

The Fourth Five-Year Drug Abuse Prevention Strategy



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Council for Promoting Measures to Prevent Drug Abuse

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1. Introduction

In accordance with the Third Five-Year Drug Abuse Prevention Strategy established in August 2008, Japan's measures to prevent drug abuse have focused on four strategic objectives: eradicating drug abuse by young people and boosting normative consciousness; supporting the treatment and reintegration into society of drug dependents/addicts and preventing relapse into drug abuse; eliminating illicit drug trafficking organizations and exercising thorough control over end-users; and enforcing interdiction at the border and promoting international cooperation.

The recent drug situation indicates that these prevention measures have produced some results. In 2012, the number of young people under and of twenty arrested for stimulant drug-related offenses was 2,131, declining to 65.8% of the comparable figure five years ago (3,239 in 2007), and the number of young people under and of twenty arrested for cannabis-related offenses was 809, again falling to 50.1% of the equivalent figure five years ago (1,614 in 2007).

However, overall trends show that stimulant drug-related offenses remain at a high level, with a total of 11,842 arrested in 2012, which is close to the figure from five years ago (12,211 in 2007). The percentage of repeated offenders exceeded the 60% mark, at 61.1%, up 5.4 percentage points from five years ago and hitting a new high for the past 15 years.

The rampant use of drugs sold as "legal herbs" has led to an increasing number of cases in which users commit secondary crimes or suffer health damage. To regulate these kinds of drugs, the government introduced a category of "designated substances" by revising the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law in 2006. Nevertheless, even if distributed psychoactive drugs are listed as "designated substances", people can still access similar drugs easily at shops or via the Internet as new, unregulated similar chemicals emerge one after another.

As for trafficking offenses, the number of exposed cases of stimulant drug trafficking remains at a high level. An increased number of exposed cases involve foreigners, and the variety of their nationality and the source country/area of drugs has widened as well. The quantity of confiscated stimulants reached the highest level in the past five years, at 466.6 kg. The situation remains grave, as street prices are falling, suggesting a stable supply of stimulants in Japan.

For this reason, the government will formulate a new Five-Year Drug Abuse Prevention Strategy with the goal of taking government-wide comprehensive measures and thereby eradicating drug abuse.

2. Issues Requiring Special Attention

(1) Responding to abuse of new drugs, such as those sold as "legal herbs"

Recently, an increasing number of cases in which users of drugs sold as "legal herbs" commit secondary crimes or suffer health damage has been seen (or recognized) in Japan. The government

revised related laws in May 2013 to authorize narcotics agents (officers) to crack down on designated substances and to provide for removal of products suspected to be classified as designated substances for testing and inspection. These developments indicate the need to quickly and adequately respond to abuse of new drugs by swiftly adding such drugs to the list of designated substances, strengthening guidance and monitoring of dealers, arresting offenders through strict application of laws and regulations, and launching effective campaigns for public awareness.

(2) Strengthening measures to prevent relapse into drug abuse

It is an urgent necessity to enhance measures to prevent relapse into drug abuse, because about 60% of offenders who were arrested for stimulant drug-related offenses are repeat offenders. Conventional measures directed at drug dependents/addicts are not enough to prevent such relapse; it is crucial to take measures suited to the situation of drug abusers at early stages of abuse, before they become addicted or dependent. As a countermeasure to prevent repeat offenses of those who are already drug dependent, the relevant laws were established in June 2013 to introduce partial suspension of execution of sentence. Considering these aspects, the government should promote the development and spread of effective treatment and recovery programs, while related agencies and organizations should closely cooperate to support rehabilitation of drug abusers and provide assistance for the families of drug abusers.

(3) Promoting international cooperation

Most drugs distributed and abused in Japan, including stimulants, are believed to be smuggled from overseas. Therefore, eradication of drug abuse requires interrupting the drug supply, in addition to reducing demand. A notable trend in recent years is that drugs are smuggled from a more diverse source of countries/areas via more diverse routes. As a result, more and more exposed cases of trafficking offenses involve Europe, the Middle and Near East, Africa, and Latin America as the source regions, as well as traditional sources such as Asia and North America. This indicates that Japan needs to strengthen ties with a greater number of countries than before to build an international cooperative structure for interdict drug trafficking.

3. The Objectives of the Strategy

The Strategy establishes the following objectives and related government organizations will closely cooperate under the umbrella of the Council for Promoting Measures to Prevent Drug Abuse to implement measures aimed at the fulfillment of these objectives.

Objective 1: To prevent people from abusing drugs by enhancing efforts to raise awareness among young people (*), families and communities and by boosting normative consciousness

Objective 2: To strictly prevent relapse into drug abuse by supporting drug abusers through treatment and reintegration into society and by enriching support for their families

Objective 3: To eliminate illicit drug trafficking organizations, exercise thorough control over end-users and strengthen oversight of diversifying drugs for abuse

Objective 4: To interdict entry of illicit drugs into Japan through a strict crackdown at the border

Objective 5: To promote international cooperation to interdict drug smuggling

(*) “Young people” refer to those in early childhood to early adulthood (generally ages 18 to 30).

4. The Five Objectives

Objective 1

To prevent people from abusing drugs by enhancing efforts to raise awareness among young people, families and communities and by boosting normative consciousness

The key to preventing young people from abusing drugs is equipping them with the correct knowledge of the harmful effects and hazards of drug abuse, improving their normative consciousness to reject drug abuse, and helping to create an environment at home and in communities that stops young people from abusing drugs.

The measures set forth in the Third Five-Year Drug Abuse Prevention Strategy of 2008 are found to have produced some results, including boosted normative consciousness (e.g., increase in percentage of students who think that illicit drugs should never be used), the continuous decline in the number of minors (young people under twenty) arrested for stimulant- and cannabis-related offenses, and the decrease in the percentage of these offenses involving minors.

With respect to cannabis-related offenses, however, those in their twenties still accounted for about 45% of the total offenses in 2012, although the number of arrests of this generation has declined. This suggests that the mainstream of cannabis abusers is still young people. Meanwhile, drugs that are abused have diversified over these years, as demonstrated by the emergence of drugs sold as “legal herbs,” and this arises concerns over the spread of drugs to younger generations.

In view of the circumstances mentioned above, the following measures will be implemented.

(1) Improving and strengthening education and awareness raising for drug abuse prevention in schools

In order to boost normative consciousness toward eradicating drug abuse by students, it remains essential to provide students in elementary, junior high and high schools with complete guidance and enhanced education for preventing drug abuse and to foster awareness among students at universities and other educational institutions. To meet this need, the following measures will be implemented.

(Improving the contents and teaching methods of education for drug abuse prevention)

- To continue efforts to ensure that guidance for drug abuse prevention is provided throughout school education by making use of “physical education” in elementary school, “health and physical education” in junior high and high schools and even other learning activities such as “special activities,” the “period of integrated study” and “moral education.” (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology)
- To boost efforts to ensure that (i) students are able to understand, in addition to the harmful

effects and hazards of drug abuse, that drug abuse can be encouraged by psychological conditions (e.g., curiosity, carelessness, excessive stress), peer pressure (e.g., influence of people around oneself, personal relationships), and social environments (e.g., advertisements, accessibility), and that these encouragements must be handled appropriately; and that (ii) schools improve their teaching methods, such as incorporating learning activities to make use of the acquired knowledge. (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology)

- To prepare and distribute teaching materials on drug abuse prevention and to increase training opportunities for teachers. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(Improving and strengthening “drug abuse prevention class”)

- To organize a “drug abuse prevention class” at least once a year at all junior high and high schools by including it in the school health program and to organize it at elementary schools according to the situation of the region. (National Police Agency and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology)
- To foster closer cooperation with associated agencies in order to gain cooperation of professionals with specialized knowledge of drugs, such as police officers, former narcotics agents, and school pharmacists. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To improve seminars held by the national and prefectural governments and associated agencies for non-teacher instructors of “drug abuse prevention class” in order to (i) equip them with the latest knowledge of drug abuse, which is necessary for effective guidance, as well as (ii) deepen their understanding of developmental stages of students and guidance given through health and physical education. (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology)

(Strengthening cooperation between schools and associated agencies and organizations, including police)

- To further strengthen cooperation between police and school officers by various means, such as information exchange through school-police liaison councils.
(National Police Agency and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology)
- To foster closer cooperation among associated agencies and organizations in order to facilitate the holding of seminars and creation of reference materials by them and thereby enhance drug abuse prevention education. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(Promoting awareness of drug abuse prevention among students at universities and colleges)

- To promote awareness campaigns for drug abuse prevention aimed at students at universities and colleges. (National Police Agency and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology)
- To raise awareness among students at universities and colleges about drug abuse prevention by encouraging universities to make use of freshman orientation for awareness raising and by supplying advocacy materials to be used on such occasions. (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology)
- To promote improvement in awareness raising and guidance on drug abuse prevention for students at universities and colleges through activities such as surveying efforts at universities across Japan and providing universities with helpful information. (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology)

(2) Promoting awareness among minors in/out of employment

- Minors in/out of employment account for a large part of the minors arrested for stimulant drug-related offenses. Since minors in/out of employment have little opportunity to receive drug abuse prevention education, awareness raising efforts aimed at these people are needed, including communicating accurate knowledge of the harmful effects and hazards of drug abuse in order to prevent them from abusing drugs and boosting their normative consciousness that drug abuse should always be avoided. To this end, the following measures will be implemented.

(Promoting awareness raising through labor-related agencies and organizations)

- To promote awareness of minors in/out of employment through labor-related agencies and youth labor-related organizations. (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(Promoting awareness raising through street campaigns)

- To promote awareness of drug abuse prevention among minors in/out of employment through street campaigns. (National Police Agency)

(3) Cultivating consciousness to eradicate drug abuse at home and in communities

To prevent young people from abusing drugs, it is essential to create an environment in communities that would not let young people abuse drugs. This raises the need to cultivate consciousness to eradicate drug abuse at home and in communities. To meet this need, the following measures will be implemented.

(Promoting awareness of drug abuse prevention at home and communities)

- To improve capacity of instructors of drug abuse prevention, through organization of training seminars and effective use of various awareness-promotion materials (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To improve drug abuse prevention education for young people at home by preparing and distributing educational guidebooks to their parents. (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To raise awareness of drug abuse prevention among parents of minors and members of communities. (National Police Agency)

(Requesting cooperation on early detection of drug abuse by minors and truancy patrol)

- To make efforts toward early detection and protection of young people drug abusers by strengthening truancy patrol on the streets, in cooperation with local communities and related organizations. (National Police Agency)
- To continue to request owners of commercial facilities where young people are likely to gather, to cooperate in reporting to the police. (National Police Agency)

(4) Strengthening advocacy and awareness raising activities

The government has been committed to advocacy and awareness raising activities to prevent drug abuse. To continue this effort, the following measures will be implemented to deepen the public understanding of the hazards of drug abuse, such as health damage.

(Enhancing awareness raising through street campaigns)

- To further enhance awareness-raising and educational activities aimed at young people and persons involved in youth education and development regarding the harmful effects and hazards of drug abuse and guidance methods effective for drug abuse prevention, through such events as “No, Absolutely No!” Campaign (June 20-July 19) conducted as a support project for the “United Nations Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction”; “Campaign to Eradicate Illegal Marijuana and Poppy” (May-June); “Special Campaign Period for Preventing Drug Abuse” (June-July); “National Juvenile Delinquency and Harm Prevention Month” (July); “The Brighter Society Campaign” (July); “Narcotics and Stimulant Drug Danger Extermination Months” (October-November); and “National Sound Growth of Young People Months” (November). (Cabinet Office; National Police Agency; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To wage street campaigns together with related agencies and volunteer organizations. (National

Police Agency)

- To promote advocacy and awareness raising activities by media of public relations, such as the Internet, television, newspapers and radio. (Cabinet Office; National Police Agency; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To improve posters, brochures and fliers used for advocacy and awareness raising activities. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(Effectively using Drug Abuse Prevention PR Cars)

- To disseminate accurate information about the harmful effects and hazards of drug abuse through the effective use of Drug Abuse Prevention PR Cars. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(Promoting awareness raising through diverse media of public relations directed at younger generations)

- To encourage awareness raising and guidance on drug abuse prevention at gatherings of younger generations (e.g., orientations for new employees, coming-of-age ceremonies) and to provide support, such as supplying educational materials useful for awareness raising and guidance and information on instructors. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Cabinet Office)
- To engage in awareness raising in different forms and via different media, such as showing alert messages on the desktop wallpapers of computers available at Internet cafes and awareness raising campaigns at facilities attracting younger generations. (Cabinet Office; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and National Police Agency)

(5) Improving consulting systems by related organizations

The following measures will be implemented to improve counseling systems and enable them to respond swiftly and accurately to inquiries from local residents.

(Strengthening cooperation among consulting organizations)

- To further strengthen cooperation among consulting organizations. (Cabinet Office; National Police Agency; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(Developing and improving counselors specializing in juvenile issues)

- To improve workshops and seminars in order to develop and improve counselors specializing in juvenile issues. (Cabinet Office; National Police Agency; and Ministry of Justice)

(Boosting public awareness of consulting services)

- To promote active use of consulting organizations through boosting public awareness of consulting services. (Cabinet Office; National Police Agency; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(6) Enhancing awareness raising on diversifying drugs for abuse, including those sold as “legal herbs”

An increasing number of cases in which users of drugs sold as “legal herbs” commit secondary crimes or suffer health damage has been seen (or recognized) in Japan. The following measures will be implemented to prevent the further spread of abuse of such drugs.

(Informing schools about drug abuse cases involving health damage)

- To provide schools with information about drug abuse cases involving health damage on occasions such as “drug abuse prevention class” and school-police liaison council meetings. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- Informing prefectural boards of education about awareness raising materials and to request them to ensure that schools provide appropriate guidance on the prevention of drug abuse, including drugs sold as “legal herbs.” (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To disseminate accurate information on harmful effects and hazards of drugs through lecture meetings and other occasions. (Ministry of Finance)

(Promoting truancy patrol for minors)

- To promote extensive truancy patrol to find minors abusing or possessing drugs sold as “legal herbs.” (National Police Agency)

(Enhancing preventive measures and advocacy and awareness raising activities in cooperation with related agencies and organizations)

- To prevent abuse and conduct advocacy and awareness raising activities by means of the communication system (“Ayashii yakubutsu renraku netto”), a website that centrally gathers and provides information mainly on drugs sold as “legal herbs” and offers counseling. (Ministry of

Health, Labour and Welfare)

- To communicate the hazards of drugs sold as “legal herbs” by getting the message across to young people by means of government publicity that uses public relations media and approaches more appealing to young people. (Cabinet Office)
- To prevent the expansion of distribution over the Internet by providing assistance needed for the implementation of effective voluntary efforts by search engine operators to guide users searching for these kinds of drugs to an informative website about their hazards. (Cabinet Office)
- To create a page dedicated to drugs sold as “legal herbs” on the Cabinet Office’s website and to enhance awareness raising activities by supplying information on the hazards of these drugs, the associated legal framework and government programs. (Cabinet Office)
- To ask prefectural youth bureaus to step up advocacy and awareness raising activities by effectively using public relations media. (Cabinet Office)
- To distribute awareness posters and fliers with the help of consumer affairs centers. (Cabinet Office; Consumer Affairs Agency; and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To alert travelers going overseas of the hazards of these and other kinds of drugs in cooperation with related ministries. (Ministry of Finance and Cabinet Office)
- To appropriately carry out information provision and advocacy and awareness raising activities focusing on new drugs for abuse in cooperation with related agencies and organizations in order to stop the spread of abuse of such drugs. (National Police Agency and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

Objective 2

To strictly prevent relapse into drug abuse by supporting drug abusers through treatment and reintegration into society and by enriching support for their families

To help those who have become drug abusers, early detection and early response are essential, and they should be treated according to the situation and by the degree of drug abuse. The key to preventing these people from relapsing into drug abuse is recognizing that treatment of drug dependence should always be considered in combination with reintegration into society.

Since no treatment method has been established for drug dependence, it is necessary to conduct research and development and return the research achievements to relevant sectors of society, while at the same time pursuing the effective use of currently available social resources and methods.

Furthermore, action including drug addiction treatment and reintegration into society requires not only the close cooperation among related government organizations but also cooperation with private groups and support of families that suffer from drug-related problems.

For this purpose, the following measures will be implemented.

(1) Improving the medical service system for drug dependents/addicts in Japan

The following measures will be promoted in view of the importance of providing appropriate medical care to drug abusers suffering from hallucinations, delusions and other symptoms of drug addiction as well as the importance of the medical care system that enables appropriate treatment of drug dependence/addiction as the source of such ailments.

(Developing treatment and recovery programs)

- To continue promoting the provision of appropriate medical care for drug abusers suffering from hallucinations and delusions and to help to develop treatment and recovery programs for drug dependents. (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(Facilitating the wide use of treatment and recovery programs)

- To facilitate among medical care workers and related institutions the awareness and wide use of treatment and recovery programs assumed to be effective for drug dependents. (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(Fostering closer cooperation with private organizations and related institutions)

- To build a network of institutions concerned, including private organizations, for the treatment and recovery of drug dependents. (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(2) Improving support for drug abusers' reintegration into society

To prevent drug abusers from relapsing into drug use, it is crucial to (i) enhance consistent and long-term guidance and support that encompass every stage of rehabilitation, from the stay in correctional institutions to treatment in society to transfer to the local community, in view of the enforcement of the relevant laws to introduce partial suspension of execution of sentence so that drug abusers can undergo a specialized treatment program and receive assistance for finding housing and a job; and (ii) build a close network of related organizations (medical institutions, law enforcement agencies, administrative agencies, etc.) and private organizations (self-help groups, etc.) in order to facilitate assistance for reintegration into society. To address these needs, the following measures will be implemented.

(Enhancing guidance and education at correctional institutions)

- To strengthen and improve contents and methods of treatment employed at penal institutions to prevent recidivism among drug-related prisoners and to promote guidance skills of personnel. (Ministry of Justice)
- To improve educational programs for underage drug abusers at juvenile training schools and to promote research on guidance skills for the effective implementation of these programs. (Ministry of Justice)

(Securing well-qualified persons for volunteer probation officers and consolidating the foundation of activities)

- To consolidate the foundation of rehabilitation and protection activities at the local level by securing well-qualified persons for volunteer probation officers and enhancing support for the activities of volunteer probation officers, considering the increasing difficulty of finding persons fit to be a volunteer probation officer, who is the person responsible for helping released inmates, etc. who were arrested for drug-related offenses to reintegrate into society. (Ministry of Justice)

(Enhancing guidance and education at rehabilitation facilities)

- To improve support for released inmates, etc. who were arrested for drug-related offenses at rehabilitation facilities. (Ministry of Justice)

(Emphasizing preparation for life after imprisonment even before release)

- To enhance offender assessment focusing on drug-related problems specific to drug offenders in jail in order to promote preparation for life after imprisonment (e.g., securing housing and medical/welfare assistance) improving the transition process between prison and community.

(Ministry of Justice)

(Enhancing guidance and support for probationers/parolees)

- To enhance support for released inmates, etc. who were arrested for drug-related offenses of reintegration into society and continuous and long-term drug cessation guidance (e.g., introducing a specialized treatment program). (Ministry of Justice)
- To foster closer cooperation with public employment security offices and other related agencies and to promote employment of released inmates, etc. including drug offenders with the help of cooperative employers. (Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To establish systems needed to improve ways to prevent released inmates, etc. who were arrested for drug-related offenses from repeating offenses. (Ministry of Justice)

(Publicizing counseling services and improving the framework for counseling)

- To promote wider awareness and use of counseling services so that drug abusers can access them at an early stage and to strengthen cooperation among related agencies to deal with inquiries. (Ministry of Justice; National Police Agency; and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To equip personnel in charge of drug abuse counseling with specialized knowledge and skills through training in order to reinforce the counseling service structure at health care centers, mental health and welfare centers and other facilities. (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(Strengthening cooperation with private organizations and related institutions)

- To strengthen cooperation with private organizations (e.g., self-help groups) supporting drug abusers, as well as related organizations (medical institutions, law enforcement agencies, administrative agencies, etc.). (Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To provide drug offenders with information on activities by private organizations and related institutions. (Ministry of Justice)
- To build a network of institutions concerned, including private organizations, in order to facilitate treatment and recovery of drug dependents according to their needs. (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(3) Improving support and counseling for families of drug abusers

The key to addressing drug abuse problems and helping recovery from drug dependence is enabling families of drug abusers to handle them appropriately, along with supporting abusers themselves.

To ensure care for families of drug abusers as well as early detection and response, the government should foster awareness of counseling services and improve the counseling system,

because drug problems are often discovered by the family or others close to the abuser and because families of drug abusers are exhausted by long-term involvement with the abuser's drug problems.

The following measures will be implemented in view of the importance of ensuring that families of drug abusers gain knowledge of drug abuse and dependence and learn how to handle the problems, without being isolated in the community.

(Fostering awareness of counseling services and improving the counseling system)

- To promote wider awareness and use of counseling services so that families with drug abuse problems are able to seek counseling at an early stage; and to strengthen cooperation among related organizations to deal with inquiries from such families. (Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To provide families of drug dependents/addicts with information on helpful activities of private organizations. (National Police Agency)
- To organize seminars for families facing drug problems so that they can gain accurate knowledge of drug dependence, including the harm of addictive drugs, ways to handle drug dependence, and how family members can support a drug abuser in treatment for dependence. (Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(Strengthening cooperation with private organizations and related institutions)

- To strengthen cooperation with private organizations (e.g., self-help groups) supporting families facing drug problems and related institutions (medical institutions, law enforcement agencies, administrative agencies, etc.). (Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To provide families of drug offenders with information on helpful activities of private organizations and related institutions. (Ministry of Justice)
- To distribute or lend, during presentence detention, brochures listing counseling services available at related institutions to families of drug offenders or those who are likely to be granted a stay of execution in a summary trial. (National Police Agency)
- To build a network of related organizations, including private groups, so that inquiries from families of drug dependents can be responded to with assistance that would lead to appropriate treatment and recovery. (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(4) Strengthening and enriching measures to prevent relapse into drug abuse among young people

Young drug abusers are characterized by a relatively short history of abuse and a dominance of abuse rather than dependence. Therefore, attention should be paid to the following aspects in implementing measures.

(Spreading drug abuse relapse prevention programs for youth)

- To prevent young people from relapsing into drug abuse by fostering the wider use of drug abuse relapse prevention programs for youth through publication of survey results on such programs and provision of information on pioneering efforts. (Cabinet Office)

(Promoting support for recovery)

- Promoting activities to support recovery according to the situation of young individuals. (National Police Agency)

(5) Promoting research on the state of drug abuse and methods of treating drug dependence

For developing effective measures to prevent drug abuse, it is essential to push ahead with surveys and studies to keep track of the state of drug abuse. In particular, the key to addressing new drug substances emerging one after another for sale as “legal herbs” is quickly identifying such new drugs and how they are used. Research on drug dependence treatment is a global issue, and it calls for basic research as well. To prevent relapse into drug use, studies need to be promoted on new measures to help drug abusers’ rehabilitation.

- To promote basic research on the mechanisms of drug addiction and chronic neurotoxicity, epidemiological research on drug abuse and dependence, surveys on awareness and conditions related to drug abuse and dependence, research on directions in medical care for drug dependents/addicts. (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To promote research on identification of the ingredients of drugs sold as “legal herbs” and development of methods to analyze them. (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To gather, analyze and assess information related to addictive drugs, including cases of drug dependents/addicts examined at various facilities, based on cooperation with mental health care facilities nationwide. (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

Objective 3

To eliminate illicit drug trafficking organizations, exercise thorough control over end-users and strengthen oversight of diversifying drugs for abuse

Since the establishment of the Third Five-Year Drug Abuse Prevention Strategy in 2008, illicit drug trafficking organizations have been cracked down through a coordinated effort by related organizations. As a result of this crackdown, combined with implementation of various measures, these organizations have been effectively impacted in terms of manpower and funding. Furthermore, the drive to control end drug users has led to a large number of arrests of such offenders. Nevertheless, the increasing number of stimulant drug trafficking offenses and the falling street prices of drugs suggest drugs are rampant in Japan. There are also concerns over consistent domestic demand for drugs and diversification of abused drugs as Japan has recently seen many cases in which abusers of drugs sold as “legal herbs” commit secondary crimes or suffer health damage. This shows that the government has yet to be able to eliminate the demand for drugs.

To prevent drug abuse, the government should create a society where no drugs are available by eliminating illicit drug trafficking organizations as the source of the drug supply; eradicate the demand for drugs by strengthening the crackdown on end-users, who are key to existence and expansion of illicit drug trafficking organizations; and enhance measures to address diversifying drugs for abuse. The following measures will be implemented to meet these objectives.

(1) Promoting measures against organized crime

In Japan, organized crime groups and illicit drug trafficking organizations consisting of foreigners, such as Iranians, play a central role in drug trafficking. In order to eradicate drug abuse, it is vital to eliminate these organizations that supply illicit drugs. For this reason, the following measures against organized crimes will be implemented.

(Promoting a comprehensive strategy to eliminate illicit drug trafficking organizations)

- To gather and analyze information related to illicit drug trafficking by organized crime groups and to promote control based on a comprehensive strategy. (National Police Agency and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To strengthen the investigation system and information analysis system, in order to promote identification of the real conditions in organized drug trafficking. (National Police Agency and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To develop facilities, equipment and materials necessary for investigation and observation of drug trafficking organizations. (National Police Agency and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

Welfare)

(Exercise thorough control over key persons in illicit drug trafficking organizations)

- Promote identification of the real conditions in illicit drug trafficking by organized crime groups and illicit drug trafficking organizations consisting of foreigners, such as Iranians, and to promote arrest of top leaders and others that play key roles in such organizations. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Justice; and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(Imposing strict punishment)

- To work for application of Article 5 of the Law Concerning Special Provisions for the Narcotics and Psychotropic Control Law and Other Matters for the Prevention of Activities Encouraging Illicit Conducts and Other Activities Involving Controlled Substances through International Cooperation (Anti-Drug Special Law) that severely penalizes drug trafficking conducted as business, in order to impose severe punishment and for proof of malice, for-profit interest and habitual nature of suspects and defendants in investigations and at court. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(Utilizing investigative techniques)

- To promote effective use of investigation techniques in order to uncover organized illicit drug trafficking and to study measures for more effective utilization. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Justice; and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(Promoting measures against illicit drug trafficking organizations consisting of foreigners such as Iranians)

- To implement immigration inspections utilizing personal identification data and measures to control forged documents both rigorously and accurately in order to deter growth of illicit drug trafficking organizations consisting of foreigners such as Iranians, who sometimes enter and leave Japan with forged passports. (Ministry of Justice)
- To boost information gathering and analysis functions regarding illegal aliens and to build and strengthen the mechanisms for apprehension, commitment and deportation. (National Police Agency and Ministry of Justice)
- To strengthen cooperation among related organizations, to promote speed in identifying persons linked to illicit drug trafficking organizations consisting of foreigners such as Iranians and to promote elucidation of conditions in drug trafficking, including distribution of roles among organization members. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Justice; and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

- To improve and develop the interpreter system, including training of investigators with foreign language competence. (National Police Agency, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(2) Promoting measures against proceeds from crime

Profits from drug-related crimes earned by organized crime groups and illicit drug trafficking organizations consisting of foreigners such as Iranians are being used as operational funds for new crimes, leading to maintenance and reinforcement of such organizations and promotion of organized crime. In order to weaken these organizations and drive them to elimination, the following measures to curb proceeds from crime will be promoted to impact them in the area of financial standing.

(Strengthening collection and analysis of information on drug crime proceeds)

- To promote improvement and strengthening of financial intelligence unit (FIU), promote activities to identify conditions related to drug crime proceeds, and to work on uncovering transactions and concealment of such proceeds. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Justice; and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To work on strengthening analysis capability on information related to transactions suspected to be linked to drug crimes and that had been reported under the provisions of the Law for Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds, including sophistication of analytic methods, and to promote swift and precise provision of information to investigative organizations. (National Police Agency)

(Thorough action to deprive of drug crime proceeds)

- To work for application of Articles 6 and 7 of the Anti-Drug Special Provisions Law that penalizes transaction and concealment of drug crime proceeds, as well as for effective use of protective orders for confiscation and collection through the application of Articles 19 and 20 of the Law. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Justice; and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To promote effective use of taxation reports to tax administrators in order to deprive criminal organizations of drug crime proceeds. (National Police Agency and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(Promoting action to deter illegal remittance of drug crime proceeds)

- To precisely implement the Act for Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds and to strengthen guidance and supervision of designated businesses in order to ensure that they fully meet the

requirements under the law, such as confirmation of identity in specific transactions, creation and preservation of confirmation and transaction records, and the reporting of suspicious transactions. (National Police Agency)

- To build an international information exchange framework and promote further information exchange with financial intelligence units (FIUs) of other countries. (National Police Agency)
- To conduct review into approaches of money-laundering control measures, in view of the adoption of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendations in the fourth round of evaluations. (National Police Agency)

(3) Coping with increasingly sophisticated methods of illegal trafficking

Illicit drug trafficking organizations are trafficking drugs by using the Internet and cellular phones, and the methods for smuggling are becoming increasingly sophisticated, hidden and swift. In order to deal with these trafficking methods and identify the state of drug trafficking, the following measures will be implemented.

- To strengthen the information gathering system and build an investigation cooperation system, in order to uncover illicit drug trafficking that is becoming increasingly sophisticated, hidden and swift. (National Police Agency and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To strengthen the information liaison system and strengthen cooperation among Internet providers, in order to deal with drug trafficking that is expanding target area through the use of Internet. (National Police Agency and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To work on gathering information on illicit drug trafficking, based on reports from cyber patrol, Internet Hotline Center. (National Police Agency)
- To promote growth in strength of analysis functions on drug trafficking via the Internet and cellular phones. (National Police Agency and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To implement thorough control of drug trafficking on the Internet and via cellular phones, by utilizing various laws and ordinances, and to conduct studies into effective methods in employing various investigative methods. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Justice; and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(4) Exercising thorough control over end-users

To prevent drug abuse, eliminating drug demand is as important as control of illicit drug trafficking organizations. For this reason, thorough control of end-users will be exercised together with counseling activities and advocacy/awareness promotion in order to build a society where normative consciousness is established to eradicate drug abuse.

- To exercise thorough control of end-users. (National Police Agency and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To upgrade counseling services related to drug offenses, in order to terminate end-user dependence on drugs. (National Police Agency and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To promote advocacy/awareness-raising including effort to disseminate accurate knowledge of drugs, in cooperation with relevant groups and organizations, in order to build a society where normative consciousness is established to eradicate drug abuse. (Cabinet Office; National Police Agency; Ministry of Finance; and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To examine control measures for offenses involving cannabis, which is abused by young people. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Justice; and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To promote control, of parties engaged in illegal cannabis seed import and sales that contribute to end-user drug abuse and control, of illegal dealers of syringes. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Finance; and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(5) Exercising thorough supervision over legal distribution

In order to prevent illegal sales of drugs in legal distribution market to abusers, guidance and supervision of medical institutions and other organizations should be implemented thoroughly to prevent such illegal trafficking.

- To promote thorough guidance and supervision of medical institutions, handlers, and pharmacies. (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To give thorough guidance on raw materials control to dealers of raw materials that can be used to make narcotics and stimulant drugs. (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(6) Strengthening cooperation among related organizations

Due to the need to implement comprehensive measures through close cooperation among related government organizations in order to prevent drug abuse, cooperation among related organizations will be strengthened as follows.

- To have related organizations organize the "Drug Control Enhancement Period." (National Police Agency; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard)
- To organize regular information exchanges among related organizations. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard)
- To promote joint arrests and seizures by related organizations. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard)

- To organize mutual exchanges of manpower and training, and joint drills among related organizations. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard)

(7) Strengthening monitoring and guidance on diversifying drugs for abuse, including those sold as “legal herbs”

In the face of diversification in drugs for abuse, such as those sold as “legal herbs,” it is necessary to sophisticate analysis, in addition to promoting research on analysis methods. Furthermore, measures will be taken to designate newly distributed psychoactive drugs quickly and effectively

(Promoting quick and effective designation of newly distributed psychoactive drugs as designated substances)

- To promote research on analysis methods in the phase with the diversifying range of drugs for abuse, including designated substances, and to promote sophistication of analysis through improvement of databases and analysis equipment/system. (National Police Agency and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To promote quick and effective designation of newly distributed psychoactive drugs as designated substances through such measures as expedited designation, designation of substances distributed overseas before they become available in Japan, and generic scheduling of new drugs. (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To strengthen regulation by designating as narcotics those drugs that continue to be distributed illicitly even after designation as designated substances and are found to be as harmful as narcotics. (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To improve and enhance the system for drug analysis so that the ingredients of diversifying drugs for abuse can be examined smoothly. (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(Strengthening monitoring, guidance and crackdown on dealers)

- To step up a crackdown on regulated drugs/designated substances. (National Police Agency and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To strengthen cooperation with related organizations in order to better monitor sales activities and to give guidance and warnings to stores that may sell applicable products. (National Police Agency and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- To take necessary actions on online stores that may be violating the Act on Specified Commercial Transactions and to provide related organizations with information. (Consumer Affairs Agency)

Objective 4

To interdict entry of illicit drugs into Japan through a strict crackdown at the border

In order to prevent drug abuse, interventions for drug supply reduction are essential, as well as those for demand reduction. In view of the fact that nearly all drugs abused in Japan, including stimulants, are smuggled from other countries, the government should continue a strict crackdown at the border to interdict drug smuggling, while appropriately controlling trade of the raw materials of drugs.

To promote a strict crackdown at the border to prevent illicit drug trafficking, particular emphasis should be placed on gathering information on smuggling and strengthening the system to crack down on smuggling. For improving information gathering, the government should enhance information gathering from domestic parties concerned, including those in the private sector, and strengthen and improve the capacity for these activities. For reinforcing the smuggling control system, the government should foster cooperation among related organizations, improve and strengthen the drug control system in accordance with smuggling risks, and employ diverse investigation methods to cope with smuggling techniques growing in both scale and sophistication.

From these perspectives, the following measures will be implemented through close coordination among related organizations.

(1) Strengthening the collection of information on smuggling

In order to implement effective border control in the face of growing international trade and traffic of passengers, it is vital that investigation and inspection targets be narrowed down and that information gathering and analysis capabilities be strengthened accordingly.

The following measures will be implemented for this purpose.

(Strengthening collection of information from the private sector)

- To widely inform the public of the Drug Counseling Phone Line, the Smuggling-Hotline and the telephone number for emergency at sea (118) through effective use of mass media and websites, and to boost activities to widely collect information on smuggling from the public by making use of every possible opportunity. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Finance; and Japan Coast Guard)
- To work on soliciting smuggling-related information through cooperation with fisheries, maritime-related businesses, customs broker, shipping agents and volunteer groups and establishing a reporting system with them. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Finance; and Japan Coast Guard)

(Strengthening organizations and equipment)

- To establish an information gathering system and provide equipment and materials necessary for data analysis in order to further strengthen information gathering activities. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard)

(Enhancing measures and organization for control of export and import of raw materials)

- To implement appropriate trade control of raw materials by continuing rigorous screening and advocacy and awareness raising activities. (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)
- To strengthen cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to understand international trends in import/export of raw materials as well as their use. (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry; and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(2) Improving and tightening control over smuggling

For effective and efficient control of increasingly sophisticated smuggling offenses, cooperation among related organizations must be promoted adequately. At the same time, action must be taken to strengthen the organizational base and to upgrade investigation techniques. The following measures will be implemented for these purposes.

(Strengthening cooperation among related organizations)

- To foster the sharing of smuggling-related information, such as vessels, cargoes and individuals associated with countries and regions from which drugs are highly likely to be shipped, on occasions like meetings on trafficking control. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard)
- To allow related organizations to mutually complement expertise by promoting further information exchange on the field level among them and strengthening their cooperation through joint implementation of inspections, stakeouts and investigations of vessels. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard)
- To organize joint drills on control of drug smuggling. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Finance; and Japan Coast Guard)
- To call on Japan Post Co., Ltd. to cooperate in ensuring that closer coordination in international mail inspection on the field level is fostered and that inspection of international mail is effectively implemented by customs offices. (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications; and Ministry of Finance)

(Strengthening systems of surveillance and control of seas, ports and harbors)

- To strengthen surveillance at coasts, ports, and to make efforts to gather information related to

suspicious cargo and vessels. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard)

- To increase personnel to reinforce drug control organizations at the sea and ports, and to equip them with patrol boats and aircrafts with improved search and surveillance capabilities during nighttime, as well as necessary equipment and materials. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Finance; and Japan Coast Guard)

(Strengthening the control system in response to the of smuggling risk)

- To further improve the capacity to gather and analyze information related to smuggling and to focus crackdown efforts on the selected targets of cargo inspection. (Ministry of Finance)
- To improve and strengthen control utilizing pre-reporting and other systems for passengers and cargo. (Ministry of Finance)
- To prepare equipments for system necessary to strengthen investigative activities on illicit drug trafficking organizations. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard)
- To improve databases on suspicious vessels and persons and to promote effective surveillance and control by narrowing down target vessels based on analysis and assessment of consolidated information. (Japan Coast Guard)

(Reinforcing and developing equipment to control smuggling in response to more sophisticated smuggling methods)

- To appropriately deploy inspection equipment, such as X-ray inspection systems, and to strengthen inspections by effectively using such equipment. (Ministry of Finance)
- To promote research and study of inspection devices employing new technologies in order to deal with new concealment methods and to promote improvement in drug detection performance. (Ministry of Finance)
- To equip materials necessary for strengthening investigative activities, on illicit drug trafficking organizations. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard)

(Utilizing various investigative techniques)

- To promote cooperation among relevant government organizations, and to further improve and utilize various investigation techniques. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard)
- To enhance research on investigation methods for detection and tracking of drugs smuggled in new ways. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard)

Objective 5

To promote international cooperation to interdict drug smuggling

International cooperation has become increasingly important in the fight against drug smuggling in recent years. Japan will continue to focus on efforts to uncover diverse smuggling routes and techniques and strengthen cooperation with related countries and organizations, as well as to improve and enhance the drug control system in accordance with smuggling risks. With stimulants and other drugs produced in wider areas, Japan should step up efforts to make more international contribution and seek to a stable international environment, recognizing that these international activities benefit drug abuse prevention at home as well.

The following measures will be implemented based on this perception.

(1) Uncovering the multiplying smuggling routes and strengthening measures against smuggling by sea and air

Regarding the route of smuggling, the source and transit countries for illicit drugs vary depending on the type of drug. In order to respond accurately to multiplying smuggling routes, it is necessary to make further efforts to analyze the source and transit countries of drugs and identify their smuggling routes. As some drugs are still smuggled via international mail, cooperation with other countries involved needs to be expanded for the prevention of smuggling.

The following measures will be implemented to meet these needs.

(Establishing an international control system)

- To enhance information exchange with source countries/territories of illicit drugs as well as countries/territories around them and to develop international operations to crack down on drug smuggling. (National Police Agency; Japan Coast Guard; and Ministry of Finance)
- To notify the postal service authorities in all the member states of the Universal Postal Union (UPU), through its secretariat, of restrictions on drug imports to Japan and ask them to cooperate in the prevention of drug smuggling into Japan through stricter inspection of the postal matter they accept. (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications)
- To request, taking every opportunity, for source countries/territories to implement shipment prevention measures, including tighter control, and to verify the facts of past cases. (National Police Agency; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard)

(Clarifying the actual conditions of drug smuggling organizations and improving measures to control them)

- To uncover thoroughly the illicit drug trafficking organizations and smuggling routes, including underlying ties, through investigation of criminal cases. (National Police Agency and Japan Coast Guard)
- To promote research on effective control and investigation methods suitable for different smuggling methods. (National Police Agency)
- To strengthen cooperation with related organizations in order to identify new smuggling routes, such as those via Mexico. (Japan Coast Guard)

(Promoting drug analysis associated with smuggling)

- To continue research and development of drug analysis methods and to build and expand a network through which to share the collected data with the United Nations and the authorities of related countries. (National Police Agency)
- To promote exchange of information on the latest evaluation and analysis methods between ministries and between research institutes, and to strengthen the organization for drug analysis. (National Police Agency; Japan Coast Guard; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Ministry of Finance)

(2) Participating more actively in international conferences and frameworks

There are many international and regional conferences to exchange information, strengthen cooperation among regulatory authorities and discuss the development of new standards. Japan should keep an eye on these developments in the international community and become involved in and make contribution to these activities positively, with a view to making use of their outcomes for the prevention of drug abuse in Japan.

The following measures will be implemented for this reason.

- To participate in international conferences (e.g., The Commission on Narcotic Drugs) and technical meetings more actively with the goal of fostering the understanding of Japan's efforts and ideas in the international community and furthering cooperation with counterparts in other countries. (National Police Agency; Japan Coast Guard, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; Ministry of Finance; and Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
- To share knowledge and discussion as to measures to promote effective international and regional anti-drug measures, through active participation in regional meetings, including the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA). (National Police Agency; Japan Coast Guard, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Ministry of Finance)

- To help increase the number of signatories of customs mutual assistance agreements, and to actively utilize information exchange channels such as the Regional Intelligence Liaison Offices of World Customs Organization (WCO) member nations. (Ministry of Finance)

(3) Promoting cooperation with major source countries/areas of illicit drugs smuggled into Japan

The recent diversification of sources of illicit drugs smuggled into Japan has increased the need to enhance cooperation with major source countries/areas and to increase international contribution a broad cooperative framework to be built with other countries. Since some drugs are still smuggled via international mail, cooperation with other countries needs to be expanded.

The following measures will be implemented for this reason.

- To assist the source and transit countries of drugs smuggled into Japan in developing control capacity. (National Police Agency)
- To promote international cooperation by providing technologies to, and exchanging information with, source countries in Asia and elsewhere. (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Ministry of Finance)
- To promote international cooperation in investigation by actively utilizing international mutual assistance in investigation and the extradition. (National Police Agency and Ministry of Justice)
- To facilitate information exchange and knowledge sharing among the heads of drug law enforcement authorities by organizing meetings such as the Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC). (National Police Agency)
- To hold seminars on maritime drug control and thereby improve Southeast Asian countries' law enforcement capacity at sea; and to promote establishment of transnational uniform measures for maritime control between Japan and its neighboring countries. (Japan Coast Guard)
- To facilitate information exchange and exchange of officers with maritime security organizations of countries with which cooperation documents have been exchanged. (Japan Coast Guard)
- To support anti-drug measures in Afghanistan and its neighboring countries, as well as in Southeast Asia, through budgetary contribution to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Japan's official development assistance (ODA). (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
- To maintain the policy of issuing a document, whenever an offense involving drug smuggling via international mail is exposed, to the postal service authorities in the source country in order to ask for cooperation, requesting that Japan's restrictions on drug imports be fully communicated to both postal service officers and users. (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications)
- To provide active support for the collection and analysis of drug-related information through the World Customs Organization (WCO)'s Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for Asia and the

Pacific by WCO member countries as well as multilateral efforts toward prevention of drug smuggling. (Ministry of Finance)

- To help law enforcement organizations improve law enforcement capacity at sea, including maritime enforcement organizations of Southeast Asian countries, where drugs are shipped or transited. (Japan Coast Guard)

[Reference data]

●Number of Arrests and Persons Arrested for Stimulant Drug-related Offenses (cases/persons)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No. of arrests	20,343	17,955	20,273	17,480	17,169	16,043	16,468	17,163	17,109	16,689
Number of arrested persons	14,794	12,397	13,549	11,821	12,211	11,231	11,873	12,200	12,083	11,842

Sources: National Police Agency; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard (compiled by Cabinet Office)

●Number of Persons Arrested for Drug-related Offenses other than Stimulants (persons)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cannabis	2,173	2,312	2,063	2,423	2,375	2,867	3,087	2,367	1,759	1,692
Narcotics & psychotropics	530	635	606	611	542	601	429	375	346	341
Opium	55	68	13	27	47	21	28	23	12	6

Sources: National Police Agency; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard (compiled by Cabinet Office)

●Drug Confiscation Volume (in kg; in tablets: MDMA and other tablet form designer drugs)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Stimulant drugs	493.5	411.3	122.8	144.0	359.0	402.6	369.5	310.7	350.9	466.6
Marijuana	558.2	642.6	652.4	233.8	503.6	382.3	207.4	181.7	141.1	332.8
Cannabis resin	323.9	327.5	233.9	98.7	56.9	33.4	17.4	13.9	28.4	42.5
Cocaine	2.5	85.5	2.9	9.9	19.1	5.6	11.6	7.2	28.8	6.9
Heroin	5.1	0.0	0.1	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.2	0.3	3.6	0.1
Opium	6.5	2.0	1.0	28.1	19.6	6.6	3.2	3.7	7.6	0.2
MDMA and other tablet form designer drugs	393,757	469,483	576,748	195,294	1,278,354	217,883	91,960	18,246	27,187	3,708

Sources: National Police Agency; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard (compiled by Cabinet Office)

Note: Marijuana includes marijuana cigarettes.

●Number of Minors Arrested for Stimulant Drug-related Offenses (persons)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	528	395	435	296	308	255	258	228	185	148
No. of junior high school students	16	7	23	11	4	8	6	7	4	3
No. of high school students	36	41	55	44	28	34	25	30	25	22

Sources: National Police Agency; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard (compiled by Cabinet Office)

●Number of Minors Arrested for Cannabis-related Drug Offenses (persons)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	191	223	182	197	184	234	214	164	82	67
No. of junior high school students	3	6	5	4	1	2	5	11	1	0
No. of high school students	38	43	27	28	48	48	34	18	15	18

Sources: National Police Agency; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard (compiled by Cabinet Office)

●Number of Minors and Persons in Their Twenties Arrested for Stimulant Drug-related Offenses

(persons)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	3,239	2,799	2,692	2,642	2,420	2,131
No. of minors	308	255	258	228	185	148
No. of persons in their 20s	2,931	2,544	2,434	2,414	2,235	1,983

Sources: National Police Agency; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard (compiled by Cabinet Office)

●Number of Minors and Persons in Their Twenties Arrested for Cannabis-related Drug Offenses

(persons)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	1,614	1,776	1,880	1,396	926	809
No. of minors	184	234	214	164	82	67
No. of persons in their 20s	1,430	1,542	1,666	1,232	844	742

Sources: National Police Agency; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard (compiled by Cabinet Office)

●Drug Abuse Prevention Classes Organized

(%)

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Elementary schools	No. of schools holding classes	5,166	6,155	6,680	7,157	7,633	7,984	11,739	12,513	13,180	13,890
	% of schools holding classes	22.5	27.1	29.6	32.0	34.5	37.5	54.0	62.3	62.6	65.9
Junior high schools	No. of schools holding classes	5,864	6,039	6,220	6,321	5,971	6,107	7,783	7,888	8,566	8,745
	% of schools holding classes	53.4	55.5	57.1	58.3	55.7	58.4	72.8	79.1	81.6	82.7
High schools	No. of schools holding classes	3,273	3,274	3,287	3,302	3,039	3,084	3,731	3,663	3,835	3,850
	% of schools holding classes	61.8	62.7	63.7	64.4	61.2	64.1	75.3	78.8	79.0	80.2
Secondary schools	No. of schools holding classes	9	7	4	11	8	16	22	29	32	34
	% of schools holding classes	52.9	41.2	22.2	40.7	25.8	44.4	52.4	63.0	66.7	70.8

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

*The data for 2010 excludes figures for the prefectures of Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima because of the Great East Japan Earthquake.

●Recidivism Rate among Stimulant Drug Offenders

(persons/%)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of arrested persons	14,797	12,397	13,549	11,821	12,211	11,231	11,873	12,200	12,083	11,842
No. of repeat offenders	7,907	6,840	7,438	6,421	6,807	6,283	6,865	7,206	7,152	7,232
Percentage (%)	53.4	55.2	54.9	54.3	55.7	55.9	57.8	59.1	59.2	61.1

Sources: National Police Agency; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard (compiled by Cabinet Office)

●Number of Persons Connected to Organized Crime Groups among Persons Arrested for Stimulant Drug-related Offenses (persons/%)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of arrested persons	14,797	12,397	13,549	11,821	12,211	11,231	11,873	12,200	12,083	11,842
No. of organized crime members	6,097	5,458	6,888	6,098	6,415	5,849	6,242	6,361	6,594	6,421
Percentage(%)	41.2	44.0	50.8	51.6	52.5	52.1	52.6	52.1	54.6	54.2

Sources: National Police Agency; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard (compiled by Cabinet Office)

●Number of Iranians Arrested for Drug-Related Offenses (persons/%)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No. of arrested foreigners	915	678	630	714	730	693	664	601	536	469
Iranians	166	108	116	104	134	171	143	70	48	35
Percentage(%)	18.1	15.9	18.4	14.6	18.4	24.7	21.5	11.6	9.0	7.5

Sources: National Police Agency; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard (compiled by Cabinet Office)

●Number of Arrests and Persons Arrested for Drug Smuggling (cases/persons)

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Stimulant drugs	Cases	48	107	28	69	65	79	168	136	189	127
	Persons	66	125	41	84	90	99	227	163	222	179
Cannabis	Cases	224	201	147	122	72	83	46	25	34	50
	Persons	256	230	153	130	76	90	49	26	34	69
Narcotics & psychotropics	Cases	60	64	29	38	60	42	54	33	27	37
	Persons	62	77	23	44	67	53	59	33	24	41
Opium	Cases	1	3	2	1	6	1	4	2	1	1
	Persons	1	3	1	1	8	2	2	2	1	1
Total	Cases	333	375	206	230	203	205	272	196	251	215
	Persons	385	435	218	259	241	244	337	224	281	290

Sources: National Police Agency; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; and Japan Coast Guard (compiled by Cabinet Office)

