

**NINTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE
STATES PARTIES TO AMENDED
PROTOCOL II TO THE CONVENTION ON
PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE
OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH
MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS
OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS**

CCW/AP.II/CONF.9/NAR.8
22 October 2007

ENGLISH ONLY

Geneva, 6 November 2007

Item 10 of the provisional agenda

**Consideration of matters arising from
reports by High Contracting Parties
according to paragraph 4 of Article 13
of the Amended Protocol II**

JAPAN

National annual report

Submitted in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2 of the
Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines,
Booby-Traps and Other Devices
as Amended on 3 May 1996 to the CCW

PROTOCOL ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF MINES,
BOOBY-TRAPS AND OTHER DEVICES AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996,
ANNEXED TO THE CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON
THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED
TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS

(PROTOCOL II AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996)

Reporting Formats for Article 13 paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2

NAME OF THE HIGH
CONTRACTING PARTY JAPAN

DATE OF SUBMISSION September 6, 2007

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This information can be available to other interested parties and relevant organizations

☒ YES

☐ NO

☐ Partially, only the following forms:

A ☐

B ☐

C ☐

D ☐

E ☐

F ☐

G ☐

Summary sheet

(Pursuant to the decision of the Fifth Annual Conference of the States Parties to CCW
Amended Protocol II as stipulated in paragraph 20 of the Final Report,
CCW/AP.II/CONF.5/2)

REPORTING PERIOD: 01/08/2006 to 31/07/2007

Form A: Dissemination of information:

☐ changed
X unchanged (last reporting: 2006)

Form B: Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes:

☐ changed
X unchanged (last reporting: 2006)

Form C: Technical requirements and relevant information:

☐ changed
X unchanged (last reporting: 2006)

Form D: Legislation:

X changed (*rhetorical changes only*)
☐ unchanged (last reporting: 2006)

Form E: International technical information exchange,
co-operation on mine clearance, technical co-operation
and assistance:

X changed
☐ unchanged (last reporting: 2006)

Form F: Other relevant matters:

☐ changed
X unchanged (last reporting: 2006)

Form G: Information to the UN-database on
mine clearance:

☐ changed
X unchanged (last reporting: 2006)

Form D Legislation

Article 13, “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the
 paragraph 4 (d) Depository ... on:

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;”

Remark:

High Contracting		reporting for			
Party	JAPAN	time period			
		from	August 1, 2005	to	July 31, 2006

Legislation

Paragraph 1, Article 48 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act (and Paragraph 1, Article 1 of the Export Trade Control Order)

Outline

The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry controls Japan's arms export, based on the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act.

The exports of arms and equipment for arms production listed in the Export Trade Control Order (see Annex 1) require export licenses to all destination.

(Reference)

The Three Principles

Outline

The Government of Japan has been dealing carefully with arms exports in accordance with the policy guideline named the Three Principles on Arms Exports (hereinafter referred to as "the Three Principles") in order to avoid any possible aggravation of international conflicts.

Under the Three principles, arms exports to the following countries or regions shall not be permitted:

- (1) communist bloc countries;
- (2) countries subject to arms exports embargo under the United Nations Security Council's resolutions; and
- (3) countries involved in or likely to be involved in international conflicts.

The Three Principles have been the basic policy for Japan's arms exports since they were declared in the 1967 Diet session.

Subsequently, in February 1976, the Government of Japan announced the collateral policy guideline according to which

arms exports to other areas not included in the Three Principles will also be restrained, in conformity with Japan's position as a peaceful nation. In other words, the collateral policy guideline declared that the Government of Japan shall not promote arms exports, regardless of the destinations.

Paragraph 2, Article 88 of the Self-Defense Forces Law:

Outline

‘In using force when the SDF is ordered to be in operation, international statute and/or customs will be adhered to, when so required, and the limit as legitimately adjudged necessary for meeting the prevailing situation will not be exceeded.

Law on the Prohibition of the Manufacture of Anti-personnel Mines and the Regulation of the Possession of Anti-personnel

Mines: (See the attached Annex 2).

Annex 1Arms and Arms Production-related Equipment listed as Item 1 of the Annexed list 1 of the Export Trade Control Order

Note: Mines fall under the Item 1 of Annex List 1 of the Export Trade Control Order ((2) Ammunition) and are subjected to regulation.

- (1) Firearms and cartridges to be used therefore (including those to be used for emitting light or smoke), and accessories thereof, as well as parts thereof.
- (2) Ammunition (excluding cartridges), and equipment for its dropping or launching, and accessories thereof, as well as parts thereof.
- (3) Explosives (excluding ammunition) and military fuel.
- (4) Explosive stabilizers.
- (5) Directed energy weapons and parts thereof.
- (6) Kinetic energy weapons (excluding firearms) and equipment for their launching, as well as parts thereof.
- (7) Military vehicles, and accessories and bridges specially designed for military use thereof, as well as parts thereof.
- (8) Military vessels, and hulls and accessories thereof, as well as parts thereof.
- (9) Military aircraft and accessories thereof, as well as parts thereof.
- (10) Anti-submarine nets and anti-torpedo nets as well as buoyant electric cable for sweeping magnetic mines.
- (11) Armor plates and military helmets, as well as bullet-proof jackets and parts thereof.
- (12) Military searchlights and control equipment thereof.
- (13) Bacterial, chemical, and radio-active agents for military use, as well as equipment and parts thereof for dissemination, protection, detection, or identification thereof.
- (13-2) Chemical mixtures specially formulated for the decontamination of objects contaminated with biological agents and radioactive materials adapted for use in war and chemical warfare agents.
- (14) Biopolymers for detection and identification of chemical agents for military use and cultures of cells for production thereof, as well as biocatalysts for decontamination and degradation of chemical agents for military use and expression vectors, viruses or cultures of cells containing the genetic information necessary for production thereof.
- (15) Equipment and parts thereof for the production or testing of military explosives.
- (16) Equipment for the production or testing of arms, as well as parts and accessories thereof.

Annex 2

Law on the Prohibition of the Manufacture of Anti-personnel Mines and the Regulation of the Possession of Anti-personnel Mines

(Abstract)

1. Purpose (Article 1)

The objective of this law is to enable the government to take necessary measures in order to secure appropriate enforcement of the "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction".

2. Definitions (Article 2)

"Anti-personnel mine" in the Law is defined as a mine designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person.

3. Prohibition of the Manufacture of Anti-personnel Mines (Article 3)

No person shall manufacture anti-personnel mines.

4. Regulation of the Possession of Anti-personnel Mines (Article 4 & 5)

No person shall possess anti-personnel mines except for the purposes which are permitted under the Convention.

A person who intends to possess anti-personnel mines shall obtain a permit from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

5. Notification of the Possession or Destruction of Anti-personnel Mines (Article 11 & 14)

A permitted possessor of anti-personnel mines shall notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry about the detail of anti-personnel mines under his possession according to the regulation provided for by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

A permitted possessor of anti-personnel mines shall notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry in case he intends to destruct or handed over anti-personnel mines under his possession.

6. Keeping a Ledger (Article 15)

A permitted possessor of anti-personnel mines shall keep and update a ledger which contains information about types and quantity of the anti-personnel mines under his possession.

7. Fact-finding Mission appointed by the Secretary General of the United Nations (Article 16)

Members of a fact-finding mission shall be entitled to enter into relevant facilities, inspect documents and other materials and ask questions to persons concerned within the mandate provided for in the Convention.

8. Collection of Reports and on the Spot Inspection (Article 17 & 18)

The Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry requires a permitted possessor to report any detail of his activities related to the Law.

The Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry may, to the extent necessary for the implementation of this Law, have his staff member enter into relevant facilities, inspect documents and other materials and ask questions to persons concerned.

9. Penalties (Article 22 to 28)

10. Entry into Force

This Law enters into force on the date of the entry into force of the Convention for Japan.

**Form E International technical information exchange, cooperation on
mine clearance, technical cooperation and assistance**

Article 13, “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the
paragraph 4 (e) Depositary ... on:

(e) measures taken on international technical information
exchange, on international cooperation on mine clearance, and on
technical cooperation and assistance;”

Remark:

High
Contracting reporting for
Party JAPAN time period from August 1, 2006 to July 31, 2007

International technical information exchange

See the attached Annex

International cooperation on mine clearance

See the attached Annex

Annexreporting for time period from **August 1, 2006** to **July 31, 2007**

	Country	Recipients	Purpose	US\$
International Technical information exchange	Cambodia	CMAC (Cambodia Mine Action Center)	Dispatched a retired SDF officer as a technical adviser in the framework of Japan International Cooperation Agency’s (JICA) Experts Dispatch Program from December 2002 to December 2006.	
International Cooperation On mine clearance	Cambodia	CMAC (Cambodia Mine Action Center)	Mines and Explosive Remnants of War Clearance Operations in Eastern Province of Cambodia	\$376,910
			Project for Supporting Humanitarian Demining Activities in Province of Kompong Thom, Oddar Meanchey, and Preah Vihear	\$898,892
			Project for Supporting Humanitarian Demining Activities in Province of Battambang	\$898,778
			Demining Equipment Spare-parts for CMAC (Follow-up Cooperation)	\$440,514
		Halo Trust	The Project for Supporting Humanitarian Mine Clearance in Northwestern Northwest Border Districts	\$831,794
		JMAS (Japan Mine Action Service)	The Project to Support the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Activity in Southeast Cambodia	\$565,229
		Sri Lanka	Danish Demining Group (DDG)	The Project for Supporting Manual Mine Clearance in Jaffna District (2006)
	The Project for Supporting Manual Mine Clearance in Jaffna District (2007)			\$501,889
	The Project for Supporting Mine Clearance in Trincomalee District (2007)			\$364,881
	Halo Trust		The Project for Supporting Manual and Mechanical Mine Clearance in Jaffna District (2006)	\$696,074
			The Project for Supporting Manual and Mechanical Mine Clearance in Jaffna District (2007)	\$695,910
	Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA)	The Project for Supporting Humanitarian Mine Action in Vanni Area in the North (2006)	\$636,075	

		The Project for Supporting Humanitarian Mine Action in Vanni Area in the North (2007)	\$702,160
	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action	The Project for Supporting Mechanical Mine Clearance in Vavuniya and Mannar Districts	\$228,501
Laos	Lao National UXO Programme (UXO Lao)	Project for Support to the Operations of the Lao National UXO Programme (UXO Lao) with Focus on CLV "Development Triangle" (2007.1)	\$875,239
		Support to the Operations of the Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (2007.6)	\$913,264
	JMAS	Humanitarian Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Clearance in Xieng Khouang Province, LAO PDR (2nd term)	\$823,048
	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	Mainstreaming UXO Clearance into Food Security and Education	\$136,655
Angola	National Demining Institute (INAD)	The Project for the Demining Activities in the Republic of Angola	\$1,747,748
	UNDP	Program on Capacity Development of the National Institute for Demining	\$4,180,180
	Halo Trust	The Project for Mine Clearance on the Plan Alto (Phase 4)	\$406,641
Sudan	UNMAS	Emergency Mine/UXO Survey, Clearance and Verification in South Western Sudan	\$3,000,000
	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	Project for Supporting Equipment for Mine Action Interventions in Sudan	\$179,043
Mozambique	Halo Trust	the Project for Humanitarian Mine Clearance Activities in Zambezia Province	\$425,892
Afghanistan	JMAS	Demining and Explosive Ordnance Disposal Project, Bagram District, Parwan Province, Afghanistan	\$880,009
	Mine Clearance Planning Agency	The Project for Demining in Qa'eh-ye Yozbashi Village in Bagram District of Parwan Province	\$890,900

		Demining Agency for Afghanistan	The Project for Demining Activities in Qalae Dasht Rabat Village of Bagram District of Parwan Province	\$899,091
		Mine Detection and Dog Centre	The Project for Demining Activities in Qal'eh-ye Nasro Village of Bagram District of Parwan Province	\$869,308
		Afghan Technical Consultants	The Project for Demining Activities in Aroki Village of Bagram District of Parwan Province	\$756,517
		Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation	The Project for Demining Activities in Pashaie Village of Bagram District of Parwan Province	\$860,000
	Lebanon	UNMAS	Social and Economic Empowerment of Mine-affected communities: Removing the Threat of Landmines and UXO and Promoting Post-demining Rehabilitation	\$1,992,100
	Jordan	Norwegian People's Aid	the Project for the Assistance of Mine Clearance Program In Wadi Araba Region	\$164,941

Form F Other relevant matters

Article 13, “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the
paragraph 4 (f) Depository ... on:

(f) other relevant matters.”

Remark:

High
Contracting reporting for
Party JAPAN time period from August 1, 2006 to July 31, 2007

Other relevant matters

- The destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines began on January 17, 2000, and in accordance with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, all stockpiled anti-personnel mines were destructed with the exception of a minimum necessary number by February 8, 2003.
- At the First Review Conference of the Ottawa Convention which was held in Nov. 2004, Japan announced its new policy on assistance for mine action which includes the following 3 principles; Consolidation of peace; Human security; Close cooperation between governments, NGOs, the private sector and academia, and as part of this cooperation, Japan will continue to support research and development of technologies in support of mine action.

Form G Information to the UN-database on mine clearance

Article 11,
paragraph 2 “Each High Contracting Party undertakes to provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations System, especially information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance.”

High
Contracting reporting for
Party JAPAN time period from August 1, 2005 to July 31, 2006

Means and technologies of mine clearance

The government of Japan has supported several Japanese and international non-governmental organizations that have the means for various aspects of mine actions, including humanitarian demining, mine risk education, victim assistance, etc.

Japan has also been actively supporting research and development on new mine clearance technologies to enhance efficiency and safety of mine action, in cooperation with Japanese manufacturers and laboratories, while emphasizing capacity building for the end-users of the new technologies.

More information can be obtained through national points of contact on mine-related matters.

Lists of experts and experts agencies

Information pertaining to Japanese mine action experts and expert agencies can be obtained through national points of contact on mine-related matters.

National points of contact on mine clearance**Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8919, Japan

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