

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

(January, 2010)

Chapter 1 National Coordination Agency and National Point of Contact

1. National coordination agency

2. National point of contact

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1. Marking, Record Keeping and Tracing

Japan is considering to revise laws and regulations in order to prohibit manufacturing and transferring Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) which are not marked or inappropriately marked.

- i) *Does your country undertake measures to duly mark all SALW in the possession of government armed and security forces for their own use?*

Japan undertakes measures to duly mark all SALW possessed by the government.

- ii) *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?*

It is not required to mark a name of the manufacturer on each SALW under “Ordnance Manufacturing Law.” However, all manufacturers mark a serial number on each SALW due to the practical necessity on their business. On the other hand, no export of arms is permitted in principle even when they are marked.

Under “Explosives Control Law,” measures for tracing of ammunition and explosives are not regulated from viewpoints of their identification and tracing. However, it requires to indicate types, amounts, places and dates of manufacture of explosives both on their inner and outer packages as technical standards of manufacture, from viewpoints to prevent explosives-related disasters and ensure public safety.

(See below xii) regarding “Firearms Protocol.”)

- iii) *Is this marking unique?*

Serial numbers are marked on SALW possessed by the government, and registered numbers are marked on SALW possessed by civilians licensed under the Prefectural Public Safety Commissions. In addition, names of manufacturers, types of weapons, dates of manufacture, names of manufactured states, specific sign such as those of the Self Defence Forces, etc, may be marked.

iv) *Does this marking identify the country of manufacture?*

Names of manufactured states are not always marked on SALW. In principle, however, the government keeps records of serial numbers, registered numbers, types and models of SALW. These records and markings enable the government to identify the country of manufacture.

(See below xii) regarding “Firearms Protocol.”)

v) *Are measures put in place to ensure that accurate and comprehensive records are established for all marked SALW within your territory, in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the International Tracing Instrument?*

Records of all marked SALW are kept. Information of records including serial numbers, registered numbers, types, models, information of manufacture, numbers of manufacture, dates of manufacture and dealers of SALW are kept as necessary. The records are mainly kept in files.

“Explosives Control Law” does not stipulate regulations on record keeping of ammunition and explosives from viewpoints of their identification and tracing. However, it provides that manufacturers and sellers of ammunition and explosives should record their types and amounts, dates of trades, and names and addresses of customers on the books, from viewpoints to manage explosives properly and prevent explosives-related disasters.

vi) *How does this marking otherwise allow allocated concerned authorities to identify and trace the relevant weapon?*

Information of this marking enables concerned authorities to identify and trace weapons.

vii) *How long are records kept on the manufacture, holding and transfer of SALW under your jurisdiction?*

Regarding SALW of police, their records are kept during their possession.

Regarding SALW of the Self Defence Forces, their records are kept during their possession and after a year of its disposal.

Regarding SALW of civilians licensed by the Prefectural Public Safety Commissions, their records are kept by the National Police Agency (NPA) and prefectural police based on a regulation of each police office.

“Ordnance Manufacturing Law” requires manufacturers to keep the records, but does not stipulate the duration that records should be kept. Practically, almost all manufacturers keep the records more than 10 years.

(See below xii) regarding “Firearms Protocol.”)

ix) What national measures exist for tracing SALW held and issued by the State?

“Ordnance Manufacturing Law” requires manufacturers to keep the records of information such as types and their customers as well as to report to police when weapons owned by the manufacturers are stolen or lost.

Regarding international tracing, it is possible to provide information of stored records in accordance with domestic laws. In case that an illegal SALW is confiscated, a route of its circulation and transaction is traced by its serial number through organizations such as the Interpol.

ix) Do manufactures of SALW in your jurisdictions develop measures against the removal or alterations of markings?

A measure using laser technology against tampering of marks is adopted.

x) 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.

It is planned to establish inter-ministerial meetings on International Tracing Instrument.

xi) What existing or new regulations and administrative procedures are put in place in order to ensure the effective implementation of the International Tracing Instrument?

“Firearms and Swords Control Law” and “Ordnance Manufacturing Law” were amended to strengthen penal regulations for unlicensed manufacture of weapons and unlicensed import of firearms.

xii) What are the challenges and assistance needs that States may face in your efforts to implement the International Tracing Instrument?

The approval from the Diet is necessary for the Government of Japan to conclude “Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,” which aims to establish marking system of manufactured or imported portable firearms, and enact its necessary domestic laws.

Chapter 3 Implementation of the UN Programme of Action

A.) National level

1. 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*

Outline of national laws, regulations and decrees		
<i>Area:</i>	<i>Law/ Regulation/ Decree</i>	<i>Year</i>
Production	<i>Bukitou Seizou Hou</i>	<i>1953</i>
	<p><i>Ordnance Manufacturing Law</i></p> <p><Aim> The Law (promulgated on August 1, 1953, Law No. 145) aims to coordinate manufacture activity of ordnance and regulate manufacture, sales, etc. of ordnance and hunting guns in order to operate healthy national economy and ensure public safety (Article 1).</p> <p><Specific provisions> In this Law “ordnance” is defined as firearms, their ammunition, explosives and mechanical device that drops or ejects explosives, or their parts (Article 2).</p> <p>Manufacture of ordnance requires permission by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Articles 3 & 4).</p> <p>Violation of manufacture of guns is liable to penalties of 3 years or more imprisonment. Violation for profit is liable to penalties of life imprisonment or 5 years or more imprisonment, or life imprisonment or 5 years or more imprisonment and a fine of up to 30 million yen (Article 31).</p>	
Production /Import	<i>Kayakurui Torishimari Hou</i>	<i>1950</i>
	<p><i>Explosives Control Law</i></p> <p><Aim> 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 (Article 1).</p> <p><Specific provisions></p>	

	<p>In this Law “explosives” are defined as “gunpowder,” “explosives” and “related products” (Article 2-1).</p> <p>Manufacture of explosives requires permission by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Articles 3 & 4).</p> <p>Import of explosives requires permission by the Prefectural Governor. The Prefectural Governor shall not give the permission if the purpose of import is not clear or the import adversely affects public security (Article 24).</p> <p>Violation of manufacture (Article 3 & 4) or import (Article 24) is liable to penalties of 3 years or less imprisonment or a fine of up to 1 million yen, or both (Article 58).</p>	
Export	<i>Gaikokukawase Oyobi Gaikokuboueki Hou</i>	1949
	<i>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law</i>	
	<p><Aim> 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, maintain peace and security of international society, contribute balance of payments, the stability of currency and healthy development of Japanese economy. This is the basic law of Japan governing external trade (Article 1).</p> <p><Specific provisions> Export of specific kinds of goods to a specified destination prescribed by Export Trade Control Order (promulgated on December 1, 1949, Order No. 378) as those considered to be obstructive to the maintenance of world peace and security requires a permission by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 48-1).</p> <p>Violation is liable to penalties of 10 years or less imprisonment or a fine of up to 10 million yen, or both; however, if five-times the amount of the subject matter of contravention exceeds 10 million yen, the fine is up to the five-times amount (Article 69-6).</p> <p>(ii) Any person who has conducted transactions specified by the provisions of an order pursuant to Article 25, paragraph (4) without obtaining permission pursuant to the provision of the said paragraph or any person who has performed export specified by the provisions of an order pursuant to Article 48, paragraph (1) without obtaining permission pursuant to the provision of the said paragraph, concerning the specific kind of goods prescribed in Article 48, paragraph(1), which are specified by Cabinet Order as those considered to be highly likely to be used for WMD, or the development, etc, thereof .</p>	
Import	<i>Kanzei Hou</i>	1954
	<i>Customs Law</i>	
	<p><Aim> The Law (promulgated on April 2, 1954, Law No. 61) aims to provide the substance and procedures related to the assessment, payment and collection of customs as well as the export/import control of goods (Article 1).</p>	

	<p><Specific provisions> Import of handguns, military rifles, machine guns, guns and their ammunition and parts, except for those imported with exceptional authorization by licensed traders both by other laws, is prohibited (Article 69-11).</p> <p>Violation is liable to penalties of 7 years or less imprisonment or a fine of up to 30 million yen, or both (Article 109).</p>	
Import	<i>Juuhou Toukenrui Shojitou Torishimari Hou</i>	1958
	<i>Firearms and Swords Control Law</i>	
	<p><Aim> The Law (promulgated on March 10, 1958, Law No.6) aims to regulate the possession and usage of firearms and swords (Article 1).</p> <p><Specific provisions> In this Law, the “firearms” are defined as handguns, military rifles, machine guns, guns, hunting guns, any other firearms charged with gunpowder, and air guns (those which use the compressed gas to expel a bullet with kinetic energy higher than a level set by Cabinet decree concerned) (Article 2-1).</p> <p>Possession of a firearm or firearms or a sword or swords is prohibited, in principle (Article 3-1)</p> <p>Import of handguns, military rifles, machine guns and guns is prohibited, in principle (Article 3-4).</p> <p>Import of firearms in violation of Article 3-4 is liable to penalties of 3 years or more imprisonment. Import for profit is liable to penalties of life imprisonment or 5 years or more imprisonment, or life imprisonment or 5 years or more imprisonment and a fine of up to 30 million yen (Article 31-2).</p>	

Administrative Procedures

(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 Trade 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 (i) to communist countries, (ii) to UN Security Council arms embargo

countries, and (iii) 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, (i) not to license the export of arms to the countries or regions restricted in the Three Principles, (ii) 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 (iii) also to treat the equipment for arms production in the same category as arms.

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 numbers that have not been registered yet (Article 4-3, 2, “Firearms and Swords Control Law”).

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.

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.

2. 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)*

Outline of national criminal offences relating to illicit SALW		
<i>Area:</i>	<i>Law / other measure</i>	<i>Year</i>
Production	<i>Bukitou Seizou Hou</i>	<i>1953</i>
	<p><i>Ordnance Manufacturing Law</i></p> <p><Aim> The Law (promulgated on August 1, 1953, Law No. 145) aims to coordinate manufacture activity of ordnance and regulate manufacture, sales, etc. of ordnance and hunting guns in order to operate healthy national economy and ensure public safety (Article 1).</p> <p><Specific provisions> In this Law “ordnance” is defined as firearms, their ammunition, explosives and mechanical device that drops or ejects explosives, or their parts (Article 2).</p> <p>Manufacture of ordnance requires permission by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Articles 3 & 4).</p> <p>Violation of manufacture of guns is liable to penalties of 3 years or more imprisonment. Violation for profit is liable to penalties of life imprisonment or 5 years or more imprisonment, or life imprisonment or 5 years or more imprisonment and a fine of up to 3 million yen (Article 31).</p>	
Production /Trade	<i>Kayakurui Torishimari Hou</i>	<i>1950</i>
	<i>Explosives Control Law</i>	

<p>/Stockpile /Transfer /Import</p>	<p><Aim> 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 (Article 1).</p> <p><Specific provisions> In this Law “explosives” are defined as “gunpowder,” “explosives” and “related products” (Article 2-1).</p> <p>Manufacture of explosives requires permission by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry in principle. Sale of explosives requires permission by the Prefectural Governor in principle (Articles 3, 4 & 5).</p> <p>Stockpile of explosives is required to be in magazine in principle (Article 11).</p> <p>Transfer of explosives requires permission by the Prefectural Governor in principle (Articles 17).</p> <p>Possession of explosives is not permitted except for cases conforming to laws and orders or particular cases (Article 21).</p> <p>Import of explosives requires permission by the Prefectural Governor. The Prefectural Governor shall not give the permission if the purpose of import is not clear or the import adversely affects public security (Article 24).</p> <p>Violation of manufacture (Article 3 & 4), sale (Article 5), import (Article 24) etc. is liable to penalties of 3 years or less imprisonment or a fine of up to 1 million yen, or both (Article 58).</p> <p>Violation of stockpile (Article 11, 13 and 15), transfer (Article 17), sale (Article 18), possession (Article 21, 23, 30, 33, 27 and 38) etc. is liable to penalties of 1 year or less imprisonment or a fine of up to 500 thousands yen, or both (Article 59).</p>	
<p>Possession</p>	<p><i>Juuhou Toukenrui Shojitou Torishimari Hou</i></p>	<p>1958</p>
<p><i>Firearms and Swords Control Law</i></p>		
<p><Aim> The Law (promulgated on March 10, 1958, Law No.6) aims to regulate the possession and usage of firearms and swords (Article 1).</p> <p><Specific provisions> In this Law, the “firearms” are defined as handguns, military rifles, machine guns, guns, hunting guns, any other firearms charged with gunpowder, and air guns (those which use the compressed gas to expel a bullet with kinetic energy higher than a level set by Cabinet decree concerned) (Article 2-1).</p>		

	<p>Import of firearms in violation of Article 34 is liable to penalties of 3 years or more imprisonment. Import for profit is liable to penalties of life imprisonment or 5 years or more imprisonment, or life imprisonment or 5 years or more imprisonment and a fine of up to 30 million yen (Article 31-2).</p> <p>Violation of possession of firearms (Article 3-1) is liable to penalties of 1 year or more imprisonment of up to 15 years. When violation of carrying, transport or stockpile together with live ammunition or metallic bullets for the handgun is committed, it is liable to penalties of 3 years or more imprisonment. When violation of import, possession or carrying or stockpile with live ammunition is organizationally committed, it is liable to penalties of 1 year or more imprisonment or a fine of up to 30 million yen, or both (Article 31-3).</p>	
Export	<i>Gaikokukawase Oyobi Gaikokuboueki Hou</i>	1949
	<i>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law</i>	
	<p><Aim> 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, maintain peace and security of international society, contribute balance of payments, the stability of currency and healthy development of Japanese economy. This is the basic law of Japan governing external trade (Article 1).</p> <p><Specific provisions> Export of specific kinds of goods to a specified destination prescribed by Export Trade Control Order (promulgated on December 1, 1949, Order No. 378) as those considered to be obstructive to the maintenance of world peace and security requires a permission by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 48-1).</p> <p>Violation is liable to penalties of 10 years or less imprisonment or a fine of up to 10 million yen, or both; however, if five-times the amount of the subject matter of contravention exceeds 10 million yen, the fine is up to the five-times amount (Article 69-6).</p> <p>(ii) Any person who has conducted transactions specified by the provisions of an order pursuant to Article 25, paragraph (4) without obtaining permission pursuant to the provision of the said paragraph or any person who has performed export specified by the provisions of an order pursuant to Article 48, paragraph (1) without obtaining permission pursuant to the provision of the said paragraph, concerning the specific kind of goods prescribed in Article 48, paragraph(1), which are specified by Cabinet Order as those considered to be highly likely to be used for WMD, or the development, etc, thereof.</p>	
Import	<i>Kanzei Hou</i>	1954
	<i>Customs Law</i>	

	<p><Aim> The Law (promulgated on April 2, 1954, Law No. 61) aims to provide the substance and procedures related to the assessment, payment and collection of customs as well as the export/import control of goods (Article 1).</p> <p><Specific provisions> Import of handguns, military rifles, machine guns, guns and their ammunition and parts, except for those imported with exceptional authorization by licensed traders both by other laws, is prohibited (Article 69-11).</p> <p>Violation is liable to penalties of 7 years or less imprisonment or a fine of up to 30 million yen, or both (Article 109).</p>
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- 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 the 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 in principle export arms in accordance with its laws, regulations and other measures. (Hunting guns and sport guns are not regarded as “arms” in this context.) While it is necessary to obtain a license for export of arms in accordance with “Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law,” the export of arms to areas including those under the UN Security Council arms embargoes will not be permitted by its administrative procedure, including “Three Principles on Arms Export.” (See below 5. ii))

3. 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?*

SALW held by the Self Defence Forces have to be kept in locked storages and their types and serial numbers need to be checked on a daily basis.

SALW held by police have to be recorded on files whenever being taken out from and put back into storages.

SALW held by civilians licensed by the Prefectural Public Safety Commissions have to be kept at lockers for the guns use only, submitted to police offices for inspection every year, and recorded both at prefectural and national levels.

SALW held by the Correction Bureau and the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice have to be kept in locked storages, and the management status of the SALW has to be made clear at all times by the books regarding the management of it.

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

The Japan Coast Guard reviews their SALW when the number of necessary stocks is changed or at least once a year.

The Correction Bureau and the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice review stocks of SALW more than once a month.

The Self Defence Forces review stocks of SALW every day.

Each Prefectural Police Office reviews the number of SALW every day.

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.

4. Disposal

Though surplus stocks of SALW do not exist as mentioned above 3. iii), those SALW which have become unnecessary are disposed 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.*

Determination of unnecessary property and procedure of destruction are based upon criteria stipulated below, in Article 25 of the “Rule of Managing and Dealing with Properties owned by the Ministry of Defense” for the Self Defense Forces, and in Article 16 of the “Rule of Managing and Dealing with Properties owned by Cabinet Office” for NPA.

Criteria in case of destruction are;

1. When confidential matters of a state may be at risk,
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.

The Ministry of Justice and the Japan Coast Guard identify the SALW beyond repair and they are disposed.

- ii) *Is destruction the means used to dispose of such stocks?*

Yes.

- iii) *What national measures exist to safeguard such stocks prior to their disposal?*

Those are stored under strict control until their disposal.

- 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?*

Confiscated SALW are sent to the Public Prosecutor’s Office as testimony.

NPA, in principle, disposes those handguns handed over from the Public Prosecutor's Office after confiscation for criminal trials and those sent from Prefectural Police Offices.

Other SALW except for handguns which have become belonging to the National Treasury by criminal procedures such as confiscation by criminal trials are disposed by the Public Prosecutor's Office.

- v) *What methods has your country used to destroy surplus stocks of SALW designated for destruction?*

When SALW owned by the Government of Japan are determined as unnecessary, those are disposed until they become unworkable. Methods of the disposal are cutting, melting, or dismantling.

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

N/A

5. 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.*

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?*

Japan does not in principle 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.)

Outline of national laws, regulations and decrees		
<i>Area:</i>	<i>Laws / regulations / procedures</i>	<i>Year</i>
Export	<i>Gaikokukawase Oyobi Gaikokuboueki Hou</i>	<i>1949</i>
	<i>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law</i>	
	<p><Aim> 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, maintain peace and security of international society, contribute balance of payments, the stability of currency and healthy development of Japanese economy. This is the basic law of Japan governing external trade (Article 1).</p>	
<p><Specific provisions> Export of specific kinds of goods to a specified destination prescribed by Export Trade Control Order (promulgated on December 1, 1949, Order No. 378) as those considered to be obstructive to the maintenance of world peace and security requires a permission by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 48-1).</p> <p>Violation is liable to penalties of 10 years or less imprisonment or a fine of up to 10 million yen, or both; however, if five-times the amount of the subject matter of contravention exceeds 10 million yen, the fine is up to the five-times amount (Article 69-6).</p> <p>(ii) Any person who has conducted transactions specified by the provisions of an order pursuant to Article 25, paragraph (4) without obtaining permission pursuant to the provision of the said paragraph or any person who has performed export specified by the provisions of an order pursuant to Article 48, paragraph (1) without obtaining permission pursuant to the provision of the said paragraph, concerning the specific kind of goods prescribed in Article 48, paragraph(1), which are specified by Cabinet Order as those considered to be highly likely to be used for WMD, or the development, etc, thereof.</p>		

Administrative Procedures

(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 Trade 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 (i) to communist countries, (ii) to UN Security Council arms embargo countries, and (iii) 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, (i) not to license the export of arms to the countries or regions restricted in the Three Principles, (ii) 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 (iii) 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?

No. See above ii). (Export of SALW is not permitted.)

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

No. See above ii). (Export of SALW is not permitted.)

6. 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)

“Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law” restricts to serve as an intermediary in the international trade of arms (Article 25-4). Those who engage in such trade without license will be liable to penalties of 10 years or less imprisonment or a fine of up to 10 million yen, or both; however, if five-times the amount of the subject matter of

contravention exceeds 10 million yen, the fine is up to the five-times amount (Article 69-6).

7. 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) Global level, 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, and submitted the initial report in April 2008 with respect to the implementation of the Protocol based on the reporting process stipulated in the Article 8. The report will be reviewed by the Committee on the Rights of the Child in May-June 2010.

As a member of the Security Council in 2009-2010, Japan proactively participates in the Security Council Working Group on “Children and Armed Conflict”. In August 2009, the Working Group achieved unanimous adoption of the Security Council Resolution 1812(2009), which expands listing criteria of parties to conflict who are responsible for the killing and maiming of children contrary to international law as well as those parties who perpetrate grave sexual violation against children in armed conflict, beyond recruitment and use of children formerly decided in the past resolution.

Japan’s Official Development Assistance Charter stipulates that one of its four priority issues is peace building including DDR. The Medium-Term Policy on Official Development Assistance states that rapid protection will be provided to people who are particularly vulnerable to the effects of conflict such as children.

For example, Japan has extended an emergency grant aid for DRR of child soldiers and provided assistance for the project focusing on reintegration of the demobilized

children in Liberia as well as in Nepal. Japan also supported the “Back to school” campaigns in Afghanistan, Iraq and Sudan, 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 2005-2009

Recipient	Year	Project	Project cost (\$)	Funding channel	Implementing Agency	Description
Somalia	2009	Employment Generation for Early Recovery	\$4,000,000	UNDP	UNDP	
Afghanistan	2009	Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG)	\$4,000,000	UNDP	UNDP	
Burundi	2009	The Programme for the Sustainable Reintegration of Ex-Combatants	\$1,973,451	UNDP	UNDP	
Sudan	2009	The Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme	\$1,393,805	UNDP	UNDP	
Afghanistan	2008	Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG, Phase II)	\$4,221,238	UNDP	UNDP	
Indonesia	2007	The Project for Peace Building Assistance in Conflict-affected Communities in NAD	\$9,266,006	IOM	IOM	Peace building in Aceh, conflict affected communities, is the main purpose of the project.
Liberia	2007	Project for Protection of Children in Liberia	\$2,259,380	UNICEF	UNICEF	The project aims to protect child from disease infection.
Nepal	2007	Project for Release, Return and Registration of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Group	\$2,976,128	UNICEF	UNICEF	The project aims to release, return and register children associated with armed forces and armed group.
Uganda	2007	Construction Project of Vocational Training Center for the Integration of Former Child Soldiers in Northern Part of Uganda	\$83,421	NGO	NGO	Construction of vocational training center for the integration of former child soldiers is the main activity of the project.
Columbia	2007	Project for Providing of Equipment and Tools to Improve Skills of People in Poverty in Bogota	\$88,576	NGO	NGO	The project aims to provide equipment and tools to improve skills of poor people.
Congo (D.R.)	2006	Programme on Support of the DDR Program in Democratic Republic of Congo	\$5,645,101	UNDP	UNDP	Support of the DDR program through UNDP is the purpose of the programme.
Indonesia	2006	Reintegration Programme for GAM Former Combatants and Amnestied GAM Prisoners within the Framework of the Peace Agreement Implementation in Indonesia	\$8,547,008	IOM	IOM	Peace building and reintegration assistance to amnestied prisoners recipients, demobilized combatants and conflict-affected communities in Aceh are the main activities.
Liberia	2006	The Project for Reintegration of Demobilized Children from Fighting and Community Support in Liberia	\$6,783,531	UNICEF	UNICEF	Reintegration of demobilized children and community support are the main activities.
Great Lakes Region (Burundi, Congo(D.R), Rwanda, Uganda)	2006	Programme for Rehabilitation of Ex-Child Soldiers in the Great Lakes region : Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda	\$2,000,000	UNDP	UNDP	The programme aims to rehabilitate ex-child soldiers in the Great Lakes region.

Afghanistan	2006	Program for Support of the Integrated Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups Initiative	\$29,000,000	UNDP	UNDP	The program aims to support the Integrated Disbandment of the Illegal Armed Groups Initiative.
Congo (R)	2005	Supporting Community Action for Reintegration and Recovery of Ex-combatants Project in the Republic of Congo	\$1,047,629	The Trust Fund for Human Security	UNDP	The purpose of the project is to empower ex-combatants youths in the regions devastated by the civil wars through engaging ex-combatants in income generation activities such as agriculture and manufacturing; rehabilitation of social and economic infrastructure such as roads and schools; and sanitation and environmental rehabilitation such as constructing public water sources.
Sudan Eritrea	2005	Interim Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme for Sudan (IDDRP)	\$6,888,241	UNDP	UNDP	The Disarmament and demobilization of child and women soldiers, to which priority has been given by the north-south conflict parties.
Uganda	2005	Assistance for a Poverty Alleviation Project for Ex-combatants in Northern Uganda	\$1,436,987	The Trust Fund for Human Security	UNIDO	This project will encourage local communities to be active participants and focus on promoting social reintegration and self sustainability of ex-combatants, former rebels and their families by implementing vocational and other forms of training in the rural communities.
Afghanistan	2005	Afghanistan's New Beginnings Programme	\$27,272,727	UNDP	UNDP	Comprehensive programme to implement demobilization and reintegration including assistance for training staff and assistance to secretariat and regional offices.

8. 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 2005-2009

Recipient	Date	Project	Project cost (\$)	Funding channel	Implementing Agency	Description
Sri Lanka	2008	SALW Project in Sri Lanka (Additional Support)	\$26,000	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.
USA	2007	ATT Workshop	\$16,950	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	UN Regional Center Asia/Pacific	
-	2007	Tokyo SALW Workshop	\$68,725	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities/Japanese Government	UN Regional Center Asia/Pacific / Japanese Government	Discussed main SALW related issues from views of demand factors
-	2006	CASA Database Development Project (Phase II)	\$208,485	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	DDA, UN Regional Center Latin America and the Caribbean	
Thailand	2005	UN Workshop in Bangkok	\$44,000	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	UN Regional Center Asia/Pacific	Discussed main SALW related issues in Southeast and South Asian countries

- 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)

See below ii).

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)

Japan has been actively participating in promoting regional and sub-regional actions on illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects.

In March 2009 Japan held the Asia Pacific Regional Conference on an Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), in order to enhance understanding of the problem of arms transfers and the significance of establishing an ATT.

In the context of regional cooperation, ASEAN Small Arms and Light Weapons Workshop was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, in 2007. Japan joined discussion on SALW issues in ASEAN region. In addition, a weapons destruction ceremony was organized as a part of the workshop by Japan's support to show efforts against weapons problems in affected countries. In December 2007 Japan also actively participated in the ARF Workshop on "Management and Security of Small Arms and Light Weapons including their Ammunitions" held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, on 13-. The ARF members were encouraged to continue to implement the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

At sub-regional level as well as on bilateral basis, Japan supported projects to advance the effective implementation of customs administration and law enforcement.

Major projects directed to regional or sub-regional cooperation in 2005-2009

Recipient	Year	Project	Project cost (\$)	Funding channel	Implementing Agency	Description
	2009	The Asia Pacific Regional Conference on an ATT			Oxfam and Japan	
Afghanistan, Tanzania, Colombia, Viet Nam, Laos, Indonesia	2009	Customs Administration	\$85,363	JICA	JICA	

Viet Nam, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia	2009	Maritime Law Enforcement for East Asian Countries	\$115,168	JICA	JICA	
Viet Nam, Laos, Myanmar	2009	Function Enhancement Project for Custom Clearance	\$155,847	ASEAN	JICE	
Cote d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Liberia	2008	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Small Arms Control Programme	\$2,887,931	UNDP	UNDP	
Viet Nam, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, India, China	2008	Maritime Law Enforcement for East Asian Countries	\$126,009	JICA	JICA	
6 East African countries	2007	Seminar on Police Administrative System for East African Countries	\$151,871	bilateral	China	
11 Asian countries	2007	Customs Administration	\$115,000	bilateral	JICA	
6 East African countries	2007	Seminar on Police Administrative System for East African Countries	\$151,714	bilateral	JICA	
Cote d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Liberia	2007	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Small Arms Control Programme	\$2,887,931	UNDP	UNDP	Building capacity of the National Commissions and strengthening regional cooperation among ECOWAS countries against SALW problems are the main activities of the project.
Thailand	2006	UN Workshop on SALW for South Asia and Southeast Asia	\$108,480	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	UN Regional Center Asia/Pacific	Hosted by Thailand, co-sponsored by Japan, Canada and UNDP, organized by the UN reg. Center. Discussed main SALW related issues in South and Southeast Asian Countries.
China	2005	UN Workshop on SALW in Beijing	\$186,450	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	UN Regional Center Asia/Pacific	Hosted by China, co-sponsored by Japan and Switzerland, organized by the UN reg. Center. Discussed main SALW related issues in ASEAN and Central Asian 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 thirteen 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
- (13) International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear 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, while having received approval from the Diet in May 2003 to conclude the Convention, is preparing the domestic implementing legislation now. The Japanese Government received approval to conclude the first two protocols from the Diet and had bills passed for implementation of the protocols in June 2005.

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)*

From the very beginning Japan actively worked for convening the United Nations Conference on small arms and light weapons for the adoption of the Programme of Action (PoA), and after the adoption, for its implementation.

Japan has organized seminars and workshops on the implementation of the PoA, enhancing awareness of SALW related problems and encourage responsible transfer of weapons. In doing so, Japan worked closely with the UN Regional Center Asia Pacific and the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs. Japan has also provided various forms of financial and technical assistance for projects, ranging from

weapons collection and strengthening institutional capacity to counter proliferation of illicit trade in SALW.

The following are the list of weapons collection projects and the list of international conferences, seminars, research missions that Japan has sponsored in 2006-2009.

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

Major “Weapons for Development” Project in 2005-2009

Recipient	Date	Project	Project cost (\$)	Funding channel	Implementing Agency	Description
Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa	2009	Enhancing Human Security in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa by Preventing Proliferation of Illicit Small Arms through Practical Disarmament	\$2,000,000	UNDP	UNDP	The project aims to strengthen the existing institutions to fight against the proliferation of illicit SALW, to enhance stockpile management, and to generate and disseminate information on practical disarmament.
Central African Republic	2007	Program on Promoting Weapons Collection and Community-based Development in the Central African Republic	\$2,045,045	UNDP	UNDP	
Republic of Congo	2007	Program on Small Arms and Collection for Development and Reintegration of Ex-Combatants in the Republic of Congo	\$2,225,225	UNDP	UNDP	
Tanzania	2007	Strengthening Human Security through Sustainable Human Development in Northwestern Tanzania	\$467,397	UN Human Security Fund	UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNIDO, UNICEF, UNHCR	This project focuses on assisting refugees and tackles the problems of host-communities of the Northwestern part of Tanzania, accepting refugees from neighboring countries. Support will aim at five areas including the reduction of violence caused by the illicit circulation of SALW.
Liberia	2006	Programme on Promoting Weapons Collection and Community-based Development in Liberia	\$1,995,683	UNDP	UNDP	Capacity building of the National Commission and nation-wide Arms for Development are the major activities of the project.
Sierra Leone	2006	Programme on Promoting Weapons Collection and Community-based Development in Sierra Leone	\$1,647,000	UNDP	UNDP	Capacity building of the National Commission and nation-wide Arms for Development are the major activities of the project.
Cambodia	2005	Peace Building and Comprehensive Small Arms Management Programme in Cambodia (Phase II)	\$4,240,000	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 and National Commission Support Project
Guinea-Bissau	2005	Support to the Government of Guinea Bissau in Eradicating Illicit SALW	\$367,440	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	DDA, DESA	This project has several components including assistance to the establishment of the National Small Arms Commission, pilot SALW collection and destruction programme, capacity building of the Government and NGOs, awareness raising campaign.
Sierra Leone	2005	Arms for Development Programme	\$1,999,987	UNDP	UNDP	Assistance for conflict prevention and peace building.
Tanzania	2005	Strengthening Human Security through Sustainable Human Development in Northwestern Tanzania	\$3,683,394	UN Human Security Fund	UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNIDO, UNICEF	This project focuses on assisting refugees and tackles the problems of host-communities of the Northwestern part of Tanzania, accepting refugees from neighboring countries. Support will aim at five areas including reduction of violence caused by the illicit circulation of SALW. A portion of the total project cost is to be allocated to activities for collecting SALW.

Major International Conferences, Seminar, Research Mission in 2005-2009

Place	Year	Project	Project cost (\$)	Funding channel	Implementing Agency	Description
USA	2007	ATT Workshop	\$21,852	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	UN Regional Center Asia/Pacific	Organized by UN reg. Center. Discussed ATT ideas.
Japan	2007	Tokyo SALW Workshop	\$68,725	The Government of Japan, UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	The Government of Japan	Hosted, sponsored and organized by Japan. Discussed main SALW related issues from views of demand factors.
Thailand	2006	UN Workshop on SALW for South Asia and Southeast Asia	\$108,480	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	UN Regional Center Asia/Pacific	Hosted by Thailand, co-sponsored by Japan, Canada and UNDP, organized by the UN reg. Center. Discussed main SALW related issues in South and Southeast Asian Countries.
China	2005	UN Workshop on SALW in Beijing	\$186,450	UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	UN Regional Center Asia/Pacific	Hosted by China, co-sponsored by Japan and Switzerland, organized by the UN reg. Center. Discussed main SALW related issues in ASEAN and Central Asian Countries.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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..
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)*

As Japan's police system operation, Koban system, investigation technique and criminal identification technique are highly regarded in many other countries, Japan has been offering technical assistance in such fields by organizing seminars at their requests. 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, Africa, 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 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 and organized a seminar in collaboration with an NGO in 2009. Furthermore, Japan provides assistance to NGOs by sponsoring projects such as Weapons for Development, DDR and 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 2005-2009

Country	Year	Project	Project cost (\$)	Funding channel	Implementing Agency	Description
Afghanistan	2009	Afghanistan's New Beginnings Programme (ANBP)/ Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG)	\$2,068,124	UNDP	UNDP	
Afghanistan	2009	Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan	\$124,800,000	UNDP	UNDP	
Pakistan	2009	Custom Modernization Support Project	\$13,858	JICA	JICA	
Liberia	2009	Enhancement of Armed Violence Control Programme	\$1,389,380	UNDP	UNDP	
Ghana	2008	Small Arms Training at Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Center	\$2,500,000	UNDP	UNDP	
Afghanistan	2008	Physical Security and Stockpile Management of Ammunition	\$3,801,724	NATO PfP Trust Fund	NATO/NAMSA	
Republic of Congo	2008	Democratization Training of National Congolese Police	\$408,000	Bilateral	JICA	Capacity building of police.
Kenya	2008	Peace Support Operation Training and Institutional Capacity Enhancement at International Peace Support Training Center	\$3,560,000	UNDP	UNDP	
Brazil	2008	The Project on Implementation of Community Policing Using the Koban System	\$712,389	JICA	JICA	
Philippines	2008	Project for Philippine National Police's Capability Enhancement for Firearms Control in Philippines	\$669,195	JICA	JICA	Capacity building of police
Rwanda	2008	Support to the Establishment of the Rwanda Peace Academy	\$3,000,000	UNDP	UNDP	
Mali	2008	Support to Peacekeeping School at Bamako	\$2,500,000	UNDP	UNDP	
Malaysia	2008	Risk Management Approach at Clearance and Post Clearance Process	\$63,531	JICA	JICA	
Philippines	2008	Program Manager/ Advisor to Chief, Philippines National Police	\$207,425	JICA	JICA	Capacity building of police

Indonesia	2008	Training Course Planning/ Program Coordinator	\$350,956	JICA	JICA	
Indonesia	2008	POLMAS (community Policing in Indonesia Police)	\$85,708	JICA	JICA	Capacity building of police.
Afghanistan	2008	The Programme for Enhancement of Border Management Capacity in Takhar Province	\$1,130,000	bilateral	bilateral	
Philippines	2008	Assistance Project on Introduction of Customs Post Entry Audit	\$53,850	JICA	JICA	Capacity building of customs.
Afghanistan	2008	Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan	\$10,000,000	UNDP	UNDP	
Somalia	2008	Strengthening Protection and Security in South Central Somalia	\$4,000,000	UNDP	UNDP	
Indonesia	2008	POLMAS (community Policing in Indonesia Police)	\$153,735	JICA	JICA	Capacity building of police.
Indonesia	2008	Police Organization Management	\$66,372	JICA	JICA	Capacity building of police
Egypt	2008	Strengthening the Capacity of the Cairo Regional Center for Training on Conflict Reduction and Peacekeeping in Africa	\$2,940,000	UNDP	UNDP	
Somalia Kenya	2008	Capacity Building to Enhance Migration Management Security and Protection in South Central Somalia and Kenya	\$1,000,000	IOM	IOM	
Thailand	2008	Regional Cooperation Project on Risk Management for Customs in Mekong Region	\$605,388	JICA	JICA	Capacity building of customs.
Afghanistan	2008	Enhancing Border Management to Combat Irregular Migration and Drug Smuggling in Nimroz Province	\$2,000,000	IOM	IOM	
El Salvador	2008	Strengthening Human Security by Fostering Peaceful Coexistence and Improving Citizen Security in 3 Municipalities in the Department of Sonsonate	\$2,399,820	UN Trust Fund for Human Security	UNDP, UNICEF, WHO/PAHO, ILO	
Chad	2007	International Support to the Police Tchadienne pour la Protection Humanitaire (PTPH)	\$2,202,723	Trust Fund for the Support of the Activities of the MINURCAT	UNDPKO	Facilities and equipment necessary for the establishment of the PTPH headquarters in N'Djamena and an academy to train Chadian police personnel were provided.
Kenya	2007	Study Mission for Customs Administration of One Stop Border Post	\$32,259	Bilateral	JICA	Capacity building of customs.
Afghanistan	2007	Customs Administration	\$5,422	Bilateral	JICA	Capacity building of customs.

Kenya	2007	Project on Capacity Building for the Customs Administration of the Eastern African Region	\$242,793	Bilateral	JICA	Capacity building of customs.
Vietnam	2007	Improvement of Customs Administration	\$80,983	Bilateral	JICA	Capacity building of customs.
Philippine	2007	Project on Philippines Customs Intelligence System for Enhancement of its System Environments and Training of Custom Officers	\$88,681	Bilateral	JICA	Capacity building of customs.
Indonesia	2007	Long-Term Expert in the Fields of POLMAS (Community Policing in INP) (Individual Expert)	\$209,310	Bilateral	JICA	Capacity building of police.
Indonesia	2007	Project on Building a Society with a Sense of Safety in Bali	\$1,497,310	Bilateral	JICA	Capacity building of police.
Indonesia	2007	Project on Enhancement of Civilian Police (Phase II)	\$6,777,086	Bilateral	JICA	Capacity building of police.
Indonesia	2007	Advisor to Chief of the Indonesian National Police & Program Manager of the Support Program for Reform of Indonesian National Police	\$209,310	Bilateral	JICA	Capacity building of police.
Thailand Vietnam Cambodia	2007	Regional Cooperation Project on Risk Management for Customs in Mekong Region	\$128,862	Bilateral	JICA	Capacity building of customs.
Philippine	2007	Capacity Enhancement of Customs Functions	\$66,586	Bilateral	JICA	Capacity building of customs.
Indonesia	2007	Country Focused Training Course in Comparative Study of Police System	\$464,405	Bilateral	JICA	Capacity building of police.
South Africa	2007	Regional Seminar on Police Reform and Democratization for Post-Conflict Countries in Africa	\$315,293	Bilateral	JICA	Capacity building of police.
Democratic Republic of Congo	2007	Democratization Training of National Congolese Police	\$433,190	Bilateral	JICA	Capacity building of police.
14 countries	2007	Seminar on Police Info-Communications	\$139,932	Bilateral	JICA	Capacity building of police.
Malaysia	2006	Risk Management System	\$66,252	Bilateral	JICA	Capacity building of customs.
Pakistan	2005	Capacity Building of Pakistan Customs Administration	\$259,561	Bilateral	JICA	Capacity building of customs.
Cambodia	2005	Technical Cooperation Project for Risk Management in Customs	\$131,570	Bilateral	JICA	Capacity building of customs.

Indonesia	2005	Senior Advisor on General Police Matters	\$204,477	Bilateral	JICA	Capacity building of police.
Indonesia	2005	Project on Enhancement of Civilian Police Activities in Tourist Police of Bali	\$744,505	Bilateral	JICA	Capacity building of police.
Philippine	2005	Capacity Development on Customs Functions	\$170,000	Bilateral	JICA	Capacity building of customs.
Indonesia	2005	Project for Capacity-Building of the Indonesian National Police	\$4,081,818	Bilateral	-	Judgment and communication equipment were provided to enhance the capability and scope of activities of INP by having sufficient means of judgment and communication.
Indonesia	2005	Project for Mobilization of Civilian Police in Bali	\$744,505	Bilateral	-	Judgment and communication equipment were provided to enhance the capability and scope of activities of INP by having sufficient means of judgment and communication.
Afghanistan	2005	Project for Improvement of the Equipment for Mazar-e-Sharif Police	\$986,909	Bilateral	-	Cars and communications equipment were provided to enhance the capability and scope of activities of Mazar-e-Sharif Police by having sufficient means of transportation and communications.
Iraq	2005	Project for Providing Equipment for Al-Muthanna Police Check Point	\$244,268	Bilateral	Local Government	Equipments for question were provided to improve the activity of local police at the 6 check points.
Iraq	2005	Project for Providing Equipment for Al-Muthanna Police Station	\$161,379	Bilateral	Local Government	Equipments for Police Station were provided to improve local security in Al-Muthanna province.
Iraq	2005	Project for Providing Equipment for Al-Muthanna Border Police	\$933,800	Bilateral	Local Government	Cars and communications equipment were provided to enhance capability and scope of activity of local border police.
Brazil	2005	Project for Activities of Local Police in Brazil	\$1,775,700	Bilateral	-	Dispatch of experts and training for police officers to support the introduction of Koban (police box) system in Sao Paulo.

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 Office for Disarmament Affairs and the UN Institute for Disarmament Research in their activities related to small arms and light weapons.

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