

Importance of Export Control & Japan's Export Control

March 2014 Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry



1. Importance of Export Control

2. International Export Control Regimes

3. Japan's Export Control

1. Importance of Export Control

Terrorist Attacks



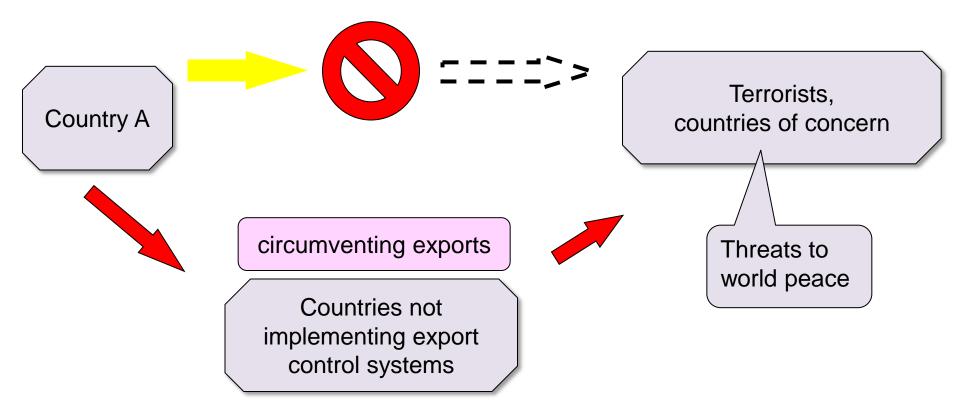
- Sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway (March 1995)
- 9/11 attacks (September 2001)
- Bali bombings (October 2002, October 2005)
- Madrid train bombings (March 2004)
- London bombings (July 2005)
- 2008 Mumbai attacks (November 2008)
- Moscow bombings (February 2010, January 2011)



- A.Q. Khan Network (2004)
- North Korean missile tests (July 2006, April and July 2009)
- North Korean announcement on nuclear tests (October 2006, May 2009, February 2013)
- Iranian issues
- Syrian development of chemical weapons



Terrorists or countries of concern can procure items through countries that do not implement export control systems.





United Nations awaken international tackling with WMDs and also adapted some resolutions

UNSCR 1540

- Proliferation of WMD and their means of delivery poses a threat to international peace and security
- Attempts to prevent WMD and related materials from falling into the hands of <u>non-state actors</u> that are of concern with regard to proliferation
- ◆All States are to establish relevant domestic controls



Why countries introduce export control?

•Keep international peace and regional stability

More trade & foreign direct investment

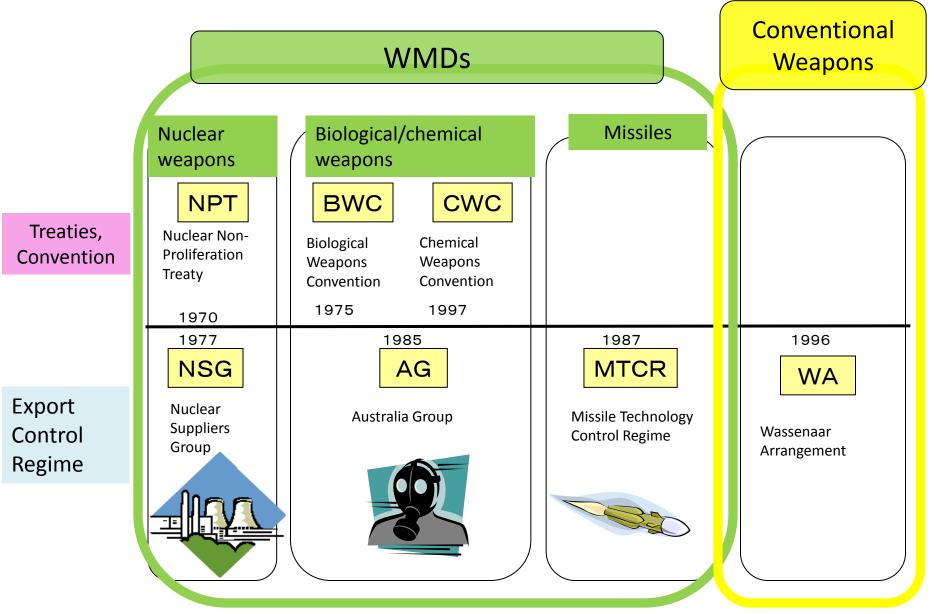


Effective export control can contribute to prosperity of the nation's economy

2. International Export Control Regimes

Export Control Regimes







Some exporting goods can be used for military purposes and are called "dual use" items.

	Military Use	Civilian Use
Titanium alloy	Gas centrifuge for uranium enrichment	Watches, eyeglass frames
Carbon fiber	Missile components	Golf club shafts, fishing rods
Tri-ethanolamine	Chemical weapons	Shampoo
Freeze-drying equipment	Biological weapons	Instant coffee

3. Japan's Export Control



(1) Law

Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act

- Basic framework

(2) Cabinet Orders

Export Control Order

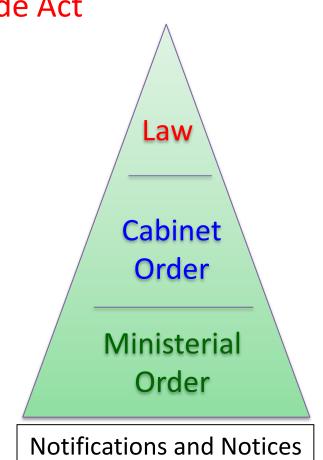
- List of goods

Foreign Exchange Order

- List of technologies

(3) Ministerial Orders

Details(specifications and interpretations of listed items)





Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act	Cabinet Order	List Control	Catch-all control of WMD	Catch-all control of Conventional Weapons	
Art. 48	Export Control	ltem 1-15	Item 16		
	Order		List of Goods		
Art. 25 Foreign Exchange Order		Item 1-15	ltem 16		
		List of Technologies			
		<u>Regulated Items</u> •weapons •listed dual use items related to WMD and conventional weapons	<u>Regulated Items</u> All items or technologic contribute to WMD rel use activities		
		Regulated Destination All countries	Regulated Destination All countries except for		

White Countries :

27 countries which have strict export control systems (Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, South Korea, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, USA)

UN arms embargo countries:

Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Cote d'Ivoire, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, North Korea, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan

Forms of Technology

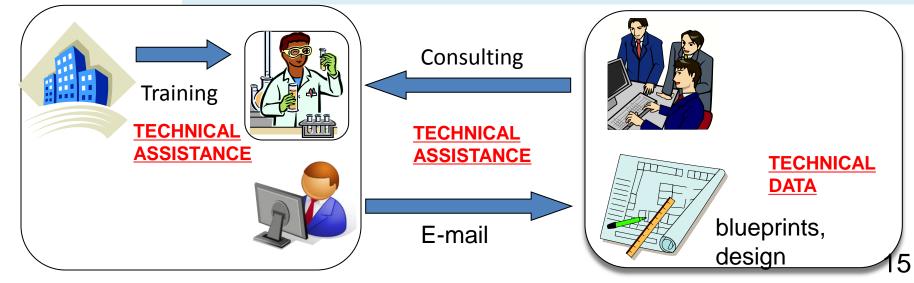


The information takes form of <u>technical data</u> or <u>technical</u> assistance

- blueprints, plans, diagrams, models, formulae, tables, engineering designs and specifications, manuals and instructions
- **Technical Data** > written or recorded on other media or devices (disks etc.)
 - ➢Including software

Technical Assistance Providing instruction, training, working knowledge, consulting service

➢Including transfer of 'technical data'





"Technology" specific <u>technologies</u> for the <u>"development", "production" or</u> <u>"use"</u> of listed products

> related to all stages prior to serial production

Development

design, design research, design analyses, design concepts, assembly and testing of prototypes, pilot production schemes, design data, process of transforming design data into a product, configuration design, integration design, layouts

➤all production stages

production

product engineering, manufacture, integration, assembly (mounting), inspection, testing, quality assurance

use

Operation, installation (including on-site installation), maintenance (checking), repair, overhaul and refurbishing



List Control

Exporters should obtain a license when they export the listed items.

Catch-all Control

>Exporters should obtain a license when they are aware;

- the item may contribute to WMD-related or military end-use activities
- the end-user is/was involved in WMD-related program

or

METI informs exporters that the exporting items may be intended for the use of WMD-related or military activities



An export license from METI is required for the export of <u>listed items</u>

- A wide range of items are listed based on international export control regimes.
- Items and their control conditions are specified in cabinet orders and ministerial orders.
- Exporters must determine whether their exporting items are the one specified in cabinet/ministerial orders.
- An export license is required even if items are exported for own company/factory in foreign country.

Correlation between Japan's Export Control and Export Control Regime



Japan's	Export Control	Ехр		ort Control Re	gimes	
Section No	Category	Export Control Regim	Export Control Regime		It	ems
1	Weapons	WA		Items in WA Munit	ions List	
2	Nuclear	NSG		Nuclear related Ite	ems	
з	Chemical Weapons	AG		Chemical weapon	related Items	
3/2	Biological Weapons			Biological weapon	related Items	
4	Missiles	MTCR		Missile related Iter	ms	
5	Special Materials			Category 1	Special Ma	aterials and Related Equipment
6	Materials Processing		WA		Materials	Processing
7	Electronics				Electronic	S
8	Computers				Computer	S
9	Telecommunications				Telecomm	nunications & information Security
10	Sensors	WA			Sensors a	nd Lasers
11	Navigation				Navigatior	n and Avionics
12	Marine				Marine	
13	Propulsion			Category 9	Aerospace	e and Propulsion
14	Others			Munition Items oth	ner than Sectior	n No1
15	Very Sensitive Items				s control list	
16	Non-Listed Items			Catch-all control I	ltems	

Correlation between Japan's Export Control and Export Control Regime



Japan's	Export Control	Export Control Regimes			
Section No	Category	Export Control Regime		Ite	ems
1	Weapons	WA	Items in WA Muniti	ions List	List control
2	Nuclear	NSG	Nuclear related Iter	ms	List control
3	Chemical Weapons	AG	Chemical weapon r	related Items	
3⁄2	Biological Weapons		Biological weapon r	related Items	
4	Missiles	MTCR	Missile related Item	ns	
5	Special Materials		Category 1	Special Ma	aterials and Related Equipment
6	Materials Processing		Category 2	Materials I	Processing
7	Electronics		Category 3	Electronic	S
8	Computers		Category 4	Computers	S
9	Telecommunications		Category 5	Telecomm	unications & information Security
10	Sensors	WA	Category 6	Sensors a	nd Lasers
11	Navigation		Category 7	Navigation	and Avionics
12	Marine		Category 8	Marine	
13	Propulsion		Category 9	Aerospace	e and Propulsion
14	Others		Munition Items oth	er than Section	No1
15	Very Sensitive Items		VSL Items in WA's	control list	
16	Non-Listed Items		Catch-all control It	tems	Catch-all control



In case there are concerns that the item or technology in question could contribute to WMD proliferation program, exporters have to apply for export license.



(1) <u>Exporter's Initiative</u> = The "Know" Condition

- In case exporters have come to know that the items will be used for the development, manufacture, use, storage etc. of WMD
- In case exporters have come to know that the end user is/was involved in WMD-related program through relevant documents such as Foreign End User List, except for the case the item in question will be apparently used for a purpose other than the WMD-related activities

(2) <u>METI's</u> Initiative = The "Informed" Condition

 The "inform" is given when METI considers that the items in question are/may be intended for the use of WMD-related activities.



In case there are concerns that the item or technology in question could contribute to military end-use, exporters have to apply for an export license.

As of 15 Oct. 2013

Region	Countries under UN arms embargo	Non-white Countries except for UN Arms embargo countries
Items	Any Items which are not on the list	(except for food, wood) Watch List [34 items]
Conditions	 (1) Exporter's Initiative The "Know" Condition In case exporters have come to know that the items will be used for the development, manufacture or use of conventional arms in UN embargo countries 	

(2) <u>METI's</u> Initiative = The "Informed" Condition

•The "inform" is given when METI considers that the items in question are/may be intended for a military end-use.



Foreign End-user List (extraction)

No.	国名、地域名 Country or Region	企業名、組織名 Company or Organization	別名 Also Known As	懸念区分 Type of WMD
1	アフガニスタン	Al Qa'ida∕Islamic Army	 The Base Al Qaeda Islamic Salvation Foundation The Group for the Preservation of the Holy Sites The Islamic Army for the Liberation of Holy Places The World Islamic Front for Jihad against Jews and Crusaders Usama Bin Laden Network Usama Bin Laden Organisation 	ル帯
2	アフガニスタン Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	Safa Nicu	•Safa Nicu Sepahan •Safanco Company •Safa Nicu Afghanistan Company •Safa Al-Noor Company •Safa Nicu Ltd Company	核 N
450	パキスタン Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Unique Technical Promoters		核 N
451	パキスタン Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Victor Star (Pvt) Ltd.		化学、核 C,N
452	香港 Hong Kong	Leader (Hong Kong) International	•Leader (Hong Kong) International Trading Limited •Leader International Trading Limited	生物、化 学、ミサ イル、核 B,C,M,N

Country	Number
India	10
Afghanistan	3
lran	247
Pakistan	3 3
North Korea	120
China	17
lsrael	2
Syria	1 3
Taiwan	2
UAE	4
Hong Kong	1
Total	4 5 2

Thank you