Initiatives for Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

Causing anxiety not only to Japan, but also countries across the globe, North Korea’s launch of missiles, which was purported to be a satellite, and its nuclear test demonstrated that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, which serve as their means of delivery, still posed a pressing challenge to peace and stability of the international community.

Moreover, many countries are working on the regulation of certain conventional weapons, considering the need to maintain a balance between humanitarian perspectives and defensive requirements.

One of the initiatives to deal with these issues is the development of an international framework for arms control, disarmament, and nonproliferation, and Japan is playing an active role in this effort.

Initiatives Focused on Treaties Relating to Arms Control, Disarmament, and Nonproliferation

Japan actively participates in international initiatives for arms control, disarmament, and nonproliferation in regard to weapons of mass destruction, in the form of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, as well as missiles as a means of delivery and associated technologies and materials.

Japan has contributed to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) by offering its knowledge in the field of chemical protection since it was at the negotiating stage and dispatching the GSDF personnel who are experts on protection against chemical weapons to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), which was established to continuously implement verification measures following the entry of the Convention into force. Furthermore, small quantities of chemical substance under regulation of the Convention are synthesized at the GSDF Chemical School (Saitama City), in order to conduct protection research. Thus, the school has undergone inspections nine times in total since its establishment, in accordance with the Convention regulations.

Moreover, the whole of the Japanese government is working on projects aimed at disposing of abandoned chemical weapons in China, in accordance with the CWC, and the Ministry has seconded nine personnel, including GSDF personnel, to the Cabinet Office to work on this project. Since 2000, GSDF personnel with expertise in chemicals and ammunitions have been dispatched to conduct excavation and recovery projects on a total of 15 occasions. In addition, the MOD has been cooperating in endeavors aimed at increasing the effectiveness of regulations and decisions, by dispatching officials to major meetings such as those of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), as well as international export control regimes in the form of the Australia Group (AG) and the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR).

Furthermore, from 2011 to 2012, one GSDF personnel was dispatched to the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the first time.

Japan has signed various conventions on the regulation of conventional weapons such as the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), the Convention on Cluster Munitions (Oslo Convention), the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), the Convention on Cluster Munitions (Oslo Convention), and the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNRCA).

Export Control Frameworks Aimed at Nonproliferation

Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)

Australia Group (AG)

Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)

The Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCCOP)

anti-personnel mine ban convention (ottawa treaty)

U.N. Register of Conventional Arms (UNRCA)

arms trade treaty (ATT)

Wassenaar Agreement (WA)

New International Initiatives Aimed at Nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540

U.N. Register of Conventional Arms (UNRCA)

arms trade treaty (ATT)
to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW), based on humanitarian perspectives and security needs. Japan has also signed the Convention on Cluster Munitions (Oslo Convention), which was adopted outside the framework of the CCW. With the entry of this Convention into force in August 2010, it was stipulated that the use of all cluster munitions in the possession of the SDF was immediately prohibited and they must be discarded within eight years, which was completed in February 2015. Furthermore, the MOD has actively cooperated in the initiatives of the international community that focuses on the problem of anti-personnel mines by submitting annual reports that include data on Japan’s exceptional stocks to the United Nations. In addition, the MOD/SDF participates in various systems introduced by the United Nations with the aim of increasing the transparency of military preparedness and military expenditure (the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and the United Nations Report on Military Expenditures), providing the requisite reports. They dispatched personnel as needed to governmental expert meetings for reviewing and improving these systems.

### 2 International Initiatives Aimed at Nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

#### Proliferation Security Initiative

Deeply concerned about the development of weapons of mass destruction and missiles by countries such as North Korea and Iran, the United States announced its Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) in May 2003, and sought the participation of other countries therein. Various initiatives are being undertaken based on PSI; PSI interdiction exercises aimed at improving the ability to thwart the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related items and meetings to consider issues on policies and legislations.

Since the 3rd PSI Meeting in Paris (September 2003), the MOD/SDF has collaborated with relevant organizations and countries, dispatching the MOD officials and the SDF personnel to various meetings, as well as engaging in ongoing participation in these exercises since 2004.

Japan has hosted PSI maritime interdiction exercises twice, working in partnership with relevant organizations such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Police Agency, the Ministry of Finance and the Japan Coast Guard, and hosted the PSI air interdiction exercise in July 2012 for the first time. In addition, during the PSI interdiction exercise, which was hosted by New Zealand in November 2015, Japan sent participants including personnel from the Joint Staff, as well as personnel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Police Agency, and the Ministry of Finance. Based on the proliferation cases in the areas surrounding Japan, and from the perspectives of preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in peacetime and improving the response capability of the SDF, the MOD strives to conduct activities to strengthen nonproliferation frameworks including PSI, as well as participating in and holding various relevant exercises and meetings.

See Fig. III-2-4-2 (Participation of MOD/SDF in PSI Interdiction Exercise (Since 2012))

#### United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 Regarding the Nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

In April 2004, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 regarding the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, which lays the foundations for the international community to deal with the acquisition, development, use, and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by non-state actors. Japan supports the adoption of this resolution and hopes that all United Nations member countries will comply with it.

### Fig. III-2-4-2 Participation of MOD/SDF in PSI Interdiction Exercise (Since 2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Participation of MOD/SDF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 2012</td>
<td>PSI air interdiction exercise hosted by Japan</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Joint Staff, Air Defense Command, Air Support Command, Northern Army, Central Readiness Force, Internal Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2012</td>
<td>PSI maritime interdiction exercise hosted by the ROK</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>1 destroyer, 1 patrol aircraft (P-3C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 2013</td>
<td>PSI exercise co-hosted by the U.S. and UAE</td>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>Dispatch of observer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2014</td>
<td>PSI maritime interdiction exercise hosted by the U.S.</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1 destroyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 2015</td>
<td>PSI exercise hosted by New Zealand</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Joint Staff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. CCW: Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects
2. Major producers and owners of cluster munitions such as the United States, China, and Russia have not signed the Oslo Convention.
3. The MOD nominated retired Self-Defense Officials to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) from 1999 to December 2006, to support antipersonnel mine removal activities in Cambodia; these retired SDF personnel were dispatched to the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC) as maintenance and transport advisors within JICA’s long-term expert dispatch framework.
4. An initiative that seeks to strengthen the relevant domestic laws of respective countries to the maximum possible extent, and considers measures that participating countries can jointly take while complying with existing domestic and international laws, in order to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related materials.