

# 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	<p>Ephedrae herb, etc.      Chemicals</p> <p>↓                                      ↓</p> <p>Ephedrine                      Phenylacetone</p> <p>↓                                      ↓</p> <p><b>Methamphetamine</b>      <b>Amphetamine</b></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>
	Cannabis <sup>1</sup>	<p>Herbal cannabis (Main component: Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC))</p> <p>Dried cannabis: Dried leaf and spike</p> <p>Cannabis resin: Solidified sap</p> <p>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</p> <p>↓</p> <p><b>Opium</b></p> <p>↓</p> <p><b>Morphine</b></p> <p>↓</p> <p><b>Heroin</b></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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>
Narcotics	Cocaine	<p>Purified extract from coca leaves</p> <p>Coca leaves → Coca paste → <b>Cocaine</b></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.</p> <p>MDMA: Scientific name "N,α-dimethyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenethylamine"</p> <p>MDA: Scientific name "α-methyl-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>

<sup>1</sup> The draft Act Partially Amending the Cannabis Control Act and the Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Act was approved by the Diet on December 6, 2023, and was promulgated on December 13, 2023. Under the amended Cannabis Control Act, cannabis is to be regulated as a kind of narcotics as shown in the lower column. The Amendment Act will come into effect as of the day specified by Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding one year from the date of promulgation, but part of the provisions concerning the cultivation of herbal cannabis will come into effect as of the day specified by Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding two years from the date of promulgation.

Psychotropic substances	LSD	<p>Ergot fungus on rye → Ergot alkaloid</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lysergic acid → <span style="background-color: yellow;">LSD</span></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 argentipes, Psilocybe cubensis, Psilocybe fasciata, Psilocybe ionchophora, Psilocybe subaeruginascens, Psilocybe subcaerulipes, Psilocybe venenata, Panaeolus cyanescens, Panaeolus papilionaceus, Panaeolus sphinctrinus, Panaeolus cinctulus</p> <p>[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	These have excitatory effects and are medically used for narcolepsy, etc.	<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	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 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
Electromagnetic guns	Guns with a function to shoot metal bullets using the magnetic force of an electromagnet for which the value of kinetic energy of a metal bullet measured as specified by Cabinet Office Order exceeds the value specified by Cabinet Office Order as being life threatening. (Specific details of the relevant Cabinet Office Order will be determined later.)

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

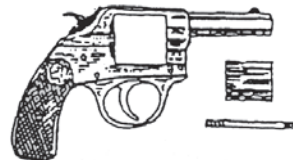
## 4. Types of Pistols by Form

### (1) Revolvers

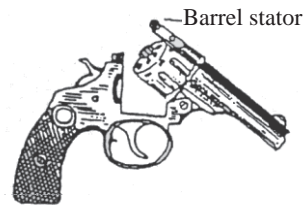
Revolvers have a structure wherein the action of the magazine rotor rotates a cylindrical magazine at the rear each time the hammer is cocked, and a bullet is loaded and shot one by one. They are classified into three categories based on structural characteristics.

#### (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)

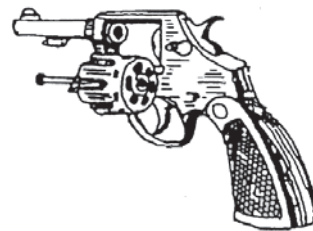


#### (ii) Hinge frame type



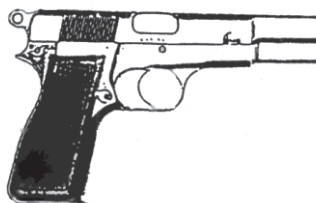
#### (iii) Swing-out cylinder type

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 2022

Trends in illicit drugs smuggling surrounding Japan are outlined as follows in the "Illicit Trade Report 2022" (World Customs Organization [WCO]; publicized in June 2023).

- In 2022, the WCO received reports of 39,746 drug trafficking cases from 130 countries. The number decreased from the previous year (74,629 cases). Of the total, 28.1% was accounted for by psychotropic substances including methamphetamine, 25.9% by cannabis and cannabis products (hereinafter referred to as "cannabis, etc."), 15.5% by cocaine, 15.5% by opium drugs, 9.1% by new psychoactive substances<sup>2</sup> (hereinafter referred to as "NPSs"), 5.8% by khat, and 0.1% by other substances. Cases involving psychotropic substances, cannabis, etc. and cocaine accounted for approx. 70% of the total.
- The seized amount of smuggled illicit drugs in 2022 was 1,127 tons worldwide, down by 19.3% from the previous year. By type of drug, the seized amount was the largest for cocaine (48.7%), followed by cannabis, etc. (20.4%) and psychotropic substances (14.8%). The seized amount of cocaine increased by approx. 16% from 472 tons in 2021 to 548 tons in 2022, while that of cannabis, etc. decreased significantly from 439 tons in 2021 to 229 tons in 2022.
- As factors for the increase in the seized amount of cocaine, increases in demand for and expansion of illicit manufacturing of cocaine in specific areas can be cited, and the decrease in the seized amount of cannabis, etc. may be attributable to the declining demand for illegal cannabis as the legalization of medical or recreational cannabis is progressing in an increasing number of countries and states.
- By area, the aggregate amount seized in North America, Latin America, and the Caribbean decreased significantly from 678 tons in 2021 to 466 tons in 2022, and the amount seized in Europe also decreased, down by 12.2% from the previous year. On the other hand, the aggregate amount seized in East and Southeast Asia, South Asia, Australia, and other Pacific Island countries increased sharply to 114 tons in 2022 from 56 tons in 2021.

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

#### (i) Methamphetamine, etc.

- In 2022, the number of seizures of psychotropic substances, including methamphetamine, was 11,170 cases, showing a significant decrease from 20,523 cases in the previous year.
- Both the number of seizures and the seized amount of psychotropic substances were the largest for methamphetamine, which is the major illicit drug in Japan. Major psychotropic substances are methamphetamine, MDMA, and Captagon. By type, the number of seizures of methamphetamine decreased by 58.7% from 7,680 cases in 2021 to 3,175 cases in 2022 and that for MDMA also showed a significant decrease of 38.7% from 2,033 cases in 2021 to 1,247 cases in 2022.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

- Regarding the aforementioned three types of psychotropic substances, the seized amount of methamphetamine decreased by approx. 50% from 122 tons in 2021 to 62 tons in 2022, but the seized amount remained almost unchanged from the previous year for MDMA and Captagon.
- A major cause of the decrease in the total number of seizures of psychotropic substances is the significant year-on-year decreases in the United States and Saudi Arabia, the top two countries in terms of the number of seizures. In the meantime, the number of seizures increased sharply from the previous year in Russia and Turkey, respectively. Myanmar, the United Kingdom, and Indonesia, which were included in the top ten countries in 2021, were replaced by Sudan, Iran, and Malta in 2022.
- By area, in 2022, the number of seizures of psychotropic substances increased most significantly in Europe, showing an increase of 252% from the previous year. Behind this background, the impact of an expanding online market for illicit drugs is suspected.

#### (ii) Cannabis, etc.

- Of all drugs, cannabis, etc. are most frequently abused around the world. In 2022, the number of seizures was 10,306 cases and the seized amount was 229 tons, showing a 26.1% decrease and a 47.8% decrease, respectively, compared with 2021.
- By type, herbal cannabis accounted for 70.1% (in terms of the number of seizures) and 44.8% (in terms of the seized amount) of all of the cannabis, etc. seized in 2022, maintaining the largest portions. The seized amounts also decreased for liquid cannabis and other cannabis products, and their portions among seized cannabis as a whole remain small.
- In 2022, the largest amount of cannabis, etc. was seized in Spain, followed by the United States, but the amount decreased significantly both for Spain (down by 48.2% from the previous year) and the United States (down by 78.6% (id.)). On the other hand, the number of seizures increased in India, Brazil, North Macedonia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia.

#### (iii) Cocaine

- Cocaine is abused all over the world. In 2022, the number of seizures decreased by 37.0% from the previous year, showing year-on-year decreases for powdered cocaine, coca leaves, and other cocaine products, while showing year-on-year increases for cocaine paste and crystal cocaine. In terms of the seized amount, the total increased by 16.2% from the previous year in 2022, which suggests that smuggling rings are attempting to smuggle a larger amount of cocaine at one time.
- Both in 2021 and 2022, the number of seizures of cocaine was the largest in the United States, followed by the Netherlands. Looking at the seized amount, in 2021, the largest amount was seized in Belgium, followed by Ecuador, but in 2022, the seized amount was the largest for Columbia, at approx. 131 tons, showing an increase of over three times from 2021. This has probably resulted from the increase in the amount of cocaine illicitly manufactured within the country. Following Columbia, the seized amount also increased significantly in Belgium to approx. 111 tons in 2022, and this suggests that Belgium continues to serve as the major gateway to Europe for cocaine. Other major countries where a large amount of cocaine was seized were Ecuador, Spain, Brazil, Panama, the Netherlands, Italy, and the United States.
- In 2022, major smuggling routes of cocaine were from Columbia to European countries, such as Belgium



and the Netherlands, but cocaine was also smuggled to Australia, the United States, Canada, Mexico, China, and other countries. Smuggling of a large amount of cocaine from Brazil to Europe was also confirmed.

### **(3) Other drugs (NPSs, Khat)**

#### **(i) NPSs**

- NPSs (New Psychoactive Substances) are not controlled by the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs or the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and whether they are regulated or not depends on individual countries. However, some NPSs have effects similar to or even more dangerous than those of cocaine, methamphetamine, MDMA, or other traditional drugs.
- The number of seizures of NPSs in 2022 was 3,597 cases. New types of NPSs are being developed through the translation of chemical formulae, and a total of 1,150 types of NPSs had been reported from 137 countries and regions by December 2022. By type, Gamma-Butyrolactone (GBL) was the largest in terms of the seized amount, followed by ketamine.

#### **(i) 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 2022, smuggling cases of khat decreased by 47.0% from the previous year. Compared with the previous year, the number of seizures and the seized amount of raw khat both decreased significantly, but the smuggling of dried khat increased. A change in the trends is thus observed.
- The number of seizures was the largest for the United States, followed by the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Turkey.



## 6. Seizures of Goods Harmful to Society

Year		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	YOY
Type							
Methamphetamine	cases	425	72	95	301	296	98%
	kg	2,587	811	1,014	665	1,978	297%
Cannabis	cases	242	204	199	138	132	96%
	kg	82	126	153	473	142	30%
	Herbal cannabis	cases	110	86	57	76	133%
		kg	61	49	22	74	23%
	Cannabis resin, etc.	cases	132	118	105	81	69%
		kg	21	76	132	157	43%
Opium	cases	-	-	1	-	-	-
	kg	-	-	4	-	-	-
Narcotics	cases	209	167	233	237	234	99%
	kg	656	822	61	188	276	147%
	1,000 tabs	61	90	133	82	36	45%
	Heroin	cases	5	2	-	-	-
		kg	17	0	-	-	-
	Cocaine	cases	52	27	34	67	239%
		kg	638	820	14	103	212%
	MDMA, etc.	cases	67	74	81	60	61%
		kg	0	2	30	94	117%
		1,000 tabs	61	90	130	81	45%
	Others	cases	85	64	118	111	107%
		kg	0	1	16	46	63%
		1,000 tabs	0	0	3	0	20%
Psychotropic substances	cases	6	2	6	16	10	63%
	kg	-	-	0	0	0	1%
	1,000 tabs	0	1	1	2	1	34%
Designated substances	cases	165	300	302	354	143	40%
	kg	14	169	19	19	11	55%
Total	cases	1,047	745	836	1,046	815	78%
	kg	3,339	1,928	1,251	1,346	2,406	179%
	1,000 tabs	61	91	134	84	37	44%
(Reference) Estimated number of doses	10,000 doses	10,957	5,530	3,577	2,608	7,024	269%
Firearms	cases	-	3	1	6	1	17%
	guns	-	3	1	7	1	14%
	of which, pistols	cases	-	3	6	1	17%
		guns	-	3	7	1	14%
Parts of firearms	cases	-	-	1	2	1	50%
	items	-	-	1	4	1	25%

### Note

- These figures include seizures not only by Japan Customs but also by the police and other law enforcement agencies in collaboration with Japan Customs.
- "Methamphetamine" includes methamphetamine and raw materials thereof
- "Cannabis resin" includes cannabis liquid, cannabis sweets and other cannabis products, in addition to cannabis resin.
- "MDMA, etc." includes MDMA, MDA and MDE.
- "Others" include ketamine, LSD, etc.
- "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)
- Some figures may not be accurate due to rounding.
- "0" means 500 g or 500 tablets or less, while "-" means nil.
- Figures for 2023 are provisional.

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

(cases)

Mode \ Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	YOY	Composition ratio
By air passengers	389	70	24	93	262	282%	32%
By the use of international mail	520	567	689	728	385	53%	47%
By the use of commercial cargo	127	108	123	222	164	74%	20%
Air cargo	121	95	108	205	155	76%	19%
Sea cargo	6	13	15	17	9	53%	1%
By ship crews	11	-	-	3	4	133%	0%
Total	1,047	745	836	1,046	815	78%	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	YOY	Composition ratio
By air passengers	229 427	23 54	5 35	43 108	88 406	205% 375%	30% 21%
By the use of international mail	85 188	23 14	33 62	128 154	102 132	80% 85%	34% 7%
By the use of commercial cargo	109 367	26 743	57 917	130 402	105 1,440	81% 358%	35% 73%
Air cargo	107 325	20 103	50 266	127 375	99 491	78% 131%	33% 25%
Sea cargo	2 43	6 639	7 650	3 28	6 949	200% 34 times	2% 48%
By ship crews	2 1,605	- -	- -	- -	1 -	All increased -	0% -
Total	425 2,587	72 811	95 1,014	301 665	296 1,978	98% 297%	100% 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.

## 8-2. Number of Seizures of Methamphetamine by Source

(upper: cases; lower: kg)

Year		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Composition ratio	Total
Source								
Asia		204	29	30	101	76	26%	440
		283	153	588	154	128	6%	1,305
	Malaysia	69	4	11	17	14	5%	115
		107	14	69	52	44	2%	286
	Thailand	87	7	7	22	31	10%	154
		87	120	13	45	29	1%	294
	Vienam	4	8	4	19	10	3%	45
		4	3	4	5	16	1%	33
	China (including Hong Kong and Macao)	4	4	3	6	3	1%	20
		3	11	445	10	4	0%	473
	China	1	1	1	3	1	0%	7
		0	2	15	6	-	-	23
	Hong Kong	2	3	2	3	2	1%	12
		1	9	430	4	4	0%	448
	Macao	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
		2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Philippines	10	-	2	6	2	1%	20
		16	-	0	4	3	0%	23
	Laos	9	1	1	8	3	1%	22
		36	2	3	18	5	0%	64
	Pakistan	-	-	1	6	5	2%	12
		-	-	49	2	8	0%	58
	South Korea	4	-	1	11	2	1%	18
		5	-	5	2	5	0%	17
	Taiwan	6	4	-	-	1	0%	11
		0	1	-	-	0	0%	1
	Cambodia	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
		10	-	-	-	-	-	10
	India	3	1	-	6	3	1%	13
		6	2	-	16	8	0%	32
Middle East		24	7	6	28	29	10%	94
		109	28	64	132	883	45%	1,216
	Türkiye	11	2	3	6	7	2%	29
		15	6	16	16	112	6%	166
	UAE	9	2	2	10	9	3%	32
		23	16	45	94	744	38%	922
Africa	Iran	4	2	1	2	2	1%	11
		70	4	3	0	21	1%	98
		19	5	8	33	18	6%	83
		70	259	34	74	106	5%	544
	South Africa	7	4	6	13	6	2%	36
		14	258	18	43	89	5%	422
Europe	Ghana	-	-	1	-	3	1%	4
		-	-	10	-	1	0%	11
	Nigeria	9	-	1	4	-	-	14
		47	-	6	3	-	-	56
	Kenya	-	-	-	3	4	1%	7
		-	-	-	2	6	0%	8
Europe		43	10	24	40	29	10%	146
		47	14	35	96	48	2%	239
	UK	14	3	9	16	7	2%	49
		9	8	13	35	4	0%	68
	Netherlands	3	2	5	3	3	1%	16
		0	0	0	0	1	0%	1
	France	3	-	4	4	7	2%	18
		4	-	6	7	21	1%	38
	Germany	7	1	2	5	1	0%	16
		12	0	10	25	1	0%	48
	Belgium	1	1	2	5	5	2%	14
		2	6	1	16	5	0%	29
	Ukraine	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		-	-	0	-	-	-	0
North America	Ireland	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		-	-	4	-	-	-	4
	Spain	3	-	-	-	2	1%	5
		2	-	-	-	12	1%	15
		111	12	19	83	112	38%	337
		336	245	83	177	576	29%	1,417
Latin America	USA	61	9	14	58	75	25%	217
		126	1	75	102	261	13%	565
	Canada	50	3	5	25	37	13%	120
		209	244	8	76	314	16%	852
Latin America		22	9	8	16	32	11%	87
		138	111	209	32	237	12%	727
	Mexico	22	9	8	13	29	10%	81
		138	111	209	31	235	12%	724
Oceania		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown		2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total		1,605	-	-	-	-	-	1,605
		425	72	95	301	296	100%	1,189
		2,587	811	1,014	665	1,978	100%	7,054

(Note) 1. Some figures may not be accurate due to rounding. 41

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	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	YOY	Composition ratio
By air passengers	60 28	21 0	6 10	25 3	63 87	252% 31 times	48% 62%
By the use of international mail	167 49	144 77	159 80	76 68	49 38	64% 56%	37% 27%
By the use of commercial cargo	11 5	39 48	34 63	37 401	20 16	54% 4%	15% 12%
Air cargo	10 5	36 48	27 63	32 101	20 16	63% 16%	15% 12%
Sea cargo	1 0	3 0	7 0	5 301	- -	All decreased All decreased	- -
By ship crews	4 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total	242 82	204 126	199 153	138 473	132 142	96% 30%	100% 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 Herbal Cannabis by Source

(upper: cases; lower: kg)

Source \ Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Composition ratio	Total
Asia	11 0	15 38	7 7	17 7	33 2	43% 2%	83 54
Middle East	- -	- -	- -	1 0	- -	- -	1 0
Africa	- -	- -	3 2	- 2	- -	- -	3 2
Europe	29 1	21 3	30 1	14 1	15 0	20% 0%	109 5
North America	66 61	50 8	52 12	23 307	26 72	34% 98%	217 460
Latin America	1 0	- -	- -	1 0	- -	- -	2 0
Oceania	1 0	- -	2 0	- -	- -	- -	3 0
Unknown	2 0	- -	- -	1 0	2 0	3% 0%	5 0
Total	110 61	86 49	94 22	57 315	76 74	100% 100%	423 521

- (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		Year						Total
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Composition ratio	
Asia		13	1	3	12	21	38%	50
		9	0	0	39	36	53%	84
Africa		-	-	-	-	1	2%	1
		-	-	-	-	0	0%	0
Europe		31	8	10	3	2	4%	54
		2	0	1	1	0	0%	3
North America		87	108	89	65	28	50%	377
		10	76	131	118	32	47%	367
USA		80	101	86	56	24	43%	347
		10	66	125	96	28	42%	326
Latin America		1	-	-	-	-	-	1
		0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Oceania		-	1	2	-	-	-	3
		-	0	0	-	-	-	0
Unknown		-	-	1	1	4	7%	6
		-	-	0	0	0	0%	0
Total		132	118	105	81	56	100%	492
		21	76	132	157	68	100%	454

- (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

(cases)

Mode of offense	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	YOY	Composition ratio
Import of banned goods	514	295	278	272	383	141%	96%
Duty tax evasion	1	2	1	-	1	All increased	0%
Import or export without permission	25	14	4	4	11	275%	3%
False declaration for import or export	7	4	5	1	5	500%	1%
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	547	315	288	277	400	144%	100%

[Notification]

(cases)

Mode of offense	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	YOY	Composition ratio
Import of banned goods	122	80	84	163	102	63%	29%
Duty tax evasion	45	21	19	21	37	176%	11%
Import or export without permission	545	129	56	103	192	186%	55%
False declaration for import or export	6	6	6	1	10	10 times	3%
Others	1	15	-	5	6	120%	2%
Total	719	251	165	293	347	118%	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"> <li>•Invention (a highly advanced creation of technical ideas utilizing the laws of nature) (Art. 1, Art. 2)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Patent right arises upon registration of its establishment. (Art. 66)</li> <li>•20 years after the filing date of the patent application, in principle (Art. 67)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Ink cartridge (Seiko Epson)</li> <li>•Toner cartridge (Ricoh)</li> <li>•Grip stand for smartphones, etc. (Pop Sockets Limited Liability Company)</li> </ul>
Utility Model Act (Utility model right)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•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)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Utility model right arises upon registration of its establishment. (Art. 14)</li> <li>•10 years after the filing date of the application for the utility model registration (Art. 15)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Cleaning wiper (Kao) (* This is a past case. Utility model right does not exist for this product at present.)</li> </ul>
Design Act (Design right)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•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)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Design right arises upon registration of its establishment. (Art. 20)</li> <li>•25 years after the filing date of the application for design registration (Art. 21)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Beauty roller (MTG)</li> <li>•Earphones (Apple)</li> </ul>
Trademark Act (Trademark right)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•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)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Trademark right arises upon registration of its establishment. (Art. 18)</li> <li>•10 years after the date of registration of its establishment (Art. 19)</li> <li>*Can be renewed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Counterfeit brand-name products, such as bags, wallets, and clothes</li> <li>•Counterfeit versions of medicines such as Viagra</li> </ul>
Copyright Act (Copyright)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Work (a creatively produced expression of thoughts or sentiments that falls within the literary, academic, artistic, or musical domain) (Art. 1, Art. 2)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Copyright arises at the time the work is created. (Art. 51 (1))</li> <li>•70 years after the death of the author, in principle (Art. 51 (2))</li> <li>•70 years after the work is made public for cinematographic works (Art. 54)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Animation character goods, etc.</li> <li>•Pirated DVDs (films, dramas, exercise DVDs, etc.)</li> </ul>

	Object for protection	Arising of the right and duration	Major seizures by Customs
(Neighboring right)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•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])</li> <li>•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])</li> <li>•Broadcasting (the transmission to the public of wireless communications with the objective of allowing the public to simultaneously receive transmissions with the same content)</li> <li>•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)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Neighboring right arises at the time that the performance, etc. takes place. (Art. 101 (1))</li> <li>•70 years or 50 years counting from the year after that in which the performance, etc. takes place (Art. 101 (2))</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•CDs for overseas distribution</li> </ul>
Act on the Circuit Layout of Semiconductor Integrated Circuits (Layout-design exploitation right)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Layout-design (a layout of circuitry elements in semiconductor integrated circuits and the lead wires connecting such elements) (Art. 1, Art. 2)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Layout-design exploitation right arises upon registration of its establishment. (Art. 10 (1))</li> <li>•10 years after the date of registration of its establishment (Art. 10 (2))</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•No seizure cases</li> </ul>
Plant Variety Protection and Seed Act (Breeder's right)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•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))</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Breeder's right arises upon a variety registration. (Art. 19 (1))</li> <li>•25 years (or 30 years for perennial plant) after the date of variety registration (Art. 19 (2))</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•No seizure cases (*) Several applications for import suspension submitted</li> <li>•Grapes, "Shine Muscat" (National Agriculture and Food Research Organization)</li> <li>•Mikan, "Mihaya" (National Agriculture and Food Research Organization)</li> </ul>



## 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"> <li>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)</li> </ul>
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"> <li>A vitamin tablet using a product name similar to a famous vitamin tablet (ex. "Alinabic 25" whose name is similar to famous "Alinamin A25")</li> </ul>
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"> <li>A toy imitating the characteristic configuration of a famous toy (ex. "New Tamago Watch" imitating the configuration of "Tamagocchi")</li> </ul>
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"> <li>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 &amp; Sumitomo Metal Corporation's sophisticated steel sheet [grain-oriented electrical steel sheet])</li> </ul>
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"> <li>A device to enable the use of a game machine with illegally downloaded software (ex. Magicon)</li> <li>A device to enable the editing of data of a computer game (ex. Saveeditor)</li> </ul>

(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.