

Pillar 1 : Principles for Peace and Rules for Prosperity

Case (4): Support for realizing “the rule of law”

1. Basic concept

- As Russia’s aggression against Ukraine profoundly shakes the very foundation of the international order, the importance of the “rule of law” has increased, where all nations are under the law, but not under “rule by force”. It is extremely important to return to the visions and principles of the UN Charter and to maintain and strengthen the international order based on the “rule of law” in the international community.
 - In order to realize the “rule of law,” Japan will never accept any unilateral attempts to change the status quo by force or coercion, and will emphasize the importance of observance of international law in good faith and peaceful settlement of disputes between States, while enhancing cooperation with other countries through sharing universal values, strengthening partnerships with international organizations, contributing to rule-making in the international community, and promoting “Justice Affairs Diplomacy” as part of a coordinated diplomatic approach.
- ⇒ **Strengthening the “rule of law”, in the long run, will benefit all countries and lead to sustainable growth and sound development of the international community.**

2. Items of cooperation

- (1) Enhancement of cooperation with other countries and international organizations and contribution to rule-making in the international community
- Strengthen partnerships with G7, ASEAN and others through sharing universal values
 - Enhancement of cooperation with international organizations and other institutions
- (e.g.) Cooperation with International Court of Justice (ICJ), International Tribunal on the Law of the Sea (ITLOS), International Criminal Court (ICC), Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (AALCO), Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IJ), Commission on the Limits of Continental Shelf (CLCS), International Seabed Authority (ISA), and UN-related organizations
- Participation in and leading of rule-making in various fields
- (e.g.) Codification of public international law at the International Law Commission (ILC) and the UN General Assembly Sixth Committee; formulation of treaties and model laws in the field of private international law and implementation of projects proposed by Japan at the Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCCH) and the UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); and formulation of rules of exploitation of deep-sea mineral resources at the ISA
- Initiatives for promoting international arbitration in Japan
- (2) Capacity building such as human resources development and legal technical assistance
- Human resources development in the field of public international law, and development of international legal human resources
- (e.g.) Holding of “Tokyo International Law Seminar” and an international law moot court competition “Asia Cup”; implementation of JICA training programs on international law; and proactive dispatch of personnel to international organizations
- Contribution to and further promotion of the firm establishment of “the rule of law” by long-standing legal technical assistance and international training
- (e.g.) Support for Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Timor-Leste and other countries to improve the legal systems; international training on criminal justice, treatment of offenders, and prevention of corruption; regional and bilateral training for countries in Asia and Africa

Contribution to rule-making in the international community
Enhancement of cooperation with international organizations

Strengthening of the “rule of law”

Assistance in improvement of the legal systems, human resources development, and capacity building



Recipient countries of Japan’s legal technical assistance