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)

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

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
AMENDED PROTOCOL II

Reporting for time period
from: 01/01/2017 to: 31/12/2017

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)

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
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)

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,
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
☐ Partially, only the following forms:

A ☐ B ☑ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
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:  Japan

Reporting for time period from:  01/08/2005 to:  31/07/2006

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, paragraph 4 (b)  “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary [...] on [...]:

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:  

Japan

Reporting for time period  

from: 01/08/2005  

to: 31/07/2006

dd/mm/yyyy  
dd/mm/yyyy

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, 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 to: 31/07/2006

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 1st March 1999.


Form D  Legislation

Article 13, paragraph 4 (d)  “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary […] on […]:

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party: Japan

Reporting for time period
from: 01/01/2015 to: 31/12/2015

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 Appendex 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 Three 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 1. 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
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.
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 to: 31/03/2017

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE:

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON MINE CLEARANCE:
See the attached form Annex to Form E.

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.
AMENDED PROTOCOL II

Form F Other relevant matters

Article 13, paragraph 4 (f) "The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary [...] on [...] :

(f) other relevant matters."

Remark:

High Contracting Party: Japan

Reporting for time period
from: 01/08/2005 to: 31/07/2006

dd/mm/yyyy

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 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,

“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 to: 31/07/2006

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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Recipients</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
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<td>Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy - conservation in Afghanistan (AREA)</td>
<td>The Project for Demining in Surobi District of Kabul Province</td>
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<td>Angola</td>
<td>The HALO Trust</td>
<td>The Project for Mine Clearance in Huambo Province</td>
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<td>The Project for Support of Demining in Ilijas and Busovaca</td>
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<td>The Government of Cambodia</td>
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<td>Chad</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>Providing Life-Saving Assistance to Conflict-Affected Population in the Lake Region of Chad</td>
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<td>Colombia</td>
<td>El Programa de Acción Integral contra Minas Antipersonal, Secretaría General de</td>
<td>El Proyecto para la Donación de los Vehículos Adaptados para el Monitoreo de las Zonas de Desminado</td>
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<td>Project Description</td>
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<td>APN en Colombia</td>
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<td>Project for clearing the last known minefields and ERW contamination in Tanganika and Kasai provinces</td>
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<td>UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)</td>
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<td>THE HALO TRUST</td>
<td>The Project for Explosive Remnants of War and Mine Clearance in the Area of Administrative Boundary Line with Tskhinvali Region</td>
<td>$346,000</td>
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<td>Mines Advisory Group (MAG)</td>
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<td>Community based Emergency Response in Iraq</td>
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<td>Japan Mine Action Service</td>
<td>Mechanical Cluster Submunition Clearance in Xiengkhouang Province</td>
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<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Lebanese Association for Mine and Natural Disaster Action (LAMiNDA)</td>
<td>The Project for the Clearance of Unexploded Cluster Munitions in the Caza of Sour</td>
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<td>Norwegian People's Aid - Lebanon</td>
<td>The Project for the Clearance of Mines and Unexploded Cluster Munitions in Southern Lebanon</td>
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<td>Mines Advisory Group</td>
<td>The Project for the Clearance of Anti-personnel Mines in Caza of Marjayoun</td>
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<td>Mine action for preventing violent extremism in Central Mali</td>
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<td>Palestine</td>
<td>UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)</td>
<td>Mitigation of the Threat Posed by Explosive Hazards in Gaza</td>
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<td>UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)</td>
<td>Explosive Hazard Management in Somalia</td>
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<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)</td>
<td>Strengthening the Humanitarian Mine Action Programme in South Sudan</td>
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<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>The HALO Trust</td>
<td>The Project for Humanitarian Mine Clearance in Northern Sri Lanka</td>
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<td>Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony (DASH)</td>
<td>The Project for Demining in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka</td>
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<td>SKAVITA HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF PROJECT (SHARP)</td>
<td>The Project for Manual Demining in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka</td>
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<td>Sudan</td>
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<td>Syria</td>
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<td>Protection of civilians in Syria through humanitarian mine action</td>
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<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Thai Deminer Association (TDA)</td>
<td>Integrated Landmine Clearance to Promote Cross Border Economy - Lesson Learned from Thailand (ICEA)</td>
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<td>Ukraine</td>
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<td>Building Resilience of Education Sector in Government-Controlled Areas of Donetsk and Luhansk Oblast</td>
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<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Danish Demining Group Vietnam</td>
<td>The Project for Hazard Reduction of Explosive Remnants of War in A Luoi District, Thua Thien Hue Province</td>
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<td>Multi-sector Support to Conflict Affected Children and Women in Yemen</td>
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<td>ICRC Mine Action 2016</td>
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<td>UNMAS</td>
<td>UNMAS Headquaters Coordination Cost</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>40,735,528</strong> (Approx 41 million)</td>
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