

## AMENDED PROTOCOL II

### 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)

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#### SUMMARY SHEET

Summary Reporting Format for Article 13 paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2, pursuant to the decision of the Fifth Annual Conference of the States Parties to CCW Amended Protocol II as stipulated in paragraph 20 of its Final Document, CCW/AP.II/CONF.5/2

NAME OF THE HIGH  
CONTRACTING PARTY: Japan

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 31/03/2018

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF  
CONTACT: Conventional Arms Division,  
  
Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and  
Science Department,  
  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
  
Tel: +81-3-5501-8223  
  
e-mail: guntsu@mofa.go.jp  
(Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail)

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

YES

NO

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Reporting for time period

from: 01/01/2017  
dd/mm/yyyy

to: 31/12/2017  
dd/mm/yyyy

**Form A:** Dissemination of information:

changed  
 unchanged  
(last reporting year: 2006)

**Form B:** Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes:

changed  
 unchanged  
(last reporting year: 2006)

**Form C:** Technical requirements and relevant information:

changed  
 unchanged  
(last reporting year:2006)

**Form D:** Legislation:

changed  
 unchanged  
(last reporting year:2016)

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

changed  
 unchanged  
(last reporting year:2017)

**Form F:** Other relevant matters:

changed  
 unchanged  
(last reporting year:2006)

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

changed  
 unchanged  
(last reporting year:2006)

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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)**

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### REPORTING FORMATS

for Article 13 paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2

NAME OF THE HIGH  
CONTRACTING PARTY: Japan

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 31/03/2018

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF  
CONTACT: Conventional Arms Division,  
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Science Department,  
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Tel: +81-3-5501-8223  
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(Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail)

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

## AMENDED PROTOCOL II

### Form A                    **Dissemination of information**

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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:

**Japan**

Reporting for time period

from: **01/08/2005**  
dd/mm/yyyy

to: **31/07/2006**  
dd/mm/yyyy

#### **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.

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### **Form B**      **Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes**

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Article 13,  
paragraph 4 (b)      “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
Depository [...] on [...]:  
  
(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party:

**Japan**

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Reporting for time period

from: **01/08/2005**  
dd/mm/yyyy

to: **31/07/2006**  
dd/mm/yyyy

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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.

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### **Form C                      Technical requirements and relevant information**

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Article 13,  
paragraph 4 (c)

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
Depositary [...] on [...]:

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

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party:

Japan

Reporting for time period

from: 01/08/2005  
dd/mm/yyyy

to: 31/07/2006  
dd/mm/yyyy

#### **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 ‘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’.

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### Form D                      Legislation

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Article 13,  
paragraph 4 (d)                      “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
Depository [...] on [...]:  
  
(d) legislation related to this Protocol;”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party:

Japan

Reporting for time period

from: 01/01/2015  
dd/mm/yyyy

to: 31/12/2015  
dd/mm/yyyy

#### **LEGISLATION:**

As for the transfers, the Government of Japan controls the arms exports based on the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act and its relevant legislations. The exports of arms, listed as the Item 1 of the Appended table 1, Export Trade Control Order, require export licenses to all destinations. Mines fall under the Item 1 (2) “Explosives” and are subjected to regulation.

On April 1, 2014. Government of Japan, in accordance with the National Security Strategy adopted on December 17, 2013, set out “the Three Principles of Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology” as a set of new principles on overseas transfer of defense equipment and technology, which replace “the Tree Principle on Arms Exports and Their Related Policy Guidelines.”

The Three Principles on Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology

1. Clarification of cases where transfers are prohibited

Overseas transfer of defense equipment and technology will not be permitted when:

- 1) the transfer violates obligations under treaties and other international agreements that Japan has concluded,
- 2) the transfer violates obligations under United Nations Security Council resolutions, or
- 3) the defense equipment and technology is destined for a country party to a conflict (a country against which the United Nations Security Council is taking measures to maintain or restore international peace and security in the event of an armed attack).

2. Limitation to cases where transfers may be permitted as well as strict examination and information disclosure

In cases not within I. above, cases where transfers may be permitted will be limited to the following cases. Those cases will be examined strictly while ensuring transparency. More specifically, overseas transfer of defense equipment and technology may be permitted in such cases as the transfer contributes

- to active promotion of peace contribution and international cooperation, or
- to Japan’s security from the viewpoint of
  - implementing international joint development and production projects with countries cooperating with Japan in security area including its ally, the U.S. (hereinafter referred to as “the ally and partners”),
  - enhancing security and defense cooperation with the ally and partners, as well as
  - supporting the activities of the Self-Defense Forces including the maintenance of its equipment and ensuring the

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safety of Japanese nationals.

The Government will conduct strict examination on the appropriateness of the destination and end user, and the extent the overseas transfer of such equipment and technology will raise concern for Japan's security. Then the Government will make a comprehensive judgment in light of the existing guidelines of the international export control regime and based on the information available at the time of export examinations.

Significant cases that require especially careful consideration from the viewpoint of Japan's security will be examined at the National Security Council (NSC). As for the cases that were deliberated at the NSC, the Government will disclose their information in accordance with the Act on Access to Information Held by Administrative Organs (Law No. 42 of 1999).

### 3. Ensuring appropriate control regarding extra-purpose use or transfer to third parties

In cases satisfying 2. above, overseas transfer of defense equipment and technology will be permitted only in cases where appropriate control is ensured. More concretely, the Government will in principle oblige the Government of the recipient country to gain its prior consent regarding extra-purpose use and transfer to third parties.



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

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Article 13,  
paragraph 4 (e)

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
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 Party:

Japan

Reporting for time period

from: 01/04/2016  
dd/mm/yyyy

to: 31/03/2017  
dd/mm/yyyy

**INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE:**

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**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON MINE CLEARANCE:**

**See the attached from Annex to Form E.**

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**TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE:**

See the Attached form Annex to Form E.  
The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) also facilitates south-south cooperation  
between landmine/ERW affected countries.

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<b>Form F</b>	<b>Other relevant matters</b>
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Article 13, paragraph 4 (f)	“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary [...] on [...]:  (f) other relevant matters.”
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*Remark:*

High Contracting Party:

Japan

Reporting for time period

from: 01/08/2005  
dd/mm/yyyy

to: 31/07/2006  
dd/mm/yyyy

### **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.

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### **Form G Information to the UN-database on mine clearance**

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Article 11,  
paragraph 2,

“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:

**Japan**

Reporting for time period

from: **01/08/2005**

dd/mm/yyyy

to:

**31/07/2006**

dd/mm/yyyy

#### **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 EXPERT 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**

Conventional Arms Division

Disarmament, Non-proliferation and Science Department

Tel: +81-3-5501-8223

**Annex (for Form E)**

**International cooperation assistance extended by the Government of Japan**

**Reporting for the time period from April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017**

Country	Recipients	Purpose	US\$
Afghanistan	Japan Platform	Community Based Mine Risk Education and Disability Awareness Promotion	98,113
	Japan Platform	Community Based Mine Risk Education and Disability Awareness Promotion	512,179
	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Support to Mine Action in Afghanistan	2,000,000
	Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy conservation in Afghanistan (AREA)	The Project for Demining in Surobi District of Kabul Province	538,009
Angola	The HALO Trust	The Project for Mine Clearance in Huambo Province	550,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	ITF Enhancing Human Security	The Project for Support of Demining in Ilijas and Busovaca	359,381
Cambodia	The Government of Cambodia	the Programme for Integrated Mine Clearance and Landmine Victim Assistance (Phase III)	16,454,545
Chad	UNICEF	Providing Life-Saving Assistance to Conflict-Affected Population in the Lake Region of Chad	75,000
Colombia	El Programa de Acción Integral contra Minas Antipersonal, Secretaría General de	El Proyecto para la Donación de los Vehículos Adaptados para el Monitoreo de las Zonas de Desminado	386,524

	la Organización de los Estados Americanos		
	Ayuda Popular Noruega APN en Colombia	El Proyecto para la asistencia de la acción de desminado humanitario en el Departamento de Antioquia	555,567
	Federación Handicap International	El Proyecto para la asistencia de la acción de desminado humanitario en el Departamento de Caquetá	555,916
DP Congo	Norwegian People's Aid	Le Projet d'Enquête Technique, de Déminage et Education aux Risques des Mines dans les Provinces du Nord-Ubangi et du Sud-Ubangi	582,088
	Mine Advisory Group	Project for clearing the last known minefields and ERW contamination in Tanganika and Kasai provinces	695,372
	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Human security and stabilization in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) through mitigation of threats posed by explosive hazards, small arms and light weapons	450,000
Georgia	THE HALO TRUST	The Project for Explosive Remnants of War and Mine Clearance in the Area of Administrative Boundary Line with Tskhinvali Region	346,000
Iraq	Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency	The Project for Explosives Clearance in the Kurdistan Region	833,329
	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	The Project for Explosives Clearance in Ninawa Governorate to Facilitate Safe Return of Internally Displaced Persons to Liberated Areas	764,171
	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Community based Emergency Response in Iraq	4,347,100
Lao PDR	Japan Mine Action Service	Mechanical Cluster Submunition Clearance in Xiengkhouang Province	577,662

<b>Lebanon</b>	Lebanese Association for Mine and Natural Disaster Action (LAMiNDA)	The Project for the Clearance of Unexploded Cluster Munitions in the Caza of Sour	408,046
	Norwegian People's Aid - Lebanon	The Project for the Clearance of Mines and Unexploded Cluster Munitions in Southern Lebanon	529,472
	Mines Advisory Group	The Project for the Clearance of Anti-personnel Mines in Caza of Marjayoun	629,481
<b>Mali</b>	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Mine action for preventing violent extremism in Central Mali	455,000
<b>Palestine</b>	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Mitigation of the Threat Posed by Explosive Hazards in Gaza	905,650
<b>Somalia</b>	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Explosive Hazard Management in Somalia	906,000
<b>South Sudan</b>	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Strengthening the Humanitarian Mine Action Programme in South Sudan	906,000
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	The HALO Trust	The Project for Humanitarian Mine Clearance in Northern Sri Lanka	607,380
	Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony (DASH)	The Project for Demining in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka	590,415
	SKAVITA HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF PROJECT (SHARP)	The Project for Manual Demining in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka	220,954

<b>Sudan</b>	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Humanitarian Mine Action to support Sudan to meet its Ottawa treaty commitment	906,000
<b>Syria</b>	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Protection of civilians in Syria through humanitarian mine action	905,650
<b>Thailand</b>	Thai Deminer Association (TDA)	Integrated Landmine Clearance to Promote Cross Border Economy - Lesson Learned from Thailand (ICEA)	806,276
<b>Ukraine</b>	UNICEF	Building Resilience of Education Sector in Government-Controlled Areas of Donetsk and Luhansk Oblast	190,000
<b>Vietnam</b>	Danish Demining Group Vietnam	The Project for Hazard Reduction of Explosive Remnants of War in A Luoi District, Thua Thien Hue Province	575,530
<b>Yemen</b>	UNICEF	Multi-sector Support to Conflict Affected Children and Women in Yemen	180,860
<b>ICRC</b>		ICRC Mine Action 2016	245,700
<b>UNMAS</b>		UNMAS Headquarters Coordination Cost	86,158
		<b>Total</b>	<b>40,735,528</b>
		<b>37 projects</b>	<b>(Approx 41 million)</b>