

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 / Amphetamine	<p>Ephedrae herb, etc. ↓ Ephedrine</p> <p>Chemicals ↓ Phenylacetone</p> <p>Methamphetamine Amphetamine</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>[Major dosage form: Injection, smoking, and oral intake]</p>
Dried cannabis / Cannabis resin / Liquid cannabis	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>[Major dosage form: Smoking]</p>
Opium / Morphine / Heroin	<p>Opium poppy ↓ Opium ↓ Morphine ↓ Heroin</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>[Major dosage form: Opium - Smoking; Morphine and heroin - Injection]</p>
Cocaine	<p>Purified extract from coca leaves Coca leaves → Coca paste → Cocaine</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>[Major dosage form: Nasal inhalation]</p>
MDMA (Commonly called "Ecstasy") / MDA (Commonly called "Love drugs")	<p>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-methy-3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenethylamine"</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>[Major dosage form: Oral intake]</p>
LSD	<p>Ergot fungus on rye → Ergot alkaloid ↓ Lysergic acid → LSD</p> <p>LSD: Scientific name "Lysergic acid diethylamide"</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>[Major dosage form: Lick LSD placed on the tongue]</p>
Magic mushrooms (Mushrooms containing psilocin or psilocybin)	<p>[Domestic mushrooms found to contain psilocin or psilocybin] Psilocybe argenteipes, Psilocybe cubensis, Psilocybe fasciata, Psilocybe lonchophor, 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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>[Major dosage form: Oral intake]</p>
Methylphenidate / Pipradrol / Pemoline	<p>These have excitatory effects and are medically used for narcolepsy, etc.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Psychotropic substances are used for various medical purposes as indicated in the left-hand columns.</p> <p>[Major dosage form: Oral intake]</p>
Buprenorphine / Pentazocine / Lefetamine	<p>These have analgesic effects and are medically used for mitigating pain or otherwise in cancer treatment or after surgery.</p>	
Triazolam / Nitrazepam, etc.	<p>These have sedative and hypnotic effects and are medically used for insomnia or before administering anesthetics.</p>	
Diazepam / Alprazolam, etc.	<p>These have tranquilizing effects and are medically used for mitigating neurotic patients' anxiety or tension, etc.</p>	
Phenobarbital, etc.	<p>These have anticonvulsant effects and are medically used for treating convulsive attacks.</p>	

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 autoloading 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

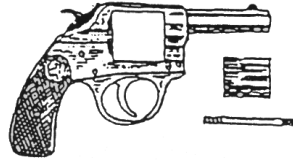
4. Types of Pistols by Form

(1) Revolvers

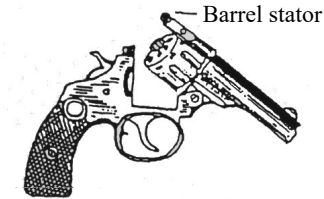
Revolvers have a structure wherein the action of the magazine rotor rotates a cylindrical magazine at the rear each time the hammer is cocked, and a bullet is loaded and shot one by one. They are classified into three categories based on structural characteristics.

(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)

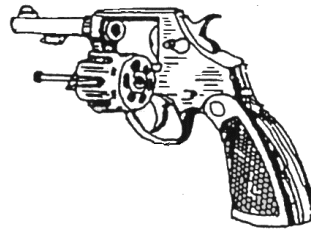


(ii) Hinge frame type



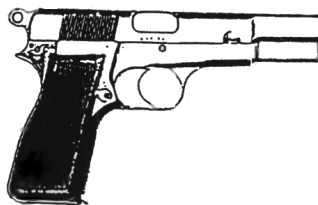
(iii) Swing-out cylinder type

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. Mechanism of Gold Bullion Smuggling

Gold bullion smuggling is considered to be committed with the aim of selling gold bullion, which was smuggled without reporting and paying consumption tax, to domestic buyers and thereby gaining proceeds equivalent to the amount of consumption tax.

For example, when importing 5 kg of gold bullion at a price of 5 million yen per kg (25 million yen), it is necessary to pay 2.5 million yen (25 million yen×10%) as consumption tax at a customs office. However, if a smuggler evades consumption tax and a domestic buyer purchases gold bullion thus smuggled at a price including consumption tax (2.5 million yen), the smuggler gains the portion of consumption tax as his/her proceeds.

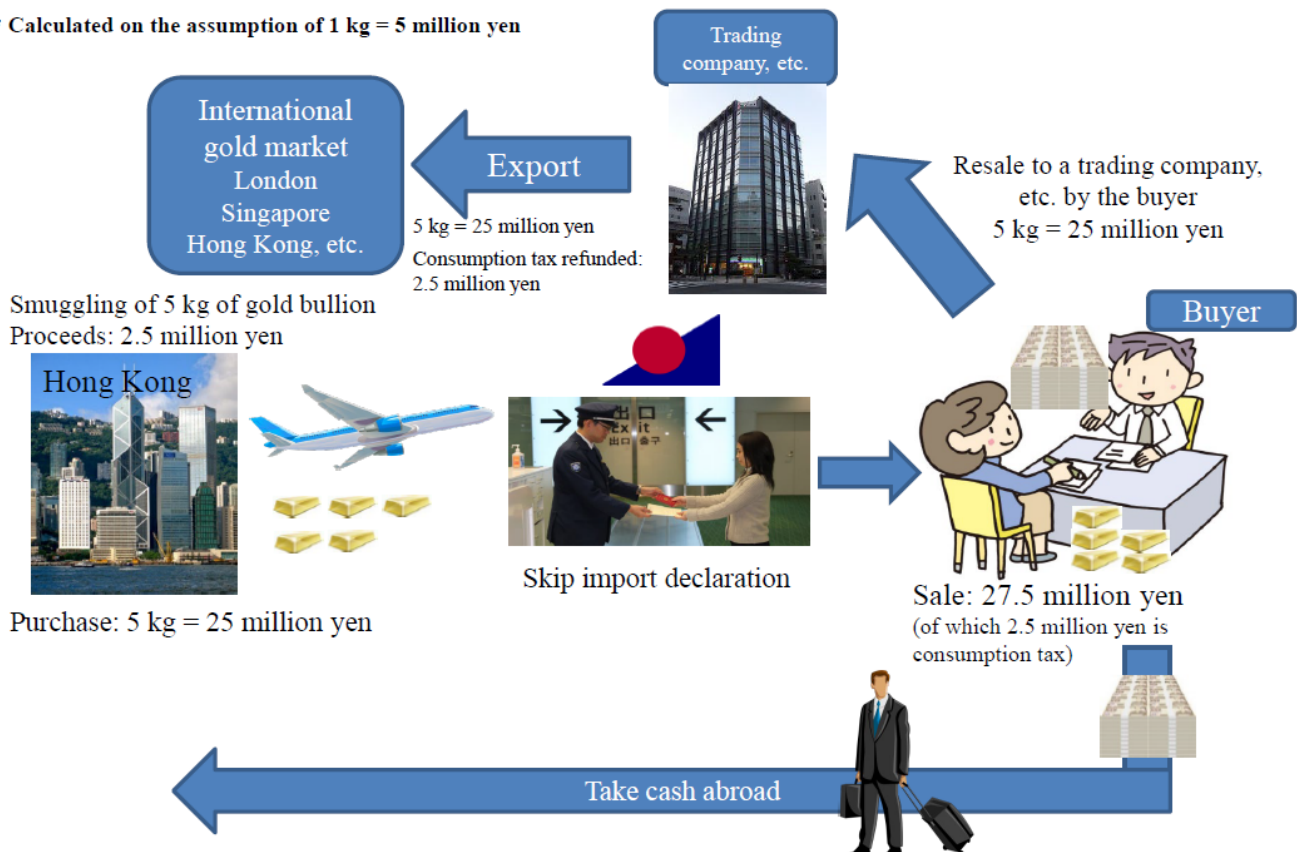
Such proceeds gained through gold bullion smuggling seem to be taken abroad and used for purchasing gold bullion again. Gold bullion smuggling is often committed in an organized manner.

On the other hand, smuggled gold bullion that was purchased by buyers is to be placed on a regular distribution channel, and the portion exceeding the domestic demand will be exported and traded in international gold markets.

Supposing that gold bullion smuggling is committed under this mechanism, proceeds from smuggling are likely to become a capital source of crime organizations.

Mechanism of gold bullion smuggling (example)

* Calculated on the assumption of 1 kg = 5 million yen



6. Trends in Smuggling around the World

(1) Trends in illicit drugs smuggling in 2021

Trends in illicit drugs smuggling surrounding Japan are outlined as follows in the "Illicit Trade Report 2021" (World Customs Organization [WCO]; publicized in June 2022).

- In 2021, the WCO received reports of 73,307 drug trafficking cases from 127 countries. The number decreased by 30% from the previous year. Of the total, 28% was accounted for by psychotropic substances including methamphetamine, 20% by opium drugs, 18% by cannabis and cannabis products (hereinafter referred to as "cannabis, etc."), 16% by new psychoactive substances¹ (hereinafter referred to as "NPSs"), 13% by cocaine, 4% by khat, and 1% by other substances. Cases involving psychotropic substances, opium drugs, and cannabis, etc. accounted for 66% of the total.
- The seized amount of smuggled illicit drugs in 2021 was 1,333 tons worldwide, down by 9% from the previous year. By type of drug, the seized amount of psychotropic substances, including methamphetamine, and that of cannabis, etc. both increased from the previous year to 176 tons and 413 tons, respectively. On the other hand, the seized amount of cannabis, etc. decreased to 454 tons in 2021.
- The number of seizures increased but the seized amount decreased. This suggests that the scale of illicit drugs smuggling is tending to become smaller. There is the possibility that smuggling rings may be attempting to smuggle illicit drugs in small quantities and at small values in order to avoid controls by customs authorities, taking advantage of the current situation where e-commerce transactions have been increasing due to the global spread of COVID-19.
- By area, North America, including the United States, accounted for the largest percentage, at 58% (42,240 cases) of the total worldwide number of seizures, followed by Europe (26%; 19,087 cases) and the Middle East (5%; 3,707 cases). These three regions accounted for 89% of the total. In terms of the seized amount, North America also accounted for the largest percentage, at 33% (440 tons), followed by Europe (31%; 407 tons) and South America (10%; 132 tons), and these three areas accounted for 73% of the total. Regarding the seized amount by country, the top 15 countries (the United States, Spain, Belgium, Saudi Arabia, the Netherlands, Italy, the United Kingdom, Germany, Chile, Ireland, South Africa, Norway, Argentina, the UAE, and Austria) accounted for 86%.

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

(i) Methamphetamine, etc.

- In 2021, the number of seizures of psychotropic substances including methamphetamine was 20,523 cases and the seized amount was 217 tons, showing a 5% decrease and a 13% increase, respectively, compared with 2020.
- The seized amount of psychotropic substances was the largest for methamphetamine, which is the major illicit drug in Japan, followed by captagon, amphetamine, tramadol, and MDMA.
- Comparing the seized amounts of these five types of drugs with those in 2020, methamphetamine and captagon showed increases, while amphetamine, tramadol, and MDMA showed decreases.
- The largest amount of psychotropic substances was seized in the United States in 2021, followed by

1. 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.

Ireland, Austria, Germany, and the UAE.

- Smuggling routes of psychotropic substances from Mexico to the United States were the largest in number, followed by those from the United Kingdom to Ireland.

(ii) Cannabis, etc.

- Of all drugs, cannabis, etc. are most frequently abused around the world. In 2021, the number of seizures was 13,483 cases and the seized amount was 454 tons, showing a 20% increase and a 37% decrease, respectively, compared with 2020.
- By type, cannabis resin and dried cannabis jointly accounted for 98% of the total seized amount.
- The largest amount of cannabis, etc. was seized in the United States in 2021, followed by Italy, Spain, Ireland, and Germany.
- Smuggling routes of cannabis, etc. from the United States to the United Kingdom were the largest in number, followed by those from the United Kingdom to Ireland.

(iii) Cocaine

- Cocaine is mainly abused in North America, South America, and Europe. In 2021, the number of seizures was 9,613 cases and the seized amount was 413 tons. Compared with 2020, the number of seizures increased by 36%, and the seized amount increased by 27%.
- Among cocaine seized in 2020, 97% was powdered cocaine and the rest was coca leaves and aqueous solutions of cocaine.
- The number of seizures of cocaine in 2021 was the largest in the United States, followed by the Netherlands, Germany, Peru, and Chile.
- Smuggling routes of cocaine from Peru to the United States were the largest in number, followed by those from Mexico to the United States.

(3) Other drugs (NPSs, Khat)

(i) NPSs

- The number of seizures of NPSs in 2021 was 11,787 cases and the seized amount was 43 tons. The number was large in the United States, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, and Norway.
- By type, tryptamine was the largest in terms of the seized amount, followed by ketamine.
- Smuggling routes of NPSs from Peru to the United States were the largest in number, followed by those from Spain 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 2021, the number of seizures of khat was 2,726 cases, down by 51.4% from 2018, and the seized amount was 183 tons, up by 26.6% (id.).
- The number of seizures was large in the United Kingdom, the United States, Belgium, Saudi Arabia, and the Netherlands.
- Smuggling routes of khat from Kenya to the United Kingdom were the largest in number, followed by those from Israel to the United Kingdom and those from Yemen to Saudi Arabia.

7. Seizures of Goods Harmful to Society

Type		Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	YOY
Methamphetamine	cases		169	425	72	95	300	316%
	kg		1,159	2,587	811	1,014	567	56%
Cannabis	cases		218	242	204	199	148	74%
	kg		156	82	126	153	431	282%
Herbal Cannabis	cases		128	110	86	94	55	59%
	kg		143	61	49	22	315	14.5 times
Cannabis resin, etc.	cases		90	132	118	105	93	89%
	kg		13	21	76	132	117	89%
Narcotics	cases		225	209	167	233	232	100%
	kg		161	656	822	61	131	216%
	1,000 tabs		32	61	90	133	78	59%
Cocaine	cases		58	52	27	34	28	82%
	kg		153	638	820	14	48	331%
MDMA, etc.	cases		59	67	74	81	96	119%
	kg		5	0	2	30	46	152%
	1,000 tabs		32	61	90	130	78	60%
Heroin	cases		8	5	2	-	-	-
	kg		1	17	0	-	-	-
Others	cases		100	85	64	118	108	92%
	kg		2	0	1	16	37	233%
	1,000 tabs		1	0	0	3	0	4%
Psychotropic Substances	cases		38	6	2	6	16	267%
	kg		0	-	-	0	0	403%
	1,000 tabs		26	0	1	1	2	119%
Opium	cases		-	-	-	1	-	All decreased
	kg		-	-	-	4	-	All decreased
Designated Substances	cases		221	165	300	302	348	115%
	kg		17	14	169	19	17	87%
Total	cases		871	1,047	745	836	1,044	125%
	kg		1,493	3,339	1,928	1,251	1,147	92%
	1,000 tabs		58	61	91	134	80	59%
(Reference) Estimated number of doses	10,000 doses		4,427	10,957	5,530	3,577	2,239	63%
Firearms	cases		8	-	3	1	5	500%
	guns		10	-	3	1	6	600%
Of which, pistols	cases		7	-	3	1	5	500%
	guns		9	-	3	1	6	600%
Parts of Firearms	cases		1	-	-	1	3	300%
	items		1	-	-	1	5	500%

Note

1. These figures include seizures not only by Japan Customs but also by the police and other law enforcement agencies in collaboration with Japan Customs.
2. "Methamphetamine" includes methamphetamine and raw materials thereof
3. "Cannabis resin" includes cannabis liquid, cannabis sweets and other cannabis products, in addition to cannabis resin.
4. "MDMA, etc." includes MDMA, MDA and MDE.
5. "Others" include ketamine, LSD, etc.
6. "Estimated number of doses" is calculated based on average dose of abusers as follows.
(Methamphetamine: 0.03 g; herbal cannabis: 0.5 g; cannabis resin: 0.1 g; heroin: 0.01 g; cocaine: 0.03 g; MDMA and psychotropic substances: 1 tablet)
7. Some figures may not be accurate due to rounding.
8. "0" means 500 g or 500 tablets or less, while "-" means nil.
9. Figures for 2022 are provisional.

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

(cases)

Mode	Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Composition ratio	
							YOY	Composition ratio
By air passengers		243	389	70	24	94	392%	9%
By the use of international mail		557	520	567	689	724	105%	69%
By the use of commercial cargo		58	127	108	123	223	181%	21%
	Air cargo	46	121	95	108	207	192%	20%
	Sea cargo	12	6	13	15	16	107%	2%
By ship crews		13	11	-	-	3	All increased	0%
Total		871	1,047	745	836	1,044	125%	100%

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

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

(upper: cases; lower: kg)

Mode	Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Composition ratio	
							YOY	Composition ratio
By air passengers		91	229	23	5	43	860%	14%
		160	427	54	35	101	292%	18%
By the use of international mail		52	85	23	33	127	385%	42%
		50	188	14	62	119	191%	21%
By the use of commercial cargo		23	109	26	57	130	228%	43%
		948	367	743	917	347	38%	61%
	Air cargo	13	107	20	50	127	254%	42%
		22	325	103	266	319	120%	56%
	Sea cargo	10	2	6	7	3	43%	1%
		926	43	639	650	28	4%	5%
By ship crews		3	2	-	-	-	-	-
		0	1,605	-	-	-	-	-
Total		169	425	72	95	300	316%	100%
		1,159	2,587	811	1,014	567	56%	100%

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

(upper: cases; lower: kg)

Source	Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Composition		Total
							ratio		
Asia		85	204	29	30	101	34%	449	
		1,031	283	153	588	137	24%	2,192	
Malaysia		22	69	4	11	17	6%	123	
		63	107	14	69	52	9%	305	
Thailand		18	87	7	7	22	7%	141	
		174	87	120	13	39	7%	433	
Vienam		4	4	8	4	19	6%	39	
		3	4	3	4	4	1%	19	
China (including Hong Kong and Macao)		11	4	4	3	6	2%	28	
		404	3	11	445	8	1%	871	
China		6	1	1	1	3	1%	12	
		157	0	2	15	6	1%	180	
Hong Kong		5	2	3	2	3	1%	15	
		247	1	9	430	2	0%	689	
Macao		-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
		-	2	-	-	-	-	2	
Philippines		1	10	-	2	6	2%	19	
		2	16	-	0	4	1%	22	
Laos		3	9	1	1	8	3%	22	
		3	36	2	3	16	3%	61	
Pakistan		-	-	-	1	6	2%	7	
		-	-	-	49	0	0%	49	
South Korea		4	4	-	1	11	4%	20	
		8	5	-	5	2	0%	20	
Taiwan		9	6	4	-	-	-	19	
		345	0	1	-	-	-	346	
Cambodia		7	4	-	-	-	-	11	
		21	10	-	-	-	-	31	
Middle East		4	24	7	6	28	9%	69	
		4	109	28	64	127	22%	332	
Türkiye		2	11	2	3	6	2%	24	
		3	15	6	16	16	3%	56	
UAE		1	9	2	2	10	3%	24	
		1	23	16	45	93	16%	178	
Iran		-	4	2	1	2	1%	9	
		-	70	4	3	0	0%	77	
Africa		7	19	5	8	33	11%	72	
		54	70	259	34	68	12%	485	
South Africa		2	7	4	6	13	4%	32	
		4	14	258	18	43	8%	337	
Ghana		-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
		-	-	-	10	-	-	10	
Nigeria		1	9	-	1	4	1%	15	
		15	47	-	6	3	0%	70	
Europe		28	43	10	24	40	13%	145	
		18	47	14	35	87	15%	201	
UK		5	14	3	9	16	5%	47	
		11	9	8	13	33	6%	74	
Netherlands		10	3	2	5	3	1%	23	
		0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	
France		-	3	-	4	4	1%	11	
		-	4	-	6	6	1%	17	
Germany		7	7	1	2	5	2%	22	
		4	12	0	10	25	4%	51	
Belgium		5	1	1	2	5	2%	14	
		0	2	6	1	15	3%	24	
Ukraine		-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
		-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
Ireland		-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
		-	-	-	4	-	-	4	
North Ameri		34	111	12	19	83	28%	259	
		43	336	245	83	127	22%	833	
USA		26	61	9	14	58	19%	168	
		37	126	1	75	68	12%	307	
Canada		8	50	3	5	25	8%	91	
		5	209	244	8	59	10%	526	
Latin America		9	22	9	8	15	5%	63	
		9	138	111	209	22	4%	490	
Mexico		9	22	9	8	13	4%	61	
		9	138	111	209	21	4%	489	
Oceania		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unknown		2	2	-	-	-	-	4	
		0	1,605	-	-	-	-	1,605	
Total		169	425	72	95	300	100%	1,061	
		1,159	2,587	811	1,014	567	100%	6,137	

- (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.

10-1. Number of Seizures of Cannabis by Mode of Transport

(upper: cases; lower: kg)

Mode	Year					2022	YOY	Composition ratio
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022			
By air passengers	49	60	21	6	26	433%	18%	
	92	28	0	10	3	28%	1%	
By the use of international mail	148	167	144	159	83	52%	56%	
	45	49	77	80	44	55%	10%	
By the use of commercial cargo	19	11	39	34	39	115%	26%	
	19	5	48	63	385	607%	89%	
Air cargo	19	10	36	27	34	126%	23%	
	19	5	48	63	84	133%	20%	
Sea cargo	-	1	3	7	5	71%	3%	
	-	0	0	0	301	11247 times	70%	
By ship crews	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	
	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	218	242	204	199	148	74%	100%	
	156	82	126	153	431	282%	100%	

- (Note) 1. "Air passengers" includes crew members, and "ship crews" includes passengers and cases of trafficking by sea. "Commercial cargo" includes unaccompanied baggage.
 2. Some figures may not be accurate due to rounding.
 3. "0" means 500g or less, while "-" means nil.

10-2. Number of Seizures of Herbal Cannabis by Source

(upper: cases; lower: kg)

Source	Year					2022	Composition ratio	Total
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022			
Asia	20	11	15	7	16	29%	69	
	6	0	38	7	7	2%	59	
Middle East	2	-	-	-	1	2%	3	
	0	-	-	-	0	0%	0	
Africa	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	
	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	
Europe	33	29	21	30	14	25%	127	
	3	1	3	1	1	0%	8	
North America	70	66	50	52	22	40%	260	
	133	61	8	12	307	98%	521	
Latin America	2	1	-	-	1	2%	4	
	1	0	-	-	0	0%	1	
Oceania	1	1	-	2	-	-	4	
	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	
Unknown	-	2	-	-	1	2%	3	
	-	0	-	-	0	0%	0	
Total	128	110	86	94	55	100%	473	
	143	61	49	22	315	100%	590	

- (Note) 1. "Some figures may not be accurate due to rounding."
 2. "0" means 500g or less, while "-" means nil.

10-3. Number of Seizures of Cannabis Resin, etc. by Source

(upper: cases; lower: kg)

Source	Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Composition ratio		Total
							YOY	Composition ratio	
Asia		6	13	1	3	18	19%	41	
		0	9	0	0	23	20%	32	
Africa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Europe		17	31	8	10	3	3%	69	
		1	2	0	1	1	0%	3	
North America		67	87	108	89	70	75%	421	
		12	10	76	131	93	80%	323	
USA		65	80	101	86	59	63%	391	
		12	10	66	125	79	67%	292	
Latin America		-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
		-	0	-	-	-	-	0	
Oceania		-	-	1	2	-	-	3	
		-	-	0	0	-	-	0	
Unknown		-	-	-	1	2	2%	3	
		-	-	-	0	0	0%	0	
Total		90	132	118	105	93	100%	538	
		13	21	76	132	117	100%	359	

- (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

[Accustion]

(cases)

Mode of offense	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Composition ratio	
						YOY	Composition ratio
Import of banned goods	385	514	295	278	272	98%	98%
Duty tax evasion	3	1	2	1	-	All decreased	-
Import or export without permission	46	25	14	4	4	100%	1%
False declaration for import or export	3	7	4	5	1	20%	0%
Others	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	440	547	315	288	277	96%	100%

[Notification]

(cases)

Mode of offense	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Composition ratio	
						YOY	Composition ratio
Import of banned goods	118	122	80	84	163	194%	56%
Duty tax evasion	53	45	21	19	21	111%	7%
Import or export without permission	929	545	129	56	103	184%	35%
False declaration for import or export	7	6	6	6	1	17%	0%
Others	7	1	15	-	5	All increased	2%
Total	1,114	719	251	165	293	178%	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

11. 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 after the filing date of the patent application, in principle (Art. 67) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ink cartridge (Seiko Epson) • Toner cartridge (Ricoh) • Grip stand for smartphones, etc. (Pop Sockets Limited Liability Company)
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) • 25 years after the filing date of the application for design registration (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 after 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)) • 70 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)) • 70 years or 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) after the date of variety registration (Art. 19 (2)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shine Muscat (National Agriculture and Food Research Organization)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.