CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF
CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE
EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDICRIMINATE EFFECTS
(CCW)

Reporting Formats
pursuant to the Decision of the Third Review Conference on the establishment of a
Compliance mechanism applicable to the Convention, as contained in its Final
Declaration, Annex II, Paragraph 5 (CCW/CONF.III/11, Part II)

NAME OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY: JAPAN

PARTY TO:
✓ Protocol I (Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments)
✓ Protocol II (Protocol on Mines Booby-Traps and Other Devices)
✓ Amended Protocol II (amended Protocol on Mines Booby-Traps and Other
  Devices)
✓ Protocol III (Protocol on Incendiary Weapons)
✓ Protocol IV (Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons)
☐ Protocol V (Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War)

ACCEDED TO:
✓ amended Article I

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 6 SEPTEMBER 2007

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NOTE: Pursuant to paragraph 5 of the above Decision the High Contracting Parties have agreed “to
provide information to the Secretary-General in advance of the Meeting, which will be circulated by
the Secretary-General to all the High Contracting Parties, on any of the following matters:
(a) Dissemination of information on the Convention and its annexed Protocols to their armed
forces and to the civilian population;
(b) Steps taken to meet the relevant technical requirements of the Convention and its annexed
Protocols and any other relevant information pertaining thereto;
(c) Legislation related to the Convention and its annexed Protocols;
(d) Measures taken on technical co-operation and assistance; and
(e) Other relevant matters.”

Each of the items listed above are provided as separate individual forms to be filled out by each High
Contracting Party accordingly.

\(^1\) Please indicate individually for the CCW and each Protocol (if different)
Form A  Dissemination of information

Paragraph 5 of the Decision on Compliance:

"The High Contracting Parties will provide information [...] on:

(a) Dissemination of information on the Convention and its annexed Protocols to their armed forces and to the civilian population;"

High Contracting Party: JAPAN

Information to the armed forces

The significance and outline of this Convention and its annexed Protocols are dealt with in various educational courses for Self-Defense Forces personnel. Specific obligations are also instructed to the personnel concerned.

Information to the civilian population

Information on the Convention and its annexed Protocols is provided to the public through the official web site of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as the booklet (Japan’s Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Policy) and the brochure (Disarmament and Non-Proliferation: Japan’s Efforts) edited by Disarmament, Non-proliferation and Science Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Any other relevant information
Form B  Technical requirements and relevant information

Paragraph 5 of the Decision on Compliance:

"The High Contracting Parties will provide information [...] on:

(b) Steps taken to meet the relevant technical requirements of the Convention and its annexed Protocols and any other relevant information pertaining thereto;"

High Contracting Party: JAPAN

Steps taken to meet the relevant technical requirements of the Convention and its annexed Protocols

Japan has fulfilled technical requirements of the Amended Protocol II. Current status is as follows.

1. Recording: Japan conforms to Technical Annex 1 on ‘Recording’.

2. Specification on detectability of anti-personnel mines: No measures are necessary for Japan, because ‘Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction’ came into effect for Japan on 1st March 1999.


4. International signs for minefields and mined areas: Japan conforms to Technical Annex 4 on ‘International signs for minefields and mined areas’.

Any other relevant information
Form C  Legislation

Paragraph 5 of the Decision on Compliance:

"The High Contracting Parties will provide information [...] on:

(c) Legislation related to the Convention and its annexed Protocols;"

High Contracting Party:  JAPAN

Legislation

- Paragraph 2, Article 88 of the Self-Defense Forces Law provides that '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.'

- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry controls Japan’s arms export based on the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act and the Three Principles on Arms Exports as the policy guideline (see the reference below). The exports of arms and equipment for arms production listed in the Export Trade Control Order (see the attached Annex 1) require export licenses to all destinations.

(Reference)

The Three Principles on Arms Exports

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.

- 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).

Any other relevant information
Annex 1 (for Form C)

Arms 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 therefor (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 (for Form C)

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 D  Technical co-operation and assistance

Paragraph 5 of the Decision on Compliance:

“The High Contracting Parties will provide information […] on:

(d) Measures taken on technical co-operation and assistance;”

High Contracting Party:  JAPAN

International technical co-operation and assistance

- Japan has been providing assistance in mine action including humanitarian demining, victim assistance and mine risk education through the UN agencies, Japanese and international non-governmental organizations or on a bilateral basis.

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

- See the attached Annex 3 for Japan’s co-operation and assistance in mine clearance for time period from August 1, 2006 to July 31, 2007.

Any other relevant information
## Annex 3 (for Form D)
**reporting for time period from August 1, 2006 to July 31, 2007**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Recipients</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>USD</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>International Technical information exchange</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cambodia</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td><strong>International Cooperation On mine clearance</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cambodia</strong></td>
<td>CMAC (Cambodia Mine Action Center) Mines and Explosive Remnants of War Clearance Operations in Eastern Province of Cambodia Project for Supporting Humanitarian Demining Activities in Province of Kompong Thom, Oddar Meanchey, and Preah Vihear Project for Supporting Humanitarian Demining Activities in Province of Battambang</td>
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<td>Demining Equipment Spare-parts for CMAC (Follow-up Cooperation)</td>
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<td>Halo Trust</td>
<td>The Project for Supporting Humanitarian Mine Clearance in Northwestern Northwest Border Districts</td>
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<td>JMAS (Japan Mine Action Service)</td>
<td>The Project to Support the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Activity in Southeast Cambodia</td>
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<td><strong>Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA)</strong></td>
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<td>$636,075</td>
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<td><strong>Laos</strong></td>
<td>Project for Support to the Operations of the Lao National UXO Programme (UXO Lao) with Focus on CLV &quot;Development Triangle&quot; (2007.1)</td>
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<td>The Project for Demining Activities in Aroki Village of Bagram District of Parwan Province</td>
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<td>Social and Economic Empowerment of Mine-affected Communities; Removing threat of Landmines and UXO and Promoting Post-demining rehabilitation, the Project for the Assistance of Mine Clearance Program in Wadi Araba</td>
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<td>$33,000,000</td>
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Form E Other relevant matters

Paragraph 5 of the Decision on Compliance:

"The High Contracting Parties will provide information [...] on:

(e) Other relevant matters."

High Contracting Party: JAPAN

Other relevant matters

- Japan does not possess those weapons whose use is prohibited by Protocol I and Protocol IV.

- In relation to Protocol II, 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.