



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	186
Section 2	Japan's International Cooperation (Development Cooperation and Response to Global Issues)	258
Section 3	Economic Diplomacy	287
Section 4	Efforts to Promote Understanding and Trust in Japan	325

Section 1

Efforts for Peace and Stability of Japan and the International Community

Overview

(National Security)

The security environment surrounding Japan is becoming increasingly severe in recent years. The enhancement of North Korea's nuclear and missile capabilities, the increase in China's military spending which is lacking transparency, and its unilateral attempt to change the status quo by force or coercion at sea and in the airspace at areas such as the East and South China Seas, have been concerns of the international community. Furthermore, risks such as the spread and diversification of international terrorism and cyberattack are becoming more serious.

Facing such a security environment, it is necessary to secure peace of the international community in order to ensure the security of Japan and the peace and stability of the region. It is necessary for Japan to secure peace by advancing vibrant diplomacy under the policy of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation. Under the "Legislation for Peace and Security," which took effect in March, Japan has made concrete efforts to contribute even more proactively in securing peace,

stability and prosperity of the international community.

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

In addition to strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance, it is necessary for Japan to build trust and cooperative relations with its

partners both inside and outside the Asia-Pacific region, and to create multilayered relationships for security cooperation. Japan also promotes collaboration in the area of security with the ROK, Australia, European countries, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), India, and other countries with which it shares strategic interests.

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

(Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding)

The security and prosperity of Japan cannot be achieved merely by improving the security environment surrounding Japan. It also depends on the peace and stability of the international community. Based on this understanding Japan has been actively engaged in addressing various issues and challenges that confront the international community. In particular, Japan addresses peacebuilding which is essential in order to prevent the outbreak and recurrence of conflicts and to achieve sustainable peace as one of its key diplomatic agenda. Such comprehensive efforts include peacekeeping, emergency humanitarian assistance, promotion of peace processes,

maintenance of security, and reconstruction and development. For instance, Japan proactively cooperates with United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations (PKOs) and the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), and is engaged in the development of social infrastructure through the utilization of Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as human resource development.

(Threats to Security)

In recent years, the threat of terrorism has been spreading from the Middle East and Africa toward Southeast Asia and South Asia with which Japan has a close relationship not only geographically but also politically and economically in all spheres. In 2016, a terrorist attack struck Dhaka in Bangladesh, resulting in casualties including Japanese nationals. Countering the spread of violent extremism through the propaganda of terrorist groups, foreign terrorist fighters and their return have become great challenges.

Japan works with the international community to promote international cooperation in countering terrorism and violent extremism through a comprehensive, enhanced approach, which includes the release of the G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, and the announcement of Japan's commitment at the Japan-ASEAN Summit meeting on comprehensive counter-terrorism measures consisted of: (1) Improvement of counter-terrorism capacity; (2) Measures to counter violent extremism conducive to terrorism; and, (3) Social and economic development assistance for creating a foundation for a moderate society.

(Disarmament and Non-proliferation)

As the only country to have ever suffered atomic bombings, Japan has been proactively promoting efforts to realize “a world free of nuclear weapons.” To achieve this goal, it is vital for nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States to cooperate and advance realistic and practical measures based on a clear understanding of the humanitarian consequences of the use of nuclear weapons, as well as an objective assessment of the severe security environment. Based on this understanding, in April, at the G7 Hiroshima Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, Japan, as the President of the G7 that comprises both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States, and G7 Foreign Ministers issued “the Hiroshima Declaration on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation” to send a powerful message for “a world free of nuclear weapons”. In May, President Obama of the United States of America, visited Hiroshima for the first time as the incumbent President. This, with visits by other leaders around the world to sites of atomic-bombings, contributed to revitalizing international momentum toward achieving “a world free of nuclear weapons.” The year 2016 marked the 20th anniversary of the opening for signature of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). Japan, as a co-ordinator for facilitating entry into force of the Treaty together with Kazakhstan, made enormous effort to encourage those countries that have not signed and ratified it to do so, and in September, Foreign Minister Kishida co-chaired the Ministerial Meeting

of the Friends of the CTBT at the UN General Assembly. Nevertheless the UN General Assembly had some countries demonstrated clear differences in their approach toward nuclear disarmament¹, the resolution on the elimination of nuclear weapons, which Japan has been submitting to the UN General Assembly annually since 1994, was adopted with 167 votes in favor. To promote nuclear disarmament, it is important to convey the tragedies of use of nuclear weapons. Therefore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is calling for world’s political leaders to visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki and putting effort into passing on the correct understanding of the realities of the use of nuclear weapons beyond national borders and generations through initiatives including the “Youth Communicator for a World without Nuclear Weapons” program, which was launched to support younger generations in conveying the realities of the use of nuclear weapons at international conferences overseas, as well as “the Special Communicator for a World without Nuclear Weapons” program, which aims at supporting atomic bomb survivors’ activities of telling their testimonies. In December, Japan held the “International Conference in Nagasaki – towards a world free of nuclear weapons” and invited government officials, experts, and youths from various countries to the city of Nagasaki.

As for the regional nuclear proliferation issues, the nuclear agreement between Iran and EU3 (UK, France, and Germany) +3 (the U.S., China, and Russia) has continued to be upheld, and the IAEA has reported

¹ For example, a resolution to convene a conference to negotiate a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons was adopted by 113 votes in favor including Austria, Mexico, and Sweden. However, 13 countries including China, India, Pakistan, and the Netherlands abstained, while 35 countries including the U.S., the UK, France, Russia, Japan, Australia, Germany, and Canada opposed.

that Iran has implemented its commitments based on this nuclear agreement.

On the other hand, North Korea conducted two nuclear tests in 2016, launching more than 20 ballistic missiles, and posing a new level of threat not only to East Asia but also to the international community. In light of this situation, Japan has continued to discuss nuclear and non-proliferation issues with the relevant countries, and is implementing initiatives to strengthen the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards and export controls, particularly in developing countries in Asia. For example, Japan hosts the Asia Senior-Level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP) for exchanging opinions on various non-proliferation issues, including the North Korea's nuclear issue. It is held every year with the participation of 18 countries², mainly from Asia, and also provides support to countries in Asia to enhance their capabilities in the field of non-proliferation. Japan will continue its support for strengthening the non-proliferation regime.

(The Oceans and Seas/Cyberspace/ Outer space)

“Open and Stable Seas,” which are upheld by a maritime order governed by law and rules and not by force, are essential for peace and prosperity not only of Japan, but also of the international community as a whole. From the perspective of contributing to maintaining a maritime order, Japan is dedicated to ensuring the freedom of navigation and overflight of the high seas and safe maritime transport through various efforts and cooperation

with other countries, including anti-piracy operations. Especially for Japan, a maritime nation surrounded by the sea, a maritime order, 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.

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

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

(United Nations)

Since January 2016, Japan has been serving as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council for the 11th time, which is more frequent than any other UN member states. Through

² Japan, ASEAN countries, China, Republic of Korea, Australia, New Zealand, the US, Canada and France

this, Japan plays an active role in ensuring international peace and security.

2016 also marked the 60th anniversary of Japan's accession to the United Nations. Japan, which made a fresh start as a peace-loving nation after World War II, fulfilled its long-cherished wish of gaining entry into the United Nations in 1956. For 60 years thereafter, Japan has built up a track record in international contributions in various areas of the United Nations' activities, including the three pillars of peace and security, development, and human rights.

Today, the international community is confronted by a wide range of cross-border challenges including conflict, terrorism, refugees, poverty, climate change, and infectious diseases, and the United Nations has to fulfill an ever-growing role. Under the policy of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, Japan will take an even more proactive approach toward tackling these issues through the United Nations.

The international situation is undergoing significant changes, such as the rise of emerging countries and response to global issues. To enable the United Nations to deal with the challenges confronting the international community more effectively, Japan will continue to work proactively towards the reform of the United Nations, including the Security Council.

(Rule of Law)

The rule of law is the concept that recognizes the superiority of the law over all forms of power; it is the basis of friendly and equitable relations between states as well as an essential cornerstone of a fair and just domestic society. The rule of law is also an important factor in promoting

"good governance" in each country and in ensuring the peaceful settlement of disputes. Based on this view, Japan promotes rule-making and its implementation in bilateral and multilateral contexts in various fields, such as security, socio-economic areas, and criminal justice. Furthermore, in order to promote peaceful settlement of disputes and maintain international legal order, Japan proactively cooperates with international judicial organizations such as the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS), and the International Criminal Court (ICC) to strengthen their functions by providing personal and financial contributions. In addition, Japan endeavors to enhance the rule of law in Asia as well as the international community as a whole by providing legal technical assistance, participating in international conferences, exchanging views with various countries, and holding events related to international law.

(Human Rights)

Human rights and fundamental freedoms are universal values. The protection and promotion of these values are the basic responsibility for all states and a legitimate concern of the entire international community. It is essential that these values are fully guaranteed in each country not only for the peace and prosperity of Japan, but also for laying the foundations of peace and stability in the international community. Towards this end, Japan is working more actively than ever in the field of human rights. Specifically, Japan makes proactive contributions to improve the human rights situation around the world through dialogue and cooperation. Japan also engages in

bilateral dialogues, actively participates in multilateral forums including the UN, and continues constructive dialogues with human rights mechanisms.

(Women)

With the determination that the 21st century should be a world with no human rights violations against women, Japan has been leading the international community to promote gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment and to build "a society where women shine" around the world by setting the following three areas as priority fields: (1) promoting women and girls' rights; (2) improving an enabling environment for women and girls to reach their full potential; and (3) advancing women's leadership in politics, economics, and other public fields. As a part of these efforts, Japan has led discussions to promote women's empowerment in the world through forums such as the G7 Ise-Shima Summit and the World Assembly for Women. It has also announced its "Development Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment," which aims to further strengthen women's capabilities and their advancement in society. To promote the empowerment of women in developing countries, Japan announced its commitment to provide support of more than 3 billion US dollars in total by 2018 and is steadily implementing this initiative.

1 National Security Initiatives

(1) "Proactive Contribution to Peace" Based on the Principle of International Cooperation

The security environment surrounding Japan is becoming increasingly severe.

North Korea has reached a new level of threat, conducting two nuclear tests and launching more than 20 ballistic missiles since the beginning of 2016 despite strong and repeated calls for self-restraint from the international community, including Japan. China has been expanding its military capabilities, and increasing its national defense budgets by approximately 44 times over the past 28 years, lacking transparency as it has not provided any detailed breakdown. China has also been continuing its unilateral attempts to change the status quo by force or coercion at sea and in the air in the East and South China Seas, based on its own claims, which are inconsistent with the existing international order. Furthermore, there are widespread



The ballistic missile, launched by North Korea on February 12, 2017



China's maritime structures confirmed to have been installed near the geographical equidistance line between Japan and China.(Photo: Ministry of Defense)
Refer to the following website for the details: http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/china/higashi_shina/tachiba.html (in Japanese)

and diversifying global security challenges, including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the growing threat of international terrorism, and emerging issues in new domains such as cyberspace and outer space. In such a security environment, any threats, wherever in the world they occur, could directly affect the security of Japan, and no nation can any longer maintain its own security alone.

Since the end of World War II, Japan has consistently followed the path of a peace-loving nation under the Constitution of Japan, and has proactively contributed to the peace and prosperity of the international community through cooperation with the international community as well as other international organizations including the United Nations. The posture that Japan has taken has garnered appreciation and respect from the international community.



Undergoing land reclamation at Fiery Cross Reef in the South China Sea.
 Top: August 14, 2014
 Bottom: March 9, 2017
 Source: <http://amti.csis.org/>

The international community expects Japan to play a more proactive role for the peace and stability in the world in a way commensurate with its national capabilities.

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

(2) Enforcement of the “Legislation for Peace and Security,” and Initiatives Based on the Legislation

In order to adapt to the changes in the security environment surrounding Japan and to secure the lives and peaceful livelihood of its people, it is important to advance vibrant diplomacy to create a stable and predictable international environment. In addition, it is important to enable seamless responses to any situations, and to contribute even more proactively to the peace and stability of the international community under the policy of “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation. To achieve these objectives, the “Legislation for Peace and Security” took effect in March 2016.

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

Japan to further contribute to the international community. In November, a specific initiative implemented under this legislation was the Cabinet decision to revise the Implementation Plan to enable the Engineering Unit dispatched to the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) to come to the aid of individuals engaging in activities related to UN peacekeeping operations upon urgent request. Given that the scope of goods and services that the SDF can provide was expanded under the “Legislation for Peace and Security”, a new Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA) was signed with the U.S. (September) and Australia (January 2017), and an ACSA was also signed with the UK (January 2017).

The Government of Japan has taken advantage of a variety of opportunities to thoroughly explain the “Legislation for Peace and Security” to foreign countries. Not only the U.S. but also a number of countries and organizations including Australia, ASEAN member countries, European countries, Central and South American countries, and the United Nations have expressed their understanding and support for this legislation³. This clearly demonstrates that the “Legislation for Peace and Security” is legislation that contributes to the peace and security of the world.

(3) Territorial Integrity

Maintaining territorial integrity is a fundamental responsibility of a state. Japan’s policy to resolutely protect its land, sea and airspace remains unchanged.

Japan will continue to maintain its stance of responding firmly but in a calm manner. Government agencies are working in close cooperation to advance measures to ensure a seamless and adequate response to any form of illegal acts. At the same time, the Government of Japan engages in proactive efforts to promote awareness of Japan’s position on territorial integrity among the international community, making use of the contacts and knowledge of our diplomatic missions overseas.

2 Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements

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

Under the security environment surrounding Japan which is becoming increasingly severe, it is indispensable to strengthen the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements and to enhance the deterrence of the Japan-U.S. Alliance not only for the peace and security of Japan but also for the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region. Based on the robust bilateral relationship confirmed through such meetings as the Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting in May 2016, Japan and the U.S. are further enhancing their deterrence and response capabilities under the New Guidelines and the Legislation for Peace and Security. Through such efforts, Japan and the U.S. have been expanding and strengthening cooperation in a wide range of areas, including ballistic missiles defense, cyberspace, outer space, and maritime security. Japan and the U.S. have been

³ By the end of 2015, countries including the U.S., Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, India, France, Germany, the UK, Bangladesh, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Canada, Dominica, Jamaica, Paraguay, Czech Republic, Finland, Georgia, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Israel, Jordan, Qatar, and Kenya, as well as regional organizations such as ASEAN and the EU, also expressed their support and welcome. In 2016, countries including Singapore, Argentina, Peru, Panama, Ghana, as well as the United Nations, expressed their support and welcome for the first time.

working closely on the realignment of U.S. Forces in Japan, including the relocation of Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Futenma and of approximately 9,000 U.S. Marine Corps in Okinawa to Guam and other locations in order to mitigate the impact on local communities, including Okinawa, while maintaining the deterrence of the U.S. Forces in Japan.

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

A Efforts Under the Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation (the "Guidelines")

As the security environment surrounding Japan is becoming increasingly severe, the New Guidelines announced at the April 2015 meeting of the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee ("2+2"), reviewed and updated the general framework and policy direction of the Japan-U.S. defense cooperation. Through the Alliance Coordination Mechanism (ACM) institutionalized under the New Guidelines, Japan and the U.S. have shared information closely, established a common understanding of the situation, and ensured effective coordination. Such efforts to enable "seamless" responses from peacetime to contingencies have contributed to further facilitating the Japan-U.S. security arrangements on various occasions, including the joint operations of the Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) and the U.S. Forces in swift response to the Kumamoto Earthquake in April 2016. Interpersonal exchange between top-officials has been increasingly vigorous, with visits to Japan by U.S. Pacific Commander Admiral Harris in February and July, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force, General Goldfein in November,

and former Secretary of Defense, Secretary Carter, in December. The Japan-U.S. Extended Deterrence Dialogue was held in July and December, in which Japan and the U.S. had candid discussions about ways to secure the deterrence of the Japan-U.S. Alliance. Through these efforts, Japan will continue to promote security and defense cooperation with the U.S., further enhancing the deterrence and response capabilities of the Alliance.

B Japan-U.S. Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (Japan-U.S. ACSA)

In September, Japan and the U.S. signed the Japan-U.S. Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA), which sets out the framework for settlement procedures etc., for the reciprocal provision of supplies and services between the JSDF and the U.S. Forces. This agreement is formed as a replacement of the existing Japan-U.S. ACSA so that the supplies and services that are enabled to provide under the Legislation for Peace and Security are also implemented under the same framework as the existing one, including settlement procedures. This agreement facilitates the smooth and swift provision of supplies and services between the JSDF and the U.S. Forces, thereby promoting close cooperation between the two forces and active contributions to international peace and security.

C Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD)

Japan has been making steady efforts to develop and engage in the joint production of 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.

D Cyberspace

The two countries held the fourth Japan-U.S. Cyber Dialogue in July in the U.S. (Washington DC). Based on the necessity for intergovernmental efforts between Japan and the U.S., participants from both sides had a follow-up discussion on the outcome of the third dialogue held in July 2015. They also discussed a wide range of areas for Japan-U.S. cooperation in cyberspace, including awareness about the situations, protection of critical infrastructure, and cooperation in the international arena that includes capacity building.

E Outer Space

Japan and the U.S. discussed a wide range of cooperation on space, including the area of security at the Space Security Dialogue in March, and at the Japan-U.S.-Australia Space Security Dialogue in October. Japan and the U.S. are continuing to cooperate on space security, including through mutual exchange of information in the field of Space Situational Awareness (SSA), and efforts to ensure the resiliency of space assets (i.e. the ability to maintain the function of facilities or systems required for the operation of the space system even during unforeseen circumstances).

F 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. Summit Meeting held in May and December as well as other meetings,

the leaders affirmed that this trilateral cooperation would promote the shared security interests of Japan and the U.S., and that it will contribute to improving the security environment in the Asia-Pacific region. Also, following the nuclear test and repeated ballistic missile launches by North Korea in January and September, the importance of trilateral cooperation among Japan, the U.S. and the ROK was reconfirmed at the Summit Meetings and Foreign Ministers' Meetings between Japan and the U.S., and Japan and the ROK.

G Information Security

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

H Maritime Security

In fora such as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and the East Asia Summit (EAS), Japan and the U.S. stress the importance of solving maritime issues in accordance with international law. The New Guidelines announced in April 2015 also provide that Japan and the U.S. will cooperate closely with each other on measures to maintain maritime order in accordance with international law, including the freedom of navigation.

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

In the "2+2" joint statement in April 2015, Japan and the United States

reaffirmed the two governments' continued commitment to implement the existing arrangements on the realignment of the U.S. Forces in Japan as soon as possible, while ensuring operational capability, including training capability, throughout the process. Also, on various occasions, the two governments have 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 eliminate risks associated with MCAS Futenma as quickly as possible, and to realize the total return of MCAS Futenma, which is pending agenda for two decades, while maintaining the deterrence of the U.S. Forces. Japan and the U.S. will also continue to work closely on the steady implementation of the relocation of approximately 9,000 U.S. Marine Corps from Okinawa to outside the country such as Guam, which will begin in the first half of the 2020s, and on the return of land south of Kadena based on the April 2013 "Consolidation Plan for Facilities and Areas in Okinawa", including the projects announced in the December 2015 "Implementation of Bilateral Plans for Consolidating Facilities and Areas in Okinawa".

In December, the return of a major portion of the Northern Training Area (NTA, approximately 3,987 hectares) was realized, after 20 years of being a pending agenda since the 1996 Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO) Final Report. The returned land accounted for approximately 20% of the U.S. facilities and areas Forces in Okinawa and was a largest single land return since the reversion of Okinawa. This land return contributed not only to the impact mitigation but also to

the local development through the effective use of the returned land. The government will provide the maximum support, in light of the voices of the local communities, and make full consideration for the local living environment in cooperation with the U.S. Government.

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

(4) Host Nation Support (HNS)

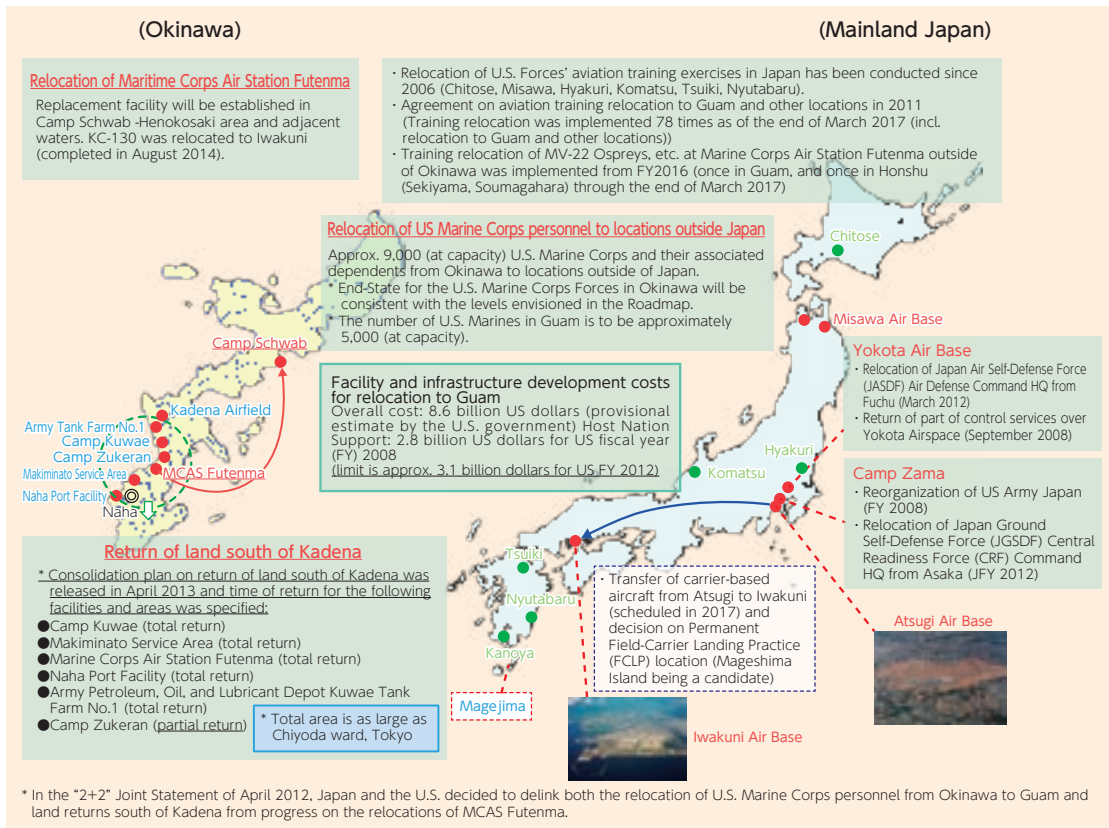
Under the security environment surrounding Japan which is becoming increasingly severe, from the standpoint that it is important to ensure smooth and effective operation of the USFJ, Japan bears the rent for USFJ facilities and areas and the Facility Improvement Program (FIP) funding stipulated within the scope of the Status of U.S. Forces Agreement. In addition to this, under the special measures agreements, Japan also bears labor costs, utility costs, and training relocation costs for U.S. Forces in Japan.

Based on the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) and special measures agreement that came into force on 1 April 2016, the Government of Japan bears Host Nation Support (HNS) from FY2016 to FY2020.

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

To ensure the smooth and effective operation of the Japan-U.S. security arrangements and the stable presence of U.S. Forces in Japan as the linchpin of these arrangements, it is important to mitigate

Realignment of U.S. Forces in Japan



the impact of U.S. Forces activities on residents living in the vicinity and to gain their understanding and support regarding the presence of U.S. Forces. In particular, the importance of promoting mitigation of the impact on Okinawa, where U.S. Forces facilities and areas are concentrated, has been confirmed mutually by Japan and the U.S. on numerous occasions, including the Japan-U.S. summits, the "2+2" meetings, and the Japan-U.S. foreign ministerial meetings.

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

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

In response to the suspected murder by a civilian component of the U.S. Forces in Japan in April, both the Japanese and U.S. Governments engaged in discussions to establish effective measures to prevent the recurrence of such incidents. In July, they issued the "United States-Japan Joint Statement on Reviewing Implementation Practices of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) Related to U.S. Personnel with SOFA Status, Including the Civilian Component." In this joint statement, the two governments declared their commitment to take steps to finalize and announce the respective detailed measures in areas including the clarification of the scope of the civilian

component.

Thereafter, based on this joint statement, the two governments continued to engage in intensive consultations. In December, they reached a substantive agreement on the Agreement on cooperation with regard to implementation practices relating to the civilian component of the U.S. Forces in Japan. This supplementary agreement was signed and entered into force in January 2017. It supplements and clarifies the scope of the civilian component set forth in SOFA through the form of an international commitment, and this was the second time that a supplementary agreement to the SOFA had been drawn up, following from the Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Stewardship concluded in 2015. Through the steady implementation of this supplementary agreement, the Japanese government expects that Japan-U.S. cooperation is further promoted, and recurrence of incidents and accidents by civilian components is prevented through strengthening the management over the civilian component of U.S. Forces in Japan.

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

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

UNC.

Based on Article 5 of the Agreement Regarding the Status of the United Nations Forces in Japan, UNC may use the U.S. Forces facilities and areas in Japan to the minimum extent required to provide support for military logistics for UNC. At present, UNC is authorized to use the following seven facilities: Camp Zama, U.S. Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, U.S. Fleet Activities, Sasebo, Yokota Air Base, Kadena Air Base, Futenma Air Station, and White Beach Area.

3 Global Security

(1) Regional Security

The security environment surrounding the Asia-Pacific region is becoming increasingly severe due to various reasons such as the shift in the global balance of power. Meanwhile, it would be difficult to say that the framework of regional security cooperation is sufficiently institutionalized because of the diversity of political, economic and social systems in the region. Therefore, Japan makes efforts to realize a regional security environment desirable for Japan, by strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance, and by combining bilateral and multilateral security cooperation at multiple levels mainly in the Asia-Pacific region. Japan has also unveiled a new “Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy” (See Special Feature “Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy”), from the perspective of promoting the stability and prosperity of the extensive region stretching from the Asia Pacific Ocean, passing through the Indian Ocean, to the Middle East and Africa, by treating this region as an integrated whole and securing the free and open international

maritime order in the Indo-Pacific.

Based on this view, Japan is working to strengthen cooperative relationships in the security field with other countries sharing strategic interests. In relation to Australia, the two countries agreed to strengthen Japan-Australia and Japan-U.S.-Australia security and defense cooperation. During Prime Minister Abe's visit to Australia in January 2017, the new Japan-Australia Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (Japan-Australia ACSA) was signed in the presence of the leaders of the two countries.

In relation to the UK, as agreed at the 2nd Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting ("2+2") in January to further promote concrete cooperation in the areas of security and defense, the Royal Air Force including Typhoon fighter jets, visited Japan from October to November, and conducted a joint training with the Japan Air Self-Defense Force, which was the first-ever joint training in Japan for the Japanese side with a country other than the U.S. An ACSA between the two countries was signed in January 2017. In relation to France, in the 3rd "2+2" held in January 2017, the two countries concurred on commencing negotiations for an ACSA and affirmed that they would materialize defense equipment and technology cooperation, among others. In relation to the ROK, the "Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Korea on the Protection of Classified Military Information" was concluded in November based on the recognition that closer cooperation between Japan and the ROK is crucial amidst the growing threat posed by North Korea. In relation to ASEAN countries, Japan signed the "Agreement between the Government of

Japan and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines Concerning the Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology" with the Philippines in February, and the two countries agreed on the transfer of Maritime Self-Defense Force TC-90 training aircraft in September. Furthermore, through efforts including the provision of patrol vessels, Japan continuously supports the effort toward enhancing maritime capability of the Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam, and Indonesia. In relation to India, at the Japan-India Vice Foreign Minister-Foreign Secretary Level Dialogue (October) and the Japan-India Summit Meeting (November), the two countries welcomed the entry into force of the "Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of India Concerning the Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology" and the "Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of India Concerning Security Measures for the Protection of Classified Military Information," and shared the recognition that the development of the Indo-Pacific region as a free and open region is vital to the stability and prosperity of the entire region.

In addition to the strengthening of bilateral cooperative relations mentioned above, Japan has also been promoting cooperation in trilateral frameworks, such as the Japan-Australia-India Trilateral Dialogue Senior Officials Meeting (February), the Japan-U.S.-ROK Trilateral Summit Meeting (March), Japan-U.S.-India Senior Officials Meeting (June), and the Japan-U.S.-Australia Trilateral Ministerial Strategic Dialogue (July), to build a network for the peace and prosperity in the region

with the Japan-U.S. Alliance as a linchpin.

Furthermore, for the stability of the security environment surrounding Japan, it is also important to promote relationship of trust with China and Russia. The Japan-China relationship is one of the most important bilateral relationships, and Japan will further promote “Mutually Beneficial Relationship Based on Common Strategic Interests.” However, China’s rapid move to strengthen its military capabilities in a wide range of areas, which lacks transparency, and its expanded and intensified activities at sea and in the air, are matters of concern for the region. With regard to these issues, Japan is exploring opportunities for cooperation with China in the areas of security and defense, while at the same time encouraging China to increase transparency of its security policy and comply with the international code of conduct. Against such backdrop, in November we held the Japan-China Security Dialogue. Japan is also energetically continuing negotiations with Russia through political dialogues, holding four summit meetings and three foreign ministers’ meetings in 2016, with the aim of concluding a peace treaty on the basis of solving the issue of the attribution of the Four Northern Islands. In the area of security, the Japan-Russia security discussion was held in July, and at the summit meeting held in December, the two countries concurred on continuing defense exchanges and bilateral dialogues between the Security Councils of both sides.

Furthermore, Japan held the 15th Politico-Military (PM) Dialogue with Germany (June), the 19th PM Dialogue with France (July), the 13th PM Dialogue with Thailand (August), the 15th PM Dialogue with the UK (October), and the

9th PM Dialogue with Canada (December) respectively. Japan also held the first Security Dialogue with Kuwait (March), the 2nd Security Dialogue with Saudi Arabia (November), the 2nd Security Dialogue with Qatar and the 3rd Security Dialogue with Bahrain (December). It also held the 3rd Politico-Military-Security (PM) Dialogue with Mongolia (January), and the 14th Japan-NATO High-Level Consultations (February).

In addition, Japan has actively participated in and contributed to multilateral frameworks, including the East Asia Summit (EAS), the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and the ASEAN Defense Ministers’ Meeting-Plus (ADMMPlus) in order to strengthen cooperation in the security area in the region. Among these, the ARF aims at improving the security environment of the Asia-Pacific region through dialogues and cooperation on political and security issues. The ARF is an important security dialogue framework in which various countries and regions including North Korea and the EU participate. It is also an important forum in promoting security cooperation in that it focuses on confidence building through various initiatives. In July, the 23rd ARF Ministerial Meeting was held. In addition to candid exchanges of views, primarily on regional and international affairs including the South China Sea and North Korea, the “ARF Ministerial Statement on Recent Tragic Terrorist Attacks” was adopted at Japan’s proposal, in which the countries affirmed their commitment to continue cooperating on counter-extremism measures. Today, the ARF has evolved beyond the framework of traditional security, and is recognized as a forum that is appropriate for the candid exchange of opinions about

non-traditional security issues including terrorism, refugees, and climate change. Japan is making a proactive contribution through, for example, taking a leading role as a co-chair in the Inter-Sessional Meeting (ISM) on Maritime Security (from summer 2014 to summer 2017) and Disaster Relief (from summer 2013 to summer 2016). In this regard, Japan hosted the ISM on Maritime Security in Tokyo in February 2017.

Furthermore, in addition to government-to-government dialogues (track 1), Japan actively utilizes frameworks in which people from both public and private sectors participate (track 1.5) as a forum for exchanging opinions and explaining its security policies. Japan participates in various conferences, including the Munich Security Conference (MSC), the Asia Security Summit (Shangri-La Dialogue), and the Regional Security Summit (Manama Dialogue) to promote understanding of other countries on Japan's security policy, and to promote cooperation and confidence-building.

(2) Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding

A On-the-Ground Initiatives

(A) UN Peacekeeping Operations (UN PKOs)

Traditionally, UN PKOs are positioned between parties to a dispute, and by monitoring ceasefires and the withdrawal of troops, they help calm the situation or prevent the recurrence of hostilities with the aim to support the settlement of the dispute through dialogue between the parties involved. However, following the changes in the international environment since the end of the Cold War, including an increase in civil wars, UN PKOs have multifaceted mandates in addition to its

traditional mandates such as monitoring of ceasefires. These new mandates include support in Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants, security sector reform, elections, human rights, and the rule of law as well as the promotion of the political process and the protection of civilians. As of the end of February 2017, 16 UN PKO missions were deployed, primarily in the Middle East and Africa, with a total of over 100,000 military, police and civilian personnel deployed to these missions. In response to the increasing complexity and scale of the mandates and the associated shortages of personnel, equipment, and financial resources, discussions on more effective and efficient implementation of UN PKOs are underway in various forums, primarily within the UN.

Japan places a high priority on cooperation with UN PKOs under the policy of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation. Based on the Act on Cooperation with UN Peacekeeping Operations and Other Operations (PKO Act), Japan has dispatched approximately 11,500 personnel (as of February 2017) to a total of 13 UN PKO missions since 1992. Japanese staff officers have been dispatched to the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) since 2011, while Engineering Units have been dispatched there since 2012. The Engineering Units in Juba and the South Sudanese capital have undertaken such activities as supporting displaced persons through the provision of water supplies as well as site preparation. Five years since its independence, large-scale clashes such as the one that took place in Juba, in July 2016, South Sudan still faces major challenges. As efforts to

promote peace and stability in South Sudan through the activities of UNMISS remain important, Japan continues its contribution to the activities of UNMISS through the dispatch of Japanese personnel. Then in November 2016 a Cabinet decision was made to revise the implementation plan to enable the engineering unit to come to the aid of individuals engaging in activities related to UN peacekeeping operations, upon urgent request. In March 2017, among the dispatched Japanese personnel to UNMISS, Japan decided to conclude the activities of the engineering unit by the end of May 2017.

(B) ODA and other cooperation to facilitate peacebuilding

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

As well as prevention of conflict and emergency humanitarian aid, peacebuilding requires comprehensive efforts including support for end of conflict, consolidation of peace, and nation-building as well as cooperation with diverse actors including international organizations. Based on the viewpoint of human security, Japan has been providing support for peacebuilding, particularly in the following countries and regions.

(1) Afghanistan

One of the most important issues for the peace and security of both the international community and Japan is to support Afghanistan's self-reliance and the stability of the region including Afghanistan and to prevent Afghanistan from stepping back to a hotbed of terrorism. Since 2001, Japan

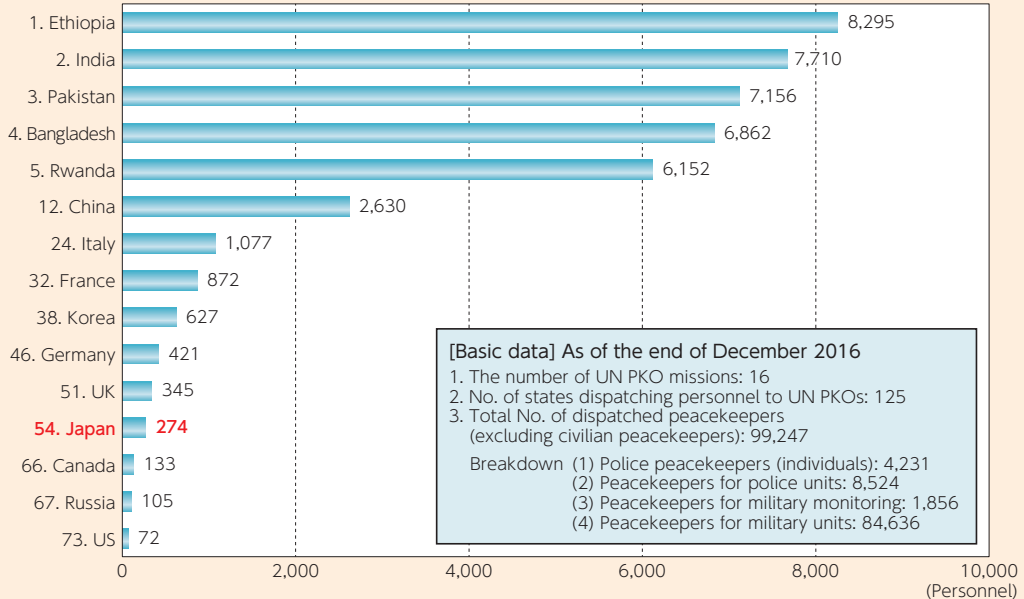
has provided assistance worth 6.2 billion US dollars to secure the independence self-reliance and stability of Afghanistan, in cooperation with international organizations.

At the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan held in October, the government of Japan expressed its intention to continue assistance worth up to 40 billion Japanese yen annually for four years from 2017 to 2020 based on the principle of mutual accountability whereby the international community's ability to sustain support for Afghanistan depends upon the Afghan government delivering on its reform commitments.

(2) Africa

Despite the fact that many countries in Africa have achieved economic progress, many issues remain including political problems that stemmed from a long period of colonial rule, social issues such as conflicts between tribes and religious groups, and socio-economic problems such as high unemployment rates, poverty and income disparity, and inadequate basic social services. In recent years, the intensification of activities by violent extremist groups as well as the resulting damage and refugee/internal displacement problems have become increasingly serious. In light of this, in cooperation with international organizations, Japan has been providing support for sustainable self-reliance and democratic and inclusive society building, and contributing to the realization of peace and stability in Africa through measures such as providing opportunities for basic education and vocational training, promoting social cohesion, and strengthening of the country's fundamental capabilities by utilizing Japan's knowledge

Peacekeepers for military and police units under the UN mission



Note : Based on the PKO Law, Japan has been dispatching approximately 360 peacekeepers to UNMISS (South Sudan). However, out of those dispatched from Japan, the number of peacekeepers who are not funded by the UN is not included in the UN statistics data for peacekeepers.

Source : UN websites, etc. (military and police personnel: as of December 2016, civilian personnel: as of July 2016)

and experience.

For example, Japan has been providing support to PKO training centers operated by Africa to a value exceeding 42 million US dollars for a total of 13 facilities by 2016. Since 2014, Japan has also been implementing the training course “Criminal Justice for French Speaking African Countries” in eight countries in Africa (Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Mauritania), targeting those who belong to the field of criminal justice. This training course aims to improve criminal investigation standards in the target countries, and to ensure the protection of the human rights of suspects. The course contributes to human resource development through capacity building in the field of criminal investigations, prosecution, administration of justice, and



Democratic Republic of the Congo, The Project for Professionalization of the Police for the Population and Peace (Photo: JICA)

counter-terrorism in the target countries. In addition, in several countries including Kenya, Nigeria, and Rwanda, Japan has provided equipment (face-recognition and fingerprint authentication systems, etc.) produced by Japanese companies to improve capacity for security maintenance and border control.

During the open debate of the UN

Security Council, "Peacebuilding in Africa," Foreign Minister Kishida declared Japan's assistance towards improving capacity for counter-terrorism in Africa (assistance amounting to a total of 120 million US dollars from 2016 to 2018, which includes human resource development for 30,000 people). At the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) held in August 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced the provision of assistance of approximately 500 million US dollars (approximately 52 billion yen) as well as human resource development for about 9.6 million people, including vocational training for 50,000 people, towards a peaceful and stable Africa. Through these efforts, Japan will continue contributing to realize such a peaceful and stable Africa.

B Initiatives within the UN

Many regional conflicts and civil wars are rekindled even after the conflict has ended. Hence, it is extremely important to provide appropriate support in the post-conflict period. Based on this understanding, the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) was established in 2005 with the aim of offering advice on integrated support from conflict resolution to recovery, reintegration, and reconstruction. Working closely with the UN Security Council, 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 identify the priority issues in peacebuilding and formulate strategies to support the implementation.

Japan has been a member of PBC since its founding and has been contributing

to the organization as the chair country from 2006 to 2008 and as the chair of the Working Group on Lessons Learned from 2011 to 2015.

In 2015, the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture, including the PBC, was reviewed. During this process, a report by the Secretary-General's Advisory Group of Experts, which pointed out the need to further strengthen cooperation with other institutions such as the UN Security Council, was submitted to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the UN Security Council. Through the discussions carried out based on this, the General Assembly Resolution (A/RES/70/262) and Security Council Resolution 2282 were adopted in April 2016.

Japan has also been actively engaged in the activities of the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) which was established around the same period as the PBC. As of December 2016, it has contributed a total of 46 million US dollars and ranks sixth among the major donor countries. Foreign Minister Kishida attended the PBF Pledging Conference held during the high-level meetings of the UN General Assembly in September and emphasized the importance of using innovative approaches such as cooperation among industry, government, and academia to secure funding in the future. At the same time, he announced that Japan will contribute about 10 million US dollars in the coming years.

C Human Resource Development

(A) The Program for Global Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development

While civilian experts with a high level

of skill and expertise have a substantial role to play in the field of post-conflict peacebuilding, the number of those who are capable of fulfilling the role are insufficient, and consequently, the development of personnel has become a major challenge. Japan has been implementing programs for human resource development in order to cultivate civilian experts in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East who can play a leading role in the field of peacebuilding and development. As of the end of the FY 2016, a total of 643 people have been trained. The trainees who completed the programs have gone on to play an active role in the field of peacebuilding and development worldwide in such countries as South Sudan and Afghanistan, and have received high acclaim from both the UN and other countries.

In the FY 2016 program, training courses for younger personnel, as well as for training courses for mid-career practitioners and one-to-one career development support, were implemented.

(B) Training for United Nations Peacekeepers

Japan has been supporting peacekeepers from various countries participating in UN PKOs to enhance their capabilities. From June to October, instructors from the Self Defense Forces were sent from Japan to provide training on the operation and maintenance of heavy engineering equipment to instruct operators in countries that have expressed their intention to dispatch engineering units to United Nations peacekeeping operations (the UN

Project for African Rapid Deployment of Engineering Capabilities (ARDEC)). In addition to financial support, Japan also engages in dispatching instructors and other personnel to PKO Training Centers in Asia and African nations.

(3) Initiatives to Combat Security Threats

A Countermeasures against Terrorism and Violent Extremism

Japan is actively working to promote countermeasures against terrorism and violent extremism in collaboration with the international community.

Firstly, Japan has reaffirmed to cooperate with the international community through various multilateral frameworks, including the United Nations, ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), ASEAN, Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), and the Global Counterterrorism Forum⁴. In particular, at the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting held in September, Japan announced that it would play a leading role in making “Asia resilient to terrorism”, and to that end, it would provide approximately 45 billion yen over the next three years for Asia to put in place comprehensive counter-terrorism measures consisting of: (1) Improvement of counter-terrorism capacity; (2) Measures to counter violent extremism conducive to terrorism; and (3) Social and economic development assistance for creating a foundation for a moderate society. In addition, Japan will help to develop 2,000 personnel for counter-terrorism over the next three years. Efforts are currently underway toward the

⁴ The Global Counterterrorism Forum was Proposed by the U.S. as a new multilateral framework to counter-terrorism, and established in September 2011. The objective is to share the experiences, knowledge, and best practices (successful examples) of practitioners, and provide support for capacity building in areas such as the rule of law, border control, and violent extremism countermeasures. 29 countries, including the G7, as well as EU, are members (the United Nations is a partner).

implementation of these plans.

At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May, Japan, as the G7 presidency, took the lead in releasing the “G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism.” Japan also announced that it would provide a total of about 6 billion US dollars over three years for addressing the root causes of refugee and terrorism including human resource development and social stabilization. Japan is currently working on the implementation of these initiatives.

In addition, Japan held counter-terrorism consultations with Tunisia, Russia, the ROK, China, the U.S., Australia, and Belgium, and affirmed its commitment toward strengthening cooperation and exchanging information on the state of terrorism.

Japan also contributes actively to enhancing counter-terrorism and security capacities, as well as to countering violent extremism, which is the root cause of terrorism, in various countries. In relation to the former, Japan provides training programs and equipment for law-enforcement agencies in areas such as border control at airports, criminal justice including investigation and prosecution, and offender treatment, as well as development of legal systems and counter-terrorism financing measures including money laundering and organized crime. The final report of the Meeting of the Council on Safety Measures for International Cooperation Projects, published in August, also clearly states that Japan will provide support for the capacity building of security authorities in developing countries. In relation to the latter, Japan provides support toward strengthening response from the perspective of criminal justice, and toward initiatives by civil

society to prevent violent extremism. It is steadily implementing these measures, including by ensuring necessary budget for urgent needs.

In 2016, workshops were organized for relevant government officials and other personnels involved in counter-terrorism in countries in Asia and Africa. Japan also contributed actively, allocating funds of about 13 million US dollars (supplementary budget for FY2015) to international organizations and funds, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF), and providing Japan's knowhow toward the operation and implementation of related projects.

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 25th Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) held in May, Japan submitted a resolution concerning preparations for the 14th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice that will be held in Japan in 2020. Japan also supported prison reform in Myanmar, and the improvement of prosecution capabilities in Southeast Asia, by funding the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund of the UNODC. With regard to measures against cybercrime, Japan, the U.S., Australia and the UNODC are working together to organize a capacity building workshop for law-enforcement authorities from ASEAN countries.

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

C Anti-corruption Measures

As the G7 Presidency, Japan played a leading role in formulating the “G7 Action to Fight Corruption,” which is the G7’s output concerning anti-corruption measures. Within the context of the G20 framework and primarily through the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group, Japan was involved in the formulation of “G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan 2017-2018,” which also serves as the action guidelines for anti-corruption measures by the G20 in the next two years.

The OECD Working Group on Bribery monitors the “Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions” to prevent and combat the bribery of foreign public officials, and Japan is an active participant in this program. Japan has also supported the ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative promoted jointly by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as part of its contributions toward enhancing anti-corruption measures in the region.

In addition, Japan is undertaking deliberations concerning the conclusion of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), which prescribes measures to effectively address such corruption as bribery and embezzlement of property by public officials, as well as international cooperation. In 2016, Japan contributed about 100,000 US dollars to UNODC projects to support efforts to promote the UNCAC.

D Measures to Combat Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism

In terms of measures to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism, Financial Action Task Force (FATF)⁵ has been leading global discussions concerning the international standards that countries should implement, as well as examining measures from new perspectives. As a founding member, Japan has actively participated in these discussions. To promote international efforts to stop money laundering and stem the flow of funds to terrorists, Japan provides assistance to Iran toward capacity building in the area of supporting the development of legal systems, in cooperation with the UNODC.

E Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons

Japan has strengthened its domestic mechanisms to combat trafficking in persons, and also proactively provides assistance to developing countries based

⁵ It is an international framework established by the G7 Arche Summit (in France) in 1989 for the purpose of promoting effective measures to combat international money laundering. 34 countries and regions, including the G7, and two international organizations participated. FATF Recommendations are recognized as the international standards that the states shall implement for combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism and of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The FATF also monitors the progress of its members in implementing measures, and identifies jurisdictions that have deficiencies and risk of money laundering and financing of terrorism.

on “Japan’s 2014 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons.” This Action Plan was developed in order to effectively tackle trafficking in persons, which involves increasingly sophisticated and latent methods in recent years. In June, as the first cooperative project between Japan and the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) in the field of trafficking in persons, a workshop on effective communication strategies to combat trafficking in persons was held at Nha Trang (Vietnam), through the utilization of the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) 2.0. Japan also dispatched experts to this workshop. In December, a Government Delegation on Anti-Human Trafficking Measures was dispatched to Italy for the first time. The delegation had discussions with the relevant ministries of the Italian government about the current situation of trafficking in persons and its countermeasures under the refugee/migration crisis that have arisen in recent years. Through these discussions, Japan and Italy renewed their determination to eradicate trafficking in persons. In 2016, Japan has continued to provide assistance for the repatriation and social rehabilitation program for foreign victims of trafficking in persons protected in Japan, through funding to International Organization for Migration (IOM). Japan also funded training programs to law-enforcement authorities in Southeast Asian countries through projects organized by UNODC.

F Measures to Combat Illicit Drug Trafficking

In April, the UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs (UNGASS) was held at the UN Headquarters in New York

for the first time in 18 years. State Minister for Foreign Affairs Kihara attended the session as the head of the government delegates from Japan. The importance of putting in place countermeasures against new psychoactive substances (NPS) and amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), including methamphetamine, which Japan places much focus on, was also incorporated into the “Joint Commitment to Effectively Addressing and Countering the World Drug Problem,” which was the outcome document adopted at this Session.

In 2016, Japan assisted the Asia-Pacific countries in analyzing the trend of synthetic drugs and conducted a monitoring of illicit poppy opium cultivation in Myanmar under the cooperation with the UNODC. In Afghanistan and its neighboring countries, Japan provided around 5 million US dollars to the UNODC, and proactively supported the efforts of these countries, through strengthening border control, supporting illicit drug eradication and alternative crop development, helping women suffering from drug addiction, and combatting smuggling.

(4) The Oceans and Seas

Japan is a maritime nation that has achieved economic growth through maritime trade and development of marine resources, and has pursued “Open and Stable Seas.” For Japan, maritime rights and interests, which are the basis for economic survival including the freedom of navigation and overflight, and development of marine resources, are of great importance toward securing peace and security. To ensure these maritime rights and interests in the long-term and a stable manner, it is indispensable to maintain a maritime order and ensure safe maritime transport.

Furthermore, “Open and Stable Seas”, which are upheld by a maritime order governed by law and rules and not by force, are essential for peace and prosperity not only of Japan, but also of the international community as a whole. To maintain and develop “Open and Stable Seas”, Japan contributes actively to maintaining a maritime order and ensuring safe maritime transport.

However, 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, there are an increasing number of cases of friction and tension between countries in the seas of Asia, and the international community is closely monitoring these cases with much interest. Against this background, based on the recognition that it is necessary to fully uphold the “Three Principles of the Rule of Law at Sea” advocated by Prime Minister Abe at the Shangri-La Dialogue in May 2014, Japan, which holds the G7 presidency in 2016, issued the “G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Maritime Security” at the G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting held in Hiroshima in April. This statement reaffirmed that the principles such as the freedom of navigation and overflight, compliance with international law, and peaceful settlement of disputes are common interests shared by the G7. It also affirmed the importance of international cooperation to address the threats of piracy and other maritime activities which threaten global stability, safety, and prosperity, and cooperation on maritime science including effective Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA). At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May, the members of the G7 were united in issuing

a message on the importance of the “Three Principles of the Rule of Law at Sea” to the international community, which received strong support. In December, following up on the meeting held in Germany in the previous year, Japan hosted the Second G7 High-Level Meeting on Maritime Security in Tokyo as part of its efforts to maintain the maritime order and ensure safe maritime transport. Furthermore, outside the framework of the G7, Japan has also utilized forums that are related to the East Asia Summit (EAS), including the ARF Inter Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security and the Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum (EAMF), to actively show the importance of “Open and Stable Seas” and disseminate Japan’s stance and initiatives in the area of maritime security.

Combining various assistances including Official Development Assistance (ODA), capacity building assistance by the Ministry of Defense and Self-Defense Forces, and defense equipment and technology cooperation, Japan seamlessly supports coastal states mainly in Asia and Africa to enhance maritime law enforcement capabilities through providing patrol vessels, technical cooperation and human resource development, among other forms of assistance. In this way, Japan has been contributing to establishing and promoting the rule of law at sea.

A Order at Sea

(A) United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and related Japanese Initiatives

Also known as the “Constitution for the Seas,” UNCLOS is the very basis of a maritime order governed by law and rules. The Convention comprehensively

provides principles governing uses of the sea, including the freedom of navigation and overflight over the high seas. It also stipulates the rights and obligations under international law on the development of marine resources and so on. Furthermore, this Convention led to the establishment of international organizations such as the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS), the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS), and the International Seabed Authority (ISA). This Convention has been ratified by 167 countries including Japan (including some not recognized by Japan) and by the EU. As a leading maritime nation, Japan regards a maritime order, with the Convention at the core, as the cornerstone to ensure Japan's maritime rights and interests and facilitate maritime activities. As such, Japan actively contributes to discussions at conferences including the Meetings of States Parties to the Convention and to the activities by international organizations in order to ensure that the Convention will be even more widely applied and implemented appropriately. Furthermore, Japan has done its utmost to build, maintain, and develop a fair maritime order under the Convention, by various means such as holding international symposiums on the law of the sea where eminent Japanese and foreign experts are invited. (see 3-1-6.)

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

a Situations surrounding the East China Sea

In the East China Sea, Chinese government-owned vessels have continued to intrude into Japan's territorial waters

around the Senkaku Islands at the same frequency in 2016 as in the past. In particular, many Chinese public vessels surged into the waters around the Senkaku Islands in August, and repeatedly intruded into Japan's territorial waters. Furthermore, in June 2016, a military vessel of the Chinese Navy was also confirmed to have entered the contiguous zone of the Senkaku Islands for the first time. In addition, China has been continuing unilateral resource development in the Exclusive Economic Zone and on continental shelves in areas pending delimitation. In recent years, many cases of survey activities conducted without Japan's consent in the waters surrounding Japan have been confirmed, including the East China Sea, as well as survey activities of a nature that are different from that to which Japan has consented. Given that the situation in the East China Sea has not improved, Japan continues to respond in a firm but calm manner while making claims that should be made.

b Issues surrounding the South China Sea

In the South China Sea, China has been further taking unilateral actions that change the status quo and increase tensions such as large-scale and rapid land reclamation, building of outposts as well as their use for military purposes, and attempts to create a *fait accompli*. Many countries including Japan have expressed concern over such China's actions. While Japan welcomes dialogues between China and ASEAN about the issue of the South China Sea, these should be held based on international law and the premise of maintaining self-restraint and non-militarization on the ground. With regard to the arbitration proceedings based on UNCLOS concerning the conflict between the Philippines and

China over the South China Sea, lodged by the government of the Philippines, the Arbitral Tribunal made its final arbitral award on July 12, 2016. On the same day, the Foreign Minister released a statement which explains that Japan has consistently advocated the importance of the rule of law and the use of peaceful means, not the use of force or coercion, in seeking settlement of maritime disputes and that as the Tribunal's award is final and legally binding on the parties to the dispute under the provisions of UNCLOS, the parties to this case are required to comply with the award. and expressed Japan's strong expectation that the parties' compliance with this award will eventually lead to the peaceful settlement of disputes in the South China Sea.

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

B Ensuring Safe Maritime Transport

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

(A) Anti-piracy measures off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden

a Current status of piracy and armed robbery cases

According to the International Maritime Bureau (IMB) of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the number of piracy and armed robbery cases (hereinafter referred to as the "piracy cases") off the coast of Somalia and the Gulf of Aden was 237 at its peak in 2011, but then dropped to zero in 2015 and two in 2016. It is due to maritime law enforcement activities of respective navies and self-defense measures adopted by merchant ships. However, root causes of piracy off the coast of Somalia remain unresolved. Thus, the situation could easily revert if the international community were to halt its efforts.

b Extension of anti-piracy operations and record of escort activities

Since 2009, Japan has been conducting anti-piracy operations by deploying Maritime Self-Defense Force destroyers (with coast guard officers on board) and P-3C maritime patrol aircraft to the Gulf of Aden. On November 1, 2016, the Government of Japan decided to continue anti-piracy operations based on the Act on Punishment and Countermeasures against Piracy for another year. The deployed destroyers protected 114 merchant ships on 72 escort operations between January and December 2016, while the P-3C maritime patrol aircraft carried out 233 mission flights, in which they conducted surveillance, information gathering and provided information to naval vessels of other countries.

c Promotion of international cooperation in anti-piracy measures

Japan has been making multi-layered



Uotsuri Island, Senkaku Islands (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)



Swarm of Chinese fishing vessels (Photographed on August 6 Photo: Japan Coast Guard)



Chinese Government vessels and fishing vessels (Photographed on August 6 Photo: Japan Coast Guard)

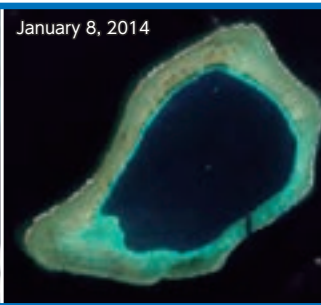
Fiery Cross Reef

Subi Reef

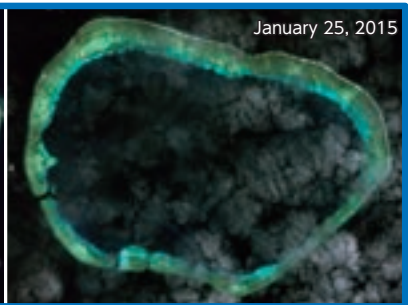
Mischief Reef



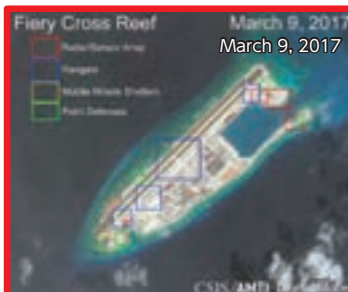
August 14, 2014



January 8, 2014



January 25, 2015



March 9, 2017



March 14, 2017



March 11, 2017

source: <http://amti.csis.org/> etc.

efforts, including support for enhancement of maritime law enforcement capacity of Somalia and neighboring countries as well as for stability of Somalia, in order to solve root causes of piracy off the coast of Somalia. Japan has assisted the establishment of Information Sharing Centres in Yemen, Kenya, and Tanzania, as well as the construction of a training center in Djibouti for capacity building of the region through contributing 14.6 million US dollars to a fund established by the IMO. Moreover, Japan has contributed 4.5 million US dollars to an international trust fund managed by the UN Development Programme (UNDP), through which it assists Somalia and neighboring countries in improving courts and training judicial officers, as well as repatriation to Somalia of those found guilty of piracy in the neighboring countries including Seychelles. In December 2015, Japan provided two patrol vessels to the Djibouti Coast Guard, to which the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has extended technical assistance for capacity building. With a view to promoting stability in Somalia, Japan has provided a total of 410.34 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 cases in Asia, 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 cases and cooperate via

the Information Sharing Centre (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. Such efforts by Japan to counter piracy in Asia have been highly appraised internationally.

According to figures released by IMB, the number of piracy cases in the seas of Southeast Asia was 68 in 2016. In recent years, serious cases have occurred and there is an increasing concern about it, including the abduction of the crew of small tankers navigating in the sea or anchored at the harbor.

(5) Cyber

Year by year, as cyber space is becoming an essential platform for people's socioeconomic activities, the scale and the influence of cyber attacks are expanding. In recent years in particular, the scale of DDoS (distributed denial of service) attacks has reached an unprecedented level, and critical infrastructure has become the target of attacks. Thus, the threat of cyber attacks is becoming more serious.

Japan is no exception, and has been increasingly exposed to the cyber threats. For instance, the Japan Pension Service suffered cyber attacks in which approximately 1.25 million cases of personal information were stolen. With the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games to be held in 2020, the cybersecurity issue proves to be an urgent priority for Japan.

Cyber attacks are characterized as being highly anonymous, causing a significant impact in a short period of time, being less affected by geographical constraints and

easily crossing national borders. For this reason, cyber security is an issue that is difficult for a single country to address alone. As such, coordination and cooperation of the international community are essential.

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

In respect of developing international rules, from its standpoint that existing international law is applicable to cyber activities, Japan has taken active roles in discussions in the international community through the United Nations Group of Governmental Experts (UN-GGE) and other forums.

Regarding promoting cooperation and confidence-building with other countries, Japan has held consultations and dialogues with countries and organizations, including the U.S., the UK, France, Australia, Israel, Estonia, Russia, EU, and ASEAN. On top of that, Japan has newly held consultations and dialogues with Germany, the ROK, and Ukraine. Furthermore, Japan participated in a workshop held in March on cyber confidence-building measures organized jointly by EU and Malaysia, within the framework of the ARF. At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit held in May, a new G7 working group on cyber (Ise-Shima Cyber Group (ISCG)) was decided to be established.

Its first meeting was held in Tokyo in October. Through these talks, Japan exchanges information about cyber-related policies and initiatives, deepens mutual understanding, enhances cooperation and fosters confidence-building with other countries.

Regarding countermeasures against cybercrime, as the first member country in Asia of the “Convention on Cybercrime” (Budapest Convention), which is the only multilateral treaty on the use of cyberspace, Japan actively participates in its related conferences, and promotes to expand the parties of the Convention, especially among Asia.

Due to the nature of cyberspace, the lack of incident handling capacity of some countries and regions may pose risk to the entire world. Therefore, capacity-building support for developing countries is important for ensuring Japan's security as well. Japan has been providing support, including the capacity-building of CSIRT (Computer Security Incident Response Team)⁶ and the relevant administrative agencies mainly in ASEAN countries. Based on the “Basic Strategy of Cybersecurity Capacity Building for Developing Countries” formulated by the government as a whole in October, Japan will continue to provide strategic and efficient assistance on a “All-Japan” basis.

(6) Outer Space

In recent years, outer space has become congested due to the diversified use of outer space and increasing number of countries using space. In addition, increase of space

⁶ A general term which refers to a group to deal with computer security incidents. In order to minimize the damage caused by computer security incidents, they collect and analyze incident related information, vulnerability information and predictive information of cyberattacks, consider solutions and measures, and cope with the incidents.

debris caused by Anti-Satellite (ASAT) tests, collisions of satellites etc., has posed a growing risk to the sustainable and stable use of outer space.

In order to cope with this situation, Japan has been proactively participating in discussions on the rule-making for outer space with the aim of realizing and strengthening the rule of law. It also promotes dialogues and consultations on outer space with other countries to contribute to the efforts to ensure security in outer space.

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

A Realizing and Strengthening the Rule of Law in Outer Space

Based on the environmental changes related to outer space, the international community has been discussing the necessity of formulating new rules for outer space. Japan also has been contributing to these discussions with the aim of realizing and strengthening the rule of law in outer space⁷. It is important to restrict actions that create space debris such as ASAT tests and to formulate rules with regard to transparency and confidence-building measures (TCBM) which will promote information exchange on outer space

activities between countries. From these points of view, Japan has been proactively contributing to discussions on the development of the International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities (ICOC) led by EU.

At the G7 Hiroshima Foreign Ministers' Meeting in April, Japan, serving its G7 Presidency, coordinated the formulation of a Joint Communiqué that covered concerns of the development of ASAT capabilities and the commitment to strengthen norms for outer space activities.

In addition, at the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNCOPUOS), discussions have been held on the peaceful use of outer space, including the development of the UNCOPUOS Guidelines for the "Long Term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities." Japan has actively participated in the discussions and has reached an agreement on 12 guidelines during the meeting of the Committee in June 2016. At the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of COPUOS in January 2017, Japan's first female astronaut, Chiaki Mukai, served as Chair (see column "On the Frontlines of Space Diplomacy").

B International Dialogues and Consultations on Outer Space

An increasing number of various bilateral and multilateral dialogues and consultations on outer space have been held with the aim of facilitating international cooperation and information sharing from a broad perspective and promotion of international cooperation; reflecting the growing interest of the international community concerning

⁷ Japan has enacted the "Act concerning the launch and control of satellites" and the "Act concerning ensuring adequate handling of satellite remote sensing data" (known as the "two space acts") in November 2016 to deal with the expansion of outer space activities by private companies.

Column **On the Frontlines of Space Diplomacy**
~ Contributions from Space experts at the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space ~

Have you ever heard that there is a committee in the United Nations that exclusively deals with space related issues? The UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNCOPUOS), headquartered in Vienna, is a committee with a long history. It has played a significant role in the formulation of several space treaties, including the Outer Space Treaty of 1967 which provides the basic framework on international space law. In recent years, in addition to formulating rules, the Committee is also actively engaged in solving global issues through space utilization, reviewing measures for the long-term use of outer space, and promoting use of outer space in developing countries.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, working in close cooperation with the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), contributes actively to discussions conducted at UNCOPUOS. From 2012 to 2014, JAXA Technical Counselor Yasushi Horikawa served on the Committee as the first Japanese to be appointed as the chairman of the Committee. He has demonstrated initiative in a proactive manner, such as proposing the “Contribution of space activities to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals” as one of the main agenda for UNCOPUOS and winning wide support from the member states on his proposal. He previously worked as an engineer on the frontlines of the development of manned and unmanned spacecraft, serving as the Project Manager for the Japanese Experiment Module (JEM) “Kibo” in the International Space Station.

On January 2017, Chiaki Mukai, the first female Japanese astronaut, was appointed as the chair of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of UNCOPUOS. In the field of space diplomacy, she has gained much respect as an astronaut who has performed various missions under the severe environment in outer space, after experiencing the stringent astronaut selection requirements and training. Her leadership has also been highly appraised.

Professor Setsuko Aoki from Keio University serves in the Legal Subcommittee of UNCOPUOS as the chair of the Working Group on the “Review of International Mechanisms for Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration and Use of Outer Space.” As new issues pertaining to international space law emerge, such as space resource development activities, cooperation with researchers at the forefront of these fields has become more important than ever.

A high level of expertise, including knowledge of science and technology, as well as deep experience and understanding of the practical space utilization and developments, are sometimes necessary on the frontlines of space diplomacy. By cooperating with the Japanese Space experts and earning an excellent reputation worldwide, we have been conducting “Space diplomacy” proactively.



Appointment of Chiaki Mukai as the chair of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of UNCOPUOS.



Introduction of Japan's space exploration programs by the Japanese delegation.

outer space. Japan also promotes dialogues in the fields of security, science, and industry with major space-faring nations and other countries in the Asia-Pacific Region.

In March, the First Japan-France Comprehensive Dialogue on Space (Paris) was held, commencing consideration on Space Situational Awareness (SSA) and other cooperation. In addition, the Japan-U.S. Space Security Dialogue (Tokyo) and the Second Japan-EU Space Policy Dialogue (Brussels) were held in March, while the Sixth Japan-U.S.-Australia Trilateral Space Security Dialogue (Tokyo) was held in October.

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

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

four months as a member of the 48th/49th Expedition Mission crew conducting various experiments and building a new usage environment for the Japanese Experiment Module “Kibo.” “Kibo” is capable of releasing nanosatellites and is also used to release nanosatellites on behalf of many emerging and developing countries with the aim of providing support for capacity building in the space field.

To acquire internationally increasing demand for satellites and launching services is an important challenge for the Japanese space industry. The Government of Japan has been promoting overseas development of its space industry through top-level sales and diplomatic missions overseas. Furthermore, through development cooperations utilizing space technologies, Japan has been contributing to addressing the global issues such as climate change, disaster risk reduction, forest conservation, resources/energy, and to supporting capacity building in the space field in developing countries. Based on these experiences, in order to promote more strategic and efficient all-Japan support hereafter, Japan coordinated to formulate the “Basic Strategy: Capacity Building for

Developing Countries in the Space Field.”

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

(1) General Overview

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

As the only country to have ever suffered atomic bombings, Japan has been engaged in various diplomatic efforts to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons⁸. The Treaty on the Non- proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is the cornerstone of the international nuclear disarmament and

non-proliferation regime. Under a principle of coming up with realistic and practical proposals to maintain and strengthen the NPT regime, Japan has been making concrete contributions through frameworks such as the G7 and the Non-proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI), a group consisting of 12 non-nuclear-weapon States⁹.

Japan's endeavors also focus on enhancing the operation of the convention and universal realization of conventions targeting weapons of mass destruction, other than nuclear weapons, namely biological and chemical weapons, as well as those targeting conventional weapons.

In addition, Japan is making efforts to begin negotiations on new disarmament treaties, such as a Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty (FMCT) in the Conference on Disarmament (CD), as well as to strengthen and increase the efficiency of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)¹⁰ safeguards¹¹.

Japan is also actively involved in various international export control regimes, the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)¹²,

⁸ For more details about Japan's policy in the fields of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, please refer to "Japan's Disarmament and Non- Proliferation Policy" (7th Edition) published in March 2016.

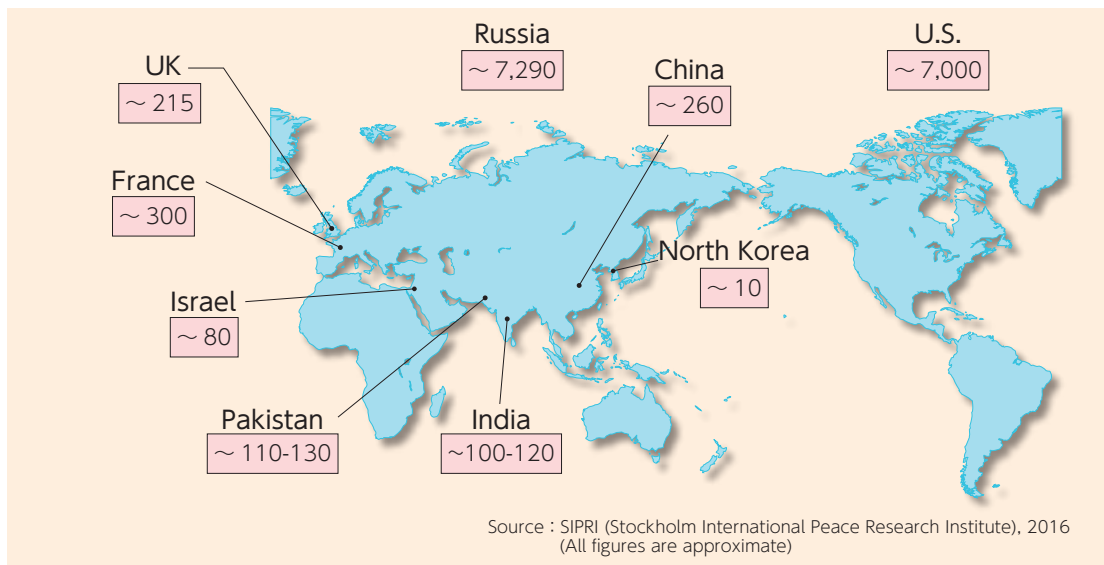
⁹ Established by Japan and Australia in September 2010, it now has 12 members. The other members are Canada, Chile, Germany, Poland, Mexico, the Netherlands, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the Philippines and Nigeria.

¹⁰ The IAEA was established in 1957 to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to prevent it from being diverted from peaceful to military uses. Its secretariat is located in Vienna. Its highest decision-making body is the General Conference, which consists of all member countries and meets once a year. The 35-member Board of Governors carries out the IAEA's functions, subject to its responsibilities to the General Conference. As of February 2016, the IAEA has 168 member countries. Mr. Yukiya Amano has been its Director General since December 2009.

¹¹ Verification measures (inspections, checks of each country's material accountancy (management of its inventory of nuclear material) records, etc.) undertaken by the IAEA in accordance with the safeguards agreements concluded by each individual country and IAEA, in order to guarantee that nuclear material is being used solely for peaceful purposes and is not being diverted for use in nuclear weapons or the like. Pursuant to Article 3 of the NPT, the non-nuclear states that are contracting parties to the NPT are required to conclude safeguards agreements with the IAEA and to accept safeguards on all nuclear material within their borders (comprehensive safeguards).

¹² A framework established in May 2003 to prevent the potential proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, and related materials, where each country implements and reviews possible measures jointly available within the scope of international and domestic laws. As of December 2016, 105 countries take part in PSI activities and cooperation. Japan conducted PSI maritime interdiction exercise twice in 2004 and 2007. In November 2010, it hosted the Operational Experts Group (OEG) meeting in Tokyo, and in July 2012, it hosted the PSI air interdiction exercise, the first activity conducted in Japan. Japan also proactively participates in the exercises and related meetings organized by other countries; it attended a High-Level Political Meeting held in Poland in May 2013 to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the PSI, as well as a Mid-Level Political Meeting held in the U.S. in January 2016. Most recently, Japan participated in the Operational Expert Group (OEG) meeting held in the UK in April 2016, and the "Deep Sabre 16" PSI maritime interdiction exercise hosted by Singapore in September 2016.

World Nuclear Forces: Total Inventory (2016)



and initiatives aimed at enhancing nuclear security¹³.

Furthermore, Japan is actively engaging in disarmament and non-proliferation diplomacy through bilateral dialogue with many countries, including the U.S. and Russia¹⁴. Japan's basic stance is to secure nuclear non-proliferation while promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy; to that end, Japan is undertaking wide-ranging activities to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy such as the conclusion of bilateral nuclear cooperation agreements.

(2) Nuclear Disarmament

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

Japan places great importance on Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which comprises the three pillars of nuclear disarmament,

nuclear non-proliferation, and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as the foundation for the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. Japan has continuously emphasized this point, for example, in “the Hiroshima Declaration on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation” at the G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting held in April, and the resolution on the elimination of nuclear weapons that Japan annually submits to the UN General Assembly. In May 2017, the Preparatory Committee meeting will be held towards the NPT Review Conference which is supposed to be held once in every five years, and its next conference is scheduled to be held in 2020.

B G7 and calls to visit atomic-bombed sites

In 2016, Japan, as the presiding country

¹³ Initiatives to prevent terrorists and other criminals from obtaining nuclear materials.

¹⁴ In 2016, consultations on disarmament and non-proliferation were held with the EU (January, Tokyo), Iran (February, Tokyo), the ROK (May, Tokyo), the U.S. (July, Washington D.C.), Russia (July, Tokyo), India (August, New Delhi), Egypt (September, Cairo), and Israel (September, Jerusalem). On top of that, Japan also engaged in bilateral dialogues with many other countries through international conferences and other forums.

of the G7, which comprises both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States, and G7 Foreign Ministers issued “the Hiroshima Declaration on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation” to send a powerful message for “a world free of nuclear weapons” as one of the outcomes of G7 Hiroshima Foreign Ministers’ Meeting which was held in Hiroshima, the site of atomic bombing for the first time. The visit by leaders from around the world, including President Obama of the United States of America, to sites of atomic-bombings to experience the realities of the use of nuclear weapons, coupled with the Hiroshima Declaration, was a turning point for revitalizing international momentum toward achieving “a world free of nuclear weapons.”

C The Non-proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI)

The NPDI has taken a bridging role between nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States, taking the lead on efforts in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation through its concrete and practical proposals, and with the involvement of the Foreign Ministers of its member states. The NPDI also continues to make proactive efforts, including the submission of 18 working papers and a draft outcome document for the 2015 NPT Review Conference, held from April to May 2015, in order to take the lead in the international community, and participating in joint statements condemning North Korea’s nuclear tests in January and September 2016, at fora such



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Takisawa's speech at the International Conference for the 25th Anniversary of the Closure of the Semipalatinsk Test Site, “Building a Nuclear Weapon Free World” (August 29, Astana, Kazakhstan)

as the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva and the First Committee of the UN General Assembly.

D Contributions in the UN

In order to realize a world free of nuclear weapons, it is important to build up concrete and practical measures through the cooperation of nuclear weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States. From this basic point, Japan has been annually submitting the resolution on the elimination of nuclear weapons to the UN General Assembly since 1994. At the 71st UN General Assembly held in December, the resolution was adopted with an overwhelming majority of 167 in favor, 4 against, and 16 abstention.

E Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)¹⁵

Japan prioritizes the early entry into force of the CTBT, as it is a key pillar of the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regimes based upon the NPT. Japan continues its diplomatic efforts to persuade those countries that have not yet ratified it to do so. For the two years from

¹⁵ CTBT prohibits any nuclear test explosions or any other nuclear explosion, whether in outer space, in the atmosphere, underwater and underground. Although it has been opened for signature since 1996, it had not yet entered into force as of December 2016 because China, Egypt, Iran, Israel and the U.S. have yet to ratify it, while India, North Korea and Pakistan, which are included in the 44 countries whose ratification is required for the treaty to enter into force, have yet to sign it.

September 2015 to September 2017 Japan served as a co-coordinator for facilitating entry into force of the Treaty, and has taken the lead in initiatives toward the early entry-into-force of the CTBT. Furthermore, Foreign Minister Kishida co-chaired the 8th Ministerial Meeting of the Friends of the CTBT held in September 2016, with Julie Bishop, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia. In the same month, the UN Security Council resolution 2310 concerning the CTBT, jointly proposed by 42 states including Japan, was adopted by the UN Security Council with a significant majority.

F Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT: Cut-off Treaty)¹⁶

In light of a situation where negotiations on an FMCT have not been started in the CD for years, a total of four Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) meetings were held in 2014 and 2015. Former Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Japan to the Conference on Disarmament, Akio Suda, attended the GGE meetings as Japan's governmental expert. Through these meetings, a report containing a recommendation on future FMCT negotiations was produced. Based on this report, the decision was made in December 2016, at the UN General Assembly, to establish a High-Level Experts Preparatory Group, and to discuss the substantive elements of an FMCT in 2017 and 2018. In February 2017, Japan was selected as a member state of the Group, and Japan decided to send former Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Japan to the

Conference on Disarmament, Toshio Sano to serve on the Group as an expert.

G 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 atomic bombings, Japan is actively promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education. As part of efforts by Japan to support activities aimed at conveying the reality of the devastation caused by the use of nuclear weapons to people both within Japan and overseas, Japan has translated testimonies of atomic bomb survivors into other languages, conducted training courses for young diplomats from other countries in the sites of atomic bombings, and commissioned atomic bomb survivors as "Special Communicators for a World without Nuclear Weapons" and invited them to speak at international conferences. In recent years, with the atomic bomb survivors aging, Japan has also placed high priority on initiatives to pass on across borders the current understanding of the realities of the use of atomic bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, launching the "Youth Special Communicators for a World without Nuclear Weapons" program in 2013 for the younger generation in Japan and overseas in addition to the existing "Special Communicators for a World without Nuclear Weapons" program.

¹⁶ A proposed treaty that seeks to halt the quantitative increase in nuclear weapons by prohibiting the production of fissile material (including highly-enriched uranium and plutonium) for use as raw material in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

Disarmament and Non-proliferation Frameworks for Weapons of Mass Destruction, Missiles, Conventional Weapons, and Related Materials

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)			WMD Delivery Means (Missiles)	Conventional Weapons (including Small Arms and Light Weapons and Anti-Personnel Mines)	
Nuclear Weapons	Biological Weapons	Chemical Weapons			
Disarmament and Non-proliferation Treaties, etc.			Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOOC)*(138) Adopted in November 2002	Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW) (123) Came into effect in December 1983	Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (PoA)* Adopted in July 2001
				IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement (Obligation under Article 3 of NPT (Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons)) (174) Model Agreement adopted in February 1971	Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)(178) Came into effect in March 1975
Export Control Regimes			Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)* (35) Missiles and related dual-use items/technologies Established in 1987	Convention on Cluster Munitions(100) Came into effect in August 2010	
				Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)(48) Nuclear materials, equipment and technologies and related dual-use items/technologies Established in 1975	Australia Group (AG) (42) Biological/chemical weapons and related dual-use items/technologies Established in 1985
New Non-proliferation Initiative			Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) Launched on May 31, 2003		

(Note 1) "★" indicates treaties with verification mechanisms.
 (Note 2) Figures in parentheses indicate the number of countries, regions, and organizations that have concluded, ratified, or joined respective frameworks as of December 2016.
 (Note 3) As for conventional weapons, United Nations Register of Conventional Arms was established in 1992 to enhance transparency of transfer.
 (Note 4) "*" indicates political commitments, which are not legally-binding international agreements.

Taking into account the fact that the number of Youth Special Communicators had exceeded 100 by March 2016, the “Youth Communicators for a World without Nuclear Weapons in Hiroshima Forum – What Young People Can Do to Realize a World free of Nuclear Weapons” was held in Hiroshima City. During this Forum, Japan announced to expand the qualification of “Youth Communicators” for young people all over the world. In addition, the “International Conference in Nagasaki – towards a world free of nuclear weapons,” comprising “the 26th United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues” and the “Forum for Youth Communicators for

a World without Nuclear Weapons,” was held in December in Nagasaki City. The Government also provides assistance for holding atomic bomb exhibition overseas through its diplomatic missions overseas, in cooperation with Hiroshima and Nagasaki Cities. Permanent atomic bomb exhibitions have been opened in New York (U.S.), Geneva (Switzerland), and Vienna (Austria).

H 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 assistance

to Russia in dismantling decommissioned nuclear submarines, with the objective of furthering nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, as well as preventing environmental pollution¹⁷. Japan was also engaged in cooperation to enhance nuclear security and other efforts through committees on cooperation for the elimination of nuclear weapons reduced in Ukraine and Kazakhstan respectively¹⁸.

(3) Non-proliferation

A Efforts to Prevent the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

Japan has made efforts to strengthen non-proliferation regimes. As a member state of the IAEA Board of Governors designated by the Board¹⁹, Japan contributes to the activities of the IAEA in both personnel and financial terms. Since 2009, Yukiya Amano has been serving as the Director-General of the IAEA. He has established the vision of “atoms for peace and development,” implemented safeguards, and tackled the nuclear issues of Iran and North Korea. He has also made efforts in addressing development challenges by using nuclear technology. These initiatives under the leadership of Director-General Amano have been highly appraised by countries around the world. With respect to the IAEA safeguards, which is a central measure to

the international nuclear non-proliferation regimes, Japan encourages other countries to conclude Additional Protocols of the IAEA safeguards²⁰ by providing personnel and financial support for the IAEA’s regional seminars, as well as through other fora. Some specific examples include the Additional Protocol Seminar organized by IAEA in Niger in May, as well as in July, the dispatch of staff to the seminar on Additional Protocol and commodity identification training for weapons of mass destruction organized jointly by the Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA), Integrated Support Center for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security (ISCN), and the governments of the U.S. and Myanmar, to discuss the importance of Additional Protocols and introduce Japan’s efforts to date.

With respect to nuclear weapons, biological and chemical weapons, missiles²¹, and conventional weapons, Japan participates in relevant export control regimes, which are coordinating frameworks for countries supporting appropriate export controls and capable of supplying respective weapons and related dual-use goods and technologies. In particular, the Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Vienna serves as the Point of Contact

¹⁷ The “Star of Hope” program, for dismantling decommissioned nuclear submarines was implemented as part of the G8 Global Partnership agreed to at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit held in June (Canada) and was completed in December 2009 after dismantling a total of six submarines. Since August 2010, Japan has extended its assistance for the construction of facilities for ensuring the safe onshore storage of reactor compartments removed from the dismantled nuclear submarines.

¹⁸ In January 2011, Japan undertook efforts to enhance nuclear security at the Kharkiv Institute of Physics and Technology through the Japan-Ukraine Committee on Cooperation for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons Reduced in Ukraine. In November, Japan also extended assistance to strengthen the nuclear security of the Ulba Metallurgical Plant in Kazakhstan through the Committee on Cooperation for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons Reduced in Kazakhstan.

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

²⁰ Protocols concluded by each country with the IAEA, in addition to their Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements, etc. The conclusion of Additional Protocol subjects countries to more stringent verification activities, extending the scope of information about nuclear activities that should be reported to the IAEA. As of October 2016, 129 countries have concluded such protocols.

²¹ In terms of missile-related commitments other than export control regimes, the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC) consists of the principle of exercising restraint in the development and deployment of ballistic missiles. Japan served as the HCOC chair from May 2013 to May 2014. In June 2016, India joined the HCOC.

of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). In commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA), which is the export control regime for conventional weapons, Japan hosted an awareness-raising workshop for non-member countries in 2016 at the Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Vienna.

In addition to actively taking part in the activities of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), Japan is working to promote understanding of the non-proliferation regime and enhance regional efforts particularly in Asia by hosting the Asia Senior-Level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP)²² and the Asian Export Control Seminar²³. Furthermore, through the International Science and Technology Center (ISTC), Japan is also 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.

Following up on UN Security Council Resolution 1540²⁴, which was adopted

in 2004 with the aim of preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery means (missiles) to non-state actors, Resolution 2325 was adopted in December 2016, drawing upon the outcomes of the comprehensive review conducted on the basis of Resolution 1977 (2011). Japan and other countries will strengthen non-proliferation efforts based on Resolution 2325.

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, and poses a serious challenge to the global nuclear non-proliferation regime.

Since the beginning of 2016, North Korea has conducted two nuclear tests and launched more than 20 ballistic missiles. The UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2270 in March 2016 and Resolution 2321 in November 2016, but North Korea has continued to ignore the series of resolutions launching ballistic missiles again in February and March 2017.

North Korea declared that it had succeeded in a hydrogen bomb test after the nuclear test conducted in January 2016²⁵, and that it had succeeded in the explosion of a nuclear warhead after the nuclear test conducted in September the same year²⁶. The report issued by the

²² A multilateral meeting hosted by Japan to discuss various issues related to the strengthening of non-proliferation efforts in Asia with the participation of the ten ASEAN member states, China, the ROK, the U.S., Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and France. ASTOP was most recently held in January 2017.

²³ A seminar hosted by Japan to exchange views towards the objective of strengthening export controls in Asia, with the participation of export control officials from Asian countries and regions. Organized annually in Tokyo since 1993, the seminar was most recently held in February 2017 and attended by approximately 30 countries and regions.

²⁴ Adopted in April 2004, Resolution 1540 requires all countries to: (1) exercise restraint in providing support to terrorists and other non-state actors attempting to develop weapons of mass destruction; (2) enact laws prohibiting the development of weapons of mass destruction by terrorists and other non-state actors; and (3) implement domestic controls (protective measures, border control, export controls, etc.) to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The resolution also establishes under the UN Security Council the 1540 Committee composed of Security Council members, with a mandate to review and report to the Security Council the implementation status of Resolution 1540.

²⁵ January 6, 2016, Korean Central News Agency

²⁶ September 9, 2016, Korean Central News Agency

Director General of the IAEA in August 2016 stated that throughout the period of observation by the IAEA (August 27, 2015 to August 19, 2016), there were indications of reactor operation at the 5MWe graphite-moderated reactor in Nyongbyon.

With regard to the ballistic missile development situation in North Korea, the Final Report of the Panel of Experts for the 1718 Sanctions Committee of the UN Security Council, published in March 2017, notes that North Korea's ballistic missile technology has advanced significantly in a short period of time, such as the extension in flight distance through the introduction of medium-range ballistic missiles, and shift toward solid fuels in the launch of SLBMs.

North Korea's enhanced nuclear and missile capabilities pose a new level of threat to the region, including Japan, as well as to the international community at large. Japan will continue to work closely with the relevant countries, including the U.S. and the ROK, and strongly demand that North Korea steadily implement measures aimed at the abandonment of its nuclear and missile programs. In addition, to ensure that countries fully and strictly implement sanctions imposed through the UN Security Council Resolutions, Japan will work

on capacity building for export controls particularly in Asia through the Asia Senior-Level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP), Asian Export Control Seminar, and other efforts. (See 2-1-1 (1)).

On the other hand, Iran's nuclear issue showed some developments during the period of 2015 to 2016. In July 2015, the EU3 (the UK, France, Germany) + 3 (the U.S., China, Russia) and Iran agreed on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)²⁷, which is a final agreement regarding the Iran's nuclear issue. The JCPOA imposes restrictions on Iran's nuclear activities while ensuring that they serve peaceful purposes, and clearly sets forth the procedures for lifting the sanctions that have been imposed until now, alongside the implementation of measures by Iran. The UN Security Council Resolution 2231 was also adopted; this resolution covers the approval of JCPOA, as well as requests to IAEA to carry out the necessary verification and monitoring activities.

Iran and the IAEA conducted inspections based on the "Road-map for the Clarification of Past and Present Outstanding Issues regarding Iran's Nuclear Program," which covers the possible military dimensions of Iran's nuclear issue²⁸. In December 2015,

²⁷ Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)

•Sets forth detailed procedures for imposing constraints on Iran's nuclear activities while ensuring that they serve peaceful purposes, and for lifting the sanctions that have been imposed until now.

<Main measures undertaken by Iran>

•Constraints on enriched uranium-related activities

•Limits the number of centrifuges in operation to 5,060 units

•Upper limit of enriched uranium at 3.67%, and limit on the amount of stored enriched uranium at 300 kg, etc.

•Constraints on Arak heavy-water nuclear reactor, and reprocessing

•Redesign/remodeling of the Arak heavy-water nuclear reactor such that it is not able to produce weapon-grade plutonium, and transfer of spent fuel out of the country

•No reprocessing including for research purposes, no construction of reprocessing facilities, etc.

²⁸ Possible Military Dimensions (PMD)

In November 2011, the IAEA pointed out, through the Director General's Report, the "possible military dimensions" (PMD) of the signs of nuclear bomb development with regard to Iran's nuclear activities. The PMD comprises 12 items including the development of detonators. Thereafter, this has been treated as an important point of contention in consultations between Iran and the IAEA.

the IAEA Director General issued a Final Evaluation Report²⁹.

Furthermore, in January 2016, IAEA verified that Iran had implemented some of the measures that it had committed to in the JCPOA. Consequently, based on UN Security Council Resolution 2231, some of the sanctions imposed through past relevant UN Security Council resolutions were terminated. However, sanctions continue to be imposed on the transfer activities that are related to Iran's nuclear and missile activities.

Japan supports the JCPOA, and takes the position that its continuous implementation is important. Based on this position, when Foreign Minister Kishida visited Iran in October 2015, he expressed Japan's intention to cooperate in the field of nuclear safety and implementation of IAEA safeguards and transparency measures. In addition, corresponding with the Japan-Iran Foreign Ministers' Meeting held on December 7, 2016, Japan decided to offer assistance, through IAEA, worth 550,000 Euros for cooperation in nuclear safety, and 1.5 million Euros for cooperation in safeguard measures, in order to support continuous implementation of the nuclear agreement.

With regard to Syria's implementation of the IAEA security measures, little progress has been achieved, partly due to the deterioration of the situation in Syria. However, Syria is cooperating fully with

the IAEA. In order to clarify the facts, it is important for Syria to sign and ratify the additional protocol, as well as to implement it.

C Nuclear Security

International cooperation on "Nuclear Security" to prevent terrorist organizations from using nuclear materials or other radioactive materials has also been enhanced through various efforts from the IAEA, UN and member countries. In particular, the Nuclear Security Summit that was launched through the initiative of U.S. President Obama, which was held for the fourth and last time in March 2016 in Washington D.C. in the U.S., was attended by 53 countries and three organizations. During this Summit, an action plan was formulated for international organizations/frameworks that will promote nuclear security for the IAEA, UN, and other agencies going forward. Prime Minister Abe attended this Summit, where he announced Japan's initiatives toward strengthening nuclear security in the international community, including minimizing and appropriately managing nuclear substances, and human resource development and capability support in the field of nuclear security. Specifically, he stated that Japan has completed the removal of all highly enriched uranium and plutonium from the Fast Critical Assembly (FCA) facility of the Japan Atomic Energy

²⁹ The IAEA Director-General's Final Evaluation Report on the Possible Military Dimensions (PMD) of Iran's Nuclear Issue (Summary) The report mentioned the following three points.

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

Agency, as it had committed to doing at the previous summit (2014, the Hague, the Netherlands), and converted the Kyoto University Critical Assembly facility to a nuclear reactor that uses slightly enriched uranium, while completely removing all highly enriched uranium fuel from the same facility. In response to the affirmation, at the Nuclear Security Summit, that the IAEA will take on a central role in international nuclear security initiatives going forward, the International Conference on Nuclear Security was organized by the IAEA and held in December 2016 at Vienna (Austria), and attended by more than 2,000 delegates from 130 countries and 17 international organizations. State Minister for Foreign Affairs Sonoura attended the conference from Japan, where he spoke about Japan's continued efforts to minimize and appropriately manage nuclear substances, as well as to develop human resources in the field of nuclear security. Together with IAEA Director General Amano, they expressed that Japan and IAEA will cooperate on measures to counter nuclear terrorism toward the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

(4) Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

A Multilateral Efforts

Along with nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, the peaceful uses of nuclear energy are considered to be one of the three pillars of the NPT. According to the Treaty, it is the “inalienable right” for any country that meets its obligations to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation to develop nuclear research, production

and use for peaceful purposes.

Due to such factors as growing global energy demand and the need to address global warming, many countries are planning to further develop or newly introduce nuclear energy program³⁰. Even after the accident at Tokyo Electric Power Company's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (the Fukushima Daiichi accident), nuclear energy remains as an important energy source for the international community.

On the other hand, the nuclear materials, equipment and technologies used for nuclear power generation can be diverted to uses for military purposes, and a nuclear accident in one country may have significant impacts on its neighboring countries. For these reasons, with regard to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, it is vital to ensure the “3S”³¹: (1) Safeguards; (2) Nuclear Safety (measures to ensure safety to prevent a nuclear accident, etc.); and (3) Nuclear security. As the country that experienced the Fukushima Daiichi accident, it is Japan's responsibility to share with the rest of the world its experiences and lessons learned from the accident and to contribute in strengthening global nuclear safety. In this regard, Japan and the IAEA are working in cooperation. IAEA Response and Assistance Network (RANET) Capacity Building Centre (CBC) was designated in Fukushima in 2013, where workshops are organized in April, August, October, and December in 2016 for Japanese and foreign officials to strengthen their capabilities in the field of unclear emergency preparedness and response.

³⁰ According to the IAEA, as of December 2016, 450 nuclear reactors are in operation worldwide and 60 reactors are under construction (see the IAEA website).

³¹ IAEA's safeguards, typical measures for non-proliferation, and nuclear safety and nuclear security are referred to as the “3Ss” for short.

Decommissioning, contaminated water management, as well as decontamination and environmental remediation, have been progressing steadily at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station. However, this work continues to be difficult in ways that are unprecedented in the world, and efforts are being made to tackle the tasks through the technology and wisdom of the world. Japan has been working closely with the IAEA from the time immediately after the accident. In 2016, Japan hosted marine monitoring experts missions (May and November), and held an Experts' Conference on environmental remediation (February) with the IAEA. In addition, after the publication of a report on radiation impact assessment in 2014 by the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR), briefing sessions have been held in Fukushima Prefecture (February and November 2016).

Furthermore, it is necessary to disseminate appropriate information at an appropriate time in order to respond to the accident and move forward on reconstruction, while gaining supports and correct understanding of the international community. From this perspective, Japan periodically releases a comprehensive report through the IAEA, covering matters including the progress of decommissioning, contaminated water management at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, results of the monitoring of air dose rate and radioactivity concentration in the sea water, and food safety. Information is also provided through diplomatic missions overseas and briefing sessions held for diplomatic corps.

Nuclear science and technology are applied not only to the field of nuclear power generation, but also to areas

including human health, food and agriculture, environment, as well as industrial applications. Promoting peaceful uses of nuclear energy in such non-power applications, as well as contributing to development issues, are becoming increasingly important as developing countries make up the majority of NPT member states. IAEA Director General Amano upholding "Atoms for Peace and Development," the IAEA also places great importance on technical cooperation for developing countries.

Japan has been providing active support through the Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) and other means. At the NPT Review Conference held in April 2015, Japan announced that it will be contributing a total of 25 million US dollars over the next five years to the PUI. In 2016, Japan provided support through the PUI for projects, including measures against infectious diseases and disasters in developing countries.

B Bilateral Nuclear Cooperation Agreement

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

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

agreements, cooperation in the area of nuclear safety can also be promoted.

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

As of the end of 2016, Japan has concluded nuclear cooperation agreements with Canada, Australia, China, the U.S., France, the UK, the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM), Kazakhstan, the ROK, Vietnam, Jordan, Russia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates, respectively.

(5) Biological and Chemical Weapons

A Biological Weapons

The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)³² 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.

After the 6th Review Conference held in 2006, decisions were made to establish the Implementation Support Unit (fulfilling the functions of a secretariat), and to hold conferences twice a year; progress has been made in initiatives toward strengthening the implementation of the BWC. However, the Final Document of the 8th Review Conference held in November 2016 stated that conferences will be held once a year due to conflicting opinions among the countries, and the number of items for substantial agreement were reduced. Japan will continue to strengthen its efforts in the implementation of the Convention toward the Meeting of States Parties (MSP) scheduled for December 2017.

B Chemical Weapons

The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)³³ imposes a comprehensive ban on the development, production, storage, 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

³² Enacted in March 1975. The contracting states number 178 (as of December 2016).

³³ Enacted in April 1997. With the Myanmar newly joined in August 2015, and Angola in October, the contracting states numbered 192 (as of December 2016).

through the verification system (declaration and inspection). The implementing agency of the CWC is the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), which is based in the Hague, the Netherlands. Along with the UN, the OPCW has played a key role in the destruction of Syria's chemical weapons, which has been underway since September 2013, and Japan has provided financial support for these activities. With an aim of identifying responsibility for the repeated use of chlorine gas and other substances in Syria, the UN-OPCW Joint Investigative Mechanism was established pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution in August 2015. There are ongoing efforts to prevent chemical weapons from being used again, including a one-year extension of the term of activities for the Investigative Mechanism in November 2016, and assignment of responsibilities for the use of chemical weapons.

Japan is actively involved in cooperation aimed at increasing the number of States Parties, efforts by States Parties to strengthen measures for national implementation of the convention in order to increase its effectiveness, and international cooperation to this end.

Moreover, under the CWC, Japan has an obligation to destroy chemical weapons of the Imperial Japanese Army left in territory of China, as well as old chemical weapons within Japan. As such, working in

cooperation with China, Japan makes its utmost effort to complete the destruction of these weapons as soon as possible.

(6) Conventional Weapons

A Cluster Munitions³⁴

Japan takes the humanitarian consequences of cluster munitions very seriously. Therefore, in addition to taking steps to address these weapons by supporting victims and unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance, Japan is continuing its efforts to increase the number of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)³⁵. In addition, Japan is assisting with UXO clearance bomb disposal and victim assistance projects in Laos, Lebanon and other countries that suffer from cluster munitions³⁶.

B Anti-Personnel Mines

Japan promotes comprehensive initiatives focused primarily on the effective prohibition of anti-personnel mines and enhancement of support for mine-affected countries. As well as calling on countries in the Asia-Pacific region to ratify or accede to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Treaty)³⁷, Japan has, since 1998, provided support worth over 67 billion yen to 51 countries and regions to assist them in dealing with the consequences of land mines (for example,

³⁴ Generally speaking, it refers to a bomb or shell which enables numerous submunitions to be spread over a wide area by opening in the air a large container, which holds those submunitions. It is said that there is high possibility that many of them do not explode on impact, which creates problem of accidental killing or injury of civilian population.

³⁵ Enacted in August 2010, it prohibits the use, possession, or production of cluster munitions, while obliging the destruction of stockpiled cluster munitions, and the clearance of cluster munitions in contaminated areas. As of December 2016, the number of contracting states and regions is 100, including Japan.

³⁶ See the White Paper on Development Cooperation for specific efforts in international cooperation regarding cluster munition and anti-personnel mine.

³⁷ While banning the use and production of anti-personnel mines, the Convention, which came into force in March 1999, obliges the destruction of stockpiled mines and clearance of buried mines. As of December 2016, the number of contracting states is 162, including Japan.

landmine clearance and victim assistance).

In December 2016, the 15th Meeting of the States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (the Ottawa Treaty) was held in Chile. At this Meeting, Japan looked back on its efforts to universalize the Ottawa Treaty in Japan to date, as well as its initiatives and achievements in supporting mine action. It also expressed its resolve to play a positive role going forward, with the aim of realizing a mine free world.

C The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)

The ATT³⁸ seeks to establish common international standards to regulate international trade in conventional weapons and prevent illegal trade in them. It was adopted at the UN General Assembly in April 2013, and came into force on December 24, 2014. At the 2nd Conference of State Parties held in August 2016, an official decision was made to establish a voluntary trust fund to promote the effective implementation of the Treaty, as well as to establish an informal working group on universalizing the Treaty. As one of the original co-sponsors of the UN General Assembly Resolution that initiated a consideration of the Treaty, Japan has taken the lead in discussions and negotiations in the UN, and contributed actively to discussions in Conference of State Parties after the Treaty entered into force. It is keeping up efforts to call on nations that have not yet done so to conclude the Treaty without delay.

D Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)

The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) prohibits or restricts the use of conventional weapons that are deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, and comprises a chapeau Convention that sets forth the procedural matters, etc., as well as five annexed Protocols that regulate the individual conventional weapons, etc. The chapeau Convention came into force in 1983³⁹. Japan has ratified the chapeau Convention and the annexed Protocols I to IV, including the revised Protocol II. At the 5th Review Conference held in December, a decision was made to establish a governmental Meeting of Experts on Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS), in response to concerns among the international community against a background of the growing military use of robots in recent years.

E Small Arms and Light Weapons

Described as “weapons of mass destruction” in terms of the carnage they cause, small arms and light weapons continue to proliferate due to their ease of operation, and cause the drawing out and escalation of conflict, as well as hinder 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 projects to combat small arms and light weapons across the globe,

³⁸ As of December 2016, the number of signatory states to Army Trade Treaty (ATT) is 130, and contracting states is 87. Japan signed the Treaty on the day that it was released for signing, and in May 2014, became the first country in the Asia Pacific region to become a contracting state.

³⁹ As of December 2016, 123 countries have ratified the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW).

including weapons recovery and disposal programs and training courses.

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

(1) The United Nations (UN)

A Japan-United Nations (UN) Relationship

The year 2016 is a milestone year that marks the 60th anniversary of Japan's accession to the United Nations (UN). On December 18, 1956, Japan became the 80th member state of the UN, which was established in response to the two preceding world wars, with the aim of saving future generations from the horrors of war. Since its accession, Japan has proactively contributed to world peace and prosperity through the UN.

The UN is an international organization with a universal character, in which almost all the countries in the world join (193 countries as of December 2016). With a high level of expertise, it addresses various challenges that the international community faces in diverse areas, including conflict resolution and peacebuilding, counter-terrorism, disarmament and nonproliferation, development, human rights, environment and climate change, and disaster risk reduction.

Since January 2016, Japan has been serving as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for two years, fulfilling a key role in the maintenance of peace and security in the international community. This is Japan's 11th term as a non-permanent member, which is more frequent than any other UN Member State. As a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council, and taking the opportunity of the



UN Headquarters (Photo: UN Photo/Andrea Brizzi)

60th anniversary of Japan's accession to the UN, Japan has been putting even greater effort into achieving the diplomatic goals that cannot be achieved by one country alone by further strengthening cooperation through the UN, including responding to global issues.

In September 2016, Prime Minister Abe and Foreign Minister Kishida attended the 71st UN General Assembly.

In his speech delivered at the General Debate of the UN General Assembly for the fourth consecutive year, Prime Minister Abe expressed Japan's resolve to lead the UN Security Council's discussions in view of the fact that the threat posed by North Korea's nuclear tests and ballistic missiles launches has reached a new level. He also raised the abductions issue, and appealed to the international community on the need for the early resolution of the issue. In the context of the 60th anniversary of Japan's accession to the UN, Prime Minister Abe spoke about the global contributions that Japan built up in the UN since its accession, and underscored that Japan will spare no effort in strengthening the UN in



Prime Minister Abe attending the UN General Assembly (September 21, New York, U.S. Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)



Dialogue between Prime Minister Abe and UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon (September 20, New York, U.S. Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

the next 60 years as well. Finally, he closed his speech by appealing to the Member States that fundamental changes in the UN governance structure is necessary in light of the evolving international situation in order to strengthen the UN, and that the reform of the Security Council is a matter of urgency.

One of the main agenda issues of the 71st UN General Assembly was the situation in Syria, where humanitarian conditions are deteriorating as a result of conflict, and the response to the related refugee and migrant issues.

Prime Minister Abe delivered a statement at the “United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants.” After introducing “human security” and “the humanitarian

and development nexus” as Japan’s approach to the refugee and migrant issue, he announced that Japan will provide about 2.8 billion US dollars over the three years, from 2016 to 2018, in humanitarian and self-reliance assistance to refugees and migrants, as well as support to host countries and communities.

Prime Minister Abe also attended the “Leaders’ Summit on Refugees” hosted by President Obama of the United States, and announced that Japan would offer the following forms of support in addition to the aforementioned assistance: (1) approximately 100 million US dollars in cooperation in total to the World Bank Global Crisis Response Platform; (2) Implementation of human resource development, including educational assistance and vocational training, for approximately 1 million people affected by conflicts; and (3) Support for Syrian refugees and host communities provided by the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers.

Furthermore, Prime Minister Abe attended the UN Security Council High-level Briefing on Syria. In his statement, he pointed out the importance for the UN Security Council to strongly promote the improvement of humanitarian access and the transition to a political process. In addition, as Japan’s concrete contribution measures, he expressed that Japan will provide 1.13 billion US dollars in support to Syria, Iraq, and the neighboring countries in 2016 in cooperation with international organizations.

He also attended the reception for “HeForShe,” a UN Women’s campaign that calls for men to be involved in promoting gender equality. In addition to

disseminating Japan's initiatives toward the realization of a "society where all women shine," he also encouraged the participants to play an active part.

Prime Minister Abe took full advantage of his attendance at the UN General Assembly to engage actively in dialogues with key persons, including the leaders of various countries.

In his meeting with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, Prime Minister Abe affirmed that Japan will continue working closely with the UN on North Korea's nuclear and missile development, and explained that the enforcement of the Legislation for Peace and Security would enable Japan to contribute further to the international community in the area of security, including UN peacekeeping operations (PKO).

In his dialogue with President of the 71st UN General Assembly, Peter Thomson, Prime Minister Abe expressed that Japan hopes to work closely with the UN in areas including the UN Security Council reform, development, and refugee issues. In response, President Thomson explained that achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is positioned as a matter of the highest priority, and that he hopes to move forward on negotiations on the UN Security Council reform while working closely with UN Member States.

Prime Minister Abe hosted the 3rd Japan-Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting, and affirmed that cooperation between Japan and the Pacific Island countries was being implemented. Prime Minister Abe also called for cooperation in areas including addressing the issue of North Korea, the rule of law at sea, and the UN Security Council reform. Prime Minister Abe also took the initiative to strengthen bilateral

relations by engaging in dialogue with the U.S., the UK, Qatar, Pakistan, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, Colombia, and Ukraine, and informal talks with President Obama and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Li Keqiang.

During his stay in New York, Prime Minister Abe attended the Invest Japan Seminar, the Visit Japan Tourism Seminar, a dialogue with the New York-based business and financial community, and a reception showcasing Japanese cuisine. Through these events, he offered direct explanations to experts and business people about Japan's economic and financial policies, and actively disseminated information about Japan's appeal, including its tourism resources and Japanese cuisine. Prime Minister Abe and Foreign Minister Kishida also attended a social gathering with UN Japanese staff, providing them with encouragement along with expectations for them to play an even more active role in the UN.

Foreign Minister Kishida chaired the G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting and the Japan-U.S.-ROK Trilateral Foreign Ministers' Meeting, and co-chaired the 8th Ministerial Meeting of the Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the Japan-CARICOM Ministerial-Level Conference, and attended a total of eight multilateral conferences including the G4 Foreign Minister's Meeting on the reform of the UN Security Council. Taking the opportunity of attending the UN General Assembly, he held Foreign Minister's meetings with eight countries and thereby strengthened relationships of mutual trust with his counterparts from other countries.

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

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

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

In this context, Japan has served as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for two years since January 2016 for the 11th time, which is more frequent than any other UN Member State. In the UN Security Council, Japan actively contributes to discussions on topics such as regional situations and peacebuilding. In particular, Japan has made great efforts towards the adoption of the two UN Security Council Resolutions in response to the nuclear tests in January and September and the repeated ballistic missile launches conducted by North Korea. In July, when Japan held the Presidency of the UN Security Council, it made significant contribution to discussions concerning the maintenance of international peace and security, with Foreign Minister Kishida chairing the Open Debate on “Peacebuilding in Africa”, for example. (See Special Feature “Activities as a Member of the United Nations Security Council”)

In 2016, the UN also moved forward on the process of electing the next Secretary-General to succeed former Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, who had completed a

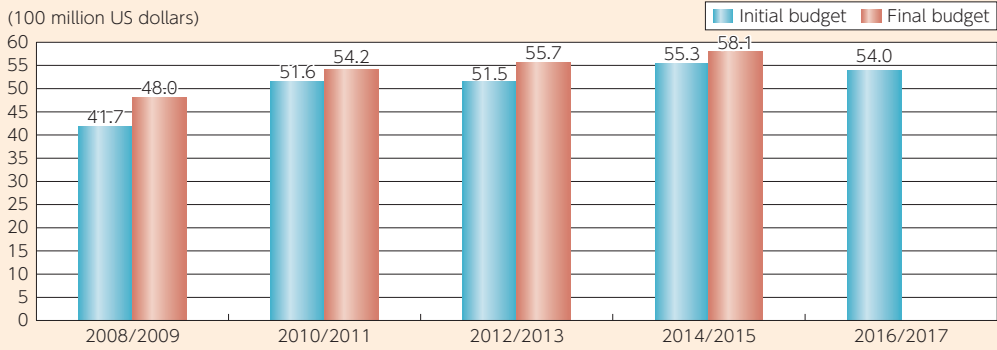
ten-year term (re-elected once). In October, the UN Security Council recommended the appointment of the former United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (former Prime Minister of Portugal) Guterres to the UN General Assembly, and the resolution to appoint Mr. Guterres as the incoming UN Secretary-General was adopted at the General Assembly. In its involvement in the election process as a member of the UN Security Council, Japan has been engaged in numerous discussions with Secretary-General Guterres concerning the current state and the future of the United Nations, and it will continue to cooperate closely with him.

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

The composition of the UN Security Council has basically remained unchanged even today, more than 70 years since the establishment of the United Nations, despite significant changes to the structure of the international community and diversification of the UN's functions. There is a shared recognition in the international community on the necessity of an early reform of the UN Security Council, in order to improve its legitimacy, effectiveness, representativeness, and transparency.

Japan has contributed actively to the international community in such areas as disarmament and non-proliferation, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, and human security. To enable it to play an even more proactive role toward the realization of world peace and security through the UN, Japan has been making outreach efforts to other countries in pursuit of an early realization of the UN Security Council reform and its admission as a permanent

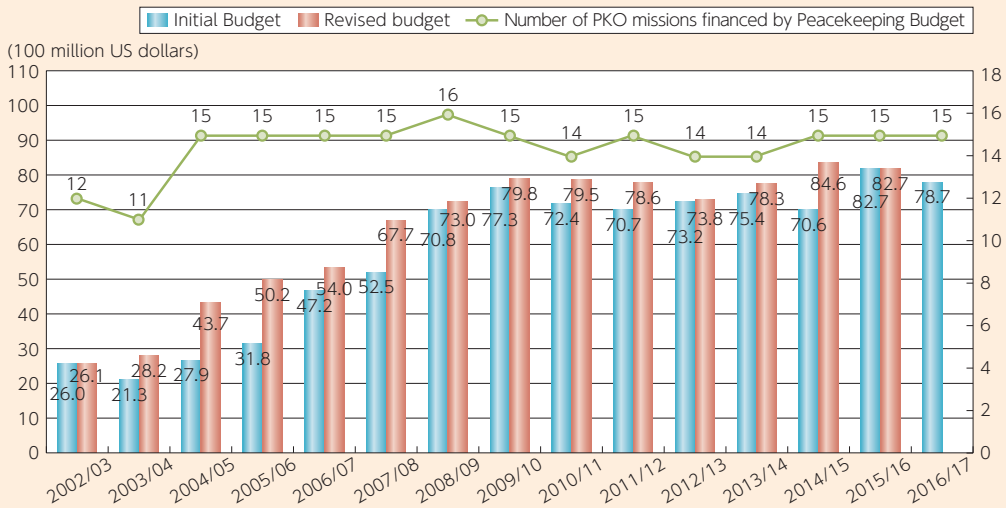
Changes in UN biennial regular budgets (2008-2017)



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

Source : UN documents

Changes in the Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) Budget and the number of PKO missions (2002-2017)



Source : UN documents

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

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

* The numbers refer to rank for 2016-2018.

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

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

* The numbers refer to rank for 2016-2018.

Source : UN documents

member through an expansion of both permanent and non-permanent seats.

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

Since 2009, in the United Nations, Member States have been engaging in the Inter-governmental Negotiations on the UN Security Council reform under the General Assembly. At the Inter-governmental Negotiations for the 70th General Assembly that commenced in February 2016, Chair of the Inter-governmental Negotiations on UN Security Council Reforms Lucas drafted a document summarizing the key points of convergence, with respect to “the Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly”, and “size of an enlarged Security Council and working method of the Council”. In July, a consensus was reached at the UN General Assembly to continue with the Inter-governmental Negotiations at the 71st General Assembly (one year from September).

In addition, Japan also places great importance on strengthening its initiatives as a member of the G4 (Japan, India, Germany, and Brazil), a group that cooperates on promoting the reform of the UN Security



Foreign Minister Kishida at the G4 (Brazil, Germany India and Japan) Foreign Ministers' Meeting on the United Nations Security Council Reform (September 21, New York, U.S.)



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

Council. The Ministerial Meeting of the G4 Countries was held in September. During the Meeting, the countries agreed on building further momentum for the UN Security Council reform and continuing to work towards a comprehensive reform of the UN Security Council.

**Special
Feature****Activities as a Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council**

For two years since January 2016, Japan has been taking on the responsible role as a Non-Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council for the 11th time, which is more frequent than any other UN Member State. Japan is actively working to maintain peace and security in the international community.

[Adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolutions Concerning North Korea]

In response to the nuclear tests and the launch of ballistic missile by North Korea, as a member of the UN Security Council, Japan took a leading role in discussions at the UN Security Council, working closely with the relevant countries including the United States and the Republic of Korea. As a result, the UN Security Council Resolutions 2270 and 2321 were adopted, strengthening sanctions against North Korea, and putting greater emphasis on the importance of human rights and humanitarian issues including the abduction issue. The adoption of these resolutions demonstrated the attitude of the international community as a whole in taking decisive action against North Korea. In addition, Japan has been actively taking part in the work of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution 1718 and encouraging the relevant countries to fully and strictly implement the UN Security Council resolutions.

In December, the meeting on the situation in North Korea, including its human rights situation, was held for the third consecutive year at the UN Security Council. At the meeting, meaningful discussions took place with respect to initiatives toward the resolution of human rights issues in North Korea, including the abduction issue and the Security Council's response to North Korea's nuclear and missile issues.

[Security Council Open Debate on "Peacebuilding in Africa"]

In July, Japan, serving as the president of the UN Security Council, hosted the Security Council Open Debate on Peacebuilding in Africa which Foreign Minister Kishida chaired. This open debate was attended by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, and government officials including the Foreign Minister Amina of Kenya, and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad of the Republic of Senegal Ndiaye, who made statements based on their experiences and knowledge in each country and engaged in comprehensive discussions. Many of the participating countries highly appraised Japan's initiative in organizing the open debate, and the Statement by the President of the Security Council was adopted at the conference. This statement emphasized the importance of institution-building, human resource development, confidence building, rule of law, and the use of science and technology with respect to peacebuilding in Africa.

[Contribution to Individual Important Issues]

Japan was actively involved in the processes for the selection of the next Secretary-General

of the UN and plays an active role in all UN Security Council issues aimed at maintaining peace and security in the international community, such as Prime Minister Abe's attendance at the UN Security Council High-Level Briefing on Syria. Japan also organized the Open Debate on the UN Security Council Working Methods. Furthermore, while serving as the Chair of the Security Council Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions, Japan contributed to improving the transparency and working methods of the UN Security Council, through efforts such as enabling Non-Permanent Members to familiarize themselves with the procedures of the UN Security Council and prepare themselves more efficiently before joining the UN Security Council. Through such initiatives, Japan is taking the lead in discussions toward strengthening the functions of the UN Security Council.



Foreign Minister Kishida presiding over the Security Council Open Debate on Peacebuilding in Africa (July 28, New York, U.S.)

In addition, the Group of Friends on Security Council Reform was established in July. Comprising diverse groups such as the G4 as well as Africa, the Caribbean, the UK, France, and Northern Europe, all of which seek the reform of the UN Security Council. At the High-Level Meeting held in September, the Group members shared the recognition that the reform of the UN Security Council is an urgent issue, and affirmed their commitment to cooperate to realize a meaningful reform of the UN Security Council in an expeditious manner.

Japan will continue to be actively involved in the process for realizing the UN Security Council reform, in close cooperation with the countries that aim to promote such reform.

C Administrative and Budgetary Issues of the United Nations

(A) Budget of the United Nations

The UN budget is mainly composed of the

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

The regular budget for the biennium FY2016- 2017 amounting to approximately 5.4 billion US dollars was approved in December 2015 (Approximately 8% less than the amount of the final budget for FY2014 / 2015 which is approximately 5.81 billion US dollars). In June 2016, the budgets for peacekeeping operations for FY2016 / 2017, amounting to approximately 7.87 billion US dollars in total, were approved (Approximately 4.84% less than the final budget for the previous fiscal year).

(b) Japan's Contribution

The budget, which supports the activities of the UN, is composed of assessed contributions by member states and voluntary contributions by Member States

in accordance with their policy needs. With regard to the assessed contributions, Japan contributes approximately 240 million US dollars to the UN regular budget for 2016, ranking second only to the U.S. Its contribution to peacekeeping operations for 2016 was approximately 1.02 billion US dollars, coming third after the U.S. and China. As a major financial contributor, Japan has been encouraging the UN to make more efficient and effective use of its resources.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, who served until the end of 2016, has promoted management reform as one of his priorities, and Japan has continued to support his initiative. It is expected that such reforms will enhance efficiency of the financial, budgetary, and human resource management. However, it is anticipated that it will take some time for the measures introduced previously to bear fruit. While continuing to bridge differences in the respective views of member states, Japan is actively contributing to the discussion with other member states and the UN Secretariat to ensure concrete progress in administrative and budgetary reforms.

6 The Rule of Law in the International Community

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

Japan regards efforts to strengthen the rule of law as one of the pillars of its foreign policy. It opposes unilateral attempts to change the status quo by coercion and strives to maintain its territorial integrity,

secure its maritime and economic rights and interests, and protect its citizens. For example, Japan raises the “Three Principles of the Rule of Law at Sea,” advocated by Prime Minister Abe, at various opportunities including international conferences such as the UN General Assembly, and undertakes initiatives to promote the rule of law in the international community. At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit held in May, the “Three Principles” were supported by G7 leaders and resulted in the shared recognition among the G7 countries. From the perspective of promoting the rule of law in the international community, Japan continues to contribute to the peaceful settlement of disputes between states based on international law, formation and development of a new order of international law, and the development of legal systems and human resources in various countries.

A Peaceful Settlement of Disputes

In order to encourage the peaceful settlement of disputes via international judicial institutions while striving to comply faithfully with international law, Japan accepts the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), which is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations⁴⁰, and cooperates with international courts and tribunals in various ways, including through provision of human and financial resources. Notably, those currently in service include Judge Hisashi Owada at the International Court of Justice (ICJ), President of the ICJ from March 2009 to February 2012, Judge Shunji Yanai at the International Tribunal

⁴⁰ A declaration that states parties to the Statute of the ICJ recognizes as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the ICJ, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2 of its Statute. Only 72 countries including Japan have deposited such a declaration to date.

Special
Feature

Japan in the UN: 60th Anniversary

The year 2016 represents a major milestone, marking the 60th anniversary of Japan's accession to the United Nations. Taking this opportunity, many events associated with the UN were held in Japan and abroad. Throughout the year, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs worked together with relevant organizations to conduct lectures and hold photography exhibitions in various locations, as well as to organize a nationwide "UN Wall Newspaper" contest for elementary and junior high school students, and a video message competition entitled "The Future of Japan and the UN." These events and activities drew many visitors and participants.

On December 19, the Commemorative Ceremony of the 60th Anniversary of Japan's Accession to the United Nations, organized jointly by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the United Nations Association of Japan, was held at the United Nations University in Tokyo. The event was graced by the presence of Their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess .

In his opening remarks, State Minister for Foreign Affairs Kishi reflected on the 60 years of history of Japan in the UN, and pointed out that Japan, which made a fresh start as a peace-loving nation after World War II, has consistently attached great importance to UN diplomacy. He also stated that Japan will continue to play an active role in the areas that form the three pillars of the UN's activities—namely peace and security, development, and human rights.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince touched on his role and activities as the Honorary President of the United Nations Secretary-Generals' Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB), and explained that the UN has continued to work tirelessly toward solving various problems in his opening address. His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince also spoke about the growing importance of the UN in tackling issues confronting the international community.

Prime Minister Abe spoke about Japan's efforts in the areas of peace, refugees, and development in his congratulatory address. He explained that Japan has established the vision of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, and described Japan's resolve to contribute even more actively than before in areas such as PKO and "Human Security." He also declared Japan's commitment toward realizing the reform of the UN Security Council, and toward further fulfilling its duties as a permanent member of the Council.

The Commemorative Ceremony included a keynote speech and a panel discussion by experts, a panel session with UN Goodwill Ambassadors and representative of the Global Compact Network Japan, as well as a presentation contest by high school and university students who had been involved in the activities of Japan Model United Nations. Lively discussions concerning the future of Japan and the UN were held.

In April, a commemorative concert by Fuzjko Hemming, organized by the Permanent

Mission of Japan to the United Nations and the Fuzjko Hemming Office, was held at the UN Headquarters in New York. In December, the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations invited Master Plasterer Naoki Kusumi to conduct a wall-making demonstration and other activities as a part of “Compassion for the Earth” a commemorative event for the 60th anniversary of Japan’s accession to the UN. In his congratulatory address, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, who had graced the event, expressed his gratitude for Japan’s contribution to the UN in the 60 years since its accession. He expressed that peace is the foundation for all hopes and dreams, and inscribed the Japanese characters for “peace (平和)” in the wall. Ambassador Koro Bessho, Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations, spoke about the contributions that the Government of Japan has made to the three pillars of the UN —peace and security, development, and human rights—, and inscribed the Japanese character for “faith (信)” from the word “trust” in the wall.

In the General Debate at the UN General Assembly held in September 2016, Prime Minister Abe expressed that Japan will spare no effort in strengthening the UN in the next 60 years to come, as it did over the past 60 years. Taking the opportunity of this 60th Anniversary, Japan will continue to reinforce its international contribution through the UN more actively than ever.



His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince speaking at the Commemorative Ceremony of the 60th Anniversary of Japan's Accession to the United Nations
Attendees from right: Prime Minister Abe, State Minister for Foreign Affairs Kishi, and Dr. Genshitsu Sen, President of the United Nations Association of Japan (December 19, Tokyo (United Nations University))



UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon (fifth from right) and Ambassador Bessho, Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations (sixth from right) who inscribed messages in the wall created by Master Plasterer Kusumi (far right), as well as the Permanent Representatives of respective countries of the United Nations (December 19, New York, U.S. (UN Headquarters))

for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS; see 3-1-6 (2)), President of the ITLOS from October 2011 to September 2014, and Judge Kuniko Ozaki at the International Criminal Court (ICC; see 3-1-6 (5)), Second Vice-President of the Court from March 2015 to February 2018. In addition, Japan is the largest financial contributor to the ITLOS and the ICC. Through these contributions, Japan is striving to improve the effectiveness and universality of international courts and tribunals. To further strengthen the structure of the Ministry in dealing with

international litigations, efforts are ongoing to foster greater expertise on judicial proceedings at the Ministry and especially by the International Judicial Proceedings Division which was established in the International Legal Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in April 2015.

B International Rule-making

International rule-making that responds to issues the global community faces is one of the important efforts to strengthen the rule of law. In developing these

international rules Japan has participated actively in negotiations in the respective individual fields and taken the initiative in rule-making processes since the planning phase, in order to reflect Japan's own principles and opinions in cross-sectoral initiatives in the UN, etc., and ensure the appropriate development of international laws. Specifically, Japan has been actively involved in the rule-making process within various international frameworks including the codification work being undertaken by the International Law Commission (ILC) and the 6th Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, as well as the preparation of conventions and model laws in the field of private international law at forums such as the Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCCH), the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT). During the election of the ILC in November 2016, Dr. Shinya Murase, professor emeritus of Sophia University, was re-elected. He has been serving in the ILC as Special Rapporteur on the topic of "Protection of the Atmosphere" since 2014 and has contributed greatly to the ILC's codification work. Japan also dispatches government representatives to various meetings of the HCCH and UNCITRAL, taking an active lead in discussions. Professor Hideki Kanda from Gakushuin University serves as a board member of UNIDROIT. Japan also cooperates with the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO), a regional forum on international law, by 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 and undertakes international cooperation related to the rule of law in order to further develop the rule of law. For example, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Japanese Society of International Law, supported by the Nippon Foundation, co-organize the "Asia Cup," an international law moot court competition for students from Asia (including Japan) with the aim of raising awareness about the importance of the peaceful settlement of disputes, nurturing future generations in the field of international law, and strengthening exchange and communication among them. In 2016, university students from 11 countries in Asia (Japan, India, Indonesia, Singapore, the ROK, Thailand, China, Nepal, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Malaysia) competed in written and oral pleadings on the theme of "The Sea."

With respect to Japan's international judicial cooperation including capacity building in the area of criminal justice,



International Law Moot Court Competition "Asia Cup 2016" (August; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo. Photo: Secretariat of Asia Cup Organizing Committee)

Japan played an active part in presenting its contribution at events held on the sidelines of the AALCO Annual Session and the 6th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI).

(2) Initiatives in the Maritime Sector

In recent years, there has been an increasing number of cases of international friction and tension taking place in the seas of Asia, attracting significant concern from international society. Against this backdrop, Prime Minister Abe advocated the “Three Principles of the Rule of Law at Sea” at the Shangri-La Dialogue in May 2014, which are (1) making and clarifying claims based on international law; (2) not using force or coercion in trying to drive their claims; and (3) seeking to settle disputes by peaceful means. Japan has raised the “Three Principles” at various fora, including international conferences. At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit held in May 2016, the “Three Principles” were supported by G7 leaders and resulted in the shared recognition among the G7 countries. At the G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting held in September during the UN General Assembly, the G7 Foreign Ministers shared the view that they remained concerned about the situation in the East China and South China Seas and reconfirmed the G7’s



International Symposium on the Law of the Sea (February 16 and 17; Mita Kaigisho, Tokyo)

position of emphasizing the rule of law. They also shared the view that the G7 will continue to work together to thoroughly ensure the rule of law.

The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) plays an important role in the rule of law at sea. UNCLOS established the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) for the peaceful settlement of maritime disputes and maintenance and development of the legal order at sea. Japan, promoting the rule of law at sea, attaches importance to the role played by ITLOS. Japan has provided personnel to the Tribunal by producing two Japanese judges successively and has also been the largest financial contributor since the establishment of ITLOS which celebrated its 20th anniversary in 2016.

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

Aiming to foster common understanding about the rule of law at sea among states, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs held the 2nd International Symposium on the Law of the Sea in February 2016, following on from the symposium held in the previous year. Against the backdrop of heightened interest of the international community in the development of marine resources and accompanied by factors such as technological progress, this symposium was held under the theme of “International Law for the Resources of the Sea: Scientific

Advances, Preservation of Environment, Equity in Benefit Sharing.” Vigorous discussions were held among experts from Japan and abroad on various international legal issues related to deep seabed mineral resources, the continental shelf resources, and the marine biodiversity in areas outside the national jurisdiction area.

(3) Initiatives in the fields of politics and security

It remains vital to ensure the smooth and effective operation of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty in order to bolster the foundations of Japan’s foreign policy and security. In January 2016, Japan signed the New Special Measures Agreement (Agreement between Japan and the United States of America concerning New Special Measures regarding Facilities and Areas and the Status of United States Armed Forces in Japan), and this agreement entered into force in April, the same year with the approval of the Diet. In September 2016, Japan signed the Japan-U.S. Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA) to enable the application of the same framework of settlement procedures, etc., as under the previous agreement, with respect to the provision of goods and services made possible by the Legislation for Peace and Security (see 3-1-2).

In efforts to more proactively promote international cooperation in the field of security as well, Japan has engaged in negotiations on agreements concerning the transfer of defense equipment and technology. In February 2016, the agreement with the Philippines was signed.

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

issue.

In addition, Japan has been working on establishing a legal framework for information security that may serve as an improved foundation for the sharing of classified information related to the interest of national security with relevant countries. Following the U.S., NATO, France, Australia, UK, and India, Japan signed the agreement on the Security of Information with Italy when Foreign Minister Kishida visited Italy in March 2016. In November the same year, Japan also signed the agreement on the Protection of Classified Military Information with the ROK.

In the field of nuclear energy, among the ongoing negotiations of bilateral nuclear cooperation agreements, Japan signed the agreement with India in November 2016 when Prime Minister Modi of India visited Japan.

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

The conclusion and implementation of international agreements that bring legal discipline to cooperative relationships with other countries in the economic sphere is becoming increasingly important in order to promote the liberalization of trade and investment, as well as people-to-people exchanges, and to strengthen the foundations for the overseas activities of Japanese citizens and companies. The agreements that Japan signed or concluded with various countries and regions in 2016 include tax conventions, investment treaties, social security agreements, and air services agreements. Japan also worked on negotiations with the Asia-Pacific region and Europe for Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), actively promoting

negotiations on broader regional economic partnership such as the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) among Japan, China, and the ROK, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and the Japan-EU EPA. Regarding the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement, the conclusion of the agreement was approved by the Diet in December. In the field of bilateral EPAs, the EPA between Japan and Mongolia entered into force in June.

In the field of intellectual property protection, the Patent Law Treaty and the Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks entered into force in Japan in June. With a view of protecting and enhancing the livelihoods and activities of Japanese citizens and companies, Japan is working on the appropriate implementation of existing international agreements as well as utilizing the dispute settlement system of the WTO.

In social fields such as human rights, fisheries, maritime affairs, aviation, labor and social security, which are closely linked with the livelihoods of the people, Japan is actively participating in negotiations to ensure that Japan's stance is reflected in international agreements. In addition, in the field of environment and climate change, the Minamata Convention on Mercury was concluded in February, while the Paris Agreement in the field of climate change was concluded in November.

(5) Initiatives in the field of criminal justice

The ICC is the first-ever permanent international criminal court for prosecuting and sentencing individuals who have committed the most serious crimes of concern to the international community

in accordance with international law. Since becoming a State Party to the ICC Rome Statute in October 2007, Japan has consistently cooperated with the ICC's activities in various ways. Financially, Japan is the largest contributor to the ICC, accounting for approximately 16.5% of the entire contributions to the Court as of 2016. In regards to human resources, Japan has consistently produced judges since its accession to the ICC (Judge Kuniko Ozaki currently in service). Furthermore, Mr. Motoo Noguchi, Member of the Board of the Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV), was re-elected as the Chair of the Board in April 2016, while Mr. Hiroshi Fukuda continued to serve as Member of the Advisory Committee on Nominations of Judges (ACN). These developments demonstrate Japan's active cooperation for the activities of the ICC. As the ICC evolves as a full-fledged international criminal justice institution, it is imperative to secure cooperation with the ICC, establish the principle of complementarity, and to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of its judicial procedures. Through the Assembly of States Parties, Japan engages in addressing these challenges, including by serving as Co-chair for the Study Group on Governance and Focal Point on for non-cooperation issues.

In addition to those efforts related to the ICC, in the face of an increase in cross-border crime in recent years, Japan is further working on ensuring the submission of required proof from other countries. Japan is also proactive in improving legal frameworks for promoting international cooperation in the field of criminal justice. Japan has been working on negotiations toward concluding such international

agreements as the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (MLAT)⁴¹, the Treaty on Extradition⁴², and the Treaty on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons⁴³.

7 Human Rights

(1) Initiatives within the UN

A UN Human Rights Council

The UN Human Rights Council was established in 2006 as a restructured version of the Human Rights Committee, in order to strengthen the UN's ability to address human rights issues, as part of a movement toward mainstreaming human rights in the UN. The Human Rights Council holds sessions throughout the year in Geneva (three regular sessions per year, lasting at least ten weeks in total), to discuss issues and make recommendations concerning the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

At the high-level segment of the 31st Session held in March, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Masakazu Hamachi delivered a statement. He expressed concern for the human rights situations in Syria and North Korea, and spoke about various changes in the human rights situations in countries around the world, as well as the position of the Government of Japan. He also introduced examples of the assistance that Japan has implemented to date, including support for the rebuilding of societies so that they do not give rise to extremism, support for refugees, and cooperation with the UN



UN Human Rights Council (Photo: UN photo/Jean-Marc Ferre)



Scene of panel discussion on the human rights situation in North Korea (December 1, New York, U.S. (UN Headquarters))

Human Rights Council.

During the same Session, the Resolution on the Situation of Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), co-tabled by Japan and the European Union (EU), was adopted without a vote (adopted for nine consecutive years). This resolution condemns in the strongest terms North Korea's ongoing systematic, widespread and gross human rights violations. In addition, it welcomes the decision of the UN Security Council to hold a Council meeting, during which the situation of human rights in North Korea was discussed and looks forward to the continued and active engagement of the UN Security Council on this matter.

⁴¹ The legal framework that allows more efficient and prompt cooperation with authorities of other countries in the aspects of criminal investigation and procedures.

⁴² A legal framework having comprehensive and detailed provisions regarding the extradition of criminals to enable more effective cooperation for repressing crime.

⁴³ A legal framework aiming to facilitate the social rehabilitation of foreign prisoners by giving them the possibility of serving their sentences in their own countries.

Furthermore, it also requests the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to designate the independent experts to focus on issues of accountability for human rights violations in North Korea and also requests the experts to recommend practical mechanisms of accountability to secure truth and justice for the victims of possible crimes against humanity in North Korea.

At the UN General Assembly held in New York in October, an election was held for the membership of the UN Human Rights Council. Japan was elected as a member state during the first round of voting. As a result of this election, Japan will serve as one of the members of the UN Human Rights Council for a three-year term starting from January 1, 2017.

Japan will continue to be actively engaged in discussions in the UN Human Rights Council 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, children, 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 co-tabled the Resolution on

the Situation of Human Rights in North Korea at the UN General Assembly. In 2016, Japan and the EU again co-tabled the resolution at the Third Committee of the 71st session of the General Assembly, which was adopted without a vote at the Third Committee in November and the plenary session in December (adopted for the 12th time, for 12 consecutive years). The resolution is stronger than that of last year in its content, which is based on the previous year's UN General Assembly resolution reflecting the final report of the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the DPRK (COI), and on the Human Rights Council resolution of March. Specifically, along with the condemnation of North Korea's systematic, widespread and gross human rights violations, it urges North Korea to urgently take measures to end all human rights violations, including the immediate return of all abductees. In addition, it expresses grave concern about the impact of North Korea's diverting of resources to advance nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles programs on the humanitarian and human rights situation in North Korea. Furthermore, it also encourages the UN Security Council to take appropriate actions, including through consideration of referral of the situation in North Korea to the International Criminal Court (ICC) and consideration of the further development of sanctions in order to target effectively those who appear to be most responsible for human rights violations.

On December 1, a panel discussion entitled "The Situation of Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) - Current Situation and Initiatives by the International Community" was held at the UN Headquarters, co-sponsored by

Japan, Australia, the EU, the ROK, and the United States of America. Katsunobu Kato, Minister in charge of the Abduction Issue, represented the Government of Japan as a panelist and appealed to the international community the gravity of the abductions issue and the urgency of rescuing the abductees facing the fact that the abductees and their family members are aging. During the event, there was an active discussion about the international coordination toward improving the human rights situation in North Korea, including realizing the return of all abductees at the earliest possible date.

In addition, Japan also actively participated in discussions on the human rights situations in individual countries, such as Syria, Iran, and Myanmar, as well as discussions on various human rights issues (social development and the rights of the child etc.). Japan participated actively in discussions in the international community toward protecting and promoting human rights, in cooperation with civil society, such as by dispatching a female representative of a Japanese NGO to serve as the Alternate Representative of Japan at the Third Committee of the 71st session of the UN General Assembly, as it has done previously.

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

A International Human Rights Law

In June, at the 16th Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, an election for the members of the Committee on the Rights of Child was held. Mikiko Otani (lawyer), the candidate nominated by Japan, was elected as the

first Japanese candidate. Furthermore, at the 9th Session of the Conference of State Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) held in June, an election for the members of the Committee was held. Jun Ishikawa (Professor, University of Shizuoka), the candidate nominated by Japan, was elected as the first Japanese candidate.

The Government's periodic reports on the status of the implementation of the various human rights conventions that Japan has concluded are carefully and seriously examined, with reference to the provisions of the relevant conventions. In June, the Government submitted its initial State Party's report of CRPD to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Japan also submitted its first Government Report concerning the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance to the Committee on Enforced Disappearances in July. Furthermore, in March, June, and December, the Government submitted to the Human Rights Committee the additional information and comments in response to the request of the Committee for relevant information on the implementation of the specific recommendations made in the concluding observations of the Committee on the sixth Periodic Report of Japan. In August and December, the Government submitted additional information on Japan's initiatives in response to the request of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for information on the recommendations made in the concluding observations of the Committee for the seventh, eighth, and ninth Combined Periodic Reports concerning the International Convention on the Elimination

of All Forms of Racial Discrimination submitted by the Government.

B International Humanitarian Law

Japan participated actively in discussions held in Geneva on strengthening the International Humanitarian Law, which seek to strengthen the implementation of the International Humanitarian Law and to protect those who have been deprived of their liberty. At the diplomatic meeting of States Parties of the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission (IHFFC) held in Switzerland in December, an election was held to select members of the IHFFC. Shuichi Furuya (Professor, Waseda University), the candidate nominated by Japan, was re-elected. Moreover, as part of its efforts to promote awareness and understanding of International Humanitarian Law, MOFA dispatched a lecturer to the International Humanitarian Law Moot Court Competition hosted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), as it did in 2015.

(3) Initiatives Undertaken via Bilateral Dialogue

In addition to initiatives within the UN and other multilateral frameworks, Japan recognizes the importance of bilateral dialogues, in order to protect and promote human rights. The 11th Japan-Iran Human Rights Dialogue was held in February (in Tehran), and the 22nd Japan-EU Human Rights Dialogue was held in July (in Tokyo). In addition to exchanging information on their respective initiatives in the field of human rights, the participants in these dialogues exchanged opinions concerning cooperation in multilateral fora such as the UN.

(4) Contribution to Refugees Issues

From the perspective of international contribution and humanitarian aid, Japan started accepting refugees from Myanmar who were temporarily residing in Thailand, under a resettlement program that ran from FY2010 to FY2014 (which is defined as the transfer of refugees from the country in which they have sought protection to a third country that agrees to accept them).

In addition to accepting refugees from Myanmar who were residing temporarily in Malaysia since FY2015, Japan also welcomes the eligible relatives of those who are already resettled in Japan, based on the premise of mutual aid with Thailand. Since FY2010, 123 people from 31 families have come to Japan under this program.

Until now, the main destinations for refugees to be accepted for resettlement have been Western countries, and Japan is the first Asian country to accept resettled refugees. Accordingly, Japan has attracted both high praise and high hopes from the international community in regard to its proactive efforts to address refugee issues. Amid a recent increase in the number of applicants seeking refugee status in Japan, Japan is continuing its efforts to provide



Scene of ceremony to mark the start of Japan's Resettlement Project for refugees (October 6. Photo: Refugee Assistance Headquarters)

finely tuned support to those who truly need it.

8 Women

Japan has been calling for the realization of “a society where all women shine,” and strengthening its efforts to that end.

(1) Matters agreed upon at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit

At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, Japan led the discussion on gender issues as one of the priority agenda. The G7 leaders endorsed the “G7 Guiding Principles for Capacity Building of Women and Girls” and the “Women’s Initiative in Developing STEM Career (WINDS),” focusing on women’s empowerment through education and training, promotion of women’s active role in the fields of natural science and technology, as well as women, peace and security (WPS).

(2) World Assembly for Women, “WAW! 2016”

Prime Minister Abe took the initiative to host the 3rd World Assembly for Women “WAW! 2016,” on December 13 and 14, which brought together 93 leaders from various fields related to the empowerment of women from 11 international organizations and 26 countries. The theme of 2016 was “WAW! for Action.” Japan sent a message to change “attitudes” through “action” aiming for a society in which all people can participate in their own way without constraints. Participants called for a change in the current way of working that obstruct women’s social participation and mindset about role sharing between men and women.

They also discussed women’s health, women’s participation and empowerment in the area of peace and security, and regional revitalization. This year’s proposal, “WAW! To Do 2016,” was sent out after the discussions and distributed as a UN document (A/71/829) following the 2015 version.

On the first day of WAW! 2016 (December 13), a special event, “Shining Future of Women in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) Fields,” was held as a part of the initiative called WINDS (Women’s Initiative in Developing STEM Careers) which was launched at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit.



Prime Minister Abe at the Public Forum of the World Assembly for Women (WAW! 2016) (December 13, Tokyo Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office).



Participants of “Shining Future of Women in STEM Fields” (December 13, Tokyo).

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

During the General Debate Session at the UN General Assembly in 2013, Prime Minister Abe announced that the Government would be providing Official Development Assistance (ODA) of more than 3 billion dollars over three years until 2015 for three areas with a focus on the empowerment of women: (1) facilitating women's active participation in society and women's empowerment; (2) enhancing Japan's efforts in the area of women's health care as a part of the Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy; and (3) supporting women's participation and protecting their rights in the area of peace and security. These have been fully implemented. In May 2016, the government announced the "Development Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment," formulated as one of the new thematic policies under the Development Cooperation Charter, and declared that measures would be implemented to train about 5,000 female government administrative officials and to improve the learning environment for about 50,000 girls over the three years from 2016 to 2018. At the 3rd World Assembly for Women (WAW! 2016) held in December the same year, Prime Minister Abe promised to provide support amounting to more than 3 billion US dollars for women in developing countries until 2018 focusing on: (1) promoting women's and girls' rights; (2) creating an enabling environment for women and girls to reach their full potential; and (3) advancing women's leadership in politics, economics, and other public fields. These measures are being steadily implemented.

(4) Women Issues in the UN

The 60th session of the United States Commission on the Status of Women was held in March, and Japan sent a delegation comprising State Minister for Foreign Affairs Muto (Chief Delegate), Representative of Japan, Hiroko Hashimoto, representatives from various government ministries, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and NGOs. At the conference, State Minister Muto chaired the Ministerial Roundtable and participated in an exchange of views among representatives from the respective countries about topics such as the empowerment of women and its relationship with sustainable development, the elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls, and other related issues. In his statement, State Minister Muto emphasized that Japan would fulfill its responsibility toward the 2030 Agenda as a member of the international community.

Japan contributed approximately 30 million US dollars in 2016 to the UN Women (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women) and the contributions are used in ways such as empowering Syrian refugee women and measures to counter violent extremism in Africa. Japan plans to continue to deepen its cooperation with the UN Women.

In September 2014, Japan submitted the 7th and 8th reports of the Government of Japan in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to the United Nations. In addition to submitting its written responses to questions beforehand, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Shinsuke Sugiyama and other delegates attended the consideration of reports held in Geneva on

February 16, 2016. There, they responded to questions posed by the Committee and explained the facts and efforts by the Government of Japan on the comfort women issue⁴⁴. Since 1987, Japan has been sending Japanese committee members to the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

(5) Initiatives Focusing on Sexual Violence in Conflict

As Prime Minister Abe stated in his speech at the UN General Assembly in September 2014, sexual violence as a tactic of war must not be overlooked. To put an end to non-punishment for perpetrators and to support victims of violence are important. Thus, Japan continues to attach great importance to build partnerships with international organizations such as UN Action and the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and participate in discussions at various international forums. At the same time, Japan is engaging in more proactive efforts in this field to make the 21st century a world with no human rights violations against women.

In 2016, Japan provided financial support of 2.7 million US dollars to the Office of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict, contributing to strengthening the police and judicial capabilities of states concerned. Furthermore, Japan continues to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for Victims of the International Criminal Court, earmarking approximately 47,000 Euros for victims of sexual and gender-based violence in 2016. Through

such contributions, Japan engages in efforts to support victims of sexual violence in conflicts.

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

In order to realize a “peaceful” society more effectively, it is important to secure women’s participation in all stages in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding, with mainstreaming of gender perspective. Japan formulated its first National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security aimed at implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and other related resolutions which ensure women’s inclusiveness in international peace and security efforts. Since 2016, the Action Plan has entered the implementation phase. Japan has been monitoring implementation status of the plan, and will publish its annual report at the end of FY 2016.

⁴⁴ For details of Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Sugiyama’s comments in the Q&A segment, refer to: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000136254.pdf> for Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Sugiyama’s comments for the Q&A segment.

Column WAW! for Action ~ Our Individual Action Toward a Society Where Women Shine: Message from the WAW! 2016 Public Forum



The Government of Japan hosted World Assembly for Women, WAW! 2016, on December 13 and 14. In the 3rd WAW!, a total of 93 leaders active in various fields of women issues gathered from 26 countries and 11 international organizations.

WAW! 2016 was held under the theme of “WAW! for Action,” and sent out the message of a change in “attitudes” through “action” and aiming for a society in which all people can participate in their own way without constraints.

Panel Discussion 1: Building Peace in Society by Women

[Moderator: Ms. Marriët Schuurman, NATO Secretary General's Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security. Panelists: Ms. Awut Deng Acuil, Minister of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, Republic of South Sudan, Ms. Sun Sreytouch, ICRC staff, Cambodia, and Ms. Sieng Sokchan, the captain of Cambodia's first women's wheelchair basketball team]



Ms. Marriët Schuurman

Ms. Schuurman explained that UN Security Council Resolution 1325, adopted in 2000, seeks the active involvement of women in decision-making processes at all levels of peace and security, and is the first resolution to recognize women on the peace and security agenda. She also explained that women play an important and active role in peace negotiations and peace processes. She stated when women and civil society are involved in peace negotiations and peace processes, the probability of failure is 64% lower than the cases where they are not. And 35% of the peace agreements that women have contributed are maintained for 15 years or more. Those prove that societies with less gender inequality tend to have fewer conflicts. She emphasized that women play vital roles in achieving peace. However, promoting the active involvement of women in peacebuilding and its processes account for only 0.4% of official development assistance (ODA); the percentage of women's involvement in peace processes has remained at a low level with just 9% as negotiators, 4% as signatories of peace agreements, 3% as military personnel and 10% as police in the UN's peacekeeping operations (PKO) (the UN's target for women's participation in both military and police is 20%). She pointed out those facts showed “lacking in the idea of inclusiveness of women.”

Ms. Awut explained her view that while women are intrinsically pacifists and arbitrators for peace, but local customs have created an environment that hampers women's leadership. They are also deprived of opportunities



WAW! 2016 Panel Discussion



Ms. Awut Deng Acuil

by the pervasive idea of male dominance over women at home. This has become the obstacle to the participation of women in peaceful societies. Ms. Awut spoke about her experience of visiting villages in South Sudan. She actually experienced existing unequal gender relations in villages through policies that cause discrimination against women. The idea of male dominance reproduces and reinforces the attitude to treat women just as voters but not as leaders in politics. It also reinforces the idea that women are not able to be leaders. As a result of the long period of oppression, women have become passive, and they tend not to advocate for their rights. Hence, Ms. Awut asserted that other than men, women should also change their mindset. In South Sudan today, positive action has been undertaken at the election to amend gender inequality in politics. As a result, the number of female parliamentary members has reached as many as 100, and women are also actively involved in peace processes. Ms. Awut emphasized that if women are given the opportunity, they will reach out and try to fulfill their purposes. However, it is vital for women to be more proactive to actively lead and promote rather than waiting for opportunities to arise.

Ms. Sokchan began by introducing her own life story. Despite discrimination and domestic violence by her family and husband after becoming paralyzed from the waist down by a stray bullet in a conflict, the establishment of the Battambang Women Wheelchair Basketball Team in 2012 through support from the International Committee of the Red Cross, empowered her to take place in society, and thereby she regained her confidence.



Ms. Sieng Sokchan



Ms. Sun Sreytouch

Ms. Sreytouch, who supports for disabled people, represented the voices from the field. She learned through her experience working with disabled women that disabilities are not a barrier in itself. If the community and society provide equal opportunities, they can do anything that a non-disabled person can do.

Finally, Ms. Schuurman concluded the session by stating that if women reach out to one another, they have the potential to change the world.

Panel Discussion 2: Sports and Women

~ The environment surrounding female athletes, and issues specific to women ~

[Moderator: Ms. Maoko Kotani. Panelists: Ms. Kaori Icho (Gold medalist for wrestling in the Rio Olympics), Ms. Sae Tsuji (Bronze medalist for track and field in the Rio Paralympics), Ms. Mayumi Narita (Gold medalist for swimming in the Athens Paralympics), Ms. Hiromi Miyake (Bronze medalist for weight lifting in the Rio Olympics).]



Ms. Mayumi Narita and Ms. Hiromi Miyake

Ms. Icho explained that although men are physically stronger, women are more flexible and have greater mental resilience; for this reason, women excel competing as athletes for a long time.

Ms. Miyake, who also serves as a coach, explained that women's muscles are converted to fat more easily, so their bodies become more rounded if they take even a short break off from their training. Raising the example of needing to change the training programs for men and women, she pointed out that it is necessary to understand women's physical characteristics before training them.

Ms. Tsuji highlighted the lack of female trainers and staff, and stated her view that there are many advantages to having trainers and staff of the same gender. For example, female staff can assist female athletes with their uniforms and to help to undertake mental preparation before a game.



Ms. Rie Tsuji

Ms. Icho touched on the topic of specific changes in women's bodies. This topic can be sensitive for female athletes, due to symptoms such as weight increase or emotional instability around the time of menstruation. She also pointed out that athletes with severe symptoms sometimes take medication, and it is difficult to gain understanding of when the coaches and staff members are male. Hence, she highlighted the importance of consulting with physicians and finding medicines that are suitable for oneself.



Ms. Kaori Icho

Ms. Miyake spoke about marriage and childbirth as problems that are specific to female athletes. She explained the difficulty of balancing a sporting career with marriage and childbirth as it takes about three years to focus on training in order to compete in the Olympic and Paralympic Games. On the other hand, she talked about her hopes for a time in the future when female athletes are able to experience marriage and childbirth while

continuing with their sporting careers.

Ms. Narita explained that as female athletes are constantly concerned about their competitions and their physical condition, they also wish to enjoy fashion and gourmet dining as women outside of their competitive life. She explained that this awareness of femininity was one of the things she had learned through sports.

~ Message to women in Japan and around the world ~

Ms. Miyake: We are entering an era where women are becoming more powerful. For example, many women have been successful in the Olympic Games in recent years. Despite differences in physical strength, I aim to take advantage of my feminine characteristics and

accomplish things that only I can do.

Ms. Narita: I hope to make the 2020 Paralympic Games a success with many people from around the world feeling glad that they come to Tokyo. Women hold significant power, so my aim is to provide support for women to utilize this power across the world.

Ms. Tsuji: While our world is still far from being comfortable for women to live in, and we sometimes experience difficulties in the workplace, I am eager to communicate the strengths of women to society by my involvement in sports. I hope that women can work together to realize women's active engagement in their respective sectors and in the areas they excel in.

Ms. Icho: As a woman who has, till now, experienced many valuable things through sports, and as a female athlete, I hope to highlight issues (matters concerning various issues) to society and put my best efforts into resolving these issues.