

**EIGHTH 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.8/NAR.18  
1 November 2006

ENGLISH ONLY

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**Geneva, 6 November 2006**

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



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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 **8 September 2006**

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT Conventional Arms Division  
Disarmament, Non-proliferation and Science  
Department  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Tel. No.: 03-5501-8000, Ext. 5692  
Fax No.: 03-5501-8220  
E-mail: maiko.tamagawa@mofa.go.jp  
(Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail)

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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

**Form A          Dissemination of information**

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

(a) dissemination of information on this Protocol to their armed  
forces and to the civilian population;”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party	<u>Japan</u>	reporting for time period from	<u>1 August 2005</u> to <u>31 July 2006</u>
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**Information to the armed forces**

The significance and outline of this Convention and Protocol 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**

The official web site of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the booklet edited by Disarmament, Non-proliferation and Science Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Japan's Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Policy*) provide the information of the Convention and the Protocols.

**Form B      Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes**

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

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party	<u>Japan</u>	reporting for time period from	<u>1 August 2005</u>	to	<u>31 July 2006</u>
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**Mine clearance programmes**

Japan does not need such programs since there is no mined area under the control of the Government of Japan.

**Rehabilitation programmes**

Japan does not need such programs since there is no mined area under the control of the Government of Japan.

**Form C      Technical requirements and relevant information**

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

(c) steps taken to meet technical requirements of this Protocol and  
any other relevant information pertaining thereto;”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party	<u>Japan</u>	reporting for time period from	<u>1 August 2005</u>	to	<u>31 July 2006</u>
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**Technical requirements**

No additional measures were taken during the reported period.

**Any other relevant information**

Fulfilled technical requirements of the Amended Protocol II. Current status is as follows:

1. Recording: Japan conforms to Technical Annex ‘1. Recording’.
2. Specification on detectability: No measures are necessary for Japan, because the ‘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 1<sup>st</sup> March 1999.
3. Specification on self-destruction: The same as ‘2. Specification on detectability’.
4. International signs for minefields and mined areas: Japan conforms to Technical Annex ‘4. International signs for minefields and mined areas’.

**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 Party	reporting for time period
<u>Japan</u>	from <u>1 August 2005</u> to <u>31 July 2006</u>

**Legislation**

**Paragraph 1, Article 48 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (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 Law.

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 1 (for Form D)**

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

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. (a) Bacterial, chemical, and radio-active agents for military use, as well as equipment and parts thereof for dissemination, protection, detection, or identification thereof.  
(b) 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 D)**

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 (Articles 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 (Articles 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 (Articles 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 (Articles 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)            Depository ... on:

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

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party	<u>Japan</u>	reporting for time period from	<u>1 August 2005</u>	to	<u>31 July 2006</u>
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**International technical information exchange**

See the attached Annex 1.

**International cooperation on mine clearance**

See the attached Annex 1.

**International co-operation on technical co-operation and assistance**

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**Annex 3 (for Form E)**

Reporting for time period from: 1 August 2005 to 31 July 2006

	COUNTRY	RECIPIENTS	PURPOSE	US\$
International Technical Information Exchange	Cambodia	Government of Cambodia	The Research Project for Developing Mine Clearance Related Equipment	\$3,887,850
International Cooperation on Mine Clearance	Cambodia	CMAC (Cambodia Mine Action Center)	The Project for Supporting Humanitarian Demining Activities in the Provinces of Kompong Thom, Oddar Meanchey and Preah Vihear	\$919,099
			The Project for Supporting Humanitarian Demining Activities in Battambang Province	\$917,593
		MAG (Mines Advisory Group)	The Project for Supporting Humanitarian Mine Action in Cambodia	\$619,933
		JMAS (Japan Mine Action Service)	The Project for Community Based Demining in the Western Part of Cambodia	\$528,747
	Thailand	General Chatichai Choonhavan Foundation	The Project for the Clearance of Unexploded Shells and Antipersonnel Landmines in Sa Kaew Province	\$317,821
	East Timor	JDRAC (Japan Demining and Reconstruction Assistance Center)	The 2nd Phase for the Project for providing training to disclose unexploded bombs in East Timor	\$365,996
	Sri Lanka	MAG (Mines Advisory Group)	The Project for Supporting Humanitarian Mine Action in the North and East	\$259,109
		Halo Trust	The Project for Supporting Manual and Mechanical Mine Clearance in Jaffna District	\$321,716
		NPA	The Project for Supporting Humanitarian Mine Action in Vanni Area in the North	\$618,000
		Swiss Foundation for Mine Action	The Project for Supporting Mine Clearance in Vavuniya and Mannar Districts	\$157,882
		DDG	The Project for Supporting Manual Clearance in Jaffna District	\$489,014

Laos	JMAS (Japan Mine Action Service)	The Project to support the explosive ordnance disposal activity in Xieng Khouang province	\$822,265
	UXO Lao	The Project for Support to Operations of the Lao National UXO Programme with Focus on CLV “Development Triangle”	\$805,153
Angola	Halo Trust	The Project for Mine clearance on the Plan Alto	\$399,774
Mozambique	Halo Trust	The Project for Humanitarian Demining in the Northern Part of Zambia Province	\$424,178
Sudan	WFP	WFP Road and Dike Rehabilitation Project (Mine Clearance)	\$9,994,121
	UNMAS	Return and Reintegration of Sudanese Refugees to Southern Sudan (Mine Clearance and Mine Risk Education, etc.)	\$551,200
Afghanistan	JCCP (The Japan Center for Conflict Prevention)	Demining and Explosive Ordnance Disposal Project, Bagram District, Parwan Province, Afghanistan	\$891,828
	Halo Trust	The Project for Humanitarian Deming in Kabul Province and Baghlan Province	\$726,347
	Demining Agency for Afghanistan	The Project for Supporting Deming Activities in Parwan Province	\$237,940
	Mine Detection and Dog Center	The Project for Supporting Deming Activities in Afganistan	\$815,000
Yemen	Yemen Executive Mine Action Center	The Project for Supporting the Landmine Clearance Programme by the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre	\$520,310
Nicaragua	Government of Nicaragua	Assistance for National Program of Humanitarian Demining (Phase III (2))	\$900,000

**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 Party	<u>Japan</u>	reporting for time period from	<u>1 August 2005</u>	to	<u>31 July 2006</u>
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**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 destroyed 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.”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party	reporting for time period	
	from	to
<u>Japan</u>	<u>1 August 2005</u>	<u>31 July 2006</u>

**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**

Japan’s national point of contact on mine-related matters is as follows:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8919, Japan  
 Conventional Arms Division  
 Disarmament, Non-proliferation and Science Department  
 TEL: 81-3-5501-8000 (ext. 5692)  
 FAX: 81-3-5501-8220

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