

Section 3. Efforts for Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

In recent years, the international community has firmly recognized the new threat of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), the missiles which serve as their means of delivery, and related equipment and materials in the hands of terrorists and countries of concern. For this reason, efforts toward non-proliferation, which regulate and strictly control their export, have become pressing tasks for the peace and stability of today's international community.

From a humanitarian point of view, international public opinion demanding regulation of certain conventional weapons has also been rising. Responding to the issue of regulating certain conventional weapons, while continuing to consider the balance between such humanitarian demands and defense necessity, has become an important challenge for all countries.

As an effort to address these challenges, a regime dealing with arms control, disarmament and nonproliferation is being developed with the cooperation of all nations worldwide. (See Fig. III-3-3-1)

Based on the above, Japan plays an active role in efforts to create a world free of nuclear weapons by taking realistic and step-by-step measures for disarmament and non-proliferation, as well as in international efforts related to the disarmament and non-proliferation of other weapons of mass destruction and the missiles which serve as their means of delivery, and furthermore in those related to the issue of regulating certain conventional weapons.

This section will explain the measures of the Ministry of Defense and the SDF toward efforts concerning arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation carried out by international organizations including the United Nations.

Fig. III-3-3-1

Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Regarding Conventional Weapons, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Missiles and Related Materials

Item	Weapons of Mass Destruction and Others				Conventional Weapons
	Nuclear Weapons	Chemical Weapons	Biological Weapons	Delivery Means (Missiles)	
Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation--Related Treaties	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)	Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)	Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC)	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) Convention on the Prohibition of Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (Ottawa Convention) The Convention on Cluster Munitions (has yet to be enforced) Restriction on Illegal Transactions of Small Arms and Light Weapons System U.N. Register of Conventional Arms
Export Control System for Non-Proliferation	Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)	Australia Group (AG)		Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)	Wassenaar Arrangement (WA)
New International Efforts for Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction	Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) U.N. Security Council Resolution 1540				

1. Efforts on Treaties related to Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

1. Nuclear Weapons

(1) Related Treaties

Treaties and export control regimes for the purpose of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, are shown in Reference 55.

(2) Japan's Efforts

From the perspective of reinforcing the disarmament and non-proliferation regime, Japan has been proactively participating in discussions for better implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as well as discussions in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), in addition to continuing its work aimed at the early enforcement of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), and efforts for the strengthening of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards.

2. Chemical Weapons/Biological Weapons

(1) Relevant Treaties

Treaties and export control regimes for the purpose of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation of chemical and biological weapons, are shown in Reference 56.

(2) Japan's Efforts

a. Since 1980, the Ministry of Defense and the SDF have dispatched chemical protection specialists from the GSDF to the negotiations of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) when required. As members of the Japanese delegation they assisted to draft the convention. Since 1997, when the convention came into effect, GSDF experts on protection from chemical weapons have been dispatched to The Hague, the Netherlands, to implement verification measures stipulated in the convention. There is currently one GSDF officer and one retired GSDF officer serving in this capacity. (See Reference 57)

At the GSDF Chemical School (Saitama City), small quantities of chemical substances, which are the target of regulation in the convention, are synthesized for the purpose of protection research. Therefore, in accordance with the stipulations of the convention, inspections have been implemented a total of six times since the initial establishment of the organization.

In addition, the government as a whole is working on projects to dispose of abandoned chemical weapons in China, according to the CWC. Based on results of investigations so far, it is estimated that even now up to approximately 300,000 to 400,000 chemical weapons of the former (Imperial) Japanese Army remain buried in Haerbaling District, Dunhua City, Jilin Province, China. The Ministry of Defense and the SDF have sent five personnel including GSDF officers on loan to the Cabinet Office, which is responsible for the disposal of abandoned chemical weapons in accordance with the CWC. Since 2000, GSDF chemical and ammunition specialists have been dispatched to the location for excavation and recovery projects a total of eight times. From August through September last year, seven SDF personnel participated in excavation and recovery projects in Lianhuapao, Dunhua City, Jilin Province, China, conducted by the Cabinet Office, and carried out the identification of shells and emergency disarmament.

b. With regard to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), cooperation is being given to efforts to strengthen

it by sending SDF officers who are pharmaceutical and medical specialists, to relevant meetings.

- c. Personnel have been dispatched to the Australia Group (AG) Meeting every year since 1994, and they are collaborating to help make the group's regulations and agreements effective.

3. Delivery Means (Missiles)

(1) Relevant Agreements

International political agreements and export control regimes for the purpose of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation of means of delivery (missiles) are shown in Reference 58.

(2) Japan's Efforts

The Ministry of Defense has been dispatching personnel to the assembly of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) every year since 1992, and they are collaborating to help make the MTCR's regulations and agreements effective.

2. Efforts on Arms Control-Related Treaties on Certain Conventional Weapons

1. Related Treaties

Treaties and export control regimes for the purpose of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation of certain conventional weapons recognized as being inhumane, are shown in Reference 59.

2. Japan's Efforts

(1) 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

In recent years, negotiations and reviews have been conducted to reduce the humanitarian risks that may be brought about by Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) such as unexploded ordnance.

In the 2003 Conference of the State Parties to 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), the protocol related to ERW (called Protocol V) was adopted and came into effect in November 2006.

However, discussion regarding ERW continued, due to the necessity of responding to the problems brought about in particular by unexploded cluster munitions (munitions that have multiple sub-munitions in themselves). At the Conference of the State Parties in November 2007, it was decided to carry out negotiations at meetings of the group of governmental experts of the following year, for the purpose of responding promptly to the humanitarian concern of cluster munitions. Following this decision, several meetings were held. Since a final consensus was not able to be reached, it was decided that negotiations would be continued in 2009 at the Conference of the State Parties in November 2008.

From the perspective of gaining the participation of major producers and possessors, as well as enhancing practicality by contributing to the convention on cluster munitions, Japan engages in active discussions with relevant countries by dispatching a delegation, including personnel from the Ministry of Defense, to the conferences of the State Parties and group of governmental experts, where discussion and negotiations are taking place for the purpose of the addition of protocol.

(2) Convention on Cluster Munitions

Regarding the cluster munitions issue, momentum was gained for the prohibition of cluster munitions outside the CCW framework, and the international conference was held in Oslo in February 2007 where the Oslo Declaration was adopted, claiming to conclude an international agreement by the end of 2008 to ban cluster munitions which cause unacceptable harm to civilians. As a result of negotiations (Oslo Process)⁴⁴ in the series of international conferences that followed, the Convention on Cluster Munitions was adopted by 107 countries, including Japan, at the Dublin Conference in May 2008. The Convention was signed by 94 states (including Japan) in Oslo in December 2008; however, major producers and holders of cluster munitions (U.S., China, Russia, etc.) did not take part in the process.

The use of all cluster munitions possessed by the SDF will immediately be banned once the Convention enters into force in Japan. Thus, from the viewpoint of fulfilling the mission of defending Japan, the Ministry of Defense and the SDF are promoting the introduction of precision-guided equipment that immediately supplements part of the functions of cluster munitions.

(3) The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

The Ministry of Defense and the SDF began disposing of anti-personnel mines in January 2000. In February 2003, the destruction of all anti-personnel mines was completed excluding the minimum necessary amount retained as an exception, recognized in the convention for the purpose of developing technology and training in landmine detection and clearance.

Meanwhile, in order to maintain the security of Japan, as an alternative that poses no danger of causing harm to civilians and does not correspond to the anti-personnel mines banned in the convention, the acquisition of an anti-personnel obstacle system, which includes directional fragmentation charges⁴⁵, is proceeding.

As of the end of March 2009, 156 nations have concluded this convention, but only 13 out of 26 ARF participating nations did so. For this reason, until now the Ministry of Defense has encouraged ARF participating nations who have not yet concluded this convention to do so.

What is more, the Ministry of Defense has been submitting annual reports to the United Nations on data such as exceptional possession, while also actively cooperating in the international efforts on the issue of anti-personnel mines, by dispatching its staff from time to time to relevant international conferences⁴⁶ where necessary.

(4) U.N. Register of Conventional Arms

Every year, the Ministry of Defense registers data on the amount of imported defense equipment with the United Nations, while also voluntarily providing information related to its holdings, domestic procurement of such equipment and its domestic procurement of small arms and light weapons. It also dispatches its staff to expert meetings and so on where necessary, which are carried out to improve and strengthen this system.

3. International Efforts for Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Others

1. Proliferation Security Initiative

(1) Background Behind Adoption of the PSI

The United States was deeply concerned that countries of proliferation concern such as North Korea and Iran are engaged in the development of weapons of mass destruction and missiles. In December 2002 it announced the National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction, and advocated the comprehensive three-pillared

approach of “non-proliferation,” “counter-proliferation,” and “responding to the effects of WMD use.”

As a part of this, (then) President Bush announced the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)⁴⁷ in May 2003, and as a result of his request for the participation of nations in the effort, as of May this year, it has developed into an international approach with the support of over 90 countries, including Japan.

(2) Past Achievements of PSI and Japan's Efforts

In order to increase WMD proliferation interdiction capabilities, as of May of this year, a total of 33 PSI interdiction training exercises have been carried out by nations supporting the Statement of Interdiction Principles⁴⁸, which declared the objectives of PSI up until now and principles for the purpose of interdiction.

In addition to this training, meetings have been held by the PSI participating nations, and discussions are being held to tackle the policy and legislative challenges faced.

As a result of such activities, there have been some success stories in actual operations, such as the BBC China Incident⁴⁹ which validated the effectiveness of PSI.

The objective of PSI is to contribute to the improvement of the national security environment, and, as such, Japan has been making a range of efforts in support of the Statement of Interdiction Principles since PSI was first advocated in May 2003.

(3) Efforts by the Defense Ministry and SDF

It has been thought necessary for the Ministry of Defense and the SDF to continue to make use of the SDF's capabilities in Japanese efforts, to cooperate with relevant organizations and countries and to contribute to PSI. After the third Paris Plenary Meeting, in addition to dispatching Ministry of Defense personnel including SDF personnel to a variety of meetings, Japan dispatched observers to PSI interdiction exercises conducted overseas, and gathered related information.

In October 2007, along with relevant organizations such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Police Agency, the Ministry of Finance and the Japan Coast Guard, Japan hosted the second PSI Maritime Interdiction Exercise (Pacific Shield 07)⁵⁰, following the previous exercise in 2004. In September 2008, MSDF P-3C aircraft took part in a PSI Maritime Interdiction Exercise in New Zealand.

Through these efforts, for example in the case of PSI maritime interdiction activities, the relevant information obtained through information gathering activities (such as surveillance by ships of the MSDF and by aircraft of the MSDF and ASDF) is provided to relevant organizations and countries. Furthermore, it is thought that the MSDF will be able to carry out effective boarding and on-the-spot inspections of suspicious ships, with the cooperation of the Japan Coast Guard in the event that maritime security operations are ordered. When cargo inspection is carried out in harbors and so on, it is believed that the decontamination capabilities of the GSDF will be able to effectively assist in PSI activities, if by some chance harmful substances such as chemical agents are spilt.

Fig. III-3-2 Defense Ministry Participation in PSI Interdiction Exercises (Since last year)

Date		Exercises	Exercise Place	Participation by Defense Ministry and SDF
2008	March	Maritime interdiction exercises co-hosted by France and Djibouti	Republic of Djibouti	Participated as observer
	September	PSI Maritime Interception Exercise hosted by New Zealand	New Zealand (Auckland)	Two patrol aircraft (P-3C) and about 45 personnel participated

For the purpose of strengthening comprehensive non-proliferation systems including PSI, Japan has been approaching national defense authorities of other Asian countries (outreach activities), and has been taking advantage of opportunities such as defense exchanges to work on promoting understanding toward PSI.
(See Fig. III-3-3-2)

(4) Future Efforts

In light of cases, including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in areas surrounding Japan, Japan should tackle the issue to prevent the proliferation of such weapons even during peace time by regarding PSI as a broadly defined security issue including defense, diplomacy, law execution and export control.

Also, from the perspective of improving the SDF's response capability, Japan will consider participating in, and hosting, exercises.



A JMSDF P-3C (left) and a New Zealand Air Force P-3K in flight during a PSI Maritime Interdiction Exercise in New Zealand

2. Security Council Resolution 1540 Concerning the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

In April 2004, the United Nations Security Council unanimously voted for the adoption of Security Council Resolution 1540 on the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, which aims to take appropriate and effective action because the proliferation of NBC weapons and their means of delivery pose a threat to the peace and security of the international community. Under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, its details include: 1) to refrain from providing support of any kind to non-state actors attempting to develop weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, 2) to adopt and execute appropriate and effective legislation to prohibit the manufacture etc., of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by terrorists in particular, and 3) to establish border controls and export control measures for the purpose of preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

Based on the danger imposed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction on the peace and stability of the international community, which includes Japan, the prevention of proliferation of these weapons of mass destruction to non-state actors such as terrorists, is an urgent task for the international community. Based on the recognition of this fact, Japan supports the adoption of this resolution, and hopes that all United Nations members will observe the resolution.

[COLUMN]

VOICE

Voice of Recruit (General Officer Candidate, ASDF)

2nd Lieutenant Shiho Sugimoto
1st Air Wing Maintenance, Supply Group

Before joining the ASDF I was just a University student who spent most of my time with the school's dance group and working part-time jobs. In my fourth year of university, when I was job seeking, I had interviews with a range of companies including travel agents and manufacturers and I was even promised employment, but I couldn't picture myself working at that the company. I learnt of the recruitment system of SDF general candidates when my friend told me I should take the exam for it. I had always enjoyed physical activity and I had an interest in the SDF disaster relief operations, so I also took the exam for enrollment in the SDF. I was overjoyed when I passed and had hopes of working on the frontlines of defense, but at the same time I was anxious about whether I could really do it. I wanted to see what it was really like, so I visited the ASDF Officer Candidate School in Nara. The teaching staff there looked really cool and had a lot of pride in their work. Though I felt nervous, they answered all of my questions and I felt that I wanted to become just like them. So, I decided to join the SDF.

The first ten months after entering the school, I received training at the Officer Candidate School in Nara. The three-hour swimming training in the sea and the 60 km marching training with heavy packs and rifles were so hard that several times I almost gave up. But, going through these hard training sessions with my colleagues supporting each other I felt I became mentally strong, and I learnt that if you have a strong will there are no limitations you cannot overcome. During that ten-month period I gained experiences that I never could have had anywhere else.

These days, I'm working at the Hamamatsu Base as a supply officer. The Supply Unit is responsible for a series of logistics duties, such as acquiring and distributing to the various units and disposing materials. Because we handle everything from clothing to airplane fuel, if the Supply Unit is delayed in its work, it has an impact on the operation of every unit - meaning that we have a huge amount of responsibility. I felt that this kind of work, conducted by unsung hero supporting the SDF's activities, suited me, and that is why I applied for the job. I am still inexperienced in leading my subordinates and in regards to the knowledge necessary in the field of supplies, but just like those instructors at the Officer Candidate School that helped me decide to enlist, I would love to become an SDF officer that others would aspire to be.



2nd Lieutenant Sugimoto as commander for marching practice at the Ground Officer Candidate School (pictured left)



2nd Lieutenant Sugimoto carrying out supplies duties at the Dispatch Control Unit facility

Notes:

- 1) Activities prescribed in the Article 8 of the Self-Defense Forces Law (a miscellaneous provision) or a supplementary provision.
- 2) Missions defined in Article 3 of the Self-Defense Forces Law. The primary mission is to defend Japan. The secondary missions are the preservation of public order, activities in response to situations in areas surrounding Japan and international peace cooperation activities.
- 3) The Law concerning Cooperation for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Other Operations.
See <http://www.pko.go.jp/PKO_J/data/law/law_data02.html>
- 4) The Special Measures Law concerning Measures Being Implemented by Japan in Response to Activities by Foreign Countries to Achieve Goals Envisaged under the U.N. Charter Following Terrorist Attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, and concerning Humanitarian Measures Being Implemented on the Basis of Relevant United Nations Resolutions.
See <<http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/anpo/houan/tero/index.html>>
- 5) The Law concerning the Special Measures on the Implementation of Replenishment Support Activities for Counter-Terrorism Maritime Interdiction Activities.
See <http://www.cas.go.jp/jp/hourei/houritu/kyuuyu_sinpou.pdf>
- 6) The Law concerning the Special Measures on the Implementation of Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance Activities and Support Activities for Ensuring Security in Iraq.
See <http://www.cas.go.jp/jp/hourei/houritu/iraq_h.html>
- 7) Tires that allow vehicles to maintain mobility, even when punctured and deflated
- 8) In the first meeting of the project team, it was agreed that future discussion should be adherent to the basic principles such as an adherence to the Constitution and securing civilian control such as the Diet's approval procedure. On that basis, it is said in the interim report that the project team discusses such issues as whether security missions should be added to existing missions like ceasefire monitoring and humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, and how to deal with international peace cooperation activities without U.N. resolutions.
- 9) The resolution recognizes the specific authorities, responsibilities, and obligations under applicable international law of the United States and Britain as powers under unified command (the Authority). The Authority is requested to promote the welfare of the Iraqi people through effective administration of Iraqi territory until an internationally recognized representative government is established by the people of Iraq. The resolution also calls upon U.N. member states to provide humanitarian relief to the Iraqi people, help reconstruct Iraq, and contribute to the stability and security of Iraq.
- 10) Bali (October 2005); Jordan, Amman (November 2005); Algiers (December 2007).
- 11) Counter-terrorism maritime interdiction operations are to conduct inspections, verification, and other necessary measures to ships navigating the Indian Ocean in order to interdict and deter transportation of terrorist weapons, through international cooperation, which is one of the activities contributing to the achievement of U.N. Charter objectives, by making effort in the elimination of threat by terrorist attacks by foreign militaries.
- 12) As of June 8, 2009, 42 countries are participating in the ISAF, which is designed to support the Afghanistan Government by maintaining its public security, so as to prevent Afghanistan from reverting into a hotbed of terrorism.
- 13) Japan is pursuing various anti-terrorism measures with a central focus on such fields as immigration controls, collection and analysis of counterintelligence, countermeasures to prevent hijackings and similar acts, measures for NBC, security of important domestic facilities, and countermeasures against terrorist funding. Furthermore, the Government of Japan formulated an "Action Plan for Preventing Terrorist

Attacks” containing 16 items of specific measures in December 2004, and has been addressing such issues as an international exchange of the information concerning lost or stolen passports, strengthening of immigration controls, introduction of the sky marshal program, strengthening of identity verification of foreign hotel guests, strengthening of controls of materials feared to be used for terrorism, and enhancement of information gathering capabilities.

- 14) The Security Council reached a resolution focusing mainly on the extension of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), adopted on September 19, 2007, to October 13, 2008. In this resolution, evaluation of each country’s contribution to the Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) was expressed. With the resolution 1833 adopted in September 2008 it was decided to extend the authorization of the ISAF, as defined in resolution 1776, for a period of twelve months beyond October 13, 2008.
- 15) Activities related to the supply of goods and services of the SDF to foreign marine vessels that are engaged in SDF counter-terrorism maritime interdiction activities (Limited to water supply and fuel for marine vessels or rotary wing aircraft mounted on marine vessels), in order to contribute to the smooth and effective operation of counter-terrorism maritime interdiction activities.
- 16) In order to increase public awareness regarding the fight against terrorism and to broaden public understanding of the necessity of continuing the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law, the Ministry of Defense conducted a series of PR activities: the delivery of an official speech by the Minister of Defense on September 11, 2008 (broadcasted to SDF units nationwide), television conference between the Minister of Defense and the commander of the MSDF Mission in the Indian Ocean, and concerts by the SDF band, etc. The Ministry of Defense also held a total of 30 defense issues seminars on replenishment support activities throughout the country hosted by each Regional Defense Bureau during September and December 2008.
- 17) See <<http://www.mod.go.jp/j/news/hokyushien/index.html>>
- 18) E/N was signed with five countries (U.S., U.K., Pakistan, France and Germany) in February 2008. Others were signed with Canada in March 2008, with New Zealand in April 2008, and with Denmark in September 2008.
- 19) Activities conducted in line with a U.N. resolution and under the jurisdiction of the U.N. for the maintenance of peace and security in the international community to deal with the outbreak of conflicts, including ensuring the observance of an agreement concerning prevention of renewed military conflicts between the warring parties.
- 20) Activities being conducted by the U.N., other international organizations or countries based on a humanitarian spirit for the relief of victims of military conflicts, and reconstruction activities in connection with war-related damage. Such activities are initiated in accordance with a U.N. Security Council Resolution or requests from international organizations such as the UNHCR.
- 21) The Law concerning the Dispatch of International Disaster Relief Teams.
See <<http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/S62/S62HO093.html>>
- 22) See <<http://www.mod.go.jp/j/defense/exchange/01.html>>
- 23) Including dialogue directly tied to sharing awareness on issues and policy coordination, joint exercises that are directly linked to facilitating the SDF’s international peace cooperation activities, etc.
- 24) Including reciprocal unit inspections and dispatch of observers to exercises, various types of forums, symposiums, and seminars, information sharing, equipment and technology exchanges, providing SDF expertise in the disaster sector, etc.
- 25) The Second Army was reorganized into the Second Operations Command on November 1, 2007.
- 26) This is a multilateral meeting that gathers defense-minister-level officials from the Asia-Pacific region and it is held with the objective of discussing defense issues and regional defense cooperation. It began under the sponsorship of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, a private research facility in the United

Kingdom. Since the first meeting in 2002 it has been referred to as the Shangri-La Dialogue, after the name of the hotel where it is held.

See <<http://www.mod.go.jp/j/defense/dialogue/iiss.html>>

27) See <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/china/visit/0704_gai.html>

28) See <<http://www.mod.go.jp/j/news/youjin/2009/03/20.pdf>>

29) Specific examples following PKOs in Cambodia include cooperation in Samawah, Iraq and humanitarian assistance in response to disasters caused by the Indian Ocean tsunami.

30) See <<http://www.mod.go.jp/j/news/youjin/2007/03/13.pdf>>

31) See <<http://www.mod.go.jp/j/news/youjin/2008/12/18g.html>>

32) See <<http://www.mod.go.jp/j/news/youjin/2008/12/18.html>>

33) See <<http://www.mod.go.jp/j/defense/exchange/pdf/india01.pdf>>

34) See <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/india/visit/0810_gpks.html>

35) See <<http://www.mod.go.jp/j/defense/exchange/pdf/india02.pdf>>

36) In addition to Japan, the United States, India, Australia, and Singapore also participated.

37) In addition to Japan, the United States and India also participated.

38) The GSDF concluded its withdrawal from Iraq in September 2006.

39) 26 countries including 10 member countries of ASEAN (Brunei, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia (from 1995), Myanmar (from 1996), Japan, Australia, Canada, China, India, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, ROK, Russia, the United States (from 1996), Mongolia (since 1998), DPRK (from 2000), Pakistan (from 2004), Timor Leste (from 2005), Bangladesh (from 2006), Sri Lanka (from 2007) and the EU.

40) A document enabling countries involved to share information on training as well as their experiences of participating in international peace cooperation activities.

41) The MSDF dispatched two vessels to the first western Pacific submarine rescue training hosted by the Republic of Singapore Navy in 2000. Also, at the second training in 2002, 10 vessels from 5 countries including three MSDF vessels conducted an exhibition of submarine rescue technology in the Western Kyushu waters.

42) Nine countries of Japan, India, Australia, ROK, Singapore, Thailand, New Zealand, France, and Russia, in the Southern Kanto Waters, practiced the common process and steps in search and rescue with participant countries' vessels while simulating MSDF vessels as distressed merchant ships.

43) 21ARF and other countries participated, and training was conducted in areas such as medical care, water purification, epidemic control, construction and marine rescue operations.

44) Participating countries include Norway and other sponsors (Peru, Austria, New Zealand, Ireland, etc.) and many developing countries such as Latin America and Africa which were included in the NGO-centered process.

45) Explosives for use in anti-infantry combat, which obstruct the approach of enemy soldiers. In order that civilians do not get indiscriminately hurt, personnel will operate them with their objective in sight. Detonation in the presence, approach or contact of civilians is not planned.

46) The Ministry of Defense recommended retired SDF members to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) between 1999 and December 2006, to provide support anti-personnel mine removal activities in Cambodia. These retired SDF members were dispatched as maintenance and transport advisors for the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) under the JICA framework of long-term dispatched specialists.

47) PSI is an initiative which continues to work in accordance with existing international and domestic laws to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their related materials, and consider steps which participating nations are able to take together. At the same time, it attempts to work toward the

strengthening of related domestic laws within the range possible for each country.

- 48) The Statement of Interdiction Principles refers to the fact that the PSI participating countries will share the effort aimed at halting the flow of weapons of mass destruction to countries of proliferation concern or non-state actors, and from countries of proliferation concern or non-state actors. At the same time, it refers to all interested countries which are concerned about proliferation, supporting PSI and working together with current PSI participant countries to take steps that are possible and intended to be implemented. With the statement, each country is taking concrete action for the purpose of preventing the proliferation of the freight of weapons of mass destruction, within the allowable range of international and domestic law.
- 49) In September 2003, the German Foreign Office obtained information that the Antigua and Barbuda (an island nation in the Caribbean Sea) ship *BBC China* was transporting nuclear-related items and materials to Libya. The German government dispatched intelligence experts to Italy, and carried out inspections with the cooperation of Italy and the U.S. Navy. They discovered counterfeiting of container numbers, brought the ship to Taranto, Italy and seized the nuclear-related items and materials (aluminum tubes which could be used in a centrifuge). As a result of this incident, the nuclear development of Libya was tied to the exposure of the Khan Network, and the effectiveness of PSI was demonstrated.
- 50) Under the sponsorship of Japan, the PSI Maritime Interdiction Training was held in Izu-Oshima Eastern Sea, Yokosuka New Port and Yokohama Port, with the main objectives of showing the strong intention of the international community aimed at strengthening non-proliferation systems, increasing the skill of participating nations and relevant organizations, strengthening mutual cooperation, and promoting PSI understanding among non-PSI participating countries. Ships, aircraft, units and so on from the SDF took part. Ships, aircraft, customs officials etc., from Australia, France, New Zealand, Singapore, the United States, and the United Kingdom participated in the training, and observers from 40 nations including these countries were dispatched to the exercise