

## Strategic Cooperation between Japan and UNODC

### -The joint plan of action-

The Government of Japan (hereafter referred to as Japan) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (hereafter referred to as UNODC) have a long history of collaboration in countering illicit narcotic drugs, in crime prevention and criminal justice reform, as well as in countering terrorism. Japan has also been a leading provider of core support to the operations of UNODC. Japan and UNODC share mutual interest in further enhancing cooperation.

During the first Strategic Policy Dialogue between Japan and UNODC, held in Yokohama on 2 June 2013 in the margins of the 5<sup>th</sup> Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V), they identified regional, thematic and other areas for strategic cooperation, and developed this joint plan of action (concrete projects to be implemented are listed in the attached annex.). Japan and UNODC will review the progress of the implementation of this plan of action annually, and introduce revisions or additions as needed. For this purpose, they will hold strategic policy dialogues at the senior level annually in Tokyo or Vienna (alternately).

#### 1. Regional Cooperation

##### (1) Africa

Japan welcomes the participation of UNODC in the TICAD V in June 2013, for the first time in the TICAD process. Through the follow-up of TICAD V, Japan and UNODC will enhance substantive and operational collaboration in Africa, in particular, in areas related to peace and security such as strengthening of criminal justice systems, countering transnational organized crime (illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, firearms, and persons), corruption and cybercrime as well as combating terrorism and piracy.

##### (2) Southeast Asia including Myanmar

UNODC acknowledges Japan's commitment in providing technical assistance for countries in Southeast Asia through Japan's provision of voluntary contributions to the projects of UNODC in the region. Japan and UNODC will enhance their collaboration to assist economic and social development in Myanmar and elsewhere in Southeast Asia by strengthening the region's capacity to deal effectively with various forms of transnational organized crime that impact development and human security, including cultivation, production

and trafficking of illicit drugs, firearms trafficking, human trafficking, corruption, cybercrime and terrorism.

### (3) Afghanistan and neighbouring countries

Japan and UNODC share the view that narcotics and other illicit drugs in Afghanistan is a global issue and that counter-narcotics measures are indispensable for the sustainable and self-reliant development of Afghanistan. They will continue to cooperate in countering those threats in a balanced, comprehensive and sustainable manner by, i.a., strengthening capacities of law enforcement and criminal justice, reducing drug demand and developing alternative livelihood.

## 2. Priority Areas of Cooperation

### (1) Terrorism

Japan and UNODC strongly condemn terrorist attacks and killing of people, particularly the 10 Japanese nationals who lost their lives in In Amenas, Algeria, earlier this year, and express determination to continue their cooperation in fighting against all forms of terrorism. They also share the view that terrorism does not exist in isolation but stands in connection with various forms of organized crime, including trafficking in drugs and weapons, among others. In this connection, Japan acknowledges the role of UNODC in suppressing terrorism.

### (2) Trafficking in drugs and other goods

Japan and UNODC will cooperate to counter the global trade of illicit drugs such as amphetamine- type stimulants, cannabis and new psychoactive substances, by sharing relevant information on illicit manufacture, distribution, sale and use of these drugs, through the global early warning system and the Global SMART (Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends) Programme, as well as other relevant programmes.

In order to counter trafficking in illicit drugs and other goods, Japan and UNODC will consider cooperation under the Container Control Programme, implemented by UNODC and the World Customs Organization (WCO).

### (3) Human Trafficking

Japan and UNODC will cooperate to enhance the global capacity to counter human trafficking by strengthening the capacity of States to deal with this threat. Such steps will include the delivery and coordination of technical assistance and

promotion of assistance to States facing the challenge of human trafficking.

#### (4) Cybercrime

Japan acknowledges the role of UNODC in delivering technical assistance in countering cybercrime to developing countries and welcomes the launch of the new Global Programme on Cybercrime by UNODC. Japan and UNODC recognize cybercrime assistance needs, in particular, of countries with limited criminal justice capacities. They will further explore means of cooperation with a view to facilitating the assessment of needs and criminal justice capabilities of developing countries and the delivery and coordination of technical assistance.

### 3. Other Areas of Cooperation

#### (1) Reinforcing cooperation between UNODC and relevant ministries/agencies of Japan

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will enhance the necessary coordination for UNODC to reinforce cooperation with relevant ministries and agencies of Japan, in particular, the Ministry of Justice in criminal justice matters, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare in drug-related matters as well as the Ministry of Finance in customs affairs.

#### (2) Strengthening Cooperation and Coordination through UNAFEI

Japan and UNODC will strengthen mutual cooperation and coordination through the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) with a view to enhancing synergies in capacity building and technical assistance activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice.

#### (3) Increasing the number of Japanese staff

UNODC is fully aware of the interest of the Japanese Government to increase the representation of Japanese nationals amongst the staff of UNODC. The Government of Japan and UNODC will discuss appropriate measures that could be taken to address this interest, such as outreach efforts to attract qualified Japanese candidates for positions both in HQ and in UNODC field offices, including at the senior levels, mindful that staff of the UN Secretariat are appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly, with due regard to recruiting staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

(4) Enhancing visibility and publicity of the activities of UNODC funded by Japan  
Japan and UNODC will cooperate in enhancing the visibility of projects funded by Japan. UNODC will take all appropriate measures to publicize the funding it receives from Japan for its activities, and will endeavour to maintain effective communication with Japan on this matter.

(5) Delivering and reporting results

UNODC will continue its efforts to deliver results under Japan-funded projects, through effective project implementation, and efficient monitoring and reporting.

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Kenji Hiramatsu  
Deputy Vice-Minister for Foreign Policy  
Director General  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Yury Fedotov  
Executive Director  
United Nations Office  
on Drugs and Crime