Japan
2014

SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

1. Has your country established a National Coordination Agency or other body responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects?

No

2. Does your country have a National Point of Contact designated to act as a liaison on matters relating to the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms (PoA)?

Yes

2.1. Details:
   a) Name:
   b) Organization or agency: Conventional Arms Division, Disarmament, Non-proliferation and Science Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
   c) Address: 2-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-8919, Japan
   d) Telephone number(s): +81-3-5501-8223
   e) Fax number: +81-3-5501-8220
   f) Email: guntsu@mofa.go.jp

2.2 Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)?

Yes

GGE Report para 63(ix)

3. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2 or 2.3 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?

Yes

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

4. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?

Yes

4.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW?

Yes

4.1.1 List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country

-Ordnance Manufacturing Law -Explosives Control Law

See attached list in Section 10 for detail.

4.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?

Yes

4.1.3. Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?

Yes

4.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture?

No

4.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities?

Yes

4.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?
   a) Quantity of SALW manufactured
   b) Type or model of SALW manufactured
   c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW
d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW)
e) Other

date of manufacture etc.

4.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?
See VI of Chapter 2 of the attachment for detail.

SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

6. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?

Yes

6.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.

- Explosives Control Law
- Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law
- Customs Law
- Firearms and Swords Control Law

See attached list in Section 10 for detail.

6.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country?

Yes

6.3. Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorisation, in your country?

Yes

6.4. Name the relevant international commitments that your Government applies or considers when assessing an application for export authorisation.

Three Principles on Arms Export, 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.) 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.

6.5. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country?

Yes

6.6. When exporting, does your country places any restriction on re-export of SALW?

--- Select ---

6.7. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided?

No

6.8. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?

Yes
6.8.1 Details:

6.9. Does your country permit the export of SALW without a licence or under simplified procedure under certain circumstances?  
No

**Post-delivery controls**

6.10. When exporting, does your country require a Delivery Verification Certificate (DVC) to confirm that SALW have reached their intended end-user or intended importer in the importing State?  
No

6.11. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?  
No

6.12. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery?  
No

**Sources**

**Marking at import**

ITI 8b

6.13. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import?  
No

**Sources**

**Record Keeping**

PoA II.9; ITI 12

6.14. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities?  
Yes

6.14.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?
   a) Quantity of SALW traded  
   b) Type or model of SALW traded  
   c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW  
   d) Transactions  
      i) Identity of buyer/seller  
      ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from  
      iii) Date of delivery  
   e) Other  

6.14.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?  
Other

**Sources**

**Actions taken during the reporting period**

PoA II.6

6.15. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)?  
Yes

6.15.1 Details.

**International assistance**

PoA III.6

7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?  
No

**SECTION 4: BROKERING**

**Sources**

Laws, regulations and administrative procedures
8. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW?

8.1 List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.
   - Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law
   - Firearms and Swords Control Act
   See attached list in Section 10 for details

8.1.1 Are those laws and procedures part of the national arms export control system? Yes

8.2 Does your country require registration of SALW brokers? Yes

8.3 Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction?

8.3.1 Are such applications for a licence, permit or other authorisation considered for approval on a case-by-case basis? Yes

8.3.2 Are there exceptions to the requirement to hold a licence or authorisation for a brokering transaction?
   8.3.2.1 Details (e.g. if the transaction is on behalf of the police or armed forces or other government officials)

8.3.3 What are the criteria for granting a licence, permit or other authorisation?

8.4 Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker? No

8.5 Is it a criminal offence in your country to engage in a SALW brokering transaction without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorisation? Yes

8.6 Does your country allow for sharing with other States such information as the disbarment of brokers and revocation of registration? --- Select ---

8.7 Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW? --- Select ---

8.8 What penalties or sanctions does your country impose for illegal brokering activities?
   "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). Article 3-7 and 3-10 of the Firearms and Swords Control Act prohibits the transfer and lending or borrowing of handguns, rifles, machine gun, or their ammunition. Those who brok the transfer and lending or borrowing of these items are, in accordance with article 31-15 of the Act, subject to punishment of imprisonment up to three years and fined up to one million yen

8.9 During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)? No

SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

9. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering? No

10. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other entity authorised to hold SALW?
    Yes

10.1 If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?

   a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles
   b) Physical security measures
   c) Control of access to stocks
   d) Inventory management and accounting control
   e) Staff training
   f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorised
g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss

h) Other

PoA II.18

10.2. Are there systems in place to conduct reviews of SALW stocks held by armed forces, police and other authorised entities to identify surplus or obsolete SALW?

Yes

10.3. How often/frequently are these reviews conducted?

The Japan Coast Guard reviews stocks of their SALW more than once a month. The Correction Bureau and the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice review stocks of SALW more than once a month. The Self Defence Force review stocks of SALW on a daily basis. Each Prefectual Police Office reviews the number of SALW every day.

PoA II.18

10.4. When stocks are identified as surplus, what actions does your country take with regard to the surplus (check relevant boxes)?

a) Officially declare as surplus

b) Take out of service

c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number

d) Store separately

e) Other stored under strict control until their disposal

10.5. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?

a) Destruction

b) Sale to another State

c) Donation to another State

d) Transfer to another state agency

e) Sale to civilians

f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.)

g) Other

10.5.1. If (a) Destruction is checked for Q.10.5, which of the following methods are used (check relevant boxes)?

i) Burning or melting

ii) Open-pit detonation

iii) Cutting/shredding

iv) Bending/crushing

v) Dumping at sea

vi) Burial on land

vii) Other dismantling

PoA II.19

10.6. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks?

Yes

PoA II.20

10.6.1. How many SALW were destroyed? Include details on destruction.

During the reporting period, 777 unrepariable handguns and 7652 ond hundguns were destroyed by meltin

No

PoA II.20

10.6.2 Were any of these destruction activities carried out in public?

No

10.6.3. Any further comments regarding destruction?

PoA III.6

11. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management?

No

PoA III.6; 14

12. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons?

No
SECTION 6: CONFISCATION, SEIZURE & COLLECTION

13. During the reporting period, has your country found, seized or confiscated any SALW under its jurisdiction?  Yes

13.1 How many SALW were found, seized or confiscated?
   In 2012, the police seized 373 handguns and 12 small arms. (The statistics of seized handguns and small arms in 2013 are in preparation.)

13.2. What action was taken with respect to the SALW found, seized or confiscated (check relevant boxes)?
   a) Stored securely pending further action
   b) Marked
   c) Registered or recorded
   d) Destroyed ☑
   e) Other
   As a general, guns belong to national treasury by criminal procedure such as confiscation by criminal judge, are regulated its disposal by the rule of official evidence, public prosecutors office hand over to the police agency. SALW (except for guns) in national treasury which is confiscated by cr

14. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?  Yes

14.1. What was the nature of the collection exercise?
   a) Buyback programme for civilian-held SALW
   b) Weapons amnesty for civilian-held SALW ☑
   c) Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR)
   d) Weapons for Development (WfD) programme

14.2. How many SALW were collected?
   In 2012, the police collected 28 handguns by voluntary surrender. (The statistics of collected handguns and small arms in 2013 are in preparation)

14.3. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected (check relevant boxes)?
   a) Stored securely pending further action
   b) Marked
   c) Registered or recorded
   d) Destroyed ☑
   e) Other

15. How many of the SALW found, seized, confiscated or collected, as reported in Questions 13.1 and 14.2 were destroyed?  No data

SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

16. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW?  No
17. Does your country enforce measures to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked SALW?  
No

18. Does your country take measures to ensure that all SALW in the possession of government armed and security forces for their own use are duly marked?  
Yes

18.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks.
Governmental agency's or Self Defence mark, name of SALW, serial number/year of production), trademark of company, 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 must be kept in lockers used for storing guns, subject to inspection by the police 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. SALW held by the Japan Coast Guard have to be marked by mark of Japanese Coast Guard, name of handguns, serial numbers, trade mark.

18.2. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your government transferred the stocks?  
--- Select ---

19. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?  
No

20. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory?  
Yes

20.1. What records relating to SALW are kept by the State (e.g. manufacturing, brokering, import and export licences granted, sales to other States, SALW held by State agencies such as the armed forces etc)?
Records of all marked SALW are kept. Information of records including serial numbers, registered numbers, models, information of manufacture, numbers of manufacture, dates of manufacture and derkers 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.

20.2. How long does the government keep such records?
Records of all marked 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. Regarding SALW of coast guard, their records are kept during their possession. Regarding SALW of police, their reecords are kept during their possession. "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.

20.3. In the event that they go out of business, are companies engaged in SALW activities (e.g. manufacturing, importing, exporting etc) required to submit all records held by them to the government?  
No

21. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?  
No

22. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?  
Yes

22.1. Has your country ever issued an international tracing request regarding SALW?  
Yes

22.2. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?  
The National Police Agency is responsible for making a tracing request through diplomatic channel and ICPO.

22.3. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)

a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found  

SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING
b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit  

22.4. When receiving information related to SALW as a result of your country’s tracing request, does your country have procedures in place to ensure that all restrictions placed on its use are respected, and the confidentiality of such information is guaranteed?

22.5. Which government agency is responsible for responding to a tracing request from another country? It depends on the route of the request. If a request is sent through ICPO, the National Police Agency is responsible for responding to the tracing request.

22.6. During the reporting period, how many tracing requests did your country receive? No data

22.7. During the reporting period, did your country delay, restrict or refuse tracing requests?

23. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)?

23.1 If so, in which areas?

a) Facilitation of tracing operations conducted within the framework of the ITI  

b) Investigations to identify and trace illicit SALW.  

c) Building national capacity to initiate and respond to tracing requests.

23.2. Does your country use the INTERPOL’s Firearms Tracing System (formerly known as iWeTS) for tracing SALW?

24. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?

25. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW?

SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

26. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 2-8 above, has your country requested/received/provided assistance to implement the PoA and ITI?

26.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?

a) Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact

b) Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial

--- Select ---

Provided
ii) technical

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
please see attached list

c) Description of the assistance activity:
please see attached list

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
please see attached list

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:
please see attached list

c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial

ii) technical

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
please see attached list

c) Description of the assistance activity:
please see attached list

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
please see attached list

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:
please see attached list

d. Law enforcement

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial

ii) technical

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
please see attached list

c) Description of the assistance activity:
please see attached list

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
please see attached list

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:
please see attached list

e. Customs and borders

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial

ii) technical

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
please see attached list

c) Description of the assistance activity:
please see attached list

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
please see attached list

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:
please see attached list

f. Action-oriented research

--- Select ---

g. Children/youth

--- Select ---

h. Awareness-raising

--- Select ---

i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism

--- Select ---

j Other

--- Select ---

Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including implementation challenges and opportunities?
27. In the 2012 Review Conference Outcome document on the International Instrument to Enable States to Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (International Tracing Instrument), States undertook to “provide further information in their national reports, and to request the Secretary-General to submit an initial report, drawing on views of States, on experiences on the following issues, for their consideration at relevant future meetings decided upon at this Conference” (A/CONF.192/2012/RC/4, Annex II, B. 3(g)):

a) The implications of recent developments in small arms and light weapons manufacturing, technology and design for effective marking, record-keeping and tracing; 
N.A.

b) Practical steps to ensure the continued and enhanced effectiveness of national marking, record-keeping and tracing systems in the light of such developments; 
The Government of Japan is now under consideration to conclude "Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts 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

c) Relevant practices in relation to international assistance and capacity-building, including ways to support the transfer, uptake and effective utilization of relevant tools and technologies. 
Japan has been offering technical assistance in the fields of the police system operation, koban system, investigation technique and criminal identification technique by organizing seminars upon 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, Central and Latin America

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

28. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the Secretary-General with the following information, updating it when necessary:

a) National marking practices related to marking used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable. 
N.A.

Additional information such as images and illustrations may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

Note: Relevant information might have been provided in questions 4.2.1, 4.2.2 and 18.1 in this report.
### Outline of national laws, regulations and decrees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Law/ Regulation/ Decree</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td><strong>Bukitou Seizou Hou</strong></td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Ordinance Manufacturing Law</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>&lt;Aim&gt;</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>&lt;Specific provisions&gt;</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In this Law “ordnance” is defined as firearms, their ammunition, explosives and mechanical device that drops or ejects explosives, or their parts (Article 2).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manufacture of ordnance requires permission by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Articles 3 &amp; 4).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>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).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Production/Import</td>
<td><strong>Kayakurui Torishimari Hou</strong></td>
<td>1950</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explosives Control Law</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>&lt;Aim&gt;</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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).</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>&lt;Specific provisions&gt;</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In this Law “explosives” are defined as “gunpowder,” “explosives” and “related products” (Article 2-1).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manufacture of explosives requires permission by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Articles 3 &amp; 4).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>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).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Violation of manufacture (Article 3 &amp; 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).</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export</td>
<td>Gaikokukawase Oyobi Gaikokuboueki Hou</td>
<td>1949</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>&lt;Aim&gt;</strong></td>
<td>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).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>&lt;Specific provisions&gt;</strong></td>
<td>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).</td>
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<td>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 69-6-2).</td>
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<td>(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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import</td>
<td><strong>&lt;Aim&gt;</strong></td>
<td>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).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>&lt;Specific provisions&gt;</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Article 52 For the purpose of achieving the sound development of foreign trade and the national economy, sincerely fulfilling obligations under the treaties and other international agreements Japan has signed, making Japan's contribution to international efforts for achieving international peace, or implementing a cabinet decision set forth in Article 10, paragraph 1, any person who intends to import goods may be obliged to obtain import approval pursuant to the provisions of Cabinet Order.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Article 69-7 Any person who falls under any of the following items shall be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than five years or a fine of not</td>
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</table>
more than five million yen, or both: provided, however, that when five times the
price of the subject matter of the violation exceeds five million yen, a fine shall be
not more than five times the price.

(v) Any person who has imported goods without obtaining approval pursuant to
the provisions of an order pursuant to Article 52

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Import</th>
<th>Kanzei Hou</th>
<th>1954</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Customs Law</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| <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). | |
| <Specific provisions> | Import of firearms, 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 69-11-2). | |

Violation is liable to penalties of 10 years or less imprisonment or a
fine of up to 30 million yen, or both (Article 109).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Import</th>
<th>Juuhou Toukenrui Shojitou Torishimari Hou</th>
<th>1958</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firearms and Swords Control Law</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| <Aim> | The Law (promulgated on March 10, 1958, Law No.6) aims to
regulate the possession and usage of firearms and swords (Article 1). | |
| <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). | |

Possession of a firearm or firearms or a sword or swords is
prohibited, in principle (Article 3-1)

Import of handguns, military rifles, machine guns and guns is
prohibited, in principle (Article 3-4).

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).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Project Cost</th>
<th>Funding Channel</th>
<th>Implementing Agency</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DDR</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>2008.02.25-2012.03.31</td>
<td>Project for the support of Entrepreneurship and Employment for the Household of Demobilized Ex-Combatants and Recipient Communities</td>
<td>$212,892</td>
<td>JICA</td>
<td>Swiss Foundation for Mine Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDR</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>2011.05.31-2012.03.31</td>
<td>F/U Cooperation for Project for the support of Entrepreneurship and Employment for the Household of Demobilized Ex-Combatants and Recipient Communities</td>
<td>$299,276</td>
<td>JICA</td>
<td>THE HALO TRUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDR</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>2011.03.11-2014.03.10</td>
<td>The Skills Training and Job Obtainment Support for Social Participation of Ex-Combatants and Other People with Disabilities</td>
<td>$1,370,787</td>
<td>18,947,388</td>
<td>Swiss Foundation for Mine Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDR</td>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>1-Jan-12</td>
<td>The Project for Support to Mechanical Demining Activities in the Republic of Tajikistan</td>
<td>$212,892</td>
<td>118,781,000</td>
<td>JICA</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDR</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1-Jan-12</td>
<td>The Project for Anti-Personnel Mine Clearance in Akhalkalaki District and Sagarejo District</td>
<td>$299,276</td>
<td>26,635,564</td>
<td>THE HALO TRUST</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDR</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>1-Oct-11</td>
<td>The Project for Reintegration and Reconciliation Assistance to Northern Conflict-Affected Communities</td>
<td>$1,370,787</td>
<td>122,000,000</td>
<td>IOM</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDR</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>1-Sep-11</td>
<td>The Project for Integrated Humanitarian Mine Action Intervention in Support of Conflict Impacted Communities in the North of Sri Lanka</td>
<td>$779,920</td>
<td>69,412,880</td>
<td>Swiss Foundation for Mine Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Total Amount</td>
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<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>The Project for Manual and Mechanical Demining in the Northern Province, Sri Lanka</td>
<td>$648,233</td>
<td>57,692,737</td>
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<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>The Project for Manual Mineclearance in Northern Sri Lanka</td>
<td>$784,402</td>
<td>69,811,778</td>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan</td>
<td>$231,000,000</td>
<td>20,559,000,000</td>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>ANSF Long-term basic literacy Training Projects</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>1,780,000,000</td>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Mine Action in Afghanistan</td>
<td>$356,000,000</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>The Project for Mine Action in support for Reintegrees in Baghlan Province</td>
<td>$786,510</td>
<td>69,999,390</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Reaching the hard-to-reach and other vulnerable population in conflict affected communities</td>
<td>$13,000,000</td>
<td>1,157,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>Provision of Life-Saving Emergency Interventions for Vulnerable Populations in South Sudan</td>
<td>$9,000,000</td>
<td>801,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>Multi-sectoral response in Nutrition, Health, Education, Child Protection and Response to Movements of Populations (Non-Food Items and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene components) in favour of the children of DRC</td>
<td>$7,900,000</td>
<td>703,100,000</td>
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<td>Yemen</td>
<td>Emergency Response to Crisis in Yemen</td>
<td>$6,600,000</td>
<td>587,400,000</td>
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<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>The Project for Renovation of Kampong Cham Physical Rehabilitation Center</td>
<td>$39,500</td>
<td>3,515,500</td>
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<td>DDR</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Date of Implementation</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Exchange Rate</td>
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<td>DDR</td>
<td>Phillipines,</td>
<td>3/22/2012</td>
<td>The Project for Construction of Solar Drier and Flatbed Dryer with Warehouse, Corn Sheller and Hauling Truck</td>
<td>$103,035</td>
<td>9,170,115</td>
<td>Alamada Town</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDR</td>
<td>Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>12年 3月</td>
<td>UXO Emergency Clearance and Risk Education in the Republic of Congo</td>
<td>$184,434</td>
<td>16,414,659</td>
<td>UNMAS</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDR</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>12年 3月</td>
<td>Stabilizing Somalia: Managing the Explosive Threat for Somalis and Providing a Clean State for Recovery</td>
<td>$1,300,000</td>
<td>115,700,000</td>
<td>UNMAS</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDR</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>12年 3月</td>
<td>1. Mine Clearance Operations in the Eastern States 2. Mine Risk</td>
<td>$2,500,000</td>
<td>222,500,000</td>
<td>UNMAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDR</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>12年 3月</td>
<td>Landmines, sub-mintions and other ERW clearance operation in Orientale and Maniema Provinces</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>44,500,000</td>
<td>UNMAS</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDR</td>
<td>Afganistan</td>
<td>12年 3月</td>
<td>Demining and Coordination Activities in Afghanistan</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
<td>356,000,000</td>
<td>UNMAS</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDR</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>9/1/2011</td>
<td>The Project for Renovation of Equipment for Disposal of Landmines and Unexploded Cluster Munitions</td>
<td>$71,174</td>
<td>6,334,486</td>
<td>NGO</td>
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<td>DDR</td>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>2/1/2012</td>
<td>Community Security and Arms Control</td>
<td>$2,500,000</td>
<td>222,500,000</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDR</td>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>3/1/2012</td>
<td>The Project for De-mining Operations in Northern Chad</td>
<td>324,800EUR€</td>
<td>38,976,000</td>
<td>NGO</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDR</td>
<td>Coat</td>
<td>3/1/2012</td>
<td>Community Security and Prevention of Proliferation of Small Arms Support Programme</td>
<td>$4,314,607</td>
<td>384,000,000</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDR</td>
<td>Guniea-Bissau</td>
<td>3/1/2012</td>
<td>The Project for Total Demining in Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>182,156EUR€</td>
<td>21,858,720</td>
<td>NGO</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDR</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>3/1/2012</td>
<td>Le Projet d’enquêtes générales, éducation aux risques, liaison communautaire, déminalge et destruction des Mines et REG isolés en Provence Orientale et du Nord</td>
<td>$481,734</td>
<td>42,874,326</td>
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<td>DDR</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>6/1/2012</td>
<td>Mine Action Programme</td>
<td>$2,024,691</td>
<td>164,000,000</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
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<td>DDR</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>3/1/2012</td>
<td>The Project for Support of Demining in Bihac and Velika Kladusa</td>
<td>420,000EUR€</td>
<td>50,400,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Year(s)</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Implementing Agency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>The Project for Support of Demining in Lipik</td>
<td>3/1/2012</td>
<td>80,000 EUR€</td>
<td>NGO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>The Project for Improving Community Facilities to Avoid the Danger of</td>
<td>3/1/2012</td>
<td>1,921,800 EUR€</td>
<td>NGO</td>
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<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Cluster Minition Identification Tool and Signature Metal Detector Project</td>
<td>2011.6.22-2011.8.6</td>
<td>8,400,000 EUR€</td>
<td>JICA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Standing Mine Action Capacity</td>
<td>2011.3</td>
<td>4,806,000 EUR€</td>
<td>UNMAS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanzania, Philippines, Brazil, Mexico, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq</td>
<td>Police Info-Communications</td>
<td>2012.01.16-2012.2.3</td>
<td>4,100,000 EUR€</td>
<td>JICA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Peru, Philippines, PNG, Inodnesia, Bangladesh, Afganista, Malaysia, India, Thailand, Brazil</td>
<td>Seminar on Criminal Investigation</td>
<td>2012.1.22-2012.2.11</td>
<td>5,000,000 EUR€</td>
<td>JICA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phillipines, Mexico, Malaysia, Laos, Nigeria, Turkey, Thailand, South America</td>
<td>Seminar on Control of Drug Offences</td>
<td>2011.9.25-2011.10.8</td>
<td>9,400,000 EUR€</td>
<td>JICA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serbia, Afganistam, Lebanon, Mali, Iraq, Pakistan, Egypt, Indonesia, Philippines,India</td>
<td>International Terrorism Investigation</td>
<td>2011.10.16-2011.10.29</td>
<td>12,100,000 EUR€</td>
<td>JICA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanzania, Uganda, Ecuador, Colombia, Rwanda, Vietnam, Nepal, Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Seminar on Traffic Police Administration</td>
<td>2011.11.6-2011.12.1</td>
<td>7,100,000 EUR€</td>
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<td>Phillipines, Colombia, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Ecuador, Jordan, Uruguay, Nepal, Honduras, Ecuador</td>
<td>Seminar for Foreign Senior Police Officers</td>
<td>2012.6.3-2012.6.23</td>
<td>16,000,000 EUR€</td>
<td>JICA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>POLMAS</td>
<td>2012.7.8-2012.7.14</td>
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<td>JICA</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Timor</td>
<td>Community Policing</td>
<td>2011.9.4-2011.9.13</td>
<td>3,400,000 EUR€</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>End Date</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Cost (USD)</td>
<td>Funding Source</td>
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<tr>
<td>Law Enforcement</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>2011.9.4-</td>
<td>2011.9.17</td>
<td>Community Police</td>
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<tr>
<td>Law Enforcement</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>2011.9.19-</td>
<td>2011.10.22</td>
<td>Comparative Study of Police System for Republic of Indonesia</td>
<td>35,300,000</td>
<td>JICA</td>
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<td>Law Enforcement</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>2011.8.17-</td>
<td>2011.8.25</td>
<td>Community Policing</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
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<td>Law Enforcement</td>
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<td>2012.1.22-</td>
<td>2012.2.2</td>
<td>Strengthening of Afghan National Police</td>
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<td>Law Enforcement</td>
<td>Philippnes</td>
<td>2012.1.22-</td>
<td>2012.1.28</td>
<td>Police Administration</td>
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<td>Law Enforcement</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>2012.2.26-</td>
<td>2012.3.3</td>
<td>Counterpart Training for PPA Project in Vietnam</td>
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<td>Law Enforcement</td>
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<td>the Project for Capacity Development Support to the Afghan National Police</td>
<td>$4,820,225</td>
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<td>Customs and Borders</td>
<td>Tanzania, Mali, Kenya, Eth</td>
<td>2011.11.8-</td>
<td>2011.12.7</td>
<td>Customs Administration</td>
<td>9,100,000</td>
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<td>Customs and Borders</td>
<td>Bolivia, Namibia</td>
<td>2011.10.11</td>
<td>2011.10.22</td>
<td>Customs Risk Management</td>
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<td>Customs and Borders</td>
<td>Brazil, Colombia, Mexico,</td>
<td>2012.1.16-</td>
<td>2012.2.4</td>
<td>Customs Administration for Latin American Countries</td>
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<td>Customs and Borders</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>2011.9.11-</td>
<td>2011.9.17</td>
<td>Training on customs administration services such as help desk and advance</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
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<td>Customs and Borders</td>
<td>Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Ar</td>
<td>2012.2.27-</td>
<td>2012.3.14</td>
<td>Customs Administration for Central Asia and Caucasian Countries</td>
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<td>2012.1.16-2012.2.4</td>
<td>Customs Administration for Latin American Countries</td>
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