

# Japan's Cyber Diplomacy

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- As the importance of cyberspace is increasing, cyber threats are rapidly growing.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) needs to lead international discussions on how to ensure a free, fair, and secure cyberspace, strengthening coordination with other countries.

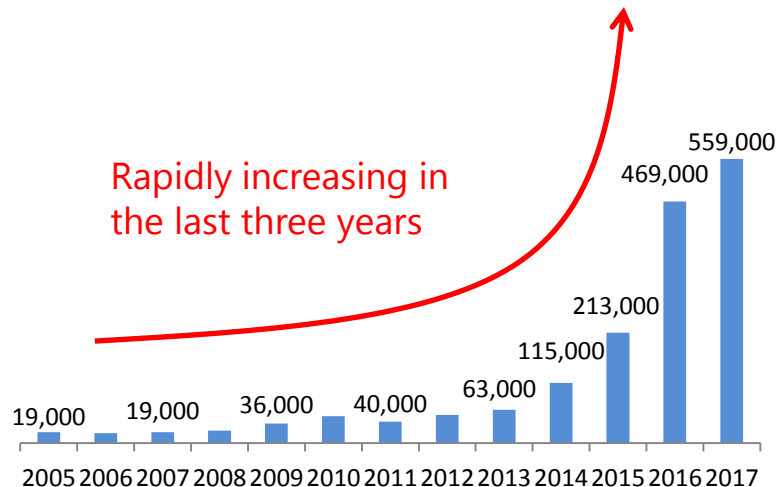


- In close cooperation with relevant ministries and agencies and a wide range of actors in the private sector, the MOFA will continue to actively conduct foreign policy in the field of cyber, especially
  - 1) promoting the rule of law in cyberspace;
  - 2) developing confidence building measures; and
  - 3) cooperating on capacity building.

# Growing Cyber Threats

- There have been cyber attacks against not only Japanese government institutions but also private firms.
- Japan is no exception of rapidly-growing cyber threats.

**Data volume related to cyber attacks observed by NICT**  
(annual total packet per one IP address on darknet (approximate figure) )

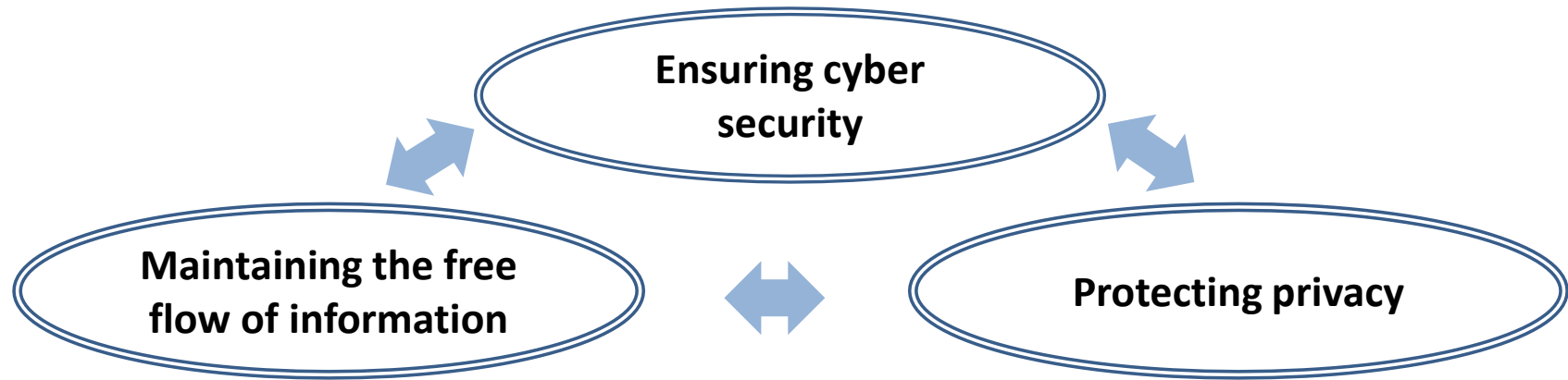


Source: National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT)

## Cases of cyber attacks (reported by news media)

- Sep. 2011 Attacks against Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. in Japan
- Nov. 2012 Attacks against HP of the Supreme Court and the Agency for Cultural Affairs
- Jun. 2015 Leakage of personal information of 1.25 million people from Japan Pension Service
- Dec. 2015 Attacks against HP of Prime Minister Abe by “Anonymous”
- Jun. 2016 Suspected leakage of personal information of about 6.8 million people from JTB Corp., a Japanese travel agency
- Jan. 2018 “Coincheck” lost 58 billion JPY in hacking attack

# Differences in Positions on Cyber Security in the International Sphere



**In balancing these three, there are differences in positions among countries.**

- Prioritizing free flow of information and multi-stakeholder (governments, businesses, civil society and others) approach as fundamental principles
- Reconfirming existing international law applicable to cyberspace

Approach

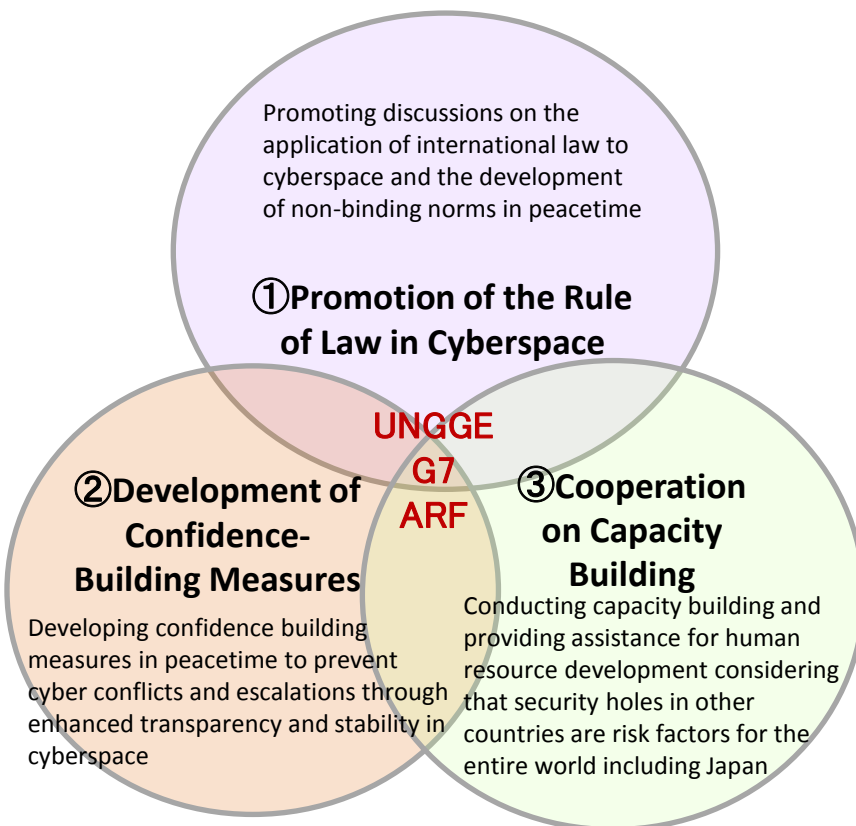
Other neutral countries

Approach

- Prioritizing domestic control based on sovereignty (strengthening regulations, requesting source code and etc. based on domestic law)
- Being cautious with the application of existing international law to cyberspace

# Japan's Cyber Security Diplomacy

- With the three pillars consisting of 1) promotion of the rule of law in cyberspace, 2) development of confidence-building measures and 3) cooperation on capacity building, Japan aims to further contribute to the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region as well as the international community.



## 1 Partnerships and dialogues with other countries

- (1) Currently, Japan has bilateral dialogues on cyber with 11 countries (the US, Australia, the UK, France, Germany, Russia, India, ROK, Israel, Estonia and Ukraine).
- (2) Japan also has dialogues on cyber with the EU and ASEAN as well as within the Japan-China-ROK and Japan-US-ROK trilateral frameworks.

## 2 Major Global/Regional Frameworks

- (1) United Nations Group of Governmental Experts (UNGGE): Governmental cyber experts from different countries discuss issues such as the rule of law and confidence-building in cyberspace within the framework of the UN. Since 2004, five sessions have been held.
- (2) G7 (Summit Meeting and Foreign Ministers' Meeting): The G7 leaders decided to establish a new working group on cyber at Ise-Shima Summit 2016.
- (3) G20: Cyber is among the agenda and mentioned in the joint statement.
- (4) ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF): The forum has held Inter-sessional Meeting on Security of and in the Use of Information Communications Technologies (ARF-ISM on ICTs Security) and workshops on cyber.
- (5) Global Conference on Cyber Space (GCCS) (so called the London Process): Minister-level participants comprehensively discuss various issues on cyber.

\*In addition, there are a number of track 1.5 dialogues and symposiums sponsored by the non-governmental sector.

# Way Forward

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- ◆ Japan will work together with countries which have common values with Japan to promote the rule of law in cyberspace.
- ◆ Japan will further promote the confidence-building measures and capacity building, mainly in the Asia Pacific region.
- ◆ By doing so, Japan will strive to play an active and key role in securing peace and stability in the region and the international community.