

REFERENCE DATA

1. Types of Illicit Drugs

Illicit drugs are classified into methamphetamine as prescribed in the Stimulants Control Act, narcotics such as cannabis, 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 effects, 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	<p>Methamphetamine / Amphetamine</p> <pre> graph TD A[Ephedrae herb, etc.] --> B[Ephedrine] A --> C[Chemicals] C --> D[Phenylacetone] B --> E[Methamphetamine] D --> F[Amphetamine] B --> F </pre>	<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>
Narcotics ¹	Cannabis ¹ Cannabis: Herbal cannabis (excluding seeds and matured stems) and products thereof (excluding those without a shape as herbal cannabis)	<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>
	Tetrahydrocannabinol Extracted from herbal cannabis and can also be synthesized from chemicals	<p>Major harmful component of cannabis; See the above for pharmacological effects, etc.</p> <p>[Major dosage form: Smoking and oral intake]</p>
Opium / Morphine / Heroin	<pre> graph TD A[Opium poppy] --> B[Opium] B --> C[Morphine] C --> D[Heroin] </pre>	<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>

¹ The Act Partially Amending the Cannabis Control Act and the Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Act was put into effect on December 12, 2024, and cannabis came to be regulated as one type of narcotics.

Narcotics	Cocaine	<p>Purified extract from coca leaves</p> <p>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.</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>
	LSD	<p>Ergot fungus on rye</p> <p>Ergot fungus on rye → Ergot alkaloid</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>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]</p> <p>Psilocybe argentina, Psilocybe cubensis, Psilocybe fasciata, Psilocybe lonchophor, Psilocybe subaeruginascens, Psilocybe subcaeruleipes, Psilocybe venenata, Panaeolus cyanescens, Panaeolus papilionaceus, Panaeolus sphinctrinus, Panaeolus cinctulus</p> <p>[Foreign mushrooms found to contain psilocin or psilocybin]</p> <p>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 / Pipropradrol / 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>
Psychotropic substances	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
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

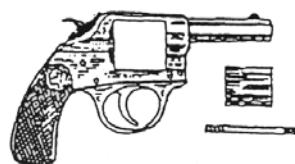
4. Types of Pistols by Form

(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)

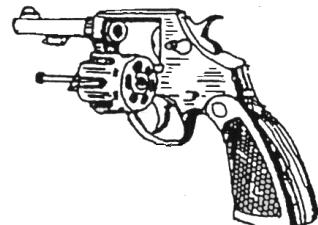


(ii) Hinge frame type



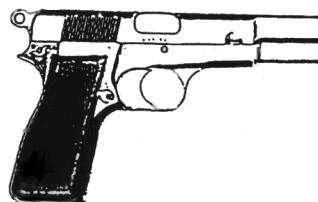
(iii) Swing-out cylinder type

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 2023

Trends in illicit drugs smuggling surrounding Japan are outlined as follows in the "Illicit Trade Report 2023" (World Customs Organization [WCO]; publicized in June 2024).

- In 2023, the WCO received reports of 27,519 drug trafficking cases from 127 countries. The number decreased from the previous year (41,677 cases). Of the total, 38.8% was accounted for by synthetic narcotics including methamphetamine, 35.5% by cannabis and cannabis products (hereinafter referred to as "cannabis, etc."), and 17.2% by cocaine. Cases involving synthetic narcotics, cannabis, etc. and cocaine accounted for approx. 90% of the total.
- The seized amount of smuggled illicit drugs in 2023 was 1,038 tons worldwide, down by 14.1% from the previous year. By type of drug, the seized amount was the largest for cocaine (46.2%), followed by cannabis, etc. (23.5%) and synthetic narcotics (20.3%). The seized amount of cocaine decreased by approx. 12.8% from 550 tons in 2022 to 480 tons in 2023, and that of cannabis, etc. also decreased by 19.1% from 301 tons in 2022 to 243 tons in 2023.
- The decrease in the amount of seized 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 amount seized in Western Europe increased by 36.2% from the previous year to 519 tons in 2023, and the aggregate amount seized in countries of the Asia-Pacific region also increased to 146 tons, up by 26.9% (id.). On the other hand, the aggregate amount seized in South America decreased by 50.9% (id.) to 135 tons, that seized in North America decreased by 61.9% (id.) to 58 tons, and that seized in the Middle East decreased by 46.7% (id.) to 36 tons in 2023.

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

(i) Methamphetamine, etc.

- In 2023, the number of seizures of synthetic narcotics including methamphetamine was 10,685 cases, remaining almost flat from the previous year. The seized amount was 210 tons.
- Major synthetic narcotics are methamphetamine, MDMA, Captagon, and ketamine. Both the number of seizures and the seized amount were the largest for methamphetamine, which is the major illicit drug in Japan. The amount of seized methamphetamine increased by 108.9% from 64 tons in 2022 to 133 tons in 2023. The increase may be attributable to the increased illicit production of methamphetamine in Southeast and Southwest Asia and Mexico. The amount of seized MDMA increased by 20.2% from 5 tons in 2022 to 6 tons, and that of seized ketamine increased by 46.5% from 3.7 tons in 2022 to 5.5 tons in 2023.
- The amount of seized synthetic narcotics in 2023 was the largest for Indonesia, at 60 tons, followed by Mexico, Bangladesh, Hong Kong, the United States, and Saudi Arabia. Compared with the previous year, the amount increased significantly for Indonesia and Bangladesh, while significant decreases were observed in the amount seized in Hong Kong, the United States, and Saudi Arabia.
- As major smuggling routes of methamphetamine, a route from Malaysia to countries of the Asia-Pacific region, such as Indonesia, New Zealand, Australia, Japan, and Hong Kong, and a route from

Mexico to the Dutch Caribbean, Hong Kong, Australia, European countries, such as Germany, and countries of the Asia-Pacific region have been confirmed. MDMA is smuggled mainly from the Netherlands to Malaysia, Chile, Suriname, New Zealand, and Vietnam. Ketamine is smuggled mainly from Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands by air to the United States, Hong Kong, and Australia.

(ii) Cannabis, etc.

- Of all drugs, cannabis, etc. are most frequently abused around the world. In 2023, the seized amount was 243 tons, showing a 19.1% decrease from the previous year. This decrease in the overall total was mainly caused by decreases in the United States (by approx. 30 tons) and in India (by approx. 10 tons).
- In 2023, the largest amount of cannabis, etc. was seized in Spain (101 tons), followed by Brazil and the UK. By region, the seized amount increased in Western Europe and South America, while it decreased in Eastern Europe, Central Europe, North America, and countries of the Asia-Pacific region.
- As a major smuggling route, a route from Morocco by sea to Europe (Spain, the UK, Italy, etc.) and the Middle East (UAE, etc.) has been confirmed.

(iii) Cocaine

- In recent years, the abuse of cocaine has been spreading globally. The seized amount decreased by 12.8% from the previous year to 480 tons in 2023, especially having been affected by decreases in Latin America.
- In 2023, the largest amount of cocaine was seized in Belgium (approx. 120 tons), followed by Spain, Ecuador, and the Netherlands. This suggests that Belgium, Spain, and the Netherlands serve as the major gateway to Europe for cocaine. Other major countries where a large amount of cocaine was seized were Mexico, the United States, Columbia, Brazil, Panama, Argentina, etc.
- Major smuggling routes were from Ecuador to European countries, from Columbia to European countries and countries of the Asia-Pacific region, and from Brazil to European countries and Australia.

6. Seizures of Goods Harmful to Society

Type	Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	YOY
		cases	kg	cases	kg	cases	kg
Methamphetamine	cases	72	95	301	297	139	47%
	kg	811	1,014	665	2,246	1,761	78%
Cannabis	cases	204	199	138	135	390	289%
	kg	126	153	473	171	344	201%
Herbal cannabis	cases	86	94	57	76	234	308%
	kg	49	22	315	88	211	241%
Cannabis resin, etc.	cases	118	105	81	59	156	264%
	kg	76	132	157	83	133	159%
Opium	cases	-	1	-	-	2	All increased
	kg	-	4	-	-	0	All increased
Narcotics	cases	167	233	237	240	322	134%
	kg	822	61	188	312	464	149%
	1000 tabs	90	133	82	49	67	137%
Heroin	cases	2	-	-	-	2	All increased
	kg	0	-	-	-	0	All increased
Cocaine	cases	27	34	28	71	54	76%
	kg	820	14	49	123	260	211%
MDMA, etc.	cases	74	81	98	61	90	148%
	kg	2	30	94	117	139	119%
	1000 tabs	90	130	81	48	67	137%
Others	cases	64	118	111	108	176	163%
	kg	1	16	46	71	65	91%
	1000 tabs	0	3	0	0	0	33%
Psychotropic substances	cases	2	6	16	10	4	40%
	kg	-	0	0	0	0	4%
	1000 tabs	1	1	2	1	1	93%
Designated substances	cases	300	302	354	143	163	114%
	kg	169	19	19	13	10	78%
Total	cases	745	836	1,046	825	1,020	124%
	kg	1,928	1,251	1,346	2,741	2,579	94%
	1000 tabs	91	134	84	49	67	136%
(Reference) Estimated number of doses	10000 doses	5,530	3,577	2,608	8,003	6,919	86%
Firearms	cases	3	1	6	1	26	26.0 times
	guns	3	1	7	1	27	27.0 times
Of which, pistols	cases	3	1	6	1	26	26.0 times
	guns	3	1	7	1	27	27.0 times
Parts of firearms	cases	-	1	2	1	1	100%
	items	-	1	4	1	1	100%

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. "Herbal cannabis" includes cannabis that is prescribed as a narcotic under the Act Partially Amending the Cannabis Control Act and the Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Act, which was put into effect on December 12, 2024.

4. "Cannabis resin, etc." include cannabis resin, cannabis liquid, cannabis sweets, etc., as well as THC-containing products that are prescribed as narcotics under the Act Partially Amending the Cannabis Control Act and the Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Act, which was put into effect on December 12, 2024. "THC-containing products" refers to liquid and sweets, etc. containing THC (tetrahydrocannabinol), which is a harmful component of cannabis.

5. "MDMA, etc." includes MDMA, MDA and MDE.

6. "Others" include ketamine, LSD, etc.

7. "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; opium: 0.3 g; heroin: 0.01 g; cocaine: 0.03 g; MDMA and psychotropic substances: 1 tablet)

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

9. "0" means less than 500 g or 500 tablets, while "-" means nil.

10. Figures for 2024 are provisional.

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

(cases)

Mode	Year	2020 2021 2022 2023 2024					YOY	Composition ratio
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
By air passengers		70	24	93	271	284	105%	28%
By the use of international mail		567	689	728	385	551	143%	54%
By the use of commercial cargo		108	123	222	165	171	104%	17%
Air cargo		95	108	205	156	162	104%	16%
Sea cargo		13	15	17	9	9	100%	1%
By ship crews		-	-	3	4	14	350%	1%
Total		745	836	1,046	825	1,020	124%	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	2020 2021 2022 2023 2024					YOY	Composition ratio
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
By air passengers		23	5	43	89	60	67%	43%
		54	35	108	420	311	74%	18%
By the use of international mail		23	33	128	102	32	31%	23%
		14	62	154	140	41	30%	2%
By the use of commercial cargo		26	57	130	105	44	42%	32%
		743	917	402	1,686	1,409	84%	80%
Air cargo		20	50	127	99	39	39%	28%
		103	266	375	737	394	53%	22%
Sea cargo		6	7	3	6	5	83%	4%
		639	650	28	949	1,015	107%	58%
By ship crews		-	-	-	1	3	300%	2%
		-	-	-	0	0	All increased	0%
Total		72	95	301	297	139	47%	100%
		811	1,014	665	2,246	1,761	78%	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 less than 500 g, while "-" means nil.

8-2. Number of Seizures of Methamphetamine by Source

(upper: cases; lower: kg)

Source	Year	Year					Composition ratio	Total
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
Asia		29	30	101	76	47	34%	283
		153	588	154	149	163	9%	1,207
Malaysia		4	11	17	14	13	9%	59
		14	69	52	44	36	2%	215
Thailand		7	7	22	31	14	10%	81
		120	13	45	49	46	3%	274
Vienam		8	4	19	10	11	8%	52
		3	4	5	16	71	4%	99
China (including Hong Kong and Macao)		4	3	6	3	2	1%	18
		11	445	10	4	3	0%	473
China		1	1	3	1	1	1%	7
		2	15	6	0	0	0%	23
Hong Kong		3	2	3	2	1	1%	11
		9	430	4	4	3	0%	450
Macao		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	5	5	5	5	0%	0
Philippines		-	2	6	2	2	1%	12
		-	0	4	3	0	0%	8
Laos		1	1	8	3	-	-	13
		2	3	18	5	-	-	28
Pakistan		-	1	6	5	-	-	12
		-	49	2	9	-	-	59
South Korea		-	1	11	2	-	-	14
		-	5	2	5	-	-	12
Taiwan		4	-	-	1	1	1%	6
		1	-	5	0	0	0%	1
Cambodia		-	-	-	-	-	1%	1
		-	5	5	5	6	0%	6
India		1	-	6	3	1	1%	11
		2	-	16	8	1	0%	27
Middle East		7	6	28	29	31	2%	73
		28	64	132	884	8	1%	1,117
Turkiye		2	3	6	7	1	1%	19
		6	16	16	110	2	0%	149
UAE		2	2	10	9	2	1%	25
		16	45	94	744	6	0%	905
Iran		2	1	2	2	-	-	7
		4	3	0	21	-	-	28
Africa		5	8	33	18	-	-	64
		259	34	74	106	-	-	474
South Africa		4	6	13	6	-	-	29
		258	18	43	89	-	-	408
Ghana		-	1	-	3	-	-	4
		-	10	5	1	-	-	11
Nigeria		-	1	4	-	-	-	5
		-	6	3	5	-	-	9
Kenya		-	-	3	4	-	-	7
		-	-	2	6	-	-	8
Europe		10	24	40	29	15	11%	118
		14	35	96	52	44	2%	240
UK		3	9	16	7	2	1%	37
		8	13	35	4	3	0%	63
Netherlands		2	5	3	3	4	3%	17
		0	0	0	1	15	1%	16
France		-	4	4	7	3	2%	18
		-	6	7	22	11	1%	46
Germany		1	2	5	1	1	1%	10
		0	10	25	1	0	0%	36
Belgium		1	2	5	5	1	1%	14
		6	1	16	5	2	0%	30
Italy		-	-	-	1	1	1%	2
		-	-	5	3	8	0%	11
Ireland		-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Spain		-	-	-	2	-	-	2
		-	-	-	12	-	-	12
North America		12	19	83	112	55	40%	281
		245	83	177	714	570	32%	1,789
USA		9	14	58	75	32	23%	188
		1	75	102	398	390	22%	965
Canada		3	5	25	37	23	17%	93
		244	8	76	316	180	10%	824
Latin America		9	8	16	32	18	13%	83
		111	209	32	341	977	56%	1,670
Mexico		9	8	13	29	17	12%	76
		111	209	31	339	787	45%	1,477
Guatemala		-	-	-	2	1	1%	3
		-	-	-	2	190	11%	192
Oceania		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown		-	-	-	1	1	1%	2
		-	-	-	0	0	0%	0
Total		72	95	301	297	139	100%	904
		811	1,014	665	2,246	1,761	100%	6,496

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

2. Major countries and regions are listed.

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

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

(upper: cases; lower: kg)

Mode	Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	YOY	Composition ratio
By air passengers		21 0	6 10	25 3	67 111	88 72	131% 65%	23% 21%
By the use of international mail		144 77	159 80	76 68	48 40	213 194	444% 490%	55% 56%
By the use of commercial cargo		39 48	34 63	37 401	20 20	82 78	410% 388%	21% 23%
Air cargo		36 48	27 63	32 101	20 20	78 77	390% 382%	20% 22%
Sea cargo		3 0	7 0	5 301	- -	4 1	All increased All increased	1% 0%
By ship crews		- -	- -	- -	- -	7 0	All increased All increased	2% 0%
Total		204 126	199 153	138 473	135 171	390 344	289% 201%	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 less than 500 g, while "-" means nil.

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

(upper: cases; lower: kg)

Source	Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Composition ratio	Total
Asia		15 38	7 7	17 7	33 2	185 195	79% 92%	257 249
Thailand		- -	1 0	6 0	22 1	153 162	65% 77%	182 164
Vietnam		14 38	6 7	9 7	4 0	21 31	9% 15%	54 83
Middle East		- -	- 0	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 0
Africa		- -	3 2	- -	- -	1 0	0% 0%	4 2
Europe		21 3	30 1	14 1	14 1	17 1	7% 0%	96 5
North America		50 8	52 48	23 17	27 19	24 22	10% 5%	176 423
US		38 2	12 11	307 4	85 21	10 9	9% 4%	144 46
Canada		12 7	4 1	6 303	8 65	2 1	1% 0%	32 377
Latin America		- -	- 0	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 0
Oceania		- -	2 0	- -	- -	1 0	0% 0%	3 0
Unknown		- -	- 0	1 0	2 0	6 6	3% 3%	9 6
Total		86 49	94 22	57 315	76 88	234 211	100% 100%	547 685

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

2. Major countries and regions are listed.

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

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

(upper: cases; lower: kg)

Source	Year						Composition ratio	Total
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
Asia		1	3	12	22	62	40%	100
	0	0	39	36	82	62%	157	
Thailand		-	1	3	6	32	21%	42
	-	0	0	0	10	7%	10	
Vietnam		-	1	8	9	17	11%	35
	-	0	34	34	66	50%	134	
Africa		-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Europe		8	10	3	2	7	4%	30
	0	1	1	0	7	6%	9	
North America		108	89	65	30	82	53%	374
	76	131	118	47	43	33%	416	
US		101	86	56	26	79	51%	348
	66	125	96	43	33	25%	363	
Canada		7	3	9	4	3	2%	26
	10	6	22	4	10	8%	53	
Latin America		-	-	-	-	1	1%	1
	-	-	-	-	0	0%	0	
Oceania		1	2	-	-	1	1%	4
	0	0	-	-	0	0%	0	
Unknown		-	1	1	4	3	2%	9
	-	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0
Total		118	105	81	59	156	100%	519
		76	132	157	83	133	100%	581

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

2. Major countries and regions are listed.

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

10. Number of Dispositions for Violations of the Customs Act* by Mode of Offense

[Accusation]

(cases)

Mode of offense	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	YOY	Composition ratio
Import of banned goods	295	278	272	383	357	93%	93%
Duty tax evasion	2	1	-	1	-	All decreased	-
Import or export without permission	14	4	4	11	20	182%	5%
False declaration for import or export	4	5	1	5	5	100%	1%
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	315	288	277	400	382	96%	100%

[Notification]

(cases)

Mode of offense	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	YOY	Composition ratio
Import of banned goods	80	84	163	102	108	106%	26%
Duty tax evasion	21	19	21	37	58	157%	14%
Import or export without permission	129	56	103	192	232	121%	57%
False declaration for import or export	6	6	1	10	11	110%	3%
Others	15	-	5	6	-	All decreased	-
Total	251	165	293	347	409	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

11. Outline of Intellectual Property Rights

	Object for protection	Arising of the right and duration	Major seizures by Customs
Patent Act (Patent right)	• Invention (a highly advanced creation of technical ideas utilizing the laws of nature) (Art. 1, Art. 2)	• Patent right arises upon registration of its establishment (Art. 66) • 20 years after the filing date of the patent application, in principle (Art. 67)	• Ink cartridge (Seiko Epson) • Toner cartridge (Ricoh) • Grip stand for smartphones, etc. (Pop Sockets Limited Liability Company)
Utility Model Act (Utility model right)	• 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)	• 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)	• Cleaning wiper (Kao) (* This is a past case. Utility model right does not exist for this product at present.)
Design Act (Design right)	• 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)	• Design right arises upon registration of its establishment. (Art. 20) • 25 years after the filing date of the application for design registration (Art. 21)	• Beauty roller (MTG) • Earphones (Apple)
Trademark Act (Trademark right)	• 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)	• 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	• Counterfeit brand-name products, such as bags, wallets, and clothes • Counterfeit versions of medicines such as Viagra
Copyright Act (Copyright)	• Work (a creatively produced expression of thoughts or sentiments that falls within the literary, academic, artistic, or musical domain) (Art. 1, Art. 2)	• 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)	• 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) <p>(Art. 1, Art. 2)</p>	<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"> No seizure cases (*) Several applications for import suspension submitted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grapes, "Shine Muscat" (National Agriculture and Food Research Organization) Mikan, "Mihaya" (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 Director-General of a Customs House.