

# Section 4 Initiatives for Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

Causing anxiety not only to Japan, but also countries across the globe, North Korea's launches of ballistic missiles and nuclear tests have demonstrated that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and missiles, which serve as their means of delivery, still pose 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 non-proliferation, and Japan is playing an active role in this effort.

**Q See** Fig. III-2-4-1 (Framework for Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Relating to Conventional Weapons, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Missiles and Related Materials, etc.)

## 1 Initiatives Focused on Treaties Relating to Arms Control, Disarmament, and Non-Proliferation

Japan actively participates in international initiatives for arms control, disarmament, and non-proliferation in regard to WMDs, 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 the negotiating stage and dispatching 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 CWC into force. Furthermore, small quantities of the chemical substances under the regulation of the CWC 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 CWC 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 16 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). At the same time, SDF personnel were dispatched to training to foster substitute inspectors<sup>1</sup> provided by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO).

**Q See** Reference 67 (Dispatch of Ministry of Defense Personnel to International Organizations)

Fig. III-2-4-1 Framework for Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Relating to Conventional Weapons, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Missiles and Related Materials, etc.

Category	Weapons of Mass Destruction, etc.				Conventional Weapons
	Nuclear Weapons	Chemical Weapons	Biological Weapons	Delivery Systems (Missiles)	
Conventions on Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, etc.	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)	The Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC)	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) Convention on Cluster Munitions (Oslo Convention) Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (Ottawa Treaty) U.N. Register of Conventional Arms U.N. Report on Military Expenditures Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)
Export Control Frameworks Aimed at Non-Proliferation	Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)	Australia Group (AG)		Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)	Wassenaar Arrangement (WA)
New International Initiatives Aimed at Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction	Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540				

<sup>1</sup> Experts in relevant fields registered with the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) Organization, in preparation for the implementation of On-site Inspections (OSI) following the effective date of the CTBT. They are also expected to become inspectors who conduct OSI after the CTBT enters into force.

Furthermore, Japan has signed various conventions on the regulation of conventional weapons such as the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW),<sup>2</sup> based on humanitarian perspectives and security needs. Japan has signed the Convention on Cluster Munitions (Oslo Convention),<sup>3</sup> 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 would be immediately prohibited and that they must be discarded within eight years. The disposal of all cluster munitions

possessed by the SDF was completed in February 2015.

Furthermore, the MOD has actively cooperated in the initiatives of the international community that focus on the problem of anti-personnel mines by submitting annual reports that include data on Japan's exceptional stocks to the UN.<sup>4</sup>

In addition, the MOD/SDF participates in the UN Register of Conventional Arms and the UN Report on Military Expenditures with the purpose of increasing the transparency of military preparedness and military expenditure, and provides the requisite reports. It also dispatches personnel as needed to governmental expert meetings and other meetings for reviewing and improving these systems.

## 2 International Initiatives Aimed at Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

### 1 Proliferation Security Initiative

Deeply concerned about the development of WMDs and missiles by countries such as North Korea and Iran, the United States announced its Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)<sup>5</sup> 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 WMDs 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 MOD officials and 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.

Based on the proliferation cases in the areas surrounding Japan, and from the perspectives of preventing the proliferation of WMDs in peacetime and improving the response capability of the SDF, the MOD strives to conduct activities to strengthen non-proliferation 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))

### 2 United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 Regarding the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

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

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

Date	Exercise	Location	Participation of MOD/SDF
July 2012	PSI air interdiction exercise hosted by Japan	Japan	Joint Staff, Air Defense Command, Air Support Command, Northern Army, Central Readiness Force, Internal Bureau
September 2012	PSI maritime interdiction exercise hosted by the ROK	Republic of Korea	1 destroyer, 1 patrol aircraft (P-3C)
February 2013	PSI exercise co-hosted by the U.S. and UAE	UAE	Dispatch of observer
August 2014	PSI maritime interdiction exercise hosted by the U.S.	United States	1 destroyer
November 2015	PSI exercise hosted by New Zealand	New Zealand	Joint Staff
September 2016	PSI exercise hosted by Singapore	Singapore	Joint Staff

<sup>2</sup> 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

<sup>3</sup> Major producers and owners of cluster munitions such as the United States, China and Russia have not signed the Oslo Convention.

<sup>4</sup> The MOD nominated retired SDF personnel 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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 WMDs and related materials.