



Chapter 3

Japan's Foreign Policy to Promote National and Worldwide Interests

section 1	Efforts for Peace and Stability of Japan and the International Community	152
section 2	Japan's International Cooperation (Development Cooperation and Response to Global Issues)	221
section 3	Economic Diplomacy	248
section 4	Efforts to Promote Understanding of and Trust in Japan	281

Section 1



Efforts for Peace and Stability of Japan and the International Community

Overview

(National Security)

The security environment surrounding Japan is becoming increasingly severe in recent years. North Korea's ballistic missile launches and nuclear development, China's military build-up lacking transparency, and its attempt to change the status quo by force or coercion at sea and in the airspace at areas such as the East and South China Seas based on its own claims which are inconsistent with the existing international order, has been concerns of the international community. Furthermore, risks such as the spread and diversification of international terrorism and cyberattack are becoming more serious.

Facing such a security environment, no nation can any longer maintain its own security alone. In order to ensure the security of Japan and the peace and stability of the region, it is important to advance vibrant diplomacy under the policy of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation. The "Legislation for Peace and Security", which was approved in September (see Special Feature in Chapter 1), further broadened the scope of Japan's international contribution. Based on this, Japan will contribute even more proactively to securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

Also, ensuring the forward deployment of

U.S. Forces under the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements, and thereby enhancing the deterrence are indispensable not only for the peace and security of Japan but also for the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region. In order to further enhance the Japan-U.S. Alliance's deterrence and response capabilities, the two countries will expand and strengthen cooperation in various fields such as ballistic missile defense, cyberspace, outer space, and maritime security, including efforts made under the new Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation (the New Guidelines) and the Legislation for Peace and Security. With regard to the realignment of U.S. Forces in Japan, both governments are determined to mitigate the impact on local communities, including Okinawa, while maintaining deterrence, by steadily implementing the existing agreements between the two governments.

In addition to strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance, it is necessary for Japan to build trust and cooperative relations with its partners both inside and outside the Asia-Pacific region, and to create multilayered relationships for security cooperation. Japan also promotes collaboration in the area of security with Korea, Australia, European countries, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), India, and other countries with which it shares strategic interests.

In addition, it is also important to

promote the institutionalization of regional cooperation frameworks in the security aspect of the Asia-Pacific region. Japan also advances partnership and cooperation through multilayered regional cooperation frameworks, including the East Asia Summit (EAS), ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and the ASEAN Defense Ministers Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus), and advances partnership and cooperation through trilateral cooperation frameworks such as those involving the Japan-U.S.-ROK, Japan-U.S.-Australia, Japan-U.S.-India and Japan-Australia-India frameworks.

(Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding)

The security and prosperity of Japan cannot be achieved merely by improving the security environment surrounding Japan. It also depends on the peace and stability of the international community. Based on such understanding, Japan has been actively engaged in addressing various issues and challenges that the global society confronts. In particular, Japan addresses peacebuilding, which is essential in order to prevent the recurrence of conflicts and achieve sustainable peace in post-conflict region, as one of its key diplomatic agendas. Such comprehensive efforts include peacekeeping, emergency humanitarian assistance, promotion of peace processes, maintenance of security, and reconstruction and development. For instance, Japan proactively cooperates with United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations (PKOs) and the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), and is engaged in activities on the ground with Official Development Assistance (ODA), as well as human resource development.

(Threats to Security)

Terrorist attacks by a terrorist group “Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)” continued to spread in the year 2015.

Influenced by ISIL’s propaganda, increasing number of foreign fighters have travelled to Syria and Iraq, raising concerns about the possible spread of terrorist threats upon their return to home or third countries.

In response to the terrorist incident regarding the murder of Japanese citizens in Syria in the beginning of the year, Japan made comprehensive diplomatic efforts to (1) Strengthening counter-terrorism measures; (2) Enhancing diplomacy towards stability and prosperity in the Middle East; and (3) Assistance in creating societies resilient to radicalization. Japan closely worked with the international community on areas including counter-violent extremism, measures against foreign terrorist fighters, counter-terrorist financing, and compliance with UN Security Council Resolutions. In cooperation with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Japan also has been proceeding with a wide range of international cooperation in such fields as enhancing the capacity of counter-terrorism measures and border management providing legal technical assistance, and strengthening the capacity of organized crime investigations and prosecution in South-East Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, and the Sub-Saharan Africa, and other regions.

(Disarmament and Non-proliferation)

Japan has been proactively promoting initiatives to achieve “a world free of nuclear weapons.” As the only country to have ever suffered atomic bombings, it is a mission for Japan to convey to the world the devastation caused by the use of nuclear weapons. It also contributes to improve the security environment of Japan. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is the cornerstone of the global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. In April, the Review Conference of the Parties

to the NPT, which is held every five years, started discussions. The Review Conference ended without being able to adopt the final document. However, the Non-proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI), which is a group established by Japan and Australia to promote realistic and practical proposals, consisted of 12 non-nuclear-weapon States¹, contributed to discussion, submitting 19 working papers, such as a draft final document, throughout the NPT review process including the three Preparatory Committees. In August, the United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) Group of Eminent Persons were held in Hiroshima. In September, Foreign Minister Kishida co-chaired the 9th Conference on Facilitating the entry into force of the CTBT at the UN General Assembly. The resolution on the elimination of nuclear weapons, which Japan has submitted to the UN General Assembly every year since 1994, was adopted by 166 affirmative votes. With regard to disarmament and non-proliferation education, Japan attaches importance to passing on the correct understanding of the realities of the use of nuclear weapons across borders and generations through “the Youth Communicator for a World without Nuclear Weapons” program, which was launched to support younger generations in conveying the realities of the use of nuclear weapons at international conferences overseas, as well as “the Special Communicator for a World without Nuclear Weapons” program, which aims at supporting atomic bomb survivors’ activities of telling their testimonies.

As for the regional nuclear non-proliferation

issues, EU3 (UK, France, and Germany) +3 (U.S., China and Russia) have reached a final agreement over Iran’s nuclear issue. On the other hand, North Korea continues to develop its nuclear and missile programs, posing a significant threat not only to East Asia but also to the international community. In order to deal with these issues, Japan has talked about nuclear and non-proliferation issues, contributing to the strengthening of the systems of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards and export control. Furthermore, Japan assists developing countries, particularly in Asia, to enhance their capabilities for non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems and related materials. In particular, 17 countries², mainly in Asia, participated in the Asian Senior-level talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP), exchanging opinions on various issues on non-proliferation, including North Korean nuclear issue. Japan will continue to offer support towards strengthening nuclear non-proliferation.

(The Oceans and Seas/ Cyberspace / Outer space)

“Open and Stable Seas,” governed by law and rules and not by force, are essential for peace and prosperity of the international community as a whole. From this perspective, Japan is dedicated to ensuring the freedom and safety of navigation and overflight of the high seas through various efforts and cooperation with other countries, including anti-piracy operations. Especially for Japan, a maritime nation surrounded by sea, the international law of the sea, with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) at the core, is indispensable for

¹ Japan, Australia, Canada, Chile, Germany, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Turkey and Germany

² Japan, ASEAN countries, China, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Canada

securing its maritime rights and interests as well as for undertaking maritime activities smoothly.

Regarding cyber issues, to ensure a free, fair and safe cyberspace, Japan contributes proactively to international discussions on cyber security, including the making of international rules in cyberspace. For this purpose, Japan cooperates with a wide range of stakeholders, such as private companies and experts. Furthermore, Japan promotes cooperation and confidence-building with other countries through dialogues and discussions on cyber issues. Also, Japan is proactively providing support for capacity-building in developing countries.

In order to tackle increasing risks to sustainable and stable use of outer space, Japan has been engaged in the international rule-making and conducting dialogue and consultations with other countries on space while promoting international cooperation in the fields of space science and exploration, and supporting overseas business development of the Japanese space industry.

(United Nations)

The year 2016 marks the 60th anniversary for Japan since it joined the United Nations. On December 18, 1956, the country became the 80th member of the UN. Joining the UN was a symbolic event for Japan marking its return to the international community. This event gave Japan momentum to pursue its post-war principle of international cooperation. Having accomplished postwar reconstruction, Japan has firmly stayed on its path as a peace-loving nation and has contributed to the world as a responsible member of the international community at the UN, a forum of multilateral diplomacy.

There have been drastic changes in the international environment since the

establishment of the UN 70 years ago, including the end of the Cold War. The international community currently faces not only war between nations but also a wide range of trans-border issues, including conflicts and terrorism, poverty, environmental problems, and infectious diseases. Working with the UN, Japan will make further efforts in addressing these global issues, and contributing to the peace and prosperity of the world. In particular, as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for two years starting from 2016, Japan will engage actively in tackling a wide range of issues on international peace and security. Moreover, Japan will continue to make efforts to promote UN reform, especially that of the UN Security Council, so that the UN can more efficiently address the wide range of issues the international community faces.

(Rule of Law)

It is important to establish the rule of law in the international community in order to promote stable relations between states and facilitate the peaceful settlement of disputes. Japan considers enhancing the rule of law as one of pillars of its foreign policies. Opposed to unilateral attempts to change the status quo by force or coercion, Japan strives to maintain its territorial integrity, secure its maritime and economic rights and interests, and protect its citizens. Based on this view, Japan promotes rule-making and its implementation in bilateral and multilateral contexts in various fields, including security, economic and social areas, and criminal justice. Furthermore, in order to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes and maintain the international legal order, Japan contributes to strengthening of the functions of international judicial organizations, both in terms of personnel and finances, including

the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS), and the International Criminal Court (ICC). In addition, Japan endeavors to enhance the rule of law in the international community, including Asian countries, by providing legal technical assistance and holding events related to international law.

(Human Rights)

Human rights and fundamental freedoms are universal values. All states have the basic responsibility to protect and promote these values. At the same time, these values are a legitimate concern of the entire international community. It is essential that these values are fully guaranteed in each country in order to ensure peace and prosperity of Japan, and furthermore, to lay the foundations of peace and stability in the international community. Towards this end, Japan is working more actively than ever in the field of human rights. Specifically, Japan makes proactive contributions to improve the human rights situation around the world through dialogue and cooperation, taking into account the cultural and historical backgrounds of each state and region. Japan also continues to be actively engaged in multilateral forums including the UN, and to promote constructive dialogues with human rights mechanisms.

(Women)

The year 2015 marked the 20th anniversary since the 4th World Conference on Women (WCW) was held (“Beijing+20”), and the 30th anniversary of the conclusion of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Japan has positioned the following three areas as priority fields in order to promote gender mainstreaming and women’s empowerment: (1) facilitating women’s participation in society and women’s capacity building;

(2) enhancing Japan’s efforts in the area of women’s health and medical care as a part of its Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy; and (3) supporting women’s participation and protecting their rights in the area of peace and security. The Abe administration leads the international community in its efforts to build “a society where women shine”, with a determination that the 21st century has to be a world with no human rights violations against women.

1 National Security Initiatives

A “Proactive Contribution to Peace” Based on the Principle of International Cooperation

The security environment surrounding Japan is becoming increasingly severe. North Korea conducted the fourth nuclear test on January 6, 2016, and launched a ballistic missile on February 7, which it purports to be a “satellite”. North Korea is pursuing the development and deployment of ballistic missiles as well as nuclear development. China has been expanding its military capabilities, and increasing its national defense budgets by approximately 44 times over the past 28 years lacking transparency as it has not provided any detailed breakdown. China has been also continuing its attempts to change the status quo by force or coercion at sea and in the air in the East and South China Seas, based on its own claims, which are inconsistent with the existing international order. These actions are matters of concern of the region and the international community. (see 1-1 (2), 2-1-2 (1), 2-1-6 and 3-1-3 (4)). Furthermore, there are widespread and diversified global security issues, including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the growing threat of international terrorism, and emerging issues in new domains such as cyberspace and

outer space. In such a security environment, any threats, wherever in the world they occur, could directly affect the security of Japan. In today's world, no nation can any longer maintain its own security alone. A peaceful and stable international environment is essential to Japan's prosperity.

Since the end of World War II, Japan has consistently followed the path of a peace-loving nation under the Constitution of Japan, and has proactively contributed to the peace and prosperity of the international community through cooperation with the international community as well as other international organizations including the United Nations. The course that Japan has taken as a peace-loving nation has garnered appreciation and respect from the international community. The international community expects Japan to play a more proactive role for the peace and stability in the world in a way commensurate with its national capabilities.

Continuing to adhere to the course that it has taken to date as a peace-loving nation, Japan will advance vibrant diplomacy under the policy of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, and will contribute even more proactively to the peace and security of the international community to meet the request from the international community.

B Enactment of the "Legislation for Peace and Security"

In order to adapt to the changes in the security environment surrounding Japan and to secure the lives and peaceful livelihood of its people, it is important to advance vibrant diplomacy to create a stable and predictable international environment. On that basis, it was necessary to develop a domestic legislation to enable seamless responses to



The ballistic missile, launched by North Korea on February 7, 2016 which it purports to be a "satellite".



Maritime structures confirmed to have been installed near the geographical equidistance line between Japan and China.



Undergoing land reclamation at Fiery Cross Reef in the South China Sea.
Top: January 22, 2006
Bottom: September 3, 2015

Support and welcoming of the Legislation for Peace and Security from foreign countries

The United States		[Japan-US Summit (November 19, 2015)] President Obama: "I would like to congratulate the enactment of the "Legislation for Peace and Security". The legislation improves Japanese defense capabilities, and enables Japan and the U.S. to further broaden the cooperation in the region and the world."
Australia		[Japan-Australia Joint Statement (December 18, 2015)] Australia welcomed and supported Japan's recent approval of the "Legislation for Peace and Security" which enables Japan to contribute even more actively in securing the peace, stability and prosperity of the region and the world in line with its policy of "Proactive Contribution to Peace."
Indonesia		[Joint Statement (First Japan-Indonesia Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting) (December 17, 2015)]: The Indonesian side welcomed Japan's policy of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" including the "Legislation for Peace and Security," which is aimed at ensuring Japan's contribution towards securing peace, stability and prosperity of the region and the world.
Malaysia		[Japan-Malaysia Summit Meeting (November 21, 2015)] Malaysian Prime Minister Najib (in response to Prime Minister Abe's explanation): "Prime Minister Abe's explanation has given me a good understanding of Japan's aims in relation to this legislation, and I have no concerns or issues whatsoever in Japan's intent of seeking to contribute to peace through PKOs in particular."
Philippines		[Japan-Philippines Summit Meeting (November 19, 2015)]: President Aquino: "I express my respect for Prime Minister Abe's leadership regarding the "Legislation for Peace and Security," along with my expectation of further contributions by Japan to global peace and stability."
India		[Japan-India Joint Statement (December 12, 2015)]: (in response to the brief made by Prime Minister Abe regarding Japan's efforts including "Proactive Contribution to Peace" and the "Legislation for Peace and Security") Prime Minister Modi welcomed and supported Japan's efforts and desire to enhance its contribution to global peace, stability and prosperity.
France		[Meeting of Prime Minister Abe and French Prime Minister Valls (October 5, 2015)]: (in response to the explanation by Prime Minister Abe) "I welcome that Japan is trying to take a more proactive role in realizing regional and global stability."
Germany		[Japan-Germany Foreign Ministers' Telephone Talk (September 25, 2015)]: Foreign Minister Steinmeier: "Regarding Japan's efforts concerning legislation for peace and security, I am pleased by another step of progress Japan had made amid the situation where there are opinions that Japan and Germany should bear larger responsibility in the international community."
United Kingdom		[The Second Japan-UK Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting Joint Statement (January 8, 2016)]: Recognizing Japan as its closest security partner in Asia, the UK welcomed Japan's recent Legislation for Peace and Security, and supported Japan playing a more proactive role in securing global peace, stability and prosperity through its policy of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation.

※ Other states that expressed support for Japan's Legislation for Peace and Security include Bangladesh, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Canada, the Commonwealth of Dominica, Jamaica, Paraguay, Czech Republic, Finland, Georgia, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Israel, Jordan, Qatar, and Kenya. Regional Organizations such as ASEAN and EU expressed their support or welcome as well.

any situations, and to contribute even more proactively to the peace and stability of the international community under the policy of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation. Against this backdrop, the draft of the "Legislation for Peace and Security" was

submitted to the Diet by the government in May. The bills were approved on September 19, after more than 200 hours in total at the Lower and Upper House of the Diet, gaining support not only from the ruling coalition but also from three opposition parties (The Assembly to Energize Japan, The Party for

Future Generations and New Renaissance Party). (see Special Feature in Chapter 1).

This legislation aims to solidify Japan's orientation as a peace-loving nation, including adherence to its exclusively defense-oriented policy. The legislation strengthens the Japan-U.S. Alliance and enhances the deterrence of Japan, and thus enables Japan to prevent conflicts beforehand. Also, the legislation enables Japan to further contribute to the international community.

The Government of Japan has taken advantage of a variety of opportunities to thoroughly explain the "Legislation for Peace and Security" to foreign countries. Not only the U.S. but also a number of countries including Australia, ASEAN and European countries have expressed their understanding and support for this legislation. This is a confirmation that the "Legislation for Peace and Security" is a legislation that contributes to the peace and security of the world.

C Territorial Integrity

Maintaining territorial integrity is a fundamental responsibility of a state. Japan's policy to resolutely protect its land, sea and airspace remains unchanged. Japan will continue to respond firmly but in a calm manner. At the same time, the Government of Japan engages in proactive efforts to promote awareness of Japan's position on territorial integrity among the international community, making use of the contacts and knowledge of our diplomatic missions overseas.

2 Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements

(1) Overview of Japan-U.S. Security Relationship

Under the security environment surrounding Japan which is becoming increasingly severe,

it is indispensable to strengthen the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements and to enhance the deterrence of the Japan-U.S. Alliance not only for the peace and security of Japan but also for the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region. Based on the robust bilateral relationship confirmed through such meetings as the Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting in April 2015, Japan and the U.S. are further enhancing their deterrence and response capabilities under the New Guidelines and the Legislation for Peace and Security. Through such efforts, Japan and the United States have been expanding and strengthening cooperation in a wide range of areas, including ballistic missiles defense, cyberspace, outer space, and maritime security. Japan and the U.S. have been working closely on the realignment of U.S. Forces in Japan, including the relocation of Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Futenma and the relocation of U.S. Marine Corps in Okinawa to Guam, in order to mitigate impact on local communities, including Okinawa, while maintaining the deterrence of the U.S. Forces in Japan.

(2) Japan-U.S. Security and Defense Cooperation in Various Fields

A Revision of the Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation (the "Guidelines")

At the October 2013 meeting of the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee ("2+2"), the two governments agreed to initiate a task of revising the Guidelines. The New Guidelines were announced at the "2+2" in April 2015. Under the security environment surrounding Japan which is becoming increasingly severe, the New Guidelines ensure the review and update of the general framework and policy direction of the Japan-U.S. defense cooperation. On November 3, Japan and the United States agreed at the Subcommittee

for Defense Cooperation (SDC) to establish the Alliance Coordination Mechanism (ACM) and the Bilateral Planning Mechanism (BPM) for enhancing the effectiveness of the New Guidelines. Interpersonal exchange between top-officials is increasingly vigorous, with visits of Admiral Harris, U.S. Pacific Commander to Japan in June 2015 and February 2016, as well as General Dunford of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in November 2015. Through these efforts, Japan will continue to promote security and defense cooperation with the U.S., further enhancing the deterrence and response capabilities of the Alliance.

B Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD)

Japan has been making steady efforts to develop the BMD system while continuing cooperation with the U.S., including the steady implementation of joint development of the Standard Missile 3 (SM-3) Block IIA since 2006. In light of the expectation that Japanese domestic companies' participation in the manufacturing of the Aegis System contributes to strengthening the security and defense cooperation with the United States, in July, the Government of Japan permitted transfer of the components and software for the Aegis Display System to the U.S.

C Cyberspace

The two countries held the third Japan-U.S. Cyber Dialogue in Tokyo in July 2015. Based on the necessity for whole-of government efforts between Japan and the U.S., participants from both sides had a follow-up discussion on the outcome of the second dialogue held in April 2014. They also discussed a wide range of areas for Japan-U.S., cooperation in cyberspace, including awareness about the situations, protection of critical infrastructure, and cooperation in the

international arena.

D Outer Space

Japan and the U.S. discussed a wide range of cooperation on space, including in the area of security at the Space Security Dialogue (Deputy Director-General level consultation) in February, and at the Meeting of the Japan-U.S. Comprehensive Dialogue on Space in September. The two countries are undertaking further space security cooperation, including through mutual exchange of information in the field of Space Situational Awareness (SSA), and efforts to ensure the resiliency of space assets (i.e. capability to maintain the function of facilities or systems under attack).

E Trilateral Cooperation

Japan and the U.S. place importance on security and defense cooperation with allies and partners in the Asia-Pacific region. In particular, the two countries are steadily promoting trilateral cooperation with Australia, the ROK and India. At the Japan-ROK Summit Meeting and the Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting in November as well as the Japan-Australia Summit Meeting in December, the leaders affirmed that these trilateral cooperation promote the shared security interests of Japan and the U.S. and that it will contribute to improving the security environment in the Asia-Pacific region. Also, following the nuclear test and ballistic missile launch by North Korea in January and February 2016, the importance of trilateral cooperation among Japan, the U.S. and South Korea was reconfirmed at the Summit Meetings and Foreign Ministers' Meetings between Japan and the U.S., and Japan and the ROK.

F Information Security

Information security plays a crucial role in advancing cooperation within the context of the Alliance. The two countries are discussing ways to further improve information security systems, including introducing government-wide security clearances and enhancing counterintelligence measures (designed to prevent information leaks through espionage activities).

G Maritime Security

In forums such as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and the East Asia Summit (EAS), Japan and the U.S. stress the importance of solving maritime issues in accordance with international law. The New Guidelines announced in April also provide that Japan and the U.S. will cooperate closely with each other on measures to maintain maritime order in accordance with international law, including the freedom of navigation.

(3) Realignment of U.S. Forces in Japan

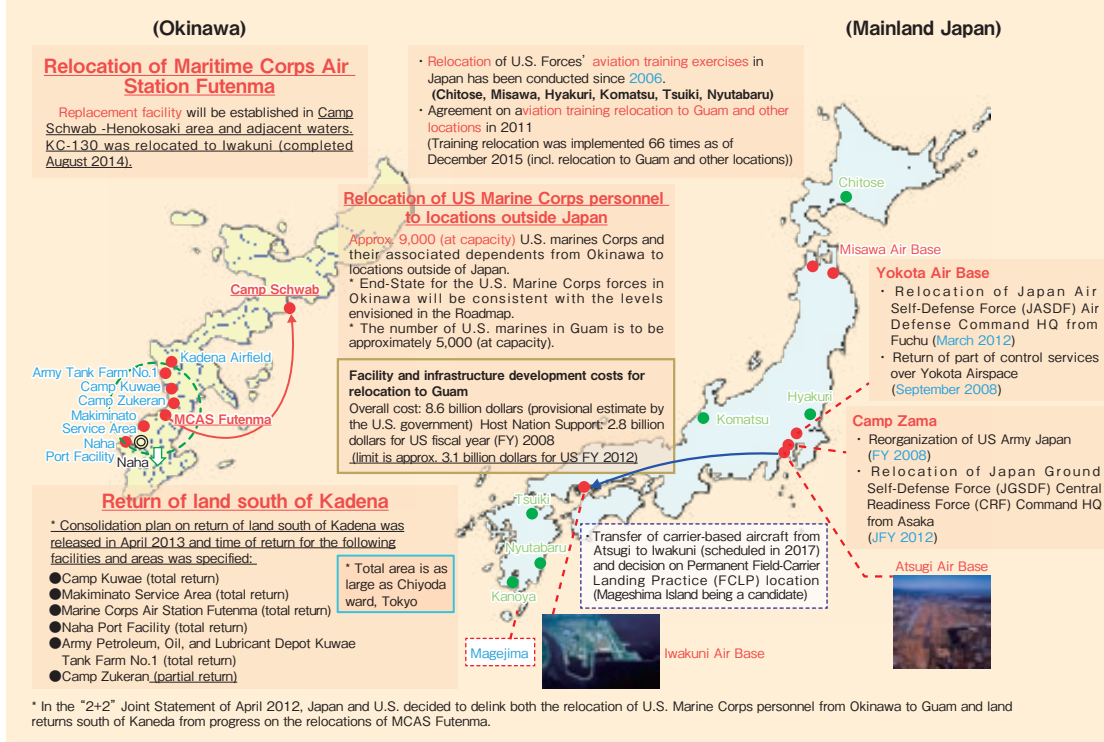
In the April “2+2” Joint Statement, Japan and the United States reaffirmed the two governments’ continued commitment to implement the existing arrangements on the realignment of U.S. Forces in Japan as soon as possible, while ensuring operational capability, including training capability, throughout the process. In this joint statement, both governments reaffirmed that the plan to construct the Futenma Replacement Facility (FRF) at the Camp Schwab-Henokosaki area and adjacent waters is the only solution to avoid the continued use of MCAS Futenma. In the Japan-U.S. Summit meetings held in the same month and November, both sides confirmed that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution

and President Obama stated that the U.S. will continue to cooperate on mitigating the impact on Okinawa. In October, Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshihide Suga visited Guam, reviewing the progress of the project that begins the relocation of 9,000 U.S. Marine Corps from Okinawa to outside the country, including Guam, in the first half of the 2020s. He confirmed that the project will steadily progress through cooperation with the U.S. The nuclear-powered aircraft carrier USS “Ronald Reagan” arrived in Yokosuka in the same month, and Prime Minister Abe became the first sitting Japanese prime minister to set foot on a U.S. aircraft carrier.

With regard to return of land south of Kadena, the West Futenma Housing Area of Camp Zukeran was returned in March based on the “Consolidation Plan for Facilities and Areas in Okinawa” in April, 2013. Also, the “Implementation of Bilateral Plans for Consolidating Facilities and Areas in Okinawa” was announced by Chief Cabinet Secretary Suga and U.S. Ambassador Kennedy in December. To advance the process of U.S. Forces consolidation in Okinawa, which is designed to maintain a force posture capable of responding effectively to future challenges and operational contingencies across the region, while mitigating the impact of U.S. Forces on local communities, the two governments shared the view regarding the following measures on the return or joint use of facilities and areas in Okinawa.

- (1) Futenma Air Station: The two governments confirmed that they would accelerate work on the return of the lands along the eastern side of MCAS Futenma (approximately 4 ha), which was confirmed at the Japan-U.S. Joint Committees in June 1990.
- (2) Industrial Corridor, Camp Zukeran (Camp Foster): The two governments shared the

Realignment of U.S. Forces in Japan



views to establish a Joint Use Agreement promptly that will enable Ginowan City to begin construction in JFY 2017 of an elevated road above portions of Camp Zukeran (Camp Foster) to connect Route 58 to the former West Futenma Housing Area. The two governments will support Ginowan City's access to the area for necessary work, including surveys to be started in 2016.

- (3) Makiminato Service Area (Camp Kinser): The two governments shared the view to commence necessary work promptly to achieve in JFY 2017 return of the land (approximately 3ha) of Makiminato Service Area (Camp Kinser) adjacent to Route 58 for the purpose of widening the Route and reducing traffic congestion.

In addition, the two governments reaffirmed the significance and urgency of the return of a major portion of the Northern Training Area (approximately 3,987 ha) which

was confirmed in the 1996 Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO) Final Report. They reconfirmed their commitment to complete the bilaterally agreed conditions necessary to facilitate the Northern Training Area's expeditious return.

The Government of Japan will continue to strive for mitigating impact on Okinawa, while making all efforts to realize the return of MCAS Futenma as soon as possible, advancing its relocation to Henoko in accordance with the law.

(4) Host Nation Support (HNS)

Under the security environment surrounding Japan which is becoming increasingly severe, from the standpoint that it is important to ensure smooth and effective operation of the USFJ, Japan bears the rent for USFJ facilities and areas and the Facility Improvement Program (FIP) funding within the scope

Special
Feature

Revision of the Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation (“the Guidelines”)

At the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee (“2 + 2”) convened in New York on April 27, 2015, the new Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation (the new Guidelines) were announced for the first time in 18 years since 1997. The new Guidelines, amid the increasingly severe security environment surrounding Japan, are intended to review the general framework and policy direction on Japan-U.S. defense cooperation.

[Points of the new Guidelines]**Ensuring Japan’s peace and security**

The new Guidelines, while ensuring the consistency with the security legislation (see Special Feature in Chapter 1), are intended to achieve Japan-U.S. cooperation seamlessly from peacetime to contingencies in light of different progresses in operational cooperation (ballistic missile defense, various training and exercises, etc.). Furthermore, the new Guidelines reaffirm the strong commitments by the U.S. under Japan-U.S. Alliance, such as strengthening coordination from peacetime, maintaining extended deterrence to Japan, and using U.S. Forces’ striking power in emergencies.

The “spread” of cooperation in the alliance, such as in regional and global areas and in outer space and cyberspace

The new Guidelines articulate the forms for Japan-U.S. cooperation for regional and global peace and security, as well as coordination with a third country, and reflect the expanded cooperation in new strategic areas such as outer space and cyberspace.

Mechanism to ensure the “effectiveness” of Japan-U.S. cooperation

The new Guidelines articulated the establishment of the Alliance Coordination Mechanism (ACM) in order to facilitate operational coordination of the Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces, as well as the Bilateral Planning Mechanism (BPM) in order to develop bilateral planning to respond to contingencies relevant to Japan’s peace and security (both announced on November 3, 2015).



In light of the increasingly severe security environment, we intend to further strengthen the deterrence and response capabilities of the Japan-U.S. Alliance under the new Guidelines.



Japan-U.S. “2+2” joint press conference



Japan-U.S. “2 + 2” Ministerial Meeting

of the Status of U.S. Forces Agreement. In addition to this, under the special measures agreements, Japan also bears labor costs, utilities costs, and training relocation costs for U.S. Forces in Japan.

Both governments had discussed the Host

Nation Support (HNS) funding for the U.S. Forces in Japan since April 2016, and mainly agreed on the following in December 2015.

(1) In respect of the labor costs, the upper limit of the number of workers funded by Japan working at revenue generating

welfare, recreation and morale facilities will be reduced from 4,408 to 3,893, and the upper limit of the number of workers funded by Japan engaged in the activities such as maintenance of assets and administrative works will be increased from 18,217 to 19,285.

- (2) Utilities charges funded by Japan will be reduced from 72% to 61%, and the upper limit of the annual utilities costs funded by Japan will remain approximately 24.9 billion yen.
- (3) The amount of FIP shall not fall below 20.6 billion yen for each FY.
- (4) As a result, the amount of HNS to be funded by Japan for FY2020 will be approximately 189.9 billion yen.

(5) Various Issues Related to the Presence of U.S. Forces in Japan

To ensure the smooth and effective operation of the Japan-U.S. security arrangements and the stable presence of U.S. Forces in Japan as the linchpin of these arrangements, it is important to mitigate the impact of U.S. Forces activities on residents living in the vicinity and to gain their understanding and support regarding the presence of U.S. Forces. In particular, the importance of promoting mitigation of the impact on Okinawa, where U.S. Forces facilities and areas are concentrated, has been confirmed mutually by Japan and the U.S. on numerous occasions, including the Japan-U.S. summits, the “2+2” meetings, and the Japan-U.S. foreign ministerial meetings.

While continuing to work towards the realignment of U.S. Forces in Japan, Japan has been making its utmost efforts to make improvements in specific issues in light of the requests of local communities such as preventing incidents and accidents involving U.S. Forces, reducing the noise impact

by U.S. Forces aircraft, and dealing with environmental issues at U.S. Forces facilities and areas in Japan.

As the current Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) does not include specific provisions on environment in December 2013, Japan and the U.S. concurred on launching bilateral consultations towards making a bilateral agreement that would supplement SOFA in the field of environment. Nine rounds of director-level negotiations were held since February 2014, and the two governments announced in the Japan-U.S. Joint Press Release in October 2014 that substantial agreement has been achieved on an Agreement on Cooperation in the Fields of Environmental Stewardship Relating to the United States Armed Forces in Japan, which would supplement SOFA (Environment Supplementary Agreement). The Environment Supplementary Agreement was signed and enacted in September 2015. This Agreement explicitly includes provisions such as (1) the U.S. Government issuing and maintaining environmental governing standards that adopt the more protective of Japanese, U.S., or international agreement standards; (2) establishment and maintenance of procedures for Japanese authorities to have appropriate access following a contemporaneous environmental incident and for site surveys, including cultural asset surveys, associated with land returns. This Agreement is a legally binding international agreement and has a historical significance compared with conventional method of SOFA implementation improvement. Based on this Agreement, the Government of Japan will continue efforts towards achieving results on environmental measures at U.S. Forces facilities and areas.

U.S. Forces in Japan –related Costs borne by Japan (JFY 2016 Budget)

Stationing of USFJ-related costs (¥581.8 billion ①+②+③+④)	SACO –related costs (¥2.8 billion)	Realignment-related costs(¥176.6billion)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost for taking measures to improve living environment in areas surrounding the USFJ facilities ¥57.0 billion Rent for the facilities ¥98.8 billion Relocation ¥3.8 billion Others costs (compensation for fishery, etc) ¥25.6 billion Total: ¥185.2 billion②	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project for land returns ¥0.7 billion Project for training improvement ¥0.1 billion Project for noise reduction ¥0.8 billion Program for facilitating SACO project ¥2.5 billion Total: ¥1.6 billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of the US Marines in Okinawa to Guam ¥1.4 billion Projects for realignment in Okinawa ¥69.0 billion Projects related to the reform of US Army Headquarters ¥0.01 billion Projects for the relocation of Carrier Air Wing ¥72.4 billion Project for training relocation (local coordination cost) ¥0.2 million Projects for facilitating realignment initiatives ¥15.2 billion Total: ¥170.7 billion
Cost sharing for the stationing of USFJ (192.0 billion yen ①) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost for Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) ¥20.6billion Labor costs (Welfare Costs, etc) ¥26.4 billion Total: ¥47.0 billion	Cost –Sharing under the Special Measures Agreement (¥152.1 billion) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labor Costs (Basic salary, etc) ¥119.4 billion Utilities costs ¥24.9 billion Training relocation costs (NLP) ¥0.7 billion Total: 145.0 billion yen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training relocation cost 5.9 billion yen (Aviation training relocation as part of realignment initiatives)

Notes : 1 Training relocation costs under the Special Measures Agreement extended either into the cost sharing for the stationing of USFJ or the SACO-related costs and the realignment-related costs.
 2 SACO-related costs refer to the costs for implementation of the SACO Final Report to reduce the impact on people in Okinawa and the realignment-related costs refer to the costs relating to measures to reduce the impact on local communities affected by the realignment initiatives. Since the cost-sharing for the stationing of USFJ is Japan's voluntary effort to bear some costs in light of the importance to ensure the smooth and effective implementation of the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements, its nature is different from the SACO-related costs and the realignment-related costs, and therefore they are categorized separately.
 3 Figures ③ and ④ areas of JFY 2014 due to lack of JFY2015 figures at this moment.
 4 Accumulated totals may not always add up due to rounding.

(6) United Nations Command (UNC) and U.S. Forces in Japan

As the Korean War broke out in June 1950, UNC was established in July in the same year based on UN Security Council Resolution 83 and Resolution 84. Following the cease-fire agreement concluded in July 1953, UNC Headquarters was relocated to Seoul in July 1957, and UNC (Rear) was established in Japan. UNC (Rear) placed in Yokota Air Base currently has a stationed commander and three other staff and military attaches from eight countries¹ who are stationed at embassies in Tokyo as liaison officers for UNC.

UNC may, based on Article 5 of the Agreement regarding the Status of the United Nations Forces in Japan, use the U.S.

Forces facilities and areas in Japan to the minimum extent required to provide support for military logistics for UNC. At present, UNC is authorized to use the following seven facilities: Camp Zama, U.S. Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, U.S. Fleet Activities, Sasebo, Yokota Air Base, Kadena Air Base, Futenma Air Station, and White Beach Area.

3 Global Security

(1) Regional Security

The security environment surrounding the Asia-Pacific region is becoming increasingly severe due to various reasons such as the shift in the global balance of power. Meanwhile, it would be difficult to say that the framework of regional security cooperation is sufficiently

¹ Eight countries, consisting of Australia, UK, Canada, France, Turkey, New Zealand, the Philippines, and Thailand.

institutionalized because of the diversity of political, economic and social systems in the region. At least at the moment, it would be unrealistic to establish a framework for collective defense, in the Asia-Pacific region, which, for instance, is similar to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Europe. It is necessary to realize a regional security environment desirable for Japan, by strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance, and by combining bilateral and multilateral security cooperation at multiple levels mainly in the Asia-Pacific region.

Based on this recognition, Japan is working to strengthen cooperative relationships in the security field with other countries sharing strategic interests. In relation to Australia, Japan-Australia Joint Foreign and Defense Ministerial Consultations were held (November), and negotiations on making an agreement that would reciprocally improve administrative policy and legal procedures to facilitate joint operations and exercises are underway. In relation to the ROK, the issue of comfort women is resolved finally and irreversibly through a Japan-ROK Foreign Ministers' Meeting in December, 2015. In light of this agreement, Japan will move toward developing a new era of future-oriented Japan-ROK relations including in the security field. Japan is steadily advancing cooperation with ASEAN countries. The security dialogues with ASEAN countries are strengthened: for example, Japan-Indonesia Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting was held for the first time in December. In February 2016, Japan signed the Agreement concerning the Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology with the Philippines, and initiated the negotiations for a similar agreement with Malaysia in May 2015, and with Indonesia in February 2016. Furthermore, Japan supports

the Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam, etc., in enhancing maritime capabilities through the provision of patrol vessels, etc. Japan is also steadily advancing the cooperation with India, including the eighth Japan-India Foreign Ministers' Strategic Dialogue (January), the Third Vice Ministerial Level 2+2 Dialogue (April), and signing of the Agreement concerning the Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology and the Agreement concerning Security Measures for the Protection of Classified Military Information.

Furthermore, in addition to strengthening bilateral cooperative relations with countries mentioned above, Japan is also promoting cooperation in the trilateral frameworks, such as the Japan-Australia-India vice-ministerial level talks (June, 2015 and February, 2016), the Senior Directors Officials' Meeting of Japan-U.S.-Australia trilateral Strategic Dialogue (September, 2015), Japan-U.S.-India Foreign Ministerial Meeting (September, 2015) and the Japan-U.S.-ROK Trilateral Foreign Ministers' Meeting (September, 2015), to build a network for the peace and prosperity of the region with the Japan-U.S. Alliance as a linchpin.

For the stability of the security environment surrounding Japan, it is also necessary to promote relationship of trust with China and Russia. Japan-China relationship is one of the most important bilateral relationships, and Japan will further promote "Mutually Beneficial Relationship Based on Common Strategic Interests". On the other hand, China's rapid move to strengthen its military capabilities in a wide range of areas lacking transparency and its expanded and intensified activities at sea and in the air, are matters of concern for the region. Taking various opportunities, Japan encourages China to

improve the transparency of its defense policy and comply with the international code of conduct. Also, both governments have shared the view that the early implementation of the “Maritime and Air Communication Mechanism between Japan-China defense authorities” is important, and have been working to achieve it. In 2015, Japan promotes political dialogues actively with Russia including two Summit Meetings, and Foreign Minister’s visit to Russia in September, 2015, which marked the resumption of negotiations for the conclusion of a peace treaty.

With respect to the relations with European nations, Japan held the 14th and the 18th Politico-Military Dialogues with the United Kingdom (September, 2015) and with France (September, 2015) respectively. With regard to the countries of the Middle East, Japan had the first Politico-Military Dialogue with Egypt (October, 2015), the first Security Dialogue with Saudi Arabia (March, 2015) and with the United Arab Emirates (December, 2015), and the second Security Dialogue with Bahrain (December, 2015).

In addition, Japan has actively participated in and contributed to multilateral frameworks, including the East Asia Summit (EAS), the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and the ASEAN Defense Ministers’ Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus) in order to strengthen cooperation in the security area in the region. Among these, ARF aims at improving the security environment of the Asia-Pacific region through dialogues and cooperation on political and security issues. It is an important forum for promoting security cooperation with a large number of participating countries and regions, including North Korea and the EU. In August, Foreign Minister Kishida attended the ARF Ministerial Meeting, to explain Japan’s efforts under the banner of “Proactive Contribution to Peace,”

and to candidly exchange views, primarily on regional and international affairs including the South China Sea and North Korea. In addition, ARF has not only been evolving as a framework for candid discussion, but also for concrete cooperation on such issues as disaster relief, counter-terrorism, maritime security, and non-proliferation and disarmament. Japan is making a proactive contribution through, for example, taking a leading role as a co-chair in the Inter-Session Meeting (ISM) on maritime security and disaster relief. In addition, Japan hosted the meeting on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy as a co-chair in Tokyo in May, 2015.

Furthermore, in addition to official level dialogues (track 1), Japan actively utilizes frameworks which include the private sector level participants (track 1.5) as forums for exchanges of opinions concerning security issues. Japan participates in various conferences, including the Munich Security Conference (MSC), the Asia Security Summit (Shangri-La Dialogue), the Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue (NEACD), and the Berlin Foreign Policy Forum, to promote understanding of other countries on Japan’s security policy, and to promote cooperation and confidence-building.

■ (2) Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding

■ A On-the-Ground Initiatives

(a) UN peacekeeping operations (UN PKOs)

Traditionally, UN PKOs are positioned between the parties to a dispute, monitoring ceasefires and the withdrawal of troops in order to help calm the situation or prevent the recurrence of hostilities, with the aim of supporting the settlement of the dispute through dialogue between the parties

involved. However, with the change in the international environment since the end of the Cold War, including an increase in civil wars, UN PKOs have multifaceted mandates in addition to its traditional mandates such as monitoring of ceasefires. These new mandates include support in Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants, security sector reform, elections, human rights, and the rule of law, as well as the promotion of the political process and the protection of civilians. As of November 2015, 16 UN PKO missions are deployed, primarily in the Middle East and Africa, with a total of over 124,000 military, police and civilian personnel deployed to these missions. In response to the increasing complexity and scale of the mandates and the associated shortages of personnel, equipment and financial resources, discussions on more effective and efficient implementation of UN PKOs are underway in various forums, primarily within the UN.

Japan places a high priority on cooperation with UN PKOs under the policy of “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation. Based on the Act on Cooperation with UN Peacekeeping Operations and Other Operations (PKO Act), Japan has dispatched approximately 10,000 personnel on a total of 13 UN PKO missions since 1992. Japanese Staff Officers have been dispatched to the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) since 2011, while Engineering Units have been dispatched there since 2012. The Engineering Units in the South Sudanese capital, Juba, undertake activities such as supporting displaced persons through the provision of water supplies, as well as site preparation. In January 2015, the Cabinet decided to dispatch one more Staff Officer there (Staff Officer - Air Operation). Due in

part to the fact that the situation has become increasingly unstable since December 2013, South Sudan still faces political turmoil and other major issues even now, four years after independence. Accordingly, efforts to promote peace and stability there through the activities of UNMISS continue to be important.

(b) ODA and other cooperation to facilitate peacebuilding

Japan attaches importance to peacebuilding as part of its international cooperation, and it is positioned as one of the priority issues in Japan's Development Cooperation Charter.

As well as prevention of conflict and emergency humanitarian aid, peacebuilding requires seamless manner including support for end of conflict, consolidation of peace, and nation-building. Based on the viewpoint of human security, Japan is providing support for peacebuilding particularly in the following countries and regions.

(1) Afghanistan

One of the most important issues for the peace and security of both the international community and Japan is to support Afghanistan's self-reliance and the stability of the region including Afghanistan, and to prevent Afghanistan from stepping back to a hotbed of terrorism. Since 2001, Japan has provided a total of approximately 6.2 billion US dollars in development assistance in such fields as (1) enhancement of security capabilities; (2) reintegration of ex-combatants including Taliban into society; and (3) education, basic health care, development of agriculture and rural communities, improvement of basic infrastructure, and support for elections.

At the London Conference on Afghanistan in December 2014, the Government of Afghanistan and the international community reaffirmed the commitments that had been

made by both the international community and Afghanistan at the Tokyo Conference in 2012. The first transfer of power through democratic elections was realized in 2014 and, at the London Conference, the new administration clearly demonstrated a strong determination to achieve reform. In light of this, Japan will continue to support Afghanistan's efforts to implement its reform.

(2) Africa

The Islamic militant group, Boko Haram, has been increasingly active in Nigeria and the surrounding countries. At the same time, the threat of transnational organized crime has been increasing as well. Japan has actively provided efforts for the peace and stability in the Africa region.

Specifically, Japan has been providing "Training on Criminal Justice in French-Speaking African Countries" for human resources in the criminal justice system in eight French-speaking African countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Senegal, Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali and Mauritania) since 2014. This training aims to improve the investigation capabilities of the states concerned, protection of the rights of suspects, and to deepen knowledge about investigations, legal actions, judiciary, and counter-terrorism. It contributes to

strengthen human resource development and capacity building in the concerned countries. Through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC), Japan has provided assistance to seven Sahel countries (Senegal, Nigeria, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Chad), contributing to the development of counter-terrorism laws and the enhancement of law enforcement/execution body capabilities.

In 2015, the Government of Japan provided equipment to Mauritania, Mali, Tunisia and Morocco as a measure to combat the growing threat of terrorism in order to improve their border management capacities and security functions. This support is in line with "Peace and Stability", one of the priority fields included in the TICAD V Yokohama Action Plan. Japan will continue to contribute to this field at TICAD VI in 2016.

B Initiatives within the UN

(1) UN Peacekeeping Operations

Japan gives back to the international community its experience and expertise that it gains from UN PKOs. In order to support UN PKOs, which face myriad challenges, despite its growing importance in maintaining peace and security of the international community, Japan, as in the year before, co-hosted the 2nd PKO Summit meeting (New York, U.S.)



Training scene from the "UN Project for Africa Rapid Deployment of Engineering Capabilities (ARDEC)"

at the end of September 2015. The summit was attended by heads of government, cabinet ministers and representatives from 49 major financial contributing countries, and troop contributing countries as well as four organizations (the UN, NATO, EU and AU), including U.S. President Obama, who had proposed the meeting. Participants engaged in a lively discussion on measures to support UN PKO and issued a joint statement. As one of the co-hosts, Prime Minister Abe announced the following specific contributions: (1) readiness to expand its contribution to the UN PKOs, as the range of activities in which Japan can participate in was broadened, due to the recent revision of the International Peace Cooperation Act; (2) expansion in cooperation with diverse partners, as seen in the case of the “United Nations Project for African Rapid Deployment of Engineering Capabilities (ARDEC)”, whose trial training was held in Kenya as a triangular partnership model between Japan, UN and Africa; and (3) support for improvement in the capability of UN PKO personnel through varieties of trainings, and assistance to develop human resources in the areas of peacebuilding, promotion of women’s participation to PKO, and support for the victims of sexual exploitation/abuse.

The High-Level Panel, which was established by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, submitted a report in June 2015. This was to provide a strategic review on UN Peace Operations, including PKOs and Special Political Missions (SPM). Based on this report, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon presented a Secretary-General’s Report to the member states in September. This report pointed out the priority issues for the UN, including strengthening conflict prevention and mediation capability, reinforcing of

partnerships, and capacity building for personnel, as well as an action plan towards implementation of these priorities. With regard to the review of UN PKOs, it is expected to be discussed at such fora as the UN General Assembly, PKO-related committees of the UN Security Council, and the G7 Peacekeeping/Peacebuilding Experts Meeting.

(2) UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

As the majority of regional conflicts and civil wars relapse into conflicts, it is crucial to provide appropriate support in post-conflict period. Based on this understanding, the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) was established in 2005, with the aim of providing consistent support and advice from conflict resolution through restoration, reintegration, and reconstruction of post-conflict society. Working closely with the UN Security Council, the General Assembly, and other UN institutions, the PBC has provided advice to six countries (Burundi, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau, the Central African Republic, Liberia, and Guinea) in order to specify the priorities and design their strategies in peacebuilding, as well as offer support for their implementations.

Japan has been a member of the PBC since its establishment, and has contributed to the activities of the Commission through chairing the Working Group on Lessons Learned (WGLL) since 2011. In 2015, Japan led discussions concerning institution building, the most important challenges faced by post-conflict countries, which were taken up as one of the topics at the PBC’s session.

In 2015, the review of the UN Peacebuilding architecture, including the PBC, was started. The need to further reinforce cooperation between the UN Security Council and the PBC was emphasized. As from 2016, Japan belongs to both the PBC and UN Security

Council, and is expected to act as a bridge between them and contribute to both organizations.

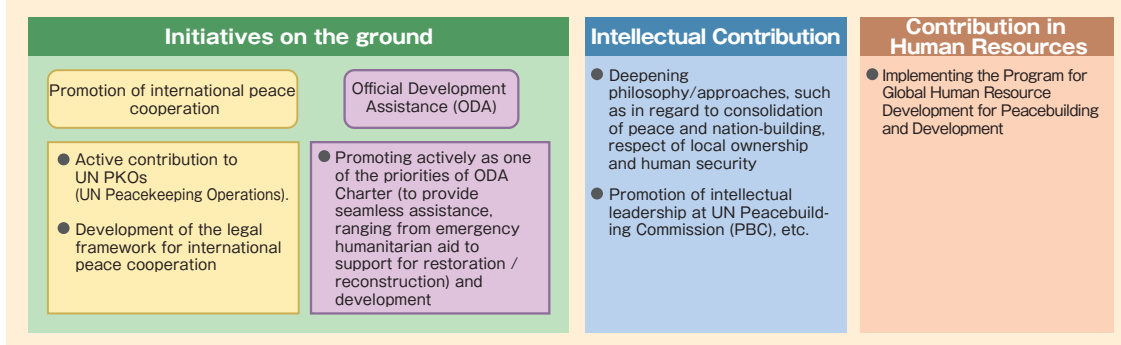
Japan has contributed a total of 42.5 million US dollars to the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) established at the same time as the PBC, making it the fund's fifth-largest major donor (as of December 2015).

C Human Resource Development

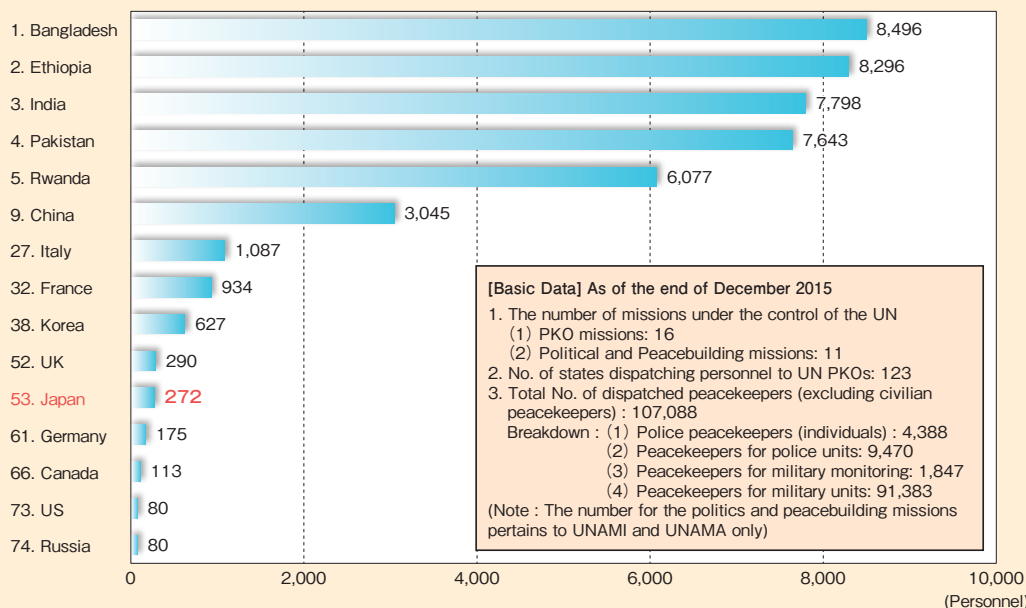
(1) Program for Global Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding/development

While civilian experts equipped with a high level of skill and expertise have a substantial role to play in post-conflict peacebuilding, the number of those capable of fulfilling that role is inadequate- consequently the development of personnel is a major issue. Japan runs the

Japan's efforts in the field of peacebuilding



Peacekeepers for military and police units under the UN mission



Note : Based on the PKO Law, Japan has been dispatching 353 peacekeepers to UNMISS (South Sudan). However, out of those dispatched from Japan, the number of peacekeepers who are not funded by the UN is not included in the UN statistics data for peacekeepers.
 Source : UN websites, etc. (military and police personnel: as of the end of Oct 2015, civilian personnel: as of Nov 2015)

program for human resource development in order to cultivate civilian experts who can play a leading role in peacebuilding and development in the field. As of the end of FY 2015, a total of approximately 540 people has been trained. The trainees who have completed the program have gone on to play an active role in the field worldwide, assisting peacebuilding in such countries as South Sudan and Afghanistan, and have received high acclaim from both the UN and other countries.

At the 2nd PKO Summit held in September, Prime Minister Abe expressed his intention to produce more civilian experts. In response to this, the FY 2015 program provided career development support, as well as training courses for younger personnel and for practitioners.

(2) Training for United Nations Peacekeepers

Japan has been supporting UN peacekeepers from various countries participating in UN PKOs to enhance their capabilities. In October, the first training course for instructors for UN PKOs was held in Japan. In addition to financial support, it also engages in dispatching instructors and other personnel to PKO Training Centers in Asia and African nations.



Prime Minister Abe addressing the 2nd PKO Summit (September 28, in New York, U.S.; Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

(3) Initiatives to Combat Security Threats

A Counter-terrorism Measures

The year 2015 turned out to be a year during which the threat of terrorism has extended to the regions including Europe and North America with the shooting terrorism incident on a magazine publisher in Paris, a series of terror attacks in Paris (November), and the shooting terrorism incident in California, U.S. (December). In the Middle East and Africa regions, many ordinary citizens fell victim to terrorist attacks, such as the terrorist incident regarding the murder of Japanese in Syria (January and February), the terrorism shooting incident in Tunisia (March) that claimed Japanese lives as well the shooting attack at a University in Kenya (April), the shooting terrorism incident at a resort in Tunisia (June), and the bomb attack in Ankara, Turkey (October). In addition, the fact that a large number of young people, including those from developed countries, were inspired by ISIL's propaganda through social media, and entered Iraq and Syria as foreign fighters. This remains to be a major issue. Regarding the threat to Japan, ISIL uploaded a video clip which seems to show two Japanese men being killed by ISIL in Syria. Besides, in its bulletin, the terrorist group referred to Japanese diplomatic missions and other organizations as attack targets. Threat of terrorism against Japan is becoming real, as more and more Japanese were embroiled in terrorist attacks, including the shooting terrorism incident in Tunisia. In response to these situations, the Government of Japan has been working on a comprehensive approach after Foreign Minister Kishida announced in February the "3-Pillar Foreign Policy": (1) strengthening counter-terrorism measures including the provision of 15.5

million US dollars for counter-terrorism capacity building assistance in the Middle East and Africa; (2) enhancing diplomacy toward stability and prosperity in the Middle East; and (3) assistance in creating societies resilient to radicalization. More efforts of the international community to counter-terrorism were made at the United Nations and other occasions, which resulted in the adoption of the resolution 2253 in the UN Security Council in December to call for further strengthening counter-terrorist financing measures against ISIL.

The G7 Leaders' Declaration following the Summit in Schloss Elmau in June also stated that the fight against terrorism and violent extremism will have to remain a priority for the whole international community. In particular, under the leadership of the United States, a ministerial meeting in February (in Washington D.C., U.S.), a regional ministerial meeting in June (in Sydney, Australia), and a Summit meeting in September (in New York, U.S.) were held to discuss countering violent extremism. During these meetings, Japan expressed its gratitude to the countries for their cooperation in dealing with the terrorist incident where Japanese hostages had been murdered by terrorists in Syria, and introduced multifaceted efforts related to counter-terrorism measures. New efforts in countering violent extremism were announced in the Sixth Ministerial Plenary Meeting of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF)¹ in September (New York, U.S.).

With regard to efforts in Asia, the 13th Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational

Crime Plus Three (SOMTC+3 (Japan, China and ROK)) were held in June, together with the 12th SOMTC+Japan. In September, the 7th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC+3 (Japan, China and ROK)) and the 2nd AMMTC+Japan were held, attended by Eriko Yamatani, Chairperson of the National Public Safety Commission. In the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) process, the 13th Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (ISM on CTTC)² was held in China in May, focusing on the use of Internet for terrorist purposes and the issue of foreign terrorist fighters.

It was reported that ISIL, Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and other terrorist organizations were still active in North Africa and the Sahel region in 2015. Therefore, Japan engaged in counter-terrorism capacity-building projects by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and other international organizations, as a part of concrete measures to realize "Strengthening counter-terrorism measures" which is one of the three pillars of Japan's foreign policy in the field of counter-terrorism.

In the area of bilateral and trilateral cooperation, the meetings held include: the Japan-U.S.-Australia Trilateral Strategic Dialogue in April (in Washington D.C., U.S.), the Japan-China-ROK Trilateral Counter-Terrorism Consultations (in Beijing, China), and the Japan-Russia Counter-Terrorism Consultations (in Tokyo) in May, the Japan-U.K. Counter-Terrorism Dialogue in October (in Tokyo), and the Japan-India Joint Working Group on Counter-Terrorism in November (in

¹ Proposed by the U.S., the GCTF was established in September 2011, as a new multilateral framework for anti-terrorism measures. It aims at sharing experience, findings, and best practices (successful cases), and implementing capacity building projects in such fields as "the rule of law," border control and countering violent extremism. It consists of 29 countries (including the G7) and the EU (the United Nations is its partner).

² The meetings are held during the ARF (ASEAN Regional Forum) Ministerial Meeting, which is convened every summer as part of ASEAN Related Foreign Ministers' Meeting.

Delhi, India). Through these meetings, Japan is strengthening its partnerships with other countries in such areas as the information exchange concerning the terrorism situation and consultations in the international arena.

To prevent developing countries and other nations that do not have adequate capacities for counter-terrorism from becoming a hotbed of terrorism, Japan attaches a high priority to support capacity building of these countries. For example, Japan utilizes Official Development Assistance (ODA) to provide technical assistance and equipment to countries mainly in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa in various fields, including: (1) immigration control; (2) aviation security; (3) port and maritime security; (4) customs cooperation; (5) export controls; (6) law enforcement cooperation; (7) countering terrorist financing; (8) counter-terrorism measures focused on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) threats; and (9) the implementation of the International Counter-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols³.

In the fight against terrorism, it is essential to stop the flow of funds to terrorists, and limit their movements. Therefore Japan implements freezing of assets of terrorists and their organizations, including restrictions on the money transfer in and out of the country and on the deposit contracts under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act and the International Terrorist Asset-Freezing Act. Furthermore, the Government of Japan has taken measures to prevent those with frozen assets from entering or transiting Japan based on the Foreign Exchange Act and the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act. These measures are taken

in concert with the efforts made by the international community.

B Criminal Justice Initiatives

The UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice are the core bodies in shaping policy on crime prevention and criminal justice in the international community. It was decided that Japan will host the 14th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2020 at the 13th Congress held in Qatar in April. In 2015, in cooperation with the UN Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), Japan supported criminal judicial reform in Myanmar by funding the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund of the UNODC. This program was highly evaluated by the Myanmar Government, and will be continued in 2016. With regard to measures against cybercrime, Japan, the United States, Australia and the UNODC are working together to organize a capacity building workshop for law-enforcement authorities from ASEAN countries.

Furthermore, Japan is undertaking deliberations concerning the conclusion of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplementary protocols, in order to prevent and encourage cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime by developing an international legal framework to tackle transnational organized crime.

C Anti-corruption measures

In 2015, Japan cooperated in an asset recovery initiative, mainly within the context

³ For more information on the International Counter-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols, please refer to the website of MOFA. Japan has concluded the 13 International Counter-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols.

of the G7 framework, seeking to confiscate and repatriate to the country of origin the proceeds of corruption that have found their way overseas. In December, Japan participated in the 4th Arab Forum on Asset Recovery held in Hammamet (Tunisia), and presented its asset recovery efforts. Under the G7 presidency in 2016, Japan will continue its efforts in relation to the Arab Forum. Japan's activities within the G20 framework were mainly focused on the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group, developing Japan's Action Plan to implement the G20 High-Level Principle on Beneficial Ownership Transparency. It also joined development of the G20 High Level Principles on Private Sector Transparency and Integrity.

The OECD Working Group on Bribery monitors the "Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials In International Business Transactions" to prevent and combat the bribery of foreign public officials. Japan also participates in this program.

In addition, Japan is undertaking deliberations concerning the conclusion of the UN Convention against Corruption, which prescribes measures to effectively address such corruption as bribery and embezzlement of property by public officials, as well as international cooperation. In 2015, Japan provided assistance through the UNODC in developing a handbook on international cooperation concerning foreign bribery cases. It also funded a UNODC project worth about one million U.S. dollars in efforts to support Afghanistan to enhance anti-corruption

measures, strengthen the criminal justice system and stabilize security in the country.

D Measures to Combat Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism

In terms of measures to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism, Financial Action Task Force (FATF)⁴ has been leading global discussions concerning the international standards that countries should implement, as well as examining measures from new perspectives. As a founding member, Japan has actively participated in these discussions. To promote international efforts to stop the flow of funds to terrorists, Japan supported West African nations with capacity building in cooperation with the UNODC.

E Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons

Japan has strengthened its domestic mechanism to combat trafficking in persons, and also proactively provides assistance to developing countries based on "Japan's 2014 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons". This Action Plan was developed for the first time in five years in order to tackle the increasingly sophisticated and latent methods used for trafficking in persons in recent years. In January, a Government Delegation on Anti-Human Trafficking Measures was dispatched to Thailand. Taking that opportunity, the 5th Japan-Thailand Joint Task Force on Counter Trafficking in Persons was held, reaffirming collaboration between the two countries. Continuing in the

⁴ It is an international framework established by the G7 Arche Summit (in France) in 1989 for the purpose of promoting effective measures to combat international money laundering. 34 countries and regions, including the G7, and two international organizations participated. FATF Recommendations are recognized as the international standards that the states shall implement for combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism and of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The FATF also monitors the progress of its members in implementing measures, and identifies jurisdictions that have deficiencies and risk of money laundering and financing of terrorism.

Column

Training of peacekeeping personnel in Africa via the Project for African Rapid Deployment of Engineering Capabilities~ Transferring skills and experience~

On the ground of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UN PKOs), which play an important role in facilitating international peace and stability, it has been revealed that there are big challenges in deploying personnel rapidly and launching missions quickly in recent years when establishing new missions and enlarging existing ones. In many of the proactive troop contributing countries (TCC) for PKOs, often there is a lack of equipment and skills even though personnel are available for dispatch.

The UN, expecting that countries, in particular developed ones with adequate equipment and skills, will carry out capacity building for Engineering Units in African countries and provide heavy equipment needed for UN PKO, launched the Triangular Partnership Project scheme among the UN, African TCCs and countries with specialized skills and the will to make contributions.

Japan has dispatched Engineering Units on a number of missions, beginning with the PKO in Cambodia (UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)) in 1992. In addition, Japan recently has played a leading role in the development of UN Peacekeeping Missions Military Engineer Unit Manual. Accordingly, Japan has enough experience and expertise. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, at the request of the UN, expressed support for the Project for African Rapid Deployment of Engineering Capabilities at the first PKO Summit held in September 2014. In response to this, a trial training for the project was carried out in Kenya (Nairobi) over a 6-week schedule from September to October 2015. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs cooperated financially in organizing the training and heavy engineering equipment to the UN, and the Ministry of Defense dispatched instructors to the training. 11 instructors were dispatched from the Ground Self-Defense Forces, and training was provided to 10 trainees from Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Rwanda, with regard to operation and maintenance of heavy engineering equipment such as bulldozers. As a result of the trial training, all trainees became capable of implementing basic facility work in a safe manner using 4 types of heavy machinery. The trial training was completed successfully. This training was also introduced by Prime Minister Abe in his speech at the 2nd PKO Summit held in September 2015.

Sergeant First Class Takahashi of the Ground Self-Defense Force, who participated in the training as instructor, is proud of the training, saying, "The trial training was a series of trial and error. We held many discussions through the training and I am confident that we have done our very best. In addition, it provided great confidence and encouragement for my future career as a self-defense officer to see the training materials in whose development I was involved will continue to be used in the future UN-led training. I would like to actively take part if another chance of that kind is available. It is my dream to do engineering activities in actual PKO, together with those trainees, when they are qualified enough."

Scaled-up trainings are scheduled for 2016, and Japan continues to contribute.



Instructor from the Ground Self-Defense Force giving a lecture on heavy engineering equipment operation



Instructor from the Ground Self-Defense Force explaining to trainees about the function of graders

year 2015, Japan is assisting the repatriation and social rehabilitation program for foreign victims of trafficking in persons protected in Japan, through funding to the International

Organization for Migration (IOM). Japan also funded training programs to law-enforcement authorities in Southeast Asian countries and Nigeria through projects organized by the

UNODC.

F Measures to Combat Illicit Drug Trafficking

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) is a central policy making body of the UN system on drug-related matters. Japan has continuously been elected as a CND member state. In the election held in April, Japan was elected with the highest vote in the Asia-Pacific group and reassigned for the term 2016-2019. Synthetic drugs such as New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) and methamphetamine have been spreading worldwide, posing an increasing threat. To tackle this issue, Japan has insisted on strengthening international efforts.

In 2015, Japan assisted the Asia-Pacific countries in analyzing the trend of synthetic drugs problem and conducted a monitoring of illicit poppy cultivation in Myanmar under the cooperation with the UNODC. In West African regions, Japan provided technical assistance to law-enforcement authorities in order to prevent the illicit flow of precursors (which are used for manufacturing synthetic narcotics). As for Afghanistan and neighboring countries (Iran and Central Asia), Japan provided around 3.5 million US dollars to the UNODC, and proactively supported the efforts of these countries, through strengthening border control, supporting cultivation of alternative crops, helping women suffering from drug addiction, and combatting smuggling.

(4) The Oceans and Seas

“Open and Stable Seas” based on maritime order governed by law and rules and not by force, are essential for peace and prosperity not only of Japan, but also of the international community as a whole. It is therefore

necessary to maintain and promote them.

In recent years, there are an increasing number of cases where interests of countries clash with each other from the perspective of securing resources and national security. In particular, maritime disputes have occurred among coastal states in the South China Sea and there is growing concern about unilateral attempts to change the status quo by force.

Against this background, Japan has been making every effort to stabilize and maintain order at sea, and to ensure the freedom and safety of navigation and overflight; for instance, at the Shangri-La Dialogue in May 2014, Prime Minister Abe advocated the “Three Principles on the Rule of Law at Sea.” Utilizing Official Development Assistance (ODA), Japan assists coastal states in Asia in order to strengthen capacity building on maritime safety by providing patrol vessels and developing human resources for capacity building of maritime law enforcement agencies.

A Order at Sea

(a) The importance of order at sea for Japan

Japan is a maritime nation surrounded by the sea and depends on marine transport for almost all of its imports of energy and resources, such as petroleum and minerals. Moreover, for Japan as is an island nation with few natural resources, marine living resources and mineral resources lying on the continental shelf and deep seabed of surrounding waters present economic significance. Thus, it is necessary for Japan to actively contribute to stabilizing and maintaining order at sea.

(b) The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and related Japanese initiatives

Also known as the “Constitution for

the Seas,” UNCLOS is the very basis of maritime order governed by law and rules. The Convention comprehensively provides principles governing uses of the sea, including the freedoms of navigation and overflight over the high seas. It also stipulates the rights and obligations under international law on the development of marine resources and so on. Furthermore, this Convention led to the establishment of international organizations such as the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS), the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS), and the International Seabed Authority (ISA). This Convention has been ratified by 166 countries (including some not recognized by Japan), including Japan and by the EU.

As a leading maritime state, Japan regards maritime order with the Convention at the core as the cornerstone by ensuring Japan's maritime rights and facilitating maritime activities. As such, Japan actively contributes to discussions at conferences including the Meetings of States Parties to the Convention and to the activities by international organizations in order to ensure that the Convention will be even more widely applied and implemented appropriately. Furthermore, Japan has done its utmost to build, maintain, and develop fair order at sea under the Convention, by various means such as holding international symposiums on the law of the sea where eminent Japanese and foreign experts are invited. (see 3-1-6).

(c) A Challenge to the Maritime Order and Response by Japan and International Community (see 1-1(2), 2-1-2(1) and 2-1-6)

a. Situations surrounding the East China Sea

In the East China Sea, Chinese government-owned vessels have continued to intrude into

Japan's territorial waters around the Senkaku Islands at the same frequency in 2015 as in the past. Furthermore, Chinese Coast Guard vessels apparently equipped with cannons have repeatedly intruded into Japan's territorial waters since the end of December 2015. In addition, China has been continuing unilateral resource development in Exclusive Economic Zone and on continental shelves in areas pending delimitation. In November 2015, there also occurred an incident where intelligence-gathering vessels had repeatedly navigated outside the southern part of the contiguous zone around the Senkaku Islands.

Given that the situation in the East China Sea is deteriorating, Japan continues to respond in a firm but calm manner while making claims that should be made in dealing with China's intrusions into Japan's territorial waters around the Senkaku Islands and its unilateral resource development in areas pending delimitation.

b. Issues surrounding the South China Sea

In the South China Sea, China has been further conducting unilateral actions that change the status quo and increase tensions such as large-scale and rapid land reclamation, building of outposts as well as their use for military purposes, and attempts to create faits accomplis. Many countries including Japan have expressed concern over such China's actions. With regards to the dispute over the South China Sea between the Philippines and China, the Philippines started arbitral proceedings in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). The Arbitral Tribunal decided on the issue of jurisdiction, ruling that it has jurisdiction over a part of the submissions by the Philippines in October. In November, the hearing on the merits was held. However, China continues its non-participation in the



Uotsurishima island, Senkaku islands (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

Fiery Cross Reef

Subi Reef

Mischief Reef



source : <http://amti.csis.org/new-imagery-release/>, <http://amti.csis.org/airstrips-near-completion/>
<https://medium.com/satellite-image-analysis/satellite-imagery-makes-clear-china-s-runway-work-on-sub-reef-south-china-sea-1cd43588f528> etc.

arbitral proceedings.

Japan has a high interest regarding the issues over the South China Sea as it relies on marine transportation for most of resources and energy, and attaches importance to freedom of navigation and overflight in South China sea, as well as the security of sea lanes of communication. The international community is called upon to cooperate in order to protect open, free and peaceful sea.

B Maritime Security

Japan actively contributes to ensuring safety and freedom of navigation and overflight through anti-piracy measures in Asia and Africa, as well as close partnership and cooperation with other countries.

(a) Anti-piracy measures off the coast of

Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden

(Current status of piracy and armed robbery cases)

According to figures released by the International Maritime Bureau (IMB) of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the number of piracy and armed robbery cases (hereinafter referred to as the “piracy cases”) off Somalia and the Gulf of Aden was 237 at its peak in 2011, but then dropped to zero in 2015. It is due to maritime law-enforcement activities of respective navies and self-defense measures adopted by merchant ships. However root causes of piracy off the coast of Somalia remain unresolved. Thus, the situation could easily revert if the international community were to reduce its involvement.

(Extension of anti-piracy operations and record of escort activities)

Since 2009, Japan has been conducting anti-piracy operations by deploying two Maritime Self-Defense Force destroyers (with coast guard officers on board) and two P-3C

maritime patrol aircraft to the Gulf of Aden. On July 7, 2015, the Government of Japan decided to continue anti-piracy operations based on the Act on Punishment and Countermeasures against Piracy for another year.

The deployed destroyers protected 147 merchant ships on 78 escort operations between January and December 2015, while the P-3C maritime patrol aircrafts carried out 227 mission flights, in which they conducted surveillance, information gathering and provided information to naval vessels of other countries.

(Promotion of international cooperation in anti-piracy measures)

Japan has been making multi-layered efforts, including support for enhancement of maritime law enforcement capacity of Somalia and neighboring countries as well as for stability of Somalia, in order to solve root causes of piracy off the coast of Somalia.

Japan has assisted the establishment of Information Sharing Centers in Yemen, Kenya, and Tanzania, as well as the construction of a training center in Djibouti for capacity building of the region through contributing 14.6 million US dollars to a fund established by the IMO. Moreover, Japan has contributed 4.5 million US dollars to an international trust fund managed by the UN Development Programme (UNDP), through which it assists Somalia and neighboring countries in improving courts and training judicial officers, as well as repatriation to Somalia of those found guilty of piracy in the neighboring countries including Seychelles. In December 2015, Japan provided two patrol vessels to the Djibouti Coast Guard, to which the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has extended technical assistance for capacity building.

With a view to promoting stability in Somalia, Japan has provided a total of 371.37 million US dollars since 2007 aimed at improvement of public security, humanitarian aid, employment creation, and support for the police.

(b) Anti-piracy measures in Asia

To encourage regional cooperation in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea, Japan was at the forefront of efforts to formulate the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP), which entered into force in 2006. Each of the Contracting Parties provides information regarding piracy and armed robbery at sea and cooperate via the Information Sharing Center (ReCAAP-ISC) established in Singapore under the Agreement. Japan supports the activities of ReCAAP-ISC by sending its Executive Director and an Assistant Director, in addition to the provision of financial support.

Japan's efforts for anti-piracy measures in Asia are highly praised in the international community.

(5) Cyber

Year by year, as cyber space is becoming an essential part of platform for people's socioeconomic activities, the scale and the influence of malicious cyber activities including cyber attacks are expanding. Moreover, it is pointed out that some of sophisticated cyber attacks that are thought to have been carried out for a particular purpose were state-sponsored.

Japan is increasingly exposed to the cyber threats: for instance, in June 2015, the Japan Pension Service suffered cyber attacks, in which approximately 1.25 million cases of pension information were stolen. With the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in 2016, and the Tokyo

Olympic and Paralympics Games to be held in 2020, the cybersecurity issue proves to be an urgent priority for Japan.

Cyber attacks are characterized as being highly anonymous, causing a significant impact in a short period of time, being less affected by geographical constraints and easily crossing national borders. It is difficult for a single country to address this issue alone. As such, coordination and cooperation of the international community are essential.

As a result, based on the "National Cyber Security Strategies", which was adopted by the Cabinet in September, 2015, the Government of Japan has advanced efforts, including contributing to the making of international rules, promoting cooperation and confidence-building among other countries, enhancing countermeasures against cybercrimes and supporting capacity building.

In respect of developing international rules, from its standpoint that "existing international law is applicable to cyber activities," the Government of Japan, together with actors in the Japanese private sector, has taken active roles in discussions in the international community through the United Nations Group of Governmental Experts (UN-GGE) and the Global Conference on Cyberspace held in April at Hague, etc.

Regarding promoting cooperation and confidence-building, Japan has had bilateral dialogues and discussions with the U.S., Australia, the U.K., France, India, Israel, Estonia, Russia, EU, NATO and ASEAN, as well as within the trilateral framework of Japan-China-ROK. Through these talks, Japan exchanges information about cyber-related policies and initiatives, deepens mutual understanding, enhances cooperation and fosters confidence-building with other countries. Japan has been proactively engaging

in the promotion of multilateral cooperation in the field of cyberspace by, for instance, participating in the Workshop on Confidence-Building Measures in Cyberspace held in October in Singapore within the framework of the ARF.

Regarding countermeasures against cybercrime, as the first member country in Asia of the Convention on Cybercrime, which is the only multilateral treaty on the use of cyberspace, Japan proactively takes part in related dialogues in efforts to increase the number of contracting countries to this Convention. Due to the nature of cyberspace, the lack of incident handling capacity of some countries and regions may pose risk to the entire world. Therefore, capacity-building support for developing countries is important for ensuring Japan's security as well. Japan has been providing support including the capacity-building of CSIRT (Computer Security Incident Response Team)¹ and law enforcement agencies in various countries, mainly, ASEAN member states.

(6) Outer Space

In recent years, outer space has become congested due to the diversified use of outer space and increasing number of countries using space. In addition, by increase of space debris caused by such as Anti-Satellite (ASAT) tests, collisions of satellites soon has posed a growing risk to the sustainable and stable use of outer space.

In order to cope with this situation, Japan has been proactively participating in discussions on the international progress in development of international rule-making for outer space, and also promotes dialogues

and consultations on outer space with other countries, to contribute to the efforts to ensure security in outer space.

Amid new technologies and services with regard to space utilization and applications, Japan proactively engages in space science and exploration such as the International Space Station (ISS), the overseas development of Japanese space industry, resolution of global challenges by utilizing space technologies, and support for capacity building in the field of outer space in developing countries.

A International Rule-making for Outer Space

In order to ensure the sustainable and stable use of outer space, it is important to restrict actions that create space debris such as ASAT tests and to formulate rules with regard to transparency and confidence-building measures (TCBM) which will promote information exchange on outer space activities between countries. From these points of view, Japan has been proactively contributing to discussions on the development of the International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities (ICOC) led by EU. In July, the first multilateral negotiation was held in New York.

At the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNCOPUOS), Japan has been proactively contributing to discussions on the peaceful use of outer space, including draft Guideline for “Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities”. In October, the first joint meeting of the 1st and 4th Committees of UN General Assembly on the agenda of outer space was held.

¹ In order to minimize the damage caused by computer security incidents, we collect and analyze incident related information, fragility information and predictive information of any cyberattack, and consider solutions and responses to the incidents.

B International Dialogues and Consultations on Outer Space

Increasing number of various bilateral and multilateral dialogues and consultations on outer space have been held, reflecting a growing interest of the international community concerning outer space. It is worthwhile to share information and promote cooperation among other countries utilizing outer space, from a broader perspective, with regard to sustainable and stable use of outer space. Japan promotes dialogues in the fields of security, science and industry with major space-faring nations and other countries in the Asia-Pacific Region.

Japan conducted dialogues as follows: Japan-U.S. Space Security Dialogue (Tokyo) in February, the Third Japan-U.S. Comprehensive Dialogue on Space in September, the Sixth Japan-U.S. Civil Space Dialogue, Civil and Commercial Uses in September (Tokyo), the Fifth Japan-U.S.-Australia Trilateral Space Security Dialogue (in Canberra, Australia) in September, the Third ARF Space Security Workshop (Beijing, China) in November.

C Space Science and Exploration, Overseas Development of Japanese Space Industry and Contribution to Global Challenges

The progress of space exploration and application for peaceful purposes is a common benefit for all humankind, and is also of significant in terms of diplomacy. In particular, the ISS is an epic project in which 15 countries participate, and has become a symbol of international cooperation in the field of outer space. From its point of view,

Japan and the U.S. signed a document on the new Japan-U.S. cooperation in terms of the ISS program in December, and decided the participation in the extended operation of the ISS until 2024.

To acquire internationally increasing demand for satellites and launching services is an important challenge for the Japanese space industry. The Government of Japan has been promoting overseas development of its space industry through top-level sales and diplomatic missions overseas. Furthermore, Japan has been contributing to issues of climate change, disaster risk reduction, forest conservation, resources/energy, and other global issues by utilizing space technologies. Japan also supports developing countries for capacity building in the field of outer space.

4 Disarmament, Non-proliferation and the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

(1) General Overview

As a responsible member of the international community, Japan is striving to achieve disarmament and non-proliferation, both to ensure and maintain its own safety and to achieve a safe and peaceful world, based on the principle of pacifism advocated by the Constitution of Japan. Japan's efforts in this area encompass weapons of mass destruction (which generally refers to nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons), conventional weapons, missiles and other means of delivery, and related materials and technology.

As the only country to have ever suffered atomic bombings, Japan is engaged in various diplomatic efforts to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons¹. The Treaty on the Non-

¹ For more details about Japan's policy in the fields of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, please refer to "Japan's Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Policy" (7th Edition) published in March 2016.

proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is the cornerstone of the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. To maintain and strengthen the NPT regime, Japan has partnered with Australia to lead the Non-proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI), a group consisting of 12 non-nuclear-weapon States², to promote concrete and practical proposals, and has been contributing through, among others, submitting working papers and issuing joint statements to the 2015 NPT Review Conference including the three Preparatory Committees.

Japan's endeavors also focus on achieving stronger, universal conventions targeting weapons of mass destruction, other than nuclear weapons, namely biological and chemical weapons, as well as those targeting conventional weapons.

In addition, Japan is making efforts to begin negotiations on new disarmament treaties, such as a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) in the Conference on Disarmament (CD), as well as to strengthen and increase the efficiency of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)³ safeguards⁴.

Japan is also actively involved in various

international export control regimes, the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)⁵, and initiatives aimed at enhancing nuclear security⁶.

Furthermore, Japan is actively engaging in disarmament and non-proliferation diplomacy through bilateral dialogue. Japan is also undertaking wide-ranging activities to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy such as the conclusion of bilateral nuclear cooperation agreements⁷.

(2) Nuclear Disarmament

A The Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)

Following the three Preparatory Committees held annually after 2012, the 2015 NPT Review Conference was held in New York from April 27 to May 22. Despite intensive discussions, it ended without being able to adopt the final document, because of divides among member States on the Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction. However, it is important to continue to maintain and strengthen the NPT regime for promoting the three pillars of the NPT, namely nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

² Established by Japan and Australia in September 2010, it now has 12 members. The other members are Canada, Chile, Germany, Poland, Mexico, the Netherlands, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the Philippines and Nigeria.

³ The IAEA was established in 1957 to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to prevent it from being diverted from peaceful to military uses. Its secretariat is located in Vienna. Its highest decision-making body is the General Conference, which consists of all member countries and meets once a year. The 35-member Board of Governors carries out the IAEA's functions, subject to its responsibilities to the General Conference. As of December 2015, the IAEA has 167 member countries. Mr. Yukiya Amano has been its Director General since December 2009.

⁴ Verification measures (inspections, checks of each country's material accountancy (management of its inventory of nuclear material) records, etc.) undertaken by the IAEA in accordance with the safeguards agreements concluded by each individual country and IAEA, in order to guarantee that nuclear material is being used solely for peaceful purposes and is not being diverted for use in nuclear weapons or the like. Pursuant to Article 3 of the NPT, the non-nuclear states that are contracting parties to the NPT are required to conclude safeguards agreements with the IAEA and to accept safeguards on all nuclear material within their borders (comprehensive safeguards).

⁵ The PSI is a framework established in May 2003 to prevent the potential proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, and related materials, where each country implemented and review possible measures jointly available within the scope of international and domestic laws. As of December 2015, 105 countries take part in PSI activities and cooperation. Japan conducted PSI maritime interdiction exercise twice in 2004 and 2007. In November 2010, it hosted the Operational Experts Group (OEG) meeting in Tokyo, and in July 2012, it hosted the PSI air interdiction exercise, the first activity conducted in Japan. Japan also proactively participated in the exercises and related meetings organized by other countries. In May 2013, a High-Level Political Meeting was held in Poland with 72 participant states from PSI member countries, commemorating the 10th anniversary of the PSI. As Japan will host the exercise in 2018, Japan proactively participated in the PSI interdiction exercise "MARU2015" hosted by New Zealand, and also joined the Operational Expert Group (OEG) meeting in May of the same year. In January 2016, the Mid-Level Political Meeting was organized by the U.S. to review the status of progress since the High-Level Political Meeting in 2013.

⁶ Measures to prevent terrorists and other criminals from obtaining nuclear materials.

⁷ Providing equipment required for the long-term onshore storage of reactor compartments removed in the process of dismantling nuclear submarines.

B The Non-proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI)

Through its concrete and practical proposals, and with the involvement of the foreign ministers of its member states, the NPDI takes a bridging role between nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States, taking the lead in the international community's initiatives in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. In April 2014, Japan hosted the 8th NPDI Ministerial Meeting in Hiroshima, for the first time in Japan. As well as being a chance for participants to witness with their own eyes the reality of atomic bombings, this meeting was a unique opportunity for NPDI member states to undertake more proactive discussions with a view to achieving a world free of nuclear weapons. Agreement was also reached on concrete and practical measures proposed by Japan, including the reduction of all types of nuclear weapons, urging those not yet engaged in nuclear disarmament efforts to freeze/reduce their arsenals, the development of multilateral negotiations on nuclear weapons reductions and increased transparency. Ahead of the 2015 NPT Review Conference, which was held in April and May 2015, NPDI submitted 18 working documents and a draft outcome document of the NPT Review Conference in order to take the lead in the international community.

C Contributions in the UN

In September, Foreign Minister Kishida attended the UN General Assembly meeting to commemorate the International Day for

Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons. In December, the resolution on the elimination of nuclear weapons, which Japan has submitted annually since 1994, was co-sponsored by 107 countries and adopted with 166 votes in favor, 3 against, and 16 abstentions.

D Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)⁸

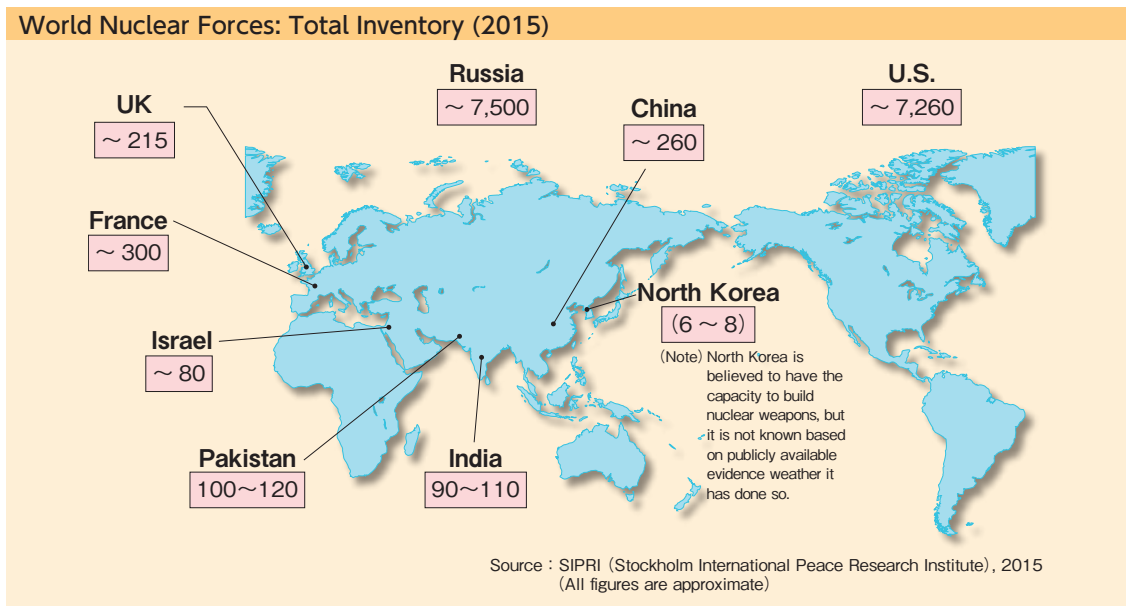
Japan prioritizes the early entry into force of the CTBT, as it is a key pillar of the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regimes based upon the NPT. Japan continues its diplomatic efforts to persuade those countries that have not yet ratified it to do so. In September 2015, 70th year since the atomic bombings, Foreign Minister Kishida co-chaired the 9th Conference on Facilitating the early entry into force of the CTBT, together with the Kazakh Foreign Minister. Japan is going to lead the efforts for the early entry of the Treaty as the co-president of the Conference for two years, until September 2017.

E Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT: Cut-off Treaty)⁹

In light of a situation where negotiations on FMCT have not been started in the CD for years, the UN General Assembly decided to establish a Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on an FMCT in 2012. Four GGE meetings were held between 2014 and 2015, and reports including a recommendation on future FMCT negotiations were produced. Former Ambassador of Japan to the

⁸ This prohibits all nuclear weapon test explosions and all other nuclear explosions everywhere, whether in outer space, in the atmosphere, underwater and underground. Although it was opened for signature in 1996, it had yet entered into force as of December 2015 because among the 44 countries whose ratification is required for the treaty to enter into force, China, Egypt, Iran, Israel and the US have yet to ratify it, while India, North Korea and Pakistan have yet to sign it.

⁹ A proposed treaty that seeks to halt the quantitative increase in nuclear weapons by prohibiting the production of fissile material (including highly-enriched uranium and plutonium) for use as raw material in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.



Conference on Disarmament, Akio Suda attended the GGE meetings as Japan's governmental expert and contributed to the discussions.

F Disarmament and Non-proliferation Education

In recent years, the international community has become increasingly aware of the importance of educating citizens about disarmament and non-proliferation, in order to further promote disarmament and non-proliferation efforts. As the only country to have ever suffered the atomic bombings, Japan is actively promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education. Japan has translated testimonies of atomic bomb survivors into other languages, conducted training courses for young diplomats from other countries in atomic bombed cities, and submitted working papers and given speeches on this issue during the NPT review process. In addition, the Government of Japan supports activities aimed at conveying the reality of the devastation caused by the

use of nuclear weapons to people both within Japan and overseas through, among others, commissioning atomic bomb survivors as "Special Communicators for a World without Nuclear Weapons" and having them speak at international conferences. In recent years, with the atomic bomb survivors aging, Japan launched the "Youth Special Communicators for a World without Nuclear Weapons" program for the younger generation in addition to the existing "Special Communicators for a World without Nuclear Weapons" program. Japan places high priority on initiatives to pass on across borders the current understanding of the realities of the use of atomic bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Government also extends cooperation in organizing the UN Conference on Disarmament Issues and provides assistance for holding atomic bomb exhibition overseas through diplomatic missions overseas, in cooperation with Hiroshima and Nagasaki Cities. In December, an atomic bomb exhibition was launched in Vienna as the third permanent one in the world.

G Other Bilateral Initiatives

Through the Japan-Russia Committee on Cooperation for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons Reduced in the Former Soviet Union, Japan has provided its cooperation to Russia in dismantling decommissioned nuclear submarines, with the objective of furthering nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, as well as preventing environmental pollution¹⁰. Japan is also engaged in cooperation to enhance nuclear security through committees on cooperation for the elimination of nuclear weapons reduced in Ukraine and Kazakhstan respectively¹¹.

(3) Non-proliferation

A Efforts to Prevent the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

Japan is undertaking various diplomatic efforts to enhance non-proliferation regimes. As a member state of the IAEA Board of Governors designated by the Board¹², Japan contributes to its activities in both personnel and financial terms. The IAEA safeguards is a central measure to the international nuclear non-proliferation regimes. Japan encourages other countries to conclude Additional Protocols of the IAEA safeguards¹³ in cooperation with the IAEA in various discussion forums, providing

personnel and financial support for the IAEA's regional seminars.

Export control regimes are frameworks for cooperation among countries which have the ability to supply weapons of mass destruction, conventional weapons and/or related dual-use goods and technologies, and support appropriate export controls. Japan participates in and contributes to all export control regimes of nuclear weapons, biological and chemical weapons, missiles¹⁴, and conventional weapons. In particular, the Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Vienna serves as the Point of Contact of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG).

Moreover, as well as placing a high priority on the initiatives of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), Japan is encouraging other countries, primarily those in Asia, to enhance regional efforts through frameworks such as the Asian Senior-level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP)¹⁵ and the Asian Export Control Seminar¹⁶, with the aim of promoting understanding of non-proliferation regimes and enhancing relevant efforts. Furthermore, through the International Science and Technology Center (ISTC), Japan is contributing to international scientific cooperation and efforts to prevent the proliferation of

¹⁰ The "Star of Hope" program, for dismantling decommissioned nuclear submarines was implemented as part of the G8 Global Partnership agreed to at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit held in June (Canada) and was completed in December 2009 after dismantling a total of six submarines. Since August 2010, Japan has undertaken cooperation through the construction of facilities for ensuring the safe onshore storage of reactor compartments removed from the dismantled nuclear submarines.

¹¹ In January 2011, Japan undertook efforts to enhance nuclear security at the Kharkiv Institute of Physics and Technology through the Japan-Ukraine Committee on Cooperation for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons Reduced in Ukraine. In November, Japan also extended assistance for upgrading protective materials and equipment to secure nuclear security in Kazakhstan through the Committee on Cooperation for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons Reduced in Kazakhstan.

¹² 13 countries designated by the IAEA Board of Governors, Japan and countries such as other G7 members that are advanced in the field of nuclear energy are nominated.

¹³ Protocols concluded by each country with the IAEA, in addition to their Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements. The conclusion of Additional Protocol subjects countries to more stringent verification activities, extending the scope of information about nuclear activities that should be reported to the IAEA. As of December 2015, 126 countries have concluded such protocols.

¹⁴ In addition to the export control regimes, the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC) has the principles on self-restraint in development and deployment of ballistic missiles. Japan served as the HCOC chair for a year, from May 2013.

¹⁵ ASTOP is a multilateral meeting hosted by Japan to discuss various issues related to strengthening of the non-proliferation apparatus in Asia, with participants consisting of 10 ASEAN states, China, Korea, the United States, Australia, Canada and New Zealand. A recent meeting was held in January 2016.

¹⁶ It is a seminar to exchange views and information, aimed at strengthening export controls in the Asian region by gaining participants, including local export control authorities from various countries and regions of Asia. It has been held annually in Tokyo since 1993; the most recent one was organized in February 2016 with 28 participating countries and regions.

knowledge and skills in the field of weapons of mass destruction. More specifically, scientists from Russia and Central Asia, among others, who were previously involved in research and development focused on weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, are now employed by the ISTC, where they undertake research for peaceful purposes.

B Regional Non-proliferation Issues

North Korea's continued development of nuclear and missile program is a grave threat to the international peace and security; in particular, its nuclear program is a serious challenge to the global nuclear non-proliferation regime.

In October 2002, the nuclear issue once again became more serious when North Korea admitted that it had a uranium enrichment program¹⁷. In July 2006, seven ballistic missiles, including Taepo Dong 2 class, were launched, followed by a nuclear test in October of the same year.

In 2007, "Initial Actions for the Implementation of the Joint Statement" and "Second-Phase Actions for the Implementation of the Joint Statement" were adopted at the Six-Party Talks. North Korea, however, soon announced the suspension of the actions prescribed in the two documents.

Furthermore, in November 2010, North Korea showed a "uranium enrichment facility" to Professor Siegfried Hecker of Stanford University, who visited North Korea.

North Korea further proceeded with its third nuclear test in February 2013 and in April, announced its intention to restart its nuclear facilities in Yongbyon.

The report submitted in March 2015 by the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1874 stated that the number of ballistic missiles launched by North Korea in 2014 (13 to 15 missiles) was unprecedented. In 2015, North Korea again launched ballistic missiles on several occasions. According to the IAEA Director General's report published in September 2015, North Korea continues its nuclear and missile development with some continuing signs, such as steam discharges associated with the graphite moderated reactor and the expansion and utilization of the suspected facility for uranium enrichment. Furthermore, North Korea conducted the fourth nuclear test in January 2016 and launched a ballistic missile in the following month. In the wake of this situation, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2270, which encompasses strong and comprehensive content, significantly adding to and strengthening the sanctions. While continuing to coordinate closely with the U.S., the ROK and other relevant countries, Japan will strongly urge North Korea to steadily implement steps toward the abandonment of all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs, including immediate cessation of its uranium enrichment activities (see 2-1-1 (1)).

The Iranian nuclear issue is also a serious challenge to global nuclear non-proliferation regime. Since 2003, Iran had continued uranium enrichment-related activities, despite the adoption of a series of resolutions by the IAEA Board of Governors¹⁸ and the

¹⁷ In January 2003, North Korea gave notice of its withdrawal from the NPT, and subsequently re-started its 5 MWe graphite-moderated reactor, which had been frozen under the "Agreed Framework" that the U.S. and North Korea signed in October 1994, resuming the reprocessing of its spent nuclear fuel rods.

¹⁸ Following the resolution of the IAEA Board of Governors in September 2003 and the Teheran Declaration concluded with the EU-3 (UK, France, and Germany) in October, Iran demonstrated a constructive response for a time, committing to suspension of its enrichment-related activities and signing up to corrective measures concerning safeguards as well as signing of an Additional Protocol with the IAEA, but it continued its activities associated with uranium enrichment. Although Iran suspended the activity under the Paris Agreement with the EU3 in November 2004, it resumed the activity in August 2005. Following this, the IAEA Board of Governors found that Iran had violated the safeguards agreement, and adopted a resolution at the IAEA Special Board of Directors in February 2006 to the report Iran nuclear issue to the UN Security Council. Since then, the Iran nuclear issue has also been discussed at the UN Security Council.

UN Security Council resolutions calling for the suspension of such activities¹⁹. However, after the Rouhani administration took office in August 2013, Iran has changed its stand, and, in November 2013, “Joint Plan of Action”²⁰ was agreed. Under the Joint Plan of Action, Iran agreed, among others, that it will not make any further advances of its activity at Arak heavy-water reactor, in return for the partial lifting of the sanctions by the EU3 (UK, France, and Germany) +3 (U.S., China, and Russia). After the negotiations for the comprehensive solution, the EU3 (UK, France, and Germany)

+3 (U.S., China and Russia) and Iran reached a final agreement on the Iranian nuclear issue with “Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)”²¹ in July 2015. The JCPOA specified the procedures to lift the sanctions imposed on Iran, with its implementation of designated measures, while constraining Iranian nuclear activities for ensuring the peaceful purposes of its activities. At the same time, with regards to the possible military dimensions²² concerning the Iran’s nuclear program, the IAEA and Iran agreed on a “Road-map for the Clarification of Past and

19 Similar UN Security Council resolutions were adopted regarding the Iranian nuclear issue. However, these resolutions, under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter, oblige Iran to provide the IAEA with access or cooperation for discontinuing enrichment and reprocessing related activities, heavy water-related plans, and other pending issues. They also call for a quick conclusion of the additional protocol; Resolution 1835 requires Iran to observe the duties imposed by these four resolutions without delay. Resolutions 1737, 1747 and 1803 include measures against Iran, such as an embargo of nuclear-related materials against Iran, and asset freezing of nuclear and missile-related individuals and organizations in Iran under Article 41, Chapter 7 of the Charter. Resolution 1929, as additional measures against Iran, includes comprehensive measures including the expansion of embargoes on armed forces, control of ballistic missile development, asset freezing, expansion of travel restrictions, financial and commercial fields, and enhanced restrictions on banks, and inspection of cargo.

20 Joint Plan of Action

• It consists of “elements of a first step” taken by representatives in the negotiations for six months, and “elements of the final step of a comprehensive solution.

[Elements of a first step]

(Iran’s voluntary measures)

- Suspension of uranium enrichment over 5%
- Dilute the 20% UF₆ to no more than 5% and convert UF₆ enriched
- Suspending the strengthening of enrichment capacity (No new location for the enrichment. No additional centrifuges.)
- Ban on increasing stockpiles of low enriched uranium
- Iran announces that it will not make further advances of its activities at the Arak reactor
- Enhanced monitoring by the IAEA

(EU3+3’s voluntary measures)

- Limited, temporary, targeted, and reversible lifting of sanctions
- Suspension of sanctions on gold and precious metals, and the petrochemical and auto industry
- Suspension of sanctions in the civil aviation sector (supply of repair parts needed for safety reasons)
- Maintenance of imports of crude oil produced in Iran at the current, substantially reduced level
- Postponement for six months of the imposition of new sanctions against the nuclear program
- Facilitation of humanitarian trade and establishment of a financial channel

[Elements of the final step of a comprehensive solution]

- Comprehensive lifting of UN Security Council, multilateral and national nuclear-related sanctions
- A mutually defined enrichment program (mutually agreed parameters consistent with practical-needs, with agreed limits on scope and level of enrichment activities, capacity, where it is carried out, and stocks of enriched uranium, for period to be agreed upon)
- Fully resolve concerns related to the reactor at Arak. No reprocessing or construction of a facility capable of reprocessing
- Fully implement the agreed transparency measures and enhanced monitoring. Ratify and implement the Additional Protocol
- Include international civil nuclear cooperation, including among others, on acquiring modern light water power and research reactors and associated equipment, and the supply of modern nuclear fuel

Following successful implementation of the final step of the comprehensive solution for its full duration, the Iranian nuclear program will be treated in the same manner as that of any non-nuclear weapon state party to the NPT

21 Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)

● The JCPOA specified the procedures to lift the sanctions imposed on Iran, while constraining its nuclear activities for ensuring the peaceful purposes of its activities.

(Main Measures Taken by Iran)

● Restrictions concerning uranium enrichment activities

- Limit the number of working centrifuges to 5,060 units
- Limit the uranium enrichment up to 3.67% at the maximum, and the stored amount of enriched uranium to 300 kg

● Restrictions on the heavy-water reactor at Arak and reprocessing

- Redesign and rebuild the Arak heavy water reactor so that it will not produce weapons grade plutonium, and ship the spent fuels out of Iran.
- Not conduct research and development on reprocessing or build any facilities capable of reprocessing

22 PMD (Possible Military Dimensions)

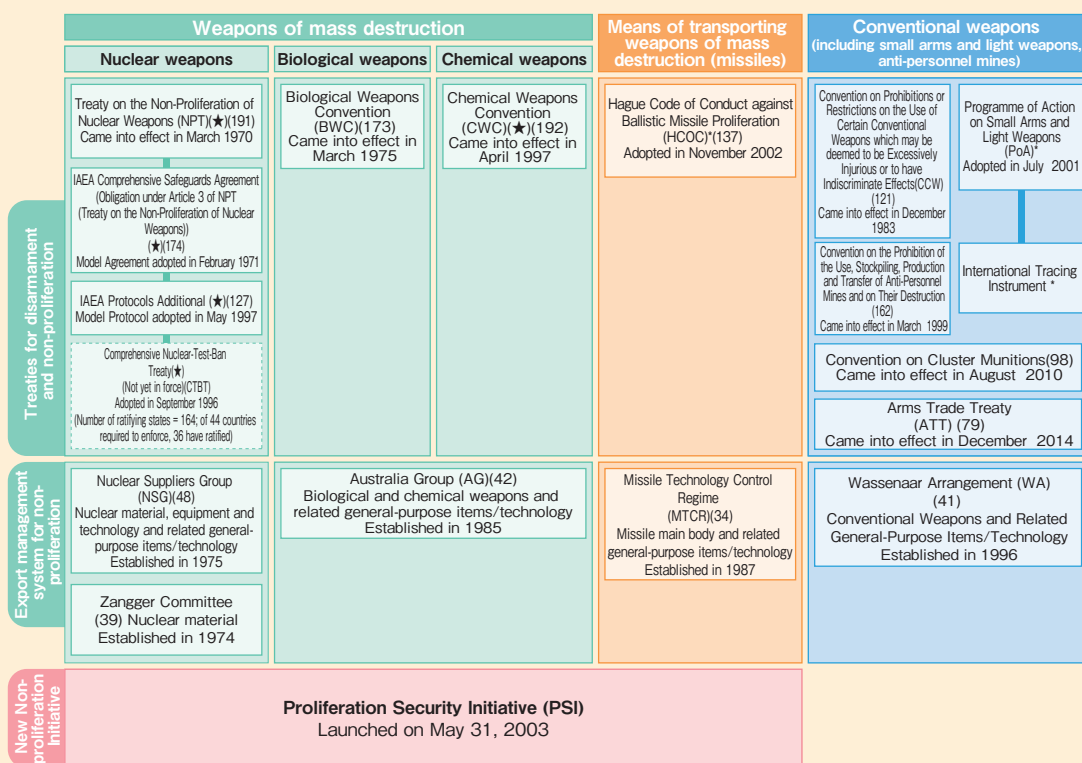
In November 2011, the IAEA pointed out the “possible military dimensions” of Iran’s nuclear activities, consisting of 12 items, in a report from the Director-General of the Secretariat, including signs that nuclear bombs, including devices which can be used to trigger nuclear weapons, are under development. After the report, the PMD had been treated as an important matter at issue for discussions between the IAEA and Iran.

Present Outstanding Issues Regarding Iran's Nuclear Program." Following this situation, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2231 endorsing the JCPOA and requesting the IAEA to conduct necessary verification and monitoring activities.

As a result of a series of activities and works between Iran and the IAEA based on the "Road-map for the Clarification of Past and Present Outstanding Issues Regarding

Iran's Nuclear Program," the IAEA Director-General issued a final assessment report²³ in December 2015. The final assessment report stated that although a range of activities relevant to the development of a nuclear explosive device were conducted in Iran prior to the end of 2003 as a coordinated effort, and some activities took place after 2004, the IAEA has no credible indications of activities relevant to the development of a

Overview of Disarmament and Non-proliferation Arrangements for Weapons of Mass Destruction, Missiles and Conventional Weapons (Including Related Materials)



(Note 1) ★ in the chart accompanies verification mechanism.

(Note 2) Figures in the parentheses indicate the numbers of states (organizations) that have concluded, ratified, or joined membership as of December 2015.

(Note 3) As for conventional weapons, United Nations Register of Conventional Arms was established in 1992 to enhance transparency of transfer.

(Note 4) * are political standards and are not international agreements subject to legally binding force.

23 The IAEA Director-General's Final Evaluation Report on the Possible Military Dimensions (PMD) of Iran's Nuclear Issue (Summary)

The report mentioned the following three points.

- (1) All of the activities included in the "Road-map for the Clarification of Past and Present Outstanding Issues Regarding Iran's Nuclear Program" were implemented as scheduled.
- (2) The IAEA assessed that Iran had conducted the activities relevant to the development of nuclear explosive device in its organizational structure before the end of 2003, and some activities took place after 2003. At the same time, the IAEA assessed that these activities did not advance beyond feasibility and scientific studies, and acquisition of certain relevant technical competences and capabilities. Also, the IAEA has no credible indications of activities in Iran relevant to the development of a nuclear explosive device after 2009.
- (3) The IAEA has found no credible indications of the diversion of nuclear material in connection with the possible military dimensions to Iran's nuclear program.

nuclear explosive device in Iran after 2010.

In January 2016, the IAEA verified that Iran had implemented the part of the measures that the country committed to in the JCPOA. In accordance with the newly adopted UN Security Council Resolution 2231, the part of the sanctions imposed by the previous Security Council resolutions were terminated. However, Iran's nuclear activities and missile transfer activities continue to be subject to the restriction. Henceforward, Iran's steady implementation of the agreement and the monitoring and verification by the IAEA are important. In this process, Prime Minister Abe during the Japan-Iran Summit meeting of September 2015 urged President Rouhani to steadily implement the final agreement and cooperate with the IAEA. During the visit of Foreign Minister Kishida to Iran in October 2015, he expressed his intention to cooperate in the field of nuclear safety and IAEA safeguards and transparency measures within the JCPOA's implementation process after Implementation Day as defined by the JCPOA.

The IAEA board of governors has also been discussing Syria's implementation of the IAEA safeguards since the year 2008. In 2011, the IAEA Board of Governors confirmed that Syria's undeclared construction of a nuclear reactor at Deir ez-Zor constitutes non-compliance with its obligations under its IAEA safeguards agreement. It is of extreme importance for Syria to completely cooperate with the IAEA and to sign, ratify and implement the Additional Protocol to clarify the facts.

C Nuclear Security

International cooperation on "Nuclear Security" to prevent terrorism using nuclear materials or other radioactive materials are

also enhanced through various efforts from the IAEA, UN and member countries. In particular, U.S. President Obama led the Nuclear Security Summit. Its third summit took place in The Hague, the Netherlands, in March 2014, attended by 53 countries and four international organizations. Prime Minister Abe attended this Summit and expressed Japan's efforts in ensuring nuclear security, including the minimization of nuclear materials, proper management of them, and compliance with the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection on Nuclear Material. The next meeting will be held in Washington D.C., U.S. from March 31 to April 1, 2016.

In February 2015, Japan received the International Nuclear Security Advisory Service (IPPAS) mission consisting of IAEA experts. The mission reviewed the implementation of nuclear security measures. The report presented after the mission suggested recommendations and advice for continuous improvements, as well as best practices, concerning the nuclear security structure in Japan and the facilities the mission visited.

Also, the computer security international conference in the field of atomic energy was held by the IAEA in Vienna in July 2015 with participation of more than 700 people from 17 organizations in 92 countries. Many government officials and experts from Japan participated in the meeting.

(4) Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

A Multilateral Efforts

Along with nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, the peaceful uses of nuclear energy are considered as one of the three pillars of the NPT. According to the Treaty, it is "inalienable rights" for any country that

meets its obligations to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation to develop nuclear research, and production and use for peaceful purposes.

The number of countries that are planning to further develop or newly introduce nuclear power program²⁴ is increasing, due to such factors as growing global energy demand and the need to address global warming. Even after the accident at Tokyo Electric Power Company's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (the Fukushima Daiichi accident), nuclear power remains an important energy source for the international community.

On the other hand, the technology, equipment, and nuclear material used for nuclear power generation can be diverted to uses for military purposes. A nuclear accident in one country may have a wide-spread impact on its neighboring countries. For these reasons, with regard to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, it is vital to ensure the "3S"²⁵: (1) Safeguards (and other non-proliferation measures); (2) Nuclear Safety (measures to ensure safety to prevent a nuclear accident, etc.); and (3) Security (measures against nuclear terrorism). As the country that experienced the Fukushima Daiichi accident, it is Japan's responsibility to share with the rest of the world its experience and lessons learned from the accident and to contribute in strengthening global nuclear safety. In this regard, Japan and the IAEA organized workshops in April and November 2015 at the IAEA Response and Assistance Network (RANET) Capacity Building Centre (CBC), which was designated in Fukushima

Prefecture, as part of their cooperation. These workshops provided relevant Japanese and foreign participants with training in the field of emergency preparedness and response.

It is important to provide information on the situation at Fukushima Daiichi NPS in a timely and appropriate manner not only to the Japanese public, but also to the international community. From this perspective, Japan issues comprehensive reports via the IAEA, which include information on the progress of the decommissioning and contaminated water management at Fukushima Daiichi NPS, the results of monitorings of the air dose rate and radioactivity concentration in the ocean as well as safety of food. In addition, the Government holds briefing sessions for the foreign diplomatic missions in Tokyo and provides relevant information via Japanese diplomatic missions.

The decommissioning and contaminated water management at Fukushima Daiichi NPS involves a series of difficult and unprecedented tasks in the world. Japan tackles these tasks by gathering technologies and knowledge not only from domestic experts, but also from the international community including the IAEA. To this end, Japan advances cooperation with the international community; IAEA's experts on marine monitoring visited Japan (in September and November 2014, and May and November 2015). In the area of the effects of ionizing radiation, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) held seminars and workshops in Fukushima prefecture and Tokyo (in September and November 2014).

²⁴ According to the IAEA, as of January 2016, 441 nuclear reactors are in operation worldwide and 64 reactors are under construction (see the IAEA website).

²⁵ IAEA's safeguards, typical measures for non-proliferation, and nuclear safety and nuclear security are referred to as the "3Ss" for short.

Stressing the importance of promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy especially in developing countries, Japan provides supports to the IAEA through the Agency's Technical Cooperation Fund and Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI). In particular, Japan attaches importance to promotion of applications of nuclear science and technology in the field of non-power generation such as human health and agriculture. Also in the field of electronic power generation, Japan provides assistance such as enhancement of radiation protection. In this way, Japan has been contributing to the socioeconomic development of developing countries by promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. At the NPT Review Conference held from April to May 2015, Japan announced to contribute a total of 25 million US dollars to the PUI over the next five years. Japan concluded the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC) in January 2015, which contributes to prompt and fair remedies for victims, enhancement of compensation in the event of a nuclear accident and improvement of the legal predictability. As a result of Japan's conclusion, the CSC entered into force on April 15, 2015, marking an important step to strengthen the international nuclear liability regime.

B Bilateral Nuclear Cooperation Agreement

Bilateral nuclear cooperation agreements are concluded to secure a legal assurance from the recipient country, when transferring nuclear-related materials and equipment such as nuclear reactors to that country, that the transferred items will be used only for peaceful purposes. The agreements especially aim to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and ensure non-proliferation.

Moreover, as Japan attaches importance to ensuring the "3S," the recently concluded agreements between Japan and a foreign country include provisions regarding nuclear safety. Through conclusion of such agreements, cooperation in the area of nuclear safety can also be promoted.

High expectation for Japan's nuclear technology has been expressed by numerous countries, even after the Fukushima Daiichi accident. It is Japan's responsibility to share with the rest of the world its experience and lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi accident, in order to make contribution in strengthening international nuclear safety, when promoting bilateral nuclear cooperation. Based on this recognition, in its bilateral nuclear energy cooperation, Japan intends to provide nuclear-related materials, equipment, and technology with highest safety standards, while taking into account the situation in and intention of countries desiring to cooperate with Japan in this field. When considering whether or not to establish a nuclear cooperation agreement framework with a foreign country, Japan considers the overall situation in each individual case, taking into account such factors as non-proliferation, nuclear energy policy in that country, the country's trust in and expectations for Japan, and the bilateral relationship between the two countries.

As of the end of 2015, Japan has concluded nuclear cooperation agreements with Canada, Australia, China, U.S., France, UK, the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM), Kazakhstan, the ROK, Vietnam, Jordan, Russia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates, respectively.

(5) Biological and Chemical Weapons

A Biological Weapons

The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)²⁶ is the only multilateral legal framework imposing a comprehensive ban on the development, production, and retention of biological weapons. However, the question of how to enhance the convention is a challenge, as it contains no provision regarding the means of verifying compliance with the BWC.

In the 2015 meeting, there was a discussion on how to deal with a possible outbreak of any infection caused by biological weapons under the framework of the BWC, based on the lessons learned from the response to the Ebola virus disease outbreak in West Africa. Experts from Japan made presentations about the country's assistance to the response to the Ebola virus disease outbreak, contributing to the discussion on the strengthening of the Convention.

B Chemical Weapons

The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)²⁷ imposes a comprehensive ban on the development, production, retention, and use of chemical weapons and stipulates that all existing chemical weapons must be destroyed. Compliance with this groundbreaking international agreement on the disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is ensured through the verification system (declaration and inspection). The implementing agency of the CWC is the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), which is based in the Hague, the Netherlands. Along with the

UN, the OPCW has played a key role in the destruction of Syria's chemical weapons, which has been underway since September 2013, and Japan has provided financial support for these activities. With an aim of identifying responsibility for the repeated use of chlorine gas and other substances in Syria, the UN-OPCW Joint Investigative Mechanism was established pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution in August 2015. There is an ongoing effort to prevent chemical weapons from being used again.

Japan is actively involved in cooperation aimed at increasing the number of States Parties, efforts by States Parties to strengthen measures for national implementation of the convention in order to increase its effectiveness, and international cooperation to this end. The OPCW Director-General Üzümcü visited Japan in February 2015 and held talks with Foreign Minister Kishida, where they confirmed cooperation in tackling the challenges, including the improvement of the effectiveness of the Convention. In September, as part of an OPCW program, Japan accepted two trainees from Sri Lanka and the Philippines at Japanese chemical plants, where they underwent training in plant safety management.

Moreover, under the CWC, Japan has an obligation to destroy chemical weapons of the Imperial Japanese Army left in territory of China, as well as old chemical weapons within Japan. As such, working in cooperation with China, Japan makes its utmost effort to complete the destruction of these weapons as soon as possible.

²⁶ Enacted in March 1975. The contracting states number 173 (as of December 2015).

²⁷ Enacted in April 1997. With the Myanmar newly joined in August 2015, and Angola in October, the contracting states numbered 192 (as of December 2015).

2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)

1. What is the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)

The NPT aims mainly ① to advance nuclear disarmament among the nuclear-weapon States (U.S., Russian, UK, France, and China), ② to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and ③ to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The NPT is the only international treaty that stipulates general nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation obligation, and there are 191 state Parties to the Treaty. Japan ratified the NPT in 1976, and has contributed to international discussions aimed at maintaining and strengthening the Treaty.

The NPT holds a Review Conference every five years to review the operation of the Treaty. This is an important conference to review progress on the three pillars of the NPT - nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy – in addition to setting next targets. After discussions lasting for four weeks, the Review Conference adopts a final document.

2. Perspective of 2015 NPT Review Conference and Japan's efforts.

The 2015 NPT Review Conference was held in the year which marked the 70th year since the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki but under difficult situation. This is because there were many issues which were difficult to attain converging views among state Parties such as the Middle East and humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons.

Under such circumstance, Japan emphasized the importance of cooperation between nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States in advancing practical and concrete measures towards a world free of nuclear weapons.

Foreign Minister Kishida, in his general statement, stressed the significance of the followings: ① Further transparency of nuclear forces, ② Reduction of all types of nuclear weapons and eventual multilateralization of nuclear weapons reduction negotiations, ③ Unity of the international community through common recognition of humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons, ④ Resolving regional nuclear proliferation issues such as North Korea's nuclear and missile developments and ⑤ Visits to Hiroshima and Nagasaki by political leaders and youth. In addition, Prime Minister Abe, during his visit to the U.S. which coincided with the NPT Review Conference, announced the "Japan-U.S. Joint Statement on the NPT", encouraging the efforts of the international community for maintaining and strengthening the NPT regime aimed at realizing a world free of nuclear weapons.

Furthermore, the Non-proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI) submitted a draft outcome document of the NPT Review Conference and appealed for the understanding and cooperation of countries around the world. A significant portion of the NPDI's proposal was incorporated in the substantial part of the draft of Final Document, by which Japan showed its strong presence.



General statement by Foreign Minister Kishida at the 2015 NPT Review Conference (April 28, New York, U.S.)

3. Results of the 2015 NPT Review Conference

Despite such efforts of Japan, the State Parties could not reach consensus on the Final Document. Ms. Taous Feroukhi, (the Chair of the Conference) drafted the Final Document which was meant to be acceptable to the State Parties, and many were ready to accept the draft (or at least not blocking a consensus). However, in the end, a consensus was not attained among the countries concerned on the Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction, and the Conference regrettably ended without substantial result.

1) NPT Article 9-3 "For the purpose of this Treaty, a nuclear-weapon State is one which has manufactured and detonated nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices prior to 1 January, 1967."

4. Toward the next Review Conference

As the draft of Final Document was not adopted in the Conference, clear guidelines toward the next Review Conference in 2020 were lost, which negatively affects international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime centered on the NPT to some extent. On the other hand, we cannot stop our step forward on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. After the 2015 NPT Review Conference, Japan strived to continuously maintain international momentum toward the progress of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation through among others active discussions at the UN Conference on Disarmament Issues and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) Group of Eminent Persons Meeting held in Hiroshima in August 2015. In September, Foreign Minister Kishida served as co-chair of the Conference on Facilitating the entry into force of the CTBT. In December, the resolution on the elimination of nuclear weapons, which Japan has been submitting to the UN General Assembly every year since 1994, was also adopted.

Given that Japan serves as the chair of the G7 in 2016 and co-coordinator state for facilitating entry into force of CTBT in 2015-2017, Japan has determined to promote efforts for maintaining and strengthening the NPT regime toward a world free of nuclear weapons, including through the NPDI.

(6) Conventional Weapons

A Cluster Munitions²⁸

Japan takes the humanitarian consequences of cluster munitions very seriously. Therefore, in addition to taking steps to address these weapons by supporting victims and unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance, Japan is continuing its efforts to increase the number of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)²⁹. In addition, Japan is assisting with UXO clearance bomb disposal and victim assistance projects in Laos, Lebanon and other countries that suffer from cluster munitions³⁰.

In September, the first Review Conference of the CCM was held in Croatia, to which Toshio Sano, Ambassador to the Conference on Disarmament, attended as a representative of Japan. While reviewing the achievements that Japan has made for the assistance of

mine action, the Ambassador expressed the determination to continue the support. Japan's approach for assisting with the handling of unexploded ordnances is for, mainly, the following three fields: the clearance of UXOs, victim assistance, and risk reduction education.

B Small Arms and Light Weapons

Described as "weapons of mass destruction" in terms of the carnage they cause, small arms and light weapons continue to proliferate, due to their ease of operation. The use of small arms and light weapons is believed to result in the deaths of at least half a million people each year. These weapons cause drawing out and escalation of conflict, and hinder the restoration of public security and post-conflict reconstruction and development. In

²⁸ Generally speaking, it refers to a bomb or shell which enables numerous submunitions to be spread over a wide area by opening in the air a large container, which holds those submunitions. It is said that there is high possibility that many of them do not explode on impact, which creates problem of accidental killing or injury of civilian population.

²⁹ Enacted in August 2010, it prohibits the use, possession, or production of cluster munitions, while obliging the destruction of stockpiled cluster munitions, and the clearance of cluster munitions in contaminated areas. As of December 2015, the number of contracting states is 98, including Japan.

³⁰ See the White Paper on Development Cooperation for specific efforts in international cooperation regarding cluster munition and antipersonnel mine.

Column

Hiroshima Nagasaki Peace Messengers "Our ability may be limited, but we are not powerless"
2nd grade of Nagasaki Prefectural Nagasaki-Higashi High School ● Ms. Rina Uchino

2015 marked the 70th year since the atomic bombings.

In this important year, we, 21 members of the 18th high school student Peace Messengers, were appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as "Youth Communicators for a World without Nuclear Weapons" and traveled to Switzerland to pass on our hopes to the world towards the abolition of nuclear weapons and peace.

My grandfather experienced the atomic bombing in Nagasaki when he was 12 years old. Fortunately he survived, but he lost a lot of friends. My grandfather keeps saying, "Mankind must not repeat a tragedy like the atomic bombings." As a youth from the city that suffered an atomic bombing, I would like to pass on the hopes of the atomic bomb survivors.

Hiroshima Nagasaki Peace Messengers program was launched from wishes of Nagasaki citizens to have their voices heard over the world when India and Pakistan carried out successive nuclear tests in 1998.

In August 16 – 21, 2015, we, the 18th Peace Messengers, visited the UN Office in Geneva, Delegation of Japan to the Conference on Disarmament (CD), Delegation of Mexico to the CD, and offices of 5 NGOs and collected signatures in Bern to appeal for the abolition of nuclear weapons.

At the UN Office in Geneva, one of the Peace Messengers from Hiroshima got a chance to deliver a speech in the plenary session of the Conference. Following that, all of us made speeches at the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs and submitted a list of 164,176 signatures we had collected over the course of one year. The number of signatures since 1998 has now amounted to 1,337,598. After we submitted the list of signatures, we participated in an event of the 70th year since the atomic bombings hosted by the Delegation of Japan to the CD. In the meeting, we had chances to introduce our activities in front of people from different countries.

In our visit to the Delegation of Mexico to the CD, 3 of us delivered speeches and exchanged views.

The Ambassador of Mexico to the CD told us, "Japan should lead the international efforts in advancing nuclear disarmament as the only country to have ever suffered the atomic bombings."



Group photo at the UN Office in Geneva



The author making a speech at the UN Office in Geneva

During the visit to Switzerland, we met a lot of people who took our voice seriously. We could realize that a lot of people are taking actions for the abolition of nuclear weapons, and all of them share hopes for peace beyond languages. We also felt that activities and hopes of Japanese youths are spreading around the world. I would like to keep conveying the hopes of the atomic bombing survivors to the world and future generations, believing in a word "our ability may be limited, but not powerless."

addition to contributing to efforts within the UN, such as the annual submission to the UN General Assembly of a resolution on small arms and light weapons, Japan supports various projects to combat small arms and light weapons across the globe, including weapons recovery and disposal programs and training courses.

C Anti-Personnel Mines

Japan promotes comprehensive initiatives focused primarily on the effective prohibition of anti-personnel mines and enhancement of support for mine-affected countries. As well as calling on countries in the Asia-Pacific region to ratify or accede to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel

Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Treaty)³¹, Japan has, since 1998, provided support worth over 62 billion yen to 50 countries and regions to assist them in dealing with the consequences of land mines (for example, landmine clearance and support for the victims of landmines).

In addition, Japan has served a term (running from January 2014 until December 2015) as chair of the Mine Action Support Group, which consists of major donor states that support efforts to combat land mines.

D The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)

The ATT³² seeks to establish common international standards to regulate international trade in conventional weapons and prevent illegal trade in them. It was adopted at the UN General Assembly in April 2013, and came into force on December 24, 2014. At the first Conference of State Parties held in August 2015, Geneva, Switzerland, was selected as the host city for the Permanent Secretariat of ATT. Mr. Dladla, Director-General of the Conventional Weapons Control Committee of South Africa, was selected as the Interim Director of the ATT-Secretariat. Consistently underlining the need for a treaty that enjoys an effective and wide participation, Japan has played a proactive and constructive role as one of the original co-sponsors of the resolution that initiated the ATT process. In May 2014, Japan deposited the instrument of acceptance, becoming the first States Party in the Asia-Pacific region, and calls on nations that have not yet done so to conclude the Treaty without delay.

5 Japan's efforts at the United Nations (UN)

(1) The United Nations (UN)

A Japan-United Nations (UN) Relationship

The year 2016 marks the 60th anniversary of Japan joining the UN. Since joining the UN in 1956, Japan has proactively contributed to the world peace and prosperity in close cooperation with the UN.

In 2015, the UN marked the 70th anniversary of its foundation. The UN is an international organization with a universal character, in which almost all the countries in the world join (193 countries as of December 2015). It addresses challenges which the international community faces in various areas, including conflict resolution and peacebuilding, counter-terrorism, disarmament and non-proliferation, development, human rights, environment and climate change, and disaster risk reduction. Furthermore, with information and knowledge gathered from all over the world, the UN is able to present possible solutions to these issues, backed by its high expertise.

With these advantages, the UN is important for Japan to develop peace and stability of the international environment and to realize its sustainable growth while ensuring its national security. Through the UN framework, Japan proactively participates in agenda-setting and rule-making in the international community. By this means, Japan aims to achieve its foreign policy objectives such as response to global issues that cannot be attained by its unilateral efforts.

In September, Prime Minister Abe and

³¹ While banning the use and production of antipersonnel mines, the Convention, which came into force in March 1999, obliges the destruction of stockpiled mines and clearance of buried mines. As of December 2014, the number of contracting states is 162, including Japan.

³² As of December 2015, the number of signatory states to Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) is 130, and contracting states is 78.

Foreign Minister Kishida attended the 70th UN General Assembly.

In his address to the UN General Assembly, Prime Minister Abe emphasized that Japan would further contribute to the world as a “Proactive Contributor to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation, highlighting Japan’s orientation as a peace-loving nation and its contributions to the UN and the international community since the end of World War II. He also expressed his willingness to realize Security Council reform in order to make the UN better reflect the realities of the 21st century and to make further efforts for world peace and prosperity as a permanent member of the Security Council.

Prime Minister Abe made a statement at the UN Summit that adopted “the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.” He declared that Japan would make maximum efforts to implement the Agenda with specific measures to contribute to “quality growth” and “protection and capacity building of people in vulnerable situation.” He also attended the Global Leaders’ Meeting on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (Beijing +20), a high-level working lunch on climate change, a side event on health “the Path towards UHC (Universal Health Coverage),” and the second Leaders’ Summit on Peacekeeping. At these occasions, he presented Japan’s proactive contribution to the solutions for global issues.

Furthermore, Prime Minister Abe attended the G4 (Japan, India, Germany and Brazil) Summit meeting, in which the leaders reaffirmed their cooperation for an early realization of the Security Council reform. He also had a meeting with Mr. Mogens Lykketoft, President of the 70th session of the UN General Assembly, agreeing to cooperate



UN Headquarters; Photo: UN Photo/Milton Grant

more closely on issues such as Security Council reform, development and climate change to ensure that the current UN General Assembly, which marks the 70th anniversary of the foundation of the UN become a historic session. Prime Minister Abe also held Summit meetings with leaders from the chair countries of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) as well as from the Pacific island countries, and vigorously held summit level meetings with leaders from various countries.

In addition, Prime Minister Abe attended a dialogue with North America’s finance/business community members during his stay in New York to give a lecture and had a round table session. He also made a speech at the Invest Japan Seminar and the Visit Japan Tourism Seminar. A reception of Japanese food and a dinner party for the realization of “a society where women shine” were also hosted. Taking every opportunity, Prime Minister Abe promoted the policies and diverse appealing points of Japan. Prime Minister Abe, together with Foreign Minister Kishida, also attended a social gathering with the UN Japanese staff, providing them with encouragement.

Foreign Minister Kishida co-chaired the



Prime Minister Abe attending the UN General Assembly (September 29, New York, U.S.; Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

9th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and attended six multilateral meetings in total, including the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate and G7-related meetings on humanitarian assistance to refugees. Foreign Minister Kishida held meetings with foreign ministers from three countries. During his attendance at the UN General Assembly, he also strengthened mutual trust with other foreign ministers.

In March 2015, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon visited Japan, attending the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Sendai, and the Symposium on the 70th Anniversary of the UN held at the United Nations University. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon stated in his speech that the UN places a high value on partnership with Japan and expressed his deep appreciation for Japan's international contributions. Responding to this, Prime Minister Abe expressed in his speech that Japan sets the two years of 2015, the 70th anniversary of the founding of the UN, and 2016, the 60th anniversary of Japan's membership to the UN, as the "Years for Concrete Actions." He also stated that Japan would proactively work on a range of



Meeting between Prime Minister Abe and UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon (March 14, Sendai; Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

global issues and stressed the necessity to achieve concrete results in Security Council reform. Prime Minister Abe and Foreign Minister Kishida also held a meeting with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, and agreed that Japan and the UN would continuously cooperate to solve various issues faced by the international community.

In September, the President of the 70th session of the UN General Assembly Lykkesoft visited Japan. He met Prime Minister Abe and Foreign Minister Kishida, and discussed the importance of various agendas such as making progress in Security Council reform, development, climate change, disarmament and non-proliferation, and women-related issues. They confirmed that Japan and the UN would further cooperate in addressing these issues. President Lykkesoft also visited Hiroshima and had a meeting with the mayor of Hiroshima city. He also paid a visit and offered flowers to the Memorial Cenotaph for the Atomic Bomb Victims.

B The Security Council of the United Nations (UN Security Council) and its Reform

(a) The Security Council of the United Nations (UN Security Council)

The UN Security Council holds the primary

responsibility within the UN for maintaining international peace and security. Its activities, including peacekeeping operations based on UN Security Council resolutions, are becoming more diversified and its role is expanding year by year, encompassing the efforts to address new threats such as the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism.

In October, Japan was elected as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for the 11th time, which ranks highest among all UN member states. From January 2016, Japan began its two-year term of non-permanent membership in the UN Security Council.

(b) Reform of the Security Council of the United Nations

The composition of the UN Security Council basically remains the same 70 years after the foundation of the UN, and there is a shared recognition in the international community that it should be reformed without delay, in order to improve its representativeness, effectiveness and transparency.

Japan is making outreach efforts to other countries aiming at an early realization of Security Council reform and Japan's admission as a permanent member through an expansion of the number of both permanent and non-permanent seats.

(c) Recent activities regarding reform of the Security Council of the UN

The intergovernmental negotiations within the UN General Assembly have been continuing since 2009. In July, the President of the 69th session of the UN General Assembly, Sam Kahamba Kutesa, delivered documents to the member states, assembling proposals submitted by the groups and countries representing approximately 120 countries, and serving as the basis for intergovernmental



Prime Minister Abe at the G4 (Japan, India, Germany, and Brazil) Summit for UN Security Council Reform (September 26, New York, U.S.; Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)



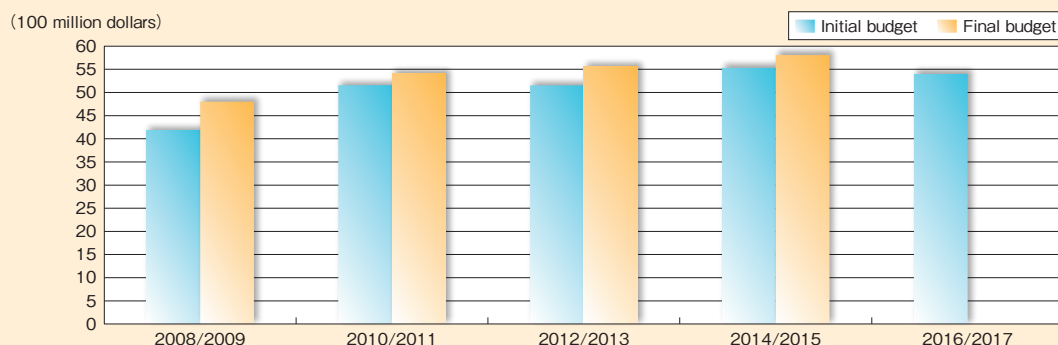
UN Security Council Chamber (Photo: UN Photo/Loey Felipe)

negotiations.

In order to achieve concrete results during the 70th session of the UN General Assembly which marks the 70th Anniversary of the foundation of the UN, Japan further strengthened its efforts as a member of the G4 (Japan, India, Germany, and Brazil) in 2015. At the occasion of the 70th session of the UN General Assembly in September, Japan held a G4 Summit meeting in New York for the first time in 11 years since 2004. G4 leaders reaffirmed the urgent need to adapt the UN Security Council to the reality of the 21st century. They agreed to closely cooperate for realization of early and meaningful UN Security Council reform and accelerate outreach to reform-oriented members for the reform.

With the aim of realizing Security Council

Changes in UN biennial regular budgets (2008-2017)



(Note) A "final budget" includes an additional demand generated in the course of a biennial budget or an additional budget adjusted for inflation, etc.

Source : UN documents

The ratio of contribution to the UN Regular Budget by major Member States

Ranking [*]	country	2013-2015	2016-2018	Increase/decrease by points
1	U.S.	22.000%	22.000%	± 0
2	Japan	10.833%	9.680%	- 1.153
3	China	5.148%	7.921%	+ 2.773
4	Germany	7.141%	6.389%	- 0.752
5	France	5.593%	4.859%	- 0.734
6	UK	5.179%	4.463%	- 0.716
7	Brazil	2.934%	3.823%	+ 0.889
8	Italy	4.448%	3.748%	- 0.700
9	Russia	2.438%	3.088%	+ 0.650
10	Canada	2.984%	2.921%	- 0.063

* The numbers refer to rank for 2016-2018.

Source : UN documents

The ratio of contribution to the UN Peacekeeping Budget by major Member States

Ranking [*]	country	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	U.S.	28.3626%	28.5738%	28.4691%	28.4344%
2	China	6.6368%	10.2879%	10.2502%	10.2377%
3	Japan	10.8330%	9.6800%		
4	Germany	7.1410%	6.3890%		
5	France	7.2105%	6.3109%	6.2878%	6.2801%
6	UK	6.6768%	5.7966%	5.7753%	5.7683%
7	Russia	3.1431%	4.0107%	3.9960%	3.9912%
8	Italy	4.4480%	3.7480%		
9	Canada	2.9840%	2.9210%		
10	Spain	2.9730%	2.4430%		

*The numbers refer to rank for 2016-2018.

Source : UN documents

Special
FeatureJapan's 60th anniversary of accession to the United Nations (UN)

On December 18, 1956, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu gave the speech at a UN General Assembly hall on the occasion of Japan's accession to the UN. In his speech, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, quoting the preamble of Japan's Constitution, "The people of Japan today desire peace for all time and are deeply conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationships," declared that the conviction of the Japanese people is in complete accord with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, and expressed the resolve

of Japan to sincerely serve the high cause of the UN. For 60 years since accession, Japan has continued to observe this resolve, and has been contributing to the peace and prosperity of the world through the UN.

The UN has been working on new challenges in accordance with the needs of the times. In 2015, under the UN framework, "the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030" was adopted in the field of disaster risk reduction, "the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" was adopted in the field of development and "the Paris Agreement" was adopted in the field of climate change. While contributing to the resolution of these common challenges for all humanity in close cooperation with the UN, Japan intends to take the lead to reform the UN, including the Security Council, thereby enabling the UN to respond more effectively to new challenges.



Official logo of Japan's 60th anniversary of accession to the UN



Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu attending the hoisting of the national flag at the UN Headquarters;
Photo: UN Photo / MB

reform, Japan is making proactive efforts in outreaching states and regions in Africa and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). In relations with Africa, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Uto attended the AU General Assembly meetings in January and June, and visited Tunisia and Senegal in March. State Minister for Foreign Affairs Kihara visited Tanzania in December, and Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Kikawada visited five countries in Africa. UN reform was also discussed when leaders of African countries visited Japan, such as the visits of South African Vice President Cyril Ramaphosa in August and Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni in September. In relations with CARICOM, outreach was conducted when State Minister for Foreign Affairs Nakayama attended the Council for Foreign and Community Relations

(COFCOR) in May, and when Prime Minister Abe visited Jamaica in September.

C Administrative and Budgetary Issues of the United Nations

(a) Budget of the United Nations

The UN budget is mainly composed of the regular budget which is the biennial budget for the period from January to December of the next year, and the peacekeeping budget which is the one-year budget for the period from July to the following June.

The regular budget for the biennium 2016-2017 amounting to approximately 5.4 billion US dollars was approved in December 2015. The approved budget is approximately 8% less than the amount of the final budget for the biennium 2014-2015 which is approximately 5.81 billion US dollars. In June 2015, the budgets for peacekeeping operations for the

2015 election of Non-permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council

In January 2011, Japan announced its candidacy for the election of Non-permanent Members of the UN Security Council (Term of office is 2 years; 5 seats are elected annually). However, Bangladesh had already presented its bid for the one seat assigned to the Asia-Pacific Ocean Group, which Japan also belongs to.

In order to deepen understanding and seek support for the contributions which Japan could make as a member of the Council, Japan continued its efforts by using occasions of high-ranking officials' visits as well as by inviting some Ambassadors Extraordinary and other countries/Permanent Representatives to the United Nations to Japan and arrange occasions such as meetings with Japanese leaders and varieties of visits, so as to deepen their understanding of Japan from broaden perspectives.

Under such circumstances, on the occasion of Prime Minister Abe's visit to Bangladesh in September 2014, following the visit of Foreign Minister Kishida to Bangladesh in March 2014, Prime Minister Hasina expressed that her country will withdraw its bid for a non-permanent seat in the Security Council in favor of Japan and support Japan, taking into consideration of the historically good relationship between the two countries.



Prime Minister Abe receiving a welcome from Prime Minister Hasina (September 6, 2014, Bangladesh; Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

In the election held at the UN General Assembly on October 16, 2015, Japan secured support from an overwhelming majority of the UN Member States, totaling 184 countries, and was elected to be a Non-permanent Member of the Security Council for a record-high 11th time. Japan intends



Foreign Minister Kishida attending the 70th UN General Assembly (September 29, NY, U.S.)

to make further contributions on a wide range of issues raised by the UN Security Council, such as the North Korean issues and peace and stability in the Middle East and Africa, by putting into practice the principle of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation.

period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, amounting to approximately 8.27 billion US dollars in total, were approved (2.37% down from the final budget for the previous year).

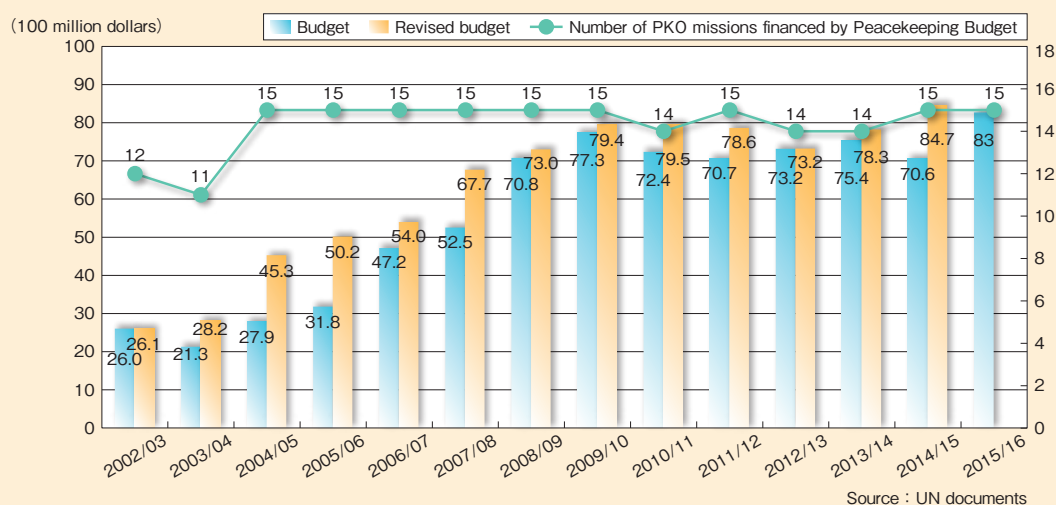
In 2015, the General Assembly approved the scale of assessments, which is reviewed every three years and the current method to calculate the scale of assessments was maintained. As a result, Japan's assessment rate of the regular budget for 2016 to 2018 dropped to 9.680% from 10.833% for 2013-2015 but continues to rank second only to the U.S. (however, in terms of scale of

assessments for the peacekeeping budget, China ranked second and Japan third). While assessment rate of Japan was the biggest drop among all the member states, those of emerging countries, including China, Brazil, and Russia, increased.

(b) Japan's Contribution

The budget, which supports the activities of the UN, is composed of assessed contributions by member states and voluntary contributions made by member states in accordance with their policy needs. With regard to the assessed contributions, Japan

The Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) Budget and the number of PKO missions (2002–2016)



contributes approximately 290 million US dollars for the UN regular budget in 2015, and approximately 690 million US dollars to the peacekeeping budget in 2015, ranking second only to the U.S. As a major financial contributor, Japan has been encouraging the UN to make more efficient and effective use of its resources.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has promoted management reform as one of his priorities and Japan supports his initiative. It is expected that such reforms will enhance efficiency of the financial, budgetary, and human resource management. However, it is anticipated that it will take some time to realize benefit from the measures introduced previously. While continuing to bridge differences in their respective views of member states, Japan is actively contributing to the discussion with other member states and the UN Secretariat to ensure concrete progress in the administrative and budgetary reforms.

6 The Rule of Law in the International Community

(1) Strengthening of the Rule of Law for the Diplomacy of Japan

The rule of law is the concept that acknowledges the superiority of the law over all other forms of power; it is the basis of friendly and impartial relations between states as well as being an essential cornerstone of a fair and just domestic society. The rule of law is also an important factor for promoting “Good Governance” in each country, as well as ensuring the peaceful settlement of disputes. Japan regards efforts to strengthen the rule of law in the international community as one of the pillars of its foreign policy and has taken various opportunities to affirm the importance of peaceful settlement of disputes based on international law, rather than force or coercion. In addition, Japan has been contributing to the making of new rules in international law and to the strengthening of the rule of law within various countries through legal technical assistance.

A Peaceful Settlement of Disputes

In order to encourage the peaceful settlement of disputes via international judicial institutions, Japan accepts the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (ICJ)¹ and strives to comply faithfully with international law, while contributing to international courts and tribunals in various ways, such as providing human and financial resources.

Notably, those currently in service include Judge Hisashi Owada at the International Court of Justice (ICJ) (President of the ICJ from March 2009 to February 2012), Judge Shunji Yanai at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS; see (2)) (President of the ITLOS from October 2011 to September 2014), and Judge Kuniko Ozaki at the International Criminal Court (ICC; stated later in detail) (Second Vice-President from March 2015 to February 2018). In addition, Japan is the largest financial contributor to the ITLOS and the ICC. Through these contributions, Japan is endeavoring to improve the efficacy and universality of international courts and tribunals.

In April 2015, International Judicial Proceedings Division was established in the International Legal Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This Division aims at accumulating knowledge on judicial proceedings in the ICJ and other bodies, and further strengthening the structure of the Ministry for dealing with international litigations.

B International Rule-making

International rule-making that responds to issues the global community faces is one of

the important efforts to strengthen the rule of law. In developing these international rules, Japan has actively participated in rule-making process since the planning phase in order to reflect Japan's own principles and opinions and ensure the appropriate development of laws. Specifically, Japan has been actively involved in the rule-making process within various international frameworks including the codification work being undertaken by the International Law Commission (ILC) and the 6th Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, as well as the preparation of conventions and model laws in the field of private international law at fora such as the Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCCH) and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT). In the ILC, Dr. Shinya Murase (Professor Emeritus of Sophia University) serves as Special Rapporteur on the topic "Protection of the Atmosphere" since 2014, and is contributing to the development of international law through deliberations on the draft articles and guidelines prepared by the ILC. Japan also dispatches representatives to various meetings of the HCCH and the UNCITRAL, vigorously participating in discussions. Professor of Law at the University of Tokyo, Hideki Kanda, serves as a board member of the UNIDROIT. Japan also contributes to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO), a regional forum on international law, by providing personnel and financial support.

¹ A declaration that the state party to the Statute of the ICJ recognizes as compulsory, ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other states accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the ICJ, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2 of its Statute. Only 72 countries including Japan have deposited such a declaration to date.



International Law Moot Competition "Asia Cup 2015" (August; Photo: Secretariat of Asia Cup Organizing Committee)

C Domestic legislation and other matters

Not only does Japan take steps to appropriately improve its own national laws so as to comply with international law, but it also actively supports the development of legislation of Asian countries in particular and undertakes international cooperation related to the rule of law, in order to further develop the rule of law within each country. For example, in August 2015, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Japanese Society of International Law co-hosted the "Asia Cup" international law moot court competition with the participation of university students from Asian countries. Japan is striving to develop human resources with certain understanding of international law for the next generation and to enhance communication among them, such as through sharing the importance of peaceful settlement of dispute in Asia with participants from Asian countries.

(2) Initiatives for the Rule of Law at Sea

In recent years, there are an increasing number of cases of international friction and tension taking place in the seas of Asia, attracting significant concern from international society. Against this backdrop, Prime Minister Abe advocated the "Three



International Symposium on the law of the sea (February)

Principles of the Rule of Law at Sea" at the Shangri-La Dialogue in May 2014, which are (1) making and clarifying claims based on international law, (2) not using force or coercion in trying to drive their claims, and (3) seeking to settle disputes by peaceful means.

The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) plays an important role in the rule of law at sea. UNCLOS established ITLOS for the peaceful settlement of maritime disputes and maintenance and development of the legal order at sea. Japan, promoting the rule of law at sea, attaches importance to the role played by ITLOS. Japan has contributed in personnel to the Tribunal by producing two Japanese judges in succession, and has also been the largest financial contributor ever since the foundation of the ITLOS.

Likewise, the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) and the International Seabed Authority (ISA) also play important roles in operation of the system for defining the outer limits of a continental shelf, and management of deep sea-bed mineral resources. Japan continues to contribute to these organizations in both the human and financial resources (see 1-1 (2), 2-1-2 (1), 2-1-6 and 3-1-3 (4)).

Aiming at fostering common understanding

about the rule of law at sea among countries, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs held an international symposium on the Law of the Sea in February 2015. Against the backdrop of increasing tension in the seas of Asia, the symposium entitled “The Rule of Law in the Seas of Asia: A Navigational Chart for Peace and Stability” was held, with a vigorous discussion among experts from home and abroad on the issues, including obligations of self-restraint and cooperation of coastal states in maritime areas pending delimitation.

(3) Initiatives in the fields of politics and security

It remains vital to ensure the smooth and effective operation of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, in order to bolster the foundations of Japan's foreign policy and security. The new “Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation” aimed at enhancing the deterrence and response capabilities for Japan-U.S. Alliance was announced in April. With the purpose of promoting cooperation between Japan and the U.S. in the field of environmental stewardship, the Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Stewardship Supplementary to the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement was concluded in September (see 3-1-2).

In efforts to more proactively promote international cooperation in the field of management of defense equipment, Japan signed Agreements with France in March, and with India in December, concerning the Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology. These Agreements aim at establishing a legal framework for defense equipment and technology to be transferred between the countries.

Japan also continues to undertake negotiations towards the conclusion of a

peace treaty with Russia, which is a key issue.

In addition, Japan has been working on establishing a legal framework for information security that may serve as an improved foundation for sharing of classified information related to national security with relevant countries. Following the U.S., NATO, France, Australia and the UK, Japan agreed in principle on the Agreement on the Security of Information with Italy when Prime Minister Renzi visited Japan in August, and signed the Agreement concerning Security Measures for the Protection of Classified Military Information with India in December.

In the field of nuclear energy, Japan deposited an instrument of acceptance of the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC) with the Secretary-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in January, by which the CSC entered into force in April. With regards to the ongoing negotiations of bilateral nuclear cooperation agreements, Japan achieved an agreement with India when Prime Minister Abe visited India in December.

(4) Initiatives in the fields of the economy and society

The conclusion and implementation of international agreements that bring legal discipline to cooperative relationships with other countries in the economic sphere is becoming increasingly important in order to promote the liberalization of trade and investment as well as people-to-people exchanges, and to strengthen the foundations for the overseas activities of Japanese citizens and companies. The agreements that Japan signed or concluded with various countries and regions in 2015 include tax conventions, investment treaties, social security agreements, and air services agreements.

Japan also worked on negotiations with the Asia-Pacific region and Europe for Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), actively promoting negotiations on broader regional economic partnership such as the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) among Japan, China and the ROK, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and the Japan-EU EPA. Regarding the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement, the participants reached an agreement in principle on major elements in October and signed the Agreement in February 2016. In the field of bilateral EPAs, the EPA between Japan and Australia came into effect in January, and Japan signed an EPA with Mongolia in February. Under the World Trade Organization (WTO) systems, Japan contributed to further development of the multilateral trade system through the conclusion of the Trade Facilitation Agreement in June. In the field of intellectual property protection, the Patent Law Treaty and the Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks were approved by the Diet in June, and were concluded in March 2016. In addition, Japan accepted the Agreement Establishing ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO) in June. With a view to protecting and enhancing the livelihoods and activities of Japanese citizens and companies, Japan is working on the appropriate implementation of existing international agreements as well as utilizing the dispute settlement system of the WTO.

In social fields such as human rights, fisheries, maritime affairs, aviation and labor, which have a major influence on the livelihoods of the people, Japan is actively participating in negotiations to ensure that Japan's stance is reflected in international agreements. For example, with regards to the environmental area, the Minamata

Convention on Mercury was approved by the Diet in May, and was concluded in February 2016. In December 2015, Japan contributed to the adoption of the Paris Agreement at the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21).

(5) Initiatives in the field of criminal justice

The ICC is the first-ever permanent international criminal court for prosecuting and sentencing individuals who have committed the most serious crimes of concern to the international community in accordance with international law. Since becoming a State Party to the ICC Rome Statute in October 2007, Japan has consistently supported the ICC's activities, contributing in various ways.

Financially, Japan is the largest contributor to the ICC, accounting for approximately 17.2% as of 2015. As regards human resources, Japan has consistently produced judges since its accession to the ICC (Judge Kuniko Ozaki currently in service). Furthermore, at the Assembly of States Parties to the ICC Rome Statute held in November 2015, Mr. Hiroshi Fukuda, Member of the Advisory Committee on nominations of judges (ACN), and Mr. Motoo Noguchi, Member of the Board of the Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV), were re-elected to their respective positions. These developments demonstrate Japan's active contribution to the activities of the ICC. As the ICC evolves as a full-fledged international criminal justice institution, it is imperative to secure cooperation with the ICC, establish the principle of complementarity, and to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of its judicial procedures. At the Assembly of States Parties in November 2015, Japan contributed to the

vigorous discussions among States Parties by emphasizing the importance of these issues as it did in previous years.

In the face of an increase in cross-border crime in recent years, Japan is further working on ensuring the submission of required proof from other countries. Japan is also proactive in strengthening international cooperation in the field of criminal justice by improving legal frameworks. Japan has been working on negotiating and concluding such international agreements as the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (MLAT)², the Treaty on Extradition³, and the Treaty on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons⁴.

7 Human Rights

(1) Initiatives within the UN

A UN Human Rights Council

The UN Human Rights Council was established in Geneva, Switzerland, in order to strengthen the UN's ability to address human rights issues, as part of a movement toward mainstreaming human rights in the UN. The Human Rights Council holds sessions throughout the year (three regular sessions per year, lasting at least ten weeks in total), to discuss issues and make recommendations concerning the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Uto delivered a statement at the High Level Segment of the 28th Session of the UN Human Rights Council in March, in which he referred to various changes in human rights situations around the world

and the Government of Japan's position on these changes. He also outlined Japan's assistance to help improve the human rights situation in countries, including Sri Lanka and Myanmar, as well as its cooperation with the Human Rights Council. At the session, the Resolution on the Situation of Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) that was co-tabled by Japan and the European Union (EU) was adopted by majority vote (for the eighth time for eight consecutive years). This resolution welcomes that the "Situations in the DPRK" was adopted as an agenda item for the first time at the UN Security Council in 2014. It also expects that the UN Security Council will continue to be actively involved in this issue. Furthermore, it welcomed the report presented by Mr. Marzuki Darusman, UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in the DPRK, during the session, and decided to hold a panel discussion at the 30th session.

At the 29th session in June, Japan, on behalf of a core-group composed of Brazil, Estonia, Ethiopia, Morocco, Portugal and Romania, submitted the Resolution on the Elimination of Discrimination against Persons Affected by Leprosy and their Family Members, which was adopted unanimously. The resolution is intended for the Human Rights Council to discuss the issue of leprosy-related discrimination and to investigate effective methods for its elimination in order to protect the human rights of people throughout the world affected by leprosy and their family members who suffer from discrimination. This resolution was submitted for the first

² In the aspects of criminal investigation and procedures, the legal framework that allows more efficient and prompt cooperation with authorities of other countries.

³ A legal framework having comprehensive and detailed provisions regarding extradition of criminals, to enable more effective cooperation for repressing crime.

⁴ A legal framework aiming to facilitate the social rehabilitation of foreign prisoners by giving them the possibility of serving their sentences in their own countries.

time in five years and the number of countries which co-sponsored the resolution was the largest (97 states) ever, exceeding that of the relevant resolutions submitted by Japan to the Human Rights Council and the UN General Assembly.

At the 30th session in September, Japan, as the main sponsor, submitted the resolution to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur (delegated authority) on the situation of human rights in Cambodia. The resolution was co-sponsored by 27 countries and adopted unanimously. This resolution intends to ensure continuous assistance for the constructive efforts of the Government of Cambodia to improve the human rights situation in the country, and welcomes the progress made with regard to the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia. Also, the resolution extended by two years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia.

During the session, a “Panel discussion on the situation of human rights in the DPRK, including the issue of international abductions, enforced disappearances and related matters” was held. The representative of the abductees’ families attended the panel discussion as a panelist from Japan. The representative of the Government of Japan also took part in the panel, called upon the DPRK to take concrete actions towards the improvements in the human rights situation in the DPRK, including the early resolution of the abductions issue.

Japan will continue to be actively engaged in discussions to resolve human rights issues in the international community.

B The Third Committee of the UN General Assembly

The Third Committee of the UN General Assembly is, along with the Human Rights Council, the UN’s main forum focused on human rights. In October and November, the Committee discusses a wide range of issues, including social development, women, child, racial discrimination, refugees, crime prevention, and criminal justice, as well as the human rights situations in the DPRK, Syria, and Iran, among others. Resolutions adopted by the Third Committee are submitted to a plenary session of the General Assembly, contributing to the development of international norms.

Every year, since 2005, Japan and the EU have tabled the Resolution on the Situation of Human Rights in the DPRK at the UN General Assembly. In 2015, Japan and the EU again tabled the resolution at the Third Committee of the 70th session of the General Assembly. It was adopted by 119 affirmative votes at plenary session in December, exceeding the number of affirmative votes in the previous year. The resolution is strong in its content for it is based on the last year’s UN General Assembly resolution, which reflected the content of the report of the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the DPRK (COI), and on the Human Rights Council resolution of March. Specifically, along with the condemnation of the DPRK’s systematic, widespread and gross violations of human rights as last year’s resolution, it encourages the UN Security Council to take appropriate action, including through the consideration of referral to the International Criminal Court (ICC) of the situation in the DPRK and the scope for sanctions.

Japan also actively participated in discussions on the human rights situations in

individual countries, such as Syria, Iran, and Myanmar, as well as discussions on various human rights issues (social development and the rights of the child etc.). In addition, as it has done previously, Japan dispatched a female representative of a Japanese NGO to serve as the Alternate Representative of Japan at the Third Committee of the 70th session of the UN General Assembly.

(2) Initiatives Concerning International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law

A International Human Rights Law

On January 20, 2014, Japan ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Convention provides measures that state parties should undertake in order to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as to promote respect for the inherent dignity of persons with disabilities. Following the acceptance of the Convention in 2007, the Act for Eliminating Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities will come into force in April 2016, as part of the enhancement of legal frameworks for persons with disabilities, ahead of the Convention's ratification. It is anticipated that the adoption of the Convention will further strengthen efforts to secure the rights of persons with disabilities in Japan, and furthermore, will promote international cooperation regarding respect for human rights.

The Government's reports on the status of the implementation of the various human rights conventions in Japan are regularly examined, with reference to the provisions of the relevant conventions. In March, the Government of Japan submitted to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights the additional information and

comments regarding the recommendations made in the concluding observations on the third periodic report of Japan, adopted by the Committee in 2013. In August, the Government submitted to the Human Rights Committee the additional information and comments in response to the request of the Committee for relevant information on the implementation of the specific recommendations made in 2014 in the concluding observations of the Committee on the sixth periodic report of Japan.

B International Humanitarian Law

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) dispatched the government delegation to a series of international conferences on International Humanitarian Law in Geneva (Switzerland) in April and December, contributing to the international discussions on strengthening the implementation of International Humanitarian Law. At the international conference in December, Japan and the Japanese Red Cross Society submitted a joint pledge on dissemination of international humanitarian law. Moreover, as part of its efforts to promote awareness and understanding of international humanitarian law, MOFA dispatched a lecturer to the International Humanitarian Law Moot Court Competition, held by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

(3) Initiatives Undertaken via Bilateral Dialogue

In addition to initiatives within the UN and other multilateral frameworks, Japan regards bilateral dialogues as a priority, in order to protect and promote human rights. The third Japan-Myanmar human rights dialogue was held in February (in Naypyidaw), the seventh Japan-Cambodia human rights dialogue was

held in August (Phnom Penh), and the 21st Japan-EU human rights dialogue took place in October (as a video conference). In addition to outlining their respective initiatives in the field of human rights, the participants in these dialogues exchanged opinions concerning cooperation in multilateral forums such as the UN.

(4) Contribution to Refugees Issues

Japan started accepting refugees from Myanmar under a resettlement program (which is defined as the selection and transfer of refugees from the country in which they have sought protection to a third country that admits them as refugees with a permanent residence status). This is part of a pilot project that was launched in FY2010 (initially intended to run for three years, but extended for another two in 2012), in order to make an international contribution and provide humanitarian aid.

In January 2014, the Cabinet approved the ongoing acceptance of such refugees from FY2015 as a formal program, rather than a pilot project, and agreed to admit Myanmar refugees from Malaysia and reunite families from Thailand, by allowing the resettlement of eligible relatives of

those already resettled in Japan. To date, 105 people from 24 families have come to Japan under this program, including the pilot project.

Until now, the main destinations for refugees accepted for resettlement were Western countries, and Japan is the first Asian Country to accept resettled refugees. Accordingly, Japan has attracted both high praise and high hopes from the international community in regard to its proactive efforts to address refugee issues. Amid a recent increase in the number of applicants seeking refugee status in Japan, we are continuing our efforts to provide finely tuned support to those who truly need it.

8 Women

Prime Minister Abe has been calling for realizing “a society where all women shine,” and strengthening its efforts to that end.

(1) World Assembly for Women, “WAW! 2015”

Two years in a row, Prime Minister Abe took the initiative to host the second World Assembly for Women “WAW! 2015,” on August 28 and 29 where 145 leaders of various field surrounding women from eight international organizations and 42 countries (nearly double compared to the previous year). The theme of 2015 was “WAW! for All.” Japan sent a message to change their societies together with men and women from diverse backgrounds and generations. Participants discussed and called for a change in current way of working that disturbs women from social participation and in mindset about role sharing between men and women. Hearing the voice of young people as well as women in trouble, participants also discussed disaster



Refugees under the resettlement program transfer to accommodation facilities after arriving at Narita International Airport (September 29; Photo: Refugee Assistance Headquarters)



Prime Minister Abe addressing in the opening session of WAW! 2015 (August 28, Tokyo; Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

risk reduction, entrepreneurship, education, peace-building, and other global issues surrounding women. This year's proposal was sent out as "WAW! To Do 2015" after the discussions, and distributed as a UN document (A/C.3/70/3) following the 2014 version.

(2) International Cooperation for the Empowerment of Women in Developing Countries

During the General Debate Session at the General Assembly in 2013, Prime Minister Abe announced that the Government also provides official development assistance(ODA) of more than three billion US dollars over three years for three areas with a focus on the empowerment of women: the Government facilitates women's participation in society and women's empowerment; enhances Japan's efforts in the area of women's health care as a part of the Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy; and supports women's participation and protects their rights in the area of peace and security. Japan had implemented the above for the two years until 2014. The Japanese first lady Akie Abe had a talk with US first lady Michelle Obama, when she visited Japan in March 2015, on the current situation surrounding girls' education in developing countries and measures to

address challenges. Also, the fact sheet released by both the Governments of Japan and the US stated that Japan will implement ODA amount to more than 42 billion yen over three years starting 2015 in the field of empowerment of women and girls (capacity building) and gender-sensitive education related areas.

(3) Women Issues in the UN, and Beijing + 20

A. In celebration of the 20th anniversary of the 4th World Conference on Women (WCW) (Beijing Conference) in 1995, the 59th Commission on the Status of Women was held in March 2015. The Japanese delegation included Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Uto as Head of Delegation, Ms. Hiroko Hashimoto as Representative of Japan, representatives from ministries and agencies, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and NGOs. At the meeting, Parliamentary Vice-Minister Uto made a statement regarding the efforts promoted in Japan including the 3rd Basic Plan for Gender Equality, the enactment of a bill to promote women's participation and advancement in the workplace, the review of the 4th Basic Plan for Gender Equality, the strengthening of cooperation with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), and the assistance for a project to eradicate violence against women in armed conflicts. In December, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Miki Yamada attended the meeting in Istanbul, "Ending violence Against Women," co-hosted by the UN Women, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), and the Turkish Government. In her remarks, she



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Yamada attending the meeting "Ending Violence Against Women" and introducing Japan's efforts; (December 9, Istanbul, Turkey)

introduced Japan's initiative to promote active engagement of women in society.

- B. In September, Prime Minister Abe attended a meeting at the Global Leaders' Meeting, "Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment" at the UN headquarters. This meeting aims at realizing the commitment for the objectives and targets raised in the Beijing Declaration adopted at Beijing Conference and the Platform for Action. He stated that Japan will engage in the efforts to realize commitments under Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action, leading the world in the field of women's active participation in society.
- C. Japan increased its contribution to the UN Women by ten times over the past two years. The UN Women Japan office was established in April. Japan continues to deepen cooperation with the organization in the future.
- D. In September 2014, Japan submitted to the UN its 7th and 8th periodic reports under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Also, the Government of Japan submitted written answers to the questions prepared in advance, and Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Shinsuke Sugiyama and

other officials attended the consideration of the reports by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on February 16, 2016. Answering questions from the Committee members, he gave briefings about facts and findings about the comfort women and other issues as well as the Japanese Government's efforts for them. Japan has continued to provide members to the Committee since 1987.

(4) Initiatives Focusing on Sexual Violence in Conflict

As Prime Minister Abe stated in his speech at the UN General Assembly in September 2014, sexual violence as weapons of warfare must not be overlooked. To prevent sexual violence as a weapon and to support victims of violence, international discussion and partnerships with international organizations such as UN Action and the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict are important. At the same time, Japan is engaging in more proactive efforts in this field, to make the 21st century a world with no human rights violations against women.

- A. Zainab Hawa Bangura, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, visited Japan to attend WAW! in August. In 2015, Japan provided financial assistance to her Representative Office, contributing 2.55 million US dollars in support for enhancing police and judicial capabilities of the states concerned. Furthermore, Japan has made a voluntary contribution to the Trust Fund for Victims of the International Court of Justice, earmarking approximately 450,000 Euros out of about 650,000 euros in total for the project to protect women

from violence. Through such efforts, Japan engages in efforts to support victims of sexual abuse in conflict.

- B. As a co-sponsor, Japan also joined the International Conference of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' side event held in the UK about sexual abuse and assault in December, striving for cooperation with the international community to prevent sexual violence in conflict.

(5) National Action Plan regarding UN Security Council Resolution 1325

To be more effective in achieving a peaceful society, it is vital to ensure women's participation at all stages in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding, with mainstreaming perspective of gender. To this end, Japan formulated and announced "National Action Plan" on women, peace and security to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and related resolutions in September.

The Government of Japan enters into the implementing phase of the NAP.

Column

WAW! for All

~ Together with Women and men of diverse backgrounds and generations ~

The Government of Japan hosted World Assembly for Women (WAW!) on August 28-29, 2015. In the 2nd WAW!, a total of 145 leaders active in various fields of women issues gathered from 42 countries and eight international organizations.

WAW! 2015 was held under the theme of “WAW! for All ~ Together with Women and men of diverse backgrounds and generations ~,” and was attended by women and men from a wide range of status and generations. We asked the experts who have supported us to organize WAW! 2015 on how was the discussion they participated and how they utilize the lessons learned at WAW! for their future initiatives and activities. (Interviewees: Ms. Asako Osaki, Director, Gender Action Platform, Ms. Ayako Ota, Leader of “Sales Department Girls Section Association”, Ms. Momoko Shirakawa, journalist specializes on the report of declining birth rate issue, Mr. Tetsuya Honda, Managing Director/ CEO, Blue Current Japan, and Ms. Akiko Yuge, Professor, Faculty of Law, Department of Global Politics Hosei University/ Interviewer: Director, Foreign Policy Bureau, Gender Mainstreaming Division)



—Please tell us what the appeal of WAW! is. Is there any change after your participation in WAW!?

Yuge: WAW! covers a wide range of issues about gender, and a variety of participants discussed these issues that reach beyond their respective sectors. I could see different aspects of gender, which I used to see with the viewpoint of development. I participated in WAW! two years in a row, and found that the participants could speak freely and there was no formal atmosphere - in a good sense, which invigorates the discussion. This is the most attractive aspect of WAW!.



Momoko Shirakawa (journalist specializes on the report of the declining birth rate issue)

Shirakawa: I participated in WAW! 2015 for the first time and found the meeting was very exciting and powerful as many active people in women related field in the world assembled. Also, I realized Japan is in a very difficult position, because while Japan assists developing countries, Japan is also a developing country itself in the context of women's empowerment. On the other hand, in the discussion on the millennium generation, I learned it was common in the world, whether in the U.S., in Thailand, and elsewhere, that young generations seek a work-life balance in their lives rather than money. After WAW!, I established “Study Group on Working Styles of the Millennium Generation” with women in their twenties.

Osaki: I was a moderator for the session of “Women's empowerment through sanitation” and it was very interesting experience. Although the diffusion of safe and hygienic bathroom facilities is directly connected to women's dignity and human rights, it has not been focused on for a long time. On this theme, leaders such as Administrator Clark of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Special Representative Bangura of the UN Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Ambassador Wadona, Indian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Japan, and Minister Arimura for Women's Empowerment of Japan, made presentations and discussed the importance of bathroom facilities in light of their experiences. Ms. Yamagami, who developed anhydrous toilets at LIXIL Corporation, and popularized them in Kenya, presented some concrete solutions. I think this is one of special features of WAW! which has participants from diverse backgrounds. When Prime Minister Abe came by at the session, he asked Ambassador Wadowa if there is anything that he can do to solve the problem in India. She answered, “We want you to export Ms. Yamagami to India!” I am convinced that if the number of female engineers increases in the private sector, the fields in which they can make contributions will expand globally. Let's increase the number of *Rikejo* (science-oriented women in Japanese)!

Honda: I participated in WAW! as the only male advisor, and had a very valuable experience. At WAW!, I attended the session “Engaging Men in Reforms.” Listening to the stories from Swedish, Australian and other



Asako Osaki (Director, Gender Action Platform)

male participants, I was surprised to learn how deep their understanding on women's empowerment in society is. I realized that I only had fragmented knowledge about gender issues. Taking part in the advisors' meetings prior to WAW!, I was able to deepen my understanding about this issue. Since I found myself changed, I hope that more men will participate in WAW!.

—Were there any words, comments, or suggestions that impressed or encouraged you at WAW!? And, do you have any examples which led to your new activities or initiatives?

Osaki: In the public forum, elite women from the world made presentations. Surprisingly, however, they had a variety of backgrounds such as a single mother, four sisters from rural area, and an immigrant. There was one common thing in their stories—that is, they have grown up being told by their parents: “There are no limits to your potential.” When it comes to factors determining the future of girls, I realized how critical they are affected by their parents' view on gender or how they were told. In my future activities, I want to convey such message to Japanese girls.

Interviewer: We heard powerful messages in the public forum. I was greatly impressed by the word of President Sirleaf of Liberia, “The dream is not big enough if it doesn't scare you.”

Honda: When I had a talk with Ambassador Melanne Verwee, I was very impressed by her words, “The current system is one established before women became active in society. Further dynamic reform is required.” Now I feel that women's empowerment is not a challenge just for women but also a reform to review the social structure itself. I would like to spread this idea more among men. In the session, I said, “We should say ‘lifestyle revolution’ rather than ‘women's empowerment’.” More foreign participants, not Japanese participants, agreed with me. I was encouraged to learn that there were people who support my idea in the world, though it is still difficult to get support in Japan.



Tetsuya Honda (President, Blue Current Japan)

—What do you expect from WAW! in the future? Do you have any ideas to make WAW! more meaningful?

Osaki: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were formulated last year (2015).

Japan used to be in a position just to support it but now it becomes one of the concerned parties as well. People are watching how Japan will take the lead to tackle the SDGs, including goals on gender. If you take up SDGs including goals on gender at the next WAW!, I think it will make a great impact.



Akiko Yuge (Professor of Department of International Politics, Faculty of Law, Hosei University)

Yuge: In the session I attended, we discussed how to take advantage of the private sector's know-how to solve problems in developing countries. It is becoming absolutely necessary to derive synergy effects through cooperation among businesses, governments and international organizations. In that sense, I suggest to discuss on how women are described in the “media,” which involves a variety of stakeholders. Also, since the year 2015 saw a progress in the field of development so that 2016 will be the first year to follow up. “Climate change” should also be discussed as the Paris Agreement was signed. I hope WAW! will become an occasion to deliver messages to the international community.

Shirakawa: I hope we can train people to act for social reform through WAW!. If people living in rural areas, where information is not easily available, participate in WAW!, I think they will get a chance to see at the world. In that sense, how about setting up a “WAW! quota” giving women an opportunity to study abroad?

Ota: Last year, the Sales Department Girls Section Association collaborated with Google. We collected opinions from all over Japan including rural areas and disseminated them. Through the activities, we were able to understand the situation of women in rural areas. We want to utilize the network from last year (2015), and further promote regional activities, such as holding a “mini WAW!” in rural areas.

Honda: “Women's empowerment” is not just an issue relating to the working



Ayako Ota (Representative Director, Women's Team of Sales Division)

population. I think that in Japan, where women do not yet play active role, many products and services lack the feminine perspective. It means that Japan's 'soft power' is weak in the global context. I hope we can also send a message from a new perspective that you never win in the global market without incorporating women's sensibilities.

We will hold WAW! this year. Powerful messages delivered by leaders around the world should encourage each other to further energize their efforts. Furthermore, in Japan, where women's empowerment has not yet achieved to the full extent, we will encourage men and women from local communities to take part, so that movement for a change in lifestyle will be created.



WAW! 2015 subgroup session (Photo: Cabinet Public Relation Office)

Special
Feature

Japan's "National Action Plan" on women, peace and security

There are still a variety of issues remaining in the world, such as poverty, violence, conflict and terrorism, as well as social practice that deprive women's social, economic and political opportunities. Under the Abe Administration, Japan is taking a variety of initiatives toward creating "a society where women shine." One of those efforts is the establishment and implementation of the "National Action Plan" (NAP) to implement the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and its related resolutions. So what is the Security Council Resolution 1325, which sparked the establishment of the NAP?

[Security Council Resolution 1325, a symbolic resolution on women, peace and security]

Security Council Resolution 1325, adopted by the UN Security Council in 2000, is the first resolution to connect women with peace and security issues. The Resolution, while recognizing that women are affected by conflicts, requests the member states to promote women's active participation and protect women's human rights in all stages from conflict prevention and resolution to post-conflict peace-building. The Resolution also seeks to mainstream a gender perspective in all activities related to peace-building.

[Features of Japan's NAP]

There are four elements expected to be included in the course of development of "National Action Plan", which encourage the implementation of the Resolution. These four elements are as follows :

a) Prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls during conflict and post-conflict, b) women's participation in decision-making with regards to peace and security at national, regional and international levels, c) promotion of human rights protection of both women and girls during conflict and post-conflict, and d) addressing particular needs of women and girls and capacity building of women in humanitarian and recovery assistance.

To promote women's participation in decision making processes and incorporate women's human rights and a gender perspective into the field of peace and security, Japan's NAP has designated indicators including official development assistance (ODA) and UN peacekeeping operations (PKO) policy under the five pillars of participation, conflict prevention, protection, humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, and monitoring and evaluation. Especially, it is worth noting that Japan's NAP addresses issues both domestic and international as well as not just relating to conflict-zone situations but also natural disasters.

Japan's NAP was established in September 2015. In proceeding to the implementation phase, we intend to play a more significant role in the field of women, peace and security.



The seminar held in Fukuoka in January 2016. In the seminar, Japan's NAP was reported as well as Japan's efforts and the global situation.