
Japanese Policy on Technology Transfer and International Security

Satoshi Miura

Overview

1. Environmental changes
 2. Current system and policy
 3. Ideas for future course
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Environmental changes

- Civil-use technology becomes more sophisticated and more applicable to military use.
 - Higher international mobility of people (more foreign workers and students)
 - IT technology makes it easy to acquire and carry technology information.
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Environmental changes

- Higher international mobility of people (more foreign workers and students)
 - Foreigners' entry into Japan
 - About 1.30 million in 1980 -> 9.15 million in 2007
 - Foreigners' entry into Japan to provide technology, skilled labor or for training
 - 18,232 in 1980 -> 118,292 in 2007
 - Foreign students
 - 6,572 in 1980 -> 118,498 in 2007 (as of May 1)
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Current system and policy

- The Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law § 25
 - A resident must obtain license when he/she carries out certain types of transaction.
 - Controlled transactions includes one with the purpose of providing technology for design, manufacturing and use of certain goods which are harmful for international peace and security.
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Current system and policy

- Japan's control list matches those of the international fora (NSG (nuclear), AG (biological and chemical), MTCR (missile) and WA (conventional weapons) control lists).
 - Japan controls transfer from a resident to a non-resident.
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Current system and policy

- The Unfair Competition Prevention Law
(more from the view point of fair competition than international security)



Ideas for Future course

- Border Control
 - End-use Oriented Control
 - Internal Control Program
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- HP of security export control division, METI

- <http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/anpo/>

- Satoshi Miura

- smiura@embjapan.org
