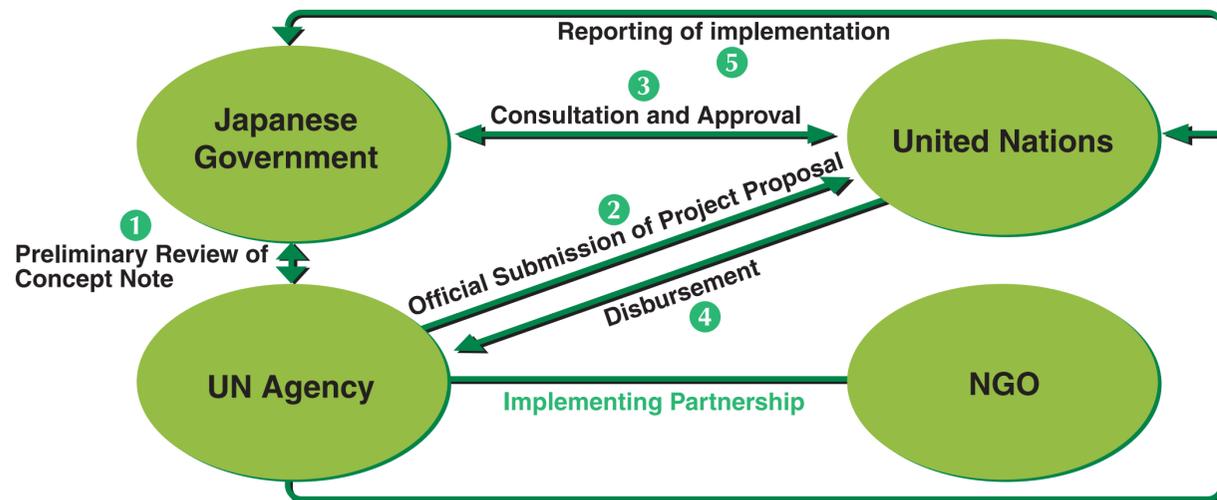


Japan's SALW Action-Funding Schemes

Examples of Japanese assistance schemes

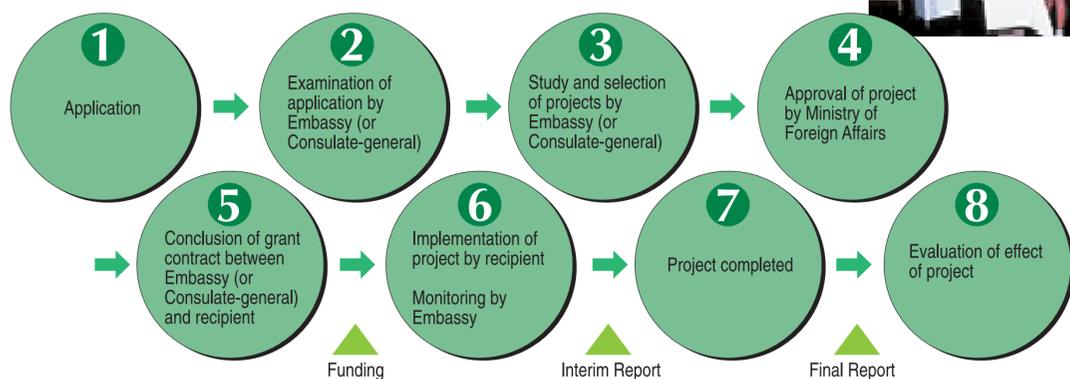
UN Trust Fund for Human Security

The Trust Fund for Human Security was established in the United Nations Secretariat in March 1999 at the initiative of the Government of Japan. Since then, total contributions have reached approximately 29 billion yen (US\$ 256 million) as of February 2006. The Trust Fund has supported more than 140 projects from UN agencies, each one addressing various threats to human life, livelihood and dignity, from the perspective of human security. UN agencies are eligible to apply for funding.



Japan's Grass-Roots Human Security Grant Aid

Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects is managed by Japanese Embassies and Consulate-generals overseas, which conclude grant contracts(G/C) directly with the organizations applying for assistance (principally NGOs and local governments). Projects for social and economic development that have a beneficial impact on the grass-roots level are eligible for this Grant.



Cooperation with NGOs

Collaboration between the government, NGOs and international organizations is very important, especially in promoting SALW projects in post-conflict areas. NGOs play an indispensable role as project implementing bodies using their invaluable experiences and knowledge. Japan is strengthening cooperation with NGOs by supporting their projects.



Job training for ex-combatants in Afghanistan

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/index.html>

Photo:
National Police Agency, JAPAN
Dombek Koul Deng, UNICEF
The Japan Center for Conflict Prevention
Courtesy of Taro YAMADA/JICA
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Two-Pillar Approach: Rule-making and Projects on the Ground



Japan's Action on Small Arms

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan



1 Small Arms and Light Weapons(SALW) : Problems



"Of 49 major conflicts in the 1990s, 47 were waged with small arms as the weapons of choice." - Department of Disarmament Affairs, United Nations

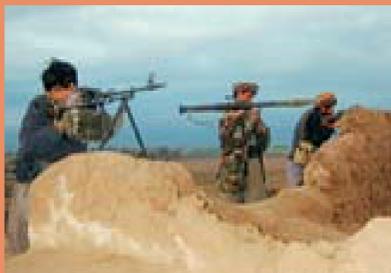
"At least 500,000 people die every year as a result of the use of small arms and light weapons." - Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on Small Arms, September 2002

"In terms of the carnage they cause, small arms, indeed, could well be described as "weapons of mass destruction." - Kofi Annan, Freedom From Fear: Millenium Report of the Secretary - General to the United Nations



Armed child soldiers in Monrovia during the Liberian civil war

Exacerbate Conflict



Small arms exacerbate and prolong conflicts. Following conflicts, if small arms are not properly collected and destroyed, small arms could sustain the reemergence of conflicts.

Used for Crime



Preventing illicit circulation of small arms including MANPADS (Man-Portable Air-Defense System) leads to the tightening of controls on crime and terrorism.

Hinder Development



The destabilization of society significantly inhibits post-conflict reconstruction and development. If small arms spread throughout society and security is not ensured, citizens may be forced to acquire firearms.

Cause Human Suffering



Large numbers of innocent people including women and children are killed or wounded by small arms. The problem of child soldiers being armed with SALW and forced to participate in fighting is also of serious concern.

2 Japan's Policies on its SALW Control

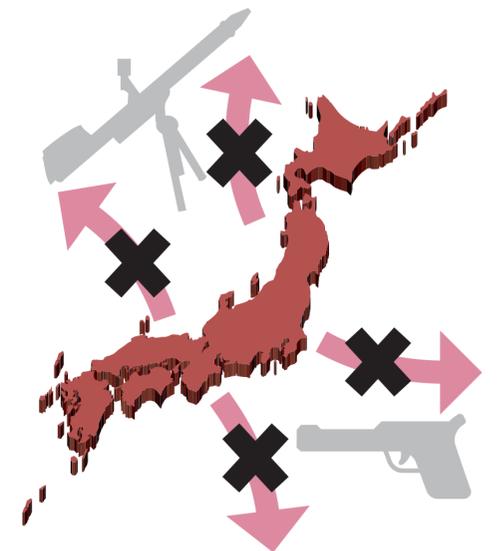


Strict Policy on Arms Exports

In 1967, the Government of Japan declared the "Three Principles on Arms Exports", which does not permit the export of arms to (1) communist countries, (2) countries subject to an arms export embargo under a resolution of the United Nations Security Council, and (3) countries involved in or likely to be involved in international conflicts. Furthermore, in 1976, the Government of Japan decided to refrain from the export of arms to other areas not covered by the Three Principles and to subject equipment for arms production to the same restrictions in conformity with Japan's position as a peace-loving nation. Currently, Japan in principle does not export arms and has established a very strict arms export control system. Violations can result in imprisonment for up to five years or fines of up to 2 million yen.

Enforcement of Japan's regulations

Under the above-mentioned arms export policy, as of July 2004, 18 cases have been identified involving the illegal export of "arms" or "high-tech general purpose products which have the potential for diversion to military use as agreed upon among major supplying countries." Illegal exports based on false declaration have been exposed, including a case of flight stabilizers for air-to-air missiles receiving an export declaration as civilian goods and a case of an attempt, by submitting a false declaration on destination, to export a DC regulated power supply, which can be diverted for nuclear development. In order to enhance the effectiveness of export restrictions, Japan will continue to promote close cooperation among relevant authorities in Japan and information exchanges with overseas security intelligence organizations.



Strict Regulations on Firearms

Japan has twice experienced large-scale nation-wide programs for the collection of arms from the general public: once in feudal times (1588) and once following World War II. Thereafter, through the introduction of relevant legislation, the foundation was laid for a framework for strict small arms regulations. Currently, in Japan, under the Firearms and Swords Control Law, the possession of firearms is in principle prohibited. Furthermore, regarding firearms, the import of handguns, military rifles, machine guns and other firearms is also in principle prohibited. Thus, by international standards firearms regulations in Japan are very strict. According to data for 2004, the number of citizens possessing hunting rifles and others was 186,340 (approximately 0.15% of the population). Furthermore, the number of identified homicide cases involving firearms(including attempts and preparation) was 42 for the same year. Circulation of and damage caused by firearms are thus at extremely low levels, compared with other countries.

On waterfronts a strict anti-smuggling system is in place against illegal imports of firearms. Violators are subject to imprisonment for more than three years or fines.



3 Japan's International Cooperation: Two-Pillar Approach



From the perspectives of "Human Security" and prioritizing the policy of "Consolidation of Peace", in addressing SALW problems, Japan takes a "Two-Pillar Approach", promoting, in parallel, international rule-making efforts and projects on the ground, while maintaining the right balance between them.

Rule Making

see page 4

Projects on the Ground

see page 5&6

Human Security

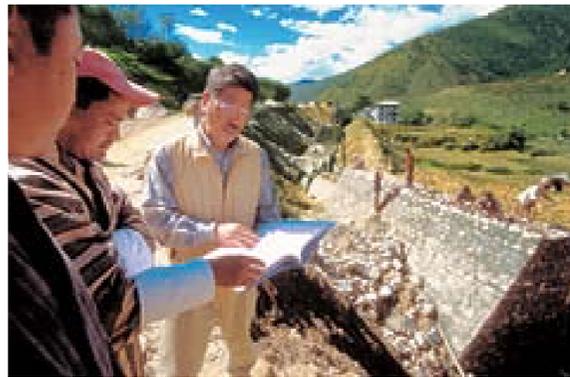
Human Security is a perspective to focus on people and build societies, in which everyone can live with dignity through protecting and empowering individuals and communities that are exposed to actual or potential threats. Japan has carried out projects addressing various threats to individuals such as conflicts, international organized crimes, illicit trade in SALW and anti-personnel landmines and assisted in empowering people so that they can take action against these threats.

Consolidation of Peace

Consolidation of Peace is one of the priorities in Japan's ODA Charter, which reads "Japan will extend bilateral and multilateral assistance flexibly and continuously for peace-building in accordance with the changing situation, ranging from assistance to expedite the ending of conflicts to assistance for the consolidation of peace and nation building in post-conflict situations."

Japan's ODA Charter -Principles of ODA implementation-

Japan implements ODA in accordance with the stipulations of the ODA Charter. ODA is implemented by comprehensively considering the recipient country's needs for aid, its socioeconomic situation, and its bilateral relations with Japan. ODA will be provided in accordance with UN principles and such points as: paying attention to basic human rights, maintaining a balance between development and environmental conservation and avoiding military use of ODA.



4 Rule Making



Japan has contributed to the rule making process of the international community on Small Arms and Light Weapons. Almost every year since 1995 Japan has submitted UN resolutions on SALW, thereby providing road maps to tackle the issues as well as raising awareness of the international community in this regard. Furthermore, Japan has been consistently playing a key role in UN conferences and experts meetings on SALW. For example, Mr. Mitsuro Donowaki, former Special Assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, chaired the UN Panel of Governmental Experts on SALW (1997) and the UN Group of Governmental Experts on SALW (1999); and Dr. Kuniko Inoguchi, former Ambassador of Japan to the Conference on Disarmament, chaired the UN First Biennial Meeting to consider the implementation of Programme of Action on SALW(2003).

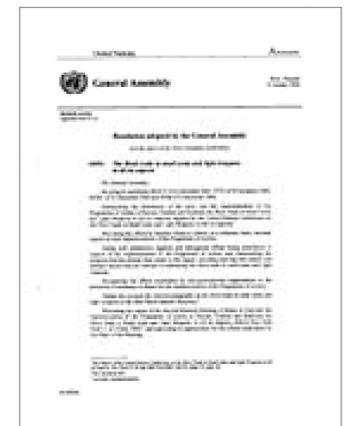


Ambassador Inoguchi, the Chairperson of the UN First Biannual Meeting to consider the implementation of PoA in 2003

United Nations Programme of Action on SALW (2001)

International Instrument on Tracing

Group of Governmental Experts on Brokering



In December 2005 the resolution on SALW, submitted by Japan together with Columbia and South Africa, was adopted by consensus at the 60th General Assembly

~Commonly referred to~ Definition of SALW

Extract from the Report of the Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms
"The small arms and light weapons which are of main concern for the purposes of the present report are those which are manufactured to military specifications for use as lethal instruments of war.
Broadly speaking, small arms are those weapons designed for personal use, and light weapons are those designed for use by several persons serving as a crew.
Based on this broad definition and on an assessment of weapons actually used in conflicts being dealt with by the United Nations, the weapons addressed in the present report are categorized, as follows: ..."



Chairman Mr. Donowaki handing in the Report of the Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms to Secretary-General Kofi Annan



Cambodia Small Arms Collection and Destruction

The Peace Building and Comprehensive Small Arms Management Program in Cambodia

This program addresses SALW problems in Cambodia by a comprehensive approach, contributing to peace building. Development assistance is provided in exchange for the voluntary submission of SALW. The assistance consists of destruction of SALW, controlling and registering SALW, support for National Commission and public awareness activities. Through this program implemented by Japan Assistance Team for Small Arms Management in Cambodia (JSAC), over 13,010 SALW, as well as 41,073 explosives and ammunitions were collected and destroyed as of January 2006.



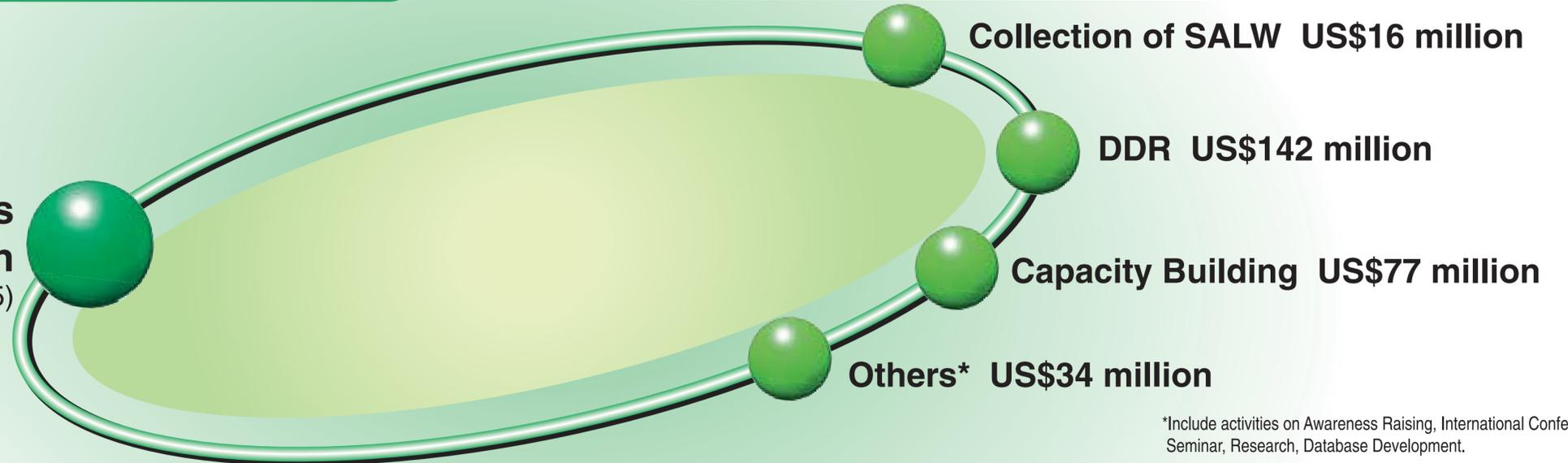
Indonesia Capacity Building

Assistance for the Reform of Indonesian National Police (INP)

Under this program Japan has provided technical assistance for the improvement of governance to the Indonesian National Police, which was separated from the former national military. The aim of this program is to establish a democratic civilian police system through raising awareness and enhancing their capacity, mainly in the areas of management, criminal identification and telecommunication. Assistance is provided via projects such as training police officers and dispatching experts, including the policy adviser to the Chief of INP.



**Japan's SALW Related Projects
Total US\$269 million
(2001-2005)**



*Include activities on Awareness Raising, International Conference, Seminar, Research, Database Development.

Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration

Interim Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Program for Sudan (IDDRP)

Japan extended a grant aid for DDR project in Sudan in close cooperation with UNDP as part of Japan's \$100 million commitment to the consolidation of peace in Sudan. With the aim of the successful implementation of DDR for soldiers, this project consists of the registration and information gathering of weapons, as well as the demobilization of child and women soldiers, to which priority has been given by the north-south conflict parties.



Demobilized Child Soldiers in Sudan, free from the burden of SALW

Cooperation with UN and Other International Organizations Research

CASA Database Development Project

This Project aims to establish a comprehensive database on the projects and activities undertaken for the implementation of the UN Programme of Action, with a view to facilitating the collation and circulation of information among CASA (the Coordinating Action on Small Arms) Members, Member States and civil society. The Database also features a country profiles section that provides country-specific information such as the needs of the affected countries and the existing expertise of Member States that could be mobilized to provide assistance.

