

The Order for Enforcement of the Act on Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Control of Specific Chemicals is hereby promulgated.

Order for Enforcement of the Act on Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Control of Specific Chemicals

(Cabinet Order No. 192 of May 1, 1995)

The Cabinet enacts this Order in accordance with the provisions of Article 2, paragraphs (1) through (5) and Article 34, paragraph (1) of the Act on Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Control of Specific Chemicals (Act No. 65 of 1995).

(Toxic Chemicals)

Article 1 Toxic chemicals under Article 2, paragraph (1) of the Act on Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Control of Specific Chemicals (hereinafter referred to as the "Act") are chemicals listed in Column 3 of the appended table.

(Chemical Weapons)

Article 2 Weapons specified by Cabinet Order under Article 2, paragraph (2) of the Act are the following:

- (i) artillery shells or their bodies;
- (ii) rocket bombs or their bodies;
- (iii) mines or their outer shells; and
- (iv) bombs or their bodies.

(Specific Chemicals and Designated Chemicals)

Article 3 (1) Specific chemicals under Article 2, paragraph (3) of the Act are the chemicals listed in Column 3 or Column 4 of Row 1 of the appended table.

(2) Designated chemicals under Article 2, paragraph (4) of the Act are the chemicals listed in Column 3 or Column 4 of Row 2 or Row 3 of the appended table.

(3) First-class designated chemicals under Article 2, paragraph (5) of the Act are the chemicals listed in Column 3 or Column 4 of Row 2 of the appended table.

(Revision of Transportation Certificate)

Article 3-2 Pursuant to the Rules of the National Public Safety Commission, a person that has been issued a transportation certificate must notify the prefectural public safety commission, without delay, of any change that occurs in the matters stated in the transportation certificate, and have the

transportation certificate revised.

(Reissuance of Transportation Certificate)

Article 3-3 Pursuant to the Rules of the National Public Safety Commission, a person that has been issued a transportation certificate and lost or damaged it or had it stolen must apply in writing for reissuance to the prefectural public safety commission that issued it, stating the reasons for the reissue request.

(Return of Transportation Certificate No Longer Necessary)

Article 3-4 In any of the following cases, a person that has been issued a transportation certificate must promptly return the transportation certificate (or the transportation certificate found or restored in the case of item (iii)) to the prefectural public safety commission that issued it:

- (i) transportation has been completed;
- (ii) transportation has been cancelled; or
- (iii) the lost or stolen transportation certificate has been found or restored after the reissuance of a transportation certificate.

(Liaison between Prefectural Public Safety Commissions)

Article 3-5 (1) When transportation is to be implemented in areas of two or more prefectures, the prefectural public safety commissions concerned (hereinafter referred to as the "public safety commissions concerned") are to take the following measures:

- (i) the prefectural public safety commissions not governing the place of departure (hereinafter referred to as the "public safety commission of the departing point" in this item), through the public safety commission of the departing point, are to receive notification and issue a transportation certificate under Article 17, paragraph (1) of the Act and provide instructions under Article 17, paragraph (2) of the Act;
- (ii) when intending to provide instructions under Article 17, paragraph (2) of the Act, the substance of the instructions are to be notified to other public safety commissions concerned in advance; and
- (iii) beyond what is provided in the preceding two items, each public safety commission concerned is to maintain close contact with other public safety commissions concerned in order to prevent a specific chemical from being stolen or going missing during the transportation.

(2) Beyond what is provided in the preceding paragraph, when transportation is to be extending over two or more prefectures, through any one of the public safety commissions concerned, the public safety commissions concerned may accept a notification under the provisions of Article 3-2, an application under the provisions of Article 3-3, and a return of the transportation certificate

under the provisions of the preceding article. In this case, other public safety commissions concerned are to revise or reissue a transportation certificate through the relevant public safety commission concerned.

(Organic Chemicals and Specific Organic Chemicals)

Article 4 (1) Organic chemicals under Article 29, paragraph (1) of the Act are as follows:

- (i) goods that fall under Class 28 and Class 29 of the appended table of the Customs Tariff Act (Act No. 54 of 1910) (limited to carbon compounds with a single structural formula; except for carbon oxides, carbon sulfides, and metal carbonates);
 - (ii) goods that fall under Row 32.04 of the appended table of the Customs Tariff Act (limited to carbon compounds with a single structural formula; excluding carbon oxides, carbon sulfides, and metal carbonates);
 - (iii) ethyl alcohol;
 - (iv) methane;
 - (v) propane; and
 - (vi) urea.
- (2) With respect to manufacture specified by Cabinet Order under Article 29, paragraph (1) of the Act, chemical reactions that may occur in the manufacturing process do not include synthetic reactions (except for those caused by fermentation).
- (3) Specific organic chemicals under Article 29, paragraph (2) of the Act are organic chemicals listed in paragraph (1), items (i) and (ii), and include phosphorous atom, sulfur atom and fluorine atom.

(Observation of Inspection by Persons Appointed by International Organizations)

Article 5 Cases specified by Cabinet Order under Article 30, paragraph (1) of the Act are to be challenge inspections prescribed in Part I, Paragraph 3 of the Annex on Implementation and Verification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction are conducted.

(Specific Facility)

Article 6 (1) The specific facility designated by Cabinet Order under Article 34, paragraph (1) of the Act is to be the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force Chemical School.

(2) The quantity specified by Cabinet Order under Article 34, paragraph (1) of the Act is ten kilograms per annum.

Supplementary Provisions [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Order comes into effect as of the effective date of the Act (May 5, 1995).

Supplementary Provisions [Cabinet Order No. 19 of February 19, 1997]

This Order comes into effect as of the effective date of the provisions listed in Article 1, item (i) of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act on Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Control of Specific Chemicals (March 19, 1997). Provided, however, that the provisions for revision to add two articles following Article 3 (limited to the part concerning Article 5) come into effect as of the effective date of the provisions listed in Article 1, item (ii) of the Supplementary Provisions of the referenced Act (April 29, 1997).

Supplementary Provisions [Cabinet Order No. 321 of October 14, 1999]

This Order comes into effect as of the effective date of the Act on Development of Relevant Acts for Promotion of Decentralization of Authority (April 1, 2000).

Supplementary Provisions [Cabinet Order No. 176 of May 27, 2020]

This Order comes into effect as of June 7, 2020.

Appended Table (Re: Article 1 and Article 3)

		Toxic chemicals	Precursors
1	Specific chemicals	(1) O-alkyl alkylphosphonofluoridate (limited to alkyl group of O-alkyl of C=10 or less including cycloalkyl group, and alkyl group of alkylphosphonofluoridate of C=3 or less) (2) O-alkyl N,N-dialkyl phosphoramidocyanidate (limited to alkyl group of O-alkyl of C=10 or less including cycloalkyl group, and alkyl group of N,N-dialkyl of C=3 or less)	(1) Alkylphosphonyldifluoride (limited to alkyl group of C=3 or less) (2) O-alkyl O-(2-dialkylaminoethyl) alkylphosphonites (limited to alkyl group of O-alkyl of C=10 or less including cycloalkyl group, and alkyl groups of O-(2-dialkylaminoethyl) and alkylphosphonites of C=3 or less) and its alkylated or protonated salts

(3) O-alkyl S-(2-dialkylaminoethyl) alkylphosphonothiolate (limited to alkyl group of O-alkyl of C=10 or less including cycloalkyl group, and alkyl groups of S-(2-dialkylaminoethyl) and alkylphosphonothiolate of C=3 or less) and its alkylated or protonated salts

(4) S-(2-dialkylaminoethyl) hydrogen alkylphosphonothiolate (limited to alkyl groups of S-(2-dialkylaminoethyl) and alkylphosphonothiolate of C=3 or less) and its alkylated or protonated salts

(5) 2-Chloroethylchloromethylsulfide

(6) Bis(2-chloroethyl)sulfide (also known as Mustard gas)

(7) Bis(2-chloroethylthio)methane

(8) 1,2-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)ethane (also known as Sesquimustard)

(9) 1,3-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-propane

(10) 1,4-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-butane

(11) 1,5-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-pentane

(12) Bis(2-chloroethylthiomethyl)ether

(13) Bis(2-chloroethylthioethyl)ether (also known as O-Mustard)

(14) 2-Chlorovinylchloroarsine (also known as Lewisite 1)

(15) Bis(2-chlorovinyl)chloroarsine (also known as Lewisite 2)

(16) Tris(2-chlorovinyl)arsine (also known as Lewisite 3)

(17) Bis(2-chloroethyl)ethylamine (also known as HN1)

(18) Bis(2-chloroethyl)methylamine (also known as HN2)

(19) Tris(2-chloroethyl)amine (also known as HN3)

(3) O-(2-dialkylaminoethyl) hydrogen alkylphosphonites (limited to alkyl groups of O-(2-dialkylaminoethyl) and alkylphosphonites of C=3 or less) and its alkylated or protonated salts

(4) O-Isopropyl methylphosphonochloridate (also known as Chlorosarin)

(5) O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonochloridate (also known as Chlorosoman)

(20) Saxitoxin

(21) Ricin

(22) P-Alkyl-N-[1-

(dialkylamino)alkylidene]phosphonamic fluoride and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts (those in which alkyl groups of P-alkyl and dialkylamino are replaced by cycloalkyl groups and alkylidene groups are replaced by cycloalkylmethylidene groups are included, and the number of carbons of alkyl groups of P-alkyl and dialkylamino is limited to 10 or less and the number of carbons of alkylidene groups is limited to 11 or less (in the case that alkylidene groups are replaced by cycloalkylmethylidene groups, the number of carbons of cycloalkyl groups is limited to 10 or less))

(23) N-[1-

(Dialkylamino)alkylidene]phosphonamic fluoride and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts (those in which alkyl groups are replaced by cycloalkyl groups and alkylidene groups are replaced by cycloalkylmethylidene groups are included, and the number of carbons of alkyl groups is limited to 10 or less and the number of carbons of alkylidene groups is limited to 11 or less (in the case that alkylidene groups are replaced by cycloalkylmethylidene groups, the number of carbons of cycloalkyl groups is limited to 10 or less))

(24) N-[1-(Dialkylamino)alkylidene]phosphorimidofluoric acid and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts (those in which alkyl groups are replaced by cycloalkyl groups and alkylidene groups are replaced by cycloalkylmethylidene groups are included, and the number of carbons of alkyl groups is limited to 10 or less and the number of carbons of alkylidene groups is limited to 11 or less (in the case that alkylidene groups are replaced by cycloalkylmethylidene groups, limited to the case where the number of carbons of cycloalkyl groups is 10 or less))

(25) Alkyl N-[1-(dialkylamino)alkylidene]phosphorimidofluoridate and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts (those in which alkyl groups as alcoholic components and those of "dialkylamino" are replaced by cycloalkyl groups and alkylidene groups are replaced by cycloalkylmethylidene groups are included, and the number of carbons of alkyl groups as alcoholic components and those of "dialkylamino" is limited to 10 or less and the number of carbons of alkylidene groups is limited to 11 or less (in the case that alkylidene groups are replaced by cycloalkylmethylidene groups, the number of carbons of cycloalkyl groups is limited to 10 or less))

(26) N-[Bis(diethylamino)methylidene]-P-methylphosphonamidic fluoride

		<p>(27) N-Acetyloxyalkyl-N,N,N',N'-tetraalkyl-N'-{[3-(dimethylcarbamoyloxy)pyridin-2-yl]methyl}-N,N'-(decane-1,X-diyl) diammonium dibromide (structures in which acetyloxyalkyl groups are replaced by cyanoalkyl or hydroxyalkyl groups are included, and the number of carbons of alkyl groups in acetyloxyalkyl (as well as cyanoalkyl and hydroxyalkyl groups in the case that acetyloxyalkyl is replaced by cyanoalkyl or hydroxyalkyl) and tetraalkyl are limited to 10 or less and substitution of alkyl groups by acetyloxy (as well as cyano or hydroxy) group is limited to carbons of alkyl groups having locants 1 to 8) (X represents an integer from 1 to 10)</p> <p>(28) N,N,N',N'-Tetraalkyl-N,N'-bis{[3-(dimethylcarbamoyloxy)pyridin-2-yl]methyl}ethanebis(amidium) dibromide (the number of carbons of alkyl groups of tetraalkyl are limited to 10 or less)</p> <p>(29) N,N,N',N'-Tetraalkyl-N,N'-bis{[3-(dimethylcarbamoyloxy)pyridin-2-yl]methyl}-N,N'-(2,X1-dioxoalkane-1,X2-diyl)diammonium dibromide (alkanes are limited to linear structure and defined as having 4 to 12 carbons, and the number of carbons of alkyl groups of tetraalkyl is limited to 10 or less.) (X1 represents a number which is one less than the number of carbons of alkane, and X2 represents a number which equals to the number of carbons of alkane)</p>	
2	First-class designated chemicals	<p>(1) O,O-Diethyl S-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl] phosphorothiolate (also known as Amiton) and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts</p>	<p>(1) Compounds containing a phosphorus atom with no bonds to carbon atoms other than to one alkyl group (limited to those C-3 or less), other than those listed below</p>

	<p>(2) 1,1,3,3,3-Pentafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1-propene (also known as PFIB)</p> <p>(3) 3-Quinuclidinyl benzilate (also known as BZ)</p>	<p>(a) substances listed in (1) to (4) of the third column and the substances listed in the fourth column of the 1st section of this table</p> <p>(b) O-ethyl S-phenyl ethylphosphonothiolothionate (also known as phonophos)</p> <p>(2) N,N-Dialkyl phosphoramidic dihalides (limited to the alkyl group of C=3 or less)</p> <p>(3) Dialkyl N,N-dialkylphosphoramidate (limited to the dialkyl and the alkyl group of dialkylphosphoramidate of C=3 or less)</p> <p>(4) Arsenic trichloride</p> <p>(5) 2,2-Diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetic acid</p> <p>(6) Quinuclidin-3-ol</p> <p>(7) N,N-Dialkylaminoethyl-2-chloride (limited to the alkyl group of C=3 or less.) and its protonated salts</p> <p>(8) N,N-Dialkylaminoethane-2-ols (limited to the alkyl group of C=3 or less and excluding N,N-Dimethylaminoethanol and N,N-Diethylaminoethanol) and corresponding protonated salts</p> <p>(9) N,N-Dialkylaminoethane-2-thiols (limited to the alkyl group of C=3 or less) and corresponding protonated salts</p> <p>(10) Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)sulfide (also known as thiodiglycol)</p> <p>(11) 3,3-Dimethylbutan-2-ol (also known as pinacolyl alcohol)</p>
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3	Second-class designated chemicals	<p>(1) Carbonyl dichloride (also known as Phosgene)</p> <p>(2) Cyanogen chloride</p> <p>(3) Hydrogen cyanide</p> <p>(4) Trichloronitromethane (also known as Chloropicrin)</p>	<p>(1) Phosphorus oxychloride</p> <p>(2) Phosphorus trichloride</p> <p>(3) Phosphorus pentachloride</p> <p>(4) Trimethyl phosphite</p> <p>(5) Triethyl phosphite</p> <p>(6) Dimethyl phosphite</p> <p>(7) Diethyl phosphite</p> <p>(8) Sulfur monochloride</p> <p>(9) Sulfur dichloride</p> <p>(10) Thionyl chloride</p> <p>(11) Ethyldiethanolamine</p> <p>(12) Methyldiethanolamine</p> <p>(13) Triethanolamine</p>
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