

National Report

On implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

Government of Japan (April, 2005)

Executive Summary

A.) National level

1. National coordination agency

2. National point of contact

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3. Legislation, regulations, administrative procedures

i) What national laws, regulations and administrative procedures exist to exercise effective control over SALW in the following areas? (II.2)

- production
- export
- import
- transit
- retransfer

National Laws, Regulations and Decrees		
<i>Area:</i>	<i>Law/ Regulation/ Decree</i>	<i>Date</i>
Production	<i>Bukitou Seizou Hou (武器等製造法)</i>	<i>1953</i>
	<i>Ordnance Manufacturing Law</i>	

	<p><i><u>Aim.</u> The Law (promulgated on August 1 1953, Law No. 145) aims to regulate the manufacture, sales, etc. of ordnance, hunting guns, etc. in order to ensure public safety. Manufacturing activity of ordnance requires authorization.</i></p> <p><i><u>Specific provisions.</u> In this Law “ordnance” is defined as “firearms”, “their ammunition”, “explosives” and “mechanical device that drops or ejects explosives”, or their parts. Manufacture of ordnance requires permission by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Articles 3 & 4). Violation is liable to penalties of 3 years or less imprisonment, or a fine of up to 300 thousand yen. In particular, Violation of manufacture of guns is liable to penalties of 3 to 15 years imprisonment. Violation for profit is liable to penalties of 5 to 15 years or life imprisonment, or 5 to 15 years or life imprisonment and a fine of up to 5 million yen (Article 31& 32).</i></p>	
Production	<p><i>Kayakurui Torishimari Hou (火薬類取締法)</i></p>	1950
	<p><i>Explosives Control Law</i></p> <p><i><u>Aim.</u> The Law (promulgated on May 4 1950, Law No. 149) aims to regulate the manufacture, sales, stockpiling, transportation, consumption, etc. of explosives in order to prevent explosives-related disasters and to ensure public safety.</i></p> <p><i><u>Specific provisions.</u> In this Law “explosives” are defined as “gunpowder,” “explosives” and “”related products” (Article 2-1). Their manufacture requires permission by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Articles 3 & 4). Violation is liable to penalties of 3 years or less imprisonment, or a fine of up to 1million yen (Article 58).</i></p>	
Export	<p><i>Gaikokukawase Oyobi Gaikokuboueki Hou (外国為替及び外国貿易法)</i></p>	1949
	<p><i>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law</i></p> <p><i><u>Aim.</u> The Law (promulgated on December 1 1949, Law No. 228) aims to control and coordinate external trade only to the minimum extent needed, in order to foster its healthy development, balance of payments and the stability of currency. This is the basic law of Japan governing external trade.</i></p> <p><i><u>Specific provisions.</u> Export of arms from Japan requires license by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry under Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Article 48-1) and Export Trade Control Order (promulgated on December 1 1949, Order No. 378). Violation is liable to penalties of 5 years or less imprisonment or a fine of up to 2 million yen, or both; however, if five times of the value of exported arms exceeds 2 million yen, a fine of up to that amount (Article 69-6).</i></p>	
Import	<p><i>KanzeiTeiritsu Hou / Kanzei Hou (関税定率法 / 関税法)</i></p>	1910/1954
	<p><i>Customs Tariff Law/ Customs Law</i></p> <p><i><u>Aim.</u> Customs Tariff Law (promulgated on April 15 1910, Law No. 54) and Customs Law (promulgated on April 2 1954, Law No. 61) comprise basic legislation of Japan governing its customs system. While Customs Law provides for the substance and procedures related to the assessment, payment and collection of customs as well as the export/import control of goods, Customs Tariff Law provides for the tariff rate of customs.</i></p> <p><i><u>Specific provisions.</u> Customs Tariff Law prohibits the import of “handguns, military rifles, machine guns, guns and their ammunition and parts” (Article 21-1. 2). Violation is liable to penalties of 5 years or less imprisonment or a fine of up to 30 million yen, or both (Customs Law, Article 109-1).</i></p>	

Import/ Possession	Juuhou Toukenrui Shojitou Torishimari Hou (銃砲刀剣類所持等取締法)	1958
	<i>Firearms and Swords Control Law</i>	
	<p><i>Aim.</i> The Law (promulgated on March 10 1958, Law No.6) aims to prohibit, in principle, the possession of firearms and swords. Of firearms, the import of handguns, military rifles, machine guns and guns is also prohibited, in principle.</p> <p><i>Specific provisions.</i> In this Law “firearms” are defined as handguns, military rifles, machine guns, guns, hunting guns, any other firearms charged with gunpowder, and air guns (Article 2-1). Import of firearms in violation of Article 3-4 is liable to penalties of 3 to 20 years imprisonment. Import for profit is liable to penalties of 5 to 20 years or life imprisonment, or 5 to 20 years or life imprisonment and a fine of up to 10 million yen.</p>	

Administrative Procedures	
Area:	<i>Administrative Procedures</i>
Export	Bukiyusyutu Sangensoku tou (武器輸出三原則等)
	<i>Three Principles on Arms Export and the Unified View</i>
	<p>(A) Three Principles on Arms Export As are mentioned above, export of arms from Japan requires license from the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry under Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law and Export Control Order. Three Principles on Arms Export was announced by the Cabinet of Prime Minister Eisaku Sato in April 1967 as a guideline in implementing the above Law and Order. The Three Principles are not to license the export of arms (a) to communist countries, (b) to UN Security Council arms embargo countries, and (c) to countries involved in or likely to be involved in international conflicts. (Hunting guns and sport guns are not regarded as “arms” in this context.)</p> <p>(B) Unified View of the Government on Arms Export In connection with the above Three Principles, Unified View of the Government on Arms Export was announced by the Cabinet of Prime Minister Takeo Miki in February 1976. According to this Unified View, Japan as a nation dedicated to peace decided, in order not to exacerbate international conflicts, (a) not to license the export of arms to the countries or regions restricted in the Three Principles, (b) to refrain from the arms export to other areas not included in the Three Principles in conformity with the spirit of the Japanese Constitution and Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law, and (c) also to treat the equipment for arms production in the same category as arms.</p>

ii) What national measures exist to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of unmarked or inadequately marked SALW? How have these been implemented? (II.8)

Japan is now considering measures, such as the revision of the related laws and regulations, in order to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of unmarked or inadequately marked SALW.

Currently, as for possession, the Prefectural Public Safety Commissions, when giving the civilian permission to possess firearms (hunting and sporting guns), require them to mark on those firearms (hunting guns and sporting guns) serial number that has not been registered yet (Firearms and Swords Control Law. Article 4-3. 2).

iii) Please describe how national laws, regulations and procedures that impact on the prevention, combating and eradication of the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects are made public. (II.23)

National laws, regulations and procedures of Japan that impact on the prevention, combating and eradication of the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects are made public through Official Gazettes.

4. Law enforcement/criminalization

i) What national legislative or other measures exist to make the illegal manufacture, possession, stockpiling and trade of SALW criminal offences under domestic law? How have these measures been implemented? (II.3)

National criminal offences relating to illicit SALW		
<i>Area:</i>	<i>Law / other measure</i>	<i>Date</i>
Manufacture	<i>Bukitou Seizou Hou (武器等製造法)</i>	1953
	<i>Ordnance Manufacturing Law</i>	
	<p><i><u>Aim.</u> The Law (promulgated on August 1 1953, Law No. 145) aims to regulate the manufacture, sales, etc. of ordnance, hunting guns, etc. in order to ensure public safety. Manufacturing activity of ordnance requires authorization.</i></p> <p><i><u>Specific provisions.</u> In this Law “ordnance” is defined as “firearms”, “their ammunition”, “explosives” and “mechanical device that drops or ejects explosives”, or their parts. Manufacture of ordnance requires permission by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Articles 3 & 4). Violation is liable to penalties of 3years or less imprisonment, or a fine of up to 300 thousand yen. In particular, Violation of manufacture of guns is liable to penalties of 3 to 15 years imprisonment. Violation for profit is liable to penalties of 5 to 15 years or life imprisonment, or 5 to 15 years or life imprisonment and a fine of up to 5 million yen (Article 31& 32).</i></p>	
Manufacture	<i>Kayakurui Torishimari Hou (火薬類取締法)</i>	1950
	<i>Explosives Control Law</i>	
	<p><i><u>Aim.</u> The Law (promulgated on May 4 1950, Law No. 149) aims to regulate the manufacture, sales, stockpiling, transportation, consumption, etc. of explosives in order to prevent explosives-related disasters and to ensure public safety.</i></p> <p><i><u>Specific provisions.</u> In this Law “explosives” are defined as “gunpowder,” “explosives” and “”related products” (Article 2-1). Their manufacture requires permission by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Articles 3 & 4). Violation is liable to penalties of 3 years or less imprisonment, or a fine of up to 1million yen (Article 58).</i></p>	
Possession	<i>Juuhou Toukenrui Shojitou Torishimari Hou (銃砲刀剣類所持等取締法)</i>	1958
	<i>Firearms and Swords Control Law</i>	

	<p><i>Aim.</i> The Law (promulgated on March 10 1958, Law No.6) aims to prohibit, in principle, the possession of firearms and swords. Of firearms, the import of handguns, military rifles, machine guns and guns is also prohibited, in principle.</p> <p><i>Specific provisions.</i> In this Law “firearms” are defined as handguns, military rifles, machine guns, guns, hunting guns, any other firearms charged with gunpowder, and air guns (Article 2-1). Import of firearms in violation of Article 3-4 is liable to penalties of 3 to 20 years imprisonment. Import for profit is liable to penalties of 5 to 20 years or life imprisonment, or 5 to 20 years or life imprisonment and a fine of up to 10 million yen.</p>	
Possession	<p>Jieitai Hou/KokusaiheiwaKyouryokuHou (自衛隊法/国際平和協力法)</p>	1954/1992
	<p><i>Self-Defense Forces Law/International Peace Cooperation Law</i></p> <p><i>Aim.</i> Self-Defense Forces personnel and personnel engaged in international peace cooperation assignments are permitted to possess weapons for accomplishment of their mission under the law.</p> <p><i>Specific provisions.</i> Self-Defense Forces Law (promulgated on June 9 1954, Law No. 165) permits officers of Self-Defense Forces to possess weapons (Article 87). International Peace Cooperation Law (promulgated on June 19 1992, Law No. 79) also permits personnel engaged in international peace cooperation assignments to possess weapons (Article 22 & 23).</p>	
Trade	<p>Gaikokukawase Oyobi Gaikokuboueki Hou (外国為替及び外国貿易法)</p>	1958
	<p><i>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law</i></p> <p><i>Aim.</i> The Law (promulgated on December 1 1949, Law No. 228) aims to control and coordinate external trade only to the minimum extent needed, in order to foster its healthy development, balance of payments and the stability of currency. This is the basic law of Japan governing external trade.</p> <p><i>Specific provisions.</i> Export of arms from Japan requires license by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry under Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Article 48-1) and Export Trade Control Order (promulgated on December 1 1949, Order No. 378). Violation is liable to penalties of 5 years or less imprisonment or a fine of up to 2 million yen, or both; however, if five times of the value of exported arms exceeds 2 million yen, a fine of up to that amount (Article 69-6).</p>	
Trade	<p>Kanzei Teiritsu Hou /Kanzei Hou (関税定率法/関税法)</p>	
	<p><i>Customs Tariff Law/ Customs Law</i></p> <p><i>Aim.</i> Customs Tariff Law (promulgated on April 15 1910, Law No. 54) and Customs Law (promulgated on April 2 1954, Law No. 61) comprise basic legislation of Japan governing its customs system. While Customs Law provides for the substance and procedures related to the assessment, payment and collection of customs as well as the export/import control of goods, Customs Tariff Law provides for the tariff rate of customs.</p> <p><i>Specific provisions.</i> Customs Tariff Law prohibits the import of “handguns, military rifles, machine guns, guns and their ammunition and parts” (Article 21-1. 2). Violation is liable to penalties of 5 years or less imprisonment or a fine of up to 30 million yen, or both (Customs Law, Article 109-1).</p>	

ii) Have those groups and individuals engaged in the illegal manufacture, trade, stockpiling, transfer, possession, as well as financing for acquisition, of illicit SALW been identified, where applicable? What action has been taken under appropriate national law against such groups and individuals? (II.6)

Under relevant laws and regulations, the necessary investigations against those groups and individuals engaged in the illegal manufacture, trade, stockpiling, transfer, possession, as well as financing for acquisition, of illicit SALW have taken place.

iii) What national measures have been taken, including legal or administrative means, against activity that violates a United Nations Security Council arms embargo in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations? (II.15)

Japan does not export arms in accordance with its laws, regulations and other measures (Hunting guns and sport guns are not regarded as “arms” in this context.) Also, the export of arms to areas under the UN Security Council arms embargoes is not permitted by Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law.(See below 7. ii)

5. Stockpile management and security

i)What national standards and procedures exist for the management and security of SALW stocks held by armed forces, police or other authorized bodies? (II.17)

National standards and procedures for stockpile management and security	
<i>Group:</i>	<i>Standards / procedures</i>
Armed forces	<i>All small arms and light weapons needed for defense purposes require to be stored securely locked, and their types, numbers, etc. verified on a daily basis.</i>
Police	<i>Each firearm carried by a police officer requires to be registered in a record-keeping book each time it is taken out from and returned to the armory.</i>

Civilians who own firearms (hunting guns and sport guns) under permission are required to bring them to police once a year for inspection. By Firearms and Swords Control Law and related regulations the owners of such firearms are required to store them in gun lockers. Records of firearms owned by civilians are kept both at the prefecture and national levels (registers at the prefecture level, and data at the national level).

ii) How often are stocks of SALW held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies reviewed? (II.18)

Each Prefectural Police Office checks everyday the number of firearms they use. Stocks of SALW held by the Self Defense Forces are reviewed each time necessary amount is changed or annually. Stocks of firearms held by Ministry of Justice are reviewed at least once a year.

iii) How are those stocks of SALW held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies that are surplus to requirements identified? (II.18)

Whether or not stocks of SALW are surplus to requirements can be identified by comparing with necessary amount. Currently, surplus stocks of SALW do not exist.

6. Disposal

Though surplus stocks of SALW do not exist as mentioned above 5. iii), those SALW which became unnecessary are scraped as follows:

i) Please give details of any national programmes that have been established and implemented for the responsible disposal of surplus stocks of SALW held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies. (II.18)

Those properties determined unnecessary which is deemed to be disadvantageous or inappropriate to sell and cannot be sold may be destructed (Article 27-2, Property Management Law).

Determination of unnecessary property and destruction, in case of Japan Defense Agency, are supposed to be carried out based upon criterion stipulated below in Article 16 of the Rule of Managing and Dealing with Properties owned by Cabinet Office (Cabinet Office Order No.40 of 2001).

=Criterion in case of destruction

- 1. When secrets of a state may leak*
- 2. When use or possession by civilians is prohibited or when in violation of public order and standards of decency.*
- 3. When there is no buyer.*
- 4. When much more cost is required than selling price when property is sold.*

Each Self Defence Force maintains specific rule as regards disposal based upon laws and rules mentioned above.

National Police Agency (NPA) collects firearms that are old or unable to repair any longer, and regularly melt them in the presence of persons in charge.

ii) Is destruction the means used to dispose of such stocks? (II.18)

Yes. NPA collects firearms that are old or unable to repair any longer, and regularly melt them in the presence of persons in charge. Self Defense Forces use destruction as one of the means to dispose of stocks of SALW.

iii) What national measures exist to safeguard such stocks prior to their disposal? (II.18)

Until their disposal, NPA keeps firearms under strict control in storages equipped with alarms in order to prevent theft.

Self Defense Forces store stocks of SALW as equipment until they are disposed.

iv) Subject to the exceptions set out in paragraph II.16 of the UN Programme of Action, are all confiscated, seized or collected SALW destroyed? (II.16)

NPA in principle dissolves those handguns confiscated for criminal trials and handed over by the Public Prosecutor's Office or those antique military guns if the bereaved of their owners find them and request to do so. The Prefectural Police Offices keep those guns that need to be identified with the approval of the National Police Agency.

v) What methods has your country used to destroy surplus stocks of SALW designated for destruction? (II.19)

NPA collects firearms that are old or unable to repair any longer, and regularly melt them in the presence of persons in charge.

When SALW held by Japan Defense Agency which is determined to be unnecessary is disposed of, they will be cut, melted or dismantled until they lose their functions.

Ammunitions are disposed of by explosion or burning.

vi) Please give details of any information on SALW confiscated or destroyed within your jurisdiction that is submitted to relevant regional and international organizations. (II.23)

N/A

7. Export controls

i) Please describe the system of export and import licensing or authorization, as well as measures on international transit, used by your country for the transfer of all SALW. (II.11)

See below ii).

ii) Please describe the national laws, regulations and administrative procedures used by your country to ensure effective control over the export and transit of SALW. How are these measures implemented? (II.12)

Japan does not export arms in accordance with its laws, regulations and other measures as shown below. (Hunting guns and sport guns are not regarded as “arms” in this context.) Also, the export of arms to areas under the UN Security Council arms embargoes is not permitted by Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law.

National laws, regulations and administrative procedures used to ensure effective control over SALW export and transit		
Area:	Laws / regulations / procedures	Date
Export	Gaikokukawase Oyobi Gaikokuboueki Hou (外国為替及び外国貿易法)	1958
	Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law <u>Aim.</u> The Law (promulgated on December 1 1949, Law No. 228) aims to control and coordinate external trade only to the minimum extent needed, in order to foster its healthy development, balance of payments and the stability of currency. This is the basic law of Japan governing external trade. <u>Specific provisions.</u> Export of arms from Japan requires license by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry under Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Article 48-1) and Export Trade Control Order (promulgated on December 1 1949, Order No. 378). Violation is liable to penalties of 5 years or less imprisonment or a fine of up to 2 million yen, or both; however, if five times of the value of exported arms exceeds 2 million yen, a fine of up to that amount (Article 69-6).	
Export	Bukiyushutsu Sangensoku tou (武器輸出三原則等)	
	Three Principles on Arms Export and the Unified View	

(A) Three Principles on Arms Export

As are mentioned above, export of arms from Japan requires license from the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry under Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law and Export Control Order. Three Principles on Arms Export was announced by the Cabinet of Prime Minister Eisaku Sato in April 1967 as a guideline in implementing the above Law and Order. The Three Principles are not to license the export of arms (a) to communist countries, (b) to UN Security Council arms embargo countries, and (c) to countries involved in or likely to be involved in international conflicts. (Hunting guns and sport guns are not regarded as “arms” in this context.)

(B) Unified View of the Government on Arms Export

In connection with the above Three Principles, Unified View of the Government on Arms Export was announced by the Cabinet of Prime Minister Takeo Miki in February 1976. According to this Unified View, Japan as a nation dedicated to peace decided, in order not to exacerbate international conflicts, (a) not to license the export of arms to the countries or regions restricted in the Three Principles, (b) to refrain from the arms export to other areas not included in the Three Principles in conformity with the spirit of the Japanese Constitution and Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law, and (c) also to treat the equipment for arms production in the same category as arms.

iii) Does your country use authenticated end-user certificates for this purpose? (II.12)

No. See above ii).

iv) Does your country notify the original exporting State when re-exporting or retransferring previously imported SALW? (II.13)

No. See above ii).

8. Brokering

i) What national legislation or administrative procedures exist to regulate the activities of those who engage in SALW brokering within national jurisdiction and control? (e.g. registration of brokers, licensing or authorization of brokering transactions and appropriate penalties) (II.14)

Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law restricts to serve as an intermediary in the international trade of arms (Article 25- 1. 2). Those who engage in such trade without license will be liable to penalties of 5 years or less imprisonment or a fine of up to 2 million yen, or both; however, if five times of the value of objects of such trade exceeds 2 million yen, a fine of up to that amount (Article 69-6)

Those who have provided funds and/or transportation for the illegal import of firearms are to receive penalty of imprisonment up to 5 years or to pay a fine up to 1 million yen (Article 31-1, Firearms and Swords Control Law). Those who have assisted in transfer of handguns, military rifles, machine guns and guns are to receive penalty of imprisonment up to 3 years (Article 31-15).

9. Marking, record keeping and tracing

i) Does your country require licensed manufacturers of SALW to apply an appropriate and reliable marking on each weapon as an integral part of the production process? (II.7)

It is the established practice in Japan to mark in principle each small arm and light weapon with the name of manufacturer and a serial number at the time of manufacture. On the other hand, no export of arms is permitted in principle even when they are marked (Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law).

ii) Is this marking unique? (II.7)

In principle, each small arm and light weapon is marked with the name of manufacturer and a serial number, which make it the only and unique.

According to the Firearms and Swords Control Law, when giving the civilian permission to possess firearms, the Safety Commissions require them to mark on their firearms serial numbers that have not been registered. Records are kept on serial numbers, manufacturers, length of firearms and their barrels etc., and it is possible to identify manufactures with serial numbers. Apart from serial numbers, NPA keep records on manufacturers and types of firearms among others. Manufacturers and types of firearms can be identified with their serial numbers.

iii) Does this marking identify the country of manufacture? (II.7)

In principle, each small arm and light weapon is marked with the name of manufacturer and a serial number, which make it the only and unique.

According to the Firearms and Swords Control Law, when giving the civilian permission to possess firearms, the Safety Commissions require them to mark on their firearms serial numbers that have not been registered. Records are kept on serial numbers, manufacturers, length of firearms and their barrels etc., and it is possible to identify manufactures with serial numbers. Apart from serial numbers, NPA keep records on manufacturers and types of firearms among others. Manufacturers and types of firearms can be identified with their serial numbers.

iv) How does this marking otherwise allow concerned authorities to identify and trace the relevant weapon? (II.7)

Based upon a plan, SALW can be identified by its appearance, size and weight.

According to the Firearms and Swords Control Law, when giving the civilian permission to possess firearms, the Safety Commissions require them to mark on their firearms serial numbers that have not been registered. Records are kept on serial numbers, manufacturers, length of firearms and their barrels etc., and it is possible to identify manufactures with serial numbers. Apart from serial numbers, NPA keep records on manufacturers and types of firearms among others. Manufacturers and types of firearms can be identified with their serial numbers.

v) How long are records kept on the manufacture, holding and transfer of SALW under your jurisdiction? (II.9)

All small arms and light weapons for defense purposes as well as firearms for police purposes are marked as required. The manufacturers keep records about SALW manufactured by them as long as the concerned law regulates them to be kept. Further, records of all firearms legally permitted to be owned by civilians are kept for the whole period of the permission. NPA keeps the records of stolen/lost firearms until they are found.

vi) What national measures exist for tracing SALW held and issued by the State? (II.10)

This record-keeping system, together with the marking system mentioned in 3 above, contributes to the tracing of firearms including small arms and light weapons.

vii) Please give details of any steps taken by your country to cooperate in tracing illicit SALW, including the strengthening of mechanisms based on the exchange of relevant information. (III.11)
N/A

10. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)

(i) Please describe any disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programmes your country has developed and implemented, including the effective collection, control, storage and destruction of SALW. (II.21)

See below iii). Regarding SALW collection and destruction projects sponsored by Japan see C) 2. i).

ii) Please describe how your country has addressed the special needs of children affected by armed conflict, in particular the reunification with their family, their reintegration into civil society, and their appropriate rehabilitation. (II.22)

Japan ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict in August 2004, which aims the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, who particularly has to be protected from the harmful impact of armed conflict.

According to its Official Development Assistance Charter and Medium-Term Policy on Official Development Assistance Charter, Japan is extending assistance for peace-building including DDR, one of four priority issues of Japan's ODA, in considering social needs of people who are particularly vulnerable to the effects of conflict, such as children. For example, Japan extended an emergency grant aid for DDR of child soldiers in Liberia in 2004. Japan also supported the "Back to school" campaigns in Afghanistan and Iraq, which help alleviate the trauma of children afflicted by prolonged armed conflict.

iii) Please describe any DDR programmes or activities that your country has supported. (II.30, 34)

Major DDR projects sponsored by Japan in 2001-2004

Recipient	Date	Project	Project cost (\$)	Funding channel	Implementing Agency	Description
Congo (D.R.)	2003	Program for Support of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of Ex-combatants	\$3,344,262	UNDP	UNDP	DDR projects for economic and social reintegration of ex-combatants.
Cote d'Ivoire	2004	Assistance for DDR activities	\$2,545,454	UNDP	UNDP	DDR projects for economic and social reintegration of ex-combatants.
Eritrea	2003	Technical Vocation and Education Training Coordinator	\$20,864	bilateral	JICA	Job training for ex-combatants
Eritrea	2003	Technical Vocation and Education Training Advisor	\$20,864	bilateral	JICA	Job training for ex-combatants
Eritrea	2003	Advisor on Vocational Training Institute Plan	\$20,864	bilateral	JICA	Job training for ex-combatants
Liberia	2004	Emergency Grant Aid for the Disarmament, Demobilization Rehabilitation & Reintegration of Children Associated with Fighting Forces in Liberia	\$3,639,510	UNICEF	UNICEF	Extended to UNICEF as follow-up of "The International Reconstruction Conference on Liberia" held on Feb. 6, 2004.

Sierra Leone	2002	Japan-UK Joint Funding of the Community Reintegration Programme	\$2,459,016	bilateral	-	Promoting communities' understanding of practical aspects of reconciliation and reintegration, reviving sustainable natural resource-based activities, rehabilitating physical infrastructure, ensuring access to reliable and safe water supplies.
Sierra Leone	2002	Reintegration of Ex-combatants through capacity building and self-employment	\$3,090,000	The Trust Fund for Human Security	UNDP	Job-training for ex-combatants, promotion of reintegration process by implementation of micro-projects, awareness raising activities.
Afghanistan	2003	Advisor on Vocational Training under DDR Programs	\$110,627	bilateral	JICA	
Afghanistan	2003	DDR Policy and Planning	\$83,455	bilateral	JICA	
Afghanistan	2003	Project Formulation Study for Reintegration of DDR	\$216,127	bilateral	JICA	
Afghanistan	2003	Partnership for Peace Program	\$35,000,000	UNDP	UNDP	Assistance for the establishment of Afghanistan's New Beginnings Programme (ANBP), the implementing agency of DDR projects.
Afghanistan	2003	National Emergency Employment Programme (NEEP)	\$15,000,000	World Bank	-	Credit Assistance for promotion of employment of ex-combatants.
Afghanistan	2004	Afghanistan's New Beginnings Programme	\$24,590,164	UNDP	UNDP	Assistance for the secretariat of ANBP, implementation of reintegration projects for ex-combatants, assistance for the DDR related activities for international monitoring missions.
Afghanistan	2004	Reintegration programme for ex-combatants in Kalakon and Mir Bacha Kot District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan	\$354,442	bilateral	JCCP	Job training courses for ex-combatants
Afghanistan	2004	Construction of 10 Job-Training Center for ex-combatants	\$3,306,259	bilateral	NGO	Implemented as a follow-up of Tokyo Conference on Consolidation of Peace in Afghanistan in Feb. 2003
Cambodia	2001	Project Formulation Advisor (Demining, Mine Victims and Support for Demobilized Soldiers)	\$19,591	bilateral	JICA	
Cambodia	2002	Program for Supporting Demobilized Veterans and Their Families in Battambang	\$44,282	bilateral	JICA	
Cambodia	2002	Demobilization Program Coordinator	\$20,864	bilateral	JICA	
Cambodia	2002	Project Formulation Study on Reintegration Assistance for the Demobilized Veterans in Takeo and Kampong Speu Provinces	\$119,873	bilateral	JICA	
Cambodia	2003	Demobilization Program Coordinator	\$20,864	bilateral	JICA	
Cambodia	2003	Project coordinator on Supporting Demobilized Soldiers (Rural Development Phase)	\$110,627	bilateral	JICA	

Tajikistan	2000	Strengthening of the Peace Process in Tajikistan through Reintegration and Demobilization Support Activities for Former Combatants	\$676,641	The Trust Fund for Human Security	UNDP	Demobilization and reintegration projects for ex-combatants.
Timor-Leste	2003	Recovery, Employment and Stability Programme for Ex-combatants and Communities	\$3,811,475	UNDP	UNDP	Job-training for ex-combatants, promotion of reintegration process.
Solomon Islands	2002	Employment generation and economic recovery through the rehabilitation and maintenance of infrastructure using Labour-Based, Equipment Supported Technology	\$1,038,181	The Trust Fund for Human Security	UNDP	Providing income generating opportunities for ex-combatants and internally displaced persons through the work of rehabilitation and maintenance of roads, bridges and community facilities.

11. Awareness-raising

i) Please describe any public awareness and confidence-building programmes on the problems and consequences of the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects that your country has developed and implemented (including the public destruction of surplus weapons and the voluntary surrender of SALW). (II.20)

Major Awareness-raising projects sponsored by Japan in 2001-2004

Recipient	Date	Project	Project cost (\$)	Funding channel	Implementing Agency	Description
Cambodia	2002	DDA/Hague Appeal for Peace and Disarmament Education Project	\$169,500	UN Disarmament Information Programme Trust Fund	DDA/Hague Appeal for Peace	Project activities include producing small arms and peace related education materials, providing training-of-trainers courses and organizing community-based small arms and peace-building awareness events to transform society from cultures of violence into culture of peace.
Costa Rica	2004	Project to Campaign against Illegal Traffic of Arms in Costa Rica	\$61,427	bilateral	Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress	Awareness raising campaign against possession and illegal trafficking of arms

ii) Please describe any education and public awareness programmes on the problems of the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects that your country has encouraged. (II.41)

See above i).

B.) Regional level

1. Legally binding instruments

i) Has your country been involved in negotiations for the conclusion of legally binding instruments aimed at preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects? (II.25)

See below C.) Global level, 1. i)

ii) Where such instruments exist, please describe the steps your country has taken to ratify and fully implement them. (II.25)

See below C.) Global level, 1. i)

2. Moratoria and action programmes

i) Please give details of any support your country has given moratoria or similar initiatives on the transfer and manufacture of SALW, and/or regional action programmes to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects (including cooperation with States concerned in the implementation of these initiatives). (II.26)

N/A

3. Regional Cooperation

i) Please describe any involvement your country has had in the establishment of subregional or regional mechanisms with a view to preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in SALW across borders (in particular trans-border customs cooperation and networks for information-sharing among law enforcement, border and customs control agencies). (II.27)

ii) Please describe any initiatives your country has undertaken to encourage regional and subregional action on illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects in order to, as appropriate, introduce, adhere, implement or strengthen relevant laws, regulations and administrative procedures. (II.28)

At the APEC Ministerial Meeting held in Santiago, Chile held in November 2004, Ministers established guidelines on the control of Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS) as one of the concrete measures regarding non-proliferation. Recognizing that APEC should continue to address counterterrorism and non-proliferation issues, Japan has strongly supported these efforts.

Japan also actively participated in the ARF CBMs Seminar on Conventional Weapons Transfers held in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia, on 21-22 February 2001. The ARF members were encouraged to work to ensure a successful outcome of the 2001 UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and actively cooperate with the implementation of the outcome of the Conference.

Major projects directed to regional or subregional cooperation

		Project	Project cost (\$)	Funding channel	Implementing Agency	Description
Indonesia	2003	UN Workshop on the Illicit Trade in SALW	\$137,298	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	UN Regional Center Asia/Pacific	Co-chaired by UN Reg.Center, Japan and Indonesia. Discussed main SALW issues in ASEAN countries at dawn of UN Biannual Meeting.
Indonesia	2003	UN Sub-Regional Workshop on Transparency in Armament	—	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	UN Regional Center Asia/Pacific	Focused on further development of the UN Register of Conventional Arms and UN reporting military expenditure for ASEAN countries on the occasion of tenth anniversary of establishment of UN registration system..
Latin America	2003	Latin America and the Caribbean NGOs on SALW	\$113,000	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	UN Regional Center Latin America and the Caribbean	Organized training courses of NGOs in Latin America for their capacity-building, networking and strengthening of their advocacy capacity. Co-sponsored by Netherlands.
Central Africa	2003	Clearing House in Central Africa	\$95,695	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	UN Regional Center Africa / UNDP	Capacity building project on SALW control for armed and security forces in Central Africa by organizing expert workshop and training-for-trainers workshop.
Kazakhstan	2004	UN Regional Meeting on SALW in Central Asia	\$113,239	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	UN Regional Center Asia/Pacific	Hosted by Kazakhstan, sponsored by Japan, organized by UN reg Center. Discussed main SALW issues in Central Asian countries. Distributed Communique of 5 Central Asian States during the Seminar.
Fiji	2004	UN Regional Seminar on SALW for the South Pacific	\$122,981	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	UN Regional Center Asia/Pacific	Hosted by Fiji, co-sponsored by Japan and Australia, organized by the UN reg. Center. Discussed main SALW issues in PIF countries.

C.) Global level

1. International instruments against terrorism and crime

i) What existing international legal instruments against terrorism and transnational organized crime has your country ratified or acceded to? (II.38)

Japan ratified all the following twelve international legal instruments against terrorism.

- (1) Convention on Offenses and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft*
- (2) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft*
- (3) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation*
- (4) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents*
- (5) International Convention against the Taking of Hostages*
- (6) Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material*
- (7) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971*
- (8) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation*
- (9) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf*
- (10) Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection*
- (11) International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings*
- (12) International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*

Japan also signed the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in December 2000 and the three Protocols of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition in December 2002.

The Japanese Government requested the National Diet for approval to conclude the Convention and submitted a bill for implementation of the Convention. The Government received approval from the Diet in May 2003 and has been making efforts to have the bill, which is presently under discussion at the Diet, passed as quickly as possible. The Japanese Government is also considering the conclusion of these three protocols.

2. International cooperation and assistance

i) Please give details of any assistance, including technical and financial assistance, your country has provided for purposes of supporting the implementation of the measures to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects as contained in the UN Programme of Action. (III.3, 6, 10, 14)

(1) From the very beginning Japan actively worked for the convening of the United Nations Conference on small arms and light weapons for the adoption of the Programme of Action, and after the adoption, for its implementation. More specifically, Japan organized “Tokyo Follow-up Meeting of the UN Conference” in January 2002, “Regional Seminar for Pacific Island Countries on Implementing the UN PoA” in Tokyo in January 2003, and together with the UN Department for Disarmament Affairs and Indonesia, “Regional Seminar on the Implementation of the PoA” in Bali in February 2003.

(2) Japan cooperated with the UN Department for Disarmament Affairs in the dispatch of fact-finding missions to Sri Lanka and Bougainville, Papua New Guinea. In Sri Lanka,

the mission assisted the establishment of national coordination mechanism and national point of contact.

(3) In Cambodia, Japan is carrying out a small arms collection project which focuses on regional developments in return for collected weapons, support for weapons registration system, and public awareness-raising (about 3.72 million US dollars).

The following are the list of “Weapons for Development” projects and the list of international conferences, seminars, research missions that Japan has sponsored in 2001-2004.

Regarding DDR or awareness-raising projects see the lists A) 10. iii) and 11.i) above and 5. i) below.

Major “ Weapons for Development ” Project in 2001-2004

Recipient	Date	Project	Project cost (\$)	Funding channel	Implementing Agency	Description
Niger	2003	Weapons-for-Development project in Niger	\$113,400	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	UNDP/BCPR	Pilot project of collection of illicit SALW and support for sustainable development of the N'Guigmi administrative district in Niger. Co-financed by Switzerland, UK, Germany, Canada, Denmark etc. Total project cost is approximately \$1,006,000.
Cambodia	2001	Project to Support Weapons for Development Program in Bankan District, Pursat Province	\$92,042	bilateral	Provincial Rural Development Committee (PRDC), Pursat Province	Weapons for Development Project
Cambodia	2001	Project to Support Weapons for Development Program in Bankan District, Pursat Province	\$94,711	bilateral	Provincial Rural Development Committee (PRDC), Pursat Province	Weapons for Development Project
Cambodia	2003	Peace Building and Comprehensive Small Arms Management Programme in Cambodia	\$3,719,000	bilateral	JSAC (Japan Assistance Team for SA Management in Cambodia)	Weapons for Development Project, Weapons Destruction Project, Safe Storage and Registration Project Public Awareness Project
Cambodia	2004	Weapons Collection and Rural Development Project	\$184,236	bilateral	The Japan Center for Conflict Prevention (JCCP)	Collect illegal arms and weapons, Construct open-wells and ponds for improving public welfare
Kosovo(Serbia and Montenegro)	2003	Illicit Small Arms Control Programme-Weapons-in-Exchange for Development in Kosovo	\$1,030,000	UN Human Security Fund	UNDP	This project aimed to help community development in exchange for the collection of light weapons and also raise public awareness.
Papua New Guinea	2003	Project for Bougainville Restoration Promotion	\$819,500	bilateral	-	Providing funds for construction/repair of schools, hospitals and reconstruction of roads.

Major International Conferences, Seminar, Research Mission in 2001-2004

		Project	Project cost (\$)	Funding channel	Implementing Agency	Description
Indonesia	2003	UN Workshop on the Illicit Trade in SALW	\$137,298	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	UN Regional Center Asia/Pacific	Co-chaired by UN Reg.Center, Japan and Indonesia. Discussed main SALW issues in ASEAN countries at dawn of UN Biannual Meeting.
Indonesia	2003	UN Sub-Regional Workshop on Transparency in Armament	—	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	UN Regional Center Asia/Pacific	Focused on further development of the UN Register of Conventional Arms and UN reporting military expenditure for ASEAN countries on the occasion of tenth anniversary of establishment of UN registration system..
Kazakhstan	2004	UN Regional Meeting on SALW in Central Asia	\$113,239	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	UN Regional Center Asia/Pacific	Hosted by Kazakhstan, sponsored by Japan, organized by UN reg.Center. Discussed main SALW issues in Central Asian countries. Distributed Communique of 5 Central Asian States during the Seminar.

Sri Lanka	2003	Sri Lanka Mission on SALW	\$17,784	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	DDA/DESA	Project formulation Mission to support the establishment of the Sri Lanka National Commission against the proliferation of SALW.
Fiji	2004	UN Regional Seminar on SALW for the South Pacific	\$122,981	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	UN Regional Center Asia/Pacific	Hosted by Fiji, co-sponsored by Japan and Australia, organized by the UN reg. Center. Discussed main SALW issues in PIF countries.
Papua New Guinea	2002	Papua New Guinea SALW Mission	\$47,571	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	DDA/DESA	Project formulation mission on SALW after the signing of Bougainville Peace Agreement.

ii) Please describe any initiatives your country has undertaken to enhance mutual legal assistance and other forms of cooperation in order to assist investigations and prosecutions in relation to the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects. (III.13)

Japan's police system operation, Koban system, investigation technique, and criminal identification technique are highly regarded in many other countries and at their requests, Japan has been offering technical assistance in such fields by organizing seminars. In extending such technical cooperation, Japan not only invites police officers to Japan for training, but also sends its experts to such regions as Asia, Central and Latin America, since on-the-job training is important.

iii) Please give details of any assistance your country has provided to combat the illicit trade in SALW linked to drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and terrorism. (III.15)

Japan actively promotes assistance to prevent drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and terrorism especially in Asian countries.

iv) Please give details of your country's cooperation with Interpol for the purpose of identifying those groups and individuals engaged in the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects. (II.37)

Japan actively cooperates with law enforcement /judicial authorities of other countries as well as international organizations such as Interpol (ICPO) in criminal investigations through information exchange, etc.

v) Please give details of your country's use and support of Interpol's International Weapons and Explosives Tracking System database (including providing relevant information on the illicit trade in SALW). (III.9)

Japan participated in the pilot project to establish the Interpol's International Weapons and Explosives Tracking System database.

vi) Please give details of your country's cooperation with the UN system to ensure the effective implementation of arms embargoes decided by the UN Security Council in accordance with the UN Charter. (II.32)

N/A

vii) Please describe any steps your country has taken in cooperation with other states, or regional or international organizations, to develop common understandings of the basic issues and the scope of the problems related to illicit brokering in SALW. (II.39)

Japan has been actively participated in the broad-based consultation on further steps to enhance international cooperation in preventing, combating and eradicating illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons held by the UN on the basis of the General Assembly Resolution 58/241.

3. Cooperation with civil society and NGOs

i) Please give details of cooperation with civil society and non-governmental organizations in activities related to the prevention, combat and eradication of the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects, at the national, regional and global levels. (II.20, 40, 41; III.2, 18)

Japan actively promotes cooperation with civil society and NGOs in tackling SALW issues through continuous consultations with NGOs on exchange of information and sharing experiences. Japan invites major NGOs to the seminars and workshops, sponsored by Japan. Japan provides assistance to NGOs by sponsoring projects such as Weapons for Development, DDR, capacity building. Weapons collection and rural development project in Cambodia and reintegration programme for ex-combatants in Afghanistan, implemented by NGO are examples of such cooperation with civil society.

4. Information exchange

i) Please describe any steps taken by your country to exchange information on national marking systems on SALW. (III.12)

When receiving a request through ICPO regarding investigations into overseas criminal cases, NPA obtains and provides necessary information.

ii) Please give details of any information on, inter alia, SALW confiscated or destroyed within national jurisdiction, or other relevant information such as illicit trade routes and techniques of acquisition, that your country has submitted to relevant regional and international organizations. (II.23)

N/A

5. Training, capacity-building, research

i) Please describe any initiatives your country has undertaken to enhance cooperation and exchange of experience and training among competent officials, including customs, police, intelligence and arms control officials, at the national, regional and global levels in order to combat the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects. (III.7)

As mentioned already, Japan offers capacity-building assistance at the request of countries concerned. More specifically, Japan assists in capacity-building in countries affected by the problem of small arms and light weapons.

Major Training, capacity-building projects sponsored by Japan in 2001-2004

Country	Date	Project	Project cost (\$)	Funding channel	Implementing Agency	Description
Africa	2003	Clearing House in Central Africa	\$95,695	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	UN Regional Center Africa / UNDP	Capacity building project on SALW control for armed and security forces in Central Africa by organizing expert workshop and training-for-trainers workshop.
Afghanistan	2003	Improvement of equipment for police	\$2,368,852	bilateral	-	To enhance the capability and scope of activities of Afghan police.
Afghanistan	2004	Project for Improvement of the Equipment for Kandahar Police	\$921,131	bilateral	-	Cars and communications equipment were provided to enhance the capability and scope of activities of Kandahar Police by having sufficient means of transportation and communications.
Sri Lanka	2003	SALW project in Sri Lanka	\$282,500	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	DDA/DESA	Establishment of the organizational structure of National Commission of Sri Lanka, assessment of the SALW situation, preparation of PoA, project formulation, awareness-raising activities, SALW registration support.

Asia Africa	2000	Seminar on International Terrorism Investigation		bilateral	JICA	In the seminar participate 10 trainees every year from Afghanistan, Estonia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, etc.
Asia Pacific	2003	Training Course on Anti-Smuggling Management	\$12,295	bilateral	Customs	
Asia Pacific	2003	Training Course on Anti-Smuggling Management	\$12,295	bilateral	Customs	
Asia Pacific	2004	Training Course on Anti-Smuggling Management	\$13,636	bilateral	Customs	
Asia Pacific	2003	Training Course on Enforcement and Intelligence Management	\$49,180	bilateral	Customs	
Asia Pacific	2002	Training Course on Enforcement and Intelligence Management	\$56,074	bilateral	Customs	
Asia Pacific	2002	Training Course on Enforcement and Intelligence Management	\$49,180	bilateral	Customs	
Asia Pacific	2003	Training Course on Enforcement and Intelligence Management	\$49,180	bilateral	Customs	
Asia Pacific	2004	Training Course on Enforcement and Intelligence Management	\$49,180	bilateral	Customs	
Asia Pacific	2004	Training Course on Enforcement and Intelligence Management	\$54,545	bilateral	Customs	
Asia Pacific	2004	Training Course on Enforcement and Intelligence Management	\$54,545	bilateral	Customs	
Asia Pacific	2001	Training Course on Enforcement and Intelligence Management	\$56,074	bilateral	Customs	
Asia/Pacific	2001	Training Course on Enforcement and Intelligence Management	\$57,142	bilateral	Customs	
Latin America	2003	Latin America and the Caribbean NGOs on SALW	\$113,000	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	UN Regional Center Latin America and the Caribbean	Organized training courses of NGOs in Latin America for their capacity-building, networking and strengthening of their advocacy capacity. Co-sponsored by Netherlands.

ii) Please describe any regional and international programmes for specialist training on small arms stockpile management and security that your country has developed or supported. (III.8)

N/A

iii) Please give details of any action-oriented research aimed at facilitating greater awareness and better understanding of the nature and scope of the problems associated with the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects that your country has developed or supported. (III.18)

Japan has been financially supporting the UN Department for Disarmament Affairs and the UN Institute for Disarmament Research in their activities related to small arms and light weapons (about 3.35 million US dollars).

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