by Bahrain, Spain, UAE, Austria, and South Africa. Compared with the seized amounts in 2018, the United States showed a decrease, while Bahrain, Spain, UAE, Austria, and South Africa showed increases.

Among countries where a large amount of cannabis, etc. was seized, mainly dried cannabis was seized in the United States and UAE, while mainly cannabis resin was seized in Bahrain.

- As smuggling routes of cannabis, etc., it is pointed out that those from Mexico to the United States and those from Saudi Arabia to Bahrain are increasing.

(iii) Cocaine

- Cocaine is mainly abused in North America, South America, and Europe. In 2019, the number of seizures was 6,005 cases and the seized amount was 289 tons. Compared with 2018, the number of seizures decreased by 17.5%, while the seized amount increased by 52.6%.
- Among cocaine seized in 2019, 90.9% was powdered cocaine and the rest was coca leaves and aqueous solutions of cocaine.
- The number of seizures of cocaine in 2019 was the largest in the United States, followed by Netherlands, Brazil, Spain, Germany, and Austria.
- Smuggling routes of cocaine from Suriname to Netherlands were the largest in number, followed by those from Mexico to the United States.

(3) Topics (Other drugs [NPSs, Khat])

(i) NPSs

- The number of seizure of NPSs in 2019 was 3,716 cases and the seized amount was 10 tons, showing a 21.8% increase and a 54.6% decrease, respectively, from 2018.
- By type, pregabalin was the largest in terms of the seized amount, followed by synthetic cathinone.
- The number of seizures was large in the United States, UAE, Switzerland, Saudi Arabia, and Denmark.
- Smuggling routes of NPSs from Mexico to the United States were the largest in number, followed by those from Netherlands to the United States.

(ii) Khat

- Khat is a shrub of the family Celastraceae, native to Ethiopia. Khat came to be grown in the Arabian Peninsula, centered on Yemen, in around 15th century. In the Arabian Peninsula, people chew khat leaves to get similar stimulation and euphoria caused by amphetamine. Laws and regulations on khat differ by country and region, but khat is under regulations in more than half the countries in Europe.
- In 2019, the number of seizures of khat was 718 cases, down by 51.4% from 2018, and the seized amount was 38 tons, up by 26.6% (id.).
- The number of seizures was large in the United States, Norway, South Africa, Belgium, and Netherlands.
- Smuggling routes of khat from Ethiopia to Norway were the largest in number, followed by those from South Africa to the United States.

6. Seizures of Goods Harmful to Society

Type		Year					
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	YOY
Methamphetamine	cases	104	151	169	425	72	17%
	kg	1,501	1,159	1,159	2,587	800	31%
Cannabis	cases	118	171	218	242	203	84%
	kg	9	131	156	82	116	142%
Herbal Cannabis	cases	81	115	128	110	86	78%
	kg	6	117	143	61	49	79%
Cannabis resin, etc.	cases	37	56	90	132	117	89%
	kg	3	13	13	21	68	324%
Narcotics	cases	182	170	225	209	163	78%
	kg	121	82	161	656	821	125%
	1,000 tabs	1	2	32	61	90	148%
Heroin	cases	6	6	8	5	2	40%
	kg	0	70	1	17	0	0%
Cocaine	cases	12	24	58	52	27	52%
	kg	119	10	153	638	818	128%
MDMA, etc.	cases	27	48	59	67	74	110%
	kg	1	0	5	0	2	432%
	1,000 tabs	1	2	32	61	90	148%
Ketamine	cases	20	18	17	26	18	69%
	kg	1	0	1	0	0	244%
Others	cases	117	74	83	59	42	71%
	kg	1	1	0	0	0	423%
	1,000 tabs	0	0	1	0	0	30%
Psychotropic Substances	cases	11	17	38	6	2	33%
	kg	-	0	0	-	-	-
	1,000 tabs	2	4	26	0	1	460%
Designated Substances	cases	477	275	221	165	293	178%
	kg	19	8	17	14	168	12-fold
Total	cases	892	784	871	1,047	733	70%
	kg	1,650	1,380	1,493	3,339	1,906	57%
	1,000 tabs	3	6	58	61	91	149%
(Reference) Estimated number of doses	10,000 doses	5,405	4,638	4,427	10,957	5,482	50%
Firearms	cases	4	7	8	-	3	All increased
	guns	4	19	10	-	3	All increased
Of which, pistols	cases	4	6	7	-	3	All increased
	guns	4	18	9	-	3	All increased
Parts of Firearms	cases	-	3	1	-	-	-
	items	-	4	1	-	-	-

- (Note)
1. 2019 means from January to December of 2019. The same applies for all.
 2. These figures include seizures not only by Japan Customs but also by the police and other law enforcement agencies in collaboration with Japan Customs.
 3. "Methamphetamine" includes methamphetamine and raw materials thereof.
 4. "Cannabis resin" includes cannabis liquid, cannabis sweets and other cannabis products, in addition to cannabis resin.
 5. "MDMA, etc." includes MDMA, MDA and MDE.
 6. "Estimated number of doses" is calculated based on an average dose of abusers as follows.
(Methamphetamine: 0.03g; herbal cannabis: 0.5g; cannabis resin: 0.1g; heroin: 0.01g; cocaine: 0.03g; MDMA and psychotropic substances: 1 tablet)
 7. Some figures may not be accurate due to rounding.
 8. "0" means 500g or 500 tablets or less, while "-" means nil.
 9. Figures for 2020 are provisional.

7. Number of Seizures of Major Illicit Drugs by Mode of Transport

(cases)

Mode	Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	YOY	Composition ratio
	By air passengers		176	214	243	389	70	18%
By the use of international mail		640	526	557	520	556	107%	76%
By the use of commercial cargo		60	36	58	127	107	84%	15%
Air cargo		49	32	46	121	95	79%	13%
Sea cargo		11	4	12	6	12	200%	2%
By ship crews		16	8	13	11		All decreased	-
Total		892	784	871	1,047	733	70%	100%

(Note) "Air passengers" includes crew members, and "ship crews" includes passengers and cases of trafficking by sea. "Commercial cargo" includes unaccompanied baggage.

8-1. Number of Seizures of Methamphetamine by Mode of Transport

(upper: cases; lower: kg)

Mode	Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	YOY	Composition ratio
	By air passengers		53 79	99 190	91 160	229 427	23 54	10% 13%
By the use of international mail		20 53	38 96	52 50	85 188	23 14	27% 8%	32% 2%
By the use of commercial cargo		21 653	11 398	23 948	109 367	26 733	24% 199%	36% 92%
Air cargo		15 72	10 48	13 22	107 325	20 93	19% 29%	28% 12%
Sea cargo		6 581	1 351	10 926	2 43	6 639	300% 15-fold	8% 80%
By ship crews		10 715	3 475	3 0	2 1,605		All decreased	-
Total		104 1,501	151 1,159	169 1,159	425 2,587	72 800	17% 31%	100% 100%

(Note) 1. "Air passengers" includes crew members, and "ship crews" includes passengers and cases of trafficking by sea. "Commercial cargo" include unaccompanied baggage.

2. Some figures may not be accurate due to rounding.

3. "0" means 500g or less, while "-" means nil.

8-2. Number of Seizures of Methamphetamine by Source

(upper: cases; lower: kg)

Source	Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Composition ratio	Total
Asia		68	75	85	204	29	40%	461
		1,168	925	1,031	283	153	19%	3,560
Thailand		6	21	18	87	7	10%	139
Malaysia		3	27	174	87	120	15%	411
		2	14	22	69	4	6%	111
Laos		7	21	63	107	14	2%	212
		-	-	3	9	1	1%	13
Philippines		-	-	3	36	2	0%	41
		2	-	1	10	-	-	13
Taiwan		0	-	2	16	-	-	17
		16	11	9	6	4	6%	46
Cambodia		104	7	345	0	1	0%	457
		-	2	7	4	-	-	13
South Korea		-	5	21	10	-	-	35
		4	-	4	4	-	-	12
China (including Hong Kong and Macao)		2	-	8	5	-	-	15
		34	20	11	4	4	6%	73
		1,049	853	404	3	11	1%	2,321
China		19	10	6	1	1	1%	37
Hong Kong		1,025	835	157	0	2	0%	2,018
Macao		15	10	5	2	3	4%	35
		25	19	247	1	9	1%	301
		-	-	-	1	-	-	1
India		-	-	-	2	-	-	2
		1	4	3	3	1	1%	12
Vietnam		2	11	6	6	2	0%	28
		2	2	4	4	8	11%	20
		0	0	3	4	3	0%	10
Middle East		1	7	4	24	7	10%	43
		0	12	4	109	19	2%	142
Turkey		-	6	2	11	2	3%	21
UAE		-	11	3	15	6	1%	34
Iran		-	1	1	9	2	3%	13
		-	0	1	23	6	1%	31
		1	-	-	4	2	3%	7
		0	-	-	70	4	0%	74
Africa		5	16	7	19	5	7%	52
		38	72	54	70	259	32%	493
Nigeria		-	-	1	9	-	-	10
South Africa		-	-	15	47	-	-	62
Uganda		1	3	2	7	4	6%	17
Kenya		2	22	4	14	258	32%	301
		4	5	-	1	-	-	10
		36	23	-	6	-	-	65
		-	2	1	-	-	-	3
		-	10	30	-	-	-	39
Europe		6	22	28	43	10	14%	109
		8	26	18	47	14	2%	114
UK		1	1	5	14	3	4%	24
Germany		3	2	11	9	8	1%	32
France		-	7	7	7	1	1%	22
Spain		-	9	4	12	0	0%	25
		1	-	-	3	-	-	4
		1	-	-	4	-	-	5
		1	2	1	3	-	-	7
		3	8	3	2	-	-	16
Netherlands		2	9	10	3	2	3%	26
Belgium		0	3	0	0	0	0%	3
		-	-	5	1	1	1%	7
		-	-	0	2	6	1%	8
North America		13	19	34	111	12	17%	189
		16	111	43	336	245	31%	750
USA		12	12	26	61	9	13%	120
Canada		11	96	37	126	1	0%	271
		1	7	8	50	3	4%	69
		5	15	5	209	244	31%	479
Latin America		6	6	9	22	9	13%	52
		260	14	9	138	111	14%	532
Mexico		6	6	9	22	9	13%	52
		260	14	9	138	111	14%	532
Oceania		-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		-	0	-	-	-	-	0
Unknown		5	5	2	2	-	-	14
		11	0	0	1,605	-	-	1,616
Total		104	151	169	425	72	100%	921
		1,501	1,159	1,159	2,587	800	100%	7,206

(Note) 1. Some figures may not be accurate due to rounding.

2. Major countries and regions are listed.

3. "0" means 500 g or less, while "-" means nil.

9-1. Number of Seizures of Cannabis by Mode of Transport

(upper: cases; lower: kg)

Mode	Year					YOY	Composition ratio
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
By air passengers	49	57	49	60	21	35%	10%
	1	3	92	28	0	0%	0%
By the use of international mail	59	99	148	167	144	86%	71%
	4	10	45	49	77	156%	66%
By the use of commercial cargo	9	12	19	11	38	345%	19%
	4	118	19	5	40	768%	34%
Air cargo	7	10	19	10	36	360%	18%
	4	18	19	5	40	769%	34%
Sea cargo	2	2	-	1	2	200%	1%
	0	100	-	0	-	All decreased	-
By ship crews	1	3	2	4	-	All decreased	-
	0	0	0	0	-	All decreased	-
Total	118	171	218	242	203	84%	100%
	9	131	156	82	116	142%	100%

(Note) 1. "Air passengers" includes crew members, and "ship crews" includes passengers and cases of trafficking by sea. "Commercial cargo" include unaccompanied baggage.

2. Some figures may not be accurate due to rounding.

3. "0" means 500g or less, while "-" means nil.

9-2. Number of Seizures of Herbal Cannabis by Source

(upper: cases; lower: kg)

Source	Year					Composition ratio	Total
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
Asia	19	20	20	11	15	17%	85
	3	1	6	0	38	79%	49
Africa	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
	-	100	-	-	-	-	100
South Africa	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
	-	100	-	-	-	-	100
Europe	14	31	33	29	21	24%	128
	0	1	3	1	2	5%	8
North America	41	55	70	66	50	58%	282
	2	15	133	61	8	16%	220
USA	28	40	61	50	38	44%	217
	2	10	40	43	2	3%	96
Canada	13	15	9	16	12	14%	65
	0	6	93	18	6	13%	124
Latin America	2	3	2	1	-	-	8
	0	0	1	0	-	-	1
Middle East	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Oceania	2	-	1	1	-	-	4
	0	-	0	0	-	-	0
Unknown	3	4	-	2	-	-	9
	0	0	-	0	-	-	0
Total	81	115	128	110	86	100%	520
	6	117	143	61	49	100%	377

(Note) 1. Some figures may not be accurate due to rounding.

2. "0" means 500g or less, while "-" means nil.

9-3. Number of Seizures of Cannabis Resin, etc. by Source

(upper: cases; lower: kg)

Source	Year					Composition ratio	Total
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
Asia	6	12	6	13	1	1%	38
India	0	11	0	9	0	0%	20
-	-	5	1	1	-	-	7
-	-	11	0	9	-	-	20
Africa	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
Europe	9	17	17	31	10	9%	84
-	0	0	1	2	0	0%	3
North America	17	24	67	87	105	90%	300
USA	3	2	12	10	68	100%	95
-	16	21	65	80	98	84%	280
-	3	2	12	10	57	85%	84
Latin America	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Oceania	-	-	-	-	1	1%	1
-	-	-	-	-	0	0%	0
Unknown	4	2	-	-	-	-	6
-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0
Total	37	56	90	132	117	100%	432
	3	13	13	21	68	100%	118

(Note) 1. Some figures may not be accurate due to rounding.

2. Major countries and regions are listed.

3. "0" means 500 g or less, while "-" means nil.

(Reference) Number of Dispositions for Violations of the Customs Act* by Mode of Offense

Accusation

(cases)

Mode of offense	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	YOY	Composition ratio
Duty tax evasion	2	1	3	1	2	200%	1%
Import or export without permission	14	28	46	25	14	56%	4%
False declaration for import or export	4	5	3	7	4	57%	1%
Others	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Total	395	481	440	547	315	58%	100%

Notification

(cases)

Mode of offense	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	YOY	Composition ratio
Duty tax evasion	61	62	53	45	21	47%	8%
Import or export without permission	666	919	929	545	129	24%	51%
False declaration for import or export	17	2	7	6	6	100%	2%
Others	6	4	7	1	15	15-fold	6%
Total	1,127	1,142	1,114	719	251	35%	100%

(Note) Including the Act on Temporary Special Provisions of the Customs Act, etc. Attendant upon the Enforcement of the "Agreement under Article VI of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the United States of America regarding Facilities and Areas and the Status of United States Armed Forces in Japan"

10. Outline of Intellectual Property Rights

	Object for protection	Arising of the right and duration	Major seizures by Customs
Patent Act (Patent right)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invention (a highly advanced creation of technical ideas utilizing the laws of nature) (Art. 1, Art. 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patent right arises upon registration of its establishment. (Art. 66) • 20 years from the filing date of the patent application, in principle (Art. 67) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ink cartridge (Seiko Epson) • Toner cartridge (Ricoh)
Utility Model Act (Utility model right)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Device in respect to the shape or structure of an article or to the combination of articles (the creation of technical ideas utilizing the laws of nature) (Art. 1, Art. 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utility model right arises upon registration of its establishment. (Art. 14) • 10 years after the filing date of the application for the utility model registration (Art. 15) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning wiper (Kao) (* This is a past case. Utility model right does not exist for this product at present.)
Design Act (Design right)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design (the shape, patterns or colors, or any combination thereof, of an article, which creates an aesthetic impression through the eyes) (Art. 1, Art. 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design right arises upon registration of its establishment. (Art. 20) • 20 years from the date of registration of its establishment (Art. 21) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beauty roller (MTG) • Earphones (Apple)
Trademark Act (Trademark right)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trademark (among those which can be perceived by people, any character, figure, sign or three-dimensional shape or color, or any combination thereof; sounds, or anything else specified by Cabinet Order (a mark) which is used by a person in connection with a good which the person produces, certifies or assigns as its business, etc. (Art. 1, Art. 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trademark right arises upon registration of its establishment. (Art. 18) • 10 years from the date of registration of its establishment (Art. 19) *Can be renewed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counterfeit brand-name products, such as bags, wallets, and clothes • Counterfeit versions of medicines such as Viagra
Copyright Act (Copyright)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work (a creatively produced expression of thoughts or sentiments that falls within the literary, academic, artistic, or musical domain) (Art. 1, Art. 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copyright arises at the time the work is created. (Art. 51 (1)) • 50 years after the death of the author, in principle (Art. 51 (2)) • 70 years after the work is made public for cinematographic works (Art. 54) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animation character goods, etc. • Pirated DVDs (films, dramas, exercise DVDs, etc.)

	Object for protection	Arising of the right and duration	Major seizures by Customs
(Neighboring right)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Performing (giving a dramatic performance of, dancing, giving a musical performance of, singing, delivering, declaiming, or by any other means giving a performance of a work (including similar actions not involving the performance of a work but having the nature of a performing art)) •Phonogram (the fixation of sounds on a material object such as a phonograph disc or recording tape [other than of sounds that are intended to be played exclusively alongside images]) •Broadcasting (the transmission to the public of wireless communications with the objective of allowing the public to simultaneously receive transmissions with the same content) •Cablecasting (the transmission to the public of wired telecommunications with the objective of allowing the public to simultaneously receive transmissions with the same content) (Art. 1, Art. 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Neighboring right arises at the time that the performance, etc. takes place. (Art. 101 (1)) •50 years counting from the year after that in which the performance, etc. takes place (Art. 101 (2)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •CDs for overseas distribution
Act on the Circuit Layout of Semiconductor Integrated Circuits (Layout-design exploitation right)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Layout-design (a layout of circuitry elements in semiconductor integrated circuits and the lead wires connecting such elements) (Art. 1, Art. 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Layout-design exploitation right arises upon registration of its establishment. (Art. 10 (1)) •10 years after the date of registration of its establishment (Art. 10 (2)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No seizure cases
Plant Variety Protection and Seed Act (Breeder's right)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Variety (a plant grouping which can be distinguished from any other plant grouping by the expressions of at least one of the important characteristics and which can be propagated while maintaining all its expressions of characteristics without change) (Art. 1, Art. 2 (2)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Breeder's right arises upon a variety registration. (Art. 19 (1)) •25 years (or 30 years for perennial plant) from the date of variety registration (Art. 19 (2)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Rush grass (Hinomidori) (Kumamoto)

Outline of Goods Whose Import and Export are Regulated under the Unfair Competition Prevention Act

	Details	Example
Goods creating confusion with well-known indication (Art. 2 (1) (i))	Goods for which the same or similar indication as another person's indication well-known among certain consumers (<u>well-known indication</u>) is used, thereby creating confusion	• A sign similar to that of a well-known restaurant in Osaka (ex. An advertising display similar to the well-known moving crab display of the restaurant serving crab dishes)
Goods using famous indication without authorization (Art. 2 (1) (ii))	Goods for which the same or similar indication as another person's indication broadly known nationwide (<u>famous indication</u>) is used without authorization (irrespective of whether or not to cause confusion)	• A vitamin tablet using a product name similar to a famous vitamin tablet (ex. "Alinabic 25" whose name is similar to famous "Alinamin A25")
Goods imitating configuration (Art. 2 (1) (iii))	Goods imitating the characteristic configuration of another person's goods (irrespective of whether or not to attach a label or other indication)	• A toy imitating the characteristic configuration of a famous toy (ex. "New Tamago Watch" imitating the configuration of "Tamagocchi")
Goods infringing trade secret (Art. 2 (1) (x))	Goods produced through unauthorized use of trade secret (limited to cases where a person who knows that fact imports or exports relevant goods)	• A product produced by using production process-related technology that was illegally obtained (ex. A steel sheet produced by using an illegally obtained production process of Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation's sophisticated steel sheet [grain-oriented electrical steel sheet])
Devices to invalidate technological restriction measures (Art. 2 (1) (xvii), (xviii))	Devices to invalidate measures to encrypt contents and restrict access to only duly authorized persons (access control)	• A device to enable the use of a game machine with illegally downloaded software (ex. Magicon) • A device to enable the editing of data of a computer game (ex. Saveeditor)

(Note) Regarding goods violating the Unfair Competition Prevention Act, who or what good is to be protected may be unclear in some cases. Therefore, in order to ensure proper enforcement by Customs, a person intending to request an injunction must obtain opinions or approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry as to whether there are materials that make a prima facie showing of the fact of infringement, and submit a document containing such opinions or approval to the Directors-General of a Customs House.