

Section 5

# Efforts for Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-proliferation

Causing anxiety not only to Japan and other East Asian nations, but also countries across the globe, especially the U.S., North Korea's launch of a missile which it called a satellite in December 2012 and its nuclear test in February 2013 demonstrate that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missiles which serve as their means of delivery still pose a pressing challenge to the peace and stability of the international community.

Moreover, many countries are working on the regulation of

certain conventional weapons, while taking into account the need to maintain a balance between the humanitarian perspective 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.

(See Fig. III-2-5-1)

Fig. III-2-5-1

Framework for Arms Control, Disarmament and Nonproliferation 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, etc. on Arms control, Disarmament and Nonproliferation	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 Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines (Ottawa Treaty) United Nations Register of Conventional Arms United Nations Report on Military Expenditures
Export Control Frameworks Aimed at Nonproliferation	Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)	Australia Group (AG)		Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)	Wassenaar Arrangement (WA)
New International Initiatives Aimed at Nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction	Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540				

## 1 Initiatives Focused on Treaties Relating to Arms Control, Disarmament, and Nonproliferation in Regard to Weapons of Mass Destruction

Japan actively participates in international initiatives including conventions and management systems relating to frameworks 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 their means of delivery and associated technologies and materials.

Japan has contributed personnel in this field, offering its knowledge in the field of chemical protection from the time when negotiations over the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) were taking place, as well as dispatching experts on protection against chemical weapons to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), which was established to implement the verification measures stipulated in the convention following its entry into force. Furthermore, small quantities of chemical substances subject to regulation under the convention are synthesized at the GSDF Chemical School (Saitama City), in order to conduct protection research. The school has undergone a total of eight inspections since its establishment, in accordance with the convention regulations.

Moreover, the whole government is working on projects

aimed at disposing of abandoned chemical weapons in China, in accordance with the CWC, and the Ministry has seconded eight personnel, including GSDF officials, to the Cabinet Office



A GSDF personnel (right) and a Chinese worker (left) conducting an excavation survey on abandoned chemical weapons in Jilin Province, China

to work on this project. Since 2000, GSDF officials with expertise in chemicals and ammunitions have been dispatched to conduct excavation and recovery projects on a total of 12 occasions. In 2012, from August to September, seven SDF officers participated in an excavation and recovery project undertaken by the Cabinet Office in Hunchun, in China's Jilin Province, providing the Chinese workers with guidance concerning such matters as the identification of shells, and managing the safety of workers.

In addition, the Ministry of Defense has been cooperating in endeavors aimed at increasing the effectiveness of regulations and decisions, by dispatching staff 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).

See ▶ Reference 74, 75, 76, 77

## 2 Initiatives Focused on Treaties Relating to Arms Control of Conventional Weapons

Taking into account both the humanitarian perspective and security needs, Japan has joined various conventions on the regulation of conventional weapons, including 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).

In particular, with regard to the issue of the regulation of cluster munitions, it is important to formulate an effective protocol within the CCW framework, in which major producers and owners of such weapons participate, including the U.S., China, and Russia. Discussions within this framework have ended, for the time being, but in the event that a renegotiation is agreed in the future, Japan will continue to make an active contribution to the negotiations.

Furthermore, Japan has also acceded to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (Oslo Convention)<sup>1</sup>, which was negotiated and adopted outside the framework of the CCW; with the entry of this Convention into force in August 2010, the use of all cluster munitions in the possession of the SDF immediately became prohibited.

Moreover, the Convention stipulates that all cluster munitions held by signatories be destroyed within eight years of its entry into force, in principle, so such munitions will be safely and steadily disposed of. At the same time, as a matter of urgency, the Ministry of Defense and SDF are currently introducing precision-guided equipment to supplement some of the functions of cluster munitions.

Moreover, with regard to anti-personnel mines, based on the Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines (Ottawa Treaty), which entered into force in 1999, the Ministry of Defense and SDF had disposed of all anti-personnel mines by February 2003, apart from the minimum-necessary exceptional stocks permitted under the treaty. At the same time, in order to ensure the security of Japan, the Ministry is developing an anti-personnel obstacle system that includes directional fragmentation charges<sup>2</sup> as an alternative that does not constitute anti-personnel mines banned under the treaty and which does not pose any risk of harming civilians.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Defense has actively cooperated in efforts of the international community, focused on the problem of anti-personnel mines, such as submitting annual reports including the data on Japan's exceptional stocks to the United Nations<sup>3</sup>.

In addition, the Ministry of Defense and SDF participate in various systems introduced by the United Nations with the goal 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), and as well as providing the requisite reports, they dispatch personnel as needed to governmental expert meetings held in order to improve and strengthen these systems.

See ▶ Reference 78

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

### 1 Proliferation Security Initiative

Harboring grave concerns about the development of weapons of mass destruction and missiles by countries of particular concern in regard to proliferation, such as North Korea and Iran, the U.S. announced its Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)<sup>1</sup> in May 2003, and sought the participation of other countries there-

in. Various initiatives are being undertaken based on the PSI, such as holding meetings to consider issues related to policy and legislation; in addition, 40 PSI interdiction exercises have been held as of the end of March 2013, in order to improve the ability of participating countries to thwart the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related items.

<sup>2</sup>-1 Countries such as the U.S., China and Russia, which are major producers and owners of cluster munitions, have not yet signed the Oslo Convention.

<sup>2</sup>-2 Explosives used in anti-infantry combat to obstruct the approach of enemy infantry. In order to ensure that civilians are not harmed indiscriminately, soldiers activate these visually recognizing a target, and they are not designed to explode due to the presence of, approach by or contact with a person.

<sup>2</sup>-3 Between 1999 and December 2006, the Ministry of Defense nominated retired Self-Defense Officials to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), to support antipersonnel mine removal activities in Cambodia; these retired Self-Defense Force members were dispatched to the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC) as maintenance and transport advisors within JICA's long-term expert dispatch framework.

<sup>3</sup>-1 The Proliferation Security Initiative is an initiative that seeks the strengthening of relevant domestic laws of respective countries to the possible extent, as well as considering the measures that participating countries can take jointly while complying with existing domestic and international laws, in order to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related materials

Since the 3rd PSI Meeting in Paris (September 2003), the Ministry of Defense and SDF have collaborated with relevant organizations and countries, dispatching Ministry of Defense officials and SDF staff to the various meetings, as well as engaging in ongoing participation in these exercises since 2004.

To date, Japan has twice hosted PSI maritime interdiction exercises, working in partnership with relevant organizations, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Police Agency, the Ministry of Finance and the Japan Coast Guard, and the country hosted for its first time the PSI air interdiction exercise in July 2012. In addition, in September that year, the ROK held the PSI maritime interdiction exercise. Japanese participants in this exercise included Ministry of Defense and SDF personnel, and MSDF naval vessels and aircraft, as well as personnel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Japan Coast Guard. In light of the cases of proliferation in the areas surrounding Japan, the Ministry of Defense will continue to devote its energies to activities aimed at strengthening nonproliferation frameworks, including PSI, as well as participating in and holding various meetings and exercises with the objectives of striving constantly to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and improving the ability of the SDF to deal with such matters.

(See Fig. III-2-5-2)

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

In April 2004, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted the 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.



MSDF personnel participating in a PSI exercise hosted by the Republic of Korea (September 2012)

Fig. III-2-5-2

Participation of MOD/SDF in PSI Interdiction Exercise (Since 2010)

Date	Exercise	Location	Participation of MOD/SDF
Sep 2010	PSI air interdiction exercise hosted by Australia	Australia	Dispatch of observers
Oct 2010	PSI maritime interdiction exercise hosted by ROK	Republic of Korea	2 destroyers
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
Sep 2012	PSI maritime interdiction exercise hosted by ROK	Republic of Korea	1 destroyer, 1 patrol aircraft (P-3C)
Feb 2013	PSI exercise co-hosted by U.S. and UAE	UAE	Dispatch of observers