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	174
Section 2	Japan's International Cooperation - ODA and Response to	
	Global Issues····	244
Section 3	Economic Diplomacy	269
Section 4	Efforts to Promote Understanding of and Trust in Japan	301

Section 1

Efforts for Peace and Stability of Japan and the International Community

Overview

Security

The security environment surrounding Japan is becoming increasingly severe. In addition to the threats posed by weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles, new threats such as cyber attacks are emerging. While the change in the global power balance provides opportunities for security cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, it has also given rise to many regional issues and tensions.

In order to respond to such security issues, defend its territorial integrity, protect the lives and property of Japanese people, as well as to ensure peace, stability, and prosperity of the international community, Japan will contribute even more proactively to peace and stability of the region and international community from the policy of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation.

To ensure Japan's peace and stability, first it is necessary to strengthen and expand Japan's capabilities and roles, and to this end, to develop arrangements for responding to security issues. The Government of Japan made the Cabinet Decision on Development of Seamless Security Legislation in July 2014, and it has therewith commenced the tasks of drafting legislation that enables seamless responses to any situation. In addition, Japan will develop a highly effective and joint defense force, and will take steps to defend its territorial integrity.

Second, ensuring the forward deployment of U.S. Forces under the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements, and thereby strengthening their deterrence are essential not only for the security of Japan but also for peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. The Governments of Japan and the United States will promote bilateral security and defense cooperation in a wide-range of areas such as maritime security, ballistic missile defense (BMD), cyberspace, outer space and extended deterrence as well as the revision of the Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation. With regard to the realignment of U.S. Forces in Japan, both governments are determined to reduce the impact on local communities including Okinawa, while maintaining the deterrence, by steadily implementing the existing agreements between two governments.

Third, it is necessary for Japan to build trust

and cooperative relations with its partners both within and outside the Asia-Pacific region, and to create multilayered relations for security cooperation. It is crucial that Japan promotes bilateral cooperation with both the Republic of Korea (ROK) and Australia which, like Japan, are U.S. allies, as well as with European countries. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member states, and India. It is also important that Japan advances trilateral cooperation under the Japan-U.S.-ROK. Japan-U.S.-Australia. and Japan-U.S.-India frameworks. While promoting relationships of trust with China and Russia through securityrelated dialogue and exchanges, Japan will advance collaboration and cooperation in multilateral regional cooperative frameworks, such as the East Asia Summit (EAS), the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and the ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus), and strengthen multilayered cooperative relations.

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 regions emerging from conflicts, seamless peacebuilding efforts are essential in order to prevent the recurrence of the conflicts and achieve a sustainable peace. Such efforts include peacekeeping, emergency humanitarian assistance, promotion of peace processes, ensuring security, and reconstruction and development. Japan engages in peacebuilding activities as one of its key diplomatic agenda. For instance, Japan proactively cooperates with United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations (PKOs) and the UN Peacebuilding Commission, and engaged in activities on the ground with Official Development Assistance (ODA), as well as human resource development.

Threats to Security

Acts of terrorism continue to pose a great threat to the international community. In 2014, the terrorist organization "Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)" drew widespread international attention in relation to the foreign terrorist fighter phenomenon, among other issues. In April, a large number of female students were kidnapped by Boko Haram in Nigeria. In December, over 130 people including children were killed in Pakistan. Furthermore, transnational organized crime, such as trafficking in persons, illicit drug trafficking, cybercrime and money laundering, is strongly related to terrorism as a source of financing, and therefore, it poses an increased threat. Under these circumstances, Japan implements counter-terrorism efforts coordination with the international community, pursuant to UN Security Council resolutions. addition. Japan promotes regional cooperation, such as adoption of the Japan-ASEAN Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Crime. provides international Japan actively cooperation through building capacity assistance for countries where counterterrorism-related legislation and other systems are inadequate. Following the terrorist shooting in Paris and the terrorist incident

regarding the murder of Japanese by ISIL that took place in early 2015, Japan has decided to pursue comprehensive foreign policy efforts in line with the following three pillars: 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.

Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

Japan has pursued proactive initiatives to achieve the goal of "a world free of nuclear weapons." As the only country to have ever suffered atomic bombings in war, these policies allow Japan to fulfill its mission of conveying to the world the devastation caused by nuclear weapons and improve the security environment surrounding Japan. In January 2014, Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida delivered a speech in Nagasaki on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, in which he unveiled policies including the "Three Reductions" and the "Three Preventions" policies. Under the framework of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI), launched by Japan and Australia in 2010, the (Eighth) NPDI Ministerial Meeting was held in 2014 in Hiroshima, the prefecture where an atomic bomb was dropped. The meeting adopted the "Hiroshima Declaration," which invited the world's political leaders to visit Hiroshima.

Futhermore, Japan submitted an annual draft resolution entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons" to the First Committee of the UN General Assembly, which was co-sponsored by a record high of 116 Member States in 2014, and was adopted with an overwhelming majority. In October, as in previous year, Japan joined the joint

statements on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons delivered at the First Committee of the UN General Assembly under the leadership of Australia and New Zealand. respectively. In addition, Japan established the Youth Communicator for a World without Nuclear Weapons framework, which supports the younger generation in conveying the consequences of nuclear weapons at international conferences and other meetings overseas. Japan is making a great deal of effort to pass on these activities to the next generation.

Global Commons

"Open and Stable Seas," which are upheld by maritime order governed by law and rules and not by coercion, constitute global commons essential for the peace and prosperity of the international community as a whole. From this perspective, Japan is committed to ensuring the freedom and safety of navigation and overflight of the high seas through various efforts including anti-piracy operations and cooperation with other countries. 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 securing its maritime rights and interests as well as for undertaking maritime activities smoothly.

In terms of cyberspace, Japan is promoting policy coordination with its ally, the United States, and with countries which share a common interest in realizing and strengthening the rule of law, and is actively contributing to developing international rules and confidence-building measures among countries. In

addition, Japan is striving in capacity-building in developing countries.

In particular, in the field of outer space. Japan hosted the Second ARF Space Security Workshop. Japan explained its efforts and views, and contributed to advancing the discussions regarding the rule making for outer space and the peaceful and safe use of outer space.

United Nations

The year 2015 marks the 70th anniversary of the founding of the UN. Japan will explain in an effective manner to the international community the path it has taken as well as the contributions it has made as a peace-loving nation over the 70 years after the World War II. In addition, Japan will continue to contribute even more proactively for international peace and prosperity toward the future.

The UN, as a universal and comprehensive international organization, is playing an ever more significant role as the international community faces diverse challenges, especially global and transnational issues. In this context, it is essential for the UN to strengthen its functions in a manner that reflects the realities of today's international community. To enable the UN to deal with new challenges more effectively and efficiently, Japan will exercise leadership in the international community by making more active intellectual, human resource, and financial contributions in coordination with international organizations, such as the UN.

Rule of Law

It is important to establish the rule of law in the international community in order to promote stable relations between countries and facilitate the peaceful settlement of disputes. Opposed to unilateral attempts to change the status quo by coercion, Japan strives to maintain its territorial integrity, secure its maritime and economic rights and interests, and protect its citizens. In this regard. Japan considers strengthening the rule of law as one of the pillars of its foreign policy.

Based on this view, Japan promotes rulemaking in bilateral and multilateral contexts in various fields, including security, social and economic areas. In order to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes, 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 by supporting legislative development and awareness-raising international law through events related to international law.

Human Rights

Human rights and fundamental freedoms are universal values. All states have a basic responsibility to protect and promote them. At the same time, these values are a legitimate concern of the entire international community. These values have become deeply ingrained among the Japanese people and have come to form the bedrock of the nation. Japan is working more actively than ever in the field of human rights for the peace and prosperity of Japan, and furthermore, to lay the foundations of peace and stability in the international community. Specifically, Japan makes proactive

contributions through multilateral fora including the UN as well as through bilateral dialogues, aiming to improve the human rights and humanitarian situation around the world through dialogue and cooperation, taking into consideration the historical and cultural backgrounds of each state and region.

Women

The year 2015 is a milestone year marking 20 years since the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing ("Beijing+20") and 30 years since Japan became party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It is essential for a vibrant and growing society to create an environment where women can demonstrate their power to the fullest extent. Based on this line of thinking, Japan is promoting efforts to empower women worldwide by identifying the following three priority areas: (1) Facilitating women's participation in society and women's empowerment; (2) Enhancing Japan's efforts in the area of women's health care as a part of its Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy; and (3) women's Supporting participation protecting their rights in the area of peace and security. In his address to the UN General Assembly session in September 2014, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe underscored that he aims to make the 21st century a world with no human rights violations against women. Japan will continue to lead the international community in the promotion of efforts designed to build a "society in which women shine." both domestically and internationally.

Security Initiatives

Since the beginning of the 21st century, the global power balance has changed dramatically and affected the global security environment in complex ways. Moreover, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems is a serious concern for both the region and the international community. In addition, new threats are emerging in the form of international terrorism and cyber attacks. while military technology is becoming more advanced.

In East Asia, the development of weapons of mass destruction including nuclear weapons by North Korea and its increased ballistic missile capabilities present a clear, imminent, and grave threat to Japan's security. In particular, its development of ballistic missiles

with ranges covering the US mainland and its attempts to miniaturize nuclear weapons for warheads and equip them to a ballistic missile substantially aggravate the threat to the security of the region, including Japan. China's military strengthening with transparency and the rapid expansion in its activities in the sea areas and airspace surrounding Japan and the South China Sea have become an issue of concern to the region and the international community including Japan: therefore, Japan needs to pay careful attention to this situation.

Thus, security environment surrounding Japan is becoming increasingly severe. Furthermore, globalization and technological innovation have given rise to a situation in

which any threats, irrespective of where they originate in the world, could affect the security of Japan. In today's world, no country can maintain its own peace and security only by itself, thereby the importance of partnerships with allies and like-minded countries and of international cooperation in securing peace and stability of the international community is increasing.

Based on this recognition on the security environment, Japan, from the policy of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, will contribute even more proactively in securing

peace, stability and prosperity of the international community while achieving its own security as well as peace and stability in the region. As a major player in the international community, Japan will work closely with the US as well as other related countries to put this policy into practice, upon the foundation of the path of peace-loving nation Iapan has followed.

A. Three Principles on Transfer of Defense **Equipment and Technology**

In April 2014, after full consideration of the role played to date by the Three Principles on

The Three Principles on Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology (National Security Council (NSC) Resolution and Cabinet Decision on April 1, 2014)

Maintaining the Basic Principle of Japan as a Peace-loving Nation

Principle 1: The cases where transfer is prohibited are clarified and transfer is not implemented in the following cases:

- 1. Japan fails to comply with its obligations under treaties or any other international agreements
 - (e.g. Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, Army Trade Treaty (ATT).
- 2. Japan fails to comply with its obligation under **United Nations Security Council Resolutions** (e.g. UNSCR 1718 (nuclear issues in North Korea) and 1929 (nuclear issues in Iran), UNASCR determining to prevent transfer of weapon to specific States).
- 3. Transfer to nations engaged in conflicts (Nations engaged in conflict: A nation where an armed attack has occurred and against which the UN Security Council has taken measures to maintain or restore international peace and security)

Principle 2: Approval of transfer is examined rigorously and limited to the following cases ensuring transparency:

- 1. Transfer helps actively promote contributions to peace and international cooperation
- 2. Transfer contributes to security in Japan
- · Implementation of international joint development and production with those states that have relationships with Japan in regard to security
- · Enhancement of security and defence cooperation with those states that have relationships with Japan
- Exports essential to activities of the Self-Defence Forces including defence equipment maintenance and protecting Japanese nationals

(Note 1) Appropriateness of destination and promptness of defence equipment shall be examined with the utm (Note 2) T rency in the examination system, procedures and criteria shall be ensured.

Principle 3: Transfer is limited to cases where appropriate management is ensured against use for unintended purposes and transfers to third-party countries.

In principle, use for unintended purposes and transfers to third-party countries requires the government of the recipient country to obtain prior consent from Japan. (Note) In cases where it is considered appropriate in actively promoting contributions to peace and international cooperation, or in the case of participation in international systems for lending parts, management may be allowed also after verifying the management systems of the destination

Information disclosure

- OAn annual report is prepared on the approval of overseas transfer of defense equipment, reported and published to National Security Council (NSC).
- Government strives for information disclosure on issues discussed by NSC, paying special attention to transparency.

Arms Exports, the Government of Japan adopted the Three Principles on Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology as clear principles adapted to the new security environment, concerning the overseas transfer of defense equipment and technology. These new principles clearly stipulate the specific standards, procedures, and restrictions for the overseas transfer of defense equipment and technology. As well as promoting efforts to contribute to peace and international cooperation more proactively, we will endeavor enhance Japan's security through strengthening of security and defense cooperation with other countries in accordance with these principles.

B. Development of Security Legislation

Amid the changing security environment surrounding Japan, maintaining the peace and security of Japan and ensuring its survival as well as securing its people's lives and peaceful livelihood are the primary responsibility of the Government of Japan. Japan cannot prosper without a peaceful and stable international environment, so our nation must 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. To put this into practice, we must develop domestic legislation that enables seamless responses to any situations. Based on understanding, the ruling coalition this undertook several rounds of meeting following the May 2014 submission of the report by the Advisory Panel on Reconstruction of the Legal Basis for Security, and in July, the Government

made the Cabinet Decision on Development of Seamless Security Legislation to Ensure Japan's Survival and Protect its People. Upon this decision, the Government has commenced the tasks of drafting legislation bills necessary to secure the lives and peaceful livelihood of its people.

The Government has explained this Cabinet decision to the relevant countries with transparency. The Cabinet Decision has been welcomed and supported by many countries worldwide, including those in Asia and Oceania. Europe, North and South America, and the Middle East. The Government will continue to take all opportunities to explain Japan's security policy to other countries.

(General Outline of the Cabinet Decision)

- 1. Response to an Infringement that Does Not Amount to an Armed Attack
 - (1) The Government will further strengthen the necessary measures in all areas, which include enhancing the response capabilities of relevant agencies such as the police and the Japan Coast Guard, and strengthening collaboration among the agencies. accelerating procedures to issue orders.
 - (2) To enable the SDF and the US military to respond seamlessly in close cooperation, the Government will develop legislation that enables the SDF to carry out "use of weapons" to the minimum extent necessary to protect weapons and other equipment of the units of the United States armed forces if they are, in cooperation with the SDF, currently engaged in activities which contribute to the defense of Japan.

- 2. Further Contributions to the Peace and Stability of the International Community
 - (1) The Government will proceed with developing a legislation which enables necessary support activities to armed forces of foreign countries at a place which is not "the scene where combat activities are actually being conducted". based on the recognition that Japan's support activities conducted at a place which is not "the scene where combat activities are actually being conducted" by a foreign country are not regarded as "Ittaika with the Use of Force" (forming an "integral part" of the use of force).
 - (2) The Government will proceed with developing a legislation that allows the use of weapons associated with the socalled "kaketsuke-keigo" (coming to the aid of a geographically distant unit or personnel under attack) and the "use of weapons for the purpose of execution of missions" in activities including peacekeeping operations as well as policelike activities that do not invoke "use of force," including the rescuing of Japanese nationals with a consent from the territorial state, by ensuring that such activities can be carried out without giving rise to any constitutional problems.
- 3. Measures for Self-Defense Permitted under Article 9 of the Constitution

The Government has reached the conclusion that

(1) a. not only when an armed attack against Japan occurs but also when an armed attack against a foreign country that is in a close relationship with Japan occurs



Prime Minister Abe gives a press conference following the approval of the Cabinet Decision on the Development of Seamless Security Legislation (July 1, Tokyo; Source: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

and as a result threatens Japan's survival and poses a clear danger to fundamentally overturn people's right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness,

- b. and when there is no other appropriate means available to repel the attack and ensure Japan's survival and protect its people, use of force to the minimum extent necessary
- c. should be interpreted to be permitted under the Constitution as measures for self-defense in accordance with the basic logic of the Government's view to date.
- (2) In certain situations, this "use of force" is, under international law, based on the right of collective self-defense, but it is permitted under the Constitution only when they are taken as measures for selfdefense which are inevitable for ensuring Japan's survival and protecting its people; in other words, for defending Japan.

C. Territorial Integrity

Maintaining territorial integrity fundamental responsibility of a state, and Japan's policy of resolutely protecting its land, sea and airspace remains unchanged. Therefore, Japan will continue to respond firmly but in a calm manner. At the same time, the Government of Japan is engaged in

proactive efforts to enhance its ability to promote awareness of Japan's territorial integrity among other countries, making use of the contacts and knowledge of our diplomatic missions overseas.

2 The 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 to the security of Japan but also to 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 2014, Japan and the are expanding and strengthening cooperation in a wide range of areas, including ballistic missile defense, cyberspace, and space, as well as by revising the Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation. Japan and the U.S. have been working closely on the realignment of U.S. Forces in Japan (USFJ),



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Takashi Uto holds talks with JPAC Commanding Officer Kelly McKeague (January 15, Honolulu)

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 USFJ.

(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 (the "2+2"), the two governments agreed to initiate a task of revising the Guidelines. Accordingly, the Interim Report on the Revision of the Guidelines was issued in October 2014, with a

view to promoting understanding of the revision both domestically and internationally. In the "2+2" Joint Statement issued in December, the two governments recognized the significance of ensuring consistency between the revision of the Guidelines and Japan's legislative process and the importance of ensuring the robust content of the revised

Guidelines. In addition, the two governemtns decided to deepen the discussions further to work toward finalizing the revision of the Guidelines during the first half of 2015, taking into account the progress of Japan's legislative process.

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 December 2014, the second AN/TPY-2 radar (X-band radar) was deployed in the U.S. Kyogamisaki Communication Site (Kyoto Prefecture).

C. Cyberspace

The two countries held the second Japan-U.S. Cyber Dialogue in Washington, D.C. in April 2014. Based on the necessity for a wholeof-government cooperation between Japan and the U.S., participants from both sides had a follow-up discussion on the outcome of the first Japan-U.S. Cyber Dialogue held in May 2013. Participants also discussed a wide range of areas for Japan-U.S. cooperation in cyberspace, including the protection of critical infrastructure. capacity-building. and cybercrime, in addition to the discussion focusing on the security aspect.

D. Space

At meetings such as the Space Security Dialogue in February and the Second Meeting of the Japan-U.S. Comprehensive Dialogue on Space in May, Japan and the U.S. discussed a

wide range of cooperation on space, including in the area of security. In May, Japan and the U.S. decided to cooperate on exchanging information in the field of Space Situational Awareness (SSA), in which Japan will provide the U.S. with information concerning the trajectories of objects in space. This makes it possible for Japan and the U.S. to share SSA information with each other, building on the arrangements put in place for the U.S. to provide information to Japan under the Exchange of Notes concerning SSA Services and Information Sharing (May 2013). The two countries are undertaking further space security cooperation, such as efforts to ensure resiliency of space assets.

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-U.S.-ROK Trilateral Summit Meeting in March and the Trilateral Japan-U.S. Australia Summit Meeting in November, the leaders affirmed that these trilateral dialogues 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.

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 governmentwide 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. At the summit meeting in April, Japan and the U.S., as maritime nations with global trade networks that depend on open seas, underscored the importance of maintaining a maritime order based upon respect for international law, including the freedom of navigation and overflight.

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

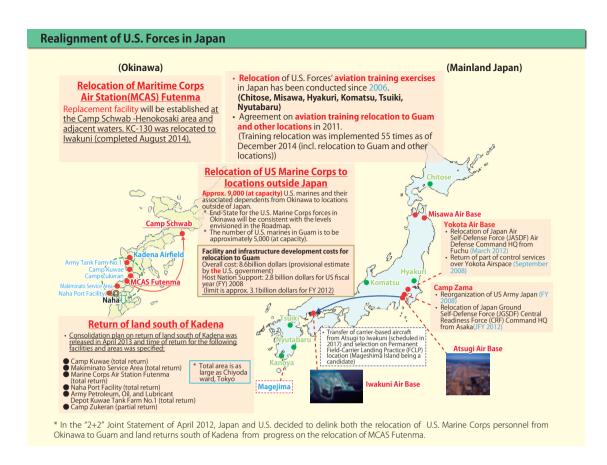
In 2006, Japan and the U.S. announced Japan U.S. Roadmap for Realignment Implementation (the Roadmap). Following the subsequent review of the realignment plan, the two countries supplemented the Roadmap with the "2+2" joint statements of 2010 and 2011. Furthermore, in the "2+2" Joint Statement of 2012, Japan and the U.S. decided to adjust the plan for realignment of U.S. Forces set out in the Roadmap and to delink both the relocation of U.S. Marine Corps from Okinawa to Guam and land returns south of Kadena Air Base from progress on the relocation of MCAS Futenma.

Amid this situation, in the Japan-U.S. Joint Statement issued during the visit of President Obama to Japan in April 2014, the two countries confirmed that they were making sustained progress towards realizing a geographically distributed, operationally resilient and politically sustainable U.S. Forces posture in the Asia-Pacific, including the development of Guam as a strategic hub. Moreover, in this Joint Statement, the two countries stated that the early relocation of MCAS Futenma to Camp Schwab and

consolidation of bases in Okinawa would ensure a long-term sustainable presence for U.S. Forces, and in this context, they reaffirmed their commitment to reducing the impact of U.S. Forces on Okinawa

In the Japan-U.S. Joint Press Release in October 2014, the two countries 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. Moreover, they reconfirmed the importance of land returns south of Kadena Air Base based on the Roadmap and April 2013 Consolidation Plan and stressed their determination to continue efforts towards their implementation. As well as continuing to strive to reduce the impact on Okinawa, Japan will devote all the efforts to realize the return of MCAS Futenma as early as possible, steadily moving forward with the relocation to Henoko in accordance with its laws and regulations.

Furthermore, in the joint press release, the two countries welcomed other achievements since the October 2013 "2+2" Joint Statement



regarding realignment and impact mitigation. Specifically, the following were achieved in 2014.

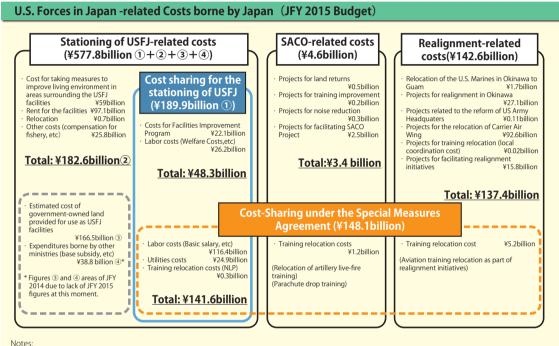
In July and August, all 15 KC-130 aircraft were relocated from MCAS Futenma to MCAS Iwakuni. Having been an outstanding issue for 18 years, since the release of the final report by the Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO) in 1996, this marked the fruition of efforts by both Japan and the U.S. to reduce the impact on Okinawa. In March, the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee reached an agreement on the partial lifting on the use of restrictions for a portion of the Hotel-Hotel training area located off the east coast of Okinawa. Moreover, the same month, the Joint Committee reached an agreement on adding air-to-ground training at

Air-to-Ground Gunnery the Misawa Bombing Range in the framework of the expansion of the relocation of U.S. Forces training. The relocation of training under this agreement is characterized as a concrete measure that substantially contributes to reducing the impact on Okinawa as it will reduce noise surrounding the Kadena Air Base. Furthermore, between May and October, two Global Hawk aircrafts based in Guam were deployed to Misawa Air Base on a temporary rotation, based on the October 2013 "2+2" Joint Statement. The deployment of these aircraft helps to maintain and strengthen the deterrence of U.S. Forces in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as contributes to the security of Japan and the stability of the region.

(4) Host Nation Support (HNS)

In light of the importance of ensuring the smooth and effective operation of the Japan-U.S. security arrangements, Japan bears expenditures including the land rent for the USFJ's facilities and areas and the Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) funding within

the scope of the Status of Forces Agreement. In addition to this, by concluding the Special Measures Agreement, Japan also bears labor costs, utilities costs, and training relocation costs for USFI.



- Notes:
- 1. Training relocation costs under the Special Measures Agreement extend either into the cost sharing for the stationing of USFJ or the SACO-related costs and the realignment-related costs.
- 2. The 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. The stationing of USFJ-related costs include estimated costs or preliminary figures.
- 4. Figures for each element are rounded up or down to the nearest 100 million, and therefore may not correspond with the actual total sum.

(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 reduce 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 reduction 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 a bilateral agreement that would supplement SOFA in the field of environment. Nine rounds of negotiations at director-level were held since February 2014, and the two countries 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. This Supplementary Agreement would explicitly include provisions that stipulate that (1) the U.S. Government issues and maintains 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 contemporaneous environmental incident and for site surveys, including cultural asset surveys, associated with land returns. In this respect, this Supplementary Agreement has a historical significance compared with other improvement of SOFA procedures. Since the issuance of this press release, the two countries have worked onthe ancillary documents and other necessary arrangements, and have worked towards the signature of agreement.

Global Security

(1) Regional Security

Japan's key national security goals are to improve the security environment in the Asia-Pacific region and prevent direct threats to Japan by strengthening the Japan-US Alliance and enhancing trust and cooperation with partners both within and outside the region. Accordingly, in addition to the Japan-US Alliance, the establishment of multilayered networks of bilateral and multilateral security

cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region is essential in order to further stabilize the region's security environment.

Based on this recognition, Japan attaches great importance to the strengthening of cooperative relationships with countries with which it shares universal values and strategic interests. At the Japan-US-ROK Trilateral Foreign Ministers' Meeting held in August

2014, the three countries reaffirmed the importance of even closer cooperation in a wide range of fields, including regional and global issues. Moreover, at the Japan-US-Australia Trilateral Leaders Meeting held in November, the three leaders confirmed their intention to undertake trilateral cooperation in fields such as maritime security and defense equipment and technology, in order to promote regional stability. With Australia in particular, at the Fifth Japan-Australia Joint Foreign and Defense Ministerial Consultations in June, the participating ministers shared the intention to further deepen cooperation between Japan and Australia in the field of security. Japan is devoting even greater energies than before to maintaining strengthening and security cooperation with ASEAN countries: for example, in 2014, Japan held the Fifth Japan-Vietnam Strategic Partnership Dialogue along with holding Politico-Military (PM) Dialogue with Cambodia, the Philippines, and Laos. With India, Japan is striving to strengthen bilateral cooperation, as well as trilateral cooperation encompassing the US, and the Japan-India Summit Meeting took place in Tokyo in September 2014.

From the perspective of security in the Asia-Pacific region, it is also necessary to promote relationship of trust with China and Russia through security-related dialogue and exchange. A stable relationship with China is an essential element for the peace and stability of the region. In this regard, the Japan-China Summit Meeting was held in November, the first such meeting in about two and a half years. While engaging in rounds of dialogue and exchange with China at various levels,

Japan will, without escalating the situation, continue to urge China to exercise self-restraint over its ongoing unilateral attempts to change the status quo, and will continue to respond firmly but in a calm manner. Japan's policy in regard to Russia is to pursue the relationship that will contribute to Japan's national interests, while taking into account the situation in Ukraine. Japan-Russia Foreign Ministers' meeting was held in February. Summit meetings took place in October and November.

Outside the region, the first Japan–France Foreign and Defense Ministers' Meeting took place in January, embodying the exceptional partnership between Japan and France. Other meetings included the 13th Japan–NATO High-Level Consultations in February, the second Japan–Canada Political, Peace and Security Subcabinet "2+2" Dialogue in March, the 14th Japan-Germany Politico-Military (PM) Dialogue in October, and the 17th Japan-France Politico-Military (PM) Dialogue in November. In January 2015, the Japan-UK Foreign and Defense Minister's Meeting was held for the first time.

As far as multilateral security cooperation is concerned, Japan is actively engaging in multilateral dialogue and cooperation through participation in the East Asia Summit (EAS), the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), and the ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM-Plus), among others. Of these, ARF is a particularly important international forum from the perspective of improving the regional security environment and promoting confidence-building, as it is a region-wide forum for dialogue on political and security

issues in the Asia-Pacific region in which 26 countries and regions - primarily ASEAN members, but also including members such as North Korea - participate, along with the EU. Along with taking part in the annual ministerial meetings, Japan is taking the initiative in various individual fields, including disaster relief and maritime security¹.

In addition to intergovernmental dialogue, Japan is actively utilizing dialogue frameworks at the private sector level as forums for a candid exchange of opinions concerning security, including the Munich Security Conference, the Asia Security Summit (the Shangri-La Dialogue), and the Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue (NEACD). Through such frameworks, Japan is striving to build confidence in order to lay the foundations for peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and throughout the international community.

At the Shangri-La Dialogue in May, Prime Minister Abe gave a keynote speech. In his



Prime Minister Abe delivers the keynote speech at the Shangri-La Dialogue (May 31, Singapore; Source: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

address, he advocated the Three Principles on the Rule of Law at Sea ((1) states shall make and clarify their claims based on international law; (2) states shall not use force or coercion in trying to drive their claims; and (3) states shall seek to settle disputes by peaceful means), and announced that Japan would combine various options within its assistance menu to seamlessly support the capacity of ASEAN countries in safeguarding the seas. This announcement was warmly endorsed by the participating countries.

(2) Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding

A. On-the-Ground Initiatives (a) UN peacekeeping operations (UN PKO)

Traditionally, in UN PKO, the UN is 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, many other duties have been added to the UN's traditional duties of monitoring ceasefires and the like. These new duties include support in such fields as Disarmament, Demobilization, and

- Japan's initiatives in individual fields within the ARF framework
 - Disaster relief: Serving as co-chair (with China and Myanmar) of the Inter-Sessional Meeting (ISM) on Disaster Relief (July 2013 summer
 - · Nonproliferation and disarmament: Hosting the ISM on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament in Japan (July 2014).
 - · Maritime security: Serving as co-chair (with the US and the Philippines) of the ISM on Maritime Security (August 2014 summer 2017).
 - Space: Hosting the 2nd ARF Space Security Workshop in Japan (October 2014).

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 2014, 16 UN PKO missions are in place, primarily in the Middle East and Africa, with a total of over 103,000 military and police personnel deployed to these missions. In response to the increasing complexity and scale of these duties and the concomitant shortages of personnel, equipment materials, and financial resources, various forums - primarily those within the UN - are discussing ways of undertaking UN PKO more effectively and efficiently.

Japan places a high priority on cooperation with UN PKO from its standpoint as a "Proactive Contributor to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation.

Based on the Act on Cooperation with United Nations 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 deployed to the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) since 2011, while Engineering Units have been deployed 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 October 2014, the Cabinet decided to extend Japan's deployment of personnel to UNMISS and 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, three years after independence- accordingly, so efforts to promote peace and stability there through the activities of UNMISS continue to be important.

Moreover, Japan gives back to the international community the knowledge and experience that it gains from UN PKO. In 2013 and 2014, the UN developed a manual on the activities of Engineering Units, aiming to improve the quality of PKO activities. Japan played a leading role, hosting meetings as the chair of the working group. Apart from this, Japan also dispatches personnel and provides financial support to PKO training centers in Asia and Africa, as well as running the Program for Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding (see C.), which cultivates civilian experts in the field of peacebuilding.

Furthermore, to support UN PKO in the face of a myriad challenges, even as the importance of such activities for maintaining the peace and security of the international community grows, Japan co-hosted the Summit on UN Peacekeeping (in New York) during the UN General Assembly in September 2014. The summit was attended by heads of government and cabinet ministers from 31 major financial contributing countries and troop contributing countries, including US Vice President Joe Biden, who 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) active participation in UN PKO; (2) support for capacity building in a wide range of fields, including the civilian sector and issues specific

to women; and (3) support for rapid deployment in Africa. In particular, the third of these, support for rapid deployment, has been identified as a key priority by the UN Secretariat. Accordingly, Japan decided to contribute approximately 3.8 billion ven to this area from the FY2014 supplementary budget.

As in-depth discussions among member countries progressed, the UN Secretariat launched a major initiative aimed at making PKO more effective and efficient. In June 2014, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon announced a strategic review of PKO and other UN peace operations in the run-up to 2015, which marks the 15th year since the Brahimi Report offered recommendations on the basic principles of UN PKO. In November, the Secretary-General established a High-Level Panel to carry out the review. This panel will consider various issues faced in UN peace operations, including the duties of each mission, the protection and promotion of human rights, the protection of civilians, and gender, and is expected to prepare recommendations based on the results of these deliberations.

(b) ODA and other cooperation to facilitate peacebuilding

attaches importance Japan great peacebuilding as part of its international cooperation, and it is positioned as one of the priority issues in Japan's ODA 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.

(i) 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 5.5 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. the London Conference, the administration clearly demonstrated a strong determination to achieve reform. In light of this. Iapan will continue to support Afghanistan's efforts to implement its reform.

(ii) Africa

At the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) in 2013, Japan announced the provision of human resource development for 2,000 people for the

purpose of capacity building in the field of counterterrorism in North Africa and the Sahel region, as well as 100 billion ven in development and humanitarian aid for the Sahel region. In the Yokohama Action Plan put together at the conference, consolidating stability. democracy and good peace. governance was positioned as one of the priority areas for promoting human security. At the First TICAD V Ministerial Meeting, which took place in Cameroon in May 2014, participants confirmed that these initiatives were being steadily implemented and many of the African nations expressed their gratitude for Japan's support.

In 2014, via the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Japan provided seven countries in the Sahel region (Senegal, Nigeria, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Chad) with 642 million yen in support for the consolidation of peace. This helped to fund support for anti-terrorism legislation and the promotion of regional cooperation in judicial matters, efforts to prevent the illicit trafficking of small arms, capacity building in the field of investigation prosecution law and at enforcement and executive agencies. workshops to build capacity in the field of maritime cargo management, the dispatch of study teams, and the provision of relevant equipment. In North Africa, Japan provided 687 million yen to Tunisia, which is in transition to a democratic system of governance, along with support for improving public security functions through the provision of equipment.

When Somali President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud visited Japan in March 2014, the Government of Japan pledged a new aid package worth approximately 40 million US dollars. As part of this, Japan is providing support to strengthen capacity in public security, including support for the police, capacity building in the fields of anti-piracy enforcement and border control, disposal of explosives and land mines, and capacity building among administrative bodies for the purpose of peacebuilding. The stabilization of public security is the cornerstone of all these activities. It is anticipated that this cooperation will result in the steady implementation of support that benefits each and every Somali citizen, thereby contributing to stability in Somalia and, ultimately, the peace and stability of the whole of East Africa.

B. Initiatives within the UN: the 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 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 Commission through chairing the Working Group on Lessons Learned (WGLL) since 2011. In 2014. Japan led discussions in the WGLL concerning the challenges faced by postconflict states following the withdrawal of UN missions, which were taken up as the core topic at the PBC's First Annual Session (June 2014). The report of the WGLL is expected to contribute to the review of the UN's overall approach to peacebuilding, which is due to be conducted in 2015.

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 2014).

C. The Program for Human Resource **Development for Peacebuilding**

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 Program for Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding in order to cultivate civilian experts from Japan and the rest of Asia who can play a leading role in peacebuilding in the field. As of the end of FY2014, this program has trained a total of approximately 480 people. Most of those 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.

Moreover, in April 2014, the Advisory Panel on Peacebuilding submitted its recommendations to Foreign Minister Kishida, requesting the strengthening of efforts in the area of human resource development and gender in African countries. Against this backdrop, Japan, opened the program to African applicants in FY2014 and held a workshop on gender.

Japan's Initiatives for Peacebuilding

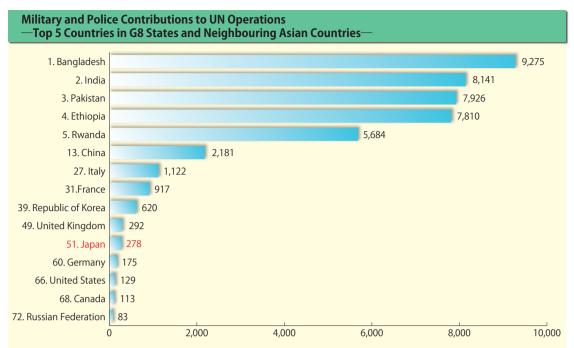
Initiatives on the ground Expansion of ODA (Official Development Promotion of international peace cooperation Àssistance) Active contribution to Promoting actively as **UN PKOs (United** one of the priorities of **Nations Peacekeeping ODA Charter** Operations) Development of various Civilian expeditionary to assistance methods and multinational missions arrangements Implementation of flexible and effective assistance

Initiatives of the United Nations

- Deepening philosophy/approaches, such as in regard to consolidation of peace and nation-building, respect of ownership and human security
- Promotion of intellectual leadership at UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and UN Security Council PKO Working Group

Human Resource Development

- Promotion and expansion of the Program for Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding
- Assistance to PKO training centers in Asian and African countries
- Implementation of UN PKO Senior Mission Leadership Course



Note: Japan is currently deploying 404 contributors to UN Operations. Among them, those contributors whose costs and expenses are not covered by UN are not included in the UN statistics.

Source: UN website and others (as of the end of November 2014)



UN Summit on UN Peacekeeping (front row, from left: Prime Minister Abe, Rwandan President Paul Kagame, UN Secretary-General Ban Kimoon, US Vice President Joe Biden, and Bangladeshi Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina) (September 26, New York; Source: Cabinet Public Relations Office)



Visit to a South Sudan orphanage by members of a SDF engineering unit (Source: Ministry of Defense)

Column

The Promotion of Peace and Mutual Understanding in the Balkan Region

Although severe cold weather continues everyday here in Kosovo, compared to the time when I came here for the first time in 2006, the occurrence of blackouts decreased significantly and people can now lead a decent life at least inside a building even in such a severe winter. Soon we will celebrate the sevenyear anniversary of the Independence Declaration. Yet, due to the deterioration of the economy in Kosovo that has continued since the last year, a lot of people have sought to emigrate, and population outflow to developed countries such as Germany or Hungary seems to be endless. The number of emigrants is close



(Photo provided by Ito Shinji)

to 200,000 people, almost 10% of the population of Kosovo. In the capital, Pristina, alone, 10 buses packed with Kosovars looking for jobs depart for other countries every night one after another. The news shows interviews everyday of crying emigrant family members, both children and adults, who complain about the lack of food to eat and jobs. Even members of the Kosovo Philharmonic Orchestra go through immeasurable distress over living on the edge of subsistence while performing their music, be it forte or staccato. The security guards protecting the orchestra also make a mere 1000-yen a day working until late at night. Nevertheless, such people as the members of the orchestra, despite having very low monthly salaries, may be the ones better off for at least having a job. Some of the brothers of orchestra members work in Afghanistan serving food at a US military base canteen and send money back home. There are also many members of the orchestra that marry with foreigners and immigrate to developed countries. In one way, they are regarded to be successful in life.

This month, I am conducting two orchestras. One is the Nis Symphonic Orchestra in the south of Serbia, where I serve as the chief guest conductor, and the other is the Kosovo Philharmonic Orchestra, where I serve as the chief conductor. I conduct the same Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 4 for both orchestras. Back in the days of Yugoslavia, some members of both orchestras used to work together. However, due to the conflict, all interactions were cut off even in the music field, depriving those musicians of the two orchestras of a chance to play together. I somehow feel guilty for being the only one able to interact freely with the musicians of both orchestras. After the Nis Symphonic Orchestra concert, on my way back to the Kosovo Philharmonic Orchestra by train, because of the rain and snow that had lasted for days, the river flooded and both sides of the train tracks looked like the sea, making it feel as if the train was running on the surface of the sea. The train rolled through timidly and slowly. Last year, Serbia and Bosnia experienced a great flood, so I suppose that the locals had a hard time likewise. When I finally arrived in Pristina, Kosovo, freezing cold was waiting.

In 2007, for the mutual prosperity of the peoples of the Balkan region, in particular, the former



Conductor Toshio Yanagisawa (Photo provided by

Yugoslavia, we launched the Balkan Chamber Orchestra due also to the request of the members of the orchestra. In this region, where people face all sorts of problems and hardships in day-to-day life, and where young people's dream is to emigrate. I hope that the Balkan Chamber Orchestra exists as an orchestra with somewhat social status and will become a musical bridge towards mutual prosperity for all ethnicities.

> Toshio Yanagisawa, Conductor

(3) Initiatives to Combat Security Threats

A. Counter-Terrorism Measures

Amid a growing threat of terrorist attacks by groups such as ISIL (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant), 2014 was a year in which the whole of the international community acknowledged once more the importance of counter-terrorism measures. ISIL presented a threat to the international community on a scale never previously posed by conventional terrorist groups. Many foreign nationals have joined ISIL as fighters, giving rise to fears that those foreign fighters could commit terrorist attacks after returning to their home countries. The problem of "foreign terrorist fighters" has been debated among members of the international community, including at the UN, and the UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 2178 on September 24. Cosponsored by Japan, this resolution requires member states to ensure that, in addition to existing measures such as regulations concerning the financing of terrorist activities, they make it a criminal offense under their domestic laws to (1) travel or attempt to travel; (2) finance travel; or (3) organize or facilitate travel, where this travel is for the purpose of the perpetration, planning, or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training.

The Leaders' Declaration issued at the Brussels G7 Summit (in Belgium) in June also reiterated the leaders' condemnation of

terrorism and their commitment to cooperate in all relevant for a to prevent and respond to terrorism. In September, Foreign Minister Kishida attended the Fifth Ministerial Plenary (in New York) of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF)¹. As well as strongly condemning ISIL's acts of violence, he endorsed the activities of the GCTF and announced that. as part of its cooperation in the international fight against terror, Japan would provide additional support worth approximately 25.5 million US dollars to enable relevant countries ISIL and other combat extremist organizations, as well as offering additional support to Nigeria to build capacity in its criminal justice system.

Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and other terrorist organizations continued to be active in North Africa and the Sahel region in 2014. As part of the specific measures formulated by Foreign Minister Kishida. "Strengthening of measures against international terrorism" in the wake of the 2013 terrorism incident in Algeria, Japan again undertook projects in 2014 to support counterterrorism capacity building via the UNODC and other international organizations. In addition, as part of the TICAD V support measures, Japan held a workshop on counterterrorism measures.

Within the ARF framework, the 12th ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism

¹ Established in September 2011 after the US advocated the founding of a new multilateral framework on counter-terrorism measures. Its aim is to enable practitioners to share experiences, expertise, and best practice (examples of success), and to support capacity building in fields such as the rule of law, border control, and measures against violent extremism. Its members include the EU and 29 countries, including the G8 members (the UN is a partner).

and Transnational Crime (ISM-CTTC) took place in Bali (Indonesia) in April. In May, the 9th ASEAN-Iapan Counter-Terrorism Dialogue was held in Singapore, where participants discussed each country's projects of counterterrorism measures. In June, consultations of the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) took place within the ASEAN plus Japan and ASEAN plus Three (China, Japan and the Republic of Korea) frameworks in Brunei Darussalam. Furthermore. the ASEAN-Japan Declaration for Cooperation to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Crime was adopted at the 17th ASEAN-Japan Summit in Myanmar in November.

In the area of bilateral and trilateral cooperation, Japan, US and Australia held the Trilateral Strategic Dialogue Counter-Terrorism Consultations (in Adelaide, Australia) in February, while the Japan-UK Counter-Terrorism Consultations (in London, UK) took place in April. Through these meetings, Japan is strengthening its direct partnerships with other countries in such areas as the exchange of information concerning the terrorism situation and consultations in the international arena.

To prevent developing countries and other nations that do not necessarily have adequate counter-terrorism capabilities from becoming a hotbed of terrorism, Japan is attaching a high priority to support capacity building of each country. More specifically, Japan is using ODA to provide technical assistance and equipment in fields including (1) immigration control; (2) aviation security; (3) port and maritime security: (4) customs cooperation: (5) export controls; (6) law enforcement cooperation; (7) measures to prevent the financing of terrorism: (8) counter-terrorism measures focused on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) threats: and (9) the implementation of conventions on the prevention of terrorism². Following on from 2013, Japan broadened its focus from Southeast Asia, which had hitherto been the priority region, and strengthened support in North Africa and the Sahel region.

International sanctions play a major role in the fight against terrorism. Japan has steadily implemented UN Security Council resolutions that prescribe sanctions against terrorists and terrorist organizations, by imposing measures including assets freeze under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act and deportation of terrorists under the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act.

In response to the terrorist attacks in Paris and the murder of Japanese nationals by ISIL in early 2015, Japan is moving forward with initiatives centered on three key pillars: (1) strengthening counter-terrorism measures (including the provision of 15.5 million US dollars in counter-terrorism capacity building assistance in the Middle East and Africa via the UNODC's support for developing counterterrorism legislation and border control projects); (2) enhancing diplomacy toward stability and prosperity in the Middle East; and (3) assistance in creating societies resilient to radicalization.

For details of the various conventions on the prevention of terrorism, see http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/terro/kyoryoku_04.html. Japan has concluded 13 conventions on the prevention of terrorism.

In February 2015, State Minister for Foreign Affairs Yasuhide Nakayama attended the White House Summit on Countering Violent Extremism (in Washington, D.C.), which was hosted by US Secretary of State John Kerry. As well as expressing his gratitude for the other countries' cooperation following the murder of Japanese nationals by terrorists, he explained that Japan would implement comprehensive foreign policy initiatives based on the aforementioned three pillars in response to this incident.

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. At the election of member states of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in April 2014, Japan was elected to serve as a member state from 2015 until 2017 (Japan has served continuously since the establishment of the Commission in 1992). Japan also actively participated in discussions at the Commission in May, outlining Japan's efforts to implement measures against cybercrime and other transnational crime.

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

In FY2014, Japan decided to contribute approximately 520,000 US dollars to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund established by the UNODC. This money is intended to be used for the UNODC's measures to combat corruption and trafficking in persons in Asia, and its measures against cybercrime, as well as for providing support for criminal justice reforms in Myanmar, in collaboration with the UN Asia and Far East Institute (UNAFEI).

C. Anti-Corruption Measures

In 2014, as part of the anti-corruption measures undertaken within the context of the G7 framework, Japan cooperated in an asset recovery initiative seeking to confiscate and repatriate to the country of origin the proceeds of corruption that have found their way overseas. As well as participating in the Ukraine Forum on Asset Recovery in London in April, Japan took part in the Third Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, which was held in Switzerland in November. In addition, in light of the need to support capacity building in countries requesting assistance with asset recovery, Japan supported a training course on asset recovery through the UNODC for Tunisian law enforcement authorities in January. Japan's activities within the G20 framework were mainly focused on the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group, participating in the development of the G20 High-Level Principle on Beneficial Ownership Transparency and the 2015-16 G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan.

In addition, Japan is undertaking deliberations concerning the conclusion of the United Nations 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 October, in Siem Riep (Cambodia), Japan, the UNODC, and the Government of Cambodia co-hosted a regional meeting on curbing foreign bribery, with the participation of law enforcement and judicial authorities primarily from the Asia-Pacific Furthermore, Japan decided contribute approximately 1 million US dollars to the UNODC's projects from the FY2014 supplementary budget, in order to support anticorruption measures being undertaken by the new administration in Afghanistan.

D. Measures to Combat Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism

In terms of measures to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism, the international framework called Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF)³ has been proceeding with discussions concerning the international standards that countries should implement, as well as examining measures from new perspectives. As a founding member, Japan has been an active participant in these discussions. Moreover, at the FATF plenary meetings, Japan explains the situation and initiatives implemented since the 2008 Mutual Evaluation of Japan.

E. Measures to Combat Trafficking in **Persons**

In light of the increasingly sophisticated and latent methods used for trafficking in persons in recent years, Japan has been actively involved in international initiatives, including international support using ODA, as well as support for enhancing assistance with international investigations and for repatriating and reintegrating the victims of trafficking, based on Japan's 2009 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons. In December 2014, as well as formulating the new 2014 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Japan decided to establish the ministerial-level Council for Promotion of Measures Against Trafficking in Persons, Moreover, in February, Japan dispatched the Government Delegation on Anti-Human Trafficking Measures to the Philippines, and exchanged opinions with representatives of relevant institutions in the Philippines concerning the enhancement of bilateral cooperation in measures to combat trafficking in persons. Furthermore, Japan is also supporting the repatriation and reintegration of the victims of trafficking in persons through its financial contributions to the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

F. Measures to Combat Illicit Drug **Trafficking**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) is

3 An international framework established at the 1989 G7 Summit at La Grande Arche (in France), in order to promote international measures to combat money laundering. As well as 34 countries and regions, primarily Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member countries such as Japan, its membership includes 2 international organizations. International standards that countries should implement in regard to measures to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism, and measures against the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are set out as FATF Recommendations. In addition, countries and regions that fail to take adequate steps to implement these recommendations are identified and blacklisted as countries and regions in which money laundering and the financing of terrorism are acknowledged to pose a serious problem or threat.

a central policy making body of the United Nations system on drug-related matters. At the 57th session of CND, which was held in March 2014, a high-level review of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action was carried out, covering the key topics of demand reduction, supply reduction, money laundering, and judicial cooperation. Moreover, lively discussions took place concerning the UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs (UNGASS), which is due to be held in 2016. Japan outlined its recent initiatives concerning New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) and cohosted a side event with the UNODC, focused on methamphetamine.

In May, Japan and the UNODC co-hosted the press launch of the "Global Synthetic Drugs Assessment 2014" in Tokyo, which UNODC reports on drugs such as NPS and methamphetamine. In August, a regional workshop regarding measures to combat NPS

was held in Myanmar, partly utilizing Japan's contribution. At this workshop, Japan outlined the "Emergency Measures against NPS" which was formulated in July by the leadership of Prime Minister Abe.

In 2014, Japan contributed approximately 450,000 US dollars to the UNODC Fund of the UN International Drug Control Programme. and decided to continue the contribution for projects such as synthetic drug analysis in the Asia-Pacific region and monitoring of illicit opium cultivation in Myanmar. Furthermore. Japan has contributed approximately 2.5 million US dollars from the supplementary budget to fund the UNODC drug control projects, including the strengthening of border control in Afghanistan and neighboring countries (Iran and Central Asia), support for alternative development and female drug users.

Disarmament, Non-proliferation, and the Peaceful Use 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 Japan¹. 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 weapons. The Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is the cornerstone of today's international nuclear

For further details of Japan's policy on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, see the 2013 white paper entitled "Japan's Disarmament and Non-proliferation Policy (6th Edition)" (MOFA ed. http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/gun_hakusho/2013/index.html).

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, whose guiding policy is to promote realistic and practical proposals. specific contributions include Tapan's submitting working papers to the Preparatory Committees for the 2015 NPT Review Conference and issuing joint statements.

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 has endeavored to begin negotiations on new conventions, such as the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) being discussed by the Geneva Conference on Disarmament (CD), as well as to enhance 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, undertaking wideranging activities that include promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy through the conclusion of bilateral nuclear cooperation agreements, as well as cooperation in achieving a safe nuclear energy life-cycle⁷.

(2) Nuclear Disarmament

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

It is vital for all countries to steadily implement the Action Plan on concrete steps for the future of each of the three pillars of the NPT ((1) nuclear disarmament; (2) nuclear nonproliferation; and (3) peaceful uses of nuclear energy), which was agreed at the 2010 NPT

- 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 use 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 2014, the IAEA has 162 member countries. Mr. Yukiya Amano has been its Director General since December 2009.
- 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 quarantee 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).
- Launched in May 2003, the PSI is an initiative aimed at implementing and examining measures that could be taken jointly within the scope of international law and the domestic laws of each country, in order to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the like. As of December 2014, 104 countries were participating in or cooperating with the PSI's activities. For hosting the PSI Maritime Interdiction Exercise in 2018, Japan actively participated in the Fortune Guard 2014 PSI interdiction exercise hosted by the US in August 2014 and took part in the Operational Experts Group (OEG) meeting hosted by the US in May.
- Measures to prevent nuclear material and the like from falling into the hands of terrorists or other criminals.
- Providing equipment required for the long-term storage on dry land of reactor compartments removed in the process of dismantling nuclear submarines (2012).

Review Conference. The third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference was held in New York in 2014. Although the Action Plan stipulated that the international conference on establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction should take place in 2012, there was no prospect to set a date in 2014, and this remains an outstanding issue.

B. The Non-proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI)

Through its realistic and practical proposals, and with the involvement of the foreign ministers of its member states, the NPDI serves as a bridge between nuclear 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



The Eighth NPDI Ministerial Meeting (April 11–12, Hiroshima)

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 realistic and practical measures proposed by Japan, including the reduction of all types of nuclear weapons, the development multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament, urging those not vet engaged in nuclear disarmament efforts to reduce their arsenals. and increased transparency. Furthermore, ahead of the 2015 NPT Review Conference, the NPDI members agreed to continue to cooperate in examining future strategies, in order to take the lead in the international community. In January 2014, prior to this ministerial meeting, Foreign Minister Kishida gave a speech in Nagasaki on Japan's efforts toward nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

C. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)⁸

Japan regards the early entry into force of the CTBT as a priority, as it is a key pillar of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regimes. Accordingly, Japan is continuing its diplomatic efforts to this end, persuading those countries that have not yet ratified it to do so. Along with other members of the Friends of the CTBT group, Japan hosted the Seventh "Friends of the CTBT" Foreign Ministers'

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 not yet entered into force as of December 2014 because among the 44 countries whose ratification is required for the treaty to enter into force (Annex 2 States), China, Egypt, Iran, Israel, and the US have yet to ratify it, while India, North Korea, and Pakistan have yet to sign it.

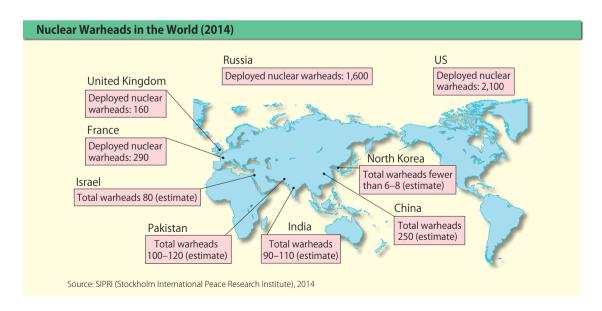
Meeting at the UN Headquarters in September 2014.

D. The Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other fissile materials (Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty: FMCT)9

In 2012, in light of the fact that opposition by Pakistan had prevented the start of negotiations concerning the FMCT within the CD framework, the UN General Assembly decided to establish a Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on the FMCT. This GGE met again in 2014. Participating in the GGE as Japan's governmental expert, former Ambassador of Japan to the Conference on Disarmament Akio Suda is contributing to discussions to ensure that deliberations in the GGE assist in advancing FMCT negotiations.

E. 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 nonproliferation efforts. As the only country to have ever suffered the devastation of atomic bombings during war, Japan is actively promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education. For example, Japan is translating the testimonies of atomic bomb survivors into other languages, conducting training courses for young diplomats from other countries in atomic bombed cities, and submitting working papers and giving speeches on this issue in the NPT Conference Review process. In addition. the Government of Japan supports activities aimed at conveying the reality of atomic bombing to people both within Japan and overseas. These activities include appointing



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

survivors atomic bomb "Special as Communicators for a World without Nuclear Weapons" and having them speak at international conferences and the like about their experiences of the bombings. Furthermore, Japan provides cooperation when the UN Conference on Disarmament is held in Japan. In recent years, with the atomic bomb survivors growing older, Japan launched the "Youth Special Communicators for a World without Nuclear Weapons," for the younger generation in addition to the existing "Special Communicators for a World without Nuclear Weapons". Furthermore, Japan places high priority on intergenerational initiatives to pass on knowledge of the reality of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (see Special Feature on page 215 for further details).

F. Other Multilateral Initiatives

In September 2014, the UN General Assembly held an informal meeting to mark the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons. Japan was represented at this meeting by Foreign Minister Kishida. In October, for the second consecutive year, Japan joined the two Joint Statements on the Humanitarian Consequences of Nuclear Weapons delivered by New Zealand and Australia respectively at the UN General

Assembly's First Committee. In addition, at the Third Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, which took place in Vienna in December, participants from Tapan included not only government representatives, but also experts and atomic bomb survivors. Every year since 1994, Japan has submitted a resolution on nuclear disarmament to the UN General Assembly. In December, at the 69th session of the UN General Assembly, this resolution was cosponsored by 116 nations, the largest number ever, and was passed by an overwhelming majority, with 170 members voting in favor, 1 voting against (North Korea), and 14 abstaining.

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.

¹⁰ The "Star of Hope" program for the dismantling of decommissioned nuclear submarines was implemented as part of the G8 Global Partnership agreed at the 2002 Kananaskis G8 Summit (in 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 dismantled nuclear submarines. Japan is currently engaged in follow-up, including ex-post evaluation of the completed projects.

¹¹ In January 2011, via the Japan-Ukraine Committee on Cooperation for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons Reduced in Ukraine, Japan undertook efforts to enhance nuclear security at the Kharkiv Institute of Physics and Technology, while in November that year, Japan provided cooperation for the upgrading of protective materials and equipment to ensure nuclear security in Kazakhstan, via the Committee on Cooperation for the Destruction of Nuclear Weapons Reduced in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Japan is currently engaged in follow-up, including ex-post evaluation of the completed projects.

(3) Non-proliferation

A. Efforts to Prevent the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, etc.

Japan is undertaking various diplomatic efforts to enhance non-proliferation regimes. Firstly, 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. Regarding IAEA safeguards, which are central to international nuclear non-proliferation regimes, Japan encourages other countries to conclude Additional Protocols¹³ in cooperation with the IAEA, providing personnel and financial support for the IAEA's regional seminars and using various discussion forums. Export control regimes are frameworks for cooperation among countries which have the ability to weapons of mass destruction. supply conventional weapons and/or related dual-use goods and technologies, and which have appropriate export controls. Japan participates in and contributes to all export control regimes relating to 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 utilizing frameworks such as the Asian Senior-level Talks on Nonproliferation (ASTOP)¹⁵ and the Asian Export Control Seminar¹⁶ to encourage other countries - primarily those in Asia - to enhance regional initiatives, with the aim of promoting understanding of non-proliferation regimes and enhancing relevant initiatives. Furthermore. through the International Science and Technology Center (ISTC), Japan is contributing to international scientific cooperation and efforts to prevent the proliferation of 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

- 12 Thirteen countries designated by the IAEA Board of Governors, Japan and countries such as other G8 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 Protocols 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 2014, 124 countries have concluded such protocols.
- 14 In addition to export control regimes, the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC) encompasses principles on self-restraint regarding the development and deployment of ballistic missiles. Japan served as the HCOC chair for a year from May 2013.
- 15 A multilateral forum hosted by Japan to discuss issues concerning the strengthening of non-proliferation regimes in Asia; the 10 ASEAN nations participate in these talks, along with China, the ROK, the US, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. The most recent meeting took place in January 2015.
- 16 A seminar to exchange views and information, aimed at strengthening export controls in Asia. It is attended by representatives of export control authorities from various countries and regions of Asia. Since 1993, it has been held annually in Tokyo, with 44 countries and regions participating in the February 2014 seminar.

Overview of Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Arrangements for Weapons of Mass Destruction, Missiles and Conventional Weapons (Including Related Materials) Conventional weapons (including small arms and light weapons, anti-personnel mines) weapons of mass destruction (missiles) Nuclear weapons Biological weapons Chemical weapons Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)(171) Came into effect in Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC)*(137) Treaty on the Non-Proliferation Chemical Weapons Convention on Programme of Action of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)(★)(190) Came into effect in March 1970 Convention (CWC)(★)(190)Came into effect in April 1997 Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)(121) on Small Arms and Light Weapons (PoA)*Adopted in July 2001 Adopted in November 2002 Came into effect in March 1975 December 1983 IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement (Obligation under Article 3 of NPT(Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons))(★)(173) Model Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (162) Came into effect in March 1999 International Tracing Instrument * Agreement adopted in February 1971 IAFA Protocols Additional (★)(124) Model Protocol adopted in May 1997 Convention on Cluster Munitions (88) Came into effect in August 2010 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty(★)(Not yet in force)(CTBT) Adopted in September 1996 (Number of ratifying states = 163; of 44 countries required to Army Trade Treaty (ATT) (72) Came into effect in December 2014 enforce, 36 have ratified) Nuclear Suppliers Group Australia Group (AG)(41) Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)(34) Missile main body and Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) (41) Conventional Weapons and Related General-Purpose Items/Technology Biological and chemical weapons and related general-purpose items/technology Established in 1985 (NSG)(48)Nuclear material, equipment and technology and related general-pur-pose items/technology Established in 1975 related general-purpose items/technology Established in 1987 Established in 1996 Zangger Committee (39)Nuclear material Established in 1974 Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) Launched on May 31, 2003 Note 1: ★ in the chart accompanies verification mechanism. Note 2: Number in brackets stands for the number of contracting/ratifying/member states as of December 2014. 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.

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 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 a Stanford University Professor, Siegfied Hecker, who visited North Korea.

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

In 2014, North Korea again launched ballistic missiles on several occasions. According to the

¹⁷ In January 2003, North Korea gave notice of its withdrawal from the NPT and subsequently restarted its 5MW graphite-moderated reactor, which had been frozen under the Agreed Framework that the US and North Korea signed in October 1994; it also resumed the reprocessing of its spent nuclear fuel rods.

IAEA Director General's report published in September 2014, North Korea continues its nuclear and missile development with some signs, such as steam discharges associated with the graphite-moderated reactor and the expansion of the suspected facility for uranium enrichment. While continuing to coordinate closely with the US, 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 Chapter 2, Section 1, 1(1) "North Korea for details").

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 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, an agreement that includes "elements of a first step"20 to be taken under Joint Plan of Action was reached. Under the "elements of a first step" to be taken under Joint Plan of Action, Iran agreed, among others, that it will not enrich uranium over 5%, it will dilute or convert 20% enriched uranium to 5%, and it will not make any further advances of its activity at Arak heavy-water reactor, in return

- 18 Following the resolution of the IAEA Board of Governors in September 2003 and the Tehran 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.
- 19 Series of UN Security Council resolutions have been passed regarding the Iranian nuclear issue. These resolutions oblige Iran to halt all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities, as well as its heavy water reactor program, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and to provide IAEA with relevant access and cooperation to resolve all outstanding issues. In addition, they call on Iran to promptly ratify an Additional Protocol, and Resolution 1835 calls on Iran to comply with the obligations under these four resolutions without delay. Resolutions 1737, 1747, and 1803 contain measures against Iran under Chapter VII, Article 41 of the Charter, including an embargo on the supply of nuclear-related materials to Iran and the freezing of the assets of individuals and organizations related to Iran's nuclear or missile programs. Resolution 1929 includes comprehensive measures such as an expansion of the arms embargo, restrictions on ballistic missile development, an extension of the scope of the asset freeze and travel ban, the strengthening of restrictions targeting the financial, commercial, and banking sectors, and cargo inspections as the additional measures against Iran.
- 20 [Elements of a first step]
 - <lran'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 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 transactions and establishment of a financial channel

[Elements of the final step of a comprehensive solution]

- Comprehensive lifting of UN Security Council, unilateral or multilateral sanctions in the nuclear field
- · A mutually agreed 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 programme will be treated in the same manner as that of any non-nuclear weapon state party to the NPT.

for the partial lifting of sanctions by the EU3 (UK, France, and Germany) +3 (the US, China, and Russia). The negotiations toward a comprehensive resolution had continued but it had failed to reach an agreement and, in November 2014, the deadline for negotiation was extended to the end of June 2015.

Japan calls for peaceful and diplomatic solution to this issue. We will continue to be engaged with Iran based on traditionally friendly relations between our two countries while working closely with the US and other members of the EU3+3. When Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif visited Japan in March 2014, Foreign Minister Kishida urged Iran to cooperate fully with the IAEA in such areas as the ratification of the IAEA Additional Protocol. At the Japan-Iran Summit Meeting in

September, Prime Minister Abe encouraged Iran to demonstrate flexibility in its negotiations with the EU3+3. In its relation with IAEA, although Iran has not been complying with the deadline for some measures to be taken concerning possible military dimensions (PMD)²¹, Japan will continue to urge Iran to fully cooperate with IAEA to resolve all outstanding issues.

With regard to Syria, in 2011, the IAEA Board of Governors found that the construction of an undeclared reactor at its Dair Alzour facility constituted a breach of its safeguards agreement with the IAEA. It is absolutely vital for Syria to cooperate fully with the IAEA and to sign, ratify, and implement an Additional Protocol in order to establish the facts.

(4) Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

A. Multilateral Initiatives

A growing number of countries are seeking to expand nuclear power generation or to introduce it, 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 (TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi NPS), nuclear power remains an important source of energy for the international community.

However, the technology, equipment, and nuclear material used for nuclear power generation can be diverted to military uses. A nuclear accident in one country may have a wide-scale impact on its neighboring countries. For these reasons, in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, it is vital to ensure the 3S's: (1) Safeguards other non-proliferation (and measures); (2) Safety (ensuring nuclear safety to prevent a nuclear accident, etc.); and (3) Security (measures against nuclear terrorism). Japan has been undertaking diplomacy through bilateral and multilateral frameworks with the aim of establishing a common understanding among the international community on the importance of the 3S's.

It is Japan's responsibility to share with the

21 PMD (Possible Military Dimensions)
In November 2011, a report by the Director General of the IAEA pointed out "possible military dimensions" of Iran's nuclear program, which consists of twelve indicators. It has been treated as a key issue in consultations between Iran and the IAEA.

rest of the world its experience and lessons learned from the accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi NPS, in order to strengthen global nuclear safety. From this perspective. Japan and the IAEA held workshops in April and November 2014 at the IAEA Response and Assistance Network (RANET) Capacity Building Centre (CBC), which was designated in Fukushima Prefecture. These workshops provided relevant Japanese and foreign participants with training in emergency preparedness and response. It is vital to provide not only to the Japanese public, but also to the international community information on the situation at Fukushima Daiichi NPS in a timely and appropriate manner. Japan issues comprehensive reports via the IAEA, which includes information on the progress of decommissioning and countermeasures against contaminated water of Fukushima Daiichi NPS. the results of monitoring of the air dose and radioactivity concentration in the ocean and food safety. Japan also holds briefing sessions for the diplomatic corps in Tokyo and provides information via diplomatic missions overseas.

The decommissioning of the reactors at Fukushima Daiichi NPS, including efforts to deal with the issue of contaminated water, involves a series of complex tasks without precedent anywhere in the world. Japan is gathering technologies and knowledge not only from domestic experts, but also from the IAEA and the international community to resolve this issue. For this purpose, Japan accepted marine monitoring experts from the IAEA in September and November 2014. Japan is also engaging in partnership and cooperation with the international community

regarding effects of radiation. In September and November 2014, the UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) held seminars and workshops in Fukushima Prefecture as well as in Tokyo.

Given that Japan prioritizes promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy especially in developing countries, Japan contributes to the IAEA's Technical Cooperation Fund and provides support via the IAEA's Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI). Japan attaches particular importance to non-power applications of nuclear science and technology, such as in the field of human health and agriculture. In the field of energy production, Japan provides assistance such as enhancement of radiation protection. Japan is contributing to the socioeconomic development of developing countries by promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. With regard to nuclear liability, following the Diet's approval in November 2014. Japan concluded Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC) in January 2015. The CSC will contribute to prompt and fair remedies for victims, increase in compensation capacity and enhancement of the legal predictability. As a result of Japan's conclusion, the CSC entered into force on April 15, 2015, marking a step toward establishing a global nuclear liability regime.

B. Bilateral Nuclear Cooperation Agreements

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 they

will be used only for peaceful purposes. The agreements especially aim to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and ensure nuclear non-proliferation.

Moreover, as Japan attaches importance to the 3S's, the recently concluded agreements between Japan and a third country include provisions regarding nuclear safety. Through implementing such agreements, cooperation in the area of nuclear safety can be promoted.

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

As of the end of 2014, Japan has 14 concluded nuclear cooperation agreements with the US. the UK. Canada. Australia. France. China. the Atomic Community European Energy (EURATOM), Kazakhstan, the Republic of Korea, Vietnam, Jordan, Russia, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates.

C. Nuclear Security

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union and the 9.11 terrorist attacks in the US brought heightened attention to physical protection of nuclear materials, international cooperation to prevent terrorist activities using nuclear material or other radioactive material has intensified, through initiatives by the IAEA and the UN, as well as voluntary initiatives by various countries.

In particular, the third meeting of the Nuclear Security Summit, a series of meetings initiated by the U.S. President Obama took place in The Hague, the Netherlands, in March 2014, attended by 53 countries and four international organizations. Prime Minister Abe participated in this summit (for details, see the Special Feature on page. 214).

In June, the Diet gave its approval to the Government of Japan to accept the "Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material," and the Instrument of Acceptance was deposited to the IAEA.

(5) Biological and Chemical Weapons

A. Biological Weapons

The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)²² 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 2014, a Meeting of Experts was held in August, followed by a Meeting of States Parties in December. At the Meeting of Experts, Japan contributed to discussions on strengthening the convention, presentation by a Japanese expert on such matters as the legal system regarding bio risk management measures, efforts to address dualuse research in biotechnology and biological agents, which could be exploited or misused for purposes other than their original purpose and issues to be addressed in the future.

B. Chemical Weapons

The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)²³ 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 a system of verification (declaration and inspection). The implementing agency of the CWC is the Organisation 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.

Japan is actively involved in cooperation aimed at increasing the number of member countries, efforts by States Parties strengthen for national measures implementation of the convention in order to increase its effectiveness and international cooperation to this end. In August 2014, Japan dispatched an expert to participate in a mock inspection as part of the OPCW's activities to encourage ratification of the CWC by Myanmar. In September, as part of an OPCW program, Japan hosted two trainees from Malaysia and Bhutan at Japanese chemical plants, where they underwent training in plant safety management.

Moreover, under the CWC, Japan has an obligation to destroy chemical weapons abandoned by the Imperial Japanese Army in China, as well as it destroys 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. In March 2014, during talks with OPCW Director-

²² Entered into force in March 1975. There are 171 States Parties to the convention (as of December 2014).

²³ Entered into force in April 1997. There are 190 States Parties to the convention (as of December 2014).

General Ahmet Üzümcü, Prime Minister Abe expressed that Japan would continue to do its utmost to complete the destruction of these weapons as soon as possible, in cooperation with China.

(6) Conventional Weapons

A. Cluster Munitions²⁴

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 aimed at increasing the number of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)²⁵. Moreover, Japan is assisting with UXO clearance bomb disposal and victim support projects in Laos, Lebanon and other countries that have suffered harm from cluster munitions²⁶.

B. Small Arms and Light Weapons

Sometimes called the real weapons of mass destruction because of the huge number of deaths that they have caused, 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, and they prolong and escalate conflict, while hindering the restoration of public security and post-conflict reconstruction and

development. In 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 programs 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 strengthening support for countries dealing with the consequences of land mines located within their own borders. As well as calling on countries in the Asia-Pacific region to ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines (Ottawa Treaty)²⁷, Japan has, since 1998, provided support worth over 58 billion yen to 50 countries and regions, including funding for south-south cooperation, to assist them in dealing with the consequences of land mines (for example, land mine removal and support for the victims of land mines).

²⁴ In general, this refers to bombs and shells that take the form of a large container with numerous bomblets inside, which breaks open at altitude, dispersing the bomblets over a wide area. They are said to have a high probability of becoming unexploded ordnance, giving rise to the problem of accidental explosions that cause civilian casualties.

²⁵ As well as prohibiting the use, possession, and manufacture of cluster munitions, the Convention, which entered into force in August 2010, obliges states that have joined it to destroy stockpiled cluster munitions and to remove cluster munitions from areas contaminated by them. Including Japan, there were 86 States Parties as of December 2014.

²⁶ For details of specific international cooperation initiatives to combat cluster munitions and anti-personnel mines, see the Official Development Assistance (ODA) White Paper (http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/index.html).

²⁷ As well as prohibiting the use and production of anti-personnel mines, the Convention, which entered into force in March 1999, obliges states that have joined it to destroy stockpiled land mines and to remove buried land mines. Including Japan, there were 162 States Parties as of December 2014.

In June 2014, the Third Review Conference of the Ottawa Convention was held in Mozambique. Along with a number of other outcome documents, the Maputo Action Plan was adopted at the conference. This plan describes the specific actions that the States Parties should continue to take over the next five years in such fields as the destruction of stockpiled land mines, the clearance of buried land mines, and support for land mine victims. Along with Mozambique, Japan served as cochair of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance at the conference's session on mine clearance. In addition, Japan is currently serving 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 ATT²⁸ seeks to establish common international standards to regulate international trade in conventional weapons and prevent illegal trade in them. The ATT was adopted at the UN General Assembly in April 2013 and became effective on December 24, 2014, after the 50th instrument of ratification was deposited in September 2014, enabling the Treaty to enter into force. Consistently asserting the need for participation by an effective and wide-ranging array of countries. Japan has played a proactive and constructive role as one of the original co-sponsors of the resolution that began the ATT process. In May, Japan deposited the instrument of acceptance, becoming the first States Party in the Asia-Pacific region, and is calling on nations that have not yet ratified the Treaty to do so without delay.

Special Feature

Nuclear Security Summit in The Hague

1. About the Nuclear Security Summit

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe attended the Nuclear Security Summit in The Hague on March 24 and 25, 2014. The purpose of the Nuclear Security Summit is to have a top-level discussion on nuclear terrorism, which has posed an immediate threat to global security. The first summit took place in April 2010 at the initiative of President Obama of the United States.

53 countries and 4 international organizations attended this third summit, including the leaders of 31 countries. This is a rare opportunity that brings such a large number of leaders together, reflecting the importance of the summit.



Group photo of Nuclear Security Summit in The Hague (The Hague, March 24–25; Source: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

2. Features of the Summit

The summit reflected the intention of the Netherlands, the host country, which was to focus on dialogue more than just read out the official statement of each country. During the summit, the policy, discussion on anti-nuclear-terrorism measures based on fictional scenarios, and a high-level informal discussion on the future of the summit without personnel accompanied, were newly convened.

3. Outcomes

Active high-level discussions took place during the summit. Particularly several countries including Japan presented their concrete measures for minimizing nuclear material and many countries emphasized acceleration of efforts towards prompt entry into force of the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the importance of the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). At the end of the summit, the Hague Communiqué was adopted on the basis of these arguments.

4. Presentations by Japan

Japan published a video message from Prime Minister Abe, introducing measures for enhancing nuclear security, on the official website for the summit and released the Joint Statement by the Leaders of Japan and the United States on Contributions to Global Minimization of Nuclear Material on the occasion of the summit. Japan also announced its enhancement of efforts towards concluding the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and



The conference room

released the Joint Statement on Transportation Security by the five participating states led by Japan. Japan concluded the amendment after the summit in June 2014.

5. Towards the next summit

Japan does its best to enhance nuclear security domestically and internationally in order to globally promote nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons. These efforts reflect Japan's policy of "Proactive Contribution to Peace". Japan will continue to enhance nuclear security towards the next summit.

Column

High School Student Peace Ambassadors

Toward a Peaceful World free of Nuclear Weapons! This year, 20 high school students departed for Switzerland once again, to add our threads of passion and aspirations to the fabric of peace that High School Student Peace Ambassadors have continued to weave over the past 16 years.

The history of High School Student Peace Ambassadors began in 1998, triggered by the desire to spread across the world the voices of youth from areas that had suffered from atomic bombings. This year, the initiative saw a record high of 500 applicants, out of which only 20 Peace Ambassadors were selected. We, the 17th generation of High School Student Peace Ambassadors, have been designated as "Youth Communicators for a World without Nuclear Weapons" by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For six days from 16 to 22 August, we visited the UN headquarters in Europe, the UNI Global Union, and World YWCA, and presented speeches about our thoughts on peace.

At UNI and YWCA, staff of various nationalities told us that they were inspired to see high school students travelling the world to engage actively in peace activities, and expressed their hope to create a peaceful future together.



Group photo of the High School Student Peace Ambassadors (27 April, Hiroshima)



The author engaged in a relay talk

After that, we visited the UN headquarters in Europe. This visit was a special event, as Ms. Masaki Koyanagi, a second year student from Kwassui Senior High School in Nagasaki, represented our delegation and was the first non-governmental representative to issue a statement at the Conference on Disarmament. This provided a great stimulus to the conference, which has been in deadlock in recent years. The event also received major coverage in Japan. This was the result of the foundation that past generations of Peace Ambassadors had built, and despite being a small step forward, it gave us a renewed sense that putting in steady effort without giving up could bring us this far. Ms. Koyanagi's speech described the thoughts and desires of all the Peace Ambassadors. She implored everyone not to forget the tragedy that took place 69 years ago, spoke of her determination as a third-generation victim of atomic bombings to pass down the truth about the bombing to future generations, and said that the youth of Japan, including ourselves, have the responsibility to call for the abolition of nuclear weapons.

After the Conference, the delegation met with Thomas Markram, Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament. After listening to our speech, he encouraged us to "Never give up," saying that although a world free of nuclear weapons was difficult to achieve, grass-root level campaigns such as ours could exert great power, and that our future was in our own hands.

On this journey, we encountered many people who listened to the voices of the young and lended us their support, as well as others who had high expectations of us. We will never stop striding ahead as long as there are such people in the world. We aim to take yet another new step forward, so that we can pass on a peaceful world to future generations.

Yuri Nakamura.

17th Generation of High School Student Peace Ambassadors

Global Commons

(1) The Oceans and Seas

Based on maritime order governed by law and rules and not by coercion, "Open and Stable Seas" constitute global commons, essential for peace and prosperity not only of Iapan, but also of the international community as a whole. It is therefore necessary to maintain and uphold 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, disputes have arisen among coastal states in the South China Sea and there is growing concern about unilateral attempts to change the status quo by coercion.

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."

A. Order at Sea

(a) The importance of order at sea for Japan

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

(b) The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and relevant 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. 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 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). 2014 marked the 20th anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention, which has been ratified by 166 countries (including some not recognized by Japan), including Japan, as well as by the EU; as such, it is increasingly universally applied.

As a leading maritime nation, Japan regards the Convention as the cornerstone in order to secure Japan's maritime interests and facilitate its maritime activities. As such, Japan actively contributes to discussions at Meetings of States Parties to the Convention and other conferences 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.

(c) Japan's contribution to international organizations established under UNCLOS

ITLOS is a judicial court established under UNCLOS to peacefully resolve disputes concerning the sea and to maintain and develop legal order in the maritime field. For Japan, as a maritime nation that promotes the rule of law in the international community. ITLOS plays a vital role. In addition to its financial contributions, Japan also contributes to the ITLOS in terms of human resources. including judges. To date, two Japanese have been elected in succession to serve as ITLOS judges, with Judge Shunji Yanai, who was appointed in 2005 (and served as President of the Tribunal from 2011 to 2014) and was reelected in the 2014 election, receiving the highest number of votes among all candidates from the Asia-Pacific group.

Similarly, Japan has contributed to the CLCS and the ISA which were also established under the Convention not only financially, but also in terms of human resources, providing members of both organizations since their establishment.

B. Maritime Security

Japan actively contributes to ensuring the safety and freedom of navigation and overflight through anti-piracy measures in Asia and Africa, as well as close partnership and cooperation with many 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). there were 11 cases of piracy and armed robbery (hereinafter "cases of piracy, etc.") off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in 2014, marking a substantial fall from the 2011 peak (237 cases). The drop is due to the maritime law-enforcement activities of various navies and self-defense measures adopted by the merchant ships. However the root causes of piracy off the coast of Somalia have remained unresolved. So the situation could easily revert if the international community reduces its commitment.

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

Since 2009, Japan has been conducting antipiracy operations by deploying two Maritime Self-Defense Force destroyers (with coast guard officers aboard as well) and two P-3C maritime patrol aircraft to the Gulf of Aden. On July 18, 2014, the Japanese Cabinet decided to continue anti-piracy operations based on the Act on Punishment and Countermeasures against Piracy for another year.

The deployed destroyers protected 304 merchant ships on 94 escort operations between January and December 2014, while the P-3C maritime patrol aircraft did 216 mission flights. which thev conducted surveillance information gathering,

provided information to naval vessels of other countries. In January 2014, a French naval team boarded a suspicious vessel on the basis of information provided by the SDF and took five pirates into custody.

(Promotion of international cooperation in anti-piracy measures)

Japan is engaged in multi-layered efforts: support for enhancement of maritime security capacity of Somalia and neighboring countries, and support for stability of Somalia in order to solve root causes of piracy off the coast of Somalia.

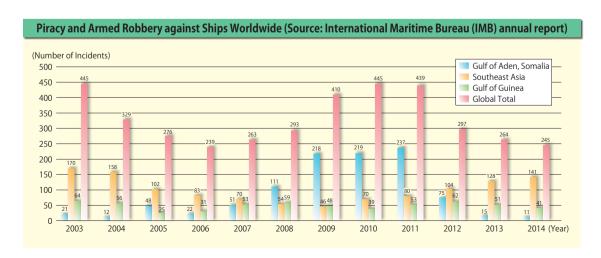
Japan has contributed 14.6 million US dollars to a fund established by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), through which it assists the establishment of Information Sharing Centers in Yemen, Kenya, and Tanzania, as well as the construction of a training center in Djibouti for capacity building of the region. 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 in improving courts and training judicial officers in Somalia and neighboring countries,

as well as repatriation to Somalia of those found guilty of piracy in the neighboring countries including Seychelles.

With a view to promoting stability in Somalia, Japan has provided a total of 323.1 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.



ReCAAP's initiatives have been highly praised internationally as a successful model of regional cooperation in anti-piracy measures, and regional cooperation based on the ReCAAP model is being developed as part of anti-piracy measures off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden, including the establishment of Information Sharing Centers (ISCs) in Yemen, Kenya, and Tanzania. Japan supports such regional cooperation through its financial contributions to ReCAAP-ISC, and in January 2014, a conference was held that brought together ReCAAP-ISC with the ISCs in the aforementioned three countries.

(2) Cyberspace

Threats in cyberspace are growing and infringement upon Japanese government institutions and private sector companies in the use of cyberspace (cyber attacks) is also on the rise. Characterized by a high degree of anonymity, cyber attacks leave few traces and are not subject to geographical or time constraints, and they can easily impact a multitude of people within a short period. Moreover, there are indications of state involvement in some sophisticated cyber attacks that are thought to have been carried out for a particular purpose. Thus, threats in cyberspace are a pressing issue that can easily cross national borders, making them extremely difficult for a single country to address alone; as such, partnership and cooperation of the international community are essential.

Japan is working in partnership with relevant countries, aiming to promote publicprivate partnerships and international cooperation in tackling cybercrime and cyber attacks, while maintaining the free flow of information in cyberspace. As well as actively participating in the international rule-making premised on the application of existing international law and promoting confidencebuilding with other countries, Japan is proactively providing support for capacity building in developing countries.

In the area of international rule-making, Japan has played an active role in the fourth round of the UN Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on Cybersecurity, which was launched in 2014, and in the London Process. facilitating more in-depth discussions. Moreover, based on the understanding that more countries are desirable to strive in the effort to prevent and address cybercrime, Japan has acceded the Convention on Cybercrime in November 2012, the world's only multilateral convention on the use of cyberspace, as a first party in the Asia region. With a view to promote dissemination of the Convention and expansion of parties, Japan is actively participating in the discussions of the Cybercrime Convention Committee. addition, for the efforts focused on the Asia region, the ASEAN-Japan Senior Officials' Meeting on Transnational Crime took place in June 2014, following the 1st ASEAN-Japan Cybercrime Dialogue in May.

Regarding endeavors to promote confidencebuilding, Japan launched new dialogues on cyberspace with Israel, France, Estonia, China and the ROK, and the European Union (EU) in

2014, in addition to existing dialogue processes with the US, the UK, and India. In addition, Japan and Russia have already decided to establish dialogue, while the launch of a dialogue with Australia was decided at the Japan–Australia Summit Meeting in April. These venues provide an opportunity for both sides to exchange information about their cyberspace strategies, policies, and initiatives, as well as deepening mutual understanding, enhancing cooperation, and fostering confidence-building.

Regarding the capacity building assistance for developing countries, in order to enhance cybersecurity in those countries, Japan is promoting capacity building assistance mainly for ASEAN countries, through the strengthening of Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs)¹ and law enforcement agencies, as well as human resource development.

Thus, through its participation in various international conferences, dialogue with other countries, and support for developing countries, Japan is enhancing regional and international partnership and cooperation. As well as continuing to promote these efforts, Japan will encourage public-private partnerships and redouble its efforts to tackle security issues in cyberspace.

(3) Space

In recent years, outer space has become increasingly congested as the number of countries using space has grown, giving rise to the need for measures to mitigate space debris and to avoid collisions between satellites, as well as restrictions on actions such as antisatellite (ASAT) tests carried out by China. As such, there is a growing necessity for the creation of international rules. Space technology is also a useful means of ensuring the security of Japan. Thus, outer space has become increasingly important in recent years, both in foreign policy and security terms. Against this background, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) is undertaking the following initiatives.

A. Creating International Rules on the Use of Outer Space

Japan is actively participating in efforts to formulate international rules in order to foster a safe space environment.

The EU has proposed an International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities, to reduce the risk of satellite collision and space debris, as well as restricting ASAT tests and activities. Japan has continued to proactively engage in activities aimed at the adoption of this Code of Conduct, participating in the Third Open-ended Consultations (in Luxembourg), which took place in May. In October, Japan, the US, and Indonesia cohosted the Second ARF Space Security Workshop in Tokyo. By promoting a deeper

¹ A collective term for organizations that respond to computer security incidents. They gather and analyze information about incidents, vulnerabilities, and signs of an imminent attack, as well as formulating solutions and response guidelines, and responding to incidents, in order to minimize the harm resulting from computer security incidents.

understanding government among representatives and experts from other countries concerning threats to space and engaging in lively discussions regarding the creation of international rules, Japan strove to increase awareness among countries in the Asia-Pacific region regarding the importance of protecting the space environment and creating rules to govern it.

For two years, until June 2014, Yasushi Horikawa, Technical Counselor of the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) (and Special Assistant to the Minister for Foreign Affairs) served as Chairman of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UN COPUOS), which is a forum for discussion of matters such as the peaceful use of outer space. Dr. Horikawa is the first Japanese national to have held this post. In addition, Keio University Professor Setsuko Aoki is chairing the Working Group on the Review of International Mechanisms for Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration and Use of Outer Space under the Legal Subcommittee of UN COPUOS. Japan is also making an active contribution to discussion of the long-term sustainability of outer space activities under the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of UN COPUOS.

International B. Promoting Space Cooperation

Rather than merely supplying satellites, Japan is offering support to various countries through the international deployment of space system packages that also include the requisite technical knowledge and human resource development. In addition, Japan is utilizing ODA focused on space technology to contribute to efforts to tackle global issues, such as climate change, disaster risk reduction, forest conservation, and resources and energy.

Japan is also promoting bilateral and multilateral dialogue, exchanging views with other countries on a range of issues in this field. For example. the Japan-US Comprehensive Dialogue on Space provides an opportunity for comprehensive discussion of matters concerning the civilian use of space and space-related security issues; the second meeting of this dialogue was held in May. In October, the first meeting of the Japan-EU Space Policy Dialogue took place, following the decision reached on its establishment at the 2013 Japan-EU Summit.

C. Promoting Space Policy as Part of **Security Policy**

The exploration and use of space is also essential from the perspective of security, so Japan is attaching particular importance to the promotion of space cooperation with the US in the realm of security. In March, Japan and the US held a table-top exercise focused on spacebased Maritime Domain Awareness. addition, in May, Japan agreed to provide the US with information for Space Situational Awareness (SSA) concerning the trajectories of objects in space, thereby enabling "twoway" SSA information sharing to take place. Furthermore, the Japan-US-Australia Space Security Dialogue were held in July.

Column

On the Frontlines of ICAO Diplomacy

Do you know the number of people who fly on airplanes each year? In 2014, this figure reached a total of 3.2 billion people, and by 2030, the number is expected to more than double. When the first commercial flight took off in 1914 from St. Petersburg to Tampa in Florida, nobody could imagine that such a large amount of people would use air transportation services in the future. In the context of globalization, civil aviation has supported the growth of various industries such as aviation industry and tourism, as it continues to facilitate the movement of people and goods. Air transportation has also helped create employment and has become a meaningful component in our lives, given that it unites us with the people who are important to us.

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was established in 1947 following the signing of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, also known as the Chicago Convention, on 7 December 1944. Japan became a member of ICAO in 1953, and until today, the total number of Member States has reached 191. Among these, 36 are members of the ICAO Council, which is headed by its President, Dr. Olumuyiwa Benard Aliu of Nigeria. The preamble of Chicago Convention sets out the principles of safe and orderly development of international civil aviation and the establishment of international air transport services on the basis of equality of opportunity and sound, economical operation. Under the Convention, ICAO has to date established more than 10,000 standards and regulations which are critical to ensuring aviation safety, security, efficiency, and regularity, as well as the protection of the environment

In 2014, Malaysia Airlines flight MH370, carrying 239 passengers and crew, disappeared over the Gulf of Thailand en route from Kuala Lumpur to Beijing. During the same year, Malaysia Airlines flight MH17 was shot down from the sky above Ukraine, and 298 passengers and crew lost their lives. In December, AirAsia flight 8501 crashed into the Java Sea of Indonesia on its way from Indonesia to Singapore. This was a year which severely tested ICAO. Immediately following the downing of MH17, ICAO together with relevant organizations established the Senior-Level Task Force on Risks to Civil Aviation arising from Conflict Zones (TF RCZ). The Task Force held three meetings from the time of its establishment to December, and is working tirelessly to promote and implement initiatives. The year

2014 also marked the 70th anniversary of the Chicago Convention. In December, commemorative events were held in Montreal and Quebec City, while a special Council session attended by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, U.S. Secretary of Transportation Anthony Foxx, and other distinguished guests was held at the Hilton Hotel in Chicago, Illinois, where the signing of the Convention had taken place. This event served as a renewed reminder of the spirit of the Chicago Convention's preamble.

My role at ICAO is that of the Permanent Representative of the Government of Japan. Since Japan is a Member State of the Council, my position may also be referred to as the Representative of Japan on the Council of the ICAO. Of the 36 representatives on the Council, seven are women, while among the permanent representatives of non-Council States, four are women. Furthermore, two out of the five directors in the Secretariat are women (such figures are as of the end of December 2014). Although all these women come from vastly different social environments in their respective home countries, they share the characteristics of being bright, energetic, eloquent, and hardworking. In the past, my position as a woman did not intertwine significantly with my professional career. However, through my interaction with ICAO's inspiring females, many of whom have struggled to open new paths to pursue their goals, I have become more conscious of my role as a woman. I hope to add value to my work by harnessing my feminine qualities and strengths, such as the ability to communicate with sensitivity.



With Dr. Olumuyiwa Benard Aliu, President of the Council, on the occasion of the commemorative ceremony for the 70th anniversary of the Chicago Convention



Delivering an address at the ICAO Council

Naoko Ueda, Representative of Japan on the Council of the ICAO

Initiatives Focused on the United Nations (UN)

(1) The United Nations (UN)

A. Japan-UN Relationship

2015 marks the 70th anniversary of the UN's founding.

To promote the peace and security of the international community, the UN plays a crucial role in a variety of fields, including dispute settlement and peacebuilding, disarmament and non-proliferation, development, human rights, the environment and climate change, and disaster risk reduction. Given the multitude of global issues that we face today, partnership with the UN is more important than ever before.

In its partnerships with the UN, Japan seeks to have its own wishes reflected in agendasetting and rule-making in the international community, while taking the lead in its fields of strength, thereby exerting its leadership in international forums and striving to bring Japan's foreign policy to fruition.

Prime Minister Abe and Foreign Minister Kishida both attended the 69th session of the UN General Assembly, which began in September 2014. In addition to delivering an



Prime Minister Abe addresses the UN General Assembly (September 25, New York; Source: Cabinet Public Relations Office)



UN Headquarters UN Photo/Milton Grant

address at the General Debate, Prime Minister Abe also gave speeches at the UN Climate Summit, the High-Level Meeting on Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak, and the Summit Meeting on UN Peacekeeping Operations. He also held the Japan-African Regional Economic Communities Summit Roundtable and the Japan-Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting, as well as holding summit meetings with eight countries and talks with President of the 69th Session of the



Prime Minister Abe holds talks with UN Secretary-General Ban Kimoon (September 24, New York (Pool Photo))

UN General Assembly Sam Kutesa, and UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. Prime Minister Abe participated in the Washoku (Japanese cuisine) Style Reception, as well as taking part in an event on women's issues hosted by the Clinton Foundation, lunch with women leaders actively working in US society. a meeting at the Council on Foreign Relations, and the Invest Japan Seminar. During these events, the Prime Minister actively delivered a message on the appeal and policies of Japan.

In his address to the UN General Assembly. Prime Minister Abe highlighted Japan's development as a peaceful nation since the end of World War II and its contributions to the UN and the international community as a whole to date, emphasizing that, as the UN celebrates the 70th anniversary of its founding in 2015, Japan would make further international contributions, based on the policy of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" and the concept of human security, while handing down to subsequent generations its oath of renunciation of wars. Moreover, he announced an additional 40 million US dollars in support to tackle the Ebola outbreak, which was an emergent issue. as well as providing 50 million US dollars to support efforts to stabilize the Middle East and new support for the reconstruction of eastern Ukraine. Furthermore, he made a commitment to continue efforts to realize a society that places people front and center, especially endeavors to create a society in which women shine. He also promised that Japan would continue to strive to make the 21st century a world free from human rights violations against women, and to contribute to achieving peace and greater prosperity

international community in such fields as development. disarmament and nonproliferation. North Korea. peacekeeping operations, and peacebuilding. In addition, he announced his will to engage in efforts to reform the UN in a way that reflects the realities of the 21st century and for Japan to become a permanent member of the Security Council and take on an appropriate role that the status requires. Thus, on the margins of the UN General Assembly, which is attended by leaders from across the globe. Prime Minister Abe promoted Japan's multilateral diplomacy aimed at the resolution of global issues and enhanced our nation's bilateral relationships via an intensive round of bilateral meetings with global leaders, proactively using this opportunity to increase awareness of Japan's policies and viewpoints among the international community.

Foreign Minister Kishida attended 13 multilateral meetings, including Ministerial Meeting on UN Security Council Reform, the G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate, the "Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)" Foreign Ministers' Meeting (as Chair), the High-Level Meeting on the Human Rights Situation in DPRK, the Ministerial Meeting on Syria, and the Ministerial Plenary of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF). In addition, as well as holding bilateral meetings with the foreign ministers of seven countries and sitting in the Japan-France Summit Meeting, he took the opportunity of his attendance at the UN General Assembly to meet the foreign ministers of around 25 countries, helping to

strengthen relationships of mutual trust between Japan and those countries.

In April. President of the 68th Session of the UN General Assembly John W. Ashe visited Japan; as well as meeting Prime Minister Abe and Foreign Minister Kishida to exchange opinions regarding global issues, he gave a speech about the post-2015 development agenda. In addition. President of the 69th Session of the UN General Assembly Sam Kutesa visited Japan in July; during a meeting with Foreign Minister Kishida, they shared their views on the importance of dealing with such matters as the progress of Security Council reform, preparation of the post-2015 development agenda, climate change problems. and women's issues, and confirmed that Japan and the UN would continue further cooperation aimed at resolving these matters.

B. The UN Security Council and its Reform (a) The UN Security Council

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

Japan has served ten terms as a nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council in the past, and is running for the 2015 election for the non-permanent seat for the 2016–17 term, with the aim to continue taking initiatives decision-making within the Security Council.

(b) UN Security Council reform

The composition of the UN Security Council basically remains unchanged since the founding of the UN, 70 years ago, and there is a shared recognition among the international community that it should be reformed without delay, in order to improve its representativeness and effectiveness.

Japan is outreaching to other countries for cooperation aiming at an early reform through an increase in the number of both permanent and non-permanent seats on the Security Council, as well as seeking Japan's admission as a permanent member.

(c) Recent activities regarding UN Security Council reform

The Intergovernmental Negotiations within the UN General Assembly have been underway since 2009. Between December 2013 and the beginning of May 2014, seven sessions of the Intergovernmental Negotiations were held, focused on specific key issues, with a view to starting text-based negotiations.

In order to achieve concrete outcomes in 2015, which marks the 70th anniversary of the founding of the UN, Japan strengthened its efforts as a member of the G4 (India, Germany, Brazil, and Japan) in 2014. In February, a G4 director-general-level meeting was held in New Delhi (India), at which members discussed the future direction of efforts, and a public seminar was held in conjunction with the meeting. In July, Japan hosted an outreach meeting and public seminar with the attendance of countries that plays a proactive role in discussions on Security Council reform; a director-general-level meeting of G4 officials

was held in conjunction with this. Taking the opportunity of the 69th session of the UN General Assembly in September, a G4 Ministerial Meeting was held in New York (attended by Foreign Minister Kishida as Japan's representative). Participants affirmed the importance of launching text-based negotiations and outreaching to UN member countries including African countries in order to achieve concrete progress in Security Council reform. In addition, they discussed ways of expanding support from other countries.

Japan is actively promoting dialogue with other countries and regions, including those in Africa and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), with a view to achieving reform of the UN Security Council. Japan's efforts to garner support among the countries of Africa included Prime Minister Abe's visit to Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique, and Ethiopia in January, State Minister for Foreign Affairs Norio Mitsuva's attendance at the African Union (AU) Summit, and Foreign Minister Kishida's attendance at the TICAD V Ministerial Meeting in May, 2014. In addition, some of Africa's Permanent Representatives to the UN were invited to visit Japan in December. In the case of CARICOM, Japan sought to garner support at the Japan-Trinidad and Tobago Summit Meeting held during Prime Minister Abe's visit to Trinidad and Tobago in July, as well the Japan-CARICOM during Ministerial-Level Conference held in Tokyo in November. At the Conference, participants agreed to strengthen coordination with a view to achieving convergence in their positions, in order to realize UN Security Council reform.



Foreign Minister Kishida (far left) attends the Ministerial Meeting of the G4 Countries (Japan, Brazil, Germany, India) on UN Security Council Reform (September 25, New York)



Security Council Chamber UN Photo/Loey Felipe

C. UN Administration and Finance (a) UN budget

The UN budget is composed of the Regular Budget: the biennial budget for the period from January to December the second year. and the Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) Budget; the one-year budget for the period from July to the following June.

The Regular Budget for the biennium 2014-2015 amounting to approximately 5.53 billion US dollars was approved, followed by negotiations in December 2013. The approved budget is approximately 0.6% down from the amount of 5.57 billion US dollars, the final budget level for the biennium 2012-2013. As of July 2014, the budgets for Peacekeeping Operations, amounting to about 7.06 billion US

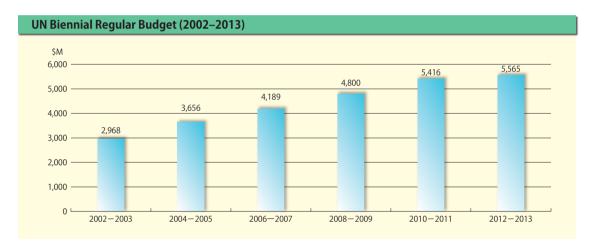
dollars over one year starting from July 2014 to June 2015, were adopted, down 11.2% from the final appropriation for the previous fiscal year.

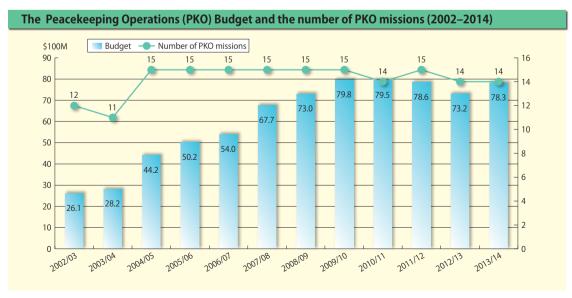
(b) Japan's contribution

The UN budget, which supports the UN's activities, consists of assessed obligatory contributions by Member States and voluntary contributions that they pay on their own policy. In 2014, Japan contributed 270 million US dollars approximately to the Regular Budget and 1.3 billion US dollars approximately to the PKO Budget both as its obligatory

The contribution amount ofassessed contributions is calculated by multiplying the total budget for each fiscal year of the organization by the rate of assessments decided by Member states. Japan is the second largest financial contributor after the US. As a major financial contributor. Japan is calling for better budgeting in the UN to make more efficient and effective use of its resources.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has made UN administrative and financial reform one of his priorities and Japan supports his initiative. It is expected that such reforms will





increase efficiency of the UN's financial, budgetary, and human resource management. However, it is anticipated that it will take some time to achieve concrete outcomes of the measures introduced. While continuing to bridge differences in their respective views of Member states, Japan is actively contributing the discussion with other Member States and the UN, to ensure that actual administrative and fiscal reforms on the UN can make a progress.

Column

UN Security Council reform

"It's no longer the post-war period." That is how the 1956 Economic White Paper described the spirit of the time, a year in which Japan was boldly heading towards economic growth after its successful recovery from the Second World War. In December of that year, Japan became a member of the UN, rejoining both in name and in reality to the international society. Furthermore, in the following year's election, Japan managed to win a non-permanent membership of the Security Council (effective from 1958), which fairly represents the great expectations that the international community had towards the newly-born Japan.

However, despite the immense change that the world had gone through after 70 years from the founding of the UN, the Security Council is still trailing the "post-war" period. The Security Council, which holds principal responsibility for "maintaining international peace and security," is led by same old five victors of the Second World War as permanent members with veto right (the US, the UK, France, Russia and China), despite the fact that UN membership grew almost fourfold from the initial 51 member states. In addition, the seats for non-permanent members, having a two-year term with no immediate re-election, grew merely once, 50 years ago, from 6 to 10 members. The Security Council in the 21st century cannot become a truly legitimate organization without permanent and stable participation in the deliberations, by the former defeated countries in the War such as Japan and Germany, former colonies-turned-emerging countries with dynamic economies such as India and Brazil, as well as African countries that have great growth potential.

The new Security Council will continue to play a vitally important role in maintaining "international (namely, among nation states) peace and security." It is also expected for the Security Council to make efforts to rescue victims of civil wars, terrorism and violent extremism across all regions of the world, and to take steps to promote future-oriented aspiration of coexistence and tolerance between people with diverse backgrounds in the globalized international society. In other words, this is to "advance human peace and security".

Quick and effective decision-making, while respecting the diversity of the Security Council members, is not an easy task. This explains why reform of the Security Council has been delayed. However, Security Council reform is indispensable for the contemporary world. If we can move



The author (fourth from left in the front row) with laboratory

on from abstract debates, and start text-based negotiations based on concrete documents, we can definitely make progress.

Can we evolve the 1945 UN Charter regime to a new "2015 system," without another world war? Time is ripe for all countries to exert their strong political will to end the Security Council's post-war period.

> Toshiya Hoshino, Vice-president of Osaka University

7 The Rule of Law in the International Community

A. What is the Rule of Law?

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. 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, including the Shangri-La Dialogue in May, to affirm the importance of peaceful settlement of disputes based on international law, rather than force or coercion. In this light, MOFA will host an international symposium on the law of the sea in February 2015, entitled "The Rule of Law in the Seas of Asia: Navigational Chart for Peace and Stability." It is anticipated that this symposium will promote lively discussions among domestic and foreign experts in the field of the law of the sea. 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 such endeavors as the development of legislation.

(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 (ICI)¹ and strives to comply faithfully with international law, while contributing to international courts and tribunals in various ways, such as providing human and



Judge Yanai, President of ITLOS, makes a courtesy visit to Foreign Minister Kishida (July 3, MOFA)

financial resources. Notably, Judge Hisashi Owada at the ICJ, Judge Shunji Yanai at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) who served as President of the Tribunal from October 2011 until September 2014, and Judge Kuniko Ozaki at the International Criminal Court (ICC) are currently in service. 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.

On the subject of the case concerning Whaling in the Antarctic instituted by Australia against Japan in May 2010, following written proceedings (until March 2012) and oral proceedings (June to July 2013), the ICJ rendered its Judgment in March. The ICJ ruled that the special permit issued by Japan for the Second Phase of Japanese Whale Research Program under Special Permit in the Antarctic (JARPA II) did not fall within the scope of the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 1 of the International Convention for the Regulation of

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 71 countries including Japan have deposited such a declaration to date.

Whaling. The Court ordered Japan to revoke the existing permit for JARPA II and to refrain from issuing any permits for the activities in question in future. Japan announced that, while being disappointed and regretful of the Judgment of the Court, it would abide by the Judgment as a State that places a great importance on the international legal order and the rule of law as a basis of the international community, and consequently, it canceled IARPA II.

(b) Rule-making

Japan actively participates in international rule-making carried out as part of the process of strengthening the rule of law in the international community, seeking to involved from the conceptual stage in order to ensure that Japan's own principles and opinions are correctly reflected and that the law develops appropriately. Specifically, Japan has been actively involved in the rule-making process within various international frameworks, including the codification of international law by the International Law Commission (ILC) of the UN and the UN General Assembly Sixth Committee, as well as the preparation of conventions and model laws in the field of private international law as part of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and the UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). In the ILC, Dr. Shinya Murase (Professor Emeritus, Sophia University) serves as Special Rapporteur on the topic "Protection of the Atmosphere," and contributes development of international law through deliberations on the draft articles and other instruments prepared by the ILC. As a



ILC member Dr. Shinya Murase addresses remarks to the Sixth Committee of the UN General Assembly

member of the Governing Council of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT), Mr. Hideki Kanda (Professor, University of Tokyo) contributes to the preparation of uniform legal treaties and model laws in the field of private law. Japan also contributes to a regional forum on international law in the form of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO), providing personnel and financial support.

(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. In addition, MOFA seeks to deepen understanding of international law within the region by hosting and supporting international law moot courts and symposiums focused on international law, among other initiatives. For example, in August, MOFA and the Japanese Society of International Law co-hosted the Asia Cup, an international law moot court competition

with the participation of university students from Asia countries.

B. Initiatives in the fields of politics and security

It remains vital to ensure the smooth and effective operation of the Japan-US Security Treaty, in order to bolster the foundations of Japan's foreign policy and security. With regard to the realignment of US forces in Japan, in May, Japan and the US concluded the Protocol to amend the Guam International Agreement, in order to maintain the deterrent effect of the Japan-US Alliance, while promptly alleviating the burden on Okinawa (for further details, see Chapter 3 1. 2) "The Japan-US Security Arrangement").

Moreover, in order to become more actively involved in the field of managing defense equipment under the Three Principles on Transfer of Defense Equipment adopted in April, Japan signed the Agreement concerning the Transfer of Defence Equipment and Technology. which sets out the legal framework for the handling of defense equipment and technology transferred between Japan and Australia; the Agreement entered into force in December.

Japan also continues to undertake negotiations regarding the conclusion of a peace treaty with Russia, which is a key issue.

In addition, to promote disarmament and nonproliferation, in May, Japan deposited the instrument of acceptance of the Arms Trade Treaty, the first universal treaty regulating international trade in conventional arms, while in June it deposited the instrument of acceptance of the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which expands the focus of protection measures and the

scope of actions that should be criminalized (the Arms Trade Treaty entered into force in December). In May and June, Japan also concluded nuclear cooperation agreements with Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. respectively. These Agreements provide the necessary legal framework for the realization of cooperation in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Furthermore, Japan deposited its instrument of acceptance of the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC) in January. The CSC will help to enhance swift and fair redress and compensation to the victims of nuclear accidents and increase the legal predictability thereof (for further details, see Chapter 31.4) "Disarmament, Nonproliferation, and the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy").

C. Initiatives in the fields of the economy and society (for further details, see Chapter 3 3. "Economic Diplomacy")

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, people-to-people exchanges, and 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 2014 include tax conventions, investment agreements, social security agreements, and air services agreements. In addition, Japan engaged in negotiations regarding economic partnership agreements (EPAs) with countries in the Asia-Pacific region, East Asia, and Europe, and actively advanced negotiations

broader regional concerning economic partnerships such the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement, the Japan-China-ROK Free Trade Agreement (FTA). the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), and the Japan-EU EPA. In the arena of bilateral EPAs, in July, Japan and Australia signed the EPA that they had been negotiating for many years. Under the World Trade (WTO), Organization in March. Japan concluded Protocol Amending the Agreement on Government Procurement, expanding the of government scope procurement in other countries in which Japanese companies could become involved. In the field of intellectual property protection, in June, Japan concluded the Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning International Registration of Industrial Designs. With a view to protecting and enhancing the livelihoods and activities of Japanese citizens and companies, Japan is striving to ensure the appropriate implementation of existing international agreements as well as utilizing the WTO's dispute settlement mechanism.

In what might be termed "social" fields, such as human rights, the fisheries industry, maritime affairs, aviation, and labor, which have a great influence on the livelihoods of the people, Japan is actively participating in negotiations, to ensure that Japan's stance is reflected in international agreements. In January, Japan concluded treaties in the fields of human rights and private international law. specifically the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (the Hague Convention), respectively. Japan also concluded the South Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement in June, while in October it concluded the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004. which was adopted by the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

D. Initiatives in the field of criminal justice

The ICC is the world's first permanent international criminal court that prosecutes and punishes 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. Japan is the largest financial contributor to the ICC. Moreover, in terms of personnel, Japan has provided several judges to the Court since becoming its State Party (the current Japanese judge is Judge Kuniko Ozaki). Former Justice of the Supreme Court Hiroshi Fukuda contributes to the activities of the ICC as a member of the Advisory Committee on nominations of ICC judges and Mr. Motoo Noguchi, former International Judge of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, serves as Chair of the Board of Directors of the ICC's Trust Fund for Victims.

After more than a decade since the entry into force of the Rome Statute, the treaty which established the ICC, it is now becoming a full-fledged international criminal justice institution. As such, as well as the need for further efforts to secure cooperation with the ICC and to establish the principle of complementarity, the protection of witnesses

and the prompt establishment of procedures for the participation of victims in proceedings are tasks that must be addressed. These matters were topics on the agenda at the Assembly of States Parties in December 2014. when Japan and other countries emphasized their importance, resulting in the adoption of relevant resolutions.

In addition to such ICC-related initiatives, Japan is responding to the recent increase in transnational crimes by striving to ensure that the necessary evidence is provided between countries without fail. Moreover, it is actively striving to develop a legal framework for promoting international cooperation in the field of criminal justice. More specifically, Japan is working on the conclusion of mutual legal assistance treaties², extradition treaties³. and treaties on the transfer of sentenced persons⁴. Most recently, in June 2014, the Diet approved the Treaty Between Japan and the Federative Republic of Brazil on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons and the Japan-US Agreement on Preventing and Combating Serious Crime.

Human Rights

A. 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 throughout the year (3 regular sessions per year, lasting at least 10 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 Hirotaka Ishihara delivered a statement at the High Level Segment of the 25th Session of the UN Human Rights Council in March, in which he referred to various changes in



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Ishihara delivers a statement at a session of the Human Rights Council (March 3, Geneva, Switzerland)

human rights situations around the world and the Government of Japan's position on these changes. He also outlined Japan's initiatives regarding women's human rights and our cooperation with the Human Rights Council. At this meeting, the Resolution on the

² A legal framework that expedites and promotes greater efficiency in cooperation with other countries in investigating criminal cases and undertaking relevant procedures.

A legal framework with comprehensive, detailed provisions concerning the extradition of criminals, enhancing the effectiveness of cooperation aimed at curbing crime.

A legal framework that gives persons sentenced in another country as result of their commission of a criminal offence an opportunity to serve their sentence within their own country, thereby facilitating their social rehabilitation.

Situation of Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) that was tabled by Japan and the European Union (EU) was adopted by majority vote (for the seventh time in seven consecutive years). This resolution is stronger than resolutions adopted in past years, reflecting the content of the report of the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the DPRK (COI) established by a resolution in 2013. More specifically, it condemns the widespread and gross human rights violations in North Korea in the strongest terms and urges North Korea to make concrete actions to end all human rights violations urgently, including the abductions issue. It requests the establishment of a structure to follow-up on the COI report and recommends to submit the report to the UN Security Council for its consideration and appropriate action so that those responsible for human rights violations are held to account, including through consideration of referral of the situation in North Korea to the appropriate international criminal justice mechanism. As a member of the Human Rights Council, 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 North Korea, 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.

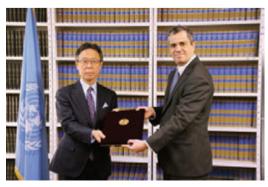
Every year, since 2005, Japan and the EU have tabled the draft Resolution on the Situation of Human Rights in the DPRK at the UN General Assembly. In 2014, Japan and the EU again tabled a draft resolution at the Third Committee of the 69th session of the UN General Assembly. It was adopted by majority vote at the November meeting of the Third Committee and the December plenary session of the General Assembly with the largest-ever number of co-sponsors. The content of this resolution is stronger than any resolution previously adopted by the UN General Assembly, as it takes into account the content of the COI report and the Human Rights Council resolution adopted in March. More specifically, in addition to condemning North Korea's systematic, widespread and gross violations of human rights, it refers to "crimes against humanity" and encourages the Security Council to take appropriate action, including through consideration of referral of the situation in North Korea to the International Criminal Court (ICC). 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, advancement of women, 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 69th session of the UN General Assembly.

B. Initiatives Concerning International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law

(a) International human rights law

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities provides measures that States Parties should undertake in order to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to promote respect for the inherent dignity of persons with disabilities. After signing the Convention in 2007, Japan undertook significant reforms of systems for persons with disabilities ahead of the Convention's ratification. enhancing the legal framework, including by amending the Basic Act for Persons with Disabilities (August 2011), enacting the General Support for Persons with Disabilities Act (June 2012) and the Act on the Elimination of Discrimination against Persons Disabilities, and revising the Act for Promotion of Employment of Persons with Disabilities (June 2013). Following this, the Diet approved the acceptance of the Convention in December 2013 and Japan deposited the instrument of ratification of the Convention with the UN



The deposition of the instrument of ratification

Secretary-General, becoming the 141st state party on January 20, 2014. It is anticipated that the acceptance of the Convention will further strengthen efforts to secure the rights of persons with disabilities in Japan, as well as 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. At the examination of the 6th periodic report of the Government of Japan on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR; ratified by Japan in 1979) in July and the examination of the 7th to 9th periodic reports of the Government of Japan on the International Convention on the All Forms Elimination of of Discrimination (ICERD: acceded to by Japan in 1995) in August, Japan engaged in constructive dialogues with the committees monitoring these conventions.

(b) International humanitarian law

In February, the Government of Switzerland, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and Kyoto University co-hosted a symposium on international humanitarian law, entitled "IHL in Action - 150 years of humanitarian challenges," to which MOFA sent a representative, who contributed to a meaningful exchange of views. Moreover, as part of its efforts to promote awareness and understanding of international humanitarian law, MOFA delegated a lecturer at the ICRC's International Humanitarian Law Moot Court Competition.

C. Initiatives Undertaken via Bilateral Dialoque

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 second Japan-Myanmar human rights dialogue took place in May (in Navpyidaw), the 20th Japan-EU human rights dialogue was held in October (as a videoconference), and the 10th Japan-Iran human rights dialogue took place in December (in Tokyo). 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.

D. Contribution to Refugee 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. To date, 86 people from 18 families have come to Japan under this program.

In January 2014, the Cabinet approved the ongoing acceptance of such refugees from



Refugees under the resettlement program arrive at Narita International Airport (September 26; Source: Refugee Assistance Headquarters)

FY2015 as a formal program, rather than a pilot project, and agreed to admit Myanmarese refugees from Malaysia and reunite families from Thailand, by allowing the resettlement of eligible relatives of those already resettled in Japan. It was specified that these family members must also have the ability to be selfreliant in Japan, and have an established relationship of mutual assistance with those already in Japan. Until now, the main destinations for refugees accepted resettlement were Western countries, and Japan is the first Asian Country to accept resettled refugees. Accordingly, our nation 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.

Women

Japan is promoting various measures at home and abroad, with the aim of creating "a society in which women shine," so that all women can make the most of their individuality and abilities.

(1) The World Assembly for Women in Tokyo (WAW! Tokyo 2014)

WAW! Tokyo 2014 (World Assembly for Women in Tokyo), an initiative launched by Prime Minister Abe, took place on September 12 and 13, 2014. Key Japanese and foreign leaders with valuable insights on the active roles that women can play in the economy participated in the symposium, including approximately 100 guests from six international organizations and 24 countries. Following discussions on initiatives to promote women's active social participation in Japan and around the world, the participants compiled a 12-point list of recommendations entitled "WAW! To Do," which was distributed as a UN document (A/69/396). WAW! will be held again in 2015 to provide a forum for comprehensive discussions on women's issues both in Japan and overseas.

(2) Cooperation with the International Community and Support for Women in **Developing Countries**

In his address to the UN General Assembly in September 2013, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan would enhance its cooperation with the international community and its support for developing countries, in order to create "a society in which women shine." He indicated that Japan would provide over 3 billion US dollars in ODA over three years from 2013 to 2015, which would focus on three key areas: (1) women's participation in society and capacity building; (2) enhancement of initiatives in the field of health and medical care for women; and (3) women's participation and protection in the field of peace and security. Within only one year, Japan has already provided approximately 1.8 billion US dollars in support (total for the 2013 calendar year).

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

- A. At the 58th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, which took place in March, Japan again submitted a draft resolution entitled "Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in Natural Disasters", having previously submitted this resolution in 2012. Again this year, the resolution was adopted by consensus. In this resolution, Japan emphasized the importance of creating resilient societies that can withstand disaster and of promoting women's participation in society as a means
- of achieving this. In addition, it stressed that it would link current initiatives with various post-2015 processes, including the third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (in Sendai) and the World Humanitarian Summit.
- **B.** In addition, Japan undertook a progress review to identify the outcomes achieved and challenges faced as a result of its efforts to meet the targets and objectives set out in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted in 1995 at the Fourth World

Conference on Women. The results were submitted to the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) in December in the form of a report entitled "Report on Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) and the Outcomes of the 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly (2000) in the context of the 20th Anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and Adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action."

C. Between 2013 and 2014, Japan increased its contribution to UN Women fivefold. Japan

- intends to further strengthen its cooperation with this body, particularly via the new UN Women Japan Liaison Office that opened in 2015.
- **D.** In September, Japan submitted to the UN its 7th and 8th periodic report under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Since 1987, Japan has provided members to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; the current member, Yoko Hayashi, was re-elected in June.

(4) Initiatives Focused on Sexual Violence in Conflict

- **A.** As Prime Minister Abe mentioned in his address to the UN General Assembly in September 2014, the problem of sexual violence as a weapon of war must not be overlooked. Japan attaches importance to discussions in international forms and partnerships with international organizations such as UN Action and the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, to prevent sexual violence as a weapon and because of the importance of supporting victims. At the same time, Japan is itself engaging in more proactive efforts in this field, to make the 21st century a world with no human rights violations against women.
- В. Zainab Hawa Bangura, Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) on Sexual Violence in Conflict, visited Japan in September to participate in WAW! and held talks with Prime Minister Abe and Foreign Minister Kishida. Japan also

- contributed 2.15 million US dollars in financial support to the SRSG's Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict for the first time, becoming its biggest donor. In addition, Japan contributed to the Trust Fund for Victims established by the International Criminal Court (ICC) for the first time, allocating 400,000 euro of its 600,000 euro contribution to measures to combat violence against women in conflict and working on measures to help victims of sexual violence in conflict.
- C. In June, the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict was held in London as part of PSVI (the Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative). It was co-hosted by British Foreign Secretary William Hague and Angelina Jolie, Special Envoy for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, with the aim of fostering global momentum for the eradication of sexual violence in conflict. Representing Japan, State Minister for

Foreign Affairs Nobuo Kishi took part in this summit, delivering a powerful message of support for efforts to prevent sexual violence in conflict.

D. Within Japan, the PSVI Japan Platform was launched in June, bringing together representatives of relevant ministries and agencies (MOFA and the Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office), JICA, the UN Asia and Far East Institute, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and relevant NGOs to consider cooperative frameworks and

initiatives for nurturing experts. In November, MOFA co-hosted a public symposium with the ICRC, entitled "Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict: Main Challenges and Responses" (at Sophia University). This symposium was attended by representatives of international organizations, the government, experts, and the general public, who discussed and gained a deeper understanding of the current state of sexual violence in conflict in the international community and the challenges faced when dealing with this issue.

(5) Action Plan for 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, bringing the perspective of gender into the mainstream. Accordingly, since September 2013, Japan has been formulating its National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security, to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and other relevant instruments.

Japan's NAP consists of five core pillars (Empowerment and Participation; Prevention; Protection; Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance; and Monitoring, Evaluation, and Review) and incorporates detailed indicators.

This NAP is characterized by the fact that not only relevant ministries and agencies but also members of the public are involved in its preparation, helping to determine such matters as the structure of the NAP, the elements that should be included, and the approach to monitoring and evaluation. Furthermore, following public meetings in five locations, including Okinawa Prefecture, the NAP was referred for public comment. Having gone through this series of processes, the NAP is due to be completed in early 2015. It is hoped that, once the NAP is finalized, members of the public will also participate in subsequent processes, such as monitoring and review.

Special

Building and Strengthening Networks through "WAW!"

For two weeks before and after the international symposium, "World Assembly for Women in Tokyo: WAW! Tokyo 2014" (WAW!), various womenrelated events were held as "Shine Weeks" events all over Japan. Some of the foreign participants who took part in WAW! also joined these local events. In this special feature, we will showcase the success of the "Shine Weeks" events across the nation.



Shine Weeks

On the side of the WAW! symposium that took place on September 12 and 13, 2014, a series of "Shine Weeks" events were held during the two weeks all over Japan. The purpose of these Shine Weeks was to promote the spirit of the symposium by encouraging the creation of a society where

women can shine. At that time, a video message by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe was presented. Anyone was welcome to participate freely and creatively. and various events such as movie festivals and community gatherings were also independently planned and held by diverse women's groups, including groups interested in agriculture and space exploration. Events were advertised on Facebook of WAW! as well as presented on the MOFA homepage. Overall, over 120 WAW! sideevents were held throughout Japan, demonstrating the great public interest in the promotion of women's active participation in society.

Among the "Shine Weeks" events, in particular those organized by WAW! participants, some aimed at creating bonds between foreign guests, municipalities and universities. and thus contributing to efforts to promote women's involvement in local communities. A total of 11 local events was held, including in Miyagi, Saitama, Kurashiki and Fukuoka. The organizers of these events were able to invite guests with whom they would not otherwise be able to interact. As such, they found these events very valuable and were keen to be involved again the following year.



Ms. Bangura, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, visiting the disaster-afflicted area in Tohoku region, and participating in a "Shine Weeks" event (Miyagi Prefecture)



Messages of support posted on the board

We hope that WAW! 2015 can contribute even more to promoting opportunities throughout Japan for women to shine in society.

Gender Mainstreaming Division

Column

Female Ambassadors Playing Shining Roles in the World

— Roundtable Discussion on Paper by Five Female Ambassadors —

Many female employees have made their careers in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA). They make up about 30% of all employees, and are playing active roles on the global stage. This article features five female ambassadors who represent the "face" of Japan in countries around the world. We spoke to them about their work, and asked for their messages to all the women who will step out into the international community in future.

Q1. How do you feel to be working as a female ambassador?

Ambassador Tanaka: In Uruguay, where I serve as ambassador, one-third of the Cabinet ministers are women. There are also many female ambassadors from countries around the world, so quite rarely am I conscious of being "a woman." However, as there are no other female Asian ambassadors, I stand out during gatherings with dignitaries from each country.

Ambassador lki: The state religion of Brunei, where I work, is Islam. However, the government has clearly demonstrated its stance of not giving any special treatment to women, thereby allowing us to do our work comfortably. I am also regarded favorably as the Ambassador of Japan, which has friendly relations with Brunei.



Keiko Tanaka, Ambassador of Japan to Uruguay

Ambassador Shiraishi: In Lithuania, the President and the Speaker of the

National Assembly are both women. Since about three years ago, being a female ambassador has worked to my advantage, such as being invited to informal lunch gatherings of female ambassadors with the President. I have heard that the ambassador of a certain country made the recommendation to the headquarter to appoint a female ambassador to succeed the position.

Ambassador Nishimura: In the sense of developing interpersonal connections amongst the diplomatic corps, our strength lies in having the ability to converse with other women at meal gatherings that include the spouses of diplomats, and on other occasions. As the first female ambassador from Japan, I also feel motivated to change the image of Japan.

Ambassador Shino: Iceland, where I serve as the ambassador, has the smallest gender gap in the world. It also boasts high birthrates. From my personal perspective as a woman who has continued to work while raising children, I feel that I will be able to make some new discoveries here.

Q2. Could you tell us some of the difficulties that you have encountered in your work, and some of the issues that you feel should be addressed by MOFA?



Atsuko Nishimura, Ambassador of Japan to Luxembourg

Ambassador Nishimura: In the course of my work, I have not experienced any difficulties that arose only from being a woman. Of course, I have had to spend long periods of time working overseas, and work late into the night such as during Diet sessions, making it necessary to put extra effort into striking a balance between family life and work. However, I think that MOFA is a workplace where situations of those who have to balance work with childcare or elderly care responsibilities are accepted and understood.

Ambassador Shiraishi: On balancing work with raising children, I have received help from many people, including my family and babysitters. Although I was anxious the first time I brought my children to assignment overseas, it turned out easy to find babysitters and to adjust my working hours. I actually got to spend more time with my children. I think it was good to have taken the first bold step forward.

Ambassador Shino: Working at MOFA involves working overseas. Returning to work after a period of childcare leave feels similar to being transferred back to Japan from an overseas posting, so I think that the ease of returning to work is one of the merits of working at MOFA. However, I did encounter difficulties in securing a good educational environment for my children, when I did not know when or where I would be working next. Particularly in Japan, where there are few friends who share my difficulties, I often had to face head-on various challenges as a parent during the process of my children's growth.



Mitsuko Shino, Ambassador of Japan to

Ambassador Iki: I started my career in the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and I was transferred to different parts of Japan twice during the period when I was raising my children. Each time, I either brought them along with me, or took up the assignment alone. In order for women to play active roles in the field of diplomacy going forward, I think that it is important to enhance support measures that can allow female diplomats to work overseas at ease, including during periods when they are raising their children.

Ambassador Tanaka: Based on my experience of working in the private sector, I think that teleworking systems have significant merits for both women and men. I also think that it would be better if the organization could take a flexible approach, as much as possible, to match the employees' needs with regard to work location and other factors.

Last but not least, could you give us a message for women who aim to play active roles in the international community in future?

Ambassador Tanaka: I think that the ease with which we can gain trust is the strength of Asian women in the international community. Although there is a tendency to think that Japanese women playing active roles in the international community are still the minority, I hope that you can take advantage of that and take more and greater leaps right into their midst.

Ambassador Nishimura: Encountering a wide variety of people in various places around the world, and having wonderful experiences, will become precious assets in our lives. I hope that you will take up the challenge of standing on large and important stages, and that the experience will lead to personal growth and the discovery of new worlds.

Ambassador lki: I think that it is important not to limit the possibilities of your career "because you are a woman" or "because you have children." At the same time, it is also important not to give up on major life events such as marriage and having children simply because "work is too tough." Even in situations where it is difficult to achieve work-life balance, having the will and motivation to pursue possibilities, and constantly upgrading yourself so that you can grab the next chance to play an active role, will open up the roads to the future.

Ambassador Shino: I think that MOFA is the best workplace for women. On the one hand the contents of the work will not make one to be conscious of one's own gender, but on the other hand it is quite common to draw attention at international conferences all the more because you are a woman. I think there are places where we can shine amidst an environment of diverse values.

Ambassador Shiraishi: The international community is not only a place that allows us to make full use of our own capabilities, but also one where we can refine and improve on these capabilities by building up many experiences and tackling new challenges. I hope that you will all have faith in yourselves, and develop your full potential. My motto is "home is where you make it." Every country has its own culture and history, and it is guite a joy to learn about them and come into contact with variety of people.



Noriko Iki, Ambassador of Japan to



Kazuko Shiraishi, Ambassador of Japan to

Section 2

Japan's International Cooperation – ODA and Response to Global Issues

Overview

Strategic Utilization of ODA and Development Cooperation Charter

The year 2014 was a milestone year marking 60 years since Japan commenced Official Development Assistance (ODA) by joining the Colombo Plan in 1954 shortly after the end of WWII. Over the years, Japan's ODA has made significant contributions to the peace, stability, and prosperity of the international community, and by extension, to the security and prosperity of Japan itself.

In February 2015, the Government of Japan revised the ODA Charter, the basic document on Japan's ODA policy, and newly established the Development Cooperation Charter, in order to adapt to the changes in Japan and the international community, while continuing to take the path that Japan's ODA has followed over the past 60 years. Japan's ODA which spans a 60-year period is an embodiment of the sincere efforts implemented by Japan, as a responsible nation of the international community, to resolve the issues facing the international community through cooperation for non-military purposes. In today's world, which seeing further deepening interdependency, it is essential to create a peaceful, stable, and prospering international community, and, in this process, build solid and mutually beneficial relationships between Japan and various actors in the international community in terms of ensuring the peace, stability, and prosperity of Japan.

Contributing to the growth of developing countries through ODA leads to taking in the dynamic growth of developing countries, and thereby, revitalizing the Japan's economy. The Infrastructure Systems Export Strategy (revised in June 2014) sets out that ODA will be utilized strategically in helping Japanese companies expand their overseas operations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) implements initiatives in conjunction with related ministries and agencies through the effective utilization of frameworks, including the Ministerial Meeting on Strategy relating Infrastructure Export and Economic Cooperation (established in March 2013). In 2014, the world was faced with serious situations, such as the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease in West Africa as well as humanitarian crises, including the rise of displaced persons and refugees in the Middle East caused by the Islamic State of Iraq and

the Levant (ISIL), among other factors. Under such circumstances, it was a year that reaffirmed the importance of ODA in supporting all those who truly need assistance. Under the concept of human security, one of the characteristics of Japan's ODA, cooperation is designed to help people live their lives with dignity, being free from fear and want. This concept is further made clear in the new Development Cooperation Charter, which identifies it as a guiding principle of Japan's development cooperation that manifests the noble philosophy inherent in human beings.

Response to Global Issues

While globalization has resulted in dramatic economic and societal development worldwide. it has also brought about diverse threats to human security that transcend national borders. The challenges of conflict, terrorism, disasters, global environmental issues such as climate change, global health issues including infectious diseases, human trafficking, refugee problems, labor issues, and economic crises cannot be addressed by one country alone. The international community must work together while keeping in mind human security. For these global issues, 2015 in particular is a milestone year as new frameworks will be established. The international community is put to the test of whether it will succeed in developing such frameworks.

2014 was a year in which progress was made on the discussions for the establishment of frameworks in 2015 in those areas. With regard to disaster risk reduction in which Japan has experience and knowhow as a disaster-prone country, the Third UN World

Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction will be held in Sendai City in March 2015. In the leadup to the Conference, negotiations have commenced on the post-Hvogo Framework of Action that will serve as the new international guidelines on disaster risk reduction. Japan led these discussions as the host country of the Conference and as an advanced country in disaster risk reduction.

Furthermore, 2015 is the deadline for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Discussions are thus under way towards the establishment of international development goals beyond 2015 (post-2015 development agenda). In addition to the goals, the means of implementing them also present challenges. As interest in sustainable development increases, Japan has contributed to the discussions by drawing on its experience and knowhow, including hosting the UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in November 2014. Regarding discussions on health, steady achievements have been made in mainstreaming universal health coverage (UHC).

In the area of climate change, the end of 2015 will mark the deadline for reaching agreement on a new international framework which will be applicable to all Parties. On the occasion of the UN Climate Summit in New York in September 2014, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced "Adaptation Initiative" to support the adaptive capacity of developing countries in a holistic manner. That November. Japan announced that it would contribute up to 1.5 billion US dollars to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), which supports developing countries reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

It is vital that Japan actively takes part in international discussions in this manner in order to establish international frameworks that reflect the view of Japan. Japan works with various countries, international organizations, the civil society, and other stakeholders to promote human security and to work proactively towards finding solutions to global issues.

Arctic issues are coming up for debate in the international arena, as changes in the Arctic environment have brought about new possibilities such as the use of the Arctic Sea Routes and the development of natural resources, and at the same time it is pointed out that the acceleration of the global warming and serious impact on the vulnerable natural environment of the Arctic could also be caused by these changes. Japan gained observer status of the Arctic Council (AC) in May 2013 and has been contributing more actively to AC's activities by making use of the scientific knowledge it has accumulated over the years. In addition, Japan communicates its views and activities related to the Arctic in a proactive manner at various bilateral and multilateral fora. including those other than AC related ones.

Science and Technology Diplomacy

Science and technology constitute the foundational elements for peace and prosperity that support socioeconomic development, and furthermore, play a vital role in security. In this regard, there is a high level of international interest in and expectations for Japan's advanced science and technology. Japan is contributing to peace and stability in the international community, resolution of global issues and further advancement in science and technology at home and abroad by enhancing relationships and cooperating with other countries through science and technology diplomacy. Japan is also striving to enhance its soft power by transmitting information as a science- and technology-based nation.

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

(1) Review of ODA Charter and the Current Status of ODA

A. Review of ODA Charter

Japan's ODA Charter was revised for the first time in 12 years in February 2015 and a new "Development Cooperation Charter" was approved by the Cabinet. In this process, the Government of Japan took into consideration various public opinions, including those expressed at public hearings held throughout the country, as well as views from NGOs, the business community, and academic society.

Following the announcement of Foreign Minister, Fumio Kishida about the review of

the Charter in March 2014, an Advisory Panel on ODA Review chaired by Professor Emeritus Taizo Yakushiji of Keio University was set up and the panel submitted its report in June. At the end of October, a draft of a new Charter based on the report was released and finally approved after public hearings held throughout Japan.

The New first Charter presents Japan's outlook on the current situations of the international community. Japan' needs to formulate its ODA policy by taking into



ODA Policy Speech by Foreign Minister Kishida "An Evolving ODA: For the World's Future and Japan's Future" (March 28, Tokyo)

account various factors that are developing in a new international environment: for instance, emerging issues and growing risks emerging along with the rapid globalization, diversified developing countries, complex development challenges in the multi-polarized world, newly developed countries with increasing presence as donor countries in development cooperation and the injection of private funds, which amount to about 2.5 times that of ODA, into developing countries.

With this recognition, in the review of 2015, the name of the charter has been changed to the Development Cooperation Charter. This reflects Japan's view of seeking mutually beneficial cooperation in equal partnerships. going beyond the vertical relationship between Japan and developing countries through the provision of unilateral "assistance" from the former to the latter. The new straightforwardly expresses Japan's future to strengthen collaboration with various activities through not only ODA, but also private funds, and to expand the scope of cooperation through identification of targets and issues.

Then, based on the philosophy that has been formed over the 60 years of Japan's ODA

history, the New Charter designates the following three basic policies to be pursued in the future: (a) contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for nonmilitary purposes, (b) promoting human security, and (c) cooperation aimed at selfreliant development through assistance for self-help efforts as well as dialogue and collaboration based on Japan's experience and expertise.

In line with these basic policies, three priorities are identified in the process of international cooperation: (a) "quality growth" and poverty eradication through it, (b) sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society, and (c) building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges.

As implementation principles, the charter lists principles for effective and efficient development cooperation including through more strategic approaches and principles for appropriate development cooperation, including avoidance of any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts, and promotion of women's participation.

As for implementing agencies, the charter specifies collaboration with diverse bodies, such as private companies, including small and medium enterprises (SMEs), local governments, universities / research institutions, international organizations, and NGOs.

In the future, Japan will implement more strategic and effective development cooperation under the new charter.

B. Priority Policy for International Cooperation

The significance of ODA is becoming even more profound as one of the most important diplomatic means for promoting the principle of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" in dealing with changing circumstances surrounding Japan. Under the following three pillars listed in the FY2014 Priority Policy for International Cooperation, Japan has been utilizing ODA strategically and effectively.

(a) ODA to Create an International Environment Favorable to Japan

Japan will seek to realize stable development of countries which share universal values, such as freedom, democracy, and the rule of law, and strengthen relations with these countries. Iapan will support the development of legal systems and stabilization based on these universal values. Also, Japan will actively contribute to peace and the stability of the international community through ODA in areas such as peacebuilding, counterterrorism. maritime enhancing law enforcement capabilities, and ensuring safety in sea lanes.

(b) ODA to Support Emerging/Developing **Countries in Growing Together with Japan**

In coordination with policies such as the "Japan Revitalization Strategy," Japan will provide ODA strategically to contribute to the development of emerging/developing countries as well as to create synergy with the vitality of these countries. While making use of



Technical Cooperation Project to Cambodia in collaboration with Kitakyushu City

the advanced technologies and expertise of Japanese companies, including SMEs and local governments. Japan will seek to spread Japanese systems and methods and provide assistance, contributing to the improvement of business environment.

(c) ODA to Promote Human Security and Strengthen Trust in Japan

In line with the fundamental principle of human security, which pays attention to each individual as a person and seeks to protect and empower the person, Japan will provide assistance to realize poverty reduction and inclusive growth, as well as to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Especially in the field of disaster risk reduction/ post-disaster reconstruction. promotion of universal health coverage (UHC) based on Japan's Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy, and women's empowerment, Japan will implement ODA in unique ways that will strengthen trust in Japan and an enhancement of its international presence.

(2) Japan's ODA Performance and Approaches to Major Regions

A. Japan's ODA Performance

Japan's ODA performance in 2013 in terms of total disbursements was about 22.53 billion US dollars, up 20.7% from the previous year. Japan ranks second among OECD/DAC member states, following the United States, In terms of net disbursements, which are generally used for international comparison, the amount is 11.58 billion US dollars, up 9.2% from the previous year, ranking 4th after the US, the UK and Germany. The ODA/GNI ratio based on net disbursements was 0.23%, ranking 18th among 28 member states of the DAC.

B. Approaches to Major Regions (a) Asia

The East Asian region has a close relationship with Japan in all aspects including politics. economy, and culture and this has great significance for the safety and prosperity of Japan itself. Japan focuses its assistance on the East Asian region and approximately 50% of the total bilateral ODA of Japan went to this region in 2013.

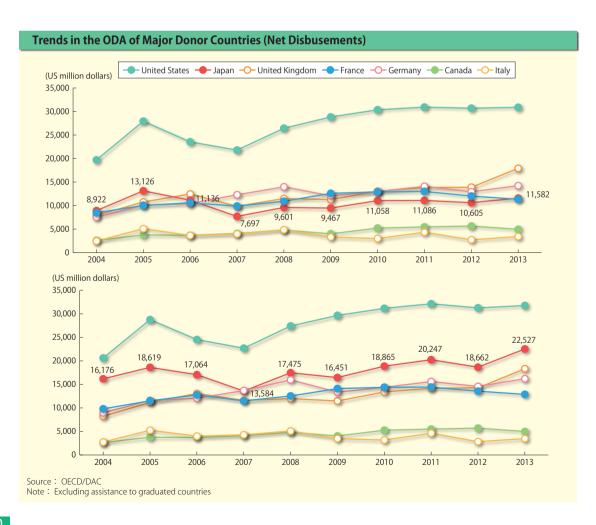
As for ASEAN countries, Japan announced at the ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit Meeting in December 2013 that it would provide ODA of 2 trillion ven over 5 years to support development of infrastructure and human resources, aiming for enhanced connectivity and a narrowing of the development gap toward ASEAN integration in 2015. For the Mekong region, the Tokyo Strategy 2012 for Mekong-Japan Cooperation adopted at the Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting in 2012 has been steadily implemented. As of November 2014. Japan had already committed over 500 billion ven, while the original goal was 600 billion ven over three years from FY2013. As part of this, Japan's assistance for Myanmar took full-fledged shape in supporting reform efforts in a wide range of fields toward democratization, national reconciliation, and sustainable development. A focus was placed welfare priority areas such improvement/poverty reduction, including support for minority tribes, human resources development/institutional development, and infrastructure development for sustainable growth.

Also, to appropriately respond to substantial demand for infrastructure around the world, including in Asia, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, taking opportunities such as the APEC Summit Meeting of November 2014, the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting and the G20 Summit Meeting, announced a policy of enhancing assistance for quality infrastructure development toward achieving sustainable quality growth. This is intended to promote an "investment in people" that would contribute to benefits for each individual through job creation and improved access to social services. disaster preparation, and harmony with environment and capacity building. This will be achieved through an approach focusing on effective financial mobilization involving the private sector, consideration for environment and society, and capacity building/human resources development.

The economy has developed in South Asia,

but many problems such as undeveloped infrastructures and poverty still remain unsolved. While also keeping in mind improving investment environment for **Tapanese** companies and human security, Japan provides a range of assistance through ODA to assist the region in overcoming these challenges. Japan pledged new yen loans to India totaling 200 billion yen at the Japan-India summit meeting in January 2014. Furthermore, at the summit meeting with India in September, Japan expressed its intention to realize 3.5 trillion yen of public and private investment and financing from Japan, including ODA, to India over the next five years to support its

development. For Bangladesh, at the summit talks in May and September, Japan expressed its commitment to delivering up to 600 billion ven of assistance over the course of four to five years, and both leaders confirmed their intention to promote cooperation under the concept of the Bay of Bengal Industrial Growth Belt (BIG-B). For Sri Lanka, Japan expressed its willingness during the Japan-Sri Lanka summit meeting in September to extend its support to Sri Lanka's efforts toward developing itself into an upper middle income country, the enhancement of maritime law enforcement capabilities, and the realization of national reconciliation.



(b) Latin America and the Caribbean

Latin America and the Caribbean countries and Japan have a long-standing friendly relationship and historically close ties, with around 1.8 million Japanese descendants ("Nikkei") living in those countries. The region is a huge supply center for resources and food and, at the same time, is a prospective emerging market, with its Gross Regional Product reaching almost 6 trillion US dollars under the stable growth of recent years.

On the other hand, many countries in this region still face challenges such as income disparities and poverty in rural or mountainous areas. Moreover, as these countries are highly vulnerable to natural disasters, efforts in the field of environment, climate change, and disaster risk reduction are also important. Japan has been providing various forms of assistance to support the efforts of Latin America and the Caribbean countries to address these issues. considering particularity of each country.

From the end of July to early August 2014, Prime Minister Abe visited Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Columbia, Chile, and Brazil, and announced concrete assistance policies in each country. In particular, in Trinidad and Tobago, the Prime Minister announced that, taking into account the vulnerabilities particular to small island states of CARICOM Member States. Japan recognized the importance of assisting them from perspectives other than those based on per-capita income, and would conduct field surveys on future cooperation. In Brazil, the Prime Minister announced his intention to take various measures to strengthen the relationship between Japan and the Japanese

descendants ("Nikkei") community, stating that the presence of ethnic Japanese there has raised trust in Japanese people as a whole in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(c) Middle East

Securing peace and stability in Middle Eastern/Northern African regions is crucial to the world's stability. Considering its energy security, Japan proactively provides support for this region. In light of the serious humanitarian crisis in Svria with 7.6 million internally displaced persons and over 3.3 million refugees outside Syria, Japan has delivered humanitarian aid worth more than 400 million US dollars to Syria and neighboring countries. Τn implementing support, consideration in line with the principles of human security has been made in particular to those most vulnerable, such as women and children, in areas such as education, water, and health/sanitation.

As for Iraq, Japan has accomplished the total amount of 5 billion US dollars of assistance for Irag's reconstruction by May 2012 that was pledged at the International Donors' Meeting for Reconstruction in Iraq in 2003. By FY2013, Japan had accepted approximately 6,000 Iraqi trainees through JICA's technical cooperation. At present, Japan provides support for the realization of the self-reliant development of the country.

Furthermore, Japan and the international community are providing support to promoting Afghanistan's self-reliance and the stability of the region in order to prevent Afghanistan from stepping back to a hotbed of terrorism. Japan provided a total of about 5.5 billion US

dollars from 2001 to December 2014, in development assistance mainly in the three areas of: improvement of security capabilities. reintegration of anti-government militias into society, and for sustainable support development.

(d) Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa is still facing serious poverty. On the other hand, the region is endowed with rich natural resources and tourism potential. It recorded an average economic growth of 5.8% during the period from 2001 to 2010 against the backdrop of population growth. This region increasing attention as a prospective import partner, market, and production center.

Japan is now committed to the steady implementation of approximately 3.2 trillion yen in public-private initiatives, including approximately 1.4 trillion ven in ODA, which was pledged at the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V). Japan reported that it already delivered approximately 340 billion ven of assistance in ODA and approximately 200 billion ven in other forms in the past year at the First TICAD V Ministerial Meeting held in Cameroon in May 2014. Also, at the Second Japan-African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) Summit Roundtable held in New York in September, Japan reported that it was already implementing the equivalent of roughly 230 billion yen in projects out of the public fund assistance worth 650 billion ven for infrastructure development over five years. Japan will continue making efforts for further enhancing the Japan-Africa partnership through TICAD process, including through the follow-up of TICAD V.

Furthermore, Japan has been providing seamless assistance since the initial stage of the outbreak of Ebola virus disease in West Africa. Through bilateral assistance and via international organizations. Japan implemented emergency humanitarian aid of over 50 million US dollars, including the provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), as well as the dispatch of experts through WHO. In addition to the above, Japan announced in November its further contribution of up to 100 million US dollars. Japan is also promoting universal health coverage (UHC) to build a healthcare system in which everyone has access to basic health and medical services. Japan will continue to contribute, based on the principle of UHC, to the medium and long-term reconstruction of health systems in West Africa.

(3) Approaches to appropriate and effective implementation of ODA

In the process of ODA implementation, it is extremely important to disclose information to the public and ensure transparency at each stage from project planning, implementation, and post-implementation evaluation and the follow-up so as to make the aid more effective and efficient. The following approaches are taken to that end.

A. Approaches **Appropriate** to Implementation of ODA

Prior to implementing survey for the formulation of a new project under grant aid, loan aid or technical cooperation, submissions must pass through Development Project Accountability Committee. This committee has been set up to exchange views on the contents of the survey between external experts and the relevant personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)/JICA in an attempt to further increase the effectiveness and improve transparency of ODA projects.

Moreover, since ODA is founded on tax money collected from the people, fraudulent or dishonest action related to ODA projects would not only impede appropriate and effective implementation of assistance but also damage the trust of the people in ODA projects. This is absolutely not tolerated. Regrettably, cases of illegality and corruption associated with ODA occurred in 2014. In response, MOFA and IICA have decided to reinforce the information desk on illegality and strengthen measures against corporations involved in illegal actions.

B. Approaches to Effective Implementation of ODA

In order to provide effective and efficient assistance based on the issues and needs of the recipient country, Japan has formulated individual assistance policies for each country. In principle, these policies shall be developed for all the recipient countries and policies for 106 countries have been formulated as of December 2014.

Japan is making efforts to enhance its

Program Approach to implement effective and concrete ODA projects tailored to specific goals by setting up a goal for the solution of specific development issues through consultation with the recipient country.

In the meantime, the introduction of a systematic numerical target into project-type grant aid from the perspective of enhancing the PDCA cycle has been selected as one of the Good Practices in project improvement by the Administrative Reform Promotion Council in June.

In the Development Cooperation Mutual Review on Japan released by DAC in July 2014, clear vision, leadership in disaster prevention and health areas, and the use of diverse schemes and efforts for triangle cooperation were highly rated. On the other hand, some issues were pointed out as requiring attention: specifically, increases in the amount of ODA, increases in internal awareness about development, and expansion of participation.

C. Approaches toward **Promotion** of Information Disclosure on ODA

In order to raise the quality of ODA, it is necessary to apply the knowledge and knowhow obtained from ODA evaluations to subsequent policy planning and project implementation. MOFA carries out evaluations through external experts and uses and shares the evaluation results among the relevant parties. Also, from the viewpoint of improving transparency of IICA's projects, the current status and achievements of projects are made available on the "Visible ODA" section of IICA's website. As of the end of December

2014, a total of 2,960 projects are listed on this site.

The understanding and support of the people of Japan is essential for the implementation of ODA and, therefore, efforts are made for effective communication and the promotion of their understanding. The year 2014 marked the 60th anniversary of Japan's ODA. Taking this as an opportunity, various PR events took place aiming to reach out to a wide range of people: for example, Global Festa JAPAN 2014 held in Tokyo in October,

Japan's for international largest event cooperation and the Symposium Commemorating the 60th Anniversary of Japan's International Cooperation held in Tokyo in November. According to an opinion poll on diplomacy taken in 2014, the number of respondents stating that international cooperation must be actively promoted increased from the previous poll taken in 2011. Japan will continue its efforts in the active provision of information.

Special

60th Anniversary of International Cooperation

1. The 60th Anniversary of Japan's ODA-paying it Forward to the World

The year is 1954. Having just put the war behind it, Japan took its first step toward international cooperation by becoming a member of the Colombo Plan¹. In the 60 years after that, under the three features, namely themes of support for self-improvement efforts, sustainable economic growth, and human security, Japan has provided assistance of approximately 42 trillion yen to about 190 countries and regions, dispatched about 136,000 experts and 47,000 volunteers, and received about 540.000 trainees.

On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that Japan, which has become a major donor today, had also previously benefited from the support of the international community, including the World Bank (WB). The infrastructure that underpins our everyday lives, such as the Tomei Meishin Expressway, Kurobe Dam, and the Tokaido Shinkansen which celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2014, were built with loans procured from around the world. Japan had only repaid all of these loans fully recently, in 1990.



Tokaido Shinkansen running against a background formed by Mt. Fuji

From ancient times, the expression "pay it forward" has already existed in Japanese society. Based on this concept, when one receives a favor from someone, he or she "pays it

forward" to a third person rather than return it to the first, thereby benefitting the whole society. The assistance that Japan continues to provide to other countries today could be described as putting into practice the concept of "paying it forward."

Japan's sincere attitude toward contributing to the international community has, in part, made it the most trusted country in a public opinion survey conducted in March 2014 in ASEAN countries. Close to 90% of the respondents also felt that Japan's economic and technological cooperation has contributed to the development of their own countries. Japan will continue to harness ODA as an important instrument of diplomacy.

2. Japan's International Cooperation found in every corner of the World

The Republic of Maldives, which is an island nation floating in the Indian Ocean, was struck by a tsunami caused by the earthquake off the coast of Sumatra in 2004. However, the damage incurred in the tsunami was minimal owing to the embankments which had been built with assistance from Japan. Furthermore, Japan also provided support promptly for projects to bring about the recovery of the fishing industry, agricultural industry, and local administration, and assisted in the reconstruction of infrastructure such as ports and

sewerage systems. In the aftermath of the Great East Japan Earthquake that struck in 2011, Japan received assistance from more than 160



Embankments, built with Japan ODA support, protected citizens of Male from the tsunami (Source: Maki Tsukamoto, JICA)

countries and regions across the globe, including many developing countries. The Maldives also donated about 700,000 cans of tuna, while 20,000 citizens in the capital of Male participated in a walking event in solidarity with the afflicted peoples. A television program was also broadcast for 24 hours to raise relief funds. These and other forms of support and solidarity were extended to Japan, reaffirming the warm ties between the two countries.

¹ The Colombo Plan is an international institution that launched activities in 1951 to provide support for the economic development of countries in the Asia Pacific region. As a member of the Initiative, Japan began engaging in technical cooperation activities in 1955 by receiving trainees and dispatching experts.

2 Response to Global Issues

(1) Millennium Development Goals/ Post 2015 Development Agenda

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are a set of common development goals with specific numerical targets and with deadlines to be met by the international community in development areas such as poverty reduction, health, and education. Japan takes initiative in the discussions and efforts by the international community in order to achieve the MDGs.

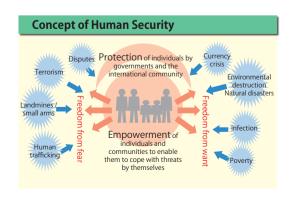
The Post-2015 Development Agenda is scheduled to be adopted in September 2015. The Post-2015 Development Agenda needs to be a framework to address new issues taking into account of changes in the international community by integrating the lessons and experiences gained from the MDGs. Japan proactively takes part in the discussions based on the principle of human security and demonstrates the country's strong points such as health and disaster risk reduction so as to build a framework where emerging countries, NGOs, and the private sector can cooperate with each other.

For example, at the First TICAD V Ministerial Meeting held in Yaounde (Cameroon) in May 2014, Foreign Minister Kishida, proposed three "vitamins," as crucial elements for development that promote human security: inclusiveness, sustainability, and resilience. In July, Mr. Norio Mitsuya, State Minister for Foreign Affairs, conveyed Japan's views at the United Nations Economic and Social Council (New York), in which he particularly pointed out the importance of urban development and disaster risk reduction.

Thirteen sessions of the UN "Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" were held since March 2013, and their reports were submitted in July 2014, containing 17 goals with 169 targets that are to be the basis of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The UN "Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of **Experts** on Sustainable Development Financing" was submitted in August. Japan played an active role in these processes as a member state and contributed to the discussions.

A. Human Security

Human Security is a principle aiming at creating a society in which individual persons are protected, at the same time empowering them to solve their own issues and to fully display their own competence. Japan identifies human security as one of its diplomatic pillars and has been working on dissemination and implementation of this notion for more than 10 years through discussions at the United Nations, the use of the UN Human Security Fund established by Japan's initiatives, and



Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects. In the discussion on the setting of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, the importance of a people-centered agenda is commonly recognized, reflecting the vision of human security.

B. Approaches in the Area of Disaster Risk Reduction

Every year, 200 million people are affected by disasters (90% of the victims are citizens of developing countries) and annual average loss incurred by natural disasters is over 100 billion US dollars. Therefore, disaster risk reduction is essential for realizing poverty reduction and sustainable development. Japan, having suffered from a number of disasters, actively implements international cooperation in the area of disaster risk reduction. Due partly to Japan's strong position in favor of the importance of disaster risk reduction in sustainable development, the SDGs' report contains a number of targets related to disaster risk reduction. Also in July in Tokyo, at the Global Launch of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report 2014 attended by UNDP Administrator Helen Clark. Prime Minister Abe stressed that Japan would cooperate with international organizations, including UNDP, and the international community, and would make an active contribution in the area of disaster risk reduction toward building resilience, which is a theme of the Human



Prime Minister Abe serving as co-chair of the Resilience Session of the UN Climate Summit (September 23, New York; Source: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

Development Report, Serving as co-chair of the Resilience Session of the UN Climate Summit (New York) in September. Prime Minister Abe introduced Japan's international cooperation in the area of disaster risk reduction and called for worldwide cooperation for the success of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

Taking the opportunity of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction¹ to be held in Sendai, Japan, in March 2015, Japan intends to continuously promote mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction and to integrate it into the policies of each country by sharing the worldwide experience and lessons learned from past disasters.

C. Approaches in the Area of Education

In accordance with the Japan's Education Cooperation Policy 2011–2015, Japan has provided high quality educational environment to at least 7 million (total of 25 million) children, contributing to achieving

A conference organized by the United Nations as a place for discussing global strategies for disaster risk reduction. Japan hosted the first (1994, Yokohama), second (2005, Kobe), and third (2015, Sendai) sessions. At the second session, the "Hyogo Framework for Action" was developed as a guideline for international efforts in disaster risk reduction for the 10-year period from 2005 to 2015. At the third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, plans will be made for its successor (Post-Hyogo Framework for Action).

MDGs and the goals established in the Dakar Framework for Action, Education for All (EFA)². Iapan also actively participates in education support conferences, such the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) Council, as well as in international discussions for setting the Post-2015 Education Agenda that is to succeed the EFA Dakar Goals.

D. Approaches in Agricultural Areas

In coordination with the countries concerned. such as G7 or G20 member states, and international organizations, Japan has delivered assistance for agriculture and development in developing countries. In 2014 in particular, Japan acted as a joint facilitator for food security, together with France at the G20 Development Working Group.

E. Approaches in the Area of Water and Sanitation

Japan has continuously been the largest donor in the area of water and sanitation since the 1990's and has implemented high quality assistance utilizing Japan's experience, knowhow, and technologies. Japan encourages discussions in the international community. and hosted in Tokyo the 2014 World Water Day on Water and Energy and The UNSG's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB) in March and October, respectively.

(2) Global Health

Overcoming health issues that threaten lives and hinder all kinds of social, cultural, and economic activities is directly linked with human security as a common challenge for the international community. Japan boasts the world's highest longevity of its people and is increasingly expected to play an active role in the area of health. Japan aims to contribute to improve the health of the people in developing countries and create an international community that ensures the right to health through the assistance in the area of health.

Under this principle, Japan has achieved remarkable results in overcoming health issues such as infectious diseases, maternal



Researchers studying a bed for infants designed to replicate sensations in the womb (June 30, Takatsuki Hospital, Takatsuki City; Source: Kenshiro Imai/JICA)

and child health and nutrition improvements by cooperation with a number of countries and various aid organizations, including the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank,

Goals adopted at the World Education Forum held in Dakar (Senegal) in April 2000 since there were still many school-age children who were not attending school and adults unable to read, write, and do basic arithmetic, although efforts towards Education for All in the 1990's had achieved some positive results. The goals include the dramatic expansion and improvement of preschool education, guaranteeing free and high-quality primary education and gender equality in education.

the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund), Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Gavi), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). However, 3.584 million people still die from three major infectious diseases³ every year and many of 63 million infants younger than five years of age⁴ and about 290,000 pregnant women⁵ die from preventable and curable diseases. Therefore, there is an urgent need for enhanced efforts and measures. Along with economic development, response to a new issue of noncommunicable disease control has also become necessary in developing countries.

Against this backdrop, Japan identifies health as a priority issue in international cooperation and promotes universal health coverage (UHC) that will ensure all people have access to basic health and medical services, in addition to efforts for achieving MDGs, under Japan's Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy launched in March 2013. UHC plays a role of correcting domestic differences in access to health and medical care and enables effective resource allocation for diverse health issues by the governments of developing countries themselves. Japan shares its experience with other countries. and stresses the importance of UHC taking opportunity of various international conferences. Japan also provides support for UHC, including via implementation of training. in cooperation with the World Bank and WHO.

Prevention of public health crises caused by emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, such as Ebola virus disease and new strains of influenzas, is important also from the perspective of human security. Japan is making promotional efforts for developing resilient health systems in each country and enhancing WHO's International Health Regulations together with the international community.

WHO Fact Sheet (http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs094/en/#), WHO Fact Sheet (http://www.who.int/tb/publications/ factsheet_global.pdf?ua=1), UNAIDS "Global Statistics" (http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/campaigns/2014/2014gapreport/factsheet) Number of deaths in 2013

WHO Fact Sheet No. 178 (http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs178/en/) Number of deaths in 2013

WHO Fact Sheet No. 348 (http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs348/en/) Number of deaths in 2013

Column

Japanese Fighting Against Ebola Virus Disease

—Notes from West Africa—

Dispatch of Japanese experts working as part of Japan's response to the Ebola outbreak

I was dispatched to Liberia from November 12th to December 24th, 2014, to fight against the Ebola outbreak. From 2000, WHO (World Health Organization) has been pooling experts to be dispatched in case of large-scale infectious disease outbreaks. In this outbreak, through this



Discussing countermeasures to the outbreak with WHO's coordinators dispatched to Liberia (Margibi County, December 2 2014)

network, I was dispatched by the Japanese government to the Ebola response team at the WHO country office in Liberia, where I assisted in tackling the Ebola virus.

In the beginning, my role in the team was to assist regional-level responses. Although the number of cases in Liberia was decreasing during the period of my assignment, from mid-November to mid-December, new cases were still being reported every day. Particularly, the disease was still spreading in Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, and this was affecting other regions, where the so-called "hot spots", places

with a large accumulation of infected persons, began to appear one after another. During the first half of the assignment period, I was mainly assisting the aid activities in these regions with the hot spots. In the second half of the period, in addition to the assistance to regional aid activities, I was coordinating the activities of the whole response team, composed of around 40 members from various countries and divided into six teams (i.e. infection control, surveillance, social mobilization.).

The Ebola virus disease is not an infection that is hard to control in nature. However, because the health systems of the three affected countries, including Liberia, were fragile and the response from the international community was slow, this outbreak reached to an unprecedented extent. With the development of regional level integration, the risk of cross-border spread of similar kinds of infectious diseases is steadily increasing. From the viewpoint of forestalling propagation to Japan as well, we need to make our international contributions in responses to these outbreaks even more proactively.

Hitoshi Oshitani,

Professor at Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine

Dispatch of staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER)

One of the co-discoverers of the Ebola virus, Professor Peter Piot, Director of the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, during a lecture in November 2014 in Japan, stated that WHO's incompetence had caused this humanitarian crisis. This is the key to understand the UNMEER, which was established by combining WHO's specialized knowledge and other UN organizations' operational capabilities. Although the WHO's ability includes the capacity of discernment to predict crises based on its specialized knowledge and respond to such crises, WHO leaders started to take practical measures only after June 2014, only when the MSF (Doctors Without Borders) at the frontline had been warning the world that the situation could not be controlled.

Then, in October, the UN established its first mission in the health sector, the UNMEER, under the leadership of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. WFP (World Food Programme), an organization with a high mobility to cope with various situations, procured medical resources, and

each organization demonstrated their strength at their best. Many WHO staff members gathered under the UNMEER's flag, and their activities are being highly praised.

When the situation was starting to calm down in this way, I assumed the position of senior advisor to the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative at UNMEER in December. My role was to make strategic advice. Taking into consideration the possibility to strengthen the affected countries' capacity to tackle any future spreads, and with Professor Piot's cooperation, I started up a co-project by UNMEER and the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), a world-renowned authority



UNMEER Secretary-General's Special Representative Senior Adviser Konuma (Photo provided by Anthony Banbury)

in the field of medical data. The last time a health issue became a UN's urgent task was the AIDS outbreak in 2000. On that occasion, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was founded. The international community has paid a huge price due to the Ebola outbreak, and is now faced with a question of how we can avoid this to happen again in the future.

Shiro Konuma.

UNMEER Secretary-General's Special Representative Senior Adviser

Japan's Response to Counter the Ebola Outbreak

Financial Assistance

- On March 10, 2015, the Government of Japan decided to provide approx. US\$14.58 million aid grant to Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.
- On December 9, 2014, the GoJ offered US\$8.5 million to emergency grant aid through the WHO and WFP.
- On November 7, the GoJ announced an additional aid of maximum US\$100 million (On February 3,2015, the GoJ decided the allocation of the US\$100 million additional package to the UN organizations, World Bank and other organizations).
- On September 25, the GoJ announced an additional aid of US\$40 million. (In October, US\$22 million were allocated to the WHO, WFP, International Red Cross. On November 7, the GoJ announced a contribution to the UN Ebola Response Multi-Partner Trust Fund)
- In September, the GoJ allocated from its WFP contribution as Ebola-related support **US\$1.1 million** to Guinea and US\$700,000 to Liberia.
- In August, the GoJ provided a US\$1.5 million emergency grant aid through the WHO, International Red Cross and UNICFF
- In July, the GoJ increased the aid available for Sierra Leone via the WFP (to approx. US\$57,000).
- In May, the GoJ contributed US\$300,000 to the WHO contribution fund
- In April, the GoJ provided a US\$520,000 emergency grant aid to Guinea via UNICEF.

In-kind Contribution

- The Tokyo Metropolitan Government donated 720,000 sets of personnel protective equipment (PPE) (20,000 sets were delivered in **December** 2014 by a Self-Defense Forces Aircraft to Ghana).
- In November, medical and other equipment was donated to Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia.
- In October, 13 medical vehicles including ambulances and 95 beds were donated to Liberia and Sierra Leone.
- In August and September, blankets, tents and other emergency supplies worth in total approx. US\$920,000 were donated to the 3 countries
- A medicine developed by a Japanese company, which is not yet approved for treatment of the Ebola Virus Disease, can be provided under certain conditions (The medicine has already been used in limited areas in other countries. Currently a French research institute and the Guinean government are conducting clinical trials of the medicine).
- In order to prevent the spread, thermography cameras developed by a Japanese company (which can screen feverish persons without any physical contact) were donated to Ghana. Cote D'Ivoire and other countries.

Personnel Contribution

- In December 2014, a Ministry of Foreign Affairs official holding a medical license, was dispatched to the UN Mission for Ebola Emergency Response until March
- In October, 1 Ministry of Defense personnel was dispatched to the US Africa Commend in Germany as a liaison. As of March 10, 2 personnel are dispatched.
- Since May, a total of 20 Japanese experts have participated in WHO missions.

Total aid amount Approx. US\$173 million

(3) Environmental Issues and Climate Change

A. Global **Environmental** Issues and Sustainable Development

multilateral Through environmental conventions and various forums, Japan deals with the depletion of resources and the destruction of the natural environment, and is committed to the realization of sustainable development. In September. Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) was held in Samoa to conduct discussions on sustainable development in SIDS that are prone to environmental issues, including climate change. In November, The UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in Aichi-Nagoya and Okayama was co-hosted by the Japanese government and UNESCO. Following the agreement made to strengthen the role of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) at the UN Sustainable Development Conference (Rio+20) in 2012, the First UN Environment Assembly (UNEA) convened in June 2014 and adopted the Ministerial Outcome Document and resolutions concerning various issues in the area of environment.

(a) Biodiversity

The 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 12) convened in October in Pyeongchang (Republic of Korea), where a mid-term review was conducted on the implementation of the Aichi targets adopted by COP 10 in 2010 in Nagoya, and an agreement was reached to double international financial flows biodiversity conservation in developing countries. At the same time, the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Nagova Protocol was held since the Nagova Protocol entered into force with 50 ratifications.

Illegal trade of wildlife, such as elephants and rhinos, has become of grave concern in recent years and draws much attention as it serves as one of the financial sources for international terrorist organizations. As such, in order to respond to threats to biodiversity in a concerted manner, the international community held the Summit- and Ministerial -level meeting of the Illegal Wildlife Trade Conference in London in February and adopted a political declaration, including initiatives to eradicate illegal wildlife trade.

(b) Forest

Forest reduction and degradation is closely related to such global issues as sustainable development, mitigation and adaptation of climate change, and biodiversity conservation. At the Expert Meeting of the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) in February and the 50th Council of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) in November, discussions were held on global efforts for sustainable business. forestry Japan proactively contributed to these discussions, providing continuing assistance as a host country of the ITTO with its headquarters in Yokohama.

(c) International Management of Hazardous **Chemicals/Hazardous Waste**

Regarding the Minamata Convention on Mercury adopted in October 2013 in Japan, the

session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) on Mercury was held in November in Bangkok to discuss future work to be done in preparation for entry into force of the Convention.

Also, in November, the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Laver and the 26th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Laver were held in Paris and the financial size of the multi-national fund for supporting developing countries was decided. Future discussions were to continue with regard to the handling of hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) which contributes to the greenhouse effect although does not deplete the ozone laver.

(d) Marine Environment

At the 9th Meeting of Contracting Parties to the London Protocol on Marine Dumping, discussions were held by experts about the impact of marine fertilization on marine environments, including iron spraying (e.g., spraying iron for CO2 absorption and the creation of a favorable fishery, etc.), which was newly added to the controlled items.

With regard to the Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) established to protect the environment of the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea participated in by Japan, China, the ROK and Russia. the Extraordinary Intergovernmental Meeting was held in Seoul in April and the 19th Intergovernmental Meeting was held in Moscow in October.

B. Climate Change

(a) Overview

A concerted effort by the entire world is essential in reducing greenhouse gas emissions that cause global warming. At the third session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 3) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1997, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions was improved on developed countries. However, the United States did not join this framework, and the obligation was not imposed on emerging countries and developing countries. Therefore, at the COP 16 in 2010, the Cancun Agreement was adopted, which specifies reduction targets and action plans for both developing and developed countries. At COP 17 in 2011. an Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action was established as a process for future international framework. where an agreement was reached that a new legal framework to be participated in by all Parties would be agreed upon by the end of 2015 and be brought into force from 2020. Negotiations are currently underway in accordance with this agreement.

In addition to annual COP meetings, the UN Climate Summit attended by world leaders, was held in September 2014 at the UN Headquarters (New York) and heightened propelled political momentum in climate negotiations. At COP 20 convened in December 2014 in Lima, Peru, the Lima Call for Climate Action was adopted after heated negotiations which resulted in extension of the session for two days. This should lead to the advancement of future discussions.

Tapan actively contributes to these international negotiations through various channels, for example, by hosting the third session of the East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue (chaired by State Minister for Foreign Affairs Minoru Kiuchi), carrying out policy talks on climate change with island countries, presenting the Japan-US Joint Statement concerning funding the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and promoting the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM).

(b) UN Climate Summit

At the UN Climate Summit, Prime Minister Abe announced a new assistance schemes for developing countries including human resources development of 14,000 people in the area of climate change, and an "Adaptation Initiative" that would support measures for reducing negative impacts caused by climate change in a holistic manner from planning through to the implementation phase. The Adaptation Initiative places its emphasis particularly on supporting Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and disaster risk reduction. Prime Minster Abe also announced that Japan had achieved the promised assistance to developing countries totaling about 1.6 trillion yen (16 billion US dollars) from public and private sources within a year and half, which was originally announced in FY2013 to be delivered over three years from the 2013 to 2015.

(c) Funding of the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

The Green Climate Fund is a multilateral fund entrusted with the task of operating the financial mechanism of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change to support measures against climate change in developing countries. Its establishment was decided at COP 16 in 2010, and the GCF was designated as an entrusted entity of the convention at COP 17 in 2011. Prime Minister Abe announced at the G20 Brisbane Summit in November 2014 that Japan would contribute up to 1.5 billion US dollars to the GCF subject to the approval of the Diet. The amount of Japan's contribution is the second largest after the United States.

(d) The 20th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

(i) Overview of COP 20 (December 1–14)

The Japanese delegates were led by Mr. Yoshio Mochizuki, Minister of the Environment. Regarding the post 2020 framework, COP decided the information to be provided by all Parties communicating their intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) (reduction target). Minister of the Environment Mochizuki held meetings with ministers of seven countries and regions, including Peru (COP 20 Presidency), France (COP Presidency), the EU, the U.K., and China and the heads of international organizations, including Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and reaffirmed the importance of cooperating toward building on a new framework.

(ii) Statement by Environment Minister, Yoshio Mochizuki

At the high-level segment, Environment Minister, Mochizuki gave a speech and once again advocated the goal of "reducing greenhouse emissions by 50% at the global level and by 80% in the developed world by

2050," while mentioning that Japan aimed to submit its INDC as early as possible, and that Japan would contribute to reducing the world's emissions by utilizing Japanese technologies, and advance support, including financial assistance, for mitigation actions and adaptation by developing countries.

(iii) The Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) High-level Roundtable

JCM is a framework in which developing countries are provided with those technologies. products, systems, services and infrastructure which lead to reduction of greenhouse gases and in the process the contribution on the part of Japan to greenhouse gas emission reductions or removals in developing countries is evaluated in a quantitative manner to be used for achieving Japan's emission reduction target. The number of signatory countries increased from 9 to 12 in 2014. JCM High-level Roundtable was held bringing together the 12 signatory countries to the JCM, where a joint statement was announced, welcoming the development of the JCM and expressing the shared will to make further progress in its implementation.



Environment Minister, Mochizuki, giving an address at the high-level segment of COP 20 (December 9, Lima, Peru)

(e) Inter-regional approaches

The 12th Informal Meeting on 'Further Actions against Climate Change' was held in Tokyo with the attendance of negotiators in charge from both developing and developed countries. In July, the Policy Dialogue on Climate Change in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) was held in Tokyo inviting the governments of SIDS and international organizations who are influential in climate change negotiations. In October, the Third East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue was held in Yokohama, chaired by State Minister for Foreign Affairs Minoru Kiuchi, inviting government officials in charge of policies in Asian countries.

(4) Arctic and Antarctic

A. Arctic

(a) Current situation in the Arctic and Japan's View

Environmental change in the Arctic, caused by global warming (melting of floating sea ice, permafrost, ice floor, and glaciers), has brought about new possibilities to the international community, such as utilization of the Arctic Seas Routes and resource development. On the

other hand, it has also triggered various challenges such as acceleration of warming and negative impact on a vulnerable natural environment.

It is necessary to take measures in response to these potentials and challenges through broad international cooperation, by scientifically shedding light on the actual condition of environmental change in the Arctic and its

impact on the global environment, accurately predicting changes, and reach common international understanding on appropriate manners of economic use of the Arctic. Ensuring behaviors and attitudes based on the rule of law in the Arctic is essential. Based on this recognition, Japan will be actively involved in international discussions on the Arctic, utilizing advanced science and technology as well as knowledge and experience built upon years of research and observation experience in the Arctic.

(b) Active Participation in the Arctic Council

The Arctic Council (AC)¹ is a multilateral political consultation framework mainly for countries in the Arctic. Japan was formally admitted as an observer in this council in May 2013. Subsequently, Japan has sent government officials and researchers to related meetings, including the Senior Arctic Officials (SAO) meeting, working group meetings, taskforces, etc., contributing to the AC's activities by playing an active role in the discussions.

In order demonstrate to Japanese commitment to the Arctic, Iapan has participated in the international conferences on the Arctic such as Arctic Frontiers (January 2014, Norway) and the Arctic Circle (October 2014, Iceland), while having held opinion exchanges on the Arctic with relevant countries, including the Arctic states.

B. Antarctic

(a) The Antarctic Treaty

The Antarctic Treaty signed in 1959 set forth the following three basic principles: (1) the use of the Antarctic for peaceful purposes, (2) freedom of scientific investigations and international cooperation, and (3) a freeze on territorial rights and claims.



An icebreaker conducting Arctic observation (Source: National Institute of Polar Research)

(b) The Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) and Environmental Protection

Environmental protection in the Antarctic. Antarctic observation, management of the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty, and Antarctic tourism are the themes of the annual Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting. Particularly in recent years, active discussions are held on the impact of annual tourism activities on the environment of the Antarctic zone and the appropriate management of tourism in this area.

In addition, environmental protection of the Antarctic has been promoted in accordance with the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty.

The Arctic Council (AC) is a high-level and intergovernmental consultative body established in 1996 by eight Arctic states (Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and the United States). The AC aims to promote cooperation/harmony/exchange among the Arctic states in terms of common Arctic issues (sustainable development, environmental protection, etc.), with the involvement of the indigenous communities.

(c) Japan's Antarctic Observation

Based on the With six-year plan of the Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition (2010–2015), Japan is undertaking to reveal the roles and impacts of the Antarctic on the global system of the past, current, and future; particularly through longterm continuous observation for investigating the actual state and mechanism of global warming, as well as through the implementation of various research and observation activities, using large aperture atmospheric radar, etc.

Science and Technology Diplomacy

Japan promotes "science and technology diplomacy" in various forms, utilizing its science technologies superior and consideration of the current international situations, such as the growing influence of newly emerging states. In particular, Japan

established the "Advisory Panel on Science and Technology Diplomacy" under Foreign Minister Kishida in July 2014. The Advisory Panel discussed specific measures for further promotion of science and technology diplomacy.

(1) Bilateral or Multilateral Cooperation to Promote Science, Technology and Innovation

With respect to bilateral cooperation, joint committees with six countries², including the US, India, the UK, and Switzerland were held in 2014, based on the Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement³. The committees discussed the current situation of cooperation

and the direction for future cooperation.

As for multilateral cooperation, Japan actively takes part in large-scale international science and technology projects, for example, the ITER project to construct and manage a thermonuclear experimental reactor.

(2) Utilization of Science and Technology as Means of Solving Global Challenges

Responding to various challenges for the international society is one of the important pillars of science and technology diplomacy. Japan supports joint research activities conducted

by universities and research institutions in Japan and other developing countries through ODA (Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS))4. It

- The members of "Advisory Panel on Science and Technology Diplomacy": Takashi Shiraishi, President, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (Chair); Masaru Iwanaga, President, The Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences; Masafumi Kaneko, General Manager/Senior Research Fellow, Center for International and Strategic Studies, PHP Institutes, Inc.; Atsushi Sunami, Professor, Executive Advisor to the President, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies; Mariko Hasegawa, Executive Director, Vice President, The Graduate University for Advanced Studies; Yuichi Hosoya, Professor, Faculty of Law, Keio University; and Mitsuhiko Yamashita, Member of the Board, Senior Technology Advisor to CEO, NISSAN MOTOR Corporation.
- 2 The United States, Spain, India, the United Kingdom, Poland, and Switzerland.
- Japan has signed or concluded 32 Science and Technology Cooperation Agreements which are applied to 47 countries/organizations.
- Based on the needs of the developing countries, joint research and capacity building support are conducted by universities and research institutes between Japan and developing countries in areas such as Environment/Energy, Bioresources, Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, and Infectious Diseases Control by exerting the concerted efforts of MOFA, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), JICA, the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST).

contributes to finding solutions for global challenges in the areas of Environment/Energy. Bioresources, Disaster Prevention and Mitigation. and Infectious Diseases Control. For example, in Zambia, researchers led by Professor Ayato

Takada of Hokkaido University are working with researchers of the University of Zambia to find out the infection routes of the Ebola virus etc. and the development of diagnosis methods.

(3) Promotion of Bilateral Relations through Science and Technology Cooperation

The enhancement of cooperative relations in the area of science and technology brings benefits to both Japan and its partner countries. broadening their bilateral relationship. Since each country is facing different circumstances of Science and Technology, it is necessary to take Japan's strength and the needs of the partner country into consideration. For instance, at the 14th U.S.-Japan Joint Working-Level Committee (JWLC) Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation in July 2014, Japan hosted the 2nd Open Forum for STIE (Science. Technology. Innovation and Education) Cooperation following the intergovernmental meeting. At the forum, experts of academia and industry from both countries discussed scientific knowledge. decision-making, and development of innovative human resources. Also, the aforementioned joint research associated with ODA contributes to advancing bilateral relationships between Japan and developing countries.

(4) Promotion of "Soft Power" as a Science and Technology-Oriented Country

Japan's superior science and technology, as well as culture, helps to promote other country's understanding of Japan and improve its image for other countries. In 2014, Japan sent distinguished Japanese scientists for example in the areas of cross-coupling reactions⁵, and material engineering to 11 countries in Europe, North America, and Asia⁶ for networking among researchers and promoting public diplomacy through their presentation on some advanced researches.



Lecture by Akira Suzuki, professor emeritus of Hokkaido University (the 2010 Nobel Prize winner in Chemistry) (photo by Owen Egan, courtesy McGill University)

- A chemical reaction producing one molecule by bonding two molecules with different structures. Akira Suzuki, professor emeritus of $Hokkaido\ University,\ devised\ the\ "Suzuki\ Coupling,"\ a\ palladium-catalyzed\ carbon-carbon\ bond\ forming\ reaction,\ and\ was\ awarded\ the\ 2010\ bond\ forming\ reaction,\ and\ awarded\ forming\ reaction,\ and\ awarded\ forming\ reaction,\ and\ awarded\ forming\ forming\ reaction,\ and\ awarded\ forming\ f$ Nobel Prize in Chemistry. "Suzuki Coupling" contributes widely to society, including stomach medicine, agrochemical, liquid-crystal displays, and LED lights. Since Professor Suzuki did not obtain the patent right for this technology, this technology has been spread and a number of application products have been commercialized.
- Germany, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland, Czech, Slovakia, Hungary, and Sri Lanka.

Section 3 Economic Diplomacy

Overview

The revitalization of the Japanese economy contributes to growth of the world economy. A strong economy is essential to robust diplomacy. Japan will strategically carry out economic diplomacy for creating international economic environment that contributes to revitalizing the Japanese economy and for achieving dynamic growth.

Japanese Economy and World Economy

The Abe administration is committed to reviving the Japanese economy through the policy mix of "three arrows": Bold monetary policy, flexible fiscal policy, and a growth strategy that encourages private investment. In June 2014, the administration revised "the Japan Revitalization Strategy". Under the initiative of Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) continued to make earnest efforts in 2014 to strengthen economic diplomacy as a means of promoting the revitalization of the Japanese economy, presenting it as one of the three pillars of Japan's foreign policy. Owing to a series of initiatives known as "Abenomics," in 2014 the Japanese economy made steady progress towards the exit from deflation and continued its moderate recovery trend, despite

other consumption weak private weaknesses following the consumption tax hike. With regard to the world economy, the economy is recovering in the United States and United Kingdom. However, the economic growth rate in the Eurozone remained at relatively low levels, and a divergence of growth rate levels was observed among emerging countries. In this regard, various economic trends were observed across different countries. Since autumn 2014. oil demand has decreased mainly due to the economic slowdown in Europe and emerging countries. However, supplies of oil production in non-OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) countries increased, such as shale oil produced in the United States. Such easing of the supply and demand in the oil market, among other factors, have caused oil prices to fall to their lowest levels since 2009. In the context of this international situation. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe explained at the Group of Seven(G7) and Group of Twenty(G20) Summits that Japan would contribute to the growth of the global economy through revitalization of the Japanese economy, and world leaders expressed their strong expectations.

Promotion of Economic Partnerships

The promotion of high-level economic partnerships constitutes one of the pillars of the Growth Strategy. The Japan-Australia Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) was signed in 2014 after seven years of negotiations and is entered into force in January 2015. In July 2014, an agreement in principle was reached on the Japan-Mongolia **EPA** negotiations. In December, Japan-Turkey EPA negotiations launched. Notably with such efforts. negotiations for the economic partnerships has made steady progress. Japan's negotiations for economic partnership agreements. such as the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between Japan, China and the ROK, and the Japan-EU EPA, are carried out in parallel. By doing so, Japan aims to contribute to the global trade and investment rule-making. Additionally, it is important that such economic partnerships are developed in a mutually complementary manner, in a way that will also lead to the realization of the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP). At the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Economic Leaders' Meeting in Beijing in 2014, the Beijing Roadmap for APEC's Contribution to the Realization of the FTAAP was endorsed. Japan will continue to promote regional economic integration, including the FTAAP, through active participation in **APEC** discussions.

Multilateral Trade Liberalization

While the negotiations for multilateral trade liberalization have remained in deadlock for many years, the multilateral trade regime centered on the World Trade Organization (WTO) plays a key role in creating new rules and implementing existing rules that include dispute settlement. In 2013, the Bali Package was reached, comprised of the three areas of trade facilitation, agriculture, and development. The Protocol of Amendment to insert the Agreement on Trade Facilitation into the WTO Agreement could not be adopted by the agreed July 31, 2014 deadline, and therefore, its implementation was dealt a setback. However, the Protocol was adopted at a special meeting of the WTO General Council in November 2014. If the Trade Facilitation Agreement enters into force, it will become the first binding agreement on all members of the WTO since its establishment. Japan will be involved in proactively the steady implementation of the Bali Package and conclusion of towards the the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) negotiations. With regard to the efforts of the WTO members who share the objective of advancing the further liberalization of trade, negotiations are proceeding with the aim of reaching an early conclusion on expansion of coverage of the Information Technology Agreement (ITA). Negotiations are also ongoing on the Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA). Furthermore, in July, negotiations commenced regarding the Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA). Japan will continue to engage in wide-ranging efforts for maintaining and strengthening the free and open global trading system.

Support for Japanese Companies and Promotion of Investment in Japan

The Japanese economy has shown signs of recovery. However, for such signs to be translated into steady growth, it is necessary to tap into the growth of other countries. emerging countries. including through promoting the overseas activities of Japanese companies. The activities of Japanese companies are promoted through publicprivate partnerships, under the command of the Headquarters for the Promotion of Japanese Business Support, headed by Minister for Foreign Affairs Kishida, at the MOFA, and under the leadership of the heads of Japan's diplomatic missions overseas. Moreover, amid growing demand for infrastructure worldwide, the Government of Japan has announced a target of approximately 30 trillion yen in infrastructure exports by 2020. Prime Minister Abe, Minister for Foreign Affairs Kishida, and other Cabinet members have conducted "toplevel sales" to promote Japan's infrastructure and technology overseas as a means of achieving this target, making the most of the opportunities including dignitaries' visits. The MOFA is striving to prevent reputational damage or misinformation stemming from the accident at Tokyo Electric Power Company's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, and to promote exports of Japanese products to other countries. To this end, MOFA provides countries with up-to-date and accurate information regarding efforts in response to the accident, including the response on the issue of contaminated water, as well as steps taken to ensure the safety of Japanese products (e.g., Japanese inspection standards and systems, and shipment restrictions). Persistent efforts are being made to have import restrictions eased and lifted. The Japan Revitalization Strategy includes the target of doubling the balance of foreign companies' direct investment in Japan to 35 trillion ven by 2020. In terms of efforts to promote investment in Japan, the MOFA makes use of international conferences, embassies, and consulates-general for publicity purposes. MOFA also conducts active PR on the websites of its diplomatic missions overseas.

Energy, Mineral Resources, and Food Security

It is urgent that Japan takes steps to ensure a stable supply of resources at reasonable prices, as Japan relies on other countries for many resources and has become increasingly dependent on fossil fuels since the Great East Japan Earthquake. Utilizing a variety of diplomatic tools, MOFA has conducted strategic resource diplomacy including the strengthening of comprehensive and mutually beneficial ties with resource-rich countries and diversification of its resource-supplying countries. In particular, Prime Minister Abe actively engaged in resource diplomacy by visiting major resource-rich countries. including those countries in the Middle East, Africa, Oceania, and Latin America and the Caribbean in 2014. In addition, MOFA has made use of the Special Assistants for Natural Resources appointed at diplomatic missions overseas which started as a system since 2013 to continue to strengthen its functions, including information gathering. In the face of expected world population growth and global food shortages, Japan makes efforts for

ensuring food security. Japan plays an active role in the proper conservation management of fishery resources. In July 2014. Japan became a Contracting Party to the Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA). In accordance with the Judgment of the International Court of Justice (ICI), Japan cancelled the second phase of the Japanese Whale Research Program under Special Permit in the Antarctic (JARPAII). Taking account of the judgment, Japan then developed and submitted a new Proposed Research Plan to the Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission (IWC).

International Discussions Led by Japan

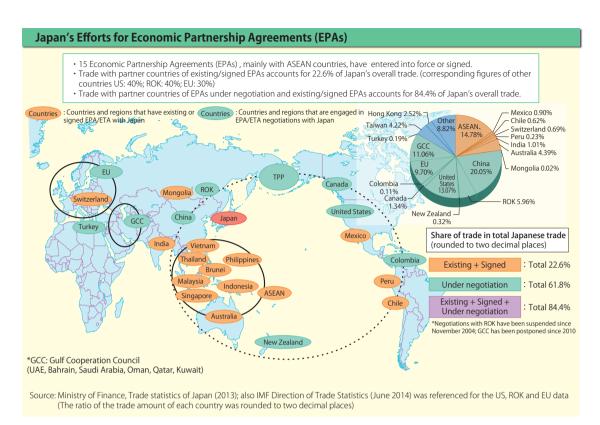
The year 2014 marked the 50th anniversary of Japan's accession to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Prime Minister Abe, Minister for Foreign Affairs Kishida, and three other ministers attended the Ministerial Council Meeting from Japan, which chaired the meeting for the second time in 36 years. At the meeting, Japan led the discussions among member states, based on the two pillars of "resilient economies and inclusive societies" and "strengthening ties between the OECD and Southeast Asia." The resilience of the economy was addressed at the subsequent G20 Brisbane Summit, showing Japan's leading role in creating trends of the global economy. Furthermore, OECD's Southeast Asia Regional Programme, launched jointly by Prime Minister Abe, ASEAN ministers, and others, constitutes a highlight of OECD's outreach activities (Southeast Asia is the only region for which outreach activities are carried out using OECD's budget). Through the Programme, Japan will engage in efforts to improve the business environment in ASEAN member states and promote the expansion of Japanese companies in these countries.

Efforts Contributing to the Revitalization of the Japanese Economy

(1) Promotion of Economic Partnerships

EPAs and FTAs have effects on incorporating the vitality of high growth markets overseas and strengthening the foundation of the Japanese economy, by reduction or elimination of tariffs on goods and of trade barriers for services, rule-making on trade and investment and other measures. The government of Japan has concluded EPAs or FTAs with 14 countries and regions. In order to achieve the goal set out in "Japan Revitalization Strategy" to increase the FTA ratio in Japan's trade (the ratio of trade with countries which already signed or existing FTAs with Japan to the total trade value) to 70% from about 19% in 2012 by 2018, Japan is strategically promoting economic partnerships with countries in the Asia-Pacific region and Europe.

After seven years of negotiations, the Japan-Australia Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) was signed in 2014 and entered into force in January 2015. It increased the FTA ratio from about 19% in 2012 to about 23%. Japan steadily continues developing economic partnerships. For example, Japan confirmed an agreement in





Signing ceremony by Japanese and Australian leaders (July 8, Australia; Source: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

principle of Japan-Mongolia EPA in July 2014 and signed it in February 2015, and negotiation of Japan-Turkey EPA has started in December. As one of the pillars in the Growth Strategy, Japan will continuously foster economic partnerships.

A. EPA which entered into force after 2014 (Australia)

Japan and Australia are strategic partners collaborating closely in the Asia-Pacific Region and in the international society. They share close relationship not only in the area of the economy as major trading partner of energy and food, but also in the areas of politics and security. The two countries decided to launch bilateral EPA negotiations at the Japan-Australia Summit Telephone Talk in 2006, and held sixteen rounds of negotiations by 2012. As a result, the agreement was signed by the leaders of both countries on the occasion of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's visit to Australia in July 2014, and entered into force in January 2015.

B. Agreements currently under negotiation (Arranged in chronological order according to the time at which they start. For FTAAP-related issues, see C.)

(a) Republic of Korea (ROK)

Japan and the neighboring country, the

ROK, have a mutually dependent and strong relationship in the economy including trade and investment. Based on the concept that the EPA with the ROK will provide both countries with a stable economic framework and bring about mutual benefits for the future, the two countries launched negotiations in 2003. Though the negotiations have been suspended since 2004, both countries have continued working level discussion.

(b) Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

GCC¹ member states are extremely important as oil and natural gas suppliers to Japan. Though the FTA negotiation launched in 2006, it has been suspended for certain reasons of the GCC side. Japan has called for an early resumption of the negotiation with the aim to further strengthen economic relations with the GCC.

(c) Mongolia

Japan launched EPA negotiations in 2012 with Mongolia, where mid-and-long-term high economic growth is expected, aiming at the improvement of the investment environment including energy and mineral resource sectors, as well as the further expansion of the trade and investment. After seven rounds of negotiations, the two countries reached an agreement in principle at the Japan-Mongolia Summit Meeting, when H.E. Mr. Tsakhia Elbegdorj, the President of Mongolia visited Japan in July 2014.

(d) Canada

Japan launched negotiations with Canada in 2012, which shares fundamental values and has a mutually dependent economic relationship with Japan. By December 2014, seven rounds of negotiation meetings were held, so that the EPA will contribute to a stable supply of energy, minerals, and food to Japan.

(e) Colombia

Colombia, which has rich resources and maintains a high economic growth rate, has concluded FTAs with various countries. From the viewpoint of improving the investment environment for Japanese companies, Japan started EPA negotiations in 2012, and by December 2014, nine rounds of negotiations were held.

(f) European Union (EU)

Japan decided to launch negotiations in March 2013 with the EU, which shares fundamental values with Japan and is a major trade and investment partner of Japan. Since the first round of negotiations was held in April 2013, eight rounds of negotiations has been held until December 2014. At the Japan-EU Summit Meeting, which was held on the occasion of the G20 Brisbane Summit in November 2014, Japan and the EU shared the view to accelerate negotiations, aiming to reach agreement in principle during 2015.

¹ GCC stands for Gulf Cooperation Council; consisting of six countries including Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab

(g) Turkey

With Turkey, which has high economic potential and promotes an open economy, Japan agreed to launch EPA negotiations in January 2014 at a bilateral Summit Meeting between Recep Tayvip Erdogan, Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey, and Prime Minister Abe during Prime Minister Erdogan's visit to Japan. In December 2014, the first round of negotiations was held.

C. Pathways to the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP)

(a) Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP)

The TPP Agreement is an ambitious effort to establish new and 21st century rules for economic integration with countries sharing universal values in the fast-growing Asia-Pacific Region. While this Agreement not only covers trade in goods but also will create new rules in a wide range of areas including services, investment, intellectual property, financial services, electronic commerce, and disciplines on state-owned enterprises, it can also create a large value chain. As of December 2014, the negotiation is held by 12 countries. namely Japan, Singapore, New Zealand, Chile, Brunei, the United States, Australia, Peru, Viet Nam, Malaysia, Mexico, and Canada.

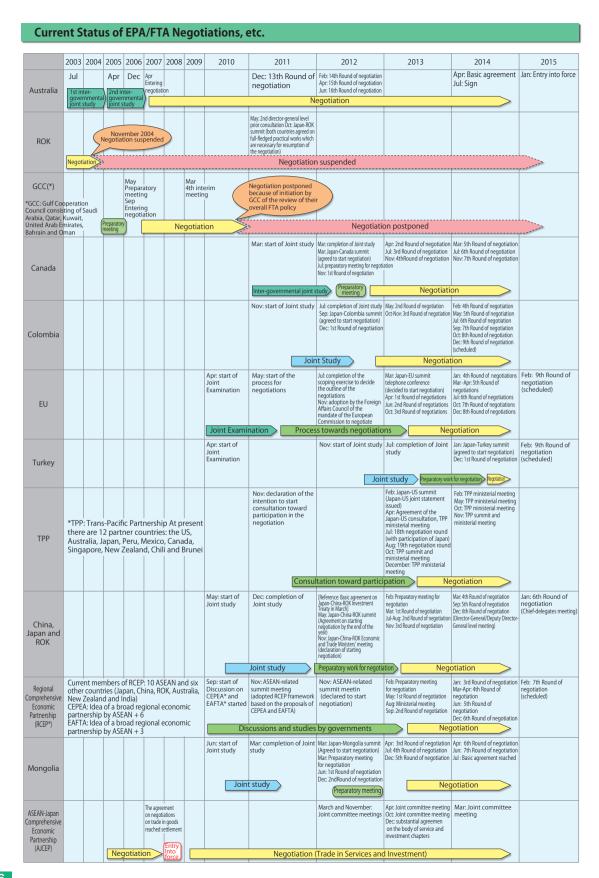
Japan officially joined in the negotiations in July 2013. By December 2014, Japan negotiated with other countries vigorously through various meetings including seven Ministerial meetings and two Leaders meetings. The TPP has the potential to incorporate the Asia-Pacific region's growth into Japan and it is one of the major pillars in Japan's Growth Strategy. Japan will make efforts together with other countries for an early conclusion of the negotiation and will continue to make utmost efforts in the negotiation, so that its national interests will be reflected firmly in the final result.

(b) Japan-China-ROK FTA

With regard to the Japan-China-ROK FTA, negotiation was launched in March 2013, and six rounds of negotiations were held by January 2015. Three countries have held the negotiations over a wide range of fields including trade in goods, investment, trade in services, competition, intellectual property, and electronic commerce, with the shared objective to pursue a comprehensive and highlevel FTA.

(c) Regional Comprehensive **Economic** Partnership (RCEP)

RCEP negotiation aims at realizing the establishment of a broad economic integration. which covers a population of about 3.4 billion US dollars (approximately half of the world population), GDP of about 20 trillion US dollars (approximately 30% of the world GDP), and a total trade amount of about 10 trillion US dollars (approximately 30% of the world total trade amount). Since the launch of negotiations in May 2013, the leaders of ASEAN member states and their FTA partners states (six countries including Japan, China, the ROK, Australia, New Zealand, and India), have been working together to accomplish comprehensive and high-level agreement in areas such as trade in goods, trade in services, investment, competition, and intellectual property, among others. By December 2014,



Movement of Persons Based on EPA

Number of nurse candidates accepted	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Indonesia	104	173	39	47	29	48	41	481
Philippines	_	93	46	70	28	64	36	337
Vietnam	_	_	_	_	_	_	21	21
Total number accepted	104	266	85	117	57	112	98	839
Number of care worker	2000	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
candidates accepted	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOtal
	104	189	77	58	72	108	146	754
accepted								
accepted Indonesia		189	77	58	72	108	146	754

two Ministerial meetings and six rounds of negotiations were held.

D. Existing agreements

The existing EPAs contain provisions concerning the Joint Committee, which is a body to discuss implementation of the Agreements, and a process to review the agreements after certain period of time elapses since the entry into force of each Agreement. In addition, a variety of consultations are held in order to utilize the existing EPAs effectively.

E. Movement of natural persons

In accordance with the EPAs, Japan has started to accept nurses and care worker candidates from Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam. In 2014, Japan permitted the entry of 187 Indonesians (41 nurses and 146 care workers), 183 Filipinos (36 nurses and 147 care



The first group of Vietnamese nurse and care worker candidates attends the opening ceremony for the Japanese language course in Japan (August 14, MOFA website)

workers), and 138 Vietnamese (21 nurses and 117 care workers). In 2014, 32 nurses (16 Indonesians and 16 Filipinos) and 78 care workers (46 Indonesians and 32 Filipinos) passed the national examination² in 2014. As for nurses and care worker candidates from Vietnam, Japan accepted the first group in June 2014.

(2) Support for Japanese companies

A. Promotion of Japanese companies' overseas business expansion by Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and accompanying diplomatic missions overseas

Under the leadership of "Headquarters for the Promotion of Japanese Business Support" headed by the Foreign Minister, MOFA has engaged in tandem with the diplomatic missions overseas in supporting Japanese companies in order to promote overseas business expansion.

In February, in order to further strengthen the supporting system for small and medium-sized enterprises' (SMEs) overseas business expansion, MOFA commenced operations of "SMEs' Overseas Development Fastpass³" together with the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. In the Japan Revitalization Strategy, "Strategy of Global Outreach" is addressed as one of the action plans. Against a backdrop of this situation, the "Guidelines to support the overseas activities of Japanese



Exhibition of Japanese hybrid cars at the Japanese Embassy in Switzerland

companies," which serve as guidelines for the diplomatic missions overseas in supporting Japanese companies, were amended in July so as to obtain shares in the global growing markets and incorporate them into the growth of the Japanese economy through joint efforts of the public and private sectors.

Contact points for Japanese companies have been established at the diplomatic missions overseas (287 personnel at 215 diplomatic missions overseas in 140 countries as of December 2014) since 1999 and actively respond to inquiries from Japanese companies asking for consultation or support. Furthermore, the diplomatic missions overseas take the lead to provide services such as information supply to Japanese companies and campaign to local governments organizations. On top of that, making use of events at the diplomatic missions overseas, such as a reception for the birthday of the Emperor of Japan, MOFA exhibits products and technology of Japanese companies through cooperation between the public and private sectors and holds PR seminars for Japanese companies' products as well as exchanging meetings with local companies co-sponsored by Japanese companies. MOFA compiled such efforts into a booklet of "Good practices."

³ The scheme to facilitate the introduction of companies from corporation support organizations such as regional financial institutions or chambers of commerce to organizations to support overseas business expansion, such as MOFA (including the diplomatic missions overseas) and JETRO.

B. Promotion of overseas business expansion of the Japanese infrastructure system

In order to respond to infrastructure demands mainly in emerging countries, and promote the infrastructure exports Japanese companies, a "Ministerial Meeting on Strategy for Infrastructure Export and Economic Cooperation" consisting of cabinet ministers concerned was established within the government in 2013. Since then, a total of 14 meetings by category have been held in accordance with diplomatic schedule (as of December 2014), for example, meetings focused on countries or regions such as, "Myanmar," "the Middle East and North Africa," "India," and "Latin America and the Caribbean" or on specific themes such as "urban infrastructure exports by advanced local government" and "disaster risk reduction." Accordingly, through the schemes including the promotion of "toplevel sales" led by officials including Prime Minister Abe and Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida, the reopening of JICA's overseas investment and loans, and the improved system to make use of ven credits more strategically, the framework to promote the development of overseas business expansion of Japanese infrastructure system maintained and reinforced. MOFA has appointed 128 "Specialists in Infrastructure Projects." who gather and consolidate information regarding infrastructure projects, in the diplomatic missions overseas in countries of focus (at 63 diplomatic missions overseas in 51 countries as of December 2014).

As concrete results of these efforts. Japanese companies or their group companies received



High-Speed Railway in the United Kingdom (May 2, London; Source: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

orders for such projects as an international airport (Mongolia), a dedicated freight train railroad (India), a metropolitan railway (Indonesia), railway vehicles (the United Kingdom and the United States), maintenance of sewage lines (Malaysia), a chemical plant (Turkmenistan), urban railway vehicles, and a package of signals, electrical transformation and communication facilities (Thailand). The number of infrastructure orders received in 2013 significantly increased, at least from about 3.2 trillion yen in the previous year to about 9.3 trillion ven.

C. Investment treaty/tax treaty/agreement (between) on social security (a) Investment treaty

In order to promote the investment environment overseas and attract foreign investment to the Japanese market, Japan has actively engaged in the conclusion investment treaties. In 2014, investment treaties with Papua New Guinea, Kuwait, China, the ROK (Japan-China-ROK trilateral investment treaty), Iraq, Myanmar, and Mozambique took effect respectively. With regard to an investment treaty with Columbia, Japan has already completed its domestic procedures, and an investment treaty was signed also with Kazakhstan. Furthermore, an investment treaty was signed between Japan and Uruguav in 2015, which brought the total number of signed or concluded investment treaties to 25. Other than this, it is also noteworthy that Japan reached a substantial agreement with Ukraine. Currently, investment treaty negotiations with Oman. Angola. Algeria, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Kenya, Ghana, Morocco, and Tanzania are in progress. Additionally, Japan has worked on the conclusion of EPAs including rules concerning investment. 11 out of 14 EPAs, including the Japan-Australia EPA, which entered into force in January 2015, contain rules concerning investment. In addition, Japan is conducting discussion about investments in the ongoing negotiations of agreements as follows, the TPP Agreement, Japan-China-ROK FTA, RCEP, and AJCEP, or EPAs with the EU, Canada, Mongolia, and Turkey.

Further, within the international frameworks such as the OECD and APEC, Japan has promoted the creation of multilateral rules for liberalization and facilitation of investment vigorously.

(b) Tax treaties

Tax treaties provide an important legal basis not only to avoid international dual taxation against cross-border economic activities, but also to lower the withholding tax rates in the source-country on investment income (dividend, interest, and fees) or eliminate completely such tax, and thus promote investment exchanges. It is also important from the viewpoint that they

stipulate provisions to promote international cooperation between tax authorities through such measures as information exchange, which likewise important in preventing international tax evasion or tax avoidance. Japan is actively making effort in promoting the expansion of tax treaty networks. In concrete terms, the agreements with Oman (in September) and the United Arab Emirates (in December), the Amending Protocols with Sweden (in October) and the United Kingdom (in December) were enacted, and a substantial agreement with Qatar (in December) was essentially concluded. Agreements mainly designed to develop and expand networks for exchanging information relating to tax matters were also enacted with Macao (in May) as well as the British Virgin Islands (in October). As a result, Japan had concluded a total number of 64 tax-related treaties (applicable to 89 countries and regions) as of the end of 2014.

(c) Agreement on social security

The purpose of agreements on social security is to resolve the issues of double payment and no refund of social security insurance premiums. It is expected to unload the burden of Japanese companies and Japanese citizens working or residing overseas, facilitate people-to-people exchange, and thus further bilateral relations. Japan signed an agreement with Luxembourg in October, which brought the total number of countries which concluded or signed such agreements on social security to 18. Furthermore, in 2014, Japan and Turkey conducted negotiations between the two governments.

D. Intellectual property

Strengthening the protection of intellectual property is extremely important for the promotion of technological innovation, and eventually for the development of the economy. Japan has actively participated in multilateral consultations, such as APEC, the WTO (TRIPS Council⁴), and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). In June 2014, Japan concluded the Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances of the WIPO. With regard to the EPAs, Japan has aimed to include provisions concerning intellectual property to the greatest extent possible⁵. In addition, Japan has engaged in activities leading to the enforcement of the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA). Also, in order to contribute to strengthening the protection of intellectual property and enhancing the abilities of

government officials in developing countries in such fields as countermeasures against counterfeited or pirated goods, Japan has dispatched experts to those countries through IICA.

Moreover, MOFA has been taking measures to reinforce the protection of intellectual property rights overseas, and countermeasures against counterfeited or pirated goods. For example, for the purpose of rapidly and efficiently providing with assistance for Japanese companies that are suffering from damages due to counterfeit and pirated goods, intellectual property rights officers are assigned at almost all of the diplomatic missions overseas, so that they can advise Japanese companies and make inquiries with suggestions their counterpart governments.

(3) Measures against Harmful Rumors

In order to prevent damages caused by harmful rumors overseas and promote the export of Japanese products in the wake of the accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, MOFA has tenaciously urged the world to consider the relaxation or abolition of import regulations by providing each country with timely and accurate information concerning safety control measures of Japanese products, including Japanese inspection standards and systems, and various inspection data.

In concrete terms, MOFA is appealing to the countries imposing such restricting import measures on Japan at both the leaders' and ministerial level, so that they would relax or abolish import regulations, and is proceeding with campaigning and public relations activities aimed at overseas industries through the responsible diplomatic missions overseas.

As a result of these activities, in addition to the case of the US, which is taking basically the same measures conforming to the domestic restrictions as Japan, Australia eliminated

The TRIPS Council is assigned to execute the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in particular, monitor compliance by the member states and discuss issues related to the agreement.

Agreements including provisions of intellectual property were concluded with Australia, ASEAN, Brunei, Chile, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Singapore, Switzerland, Vietnam and Thailand, and enacted accordingly.

import restrictions in 2014, following 12 countries (Canada, Mexico, New Zealand, Malaysia, Colombia, Myanmar, Serbia, Chile, Peru, Guinea, Ecuador, and Viet Nam) that lifted the restrictions completely. Such region and countries as the EU, Singapore and Thailand have eased the restrictions, as seen in the tendency in reducing the number of areas and items subject to import suspension. Nevertheless, about 70 countries and regions are still implementing import control measures. Japan intends to continue persistent efforts directed toward the relaxation or removal of restrictions.

Further, with regard to the promotion of the export of Japanese agricultural, forestry and fishery products and food, including alcohol beverages, heading for the goal of expanding the value to 1 trillion yen by 2020, which is addressed in the Japan Revitalization Strategy, the Government of Japan is making unified efforts to this end. MOFA, in collaboration with local governments or Japanese companies, is energetically promoting the attractive points of Japanese products. For example, on the occasion of Prime Minister Abe's visit to



Prime Minister Abe at the reception to promote Japanese cuisine on his visit to France (May 5; Source: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

to introduce Iapanese cuisine at the residence of the Japanese ambassador to France. In this reception, in addition to trial tasting of dashi, which is Japanese traditional soup stock, Iapanese cuisine using Japanese food ingredients such as Japanese beef, and Japanese alcoholic beverages including sake, shochu or Japanese white liquor, wine, and whiskey were presented, which impressed distinguished visitors including François Hollande, President of France. MOFA intends to energetically support the export of Japanese agricultural, forestry and fishery products by Japanese companies toward the expansion of markets for Japanese food and food materials.

Column

Efforts by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Promote the Overseas Expansion of Japanese Corporations

—Private and Public Sector Cooperation with the Aim of Winning the Order for Qatar Communications Satellite "Es'hail 2" -

Doha, the capital city of Qatar in the Middle East, the modern Hamad International Airport, which opened in May 2014 with a vast site and spacious passenger terminals, and the cityscape filled with skyscrapers in avant-garde designs at the heart of Doha, are all signs that convey the prosperity of this country. Qatar has drawn up plans for the ownership and operation of its own national communications satellite, the first of which is "Es'hail 2." In 2014, Mitsubishi Electric partook in an international competitive bidding and emerged as the winner of the order for this satellite. This satellite, which will be Qatar's first fully-owned communications



Image of the "Es'hail 2" on its satellite orbit

satellite, is scheduled to be launched at the end of 2016. It will serve functions such as relaying Al Jazeera TV broadcasts, and will become an important communications infrastructure for Qatar.

This project does not cover only building the satellite, but also includes the groundstations. In addition, the order contract also includes the training of key personnel who will be responsible for the operation and management of the satellite. The ordering party, state-owned satellite operator Es'hailSat (Qatar Satellite Company), which we had visited during our bid for the order, still comprises a small number of elite core members who are managing everything in the new but conspicuously empty offices. However, the company exudes a strong sense of dynamism and energy as a start-up that is likely to expand rapidly and fill up with talents from Qatar and abroad in the near future. To date, Qatar has maintained a strong relationship with Europe and the United States in the area of satellite communications business, and not had any such relationship with Japan, and this was the first time that we had visited Qatar. However, we could sense its strong ties with Japan and the sense of affinity that the people of Qatar had with Japan, demonstrated through examples such as the large number of Japanese cars driving through the streets of Doha, as well as the immense contribution that the federation of Japanese companies has made to the development of natural gas, which had brought Qatar a sudden bounty of wealth at the beginning of this century. Furthermore, we received support from the Government of Japan, provided through the Embassy of Japan in Qatar, in our efforts to



Commemorative photo for the success of the "Es'hail 2" (the author of this article is on the extreme left)

approach the Qatar customers and promote our services. For example, we received assistance in providing explanations to the Government of Qatar about the high quality of our products. Such united efforts between the private and public sectors, brought about by cooperation with the Embassy, were a key factor that helped Mitsubishi Electric, a Japanese corporation, win the order for the communications satellite "Es'hail 2" against its European and American competitors. We will, of course, produce the communications satellite "Es'hail 2" with a quality that meets the expectations of our customers. At the same time, we hope that this project will serve as a catalyst for greater industrial exchange between Japan and Qatar in a wide variety of sectors.

Toshihiko Hayashi,

General Manager, Civil and Commercial Space Department, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation

Building an Attractive Country Where People can Live Safely in Peace

(1) Securing a Stable Supply of Energy and Mineral Resources at Reasonable Prices

A. Current situation of energy and mineral resources at home and abroad

(a) Situation in the world

Crude oil prices fluctuated in 2014. Crude oil prices had remained at high levels in recent vears, reflecting factors such as increase in energy demand in emerging countries and others, intensifying competition for natural resources, rise of resource nationalism, and changing situations in the Middle East. In the wake of the situation in Iraq in June 2014, the WTI oil benchmark touched a peak level of 107 US dollars per barrel at one point. The price. however, declined from the fall of the year because of various factors such as slowdown in oil demand due to economic stagnation in major countries and the relaxation of supply and demand caused by steady increase in oil production by non-OPEC member states which includes shale oil production by the US. The price dropped below the level of 50 US dollars per barrel in January. While the decline in oil prices bring benefits to energy consuming countries in the short term, it affects the financial conditions or new resource development in oil producing countries. Therefore, it is important to continue to keep a close watch over its medium- and long-term impact on energy security.

(b) Situation in Japan

The share of fossil fuels in Japan's power generation reached about 90% after the Great East Japan Earthquake, while the number had been a little over 60% before the earthquake. It becomes increasingly important to make efforts to secure stable supply of energy as reasonable prices in a situation where the fuel procurement cost deteriorates the trade balance coupled with the depreciation of the ven. In this context, development of proactive resource-diplomacy and diversification of resource-supplying countries are described in the "Strategic Energy Plan" which was approved in a Cabinet meeting in April, as measures to promote comprehensive policies to secure resources in a stable manner.

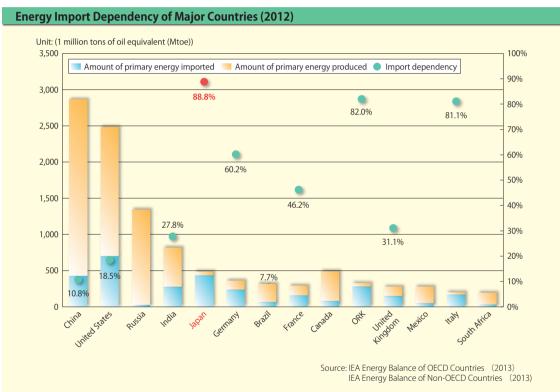
B. Diplomatic efforts to ensure stable supply of energy and mineral resources at reasonable prices

Ensuring a stable supply of energy and mineral resources at reasonable prices forms a foundation for the vital economy of Japan and livelihood of the people. MOFA has been strengthening diplomatic efforts as follows.

(a) Strengthening of comprehensive and mutually-beneficial ties with resource-rich countries

In order to ensure a stable supply of energy and mineral resources, Japan has worked on the strengthening of comprehensive and mutually-beneficial ties with resource-rich countries by working on them at summit level or ministerial level and thorough cooperation utilizing ODA including technical cooperation and human resources development in the area





resources. In particular. since inauguration of the Abe Administration, Prime Minister Abe, Foreign Minister Kishida and others visited major resource-rich countries in North America, the Middle East and Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Asia Pacific, and engaged in active resource energy diplomacy. In 2014, for example, Prime Minister Abe visited Africa (Mozambique), the Pacific (Australia, Papua New Guinea, etc.), Latin America and the Caribbean (Chile, Brazil, Mexico, etc.) in addition to the Middle East and Russia, and worked on these countries to seek cooperation in the field of resources.

Furthermore, as an outcome of efforts for

the diversification of suppliers by September, the U.S. government approved exports of LNG as well as the construction and operational measures of all the LNG projects in the US in which Japanese companies are involved. The export of US LNG is expected to realize in FY 2016. In addition, LNG import from Papua New Guinea was also initiated from June 2014.

(b) Securing safety of transportation routes

There have been piracy incidents along the sea lanes stretching from the Middle East to Japan, through which approximately 90% of the total oil imports of Japan passes, and other internationally important sea lanes such as those off the coast of Somalia and the Gulf of Aden. With this in mind, Japan has supported the coastal countries such as enhancement of capabilities to police piracy, cooperation on information sharing among nations concerned. and development of navigation facilities. Japan has also been dispatching units of the Japan Self-defense Forces to the areas off the coast of Somalia and the Gulf of Aden to be engaged in escort operations for any country's commercial ships (see Chapter 3, Section 1, 5(1) "The Oceans and Seas" for details).

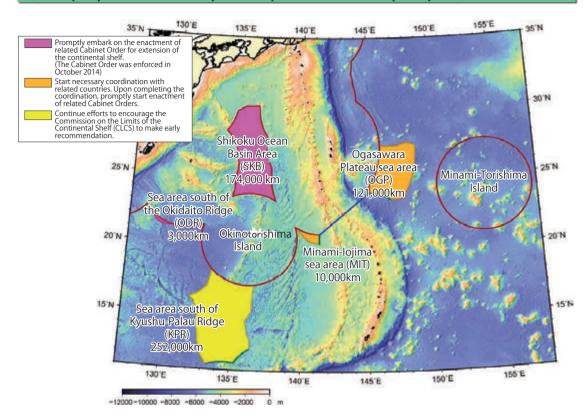
(c) Gathering and analysis of resource-related information at the diplomatic missions overseas and others

With a view to strengthening the function of diplomatic missions abroad, "Special Assistants for Natural Resources" are assigned at 55 overseas diplomatic missions in 50 countries who work intensively for acquisition and stable supply of energy and mineral resources. Further, MOFA has held the "Strategic Meeting on Natural Resources" by gathering some officials who are assigned to the diplomatic missions overseas in countries which are important in terms of ensuring a stable supply of energy and mineral resources. There are active discussions over the current situations and future direction of the efforts for securing resources.

(d) Utilization of international fora and rules market stabilization, emergency response and others

Japan has actively participated in various activities of the International Energy Agency (IEA) for international collaboration and cooperation toward a stable supply of energy. It endeavors to strengthen capability to respond to emergency such as disruption of oil supply, while working to grasp quickly and accurately such information as the trends in the global energy markets, medium- and longterm outlook for supply and demand, and the trends in resource-producing countries. With regard to LNG prices, Japan held the "LNG Producer-Consumer Conference 2014" (hosted by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Asia Pacific Energy Research Center (APERC)) in November following the same event last year, which is an international meeting gathering both producing and consuming countries of LNG. In the conference. participants shared recognition about the latest trends in both producers and consumers in LNG markets, and made discussions toward development of the market premised on securing stability and transparency of the market. In addition, Japan has supported the

Extension of the Continental Shelf of Japan (Future policy initiative: decision by the Headquarters for Ocean Policy in July 2014)



"Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)," which is related to the appropriate development and use of finite energy and mineral resources. Furthermore. Japan advances international cooperation in implementing the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT), which provides for the promotion of free trade and transit of energy materials and products as well as for the promotion and protection of investments. In November, Japan held the "Energy Charter Treaty Forum" (hosted by MOFA) and provided an opportunity to promote understanding on the ECT and Japan's overseas business activities.

C. Oceans and Seas (continental shelves and deep seabed)

As Japan is not abundant in energy and mineral resources on land, marine resources and natural resources buried in the continental shelf and the deep seabed in the surrounding waters are important from the perspective of securing stable sources and ensuring the sound development of the economy. With this, Japan is proceeding with necessary measures to secure maritime interests, based on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

With regard to defining the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles. Japan received recommendations from the Commission on the Limits of the Continental

Shelf (CLCS) in 2012 to the effect that for four out of seven regions, for which Japan described in the submission for the extension of the continental shelf, a certain range of extension is approved, and followed by this, in October 2014, Japan established extended continental shelves in the Shikoku Basin and Southern Oki-daito Ridge Regions in accordance with "Future Policy for Extending the Continental Shelf" decided by the Headquarters for Ocean Policy in July of that year. It was also addressed in the Future Policy that Japan would initiate coordination with the parties concerned regarding another two regions and make continuous effort in urging early recommendations for the remaining one region, on which no recommendations were made and were left to be deferred.

With regard to the deep seabed, in January 2014, the Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC) and the International Seabed Authority (ISA) concluded a Contract for Exploration for Cobalt-Rich Ferromanganese Crusts⁶ in the deep seabed located offshore of south-east of Minami-Tori-Shima Island,

through which Japan obtained an exclusive right to explore the mining area for 15 years.

D. Efforts toward green growth and low carbon society

Through the use of renewable energy (solar, wind, biomass, geothermal, hydraulic, the use of oceans, etc.) and promotion of energy-efficiency, Japan has made contributions toward the realization of green growth and the promotion of low-carbon society in the international community including developing countries, (human resources development, providing know-how and expertise through the international framework, etc.).

With a view to diffuseing and promoting sustainable use of renewable energy, Japan has actively engaged in the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and it served the President of the Assembly in January 2015. As a part of our cooperation, Japan and IRENA jointly organized a training program and international seminar on renewable energy inviting government officials from Africa and the Pacific Islands countries.

(2) Ensuring Food Security

According to a recent UN report, the world population is estimated to increase to approximately 9.6 billion people by 2050, and it is accordingly requested to increase food production by about 70% from the current level. For Japan, which imports most of its food from abroad, ensuring world food security

contributes to Japanese food security as well. While increasing domestic food production, it is necessary to promote world food production and establish stable agricultural product markets and trade.

According to the "State of Food Insecurity in the World 2014" (SOFI2014) issued by the

⁶ Ferromanganese oxide including rare metals such as cobalt, nickel, and white gold, deposited on the flanks or summits of seamounts with a thickness of several to several tens of centimeters, similar to asphalt.

Japan's diplomatic efforts for Food Security

[Background]

Japan's situation

√60% (in terms of calories) or 30% (in terms of monetary) amount) of food supply are imported

Challenges for production increase include decrease in farmland area and aging of agricultural workers



World's situation

- ✓Increase of the world population ✓Changes in diet caused by economic development of emerging countries

 ✓ Increase in bioenergy generation

 ✓ Climate change and frequent abnormal weather

- ✓ Only a few countries have export capacity
 ✓ Expanding volatility in food prices; agricultural
 products made into financial products

[Diplomatic efforts]

Enhance global food production

- **Promote investment:** Toward promotion of responsible agricultural investment, we have contributed to the consultation for development of "the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems" at Committee on World Food Security through various efforts including support to
- research studies by FAO, IFAO, UNCTAD, the World Bank and others.

 Promoting agricultural/rural development, R&D and technology dissemination
 [Example: Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)]
- Response to climate change: construction of a system for prevention and early warning of draughts and other natural disasters

Form a stable market and trade system of agricultural products

· Efforts to maintain and strengthen the free trade system; surveillance of market functions Voluntary ban on export control under WTO Monitoring price trends (AMIS, etc.) measures against fluctuations, etc.

Support and safety net for the vulnerable

- Food aid: Provision of grains, etc.
- Nutritional support: Nutrition guidance, provision of supplements
- Support for building of social safety net: provision of means of livelihood to the poorest

Constructing a structure for emergencies and food crises

• International framework for cooperation: ASEAN + 3 Emergency Rise Reserve (APTERR) G20 Rapid Response Forum (RRF))

(*There are Emergency Food Security Guidelines for domestic system development)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN(FAO). the International Fund Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme (WFP), about 810 million people are undernourished around the world. However, this figure indicates that the number of undernourished people decreased by more than 100 million in the past 10 years, specifically by more than 200 million people since the 1990-1992 period, and "if appropriate and immediate efforts are stepped up", the hunger target under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to halve the proportion of undernourished people in developing regions by 2015 compared with 1990 will be within reach. International grain prices remain at a high level amid the situation

where the prices may fluctuate subject to the weather or other factors. The international community including Japan has a responsibility to alleviate this appalling situation of people in developing countries suffering from food insecurity, and to contribute to the achievement of MDGs.

A. Efforts in the international framework concerning food security

Based on the "New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition" (New Alliance) announced at the G8 Camp David Summit held in the US in 2012. Japan and the US have been working on the agenda together with the US as joint leading countries⁷ for Mozambique.

In the 5th Tokyo International Conference

on African Development (TICAD V) held in Yokohama 2013. Japan expressed commitments including the continuing implementation of the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD), expansion of the for the Smallholder eligible countries Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion Unit Project (SHEP) Approach, support to establish food value chains, and the promotion of responsible agricultural investment. At the TICAD V Ministerial Meeting held in Cameroon in May 2014, Japan reported that these supporting measures had been taken.

Moreover, at the G20 Brisbane Summit held in Australia in November, Japan actively contributed to the adoption of the "G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework," which addresses an increase of responsible investment in food systems, an increase of incomes and quality employment in food systems, and an increase of productivity sustainably to expand the food supply as priority objectives. Japan also provides project-support services to the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS), established at the G20 Cannes Summit held in France in 2011.

In September, the 3rd APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security was held in China with the main theme of "Strengthening regional cooperation and promoting food security," through which the "Beijing Declaration on APEC Food Security" including the importance of establishing food value chains advocated by Japan was adopted. In June, in cooperation with the OECD, Japan

hosted the "APEC Food Security Workshop" (the 50th Anniversary Event of Japan's Accession to the OECD) in Tokyo. Through these activities, the parties deepened discussions focused on international efforts toward the establishment of food value chains in the Asia-Pacific Region.

In addition, in the ASEAN+3 (Japan, China, and the ROK) Summit Meeting held in November, Prime Minister Abe explained Japan's assistance of rice for Laos and the Philippines. which were conducted accordance with the ASEAN plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR) Agreement enacted in 2012. In response, support for the importance of the system and further expectations were expressed. Prime Minister Abe also asked for the relaxing and lifting of restrictions on imports from Japan.

B. Japan's efforts to promote the "Responsible Agricultural Investment"

While promoting international agricultural investments aimed at increasing global food production, bearing in mind that large-scale "land grabbing" in developing countries was a concern, Japan advocated the concept of "Responsible Agricultural Investment" at the G8 L'aquila Summit in 2009, so that investments should be promoted in the manner to create the trilateral mutually-beneficial situation for recipient countries, local communities including small-holders, and investors. In April 2010, four international organizations (FAO, IFAD, United Nations Conference on Trade and

⁷ Countries leading the development and execution of the cooperative framework together with recipient countries in order to accelerate the cooperation framework by country covered by the New Alliance.

Development (UNCTAD), World Bank) adopted the "Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment (PRAI)." Taking the PRAI into account, the "Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems" was adopted at the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in October 2014. In order to reflect the study cases on discussions as well as to utilize those for application of the principles in the future, Japan has continuously and strenuously contributed to global efforts through such measures as a financial aid to "Forwardlooking Research and Analysis Programme for Responsible Agricultural Investment," which has been operated by the four international organizations since 2013.

C. Fisheries (including tuna fishing and whaling issues)

Japan is one of the major fishing nations and consuming countries of marine production in the world, and plays an active role in addressing appropriate conservation and management of fishery resources. In July 2014, Japan became a contracting party to the Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA).

With regard to tuna, Japan, as the largest consuming country, has joined all regional fishery management organizations (RFMOs) for tuna, and led discussion to strengthen measures for conservation and management of the resources. In particular, regarding Pacific bluefin tuna, which are concerned to be depleted, the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) decided, by the initiative of Japan, to decrease the catch of bluefin tuna weighing 30kg or less by half from the average of the years 2002-2004. Further, the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) decided to reduce the total catch of bluefin tuna by 40%. With regard to Atlantic bluefin tuna, a recovery of the stock was recognized as an achievement of conservation management measures by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) so far, and it was decided to increase the total allowable catch gradually.

The Japanese eel (Anguilla japonica) has been concerned to be in the decline in stocks and was designated as an endangered species by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in June. Japan with China, the ROK and Chinese Taipei, after several consultations, issued a joint statement in September, which included considering a possible establishment of legally binding framework on conservation and management of eel species.

With regard to whaling, Japan cancelled the second phase of Japanese Whale Research Program under Special Permit in the Antarctic (JARPAII) in accordance with the aforementioned judgment of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) (see Chapter 3, Section 1, 7 "The Rule of Law in the International Community" for details). Japan submitted a proposal for New Scientific Whale Research Program in the Antarctic Ocean, which was developed in light of the reasoning and conclusion of the ICJ judgment, to the Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) in November, and is aiming to implement the program from FY2015. In September, the IWC biennial meeting was held in Slovenia for the

first time since it was decided to be held it every second year. Japan took a position on the sustainable use of fishery resources including cetaceans and asked for understanding and support for that position.

(3) Globalization of the Japanese Market and Human Resources (Inward Direct Investments)

In the Strategy of Global Outreach addressed in the "Japan Revitalization Strategy (revised in 2014)," which was approved at a Cabinet Meeting in June 2014, as KPI (Key Performance Indicator), Japan set a target to double foreign companies' direct investment in Japan to 35 trillion yen by 2020 (17.8 trillion yen as of the end of 2012). In order to accomplish the objective, it is crucial to develop a governmental framework including the establishment of a system necessary for the improvement of the investment environment in Japan, responding to the needs of foreign companies. With the "Council for Promotion of Foreign Direct Investment in Japan" acting as a "control tower", Japan is committed to exploring and attracting new investment cases and promoting the reform of the systems with unified efforts across the ministries and agencies.

The Council for Promotion of Foreign Direct Investment in Japan promotes activities of discovering and attracting investments. In collaboration with organizations such as the Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy, the Council for Industrial Competitiveness, the Council for Regulatory Reform, and the Special Zone Advisory Council, Japan continuously makes further progress in taking additional measures such as the regulatory and institutional reforms contributing to investment environment and supporting measures to expand investment effectively. At the same time, Japan promotes the translation of Japanese laws, as part of the development of information infrastructure to promote inward direct investments.

MOFA, in collaboration with the Japan External Trade Organization (IETRO), makes use of international conferences and the diplomatic missions overseas. including embassies and consulates-general, in order to appeal to foreign companies' executives and conduct publicizing or dissemination (active PR activities on the websites of its diplomatic missions overseas, etc.), through which such activities as locating potential investors to Japan are strengthened. With regard to the promotion of individual cases. Tapan strengthens the one-stop support functions of JETRO in collaboration with the relevant ministries and agencies and creates opportunities for investment or alliance between Japanese medium-sized and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and foreign companies. Furthermore, in collaboration with JETRO, MOFA provides a full range of support to local governments, which are active in attracting foreign companies. Japan conducts top-level sales by prime minster or minister strategically in collaboration with outstanding local governments, as shown in the opening of the "Investment Japan Seminar" (JETRO) during Prime Minister Abe's visit to the UK (in May) and the US (in September).

Participation in International Standard-Setting Activities

(1) G7 and G20 Summits

G7 and G20 Summits continue to play an essential role in providing an opportunity to show Japan's own efforts to the international community and to form a global economic order desirable for Japan.

The G8 Sochi Summit was initially scheduled to be held in Russia in June 2014. However, in light of the situation in Ukraine, a G7 Summit Meeting was urgently held on the occasion of the Hague Nuclear Security Summit held in the Netherlands in March, and as a result of frank discussions among leaders, they decided that the G7 member states would not participate in the G8 Sochi Summit, but would hold a G7 Summit Meeting again in Brussels in June.

At the G7 Brussels Summit held in Belgium in June, Japan as one of the G7 member countries, reaffirmed its determination to work on global challenges, based on common values such as freedom, democracy, open economies and societies, respect for human rights and the rule of law. In addition to topics such as the global economy, energy, climate change and development, the leaders frankly exchanged views on foreign policies focused on the situation in Ukraine. With regard to the situation in Ukraine, the leaders affirmed that G7 would act in a united manner and concurred on the importance of supporting Ukraine and called for a diplomatic solution by Russia.

Prime Minister Abe led the discussions on the situation in East Asia. With regard to the freedom of navigation and overflight, he appealed that "changing the status quo by



G7 Summit in Brussels (working dinner on June 6; Source: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

force" should not be allowed anywhere in the world, and explained the principles that any claims should (i) be made based on international law; (ii) be done without resorting to the threat of force; and (iii) be settled peacefully; which obtained strong support from the member states. Moreover, the G7 leaders agreed to call on all parties to clarify and pursue their territorial and maritime claims in accordance with international law. In addition, Prime Minister Abe strongly appealed the necessity to urge North Korea to fully comply with the UN Security Council resolutions and resolve the abduction issue, which obtained strong support from the member states.

At the G20 Brisbane Summit held in Australia in November, the agenda of strengthening economic growth and creating jobs was positioned as the top priority, and the leaders conducted active discussions. The G20 member countries agreed that they would continue to coordinate in order to realize strong, sustainable, and balanced growth. At the Summit, statements such as the "Brisbane

Action Plan" for lifting the collective GDP level of the G20 by at least an additional 2% by 2018 and "Comprehensive Growth Strategy" for each of the G20 countries were announced. Moreover, with regards to the urgent issue of the Ebola outbreak, G20 Leaders' Statement was issued that G20 members are committed to taking necessary measures to respond to the medium-term economic and humanitarian costs caused by the Ebola outbreak.

Prime Minister Abe explained Japan's

reform efforts to overcome deflation. Further, he outlined Japan's approach to supporting infrastructure development. women's participation in the economy, and Japan's efforts in making thermal power generation highly efficient and low-carbon via support for developing countries. Additionally, the Prime Minister pledged to contribute a maximum of 1.5 billion US dollars to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

(2) World Trade Organization (WTO)

A. History of WTO and Doha Development **Agenda Negotiations**

The development of the Japanese economy has been largely indebted to the multilateral trading system led by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the World Organization (WTO). The Trade discriminatory and open multilateral trading system led by the WTO is a backbone of the The maintenance global trade. enhancement of the system is a pillar of Japanese trade policy toward the revitalization of the Japanese economy. The WTO, which was established in 1995 to succeed the GATT, expanded the coverage of areas, strengthened the dispute settlement function, and has been playing a major role in: (i) promoting trade liberalization and developing new rules; and (ii) monitoring the implementation of the WTO Agreement and securing compliance with rules through the dispute settlement system. In the WTO Doha Development Agenda (DDA) negotiations⁸ launched in 2001, the single undertaking of the eight areas (agriculture, non-agricultural market access, services, rules, trade facilitation, development, environment, and intellectual property rights) had been pursued. The negotiations had remained deadlocked since 2008, but at the WTO's 9th Ministerial Conference (MC9) in December 2013, "Bali Package" consisting of three areas of (i) trade facilitation, (ii) (iii) agriculture. and development concluded as a partial agreement of the DDA.

B. Implementation of the Bali Package

The "Bali Package" was a landmark including the Agreement on Trade Facilitation that was the first-ever binding multilateral agreement among all members since the establishment of the WTO. However, because of opposition countries. from some the Protocol of Amendment to Insert the Agreement on Trade Facilitation into the WTO Agreement

failed to be adopted by the deadline of the end of July 2014, and hence the implementation of the whole "Bali Package" had been up in the air. In order to bring back the "Bali Package" on track, Japan and other Members states made use of such occasions as WTO meetings and bilateral meetings to persuade the opposing countries to agree to the implementation of the whole package. As a result of this, at the special meeting of the General Council in November, the following three General Council Decisions were adopted: (i) the adoption of the Protocol of Amendment, (ii) public stockholding for food security purposes, and (iii) Post-Bali work program. Japan hereafter intends to implement the "Bali Package" steadily, and actively participates in the development of the Post-Bali work program in order to maintain and strengthen the multilateral trading system.

C. Plurilateral Negotiations

Since the 8th Ministerial Meeting in 2011, in addition to consultations over the abovementioned "Bali Package," negotiations by voluntary countries have been held since the 8th Ministerial Conference in 2011 as follows.

(a) Negotiations for the Expansion of the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) product coverage

With regard to the Information Technology

Agreement (ITA)9. which has been implemented since 1997, negotiations have been underway since 2012, so that newlydeveloped products¹⁰ reflecting the technological innovation thereafter will be added to the coverage (participated in by 53 voluntary countries and regions¹¹ as of the end of December 2014). The expansion of the ITA product coverage is expected to promote trade of IT products as well as to contribute to the enhancement of economic productivity of each country through information technology.

(b) Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA) negotiations

In order to contribute to further liberalization of services trade, full-dress negotiations on the Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA) have been underway among 50 voluntary countries and regions¹² including the US, EU (28 nations). and Australia (as of the end of 2014) since the summer of 2013. The participating countries and regions in the negotiations agree on such points that it should not exclude specific fields from the subject of negotiations in advance, but attempt to deepen the contents of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), while buttressing the rules in a manner responding to the times. Japan actively participates in the negotiations.

⁹ Plurilateral framework to eliminate tariffs on IT products (semiconductors, computers, cellular phones, printers, fax, digital still image cameras) ("Ministerial Declaration on Trade in Information Technology Products"). Agreed in 1996 and executed from 1997. Currently, 78 countries including Japan, the United States, the EU (28 countries), China, and Russia are participating.

¹⁰ Digital audiovisual equipment (camcorders, DVD/HD/BD players), digital multifunction machines and printers, medical equipment (electronic endoscopes, etc.), semiconductor manufacturing equipment, etc.

¹¹ Japan, the United States, the EU, Australia, Canada, China, the ROK, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, Israel, Turkey, Columbia, Costa Rica, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Mauritius, Montenegro, Guatemala, Iceland, and Albania (53 countries and regions including EU members).

¹² Japan, the United States, the EU, Australia, Canada, the ROK, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Pakistan, Israel, Turkey, Mexico, Chile, Columbia, Peru, Costa Rica, Panama, Paraguay, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, and Liechtenstein (50 countries and regions including EU members).

(c) Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA) negotiations

In July 2014, 41 voluntary countries and regions¹³ commenced the Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA) negotiations. These negotiations are aimed at eliminating tariffs of environmental goods in accordance with the list of environmental goods endorsed by the APEC Leaders in 2012 as well as the commitment made in APEC Leaders' Declaration in 2013. Through these negotiations, it is expected to expand the trade of environmental goods, and achieve sustainable development. Japan has actively participated in the negotiations since the establishment.

D. Dispute Settlement (DS)

The WTO dispute settlement system is a quasi-judicial system among the Members to resolve trade disputes regarding the WTO Agreements in accordance with the dispute settlement procedures. As a pillar to stabilize and secure predictability to the WTO system, it is functioning effectively¹⁴. Recent cases, in which Japan was involved, are as follows:

OChina's measures related to the exportation

- of rare earths, tungsten and molybdenum¹⁵: In August 2014, followed by the Appellate Body report, the WTO Dispute Settlement Body recognized measures by China as inconsistent with the WTO Agreements, and recommended China to abide by the WTO agreement.
- OArgentine's import restrictions¹⁶: In January 2015, followed by the Appellate Body report, the WTO Dispute Settlement Body recognized measures by Argentine as inconsistent with the WTO Agreements, and recommended Argentine to abide by the WTO Agreement.
- OChina's measures imposing anti-dumping duties on high-performance stainless steel seamless tubes from Japan¹⁷: A panel report is expected to be released in early 2015.
- OUkraine's safeguard measures against imports of certain passenger cars¹⁸: The panel proceedings are currently in progress. Japan has contributed significantly toward further improvements of the dispute settlement system including the clarification of the procedures through DSU¹⁹ review negotiations. which are being conducted as part of DDA.
- 13 Japan, the United States, the EU, Australia, Canada, China, the ROK, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, Costa Rica, New Zealand, Norway, and Switzerland (41 countries and regions including EU members).
- 14 WTO Members that believe that they are suffering disadvantages because of WTO-inconsistent measures by other Members, may request consultations between the parties concerned. If a dispute is not resolved through consultations, the member states may refer the issue to a panel and contest the consistency of the measures concerned with the WTO Agreements. A party dissatisfied with a legal finding by the panel may appeal to the Appellate Body, the final adjudicator, to contest the findings. From the establishment of WTO in 1995 until the end of 2014, Japan was involved as a party (either as complainant or respondent) in 34 out of 486 disputes (the number of cases for which requests for consultation were made). The Appellate Body is composed of seven members and the term of members is four years (may be reappointed). Japan has produced three members since the establishment of WTO in 1995.
- 15 Japan requested the establishment of a panel in July 2012 concurrently with the US and the EU, regarding the case of export taxes, export quotas and the management thereof.
- 16 Japan requested the establishment of a panel in December 2012, concurrently with the EU and the US, regarding the case of the requirement for the Advance Sworn Import Declaration, non-automatic import license, and the trade balancing requirements.
- 17 In cases where the export price is lower than the normal value, a product is to be deemed as being dumped and the duty will be imposed up to the dumping margin. Japan requested the establishment of a panel in May 2013, regarding the case of high-performance stainless steel seamless tubes used in superheaters and reheaters of supercritical and ultra-supercritical boilers in a coal-fired power plant.
- 18 An emergency action on imports of particular products. Japan requested the establishment of a panel in March 2014, regarding the case of imposing tariffs on imported foreign passenger cars.
- 19 Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Dispute

E. Efforts toward the elimination and correction of protectionism

Since 2008, against the backdrop of such occurrences as the failure of Lehman Brothers and the European debt crisis, an increasing number of countries has ntroduced protectionist measures. In G20 and APEC, the participating countries and regions have agreed to continue their effort to restrain protectionism. and political express commitments accordingly. WTO has also committed in rolling back protectionist measures by way of the Trade Policy Review Mechanism and dispute settlement procedures. Japan is determined to continue its efforts toward the elimination and correction of protectionism.

(3) Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

A. 50th anniversary of Japan's accession to the OECD

For Japan, the year 1964 is not only when the Tokyo Olympics were held, but Japan acceded to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in that year, and the nation thereby took its place as one of the world's industrialized nations, both in reality and in name. Followed by that, Japan achieved its economic growth steadily, using OECD's policy recommendations and tools.

In 2014, in celebrating the 50th anniversary of Japan's accession to the OECD, Japan conducted approximately 30 commemorative events, including a symposium attended by Prime Minister Abe and Angel Gurría, OECD Secretary-General. and the issue commemorative stamps. In August, under the "OECD Tohoku School" program, about 100 pupils from the affected areas of the Great East Japan Earthquake visited Paris and promoted the wonders of Tohoku.

B. OECD Ministerial Council Meeting (a) General remarks

In May 2014, Japan took up the Chair of the



Foreign Minister Kishida handing commemorative stamps to OECD Secretary-General Gurría



Prime Minister Abe giving a keynote speech during the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting (May 6 in Paris; Source: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

OECD Ministerial Council Meeting for the second time after 36 years. From Japan, Prime Minister Abe. Foreign Minister Kishida and three other Cabinet members attended the Ministerial Council Meeting. The meeting was also attended by 34 OECD member states, key partners (China, India, Indonesia, Brazil, and South Africa), nations under the accession process (Costa Rica and Latvia) at the ministerial level. Invited by Prime Minister Abe and Secretary-General Gurría, seven cabinet members from the ASEAN member states attended the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting for the first time in its history.

(b) Theme

Since the 2008 financial crisis, a sense of risk against economic crisis remains, particularly in Europe. Japan, as a chair country of the meeting, raised two pillars: (i) resilient economies and inclusive societies, and (ii) strengthening ties between the OECD and South East Asia. Japan led the discussions on topics such as response to economic crisis. new sources of growth, greater inclusion and participation of women, the elderly and youth, and, long-term challenges (the declining birthrate and an aging population, climate change, etc.), strengthening ties with South East Asia, and development.

In his keynote speech, Prime Minister Abe sent messages about Japan's growth strategy in the future and its contributions to the global economy, and promoted the revitalization of the Japanese economy, including reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake, and overcoming deflation to the international community.

In particular, it is noteworthy that the resilience of the economy was addressed at the subsequent G20 Brisbane Summit, showing Japan's leading role in creating trends of the global economy.

(c) Establishment of the "Southeast Asia Regional Program"

In order to make the growth of the global economy solid, it is essential to promote the economic growth in fast-growing Southeast Asia. In recognition of this, Prime Minister Abe launched the "OECD Southeast Asia Regional Program" together with five Cabinet Members of the ASEAN member states. In the future. Japan will lead discussions focused on such challenging issues as avoiding the occurrence of the "middle-income trap" in ASEAN member states, through regional policy network meetings regarding six areas including investment and SMEs and the use of abundant data or tools possessed by the OECD.

(d) OECD Forum

The OECD forum was held concurrently with the Ministerial Council Meeting. From Japan, many experts including the Friends of the OECD Parliamentary Group led by Toshihiro Nikai, a member of the House of Representatives of Japan, and Dr. Shinya Yamanaka, the Director of Center for iPS Cell Research and Application, University of Kyoto, attended the OECD forum. During the period of the forum, having abundant expertise regarding the economy in Southeast Asia, the ERIA (Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia) concluded a memorandum of understanding concerning cooperation with the OECD.

(4) Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

APEC is a forum that aims at sustainable development in the Asia Pacific region on a voluntary basis by each individual economy²⁰ in order to promote the regional economic integration and cooperation. APEC consists of 21 countries and regions in the Asia-Pacific Region, which is "a world growth center" sharing about 40% of the world population, about 60% of the world GDP, and 50% of the trade volume. The regional trade shares about two-thirds of the total trade, being comparable with the EU in terms of establishing close regional economy. Strengthening economic cooperation and trust relationships in the APEC region is extremely important in pursuing Japan's further development. APEC Economic Leaders' Meetings and Ministerial Meetings provide the member economies with significant opportunities to exchange views among leaders and ministers regarding major interests in the international community, specifically focused on economic issues.

In the 2014 Beijing APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting hosted by China, the Leaders looked back the 25 years of APEC history and discussed with the theme of "Advancing Regional Economic Integration", "Strengthening Comprehensive Connectivity and Infrastructure Development", and "Promoting Innovative Development, Economic Reform and Growth". As outcomes of the meeting, the "22nd APEC Economic Leaders' Declaration—Beijing Agenda for an Integrated, Innovative and Interconnected Asia-Pacific" and the "Statement

on the 25th Anniversary of APEC—Shaping the Future through Asia-Pacific Partnership" were endorsed. With regard to "Advancing Regional Economic Integration" "The Beijing Roadmap for APEC's Contribution to the Realization of the FTAAP" was endorsed, and launch of the "collective strategic study on issues related to the realization of the FTAAP" was agreed as a further step of contributions by APEC toward the realization of the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP), which has been driven since the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in 2010, in Yokohama. The leaders instructed the officials to report the results of study by the end of 2016. The Leaders also shared a seriousness of the problems associated with the implementation of the Bali-decisions, which are the cause of the impasse in the WTO negotiation function, and expressed support for the prompt conclusion of the negotiation on expanding the Information Technology (ITA). With regard to the Agreement "Promoting Innovative Development, Economic Reform and Growth". commitments in efforts toward the economic reform, innovation, energy, promotion of women's participation into society, anti-corruption, countermeasures against the Ebola outbreak were agreed. Prime Minister Abe addressed Japan's intention to contribute to further regional economic growth via the revitalization of the Japanese economy through bold implementation of the regulatory reform of Abenomics. Further, he emphasized on the importance of promoting women's participation

Outcome of the 2014 APEC Summit in Beijing				
		Advancing Regional Economic Integration	Promoting Innovative Development, Economic Reform and Growth	Strengthening Comprehensive Connectivity and Infrastructure Development
	Points of the Leaders' Declaration	 The Beijing Roadmap for APEC's contriutions to the Realization of the FTAAP" was endorsed as a further step of APEC's contribution to the realization of Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP) that has been advanced since APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in 2010 in Yokohama. Agreed to launch a collective strategic study on issues related to the realization of the FTAAP and instructed officials to report the result by the end of 2016. Shared seriousness of the problems associated with implementation of the Bali decisions, which are cause of the impasse in WTO negotiation functions. Urged swift resumption and conclusion of the negotiations to expand the product coverage of the Information Technology 	Confirmed commitment to efforts for economic reform, innovation, energy, empowerment of women, anti-corruption measures, countermeasures against Ebola virus disease.	Endorsed to "APEC Connectivity Blueprint for 2015–2025", and determined specific actions to strengthen connectivity in the APEC region by 2025.
	The points made by Prime Minister Abe	Agreement (ITA). Japan supports the FTAAP roadmap and will actively engage in promoting the TPP and other initiatives, which will serve as the foundation of the FTAAP. Japan wants to accelerate discussions on the liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment that concern manufacturing related services. The WTO related problem is serious and there is a need to consider responses for restoring its credibility. Japan urges swift conclusion of negotiations on expanding the product coverage of the ITA.	● Japan intends to contribute to further regional economic growth via revitalization of the Japanese economy through bold implementation of the regulatory reforms of Abenomics. ● Promoting women's participation is important in order to make most of the region's potential.	●Regarding the development of infrastructure, the importance of effective mobilization of private investment, enhancement of investment environment in countries receiving foreign investment, quality of infrastructure, high-quality standards, and employment and capacity building were highlighted.

in APEC in order to make the most of the region's potential. With regard to "Strengthening Comprehensive Connectivity and Infrastructure Development," APEC Leaders agreed with the "APEC Connectivity Blueprint for 2015–2025" and developed concrete actions to strengthen connectivity by 2025. Prime Minister Abe pointed out the importance of "quality of infrastructure," "high-quality standards," and the "promoting local employment and capacity

building," together with effective mobilization of private capital. Prime Minister Abe also participated in APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) Dialogue with Leaders, which was held on the occasion of the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting, and explained the "Growth Strategy" of Abenomics as well as Japan's view on principles which need to be followed for infrastructure development.

Section 4

Efforts to Promote Understanding of and Trust in Japan

Overview

Background

The environment surrounding public diplomacy is seeing major changes.

First, many countries have begun to mobilize large amounts of resources for policy outreach and cultural exchanges. This has in turn intensified competition among states in the field of public diplomacy.

Second, the amount of information in the world has increased rapidly, and information communication methods are further diversifying. In this context, new approach for disseminating information is required in addition to existing measures, in order to expand the base of well-informed people on Japan including the general public and opinion leaders overseas.

Third, not only governments but diverse actors with expertise, including think tanks, media, and individuals, have been more actively involved and have created networks that have international influence. Proactively engaging with these actors is indispensable for Japan to demonstrate its presence in the international community, and to gain trust and a positive impression.

Basic Policy

Over the 70 years since the end of WWII, Japan has contributed significantly to peace, development, and democratization in the Asia-Pacific region and the world. Based on Japan's deep remorse over the war and the path it has walked as a peace-loving nation after the war, Japan will continue to contribute to peace and prosperity in the region under the policy of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation. In addition. Japan continues to contribute to peace and prosperity in the world by addressing global issues, such as UN Security Council (UNSC) reform, nuclear disarmament non-proliferation. and climate change. realization of a "society where women shine," and development challenges including disaster risk reduction. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) will effectively utilize the frameworks for disseminating information overseas to communicate Japan's position to the world.

Enhancing Strategic Communication

The draft of FY2015 budget of MOFA includes considerable appropriation increases for strategically disseminating information overseas. MOFA will effectively utilize this

budget to convey Japan's views and diverse attraction so that more and more people overseas will be well informed about the country. MOFA will strengthen such efforts in this 70th year since the end of WWII and beyond.

Cultural Diplomacy

In a world in which diverse cultures coexist. respect for cultural diversity and promotion of mutual understanding will lead to laying the foundation for peace and prosperity. Based on this view. Japan is engaged in efforts to deepen understanding of both its traditional and popular cultures, promote people-to-people and intellectual exchanges, and encourage the study of the Japanese language. In addition, in order to contribute to the success of the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo. Japan will pursue its "Sport for Tomorrow" programme for making an international contribution through sports. Japan will also work with organizations such as United Nations Educational. Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to protect the world's tangible and intangible cultural heritage, as well as to inscribe more of Japan's cultural heritage on the World Heritage List and the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Strategic Communications with Other Countries

(1) Overview

Japan has long taken an active stance in explaining its diplomatic policy on the occasions of daily press conferences, official visits to foreign countries and speeches at international conferences by the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister, other Ministers, government officials. When media report on Japan's basic stance or views on the recognition of history, maintenance of territorial integrity. and a wide range of other issues is released based on factual errors, an ambassador or consul-general will lead the efforts by Japan's diplomatic establishments overseas to release a rebuttal based on objective facts. Japan also engages in regular and active communications with public via social media and websites.

In order to make Japan's stance and views understood, it is also important to exchange views with experts and think tanks. An effective way is to invite experts and news/ media personnel from around the world. To this effect, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) has been since 2011, inviting top influencers in social media outreach, in addition to conventional invitations of opinion leaders and news/media personnel. Japan also intends to support seminars on Japan by sending more Japanese experts abroad.

In order to attract the broadest possible public to Japan including people who may or may not be interested in Japan alike, the following actions are important: (1) offering information on the diverse attractiveness of Japan through all-Japan efforts of the government, private companies and local governments; (2) promoting outreach that

reflects needs of the local community with participation of experts from both inside and outside of Japan; and (3) providing "one-stopservice" where all information related to Japan

With he obtained this in mind can communication hubs are to be established in London, Sao Paulo and Los Angeles to implement aforementioned actions.

(2) Foreign Media's Views on Japan and Communications through Foreign Media

In 2014, the policies of the Abe administration such as progress in Abenomics and "Proactive Contributions to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, attracted much attention from the foreign media. Also, active visits to foreign countries by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida in line with Japan's "diplomacy that takes a panoramic perspective of the world map" captured further media attention.

Amidst increasing interest in Japan by foreign media, MOFA promptly and actively provides information and offers cooperation for press coverage to foreign media in order to gain understanding and support from the international community about Japan's stance and efforts. In doing so, MOFA delivers strategic and effective communications by providing information to media outlet at an appropriate time in accordance with theme and contents.

As for communications through foreign information media. is provided correspondents residing in Tokyo at regular press conferences by Foreign Minister Kishida and via press release materials. On the occasions of Prime Minister Abe's and Foreign Minister Kishida's foreign visits abroad and participation in international conferences such as G7/G20 Summit meetings and the UN General Assembly, MOFA arranges interviews,

contribution of articles and press conferences with the foreign media. In 2014, 25 interviews by the prime minister, 19 interviews by the foreign minister, and eight international press conferences by the prime minister were conducted.

In addition, MOFA invited 93 journalists from abroad including those media that have no correspondent in Japan, to provide media opportunities so that they could deepen understanding of Japan's priority policies and stance. It also contributes to communicating to the world the attractiveness of Japan, including that of local regions.

For instance, Foreign Minister Kishida contributed an article to The Wall Street Journal, a world-renowned newspaper, on the occasion of the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI) in Hiroshima in April to introduce Japan's engagement in achieving "a world without nuclear weapons." Furthermore, a total of 10 journalists from each 10 NPDI participating country were invited, leading a wide press coverage of the realities of atomic Japan's commitment bombings and disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation. At the APEC Summit in Beijing in November. Prime Minister Abe held a widely-reported press conference and directly delivered to a large number of foreign media a statement

about the discussions at the APEC and the Japan-China summit meeting. In some cases when articles by foreign media on Japan included factual errors, MOFA promptly provided comments and sent letters to the editor to help them produce articles based on accurate facts and understandings.



Seiji Kihara, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, attending the Brussels Forum (Brussels, March 22)



Foreign Press Invitation Program

— Communicating Japan's Attractiveness to the World through the Foreign Media —

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) proactively promotes public relations with the aims of fostering deeper understanding of Japan's key policies and positions, and of communicating Japan's attractiveness including its local regions. As part of these efforts, MOFA invites foreign journalists to Japan to provide opportunities for press coverage including interviews, briefings and on-site visits.

In 2014, the invited foreign media personnel covered themes such as Japan's economy, foreign and security policies, infrastructure for export and culture including "Cool Japan." The guest journalists, for instance, showed a keen interest in the



transportation infrastructure and networks that we use every day, and were especially surprised at Japan's bullet train for its technology, punctuality and high quality passenger services. Japan's culture, including Japanese cuisine and pop culture, also attracts much interest in Europe, America, and Asia. Sometimes we are surprised by their fresh perspectives for the description of Japan. One example is unexpected high praise from South African News for the Japanese elementary school students undertaking rotationed duties for school lunch.

In September, coinciding with the World Assembly for Women in Tokyo (WAW!) symposium, female journalists from eight countries of Asia, the Middle East and other regions were invited to Japan. Following interviews with the WAW! participants and government officials, these journalists wrote a number of articles for publication in each country, through which the discussions of the symposium as well as the various attractiveness of Japan were communicated widely to the world. Furthermore, many of them eagerly gathered information of Japan's environment and disaster prevention technologies, medical systems, and measures against aging society to help resolve similar issues that their home countries are also facing.

MOFA will continue to communicate Japan's policies and attractions to people around the world through the foreign media.

Examples of articles covering WAW! are as follows;

"Japan Will Become a Pioneer of Woman-Friendly Societies." Rakyat Merdeka of Indonesia 16 September

"Representatives, politicians, and leaders of corporations and organizations from 22 countries around the world spoke about the need for a change in mindsets to ensure that women are able to work comfortably and without discrimination. Japan aims to become a woman-friendly society."

Jepang Pelopori Jadi Negeri Ramah Buat Perempuan



Rakyat Merdeka (Indonesia), September 16, 2014

"Six Lessons that the People of Egypt Should Learn from the People of Japan." Al-Youm Al-Sabea of Egypt 21 October 2014. "Japan is one of the safest countries in the world. Safety does not only mean a small number of thefts and burglaries, but also encompasses consideration for the rights of others at all times."

2 Cultural Diplomacy

(1) Overview

Respect for mutual understanding is essential for people-to-people and cultural exchanges. Therefore, endeavoring to deepen foreign countries' understanding towards Japan is important through introducing Japanese traditional culture, cuisine and pop culture such as animation, manga and fashion, while at the same time Japan is making efforts to understand overseas views and cultures.

MOFA performs a wide range of activities to foster pro-Japanese groups in the next generation and promote understanding towards Japan.

Examples of these activities include providing information on studies in Japan and building alumni networks through Japan's diplomatic missions overseas, collaborating with the JET Programme which invites young people from abroad to local areas, undertaking exchange programmes for young people from Asia and the US as well as for adults, sending visiting professors to universities and research institutions overseas, and offering subsidies for research activities.

Promoting Japanese language education overseas fosters future leaders who will build a bridge between Japan and overseas, deepens understanding towards Japan, and lays a foundation for friendship with other countries. MOFA engages in dispatching Japanese specialists language overseas. providing training for Japanese language teachers from overseas in Japan, and developing Japanese language teaching materials, through the Japan Foundation.

It is also important to enhance the presence of Japan in the area of sports for the successful delivery of the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo. As part of the "Sport for Tomorrow" programme, MOFA implements various sport exchange/sport promotion projects in many countries, the dispatch of sport instructors by IICA volunteers or through the Japan Foundation, and the provision of sports goods and equipment.

Using the budget allocated to strategic communications, MOFA intends to enhance support for researchers of Japan studies. expand personal exchange and exchange programs and further promote Japanese language education.

In cooperation with the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), earnest efforts are being made to preserve the world's tangible and intangible cultural heritage (see (7) for details). For Japan, "Tomioka Silk Mill and Related Sites" was inscribed on the World Heritage List and "Washi, craftsmanship of traditional Japanese hand-made paper" was inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

(2) Cultural Exchange Programmes

It helps maintain and improve Japan's presence in the international community to boost understanding towards Japan among foreign nationals who form the foundation of public opinion and policy making as well as to make Japan's image even more positive. MOFA engages in promoting diverse attractiveness of Japan through diplomatic missions overseas and the Japan Foundation.

Following the launch of the new cultural exchange initiative "WA Project: Toward Interactive Asia through Fusion and Harmony" in December 2013, the Japan Foundation established the Asia Center in April 2014. The Center sets 1) support for Japanese language studies including through the dispatch of 3,000 NIHONGO (Japanese language) Partners and 2) interactive arts and cultural exchange projects as its two main pillars. The Center sent the first batch of NIHONGO Partners to Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines in September 2014.

As the first "WA" project in the area of arts and cultural exchange, an exhibition entitled, "Beauty of KOGEI: Art Crafts in Japan" was held at the Japan Creative Center (JCC) of the Japanese Embassy in Singapore from May to June 2014. The exhibition introduced selected art crafts (ceramics, textile, bamboo work and urushi lacquer work) from 14 KÖGEI artists. including three living national treasures. The opening ceremony was attended by Prime Minister Abe and Mr. Sam Tan Chin Siong, Minister of State of Singapore for Prime Minister's office and Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth for a ceremonial ribbon

cutting. Besides this, the Japan Foundation operates various projects such as an exchange program in cooperation with the Tokyo International Film Festival, and a football exchange program in cooperation with the Japan Football Association.

In view of deepening interests in each culture and mutual understanding, MOFA is actively involved in international cultural exchanges through pop culture such as Japan's world famous animation, manga and fashion, in addition to traditional culture, arts and cuisine.

The International Manga Award was launched in 2007 as part of these activities by MOFA with the aim of honoring manga artists who have contributed to the promotion of manga culture overseas. The 8th International Manga Award of 2014 received 317 entries from 46 countries, and the Gold Award went to the work of a Mongolian applicant, making the first winner from Mongolia with two other winners from the Middle East. This indicates the world-wide spread every year and the increasing level of quality of manga production inspired by Japanese manga.

MOFA conducts large-scale and comprehensive programmes in commemorative vears celebrating diplomatic events in cooperation with governmental and private organisations through mutual visits of highlevel officials, various conferences and public relations/cultural projects, aiming for even more effective promotion of the understanding forwards Japan. In 2014, among others various events took place as a project commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Establishment of



The first group of the NIHONGO Partners visiting Prime Minister Abe (September 22, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet; Source: Cabinet Public Relations Office)



Prime Minister Abe cutting a ribbon at the opening ceremony of the "Beauty of KŌGEI: Art Crafts in Japan" (May 31, Singapore; Source: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

Winners of the 8th International MANGA Award

Gold Award



Title of work (Japanese title in parentheses)Bumbardai [Bombarudai]

Artist, nationality, etc. Mr. Nambaral Erdenbayar (Mongolia)

Silver Award



Title of work (Japanese title in parentheses)
Mr. Bear [Kumasan]

Artist, nationality, etc. Ms. Luo mu (China)

Silver Award



Title of work (Japanese title in parentheses) ATAN [Atan]

Artist, nationality, etc. Mr. Ben Wong (Malaysia)

Silver Award



Title of work (Japanese title in parentheses)
Room [Rumu]

Artist, nationality, etc. Ms. 61Chi (Taiwan)



Beyond Kimono—Beauty of Japan (July 8, museum in the outskirts of Berlin)



Beyond Kimono—Beauty of Japan (July 9. Japanese Embassy in Switzerland)

Diplomatic Relations between Switzerland and Japan, which included a Japanese calligraphy exhibition, a shakuhachi Tazz concert, a fashion

show for kimono and dresses made of kimono fabrics and a demonstration of Japanese hairstyles.

(3) People-to-People Exchange and Exchange in the Area of Education

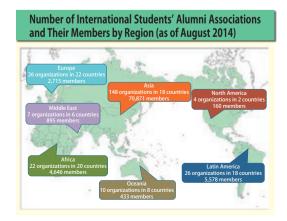
MOFA carries out a number of invitational projects to build personal relations and promote the understanding of Japan by inviting foreign nationals who have a great influence on shaping public opinion and policy decisions in other countries and those who are expected to play a leading role in the future. Also in the area of education and sports, MOFA is in charge of various activities to promote exchanges between a wide range of people. These projects not only promote mutual understanding and friendly relationships, but also increase Japan's presence in the international community and as rather significant consequence diplomatic benefits adding to the national interest of Japan.

A. Exchange with foreign students

MOFA actively introduces the attractiveness of studying in Japan to foreign students and provides them with opportunities to study in Japan through diplomatic missions overseas. MOFA also implements application and selection procedures to accept competent students from around the world as Japanese Government (MEXT) Scholarship students. Furthermore, it is making efforts to maintain relations with former foreign students who have returned to their home countries through Japan Alumni Associations and to foster pro-Japanese individuals and groups.

B. JET Programme (Japan Exchange and **Teaching Programme**)

The JET Programme was launched in 1987. The Programme received about 1,700 new participants in FY2014, with the total number of overall participants reaching over 60,000. Ministry of Internal Affairs Communications, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and the





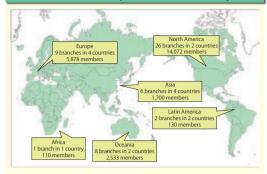
The 4th Kenya-Japan Alumni Association Annual General Meeting (August, Japan Information & Culture Centre of the Embassy of Japan



JET participants before coming to Japan (June, Consulate General of Japan in Montreal)

Council of Local Authorities for International Relations take part in the management of the programme, in which local governments invite young foreign nationals to Japan and appoint them to a post in the local government (project implementing body is the local government) with the aim of improving foreign language education and promoting international exchange. MOFA is responsible for the application and selection process at diplomatic missions overseas, pre-departure orientation and support for the activities of the JET Programme Alumni Association (JETAA). Many former JET participants are successful in various fields as pro-Japanese in different parts of the world and they are valuable human/diplomatic assets for Japan. The JETAA (membership numbers about 24,000 people), established in 15 countries, contributes to the promotion of understanding of Japan in each country.

Number of Branches of JET Alumni Association and Their Members (as of December 2013)



C. Sport exchange

Sport enables communications beyond language and can be an effective tool for promoting friendly relations understanding of Japan. As a host country of the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo, Japan is attracting much interest from foreign countries The Government of Japan commenced "Sport for Tomorrow" programme as an international cooperation initiative through sport in January 2014. This programme implements various sport exchanges/sport promotion projects in different countries, with the aim of spreading the value of sport by 2020, targeting over 10 million people in more than 100 countries. Particularly, since the year 2014 marks the 50th anniversary of the 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games, there were a number commemorating events by organizations in various countries, and MOFA was actively involved in these events through diplomatic missions overseas.

(4) Exchange in the Intellectual Realm

A. Japanese studies

MOFA supports a range of overseas research activities related to Japan's politics,

economy, society and culture. In FY2014, MOFA provided various forms of support through the Japan Foundation. Specifically,

MOFA sent visiting scholars, enhanced the collection of books on Japan and provided research grants to 64 institutions of Japanese studies in 28 countries and regions, such as universities and research institutions with the potential of becoming Japanese studies hubs. Also, fellowship status was granted to 205 researchers on Japan from 42 countries/ regions, including those who have been continuing from the previous year, so that they can conduct research and study activities in Japan (as of December 2014 for both). In addition to these, MOFA helps academic societies to promote network building among researchers and research institutions on Japan in different countries and regions.

B. Intellectual Exchanges

MOFA implements intellectual exchange projects, putting emphasis on cooperative work/exchange with other countries. Specifically, MOFA plans and supports exchange programs among academics to strengthen relationships and deepen mutual understanding through seminars, symposia and conventions on common international agenda via the Japan Foundation. While cooperating with NPOs and exchange associations in Japan, MOFA implemented projects to develop leaders of the nextgeneration who will lead intellectual exchanges and provided support for grass-root activities for international exchanges.

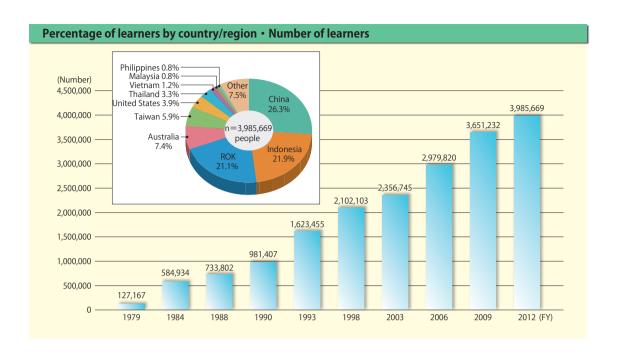
C. US-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange (CULCON)¹

As for strengthening educational and cultural exchanges between Japan and the United States, it is mentioned in the annex of the US-Japan joint statement released in April 2014, that both Japanese and US governments share the goal, established by CULCON in June 2013, of doubling two-way student exchanges by the year 2020. In November 2014, the 26th CULCON was convened in Washington, D.C. and both countries confirmed plans to track and analyze progress towards achieving CULCON's goal.

D. Cooperation with the United Nations University (UNU)

The Government of Japan invited the United Nations University (UNU), which contributes to the international community through study and research on global issues and human resources development, to base its headquarters in Japan and, as host country, has provided various cooperation and support for 40 years. The UNU, in collaboration with Japanese universities and research institutions. is engaged in international issues on which Japan focuses and is an important organization for appealing the policies of the Government of Japan. The UNU established Master's and Doctoral Programmes in 2010 and 2012, respectively, in an attempt to improve its global human development resources programmes.

In accordance with the Joint Declaration between Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda and President John F. Kennedy of the United States in 1961, the US-Japan joint conference has been held biannually since 1962, with the aim of broadening cooperation between the two countries in the area of culture and education.



(5) Promotion of Japanese Language Education

The Japanese language has been gaining increasing interests from overseas as Japanese economy gets more globalized to promote more Japanese companies to operate overseas and Japanese pop culture gets accepted worldwide.

Further promotion of the Japanese language around the world leads to creating a favorable international environment for the Japanese people and companies. About 3.99 million people in 136 countries and regions of the world are learning the Japanese language (Survey on Japanese-Language Education Abroad 2012, Japan Foundation). The number of learners has been steadily increasing since the first survey in 1979 by more than 30 times. In 2014, approximately 680,000 examinees (the

number of applicants, including tests conducted in Japan) took the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test of the Japan Foundation in 258 cities of 67 countries and regions worldwide.

Based on the recommendations of the "Final Report" submitted in December 2013 by the Expert's Meeting for Promotion of the Japanese Language Overseas established under Foreign Minister Kishida, MOFA responds to various needs in Japanese-language educational sites through the Japan Foundation: specifically through dispatching of Japanese language specialists, providing training in Japan for Japanese teachers overseas and foreign diplomats, developing teaching materials and disseminating the JF (Japan Foundation) Japanese Language Education Standard².

² A concept concerning methods of teaching and learning the Japanese language and methods of evaluating learning outcomes developed and presented by the Japan Foundation using the Common European Framework of Reference for Language (CEFR) as a reference. Expressed in six levels, Japanese language proficiency is evaluated in each level with a focus on what can be done using the Japanese language. It can be used for course design, development of teaching materials and test preparation.

Moreover, the Japan Foundation aims to further increase the number of Japanese language learners overseas through further utilization of audio-visual teaching materials. such as learning aid websites with animation and manga, and through directly managed Japanese courses.

The Japan Foundation has also been making efforts for the creation and expansion of the JF Nihongo Network (aka; Sakura Network), mainly at the IF overseas centers and

universities where dispatched Japanese language specialists have been working since FY2007 in order to develop promotional programs for Japanese language based on various needs of each country/region and to enhance partnerships between relevant organizations. In 2014, the number of organizations/associations designated as core members of the Sakura Network reached a total of 127 centers in 47 countries/regions and will be further expanded in the future.

(6) Cultural Grant Aid

The government of Japan provides Cultural Grant Assistance, a part of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to promote culture and higher education in developing countries thereby enhancing mutual understanding and friendly relations between Japan and countries. The activities developing implemented in 2014 include five General Cultural Grant Assistance projects (total of 970) million ven) and 20 Grassroots Cultural Grant Assistance projects (total of 150 million ven). In 2014, the emphasis of cultural grants was placed on the dissemination of broadcast contents and sports, aiming at enhancing the



Cote d'Ivoire Karate Ambassador of Japan Cup using developed equipment (September 13, Karate Training at the Félix Houphouët-Boignyin in Abidjan)

value of the 'Japan Brand'.

(7) Cooperation through United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

A. Overview

Japan plays an active role in various projects of UNESCO in the areas of education, science and culture. UNESCO is the first international organization of which postwar Japan became a member state in 1951. The importance of the role of education, science and culture in

development assistance has been increasingly recognized and Japan will continue emphasizing cooperative relations with UNESCO.

In the area of culture, Japan offers active cooperation identifying the safeguarding of world's tangible/intangible cultural heritage and assistance in the area of human resources

development as the pillars. At the same time, Japan actively participates in the international framework for cultural heritage conservation. As part of such activities, Japan established two Japanese Funds-in-Trust at UNESCO, aiming for the safeguarding of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. The Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage carries conservation and restoration of remains led by Japanese experts, such as the Angkor monument in Cambodia and Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi in Uganda. It also contributes to the development of human resources so that local people can protect the remains by themselves in the future.

The Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage supports projects intended to hand down traditional performing arts, such as music and dance, and traditional crafts in developing countries to the next generation and develops domestic institutions preparation for the conclusion the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

In the area of education, Japan set up the Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Capacitybuilding of Human Resources to develop human resources in developing countries. In this scheme, Japan provides support for human resources development mainly in the area of education, including promotion of Education for All (EFA) led by UNESCO. As a support for "Education for Sustainable Development" (ESD), Japan co-hosted with UNESCO the "UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)" in Okayama and Nagova in November 2014. The conference was held to mark the final year of the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD 2005–2014) and adopted the "Aichi-Nagoya Declaration" calling upon concerned parties to take specific actions to further strengthen ESD.

In terms of other collaboration with UNESCO, Japan contributed a total amount of 1 million US dollars in March 2014 to the "Humanitarian Aid in Disaster/Conflict-Affected Countries Sub-Saharan Africa" which UNESCO implements in Mali and the Republic of the Congo. Japan also contributed 500,000 US dollars to the "Emergency Psychosocial Support for Secondary School-aged Students Affected by Typhoon Yolanda in the Philippines."

B. World Heritage Convention

The World Heritage Convention aims to protect cultural and natural heritage, which is regarded as the heritage of all mankind. Japan became a party to the Convention in 1992 (current number of parties to the Convention is 191). The ones listed on the World Heritage List are so-called "World Heritage" sites. There are three types of sites: cultural (buildings and remains), natural (natural areas) and mixed (having elements of both cultural and natural). As of December 2014, a total of 1,007 World Heritage sites are listed on the World Heritage List. At the 38th World Heritage Committee meeting in Qatar in 2014, it was decided that the Tomioka Silk Mill and Related Sites would be inscribed on its list, raising the number of the World Heritage sites in Japan to 18: 14 cultural sites and 4 natural sites. Japan has

served as a member of the World Heritage Committee from 2011 to 2015.

C. Convention for the Safeguarding of the **Intangible Cultural Heritage**

The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage aims to develop an international system for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage, such as traditional performing arts and traditional craftsmanship techniques (current number of parties to the convention is 161). Japan, having rich experience in safeguarding intangible cultural properties, has provided active contributions playing the role of engine for developing the Convention by formulating the major sections of the implementation guidelines. A total of 314 properties of the world including 22 properties of Japan are listed on the "Representative List



The Tomioka Silk Mill and Related Sites (Source: Gunma Prefecture: Tomikoa Silk Mill East Cocoon Warehouse)

Intangible Cultural Heritage Humanity" developed in accordance with the Convention. It includes "Nôgaku theatre", "Ningyo Johruri Bunraku puppet-theatre" and "Kabuki theatre", which have been proclaimed by UNESCO as "Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity." At the 9th Session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in Paris in November 2014, the Committee approved the inscription of "Washi, craftsmanship of traditional Japanese handmade paper" on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, which had been nominated by Japan, and in doing so expanded "Sekishu-Banshi" which was already inscribed on the List in 2009 to include "Hon-minoshi" and "Hosokawa-shi."



Washi, craftsmanship of Japanese hand-made paper (Source: Sekishu Washi Kaikan)



Initiatives toward the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games (Sport for Tomorrow)

"Abe Cup" Judo Tournament in Côte d'Ivoire

On 11 January 2014, a judo tournament was held in the West African country of Côte d'Ivoire, far from Japan. This was the largest judo tournament in Côte d'Ivoire. As the tournament coincided with Prime Minister Abe's visit to the country, it was designated by the Government of Japan as the first project under the "Sport for Tomorrow" programme, which aims to contribute



to the global community through sports. Organized as a cultural project by the Japanese embassy. this memorable occasion received the unprecedented involvement of the governments of both countries, the judo community, local citizens, as well as the press.

Friendly relations between Japan and Côte d'Ivoire brought about by Judo

Judo, which originated in Japan, is a popular sport around the world today, and Côte d'Ivoire is no exception. With the outbreak of civil war, the people of Côte d'Ivoire were forced to stop holding judo tournaments for more than 20 years. However, tournaments resumed in 2009, and in 2014, with the cooperation of the Japanese embassy and the judo community of the two countries, the Abe Cup was inaugurated using tatami mats supplied by the Government of Japan. The winning men's team in the finals held on the same day received the championship trophy from Prime Minister Abe in person, generating much excitement among the audience present at the venue. At the same time, it left a strong impression of Japan's contributions in the cultural and sports areas. After the tournament, Prime Minister Duncan expressed his appreciation for Japan's continued cooperation.

At the same tournament, both governments and private sectors cooperated and harnessed the power of sports to provide a boost for the national reconciliation efforts that the Côte d'Ivoire government has positioned as a priority issue. This was demonstrated by the donation of 100 sets of judo uniforms from an NPO, Solidarity of International Judo Education (Representative: Yasuhiro Yamashita).

After the tournament, judo coaches from various countries including Côte d'Ivoire were invited to Japan to partake in a training course for coaches. One of the participating coaches was Mr. Jean Noel PENNAVAYRE from Côte d'Ivoire, who had also learnt judo from a Japanese coach in his youth. He spoke about his aspirations, saying, "I



Prime Minister Abe handing judo uniforms to a judo athlete in Côte d'Ivoire



Mr. Jean Noel PENNAVAYRE undergoing coach training in Abidjan (Source: Solidarity of International Judo Education)

aim to make use of the knowledge and experience I have gained through the high-level training I received in Japan to teach judo to my juniors."

International contributions in the sports area for the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games

Other than Côte d'Ivoire, the Government of Japan is implementing international contribution projects in the sports sector in more than 100 countries, targeted at more than 10 million people by 2020. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is also engaged in initiatives to promote the Olympic movement and spread the value of sports to all generations, including the youth who are responsible for the future. These initiatives include developing sports facilities and equipment, and providing support through the dispatch and invitation of instructors and coaches. The Government of Japan is keeping up efforts to ensure that the Tokyo 2020 Games, which will take place in five years, will be a wonderful event that enriches the lives of athletes, spectators and all other people who are involved.

Exchange Programs Division