

CHAPTER 3

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY IN MAJOR DIPLOMATIC FIELDS

A

SECURING PEACE AND STABILITY IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

1	Overview
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The overriding objective of Japan's diplomacy is to secure the safety and prosperity of Japan and the Japanese people. To this end, it is essential to make efforts toward achieving the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community as a whole. In the Asia-Pacific region in which Japan is situated, a number of uncertain and unstable factors remain even after the end of the Cold War. Particularly, in 2002, with tension surrounding the issue of the development of nuclear weapons by North Korea and frequent occurrences of terrorism, working toward securing Japan's own safety and a stable security environment around Japan was reaffirmed as an important challenge to be tackled.

Given this security environment, Japan intends to continue to embrace a security policy with the following three main pillars: (1) firmly maintaining the Japan-US Security Arrangements; (2) moderately building up Japan's defense capability on an appropriate scale; and (3) pursuing diplomatic efforts to ensure international peace and security.

With regard to the Japan-US Security Arrangements, it is necessary for Japan to uphold its security under the deterrence provided by firmly maintaining the Japan-US Security Treaty and thereby securing the forward deployment of the US Forces. Japan is making efforts to further enhance the credibility of the Japan-US Security Arrangements.

Under the Constitution, Japan has moderately built up its defense capability in accordance with the fundamental principles of maintaining an exclusively defense-oriented policy and not becoming a military power that might pose a threat to other countries. Based on these principles, Japan's defense capability continues to be systematically upgraded under the National Defense Program Outline adopted in November 1995 and the Mid-Term Defense Program (FY2001–05) adopted in December 2000.

In order to realize the peace, stability and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region and the international community as a whole, both of which are inevitably linked to the safety and prosperity of Japan, it is vital for Japan to engage actively in diplomatic efforts at various levels. Under that concept, Japan intends to continue to exercise an active role through the following efforts: bilateral and multilateral cooperation to ensure regional stability; political and security dialogue and cooperation toward building confidence with other countries; the strengthening of arms control, disarmament and the non-proliferation regime, efforts to address regional conflict by means of conflict prevention and participation in United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Operations (PKO); enhancing regional stability through support and cooperation in the economic development of countries in the region; and efforts to prevent and eradicate international terrorism.

2 Japan-US Security Arrangements

(a) Japan-US Security Arrangements

Even after the end of the Cold War, uncertainty and unstable factors such as regional conflicts due to complex and diverse causes, including ethnic and religious differences, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and missiles, still persist in the Asia-Pacific region. Since Japan is unable to respond to all the situations that might threaten the country's security solely with its own defense capabilities, Japan must uphold its security under the deterrence provided by firmly maintaining the Japan-US Security Treaty and thereby securing the forward deployment of US Forces. From this perspective, Japan must continue unremittingly with its efforts to further enhance the credibility of the Japan-US Security Arrangements. As a part of such efforts, in order to ensure the effectiveness of the new Guidelines for Japan-US Defense Cooperation, Japan is continuing with bilateral defense planning in case of an armed attack against Japan and mutual cooperation planning in situations in areas surrounding Japan. In December 2002, the Japan-US Security Consultative Committee (2+2 Meeting) was

convened in Washington, DC, at which both countries welcomed this continuing progress on bilateral planning and decided to pursue further improvements in bilateral planning.

In addition, the Japan-US Security Arrangements, based on the Japan-US Security Treaty, function effectively as a basic framework not only to ensure the peace and prosperity of Japan and the Far East region, but also to realize peace, stability and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region. Such an important role of the Japan-US Security Arrangements was reconfirmed at the 2+2 Meeting in Washington in December 2002. The meeting addressed how to advance cooperation in security issues between Japan and the United States (US) in the midst of a changing international security environment.

Since the terrorist attacks in the US on September 11, 2001, Japan has been actively engaged in the fight against terrorism as its own challenge. Japan's cooperation and support activities to the US and other countries based on the Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law, have great significance from the perspective of reinforcing the Japan-US alliance.

Japan-US Consultations Concerning Security (as of March 2003)

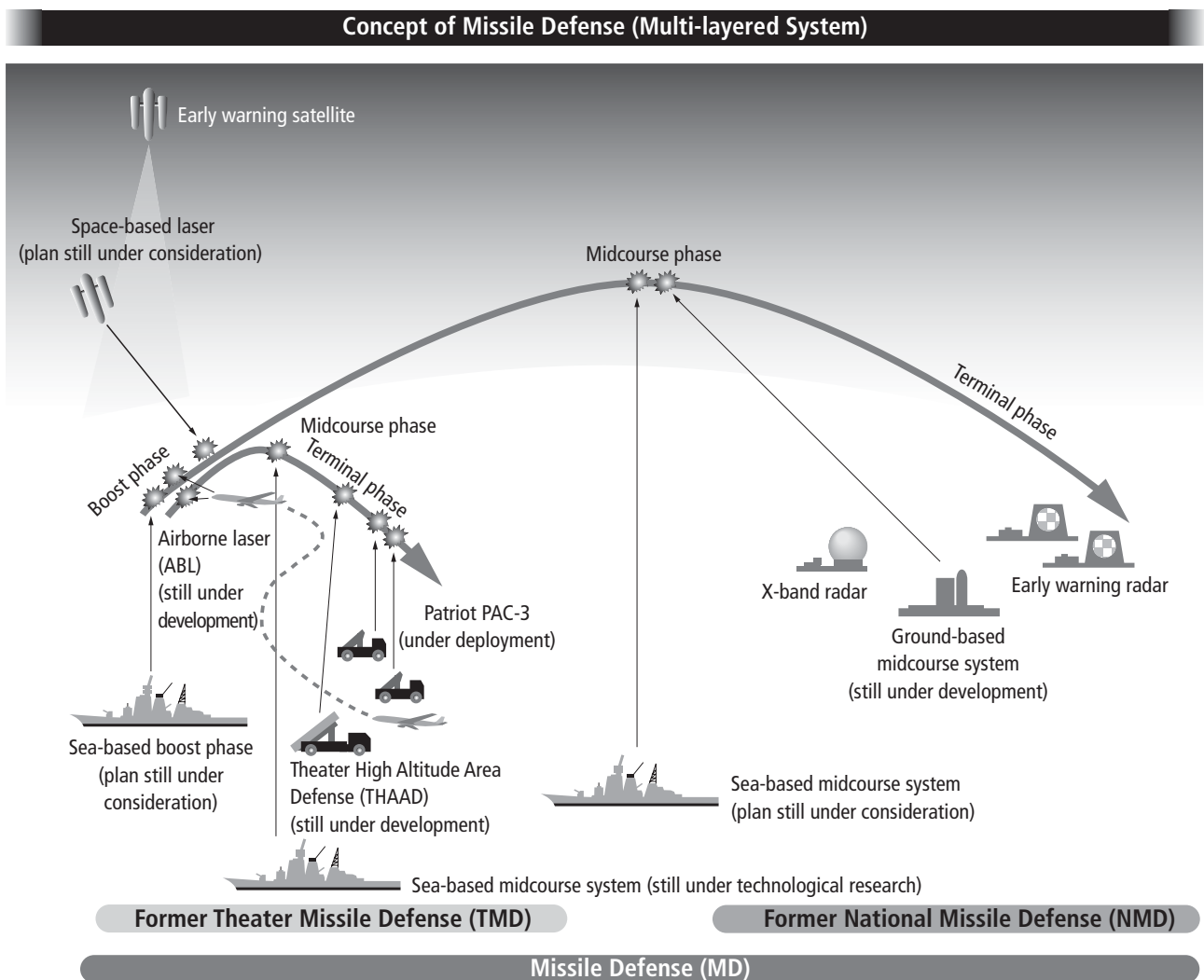
Name	Content	Members and participants	
		Japan	US
Japan-US Security Consultative Committee (SCC) (2+2 Meeting)	Hold consultations on issues that promote understanding between the governments of Japan and the US and contribute to the strengthening of cooperative relations in the area of security, with the aim of serving as a foundation for security.	Minister for Foreign Affairs Minister of State for Defense Others	Secretary of State Secretary of Defense (Before December 26, 1990, US Ambassador to Japan, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Command)
Japan-US Security Subcommittee (SSC)	Exchange of views on security issues in which both Japan and the US have an interest.	(Not strictly established, but in recent years) Director-General, North American Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Director General, Bureau of Defense Policy, Defense Agency Others	Assistant Secretary of State Assistant Secretary of Defense Others
Japan-US Joint Committee	Consultative body for the governments of Japan and the US that holds discussions on every issue which requires consultation between the two countries concerning the implementation of the Japan-US Status of Forces Agreement.	Director-General, North American Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Director General, Defense Facilities Administration Agency	Minister-Counselor, US Embassy in Japan Deputy Commander, US Forces Japan

(b) Missile Defense

In addition to terrorism, other important changes in the security environment that have been pointed out are the proliferation of WMDs and ballistic missiles. Japan and the US share the same recognition on the growing threat posed by the proliferation of ballistic missiles. Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) is an important consideration in Japan's defense policy, which is exclusively defense-oriented. Japan considers BMD as an inherently defensive capacity to which there would be no alternative, with the purpose of protecting lives and property of the people of Japan. Japan and the US continue to conduct cooperative research on BMD technologies that began in 1999, and at the 2+2 Meeting in December 2002, the two sides acknowledged the need to intensify consultation and cooperation on missile defense.

(c) Issues concerning US Forces Stationed in Japan

Reducing the burden of US Forces' activities in Japan on the residents living in the vicinity of US facilities and areas, and gaining the understanding and support of those residents, are important issues for ensuring the smooth and effective operation of the Japan-US Security Arrangements. The US is well aware of this and on the occasion of the 2+2 Meeting, Japan and the US made apparent their shared view that it is necessary to continue to make serious efforts to resolve issues related to the stationing of US Forces in Japan, including efforts in order to promote "good neighbor" relations between US Forces and local communities.



In particular, recognizing the importance of reducing the burden on the people of Okinawa, where about 75% of US facilities and areas are concentrated, the Japanese Government has worked on the steady implementation of the Final Report of the Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO) drawn up in December 1996. Among the items incorporated in the SACO Final Report, with regard to the return of land, the US joint use of Aha Training Area was released at the end of 1998 and the Sobe Communications Site and Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield are expected to be returned in 2004. In addition to the return of land, the adjustment of training and operational procedures of the US Forces, implementation of noise reduction initiatives and improvement of the Japan-US Status of Forces Agreement procedures have already been implemented.

With regard to the relocation and return of Futenma Air Station, the Japanese Government has exerted efforts based on the December 1999 Cabinet Decision on the relocation of Futenma Air Station, and in July 2002, based upon close consultation with the US, a Basic Plan of the Futenma Replacement Facility was drawn up. In the 2+2 Meeting in December 2002, the adoption of the Basic Plan was welcomed as an important step by both governments in reducing the burden on the people of Okinawa, and it was confirmed that the relocation should proceed

promptly on that basis.

With regard to improvements in the Status of Forces Agreement procedures, it is important to produce results one by one that are visible to the people of Japan. For example, regarding the environmental issues related to US facilities and areas, under the principles of the Joint Statement issued by the 2+2 Meeting in September 2000, the Japanese Government has been making efforts to strengthen Japan-US cooperation. At the 2+2 Meeting in December 2002, the importance of further efforts in environmental matters was confirmed and the importance of continued constructive cooperation on environmental matters in the Joint Committee was emphasized. In addition, in August 2002, the US Department of Defense announced that all items containing PCBs would be shipped out of the facilities and areas of the US Forces in Japan to the mainland US. The first shipment was carried out in January 2003.

Furthermore, with regard to the issue of criminal jurisdiction procedures as stipulated in Article 17 of the Status of Forces Agreement, the Japanese Government intends to accelerate consultations in the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Criminal Jurisdiction Procedures under the Joint Committee, which was initiated in 2001.



Representatives from the two countries at the Japan-US Security Consultative Committee (2+2 Meeting) (December)

3 Regional Security

Regarding the Asia-Pacific region in 2002, the issues of North Korea's development of nuclear weapons and missiles were the most critical issues for the security of the international community.

Furthermore, terrorist attacks occurred one after another throughout 2002 in Bali, Indonesia; Mindanao, Philippines; and Pakistan and the fight against terrorism represents a very grave challenge to the Asia-Pacific region. In addition, "transnational issues" such as piracy are a cause for concern in security.

Since the Asia-Pacific region manifests a rich diversity in terms of political and economic systems, and cultural and ethnic aspects, the region has had no multilateral collective defense security mechanism analogous to the

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Europe. Rather, regional stability has been primarily maintained through the building up of bilateral security arrangements centered on the United States (US).

Japan believes that one practical and appropriate measure for securing peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region is to improve and strengthen layers of bilateral and multilateral frameworks for dialogue, such as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), while securing the presence and involvement of the US in this region as its cornerstone. Based on this concept, Japan is making efforts to develop a stable security environment surrounding itself and toward this end, Japan is striving to enhance relations of mutual trust and advance cooperative

Significance of the Existence of the ARF and its Progress Thus Far

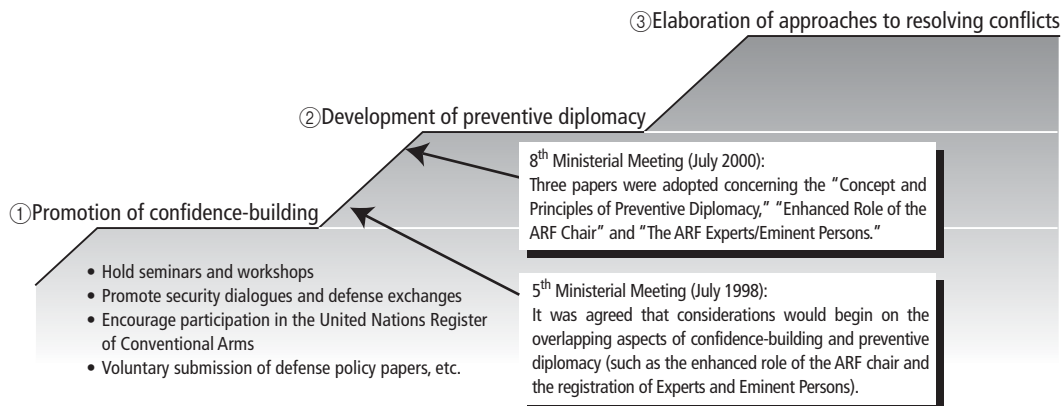
1. Purpose and characteristics of the ARF

- Established in 1994, the ARF is an opportunity for region-wide dialogue that covers the political and security areas of the Asia-Pacific region (the sole intergovernmental forum in the Asia-Pacific region for discussion of security issues).
- The ARF is a continuum of a series of conferences centering upon the ministerial meetings which are held every summer (it is not an organization with a secretarial function).
- The ARF places emphasis on the free exchange of view and consensus as its principle.
- The ARF aims at gradual development in the following three stages: (1) the promotion of confidence-building; (2) the development of preventive diplomacy; and (3) the elaboration of approaches to resolving conflicts.

2. Direction of future activities

- As a security forum of the Asia-Pacific region, the ARF will continue to strengthen and expand confidence-building measures as well as discussions on how to further advance the efforts in preventive diplomacy. The ARF also plans to increase the participation of relevant defense and military officials and strengthen a support system for the ARF chair through the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat.
- The ARF will continue to make efforts in counter-terrorism measures and promote practical cooperation on the aspect of counter-terrorism measures.

Three-step Approach of the ARF



relations in the area of security through the promotion of security dialogues and defense exchanges.

Throughout 2002, Japan conducted bilateral security dialogues and defense exchanges with regional countries such as Russia, China, the Republic of Korea (ROK), Australia and Thailand. Japan believes that in addition to these efforts, it is important to search for appropriate frameworks in which to discuss peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region from a medium- to long-term perspective.

In recent years, in regard to the ARF, which is the political and security framework for the entire Asia-Pacific region, with the participation of all the major countries of the region, cooperation is steadily advancing toward concrete confidence-building measures and preventive diplomacy. The ARF aims to advance dialogue and cooperation according to the following three-step process: (1) the promotion of confidence-building; (2) the development of preventive diplomacy; and (3) the elaboration of approaches to resolving conflicts. Until now, in regard to the first step, the promotion of confidence-

building, various measures were taken, such as the publication of national defense white papers, submission of national defense policy papers and holding meetings on issues such as Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) and disaster relief. In addition, one confidence-building measure is the publication of the "ARF Annual Security Outlook," which is produced by participating members describing their understanding of their own regional security conditions and compiled by the ARF chair. Furthermore, discussions are underway toward concrete efforts for the second step, the development of preventive diplomacy.

At the 9th ARF Ministerial Meeting that was held in Brunei in July 2002, a frank exchange of views was held on security issues in the Asia-Pacific region such as the situation on the Korean Peninsula, the situations in Myanmar and South Asia, and issues of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation. Furthermore, regarding to the future of the ARF, nine recommendations were unanimously adopted including the strengthening of participation by the relevant defense and military officials

Topic

Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue (NEACD)

The Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue (NEACD, one of the so-called Track II* dialogues), is an opportunity for non-governmental level security dialogue that has a contribution to the long-term stability of Northeast Asia as its purpose. This forum at the non-governmental level is hosted by the Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation (IGCC) at the University of California, San Diego in collaboration with the Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) in Japan. Until now, already 13 meetings have been held, and in 2002, they were held in Japan in April and in Moscow in October.

Meetings had been held with the relevant parties from the five countries of Japan, the US, China, the Republic of Korea (ROK) and Russia. North Korea participated for the first time at the Moscow meeting in 2002.

In Northeast Asia, major countries including Japan, China and Russia share borders, but inter-governmental frameworks concerning security, such as the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), do not exist. Even though NEACD is a non-governmental level forum, as the sole framework for security dialogue in this region, government officials (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defense, etc.), in addition to academic experts from various countries, participating in their private capacities, are carrying out a free exchange of opinions on such topics as security policy, counter-terrorism measures, the Korean Peninsula situation and the Japan-US alliance, putting the official positions of their respective governments aside.

Issues concerning security are vital matters directly connected to the peace and safety of the people and although dialogues between governments have a tendency to announce the official position from beginning to end, with NEACD there is the comfort of non-governmental level meetings, and participants can put their frank opinions and questions on the table, recognize differences in opinion that come from differences in culture and systems, and deepen their mutual understanding. In particular, in contrast to the Cold War period, the US, China, Russia and other countries are beginning to emphasize how to build mutual cooperative relationships in Northeast Asia. NEACD, through a free exchange of views, is expected to contribute to the promotion of mutual trust and confidence-building that will become the foundation for peace and stability in Northeast Asia.

Note: * In general, dialogue between governments is called Track I and dialogue at the non-governmental or private-sector level is called Track II.

(as a part of this, a meeting of ARF defense and military officials was held for the first time before the ministerial meeting) and the strengthening of the support system for the ARF chair. Regarding counter-terrorism measures, it was confirmed that each member would continue to make efforts to counter terrorism, and it was decided that an Inter-session Meeting (ISM) on Counter-Terrorism would be held. Furthermore, the ARF Statement of Measures against Terrorist Financing was unanimously adopted.

The ARF has made steady achievements in promoting confidence-building between each country up until now and the time has come to aim for a higher level of cooperation in the future. First, it is important to deepen and promote discussions aimed toward preventive diplomacy. Japan believes that the active utilization of the non-governmental forum (Track II) and advancing the sharing of experiences with other regional institutions is beneficial toward this end. Second, it is still important to further

enhance confidence-building measures. From this perspective, Japan believes that it is important to further increase the participation of defense officials. Third, it is important to promote practical cooperation. In the ARF, the practice of practical cooperation including the relevant authorities has not been established yet and it is necessary to promote cooperation concerning counter-terrorism measures that are currently being advanced as a model for such practice. Fourth, it is important to consider the ideal form of the organization from a medium- to long-term perspective. If issues such as the shift to preventive diplomacy and the promotion of practical cooperation are considered, it can be thought that the time has come to begin considerations regarding the necessity of establishing a permanent ARF secretariat.

Japan will actively cooperate so that the ARF develops into an organization that is relevant to the affairs of the region and provides utility and effectiveness to its members.

4

United Nations

(a) Overview

In recent years, as globalization advances, issues such as conflict prevention, terrorism, transnational organized crime, poverty and growth, the global environment, refugees and non-proliferation have come to be more interrelated than ever before. These issues cannot be tackled effectively by each country or each region alone. The international community needs to further unite in making efforts for the solution of these problems. The United Nations (UN) deals with a wide range of areas from peace and security to the promotion of cooperation in social and economic areas. With Switzerland and Timor-Leste joining the UN in September 2002, the UN now has 191 member states. Since most independent countries in the international community are members of the UN and the UN handles a wide range of issues, the UN is the most universal and comprehensive organization. Given these characteristics, the UN is placed as an international organization that has the authority to bestow legal and political legitimacy on international efforts to maintain order and create a new order. Thus, the role to be played by the UN is becoming even greater.

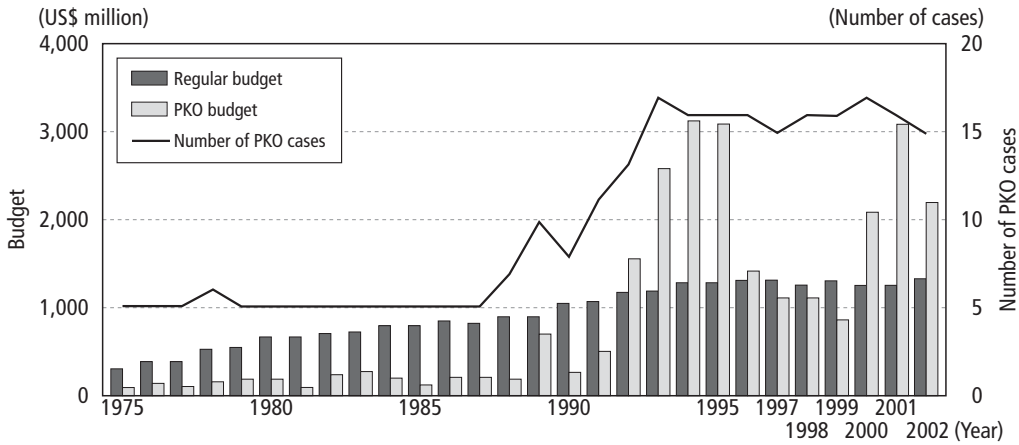
In light of these developments, in order to realize the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community, which are essential for securing Japan's national interest, Japan has made significant contributions in a wide range of areas including nuclear disarmament, contributions toward Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), cooperation in efforts for sustainable development in developing countries and the dissemination and promotion of the concept of human security. Japan expects that the UN will, for example, play a role in the areas of: (1) maintaining international peace and security; (2) universal and fair rule-making that can respond to globalization; and (3) providing sustainable solutions regarding development issues in developing countries. Japan will also continue to actively participate in UN activities and appeal to the UN and its member states.

In the general debate of the UN General Assembly in September, Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi made a speech in which he urged Iraq to comply with all UN Security Council resolutions regarding the development and possession of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and their delivery vehicles by Iraq. He also mentioned the fight against terrorism, the "consolidation

of peace” and nation-building, environment and development and nuclear disarmament as major challenges that the UN must address, and announced Japan’s measures to contribute in those areas. Furthermore, in tackling these challenges, Prime Minister Koizumi

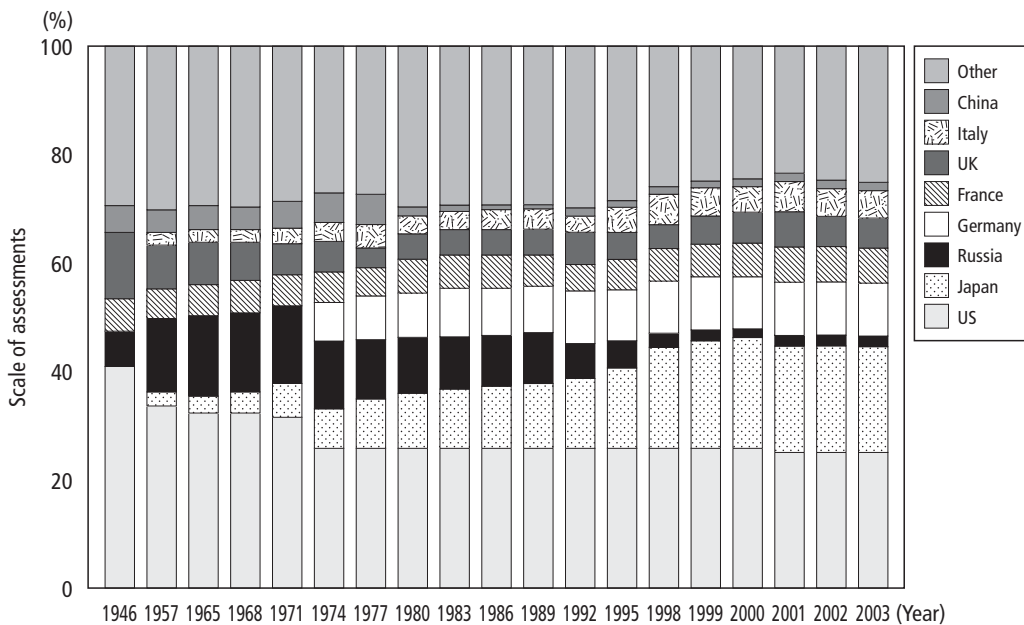
stated that strengthening the function of the UN was essential and stressed the importance of constantly reviewing the organization and function of the UN, such as Security Council reform.

Shift in the Scale of UN Activities



Note: The 2002 PKO budget was US\$2.2844 billion.

Shift in the UN Scale of Assessments for the Regular Budget



(b) UN Reforms

In September, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan presented his report entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change" concerning UN reform to strengthen the function of the UN. The report focuses mainly on how to improve the internal management and the function of the UN Secretariat as well as the work plans of the General Assembly. In response to the Secretary-General's proposal, the General Assembly adopted a resolution which supports the broad direction he indicated in the report.

In our view, what is particularly important in the UN administrative reform is the budget level for the next biennium (2004/05 budget). As the UN budget has turned to be on an increasing trend while available resources are limited, it is necessary for the UN to allocate resources in a way that reflects the order of priorities in order for the UN to respond appropriately to new priority issues in the 21st century. As for the priority setting, Japan urges the UN to redeploy resources from low-priority issues and obsolete activities to high-priority activities. Japan is determined to continue its efforts to make the UN more efficient and effective through the budget preparation work, which will face a crucial moment from now on.

The level of the UN regular budget has remained mostly flat since 1996 in reply to continued pressure to enhance efficiency. However, the 2002/03 budget level

was expanded at once by approximately 10% from its initial appropriation of US\$2.63 billion to US\$2.89 billion when it was revised in December in order to accommodate the necessary expenditures for priority activities such as security measures for UN staff and facilities, and special political missions in Afghanistan and other locations. Japan has to play an even more active role in the promotion of UN reform, including the realization of a more appropriate level of the budget, reflecting that it bears the second largest share of 19.669% in 2002 for UN budgets, despite its severe economic and fiscal situation.

(c) Reform of the Security Council

The above-mentioned report by Secretary-General Annan clearly states that no reform of the UN would be complete without reform of the Security Council. The significant role played by the Security Council on peace and security issues in accordance with the UN Charter was again strongly recognized through the developments regarding the adoption of Security Council resolution 1441 concerning the issue of Iraq in November 2002. However, in order for the Security Council to fulfill the role that it is expected to play, it is essential to carry out reform in a way that enhances its function.

Regarding Security Council reform, the following points have been clarified through discussions at various opportunities including the Millennium Summit in

Regional Composition of UN Member States and Permanent and Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council

	Asian group	African group	Latin American and Caribbean group	Western European and Other States group	Eastern European group
Composition of member states (total: 191 countries)	52 (excluding Turkey) ^{*1}	53	33	29 (including the US) ^{*2}	20 ^{*3} 4
Composition of Security Council members (figures represent the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council) ^{*4}	2+China	3	2	2+US, UK, France	1+Russia

Notes: *1. Turkey belongs to both the "Asian group" and the "Western European and Other States group" (it belongs only to the "Western European and Other States group" for the purpose of elections where the number of seats according to the regional group distribution is taken into consideration).
 *2. The US does not belong to any regional group (it attends meetings of the "Western European and Other States group" as an observer and is considered to be a member of this group for electoral purposes).
 *3. Estonia, Kiribati, Palau and Serbia and Montenegro (the former Yugoslavia) do not belong to any regional group (as of the end of 2002).
 *4. The Security Council in 2002 is composed of the permanent members (US, UK, France, Russia and China) as well as Syria, Singapore, Cameroon, Guinea, Mauritius, Mexico, Colombia, Ireland, Norway and Bulgaria. In addition, the non-permanent members after January 1, 2003 will be Pakistan, Syria, Angola, Cameroon, Guinea, Chile, Mexico, Spain, Germany and Bulgaria.

September 2000: (1) there is a broad consensus among UN member states on the early realization of Security Council reform; and (2) many member states support the principle of expanding both permanent and non-permanent membership. Meanwhile, as for discussions of the Working Group on Security Council Reform that began its deliberations in January 1994, despite the fact that it is in its tenth year in 2003, the opinions of the member states have not converged on points of discussion such as the number of seats on the enlarged Security Council, method for selecting new permanent members and question of the veto. In particular, in recent years, as the interest of various countries are concentrated on urgent issues of the

international community such as the fight against terrorism and the situations in Afghanistan and Iraq, discussions concerning Security Council reform have not always been as active as they could have been.

In light of such circumstances, Japan will continue to work actively toward the early realization of Security Council reform by reaching out to the countries concerned such as the United States (US) in order to converge discussions concerning the number of seats on the enlarged Security Council and by also reinvigorating discussions within Japan on the issue of Security Council reform including the early realization of Japan's permanent membership on the Security Council.

Topic

Reform of the United Nations Security Council: Why is it Needed?

The number of United Nations (UN) member states has increased from 51 countries at the time of its establishment (1945) to 191 countries as of March 2003. However the structure of the UN Security Council has not changed since the non-permanent membership expanded from six to 10 seats in 1965. It is necessary to expand Security Council membership in light of this increase in the number of UN member states.

Furthermore, after the Cold War, the Security Council has come to carry out not only traditional activities centering upon ceasefire monitoring, but also wide-ranging activities such as assistance for the rehabilitation and development of societies and economies and assistance for democratization. What is needed for the Security Council today is the participation of countries that can contribute widely to economic and social areas as well.

In order for the Security Council to respond more effectively to the issues of the international community, it is necessary to improve the functions of the Security Council by improving its legitimacy and effectiveness in a way that reflects these changes in the situation. As it has been demonstrated in its responses to international issues such as the recent international terrorism and the issue of Iraq, the Security Council today plays an increasingly important role in the area of world peace and security. Furthermore, the international community has greater expectations for the Security Council. It can be said that the early realization of Security Council reform is an important issue for the entire international community.

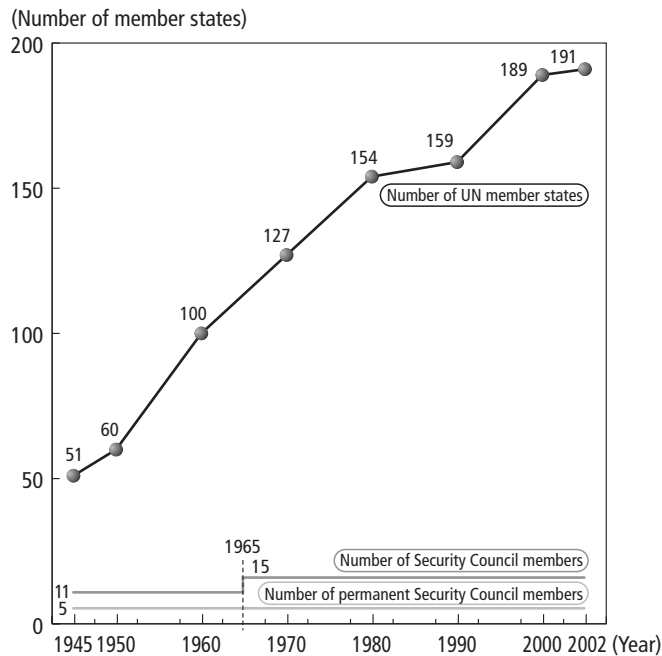
With this recognition, Japan is working actively toward the realization of reform. When Security Council reform is realized, Japan would like to assume a greater responsibility as a permanent member of the Security Council, mobilizing its capabilities and its experiences in various areas, such as the "consolidation of peace" and nation-building, disarmament and non-proliferation, and development.

Notes: 1. The Security Council is one of the principal organs of the UN and bears the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. The Security Council is composed of a total of 15 countries: five permanent members (the United States, United Kingdom, France, Russia and China) and 10 non-permanent members (two countries from Asia, three countries from Africa, two countries from Latin America, two countries from Western Europe and others, and one country from Eastern Europe that are chosen by election in the UN General Assembly. Terms are two years.)

2. Procedures for Security Council reform

Amendments to the UN Charter are necessary to reform the composition of the Security Council and its methods for voting. Amendments to the UN Charter come into force when they are adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified by two-thirds of the member states of the UN, including all the permanent members of the Security Council (Article 108 of the UN Charter).

Shift in the Number of UN Member States and Number of Security Council Members



(d) Japanese Staff

Compared to Japan’s significant financial contribution to the United Nations (UN), the number of Japanese staff working at the organization has not reached a desirable level. At present, the number of Japanese staff remains approximately one-third of the level determined by the UN Secretariat. In order to improve this situation, the Japanese Government is working to identify capable candidates for the future UN staff as well as urging the UN Secretariat and other international organizations to recruit or promote Japanese staff. Furthermore, Japan is making efforts to improve Japanese representation through implementing the Associate Experts Programme for young staff and receiving recruitment missions from the UN Secretariat and other international organizations.

As a result, the following Japanese were appointed as senior-level officials at international organizations in 2002: Mr. Shoji Nishimoto, Director of Bureau for Development Policy of the United Nations Development

Programme (UNDP); Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET); and Ms. Haruko Hirose, Deputy Director-General and Managing Director of the Programme Coordination and Field Operations Division for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). Furthermore, certain achievements have been made in regard to young staff members, but the overall level remains unsatisfactory.

In order to further improve Japanese representation, greater efforts must be made in a wider scale to foster and identify human resources with the necessary qualifications. For this reason, in FY2002, the Recruitment Center for International Organizations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs established a website (<http://www.mofa-irc.go.jp>) with a new human resources registration system for the purpose of providing information, thus reinforcing mechanisms to support applications by as many Japanese as possible, including those living abroad.

Japanese Staff Active in International Organizations Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of the Basel Convention

In the United Nations (UN), I have worked, if anything, as a specialist in the areas of environment and international law. Even if you call it a specialty, the content of my work has spread over various fields, such as preventing ocean pollution, regulating chemicals that deplete the ozone layer, protecting migratory animals, negotiating privileges and immunities, controlling and punishing international terrorism, Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), interpreting the UN Charter application, preparing to establish the International Criminal Court (ICC) and systematizing international environmental laws. Regarding the type of work, I have taken part in various tasks such as creating drafts of conventions, negotiating, policymaking, administration and finance, as well as research, technical assistance and formulation, monitoring, implementation and evaluation

of projects. Having been blessed with opportunities to cooperate with many people, transcending linguistic, national, cultural and social differences, and working toward a common goal, was a valuable experience. Thus far, the tasks that have left an impression on me include work on environmental protection in the South Pole, PKO under Special Representative of the Secretary-General Yasushi Akashi with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to establish a new government in Cambodia, and the work on the international control of hazardous wastes with which I am currently involved.

(Photo)

The number of Japanese staff who work at the UN is much lower than the desirable level and the current situation is that it is quite difficult to realize a large increase in a short period of time. However, it is a happy fact that there have been increases not only in executives but also in middle-ranking and young staff, and Associate Experts (AE)/Junior Professional Officers (JPO)* in the UN and specialized agencies with the assistance of the Japanese Government, and that they are remarkably active.

The advantages of a career in the UN are: (1) one can work under equal conditions and be given opportunities without gender discrimination; (2) since work at the UN covers an extremely wide range of areas, there are many cases in which one can work either as a specialist or generalist; (3) the basis of work is to respect social, cultural and racial diversity in the workplace; and (4) there are many opportunities to tackle issues at specific sites in various countries of the world, particularly in developing countries. As globalization advances, I hope that more Japanese people will choose the UN and other international organizations as workplaces where they can utilize their individual talents and realize their beliefs and goals.

Sachiko Kuwabara-Yamamoto, Executive Secretary, Secretariat of the Basel Convention

Note: * A system that aims to pave the way to regular employment by gaining work experience. It is designated as AE (Associate Expert) or JPO (Junior Professional Officer) by the organizations, and those who wish to become staff of international organizations are dispatched in principle for two years, funded by the Japanese Government. Currently 65 people are dispatched every year.

Japanese Staff Active in International Organizations The Spokesman for the United Nations Weapons Inspectors to Iraq

In November 2002, I was asked to be the Spokesman for the United Nations Weapons Inspectors to Iraq, something I had never anticipated. The previous few years I had worked for the United Nations (UN) in the area of public information about their Peacekeeping Operations (PKO). Even though it is still within the public relations field, it was a very different thing to be the sole media officer in Baghdad reporting on problems including weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and their delivery vehicles in Iraq.

In the middle of October 2002, it began to seem likely that Iraq would accept the resumption of weapons inspections by the UN and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and a telephone call came in from the public information officer at the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC), saying they wanted to put a spokesman in Baghdad. I was interviewed by UNMOVIC Executive

Chairman Hans Blix immediately. I have heard that some people were saying it would be better to have someone who can speak Arabic for the job, but in the end Chairman Blix chose me for this important responsibility.

I worked in the UN Office of the Spokesman for the Secretary-General for four and a half years, from October 1994 to March 1999. I was responsible for publicizing PKO, the UN Security Council and the Iraq issues. Regarding the Iraq issues, I reported on the negotiations for the conclusion of the memorandum over, and implementation of, the humanitarian Oil for Food Program, and the efforts of the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) to deal with the disposal of Iraq's WMDs and their delivery vehicles. In that connection, I got to know the UNSCOM media officer

(Photo)

(who later became the previously mentioned UNMOVIC spokesman) at that time and for more than three years we handled the Iraqi WMDs problem. Then, I returned to the Department of Public Information, and after that I participated in the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET) and became both a political affairs officer and deputy spokesman. The referendum on whether East Timor would become independent or remain a part of Indonesia presented enormous political difficulties, but I somehow managed to carry out my duties as the deputy spokesman for the UN mission. Behind my appointment as the spokesman for the UN weapons inspectors was my experience handling the Iraq problem and my nearly five years experience as a UN spokesman. In addition, I was recommended by the UNSCOM spokesman and the spokesman for the secretary-general whom I had worked with for three and a half years.

When Chairman Blix introduced me to the press corps at our press conference before we departed for Iraq, he described me as an experienced spokesman who had already proven his worth. I am now working hard in Baghdad, determined to justify his faith in me. It is not often that I work in a situation where we are on the verge of whether war will occur. I have also had the experience of struggling to deal with difficult situations in East Timor after the referendum, at which time there was the question of whether large-scale violence could be avoided. But this time it is a confrontation between the international community, led by a superpower, the United States, and Iraq, a regional power. This is a more serious situation.

The UN sources its information from New York, Vienna and Baghdad. As the spokesman in Baghdad, information I present is quoted in major newspapers and on television throughout the world, and has often been used to assess the state of play in Iraq. It is not my personal power, but the bigger power of the political developments.

This task is surely attractive for any UN worker, but at the same time it requires balanced judgment. I do hope that the disarmament of Iraq can be achieved through the inspection process.

Yasuhiro Ueki, Spokesman for the UN Weapons Inspectors to Iraq

Japanese Senior-level Officials at Major International Organizations

(As of the end of 2002, in alphabetical order)

Tadao Chino	President, Asian Development Bank (ADB)
Sakiko Fukuda-Parr	Director, Human Development Report Office, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Sukehiro Hasegawa	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET) and Resident Representative for East Timor, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Haruko Hirose	Deputy Director-General, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Seiichi Kondo	Deputy Secretary-General, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
Motoo Kusakabe	Vice President, Resource Mobilization and Cofinancing, World Bank
Sachiko Kuwabara-Yamamoto	Executive Secretary, Secretariat of the Basel Convention
Koichiro Matsuura	Director-General, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Hidetō Mitamura	Deputy Executive Director, Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO)
Mieko Nishimizu	Vice President, South Asia Region, World Bank
Shoji Nishimoto	Director, Bureau for Development Policy, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Toshiyuki Niwa	Assistant Secretary-General, Department of Management, United Nations
Yasuyuki Nodera	Regional Director, Asia-Pacific Region, International Labour Organization (ILO)
Ichiro Nomura	Assistant Director-General, Fisheries Department, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Shigeru Oda	Judge, International Court of Justice (ICJ)
Keiko Okaido	Deputy Executive Secretary, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
Michiaki Okubo	Deputy Executive Director, International Science and Technology Center (ISTC)
Shigeru Omi	Regional Director, Western Pacific Regional Office, World Health Organization (WHO)
Kenzo Oshima	Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations
Shigemitsu Sugisaki	Deputy Managing Director, International Monetary Fund (IMF)
Saburo Takizawa	Controller and Director, Division of Financial and Supply Management, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Tomihiko Taniguchi	Deputy Director-General, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
Chikako Taya	Ad Litem Judge, International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)
Shozo Uemura	Deputy Director-General, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
Yoshio Utsumi	Secretary-General, International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
Kunio Waki	Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
Soji Yamamoto	Judge, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS)

5

Comprehensive Approach to Conflicts

(a) Overview

Even after the end of the Cold War, conflicts that are rooted in religion, ethnicity and other factors have occurred frequently. In order to permanently resolve such conflicts, it is important that the regions where conflicts have ended do not return to conflict, so as to secure

stability and development. Toward this end, it is necessary for the international community to extend support in a prompt and continued manner aimed toward the: (1) promotion of peace processes; (2) securing of domestic security and safety; and (3) realization of the “peace dividend” through humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, and to promote efforts for the “consolidation of peace”

together. Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoriko Kawaguchi pointed out the importance of such “consolidation of peace” before her visit to Afghanistan in May 2002 and since then has consistently emphasized that “consolidation of peace” constitutes an important pillar of Japan’s international cooperation. Furthermore, in May, Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi announced in Sydney that Japan would give necessary consideration to strengthen efforts for “the ‘consolidation of peace’ and nation-building” and to make this a pillar of Japan’s international cooperation. From such a perspective, Japan has extended various kinds of support with the purpose of the “consolidation of peace,” such as support utilizing “Grant Aid for Conflict Prevention and Peace Building” that was newly established in FY2002 for programs with the aim of preventing conflicts and their recurrence in developing countries. Positioning and promoting the “consolidation of peace” as an important pillar of Japan’s international cooperation will contribute significantly to the comprehensive efforts by the international community in combating conflicts.

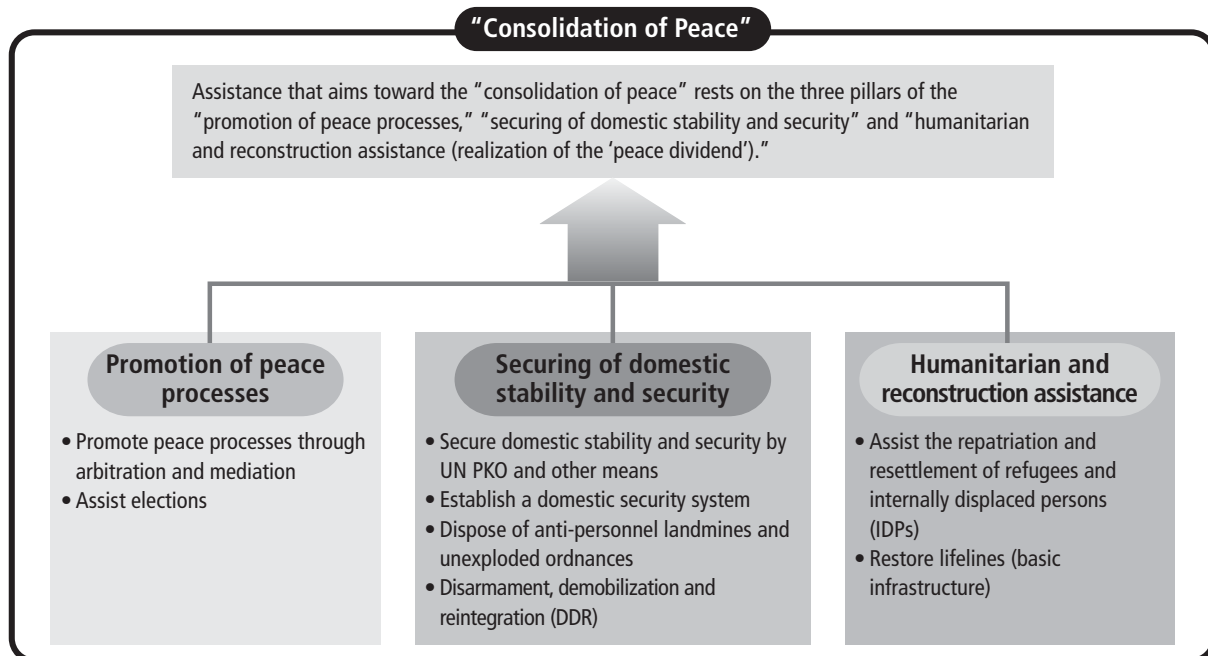
Furthermore, in recent years, the international community including the United Nations (UN) and G8 has

broadly recognized the importance of comprehensive “conflict prevention.” Comprehensive “conflict prevention” is not only “conflict resolution” that concludes conflicts but it also defuses the cause of conflicts in advance, prevents their escalation in the event that conflicts occur, elicits the early conclusion of conflicts, and in the case that a peace agreement is reached, prevents their recurrence through the stabilization and restoration of a war-torn society. In light of such an awareness, at present, concrete measures for conflict prevention such as disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants (DDR)¹ are now under consideration.

(b) Conflict Prevention

In regard to conflicts that have occurred or are continuing in various parts of the world, Japan is making efforts to promote the “consolidation of peace” in these regions and comprehensively resolve the conflicts by extending assistance in the three prioritized factors promoting peace, ensuring the security and safety in areas of conflict, and extending humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, which sustains the “consolidation of peace.” In January

Japan’s Assistance That Aims toward the “Consolidation of Peace”



¹ This is an acronym for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants who were involved in conflicts and is one of the important elements in the “consolidation of peace.”

2002, Japan hosted, together with the United States (US), the European Union (EU) and Saudi Arabia, the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan in Tokyo. At the conference, the international community issued a political message for reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan, whose interim authority had just been established. In addition, a commitment was made by various countries and organizations for a total of US\$4.5 billion in assistance to Afghanistan. Japan serves as a leading G8 country in the area of the reintegration of former combatants in Afghanistan. Furthermore, Japan has dispatched 690 members of the Engineer Group of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) and other personnel of the SDF for the UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) in Timor-Leste and has contributed to Timor-Leste's nation-building. With regard to the armed conflict over separation and independence in Aceh, Indonesia, since the situation was in the last stage of achieving peace, Japan, together with the US, the EU and World Bank, hosted the Preparatory Conference on Peace and Reconstruction in Aceh in Tokyo in December. At this conference, the international community announced the extension of assistance to Aceh for monitoring the region so that hostilities would not continue once peace was achieved and for social and economic reconstruction of the region. Regarding the Mindanao region in the Philippines, Japan has advanced efforts aimed toward peace with the Islamic anti-government forces. On the occasion of President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo's visit to Japan in December, Japan announced the "Support Package for Peace and Stability in Mindanao" and expressed its intention to provide continuous assistance aimed toward the freedom from poverty and the "consolidation of peace" in the Mindanao region. Furthermore, as the peace process in Sri Lanka progresses, Japan appointed former Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations Yasushi Akashi as the representative of the Government in October, who is active in Sri Lanka in such efforts as having exchanges of views with the Sri Lankan government and the relevant parties of anti-government forces. Japan plans to hold the sixth round of peace talks between the Sri Lankan government and anti-government forces in Hakone in March 2003 and the International Conference on the Reconstruction and Development of Sri Lanka in Tokyo in June 2003.

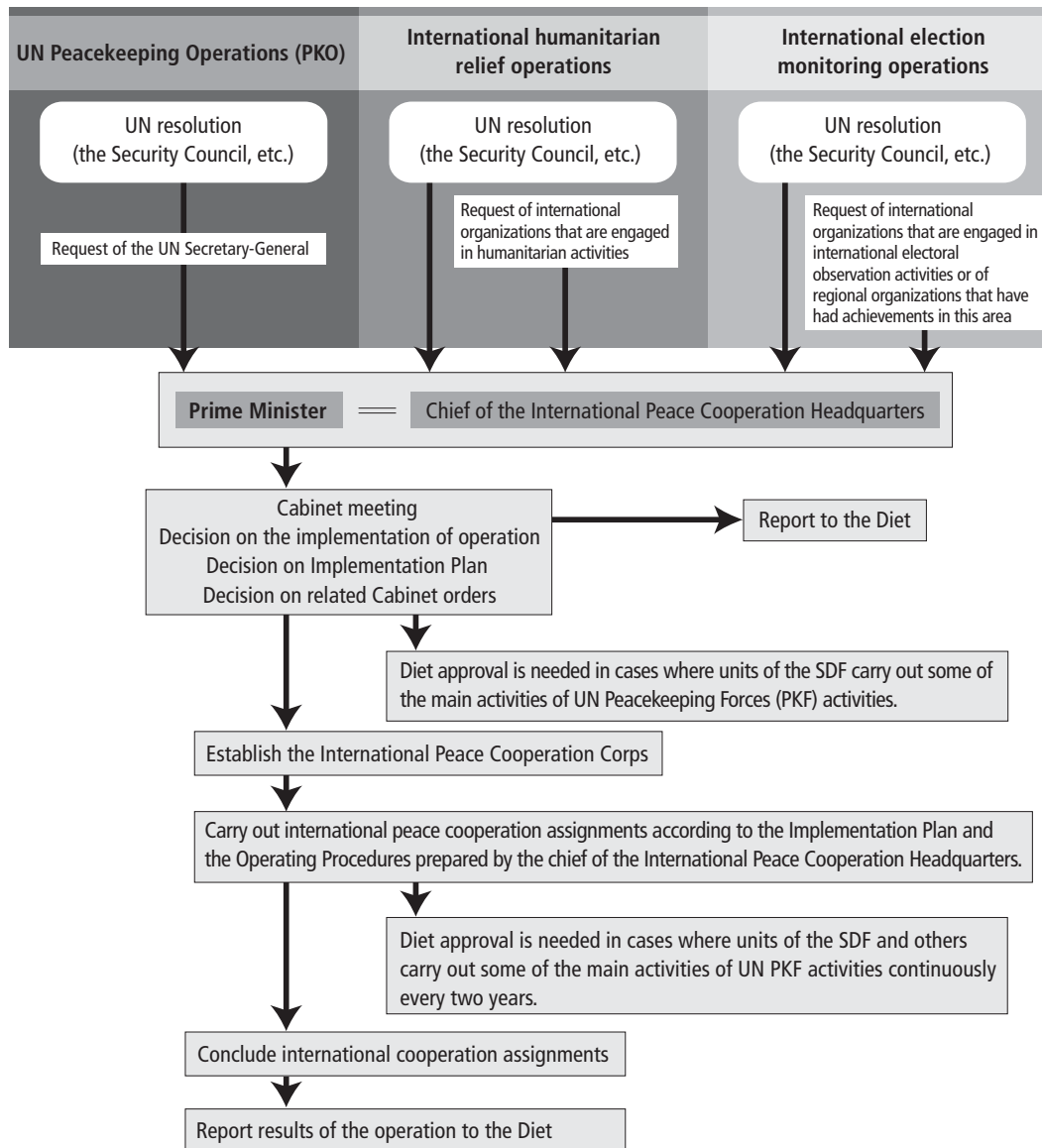
Since the G8 Miyazaki Initiatives for Conflict

Prevention were issued in 2000 under Japan's chairmanship, the G8 has compiled its views on points which various regional conflicts have in common with one another. Under Canada's chairmanship in 2002, as a specific example of "conflict and development," which is one of the five areas identified in the Miyazaki Initiatives, the G8 compiled and announced its views on the modality of DDR as a measure to prevent the recurrence of conflicts and various proposals to prevent conflicts over water resources. It is hoped that the various proposals the G8 compiled for conflict prevention will be effectively used for the concrete prevention of conflicts in the future.

The problem of the "conflict diamonds" that are illegally mined, traded and used as a source of funding for anti-government forces, is one of the problems which was pointed out in the G8 Miyazaki Initiatives in 2000. Since 2001, the negotiation for creating an international framework to regulate the "conflict diamonds" became full-scale. The negotiation was successfully completed in November 2002 and the framework has been implemented since January 2003. Furthermore, as the first example of G8 concrete efforts at the bilateral level, Japan decided to cooperate with the United Kingdom (UK) to assist DDR in Sierra Leone by extending support through Grant Aid for Conflict Prevention and Peace Building. Sierra Leone, with the assistance from the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), completed the disarmament of approximately 50,000 soldiers and declared that it had done so.

The UN has undertaken various efforts with the aim of conflict prevention. In 2001, Secretary-General Kofi Annan issued a comprehensive Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict Prevention. Several recommendations were presented in the report on matters that should be undertaken by various entities including the agencies of the UN, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for effective conflict prevention and peace-building. The Secretary-General's recommendations will start to be fully examined in 2003. Japan is a member of the leading group of countries which have advanced these discussions. Japan will urge UN member states and the secretariat so that a draft resolution aimed toward the effective operation of the UN while effectively utilizing the UN's limited resources can be adopted as early as the first half of 2003.

Framework of International Peace Cooperation Based on the International Peace Cooperation Law



Recommendations of the Advisory Group on International Cooperation for Peace

In June 2002, the Advisory Group on International Cooperation for Peace was set up under Chief Cabinet Secretary Yasuo Fukuda with former UN Under-Secretary-General Akashi as the chair. In December, this advisory group issued a report in which the following recommendations were compiled.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1 | Improve and expand the structure for the promotion of international peace cooperation |
| 2 | Active dispatch of civilian specialists and civilian police |
| 3 | Immediate development of legislation toward more flexible international peace cooperation |
| 4 | Broader international peace cooperation activities |
| 5 | Extended utilization of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in the international peace cooperation area |
| 6 | Fill the gaps in assistance from emergency humanitarian assistance to full-scale reconstruction assistance |
| 7 | Establish a system to nurture, train and dispatch expert human resources |
| 8 | Establish comprehensive career plans for those involved in international peace cooperation |
| 9 | Establish safety and security measures, improve the compensation system |
| 10 | Increase support for NGOs |
| 11 | Increase public understanding and participation |

(c) Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations and International Peace Cooperation

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) have played an important role in UN activities for peace and security of the international community during and after the Cold War. In recent years, it has become clear from the experience of various regional conflicts including that of Afghanistan that there are situations in which it is desirable for so-called multinational forces to take primary responsibility including enforcement. However, UN PKO continue to play a major role in the efforts toward peace and security of the international community. In order for UN PKO to fulfill more effectively the role that the international community expects, a series of efforts that follow the Brahimi Report² have recently been undertaken and such efforts need to be continued.

Ten years have passed since the enactment of the Law Concerning Cooperation for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Other Operations (International Peace Cooperation Law)³ which enables Japan's personnel cooperation in international humanitarian relief operations and international election monitoring operations as well as UN PKO. During this time, Japan has participated in many activities, winning much credit of the international community. Furthermore, public understanding within Japan regarding international

peace cooperation has deepened.⁴ In 2001, a revision to the International Peace Cooperation Law was approved. This revision "de-froze" such activities by units of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) as monitoring of disarmament, stationing and patrolling in buffer zones, collection and disposal of abandoned weapons, and expanded the scope of use of weapons,⁵ thus enabling more wide-ranging and smooth operations. Furthermore, in 2002, Japan's cooperation to PKO has entered a new phase with the dispatch at the largest scale of SDF units in the past for the PKO in Timor-Leste (formerly East Timor).

Since February 2002, Japan has dispatched the SDF to the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) and the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET), which succeeded UNTAET following Timor-Leste's independence in May 2002. In Timor-Leste, the Engineer Group and the PKF headquarters personnel of the SDF totaling 690, the largest number ever to be dispatched, are active. The primary mission of Japan's units includes the maintenance and repair of roads and bridges amongst other. In addition to supporting UN PKO, Japan is contributing toward Timor-Leste's nation-building through its activities; on the occasion of the independence ceremony on May 20, SDF units set up the venue. Furthermore, as a part of its Civil Military Affairs activities,⁶ the Engineer Group has built and maintained public facilities such as schools. In addition, in their leisure time, SDF personnel has mingled with

² (1) In March 2000, Secretary-General Annan established a panel of eminent persons and called for a comprehensive review of UN peace operations with PKO at its core. This panel issued a report in August 2000 (generally known as the Brahimi Report, named after the chairman of the panel).

(2) The report includes approximately 60 recommendations such as: (a) an expeditious response by the international community (the expansion and strengthening of a rapid deployment and standby arrangement system) and (b) strengthening the function of the UN (strengthening the PKO support ability of the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)).

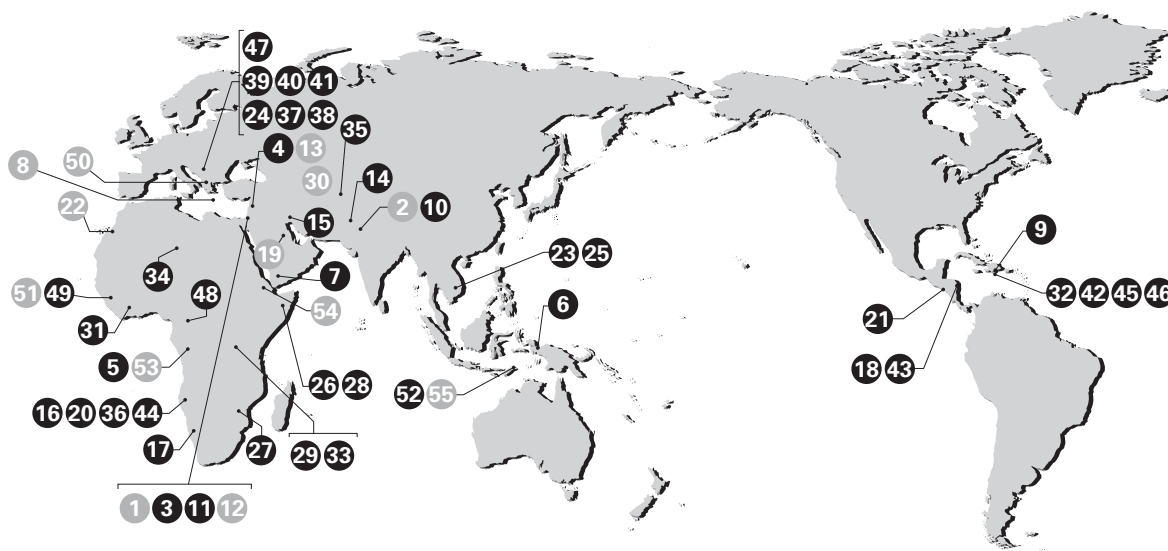
³ Intending to play a more active role in the realization of international peace, Japan enacted the Law Concerning Cooperation for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Other Operations (International Peace Cooperation Law, also known as the PKO Law) in June 1992 and created a system which enabled Japan to fully participate in the efforts toward international peace with the UN at the core. The International Peace Cooperation Law stipulates the "cooperation to UN PKO," "international humanitarian relief operations" and "international election monitoring operations" as the three pillars of Japan's international peace cooperation.

⁴ Public opinion polls indicate that expectations have risen for Japan's international peace cooperation both at home and abroad. For example, according to the "Opinion Poll Concerning Diplomacy" conducted by the Cabinet Office in October 2002, approximately 80% of respondents expressed support for participation in UN peace operations at the current level or more. Furthermore, according to a public opinion poll that was conducted in six ASEAN countries concerning Japan and compiled by Ministry of Foreign Affairs in November 2002, in regard to a question about "the area in which Japan's contribution is most greatly desired in the ASEAN region," many countries responded with "peacekeeping" after "economic and technical cooperation" and "promotion of trade and private investment."

⁵ The revision permits the use of weapons by: (1) SDF personnel engaged in international peace cooperation assignments to protect the life or person of anyone who is with them at the scene and has come under their control while conducting their duties; and (2) SDF personnel engaged in international peace cooperation assignments in countries where they are dispatched to protect weapons and other equipment of the SDF (application of Article 95 of the Self-Defense Forces Law).

⁶ Operations that are closely associated with the daily lives of the local residents, in response to the requests of the local residents and upon instructions from the UNMISSET headquarters.

Current Situation of PKO



List of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

(As of January 2003)

	Name	Duration		Name	Duration
1	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)	Jun 1948–present	29	United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR)	Jun 1993–Sep 1994
2	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	Jan 1949–present	30	United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)	Aug 1993–present
3	First United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF I)	Nov 1956–Jun 1967	31	United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL)	Sep 1993–Sep 1997
4	United Nations Observer Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL)	Jun–Dec 1958	32	United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH)	Sep 1993–Jun 1996
5	United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC)	Jul 1960–Jun 1964	33	United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR)	Oct 1993–Mar 1996
6	United Nations Security Force in West New Guinea (West Irian) (UNSF)	Oct 1962–Apr 1963	34	United Nations Aouzou Strip Observer Group (UNASOG)	May 1994–Jun 1994
7	United Nations Yemen Observer Mission (UNYOM)	Jul 1963–Sep 1964	35	United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT)	Dec 1994–May 2000
8	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	Mar 1964–present	36	United Nations Angola Verification Mission III (UNAVEM III)	Feb 1995–Jun 1997
9	Mission of the Representative of the Secretary-General in the Dominican Republic (DOMREP)	May 1965–Oct 1966	37	United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation (UNCRO)	Mar 1995–Jan 1996
10	United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM)	Sep 1965–Mar 1966	38	United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP)	Mar 1995–Feb 1999
11	Second United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF II)	Oct 1973–Jul 1979	39	United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH)	Dec 1995–Dec 2002
12	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	Jun 1974–present	40	United Nations Transitional Authority in Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES)	Jan 1996–Jan 1998
13	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	Mar 1978–present	41	United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP)	Jan 1996–Dec 2002
14	United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP)	May 1988–Mar 1990	42	United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH)	Jul 1996–Jul 1997
15	United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG)	Aug 1988–Feb 1991	43	United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA)	Jan 1997–May 1997
16	United Nations Angola Verification Mission I (UNAVEM I)	Jan 1989–May 1991	44	United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA)	Jun 1997–Feb 1999
17	United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG)	Apr 1989–Mar 1990	45	United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH)	Aug 1997–Nov 1997
18	United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA)	Nov 1989–Jan 1992	46	United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH)	Dec 1997–Mar 2000
19	United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)	Apr 1991–present	47	United Nations Civilian Police Support Group (UNCPSG)	Jan 1998–Oct 1998
20	United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (UNAVEM II)	May 1991–Feb 1995	48	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA)	Apr 1998–Feb 2000
21	United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL)	Jul 1991–Apr 1995	49	United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL)	Jul 1998–Oct 1999
22	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	Apr 1991–present	50	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	Jun 1999–present
23	United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC)	Oct 1991–Mar 1992	51	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)	Oct 1999–present
24	United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)	Mar 1992–Dec 1995	52	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET)	Oct 1999–May 2002
25	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)	Mar 1992–Sep 1993	53	United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)	Nov 1999–present
26	United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM)	Apr 1992–Mar 1993	54	United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE)	Jul 2000–present
27	United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ)	Dec 1992–Dec 1994	55	United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET)	May 2002–present
28	United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II)	Mar 1993–Mar 1995			

(This chart was created based on UN reference materials.) Notes: 1.

Currently under operation
Bold: Operations, missions and other activities in which Japan is taking (or took) part

1. Apart from the above operations, missions and other activities which the UN classifies as PKO, some missions with similar duties have been dispatched. For example, the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET, composed of civilian police officers, military liaison officers and others) was dispatched to Timor-Leste from June to October 1999. Japan also dispatched civilian police officers to this mission.

2. Japan has dispatched personnel to eight PKO, three international humanitarian relief operations (for refugees from Rwanda, Timor-Leste and Afghanistan), and five international election monitoring activities (two cases in Bosnia-Herzegovina, two cases in Timor-Leste and one case in Kosovo).

Thoughts Based on my Experience of Contributing to International Peacekeeping Efforts

I have participated in the international peacekeeping activities of the United Nations Mission in Support of East Timor (UNMISET),* in the first country to gain independence in the 21st century, the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste. The members of Japan's Self-Defense Forces (SDF) dispatched to Timor-Leste this time have been involved in logistical support work for the Peacekeeping Forces (PKF), such as maintenance and the repair of roads and bridges, and for the first time seven females were included among the 680 personnel sent. Of the ten exact years of participation by Japan's SDF in UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), they are the first women to participate. Of the approximately 150,000 Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF) officers, about 4% are women. While I felt extremely fortunate to be chosen to go to Timor-Leste, at the same time I took the job with an understanding of the big responsibility it entailed.

My main responsibility on the ground in Timor-Leste as liaison officer was to coordinate with PKF headquarters on matters of personnel and information. In particular, I took extra care over personnel assignments, taking into account the needs of the 680 members of our force and their family members, and checking and checking again every minute detail in deciding their postings. Also upon receiving a request from the Civil Military Affairs department of the PKF at the end of May, I began attending the meetings daily. When I think about it now, I feel that I spent a very single-minded six months or so in Timor-Leste. As we formed common goals with soldiers from other countries and cooperated through civil military affairs activities, I felt a sense of fulfillment that I cannot express in words. Among the other countries participating in peacekeeping activities, Japan's SDF was highly regarded as very punctual and reliable.

(Photo)

One day I had a chance to talk to some Timorese high school students who had come for an interview. At the end of our interview, I asked them about the road and bridge repair work of the SDF. They replied that "We do not know where or how financial aid is being spent, but the roads and bridges that you have repaired are used by all of us and the results are visible to us, so we appreciate your work very much." When I consider that our work was appreciated in this way by the children who are the future of this country, I feel really glad that I went to Timor-Leste.

Hitomi Igasaki, Captain, Medical Unit, Second Logistic Support Regiment
(Liaison Officer, First Timor-Leste Engineer Group)

Note: * UNMISET replaced the mission of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) when Timor-Leste gained its independence on May 20, 2002. UNMISET is charged with establishing administrative functions, supporting the development of law enforcement functions and maintaining Timor-Leste's internal and external security. It is a PKO that includes elements of military, police and civil administration. Japan has sent ten SDF personnel as headquarters staff in addition to the 680 members of the engineer group.

local residents as well as units of other countries.⁷

Besides the activities in Timor-Leste, since 1996, Japan has dispatched a total of 45 members of the transportation units and headquarters personnel to the United Nations

Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF). UNDOF plays an important role in the Middle East peace process by protecting the stability of the Golan Heights, where the military standoff between Israel and Syria continues.

⁷ For example, the units of Japan and the Republic of Korea (ROK) working in Oecussi (an enclave within West Timor) held a Mini World Cup soccer tournament with the local residents as the FIFA World Cup was being held.

In the report⁸ released in December 2002, the Advisory Group on International Cooperation for Peace made proposals to improve and strengthen Japan's international peace cooperation, such as PKO and called for Japan to play an even more important role in these areas. These proposals include those that had been previously raised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), and the ministry will cooperate as much as possible toward the realization of these proposals in consultation with the relevant ministries and agencies.

(d) Refugee Assistance

Due to the frequent occurrence of conflicts and confrontations caused by ethnic, religious and other factors, approximately 23.7 million people (as of January 1, 2002) are forced to live as refugees, as internally displaced persons (IDPs) or in other situations under the protection and support of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). Refugees and IDPs around the globe pose a humanitarian concern and they may also undermine the peace and stability of not only the relevant regions but also the entire international community.

From the perspective of human security, Japan has placed humanitarian assistance for refugees and IDPs as one of the important pillars of its international contribution and is actively supporting the activities of international organizations such as the UNHCR, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Furthermore, Japan has made personnel contributions, with Mr. Kenzo Oshima as UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and other Japanese staff members working in international humanitarian organizations such as the UNHCR and WFP under severe working conditions in Afghanistan, Angola and other places.

In regard to the issue of refugees in Afghanistan, Special Representative of the Prime Minister on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan Sadako Ogata visited Afghanistan in June 2002 to inspect the condition of refugees and IDPs. In her report to Prime Minister Koizumi and Foreign Minister Kawaguchi upon her return, Special Representative Ogata proposed that Japan should assist refugees and IDPs in their repatriation and resettlement in order to resolve the issue of refugees and IDPs, which is becoming more serious. In light of this proposal, Japan announced in July, an assistance program for refugees and IDPs by international humanitarian organizations (Regional Comprehensive Development Assistance Program) and provided a total amount of US\$27 million in assistance.

Furthermore, there is an urgent need in Afghanistan to restore the regions themselves that are accepting refugees and IDPs. As phase two of this program, in October 2002, Japan provided a total amount of US\$41.2 million in assistance to international humanitarian organizations including the UNHCR, WFP and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for undertaking activities such as emergency income-generation projects, food distribution as payment for labor ("Food-For-Work") and other projects in the regions mainly of the three cities of Kandahar, Jalalabad and Mazar-i-Sharif.

6

Counter-Terrorism

(a) Overview

Since the terrorist attacks in the United States (US) on September 11, 2001, it was reconfirmed that terrorism is a major threat to the peace and security of the international community as a whole and the international community

has strengthened its solidarity in the fight against terrorism. These efforts are not limited to strategies to eradicate terrorists in and outside Afghanistan by the militaries of the US and other countries, but they span a wide range of areas including cooperation in information exchange, reinforcement of the international legal framework to prevent

⁸ The Advisory Group on International Cooperation for Peace (an advisory group under the chief cabinet secretary), chaired by former Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations Akashi was established and considerations were made with the purpose of strengthening Japan's international peace cooperation. In December 2002, a report including 40 suggestions to the Government was published.

terrorism, countermeasures against terrorist financing and reinforcement of immigration control. As a result of enhancing such international efforts, results have been achieved in Afghanistan such as the destruction of training camps that cultivate terrorists and detainment of many Al-Qaeda members. Furthermore, although the remaining Al-Qaeda forces in and around Afghanistan have not been completely eliminated, Al-Qaeda members are being detected and detained in various parts of the world with the cooperation of various law enforcement authorities.

Although international counter-terrorism measures are steadily advancing, terrorist attacks frequently occurred in 2002⁹, such as the terrorist bombing in Bali, Indonesia (October 12, in which two Japanese people died), the terrorist bombing in Zamboanga City in Mindanao, Philippines (October 17), the occupation of a theater in Moscow, Russia (October 23) and the terrorist bombing near Mombasa, Kenya (November 28). In addition, other terrorist attacks frequently occurred, such as those in Israel, Pakistan and Colombia. Furthermore, between October 2002 and the end of the year, statements were issued three times (October 6, October 14 and November 12) under the name of Usama bin Laden, the leader of Al-Qaeda, suggesting that there would be more terrorist attacks in the US as well as against its allies. As such, the threat of terrorism by terrorist organizations such as Al-Qaeda is still serious, and it is necessary for the international community to continue to be united for the purpose of preventing and eradicating terrorism and maintain its endeavors over the long term on a wide range of fronts. Japan regards terrorism as an issue for its own security and will continue to promote actively counter-terrorism measures.

(b) Progress in the Efforts of the International Community

Throughout 2002, the international community strengthened international counter-terrorism measures through multilateral, regional and bilateral cooperation.

In the G8, in light of the statement issued by G8 heads of state and government on September 19, 2001, after the terrorist attacks in the US, foreign ministers and other relevant ministers have advanced considerations for specific measures to strengthen counter-terrorism measures through experts meetings and other occasions. At the G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting held on June 12–13 in Whistler, Canada, the Progress Report on the Fight against Terrorism was announced, which compiled counter-terrorism measures by the international community after the terrorist attacks in the US. In addition, the new G8 Recommendations on Counter-Terrorism¹⁰ were announced, which will serve as the guidelines for counter-terrorism measures in the future. Moreover, at the G8 Kananaskis Summit held on June 26–27, the G8 Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction was adopted, which aims at preventing the acquisition and development of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) by terrorists and others. The Cooperative G8 Action on Transport Security¹¹ was also adopted, which outlines actions to improve the safety of transportation while promoting the effective flow of people and goods from the perspective of counter-terrorism measures.

Furthermore, on September 28, 2001, the United Nations (UN) Security Council adopted resolution 1373, which called for member states to implement comprehensive measures in the fight against terrorism, such as criminalizing the provision of funds for terrorist acts, freezing terrorist assets and promptly concluding conventions and

⁹ Other incidents include: the terrorist bombing in Djerba Island, Tunisia (April 11), a series of terrorist bombings in the downtown of General Santos and elsewhere in Mindanao, Philippines (April 21), the terrorist bombing against a Pakistan navy bus on which French engineers and others were aboard in Karachi, Pakistan (May 8), the terrorist bombing in front of the US Consulate General in Karachi, Pakistan (June 14), the terrorist bombing in the center of Kabul, Afghanistan (September 5), a shooting spree incident at a Hindu temple in the state of Gujarat, India (September 24), the bombing on a French-registered tanker off the coast of Mukalla in the state of Hadramaut, Yemen (October 6) and a suicide bombing in the capital of Chechnya, Russia (December 27).

¹⁰ The contents of these recommendations are put in order under ten sections: (1) rapid implementation of existing counter-terrorism instruments; (2) support for additional multilateral counter-terrorism initiatives; (3) chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) weapons; (4) explosives and firearms; (5) financing of terrorism; (6) transportation security; (7) internal coordination against terrorism; (8) international cooperation; (9) links between terrorism and transnational crime; and (10) outreach to non-G8 states.

¹¹ The content of this statement includes various items such as the expeditious establishment of a system for exchanging advance passenger information, the creation of standards for travel documents, the establishment of a container security regime, the reinforcement of flight deck doors for passenger aircraft and the installation of automatic identification systems for ships.

protocols related to the prevention of terrorism including the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.¹² This resolution was steadily implemented throughout 2002. For example, as of September 2001, only four countries had concluded the International Convention for the

Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism which was adopted at the UN in 1999. At present, however, as many as 64 countries have concluded the convention (as of January 1, 2003). Furthermore, the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), established in the Security Council based on the resolution, monitors the implementation status of the

Column

The Terrorist Bombing in Bali

The terrorist bombing on the island of Bali was a terrible tragedy that claimed more than 200 lives. Despite an intense search on the scene and praying for no casualties, unfortunately two Japanese have been confirmed dead. Even in the midst of the civil strife that accompanied the departure of former president Mohamed Suharto from office in 1998, the people of Bali wore their tribal costumes and performed their daily prayers without fail. Even protest marches took care not to disturb village festival processions. Bali was a peaceful island but this incident has changed it completely. People can no longer help but feel that the terrorist threat is lurking close by.

The bombing took place late at night on October 12. I received an urgent report of what had happened, and I rushed to Bali and established an emergency response center there. Local consulate officials had been searching all the hospitals in the city since just after the bombing, and before dawn of the next day they had discovered two seriously injured Japanese people. Supporting them was the first priority. The local hospitals were all crowded with seriously injured people in a chaotic state, and taking the local standard of medical care into account as well, it was extremely important to find injured Japanese as fast as possible and provide them with appropriate treatment and medical diagnoses. The fact that we were able to keep in close contact with the families of the victims and could swiftly arrange emergency transportation was one bright spot in the terrible situation.

For the emergency response center, confirmation of the status of Japanese nationals in Bali was an urgent task in addition to identifying Japanese victims and providing them support. The center checked on the safety of Japanese tourists staying at more than 300 accommodations, and received more than 200 inquiries from relatives and friends about their loved one's safety. In most of these cases, the accommodation the person was staying at, or the day the person was due to return to Japan, or their return flight, was unclear and this made it difficult to trace them. Some people even asked about their relatives or friends that they believed had been living in Bali a few years before but they had not heard from them. All of this convinced us once again of the importance of

having more than one of your relatives or friends know where you are, as it can affect the success or failure of the emergency response.

These days, due to the development of means of transportation, we can cross national borders with relative ease. Even now, however, unanticipated problems still arise from differences in local traditions, religion or approaches by local authorities. In addition, we now have a concern that terrorism can strike at any time and any place. Having received a lot of cooperation from Japanese nationals residing in Bali in this incident, the Japanese Consulate General has been sharply reminded that in order to ensure the safety of Japanese nationals traveling abroad, it will be necessary to make further adjustments to the system we have in place.

(Photo)

Minoru Shirota, Consul General, Japanese Consulate General in Surabaya

¹² Japan signed the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism on October 30, 2001, and deposited the instrument of acceptance after having obtained approval by the Diet at the ordinary session, thereby concluding all 12 counter-terrorism conventions.

Cases of Terrorist Incidents in 2002



	Date	Incident of terrorism
①	March 17	Bombing of a Christian church in Islamabad, Pakistan, killing five and injuring 45 (one Japanese injured).
②	March 27	Suicide bombing in Park Hotel in Netanya, Israel during a banquet, killing 29 and injuring 140. Hamas declares responsibility.
③	April 11	A tanker lorry explodes outside a synagogue on Djerba Island, Tunisia, killing 18.
④	April 21	A series of four bombings in the downtown of General Santos City in Mindanao, Philippines, killing 15 citizens and injuring over 70. The Abu Sayyaf leadership declares responsibility, but police authorities arrest six suspects including two former members of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).
⑤	May 7	Suicide bombing in a multipurpose building in Rishon Letzion, west-central Israel. Sixteen killed including the bomber, some 50 injured. Hamas declares responsibility.
⑥	May 8	Suicide bombing attack using a car loaded with explosives against a Pakistan navy bus carrying 23 French engineers parked on Club Road near the entrance of the Sheraton Hotel in Karachi, Pakistan. Fourteen killed (11 French), 23 injured (12 French).
⑦	May 14	Some extremists fire guns in an Indian army camp in the suburbs of Jammu, India, killing 30 and injuring 49.
⑧	June 14	A car explodes outside the US Consulate General in Karachi, Pakistan. Eleven killed including Pakistani police officers (June 17 US State Department announcement), over 40 injured. Pakistan police believe the explosion of the bomb-laden car was carried out by remote control.
⑨	July 6	Afghanistan Transitional Administration Vice President Qadir assassinated in Kabul.
⑩	August 4	A bomb-wired car parked near the Santa Pola police station in the Autonomous Community of Valencia in eastern Spain explodes, killing two people and injuring 40. The Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) admit to the bombing.
⑪	August 7	Rockets fired into several places in the central area of Bogotá, Colombia, including the area surrounding the parliament building where President Uribe is being sworn into office, killing over 20 police officers and citizens, and injuring more than 70.
⑫	August–October	The period of the assembly elections in Kashmir marred by violent incidents killing over 800 people in total.
⑬	September 5	A large-scale terrorist bombing in the central area of Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, killing 30 and injuring 50.
⑭	September 24	Shooting spree by several members of an armed group at Swaminarayan Hindu Temple in Gandhinagar, the capital of Gujarat state in west India, killing at least 25 and injuring over 70.
⑮	October 6	Explosion leads to blaze of French-registered oil tanker <i>Limburg</i> in waters off Mukalla, Hadhramaut state, Yemen (700 km east of the port of Aden). One killed among crew of 25.
⑯	October 12	Bomb explodes in the back of the first floor of Paddy's Bar in Kuta district, Bali, Indonesia, followed moments later by the massive explosion of an explosives-packed car parked in front of the Sari Club, killing 200 people and injuring over 300 (a large number were Australians, with two Japanese killed and 13 injured). At about the same time, a bomb exploded in the vicinity of the US consulate in Renon district.
⑰	October 23–26	On October 23, 41 armed Chechens intrude into a theater in southeast Moscow, Russia, taking over 800 theatergoers and theater staff hostage and occupying the theater. On October 26, Russian special forces raid the theater and overwhelm the armed group. Gas used by special forces and other factors led to the sacrifice of 129 hostages.
⑱	November 28	A suicide car bombing of the Israeli-run Paradise Hotel in the suburbs of Mombasa, Kenya, killing 16 and injuring more than 35. At about the same time, two surface-to-air missiles are fired at an airplane of Arkia Israel Airlines soon after it had taken off from Mombasa Airport (missiles missed the target, no casualties).
⑲	December 7	A series of bombings in four cinemas in the city of Mymensingh, Bangladesh, killing at least 18 and injuring over 200.
⑳	December 27	A suicide bombing carried out against a government building of the Chechen Republic, Russia, in the capital Grozny, killing 72 and injuring 210 people (according to a statement by Prime Minister Babich, January 5).

Conventions on Counter-Terrorism

	Name of convention	Adoption	Entry into force	Japan's conclusion	
1	Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo Convention)	Establishes jurisdiction over crimes committed on board aircraft and the powers of aircraft commanders to impose measures in respect to such crimes.	September 14, 1963	December 4, 1969	May 26, 1970
2	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (The Hague Convention)	Stipulates that the unlawful seizure of aircraft and other acts constitute crimes and provides for the punishment and extradition, among other things, of those who commit such crimes.	December 16, 1970	October 14, 1971	April 19, 1971
3	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal Convention)	Stipulates that certain unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation constitute a crime and provides for the punishment and extradition, among other things, of those who commit such crimes.	September 23, 1971	January 26, 1973	June 12, 1974
4	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	Stipulates that certain acts against internationally protected persons such as heads of states, heads of governments and foreign ministers and their relevant facilities including their official premises, constitute crimes and provides for the punishment and extradition, among other things, of those who commit such crimes.	December 14, 1973	February 20, 1977	June 8, 1987
5	International Convention against the Taking of Hostages	Stipulates that the act of taking hostages as a manifestation of international terrorism constitutes a crime and provides for the punishment and extradition, among other things, of those who commit such crimes.	December 17, 1979	June 3, 1983	June 8, 1987
6	Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material	Obliges the taking of measures to protect nuclear material during international transportation, stipulates that theft and other acts of nuclear material constitute crimes and provides for the punishment, among other things, of such crimes.	March 3, 1980	February 8, 1987	October 28, 1988
7	Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, Done at Montreal on September 23, 1971	A protocol to the Montreal Convention (number 3 of this table), which adds certain acts of violence that endanger the safety of international airports to the crimes defined by the Convention and provides for the punishment and extradition, among other things, of those who commit such crimes.	February 24, 1988	August 6, 1989	April 24, 1998
8	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation	Stipulates that conduct including the unlawful seizure and acts of destruction of ships constitutes a crime and provides for the punishment and extradition, among other things, of those who commit such crimes.	March 10, 1988	March 1, 1992	April 24, 1998
9	Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf	Stipulates that conduct including the unlawful seizure and acts of destruction of continental shelf platforms constitutes a crime and provides for the punishment and extradition, among other things, of those who commit such crimes.	March 10, 1988	March 1, 1992	April 24, 1998
10	Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection	Obliges the introduction of detection agents into plastic explosives (marking) and stipulates the prohibition of manufacturing and transportation of unmarked plastic explosives as well as the obligation to dispose of such explosives, among other things.	March 1, 1991	June 21, 1998	September 26, 1997
11	International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings	Stipulates that conduct including the installation of explosives and other lethal devices in public places constitutes a crime and provides for the punishment and extradition, among other things, of those who commit such crimes.	December 15, 1997	May 23, 2001	November 16, 2001
12	International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism	Stipulates that the provision and collection of funds with the intention or knowledge that they will be used for certain criminal acts* constitute a crime and provides for the punishment and extradition, among other things, of those who commit such crimes. * Criminal acts that are covered by any of the nine conventions and protocols, from numbers one through eleven, but excluding one and ten of this table, or other acts of killing and seriously wounding for terrorist purposes.	December 9, 1999	April 10, 2002	June 11, 2002

resolution in various countries and coordinates support for capacity building assistance for counter-terrorism to those countries which need assistance. In addition, the

Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF)¹³ that was convened by the 1989 Arch Summit to promote international anti-money laundering measures

¹³ It is now planned to continue its activities until 2004. Twenty-nine countries and territories, including Japan, centering upon the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member countries and two international organizations participate.

expanded its scope of activities in October 2001 in light of the occurrence of the terrorist attacks in the US. It now undertakes countermeasures against terrorist financing such as formulating special recommendations on terrorist financing. The FATF cooperates with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and plays a directive role in the promotion of international measures and cooperation including technical assistance for countries whose measures against terrorist financing are inadequate. Furthermore, in regard to the area of ground, sea and air transport, efforts to promote the improvement of security are being strengthened¹⁴ by various international organizations such as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Maritime Organization (IMO) and World Customs Organization (WCO).

Furthermore, at the 4th Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Summit Meeting, held in September 2002 in Denmark, a leaders' declaration was issued with the content that cooperation between Asia and Europe would be strengthened in the fight against terrorism. In October, at the 10th Economic Leaders' Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) held in Mexico, a leaders' statement regarding counter-terrorism measures was issued.

(c) Japan's Efforts

For the purpose of preventing and eradicating terrorism, Japan believes that it is necessary for the international community to be united and maintain its endeavors over the long term on a wide range of fronts, and is actively participating in the above-mentioned international efforts.

In regard to activities in and around Afghanistan by the US and other countries, based on the Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law (entered into force on November 2, 2001) Japan has provided assistance such as the refueling of ships of US and United Kingdom (UK) forces by the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) and air transport of goods for US forces. Furthermore, as the fight against terrorism is continuing, Japan has extended the period of dispatch of the SDF to May 19, 2003.

Furthermore, from the perspective of not allowing a safe haven for terrorists, who are active across national borders, Japan believes that it is necessary to strengthen counter-terrorism measures in all countries. Thus, Japan is actively participating in efforts including those by the G8 for the purpose of strengthening international counter-terrorism standards. Moreover, Japan is urging various countries to strengthen counter-terrorism measures while utilizing multilateral frameworks such as the UN (in particular the CTC), ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), APEC and ASEM as well as bilateral frameworks. In regard to the ARF, on October 1–2, Japan, together with the Republic of Korea (ROK) and Singapore, co-hosted the 2nd ARF Workshop on Counter-Terrorism in Tokyo. At this workshop, based on the experience of counter-terrorism measures at the FIFA World Cup, held in the same year, a "best practice paper" that would serve as a reference for counter-terrorism measures at large-scale events was drafted and adopted. Furthermore, in regard to the efforts by the FATF, Japan has already basically implemented special recommendations for measures against terrorist financing. Japan is cooperating with countries whose measures against terrorist financing are inadequate and is urging them to strengthen such measures.

Furthermore, Japan is making efforts to support capacity building to combat terrorism in developing countries. Specifically, Japan is actively receiving trainees from developing countries in the following six areas: (1) terrorist financing; (2) immigration control; (3) aviation security; (4) customs cooperation; (5) export control; and (6) police and law enforcement institutions cooperation. In FY2002, Japan received approximately 250 trainees in total.

Moreover, with the aim of further promoting its cooperation in international counter-terrorism, Japan established the International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation Division in the Foreign Policy Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) in December 2001, and an ambassador in charge of international counter-terrorism cooperation was newly appointed in March 2002.

¹⁴ The ICAO is conducting aviation security audits and revising aviation security standards in light of the declaration of the High-level, Ministerial Conference on Aviation Security in February. Furthermore, the IMO held considerations to strengthen counter-terrorism measures in the maritime field. In December, it revised the annex of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), which mainly requires the provision of security plans for ships and port facilities, and the designation of ship and port facility security officers.

Japan's International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation

Global cooperation

Japan

- Based on the Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law that was approved on October 29, 2001, the SDF were dispatched for cooperation and support activities to US forces and others as well as assistance for affected people
- Japan concluded the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (June 11), thereby concluding all 12 counter-terrorism conventions and protocols
- Contributed to the establishment of a broad cooperate system utilizing international frameworks such as the G8, UN (especially the CTC) and FATF
- In compliance with Security Council resolutions 1267, 1333, 1390 and 1373, Japan implemented asset freezing measures against Taliban-related and non-Taliban terrorists in accordance with the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law for a total of 347 individuals and organizations (as of the end of December 2002)

Developments at the UN (Security Council)

- Security Council resolution 1368 was adopted which condemns the September 11 terrorist attacks in the US and acknowledges that they pose a threat to international peace and security (September 12, 2001)
- Security Council resolution 1373 was adopted which obliges the implementation of comprehensive measures including the financial aspect (September 28, 2001)

Developments at the G8

- The G8 Heads of State and Government Statement concerning the direction of strengthening cooperation for counter-terrorism was issued (September 19, 2001)
- Japan declared support for the G8 Recommendations on Counter-Terrorism (June, Foreign Ministers' Meeting)
- The G8 Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction and the Cooperative G8 Action on Transport Security was adopted (June, G8 Kananaskis Summit)

ARF

- Japan co-hosted the 2nd ARF Workshop on Counter-Terrorism Measures in Tokyo (October 1–2) with the ROK and Singapore, and adopted a paper entitled Best Practices for Counter-Terrorism Measures in Major International Events
- Adopted the ARF Statement on Measures against Terrorist Financing at the 9th ARF Ministerial Meeting (July 31)

APEC

- The APEC Leaders' Statement on Recent Acts of Terrorism in APEC Member Economies was announced at the 10th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting (October 26–27)

ASEM

- The ASEM Copenhagen Declaration on Cooperation against International Terrorism was issued at the 4th ASEM Summit Meeting (September 22–24)

Asia Counter-Terrorism Conference

- Japan held a counter-terrorism conference covering the Southeast Asian region co-hosted by MOFA and the National Police Agency (March 20)

Japan

- Carried out training seminars in six areas: terrorist financing; immigration control; aviation security; customs cooperation; export control; and police and law enforcement institutions cooperation (accepted approximately 250 trainees in 2002)
- Plans to carry out training seminars with the intention of capacity building in crisis management beginning in FY2003 (30 trainees per year, 150 trainees in five years)

Regional cooperation

Japan-ROK Consultations on Counter-Terrorism

- Held in the ROK (May 17)

Japan-Australia Consultations on Counter-Terrorism

- Held in Canberra (August 6–7) and Tokyo (December 4)

Japan-Russia Consultations on Counter-Terrorism

- Held in Tokyo (November 13–14, 2002 and February 20, 2003)

Bilateral cooperation

7

Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

(a) Overview

With the terrorist attacks in the United States (US) on September 11, 2001 as one of the turning points, the international community has come to fully recognize the danger in acquiring and using weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and their delivery vehicles by terrorist

organizations. As a result, the necessity of strengthening efforts has increased particularly in the area of non-proliferation. As such, in addition to efforts such as formulating and strengthening international agreements as had been done before, it has become important to implement concrete projects to promote non-proliferation. In these circumstances, at the G8 Kananaskis Summit in

Canada in June 2002, the G8 leaders agreed upon the G8 Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction that has as its goal cooperation on concrete projects initially in Russia to prevent the acquisition and use of WMDs by terrorists and others. Japan expressed its intention to actively cooperate toward this end. In this context, at the Japan-Russia summit meeting held in January 2003, the two countries agreed to cooperate in facilitating the program of the dismantlement of decommissioned Russian nuclear submarines in the Far East region of Russia named “Star of Hope.”

Furthermore, in 2002, in light of issues such as suspicions regarding Iraq’s development and possession of WMDs and their delivery vehicles and North Korea’s nuclear weapons development issue, there was a renewed recognition of the importance of again securing the compliance of existing multilateral treaties relating to non-proliferation, such as the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Moreover, the importance of maintaining and strengthening verification measures to monitor the observation status of such treaties was also reaffirmed. In addition, in November 2002, the International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (ICOC)¹⁵ was launched with the aim of preventing the proliferation of ballistic missiles. Though this Code of Conduct is not legally binding but is a political document, it is significant with respect to the fact that an international rule was newly formed in order to combat the proliferation of ballistic missiles which was rapidly advanced after the end of the Cold War.

Japan will continue to put emphasis on strengthening a disarmament and non-proliferation regime for WMDs, such as nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles which serve as their delivery vehicles. At the same time, Japan will actively work toward the disarmament of small arms and light weapons, landmines and other conventional weapons, which is a major factor impeding reconstruction and humanitarian assistance in the post-conflict situation.



Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs Yoshitaka Shindo visiting a site for the dismantlement of decommissioned nuclear submarines in Russia (November)

(b) NPT

In April 2002, the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2005 NPT Review Conference¹⁶ was held in New York at the United Nations (UN) Headquarters. Japan believes that the NPT regime should be firmly maintained and strengthened further. Japan approached the meeting with the position that it would ensure the facilitation of the preparatory process toward the 2005 NPT Review Conference. As a result, upon conclusion of the meeting, the Chairman’s Factual Summary specified issues such as the importance of the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), continuation of the moratorium for nuclear testing until the entry into force of the CTBT, immediate commencement of negotiations on the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) and increasing the number of countries that have concluded additional protocols with the aim of strengthening the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards system. Furthermore, Japan has, on various occasions, appealed for the necessity of increasing the number of states parties

¹⁵ This is the first international rule on the non-proliferation of ballistic missiles. It is a political document (not a legally binding international agreement) that stipulates the principles to be respected and necessary measures in preventing and curbing the proliferation of ballistic missiles. The content of this Code of Conduct includes: (1) preventing and curbing the proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of delivering WMDs; (2) restraining development, testing and deployment of ballistic missiles; (3) not contributing, supporting or assisting any ballistic missile programs in countries which might be developing or acquiring WMDs; and (4) implementing confidence-building measures.

¹⁶ A conference of states parties to the Treaty that reviews the operations of the NPT, which is held once every five years according to the stipulation of Article 8, Paragraph 3 of the Treaty. At the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, the indefinite extension of the NPT was decided. At the 2000 NPT Review Conference, the Final Document was adopted, which includes practical steps such as “an unequivocal undertaking” by nuclear-weapon states to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament.

The G8 Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction

The legacy of the Cold War in the former Soviet Union

- A large number of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) (nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, biological weapons, missiles, etc.)
- Environmental pollution (abandoned nuclear powered submarines, dangerous nuclear power stations)
- Exodus of scientists knowledgeable about WMDs



Urgent measures are necessary for world security

- The danger that WMDs will fall into the hands of terrorists
- The danger of environmental pollution due to accidents

• The countries of the former Soviet Union, including Russia, lack the economic strength to deal with these problems

- ▶ Cooperation is required with the G8 countries
- ▶ In 1992 at the G8 Munich Summit, cooperation with the former Soviet Union countries was agreed upon
- ▶ The cooperation has been discussed repeatedly at G8 summits since then

• This is also a critical issue for Japan

- ▶ Promotion of disarmament, ensuring nuclear non-proliferation
- ▶ Preventing environmental pollution in the area surrounding Japan before it happens (decommissioned nuclear powered submarines have been abandoned in the seas in the Far East still intact and in dangerous states)

The terrorist attacks in the US on September 11, 2001

The G8 Kananaskis Summit (June 2002)

The G8 leaders announced the G8 Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction

- It was decided to implement, initially in Russia, cooperation projects to address non-proliferation, disarmament, counter-terrorism and nuclear safety including environmental issues.
- It was decided that the G8 would raise up to US\$20 billion in funds over the next ten years.
- In order to achieve the smooth implementation of cooperation projects, Guidelines for implementing projects were agreed upon.

The significance of this initiative

- The three main benefits are international security and safety, non-proliferation including counter-terrorism and preservation of the environment.
- The G8 including Russia, the country most concerned, cooperates in dealing with the situation.

The value of the Guidelines and Japan's contribution

(1) The value of the Guidelines

The Guidelines agreed upon by the G8 leaders, along with the partnership, provide for the allocation of responsibility, the necessity of sufficient cooperation and the establishment of a coordination mechanism for review. They also stipulate the obligation to take necessary measures in such aspects as access guarantees, tax exemptions and indemnity guarantees. These guidelines are extremely important in enabling the smooth implementation of specific projects and overcoming the various difficulties that have been faced previously by countries, including Japan, trying to cooperate with Russia in this area.

(2) Japan's contribution

At the G8 Kananaskis Summit, Prime Minister Koizumi announced the amount of Japan's contribution, based on the assumption that problems that arise in the implementation of cooperation would be resolved.

- For the time being, a contribution of a little more than US\$200 million.
- Of that, US\$100 million will be allocated to the G8 international framework that will be newly established for the disposal of surplus weapons-grade plutonium.
- If there is an appropriate cooperation project for Japan in the future, Japan is prepared to consider a further meaningful contribution.

(3) Cooperation projects to be implemented by Japan

Dismantling of a decommissioned Russian nuclear submarine in the Far East region of Russia.

(4) Cooperation projects carried out by Japan previously

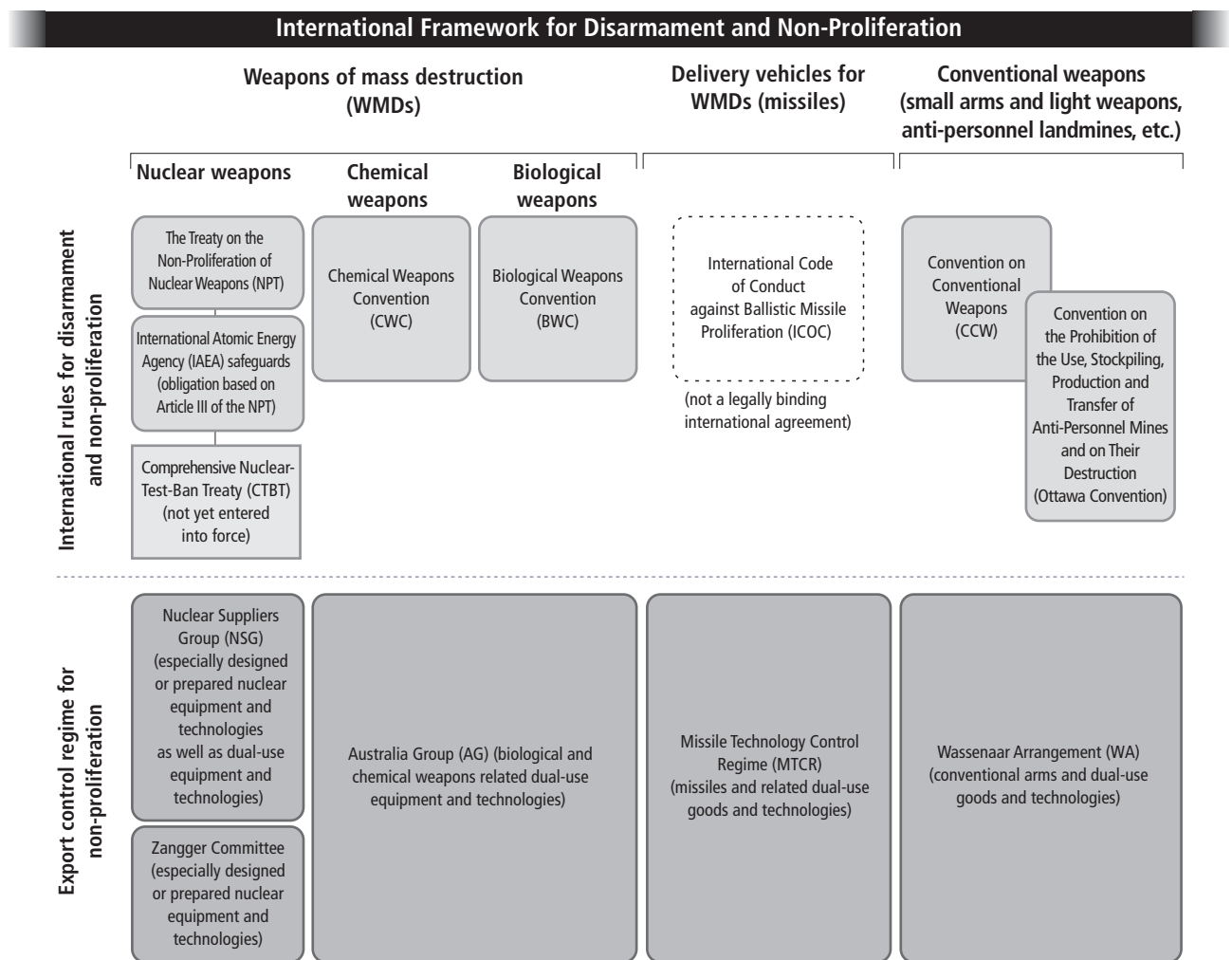
The provision of Suzuran, a liquid radioactive waste treatment plant.

to the NPT. As a result of such diplomatic efforts and other developments, Cuba acceded to the NPT, bringing the number of states parties to 188. Japan will continue to urge for the early accession of non-states parties to the NPT.

(c) CTBT

Around May 2002, with Japan, Australia and the Netherlands playing a central role, the “Friends of the CTBT,” which is composed of countries that are active in promoting the entry into force of the CTBT, began its activities. In September, as a significant achievement of their activities, the foreign ministers of countries that had ratified the CTBT, along with Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoriko Kawaguchi and the foreign ministers of Australia

and the Netherlands at the core, held the Friends of the CTBT Foreign Ministers’ Meeting at the UN Headquarters in New York. At this meeting, they issued the Joint Ministerial Statement requesting that the CTBT be signed and ratified at the earliest date possible, and that the moratorium on nuclear testing be continued. At present, this statement has been associated by over 50 countries including the United Kingdom (UK), France and Russia, three countries that possess nuclear weapons. The fact that this meeting was held and a statement was issued demonstrates the strong political will of the international community, which is again requiring countries that have not signed or ratified the CTBT including countries whose ratification is needed for the treaty’s entry into force, to put the treaty into effect at the earliest date possible. This became a bridge for the third Conference on Facilitating



Note: In 1992, the UN Register of Conventional Arms was inaugurated, with the aim of improving transparency in the transfer of conventional weapons. In addition, in July 2001 at the UN Small Arms Conference, a political document was adopted that included a Programme of Action regarding illicit trading of small arms and light weapons.

the Entry into Force of the CTBT scheduled to be held in 2003. Furthermore, through bilateral meetings and multi-lateral frameworks, Japan has urged that the CTBT be signed and ratified at the earliest date possible. At the same time, as a part of the International Monitoring System (IMS),¹⁷ Japan has started the establishment of ten monitoring facilities in Japan, step by step since 2002, and a domestic system for operating the CTBT was established.

(d) Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

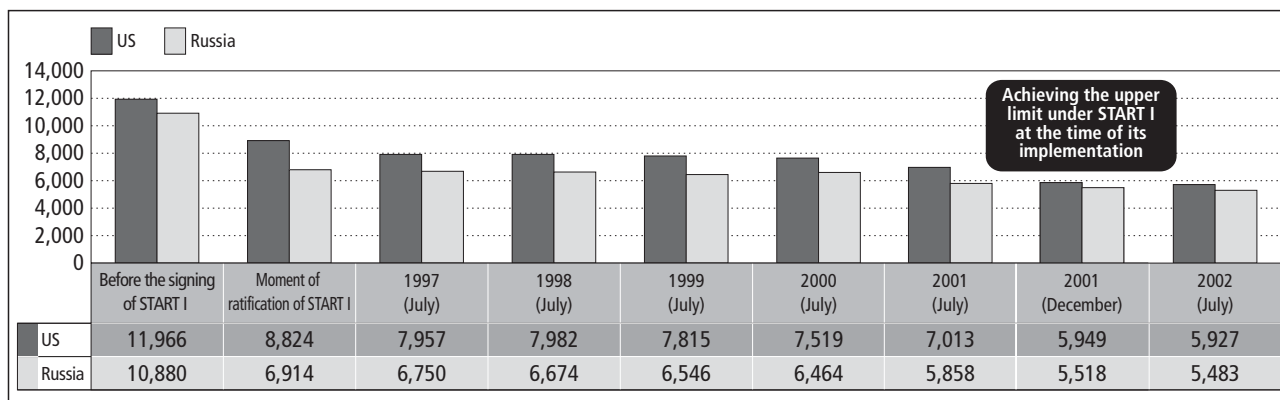
Japan has pragmatically and progressively made efforts toward nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation with the goal of realizing a peaceful and safe world free of nuclear weapons. Specifically, every year since 1994, Japan has submitted a draft resolution to the UN General Assembly concerning nuclear disarmament, which has received the overwhelming support of the international community. In November 2002, the draft resolution, “A path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons,” which Japan submitted to the UN General Assembly, was adopted with a sweeping majority by a vote of 156 in

favor of, 2 (US and India) against and 13 abstentions. This demonstrates that the international community is strongly supporting Japan’s efforts toward the elimination of nuclear weapons and Japan will further strengthen its diplomatic efforts in the area of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in the future.

(e) US-Russia Nuclear Disarmament Negotiations (ABM Treaty, Moscow Treaty)

On December 13, 2001, considering the promotion of missile defense (MD), in order to effectively respond to threats such as the proliferation of WMDs and ballistic missiles, US President George W. Bush officially notified Russia that it would withdraw from the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty based on the stipulation of the ABM Treaty. The US officially withdrew from it six months later on June 13, 2002, thus representing a change in the framework (framework of nuclear weapons control) maintaining the strategic stability between the US and Russia based on the concept of mutually assured destruction (MAD)¹⁸ that had been in place since the US-Soviet

The Numbers of US and Russian Strategic Nuclear Warheads and Comparison with the Upper Limit under the START Treaties



Notes: 1. START II (the upper limit under this treaty is 3,000 to 3,500 by 2007) has not been entered into force.
 2. Negotiations for START III (the upper limit under this treaty is 2,000 to 2,500 by 2007) are to begin after the entry into force of START II. (This plan was announced in the joint statement made at the US-Russian Helsinki summit of March 1997.)
 Sources: Information on 1991 comes from the *Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook*. Information on the years 1994 to 2002 comes from a fact sheet put out by the US Department of State.

¹⁷ A system of monitoring that is carried out by four types of monitoring facilities (seismic stations, radionuclide stations, hydro-acoustics stations and infrasound stations) and which will be established in 337 locations around the world. These facilities will monitor whether test explosions of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosions that are prohibited by the CTBT are carried out.

¹⁸ A nuclear deterrence theory proposed during the US-Soviet Union Cold War (1960s). This describes a situation in which both the US and the Soviet Union cannot use nuclear weapons against each other by improving the invulnerability (ability to survive the other party’s attacks) of their nuclear force so that they can survive the other party’s preemptive attack and by ensuring a second strike capability that can certainly destroy the other party by a retaliatory strike.

Union Cold War. At the US-Russia summit meeting in Moscow on May 24, the US and Russia signed a treaty (Moscow Treaty) concerning strategic offensive reductions (strategic nuclear weapons), which stipulates that the US and Russia will each reduce their number of strategic nuclear warheads to between 1,700 and 2,200 by the year 2012.

(f) The Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty and the Geneva Conference on Disarmament

As a concrete measure to advance nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, Japan believes that it is necessary to immediately commence negotiations on the FMCT along with the early entry into force of the CTBT, which bans all nuclear tests. However, in 2002 as well, the Conference on Disarmament (CD), which is decided to carry out negotiations on the FMCT, stagnated as conflicts between member countries over the prevention of an arms race in outer space and nuclear disarmament has not been dissolved. Japan has actively been making efforts to break the stalemate of the CD by delivering speeches that reiterate the importance of an early commencement of negotiating on the FMCT.

(g) Biological Weapons

Due to the fact that the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)¹⁹ lacks the means to verify the compliance of the states parties to the convention, improving the system and strengthening the convention has become a challenge. After six years of negotiations to create a protocol introducing verification measures, the Fifth Review Conference of States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention²⁰ in November 2001 was suspended for one year without having put forth any concrete measures, due to factors such

as the refusal of the draft protocol by the US. At the resumed session of the conference in November 2002, a work program for the future was unanimously adopted, which established the annual meetings until the next Review Conference in 2006 to continue deliberation in five areas,²¹ such as security of pathogenic microorganisms, and international cooperation to survey and combat infectious diseases. During the year 2002, Japan has made a substantial contribution toward the adoption of this work program by vigorously coordinating with other countries.

(h) Chemical Weapons

The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)²² places a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons, including their development, production and stockpiling, and provides for the total destruction of existing chemical weapons. It is the first convention that completely bans one of the categories of WMDs and ensures the compliance with the obligations of the convention by subjecting states parties to an effective verification system. Due to problems in organizational matters including financial management, the former director-general of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW),²³ which implements the CWC, was removed from office at the Conference of the States Parties in April 2002. Since then, under the new director-general who was elected in July, the OPCW has been making efforts to restore its financial situation and recover its confidence with member countries. The OPCW passed a budget aimed at restoring the financial health of the organization at the Conference of the States Parties in October, and the activities of the organization are getting back on track. At this conference, an agreement in principle was reached on the extension of intermediate deadlines for the destruction of Russian chemical weapons.²⁴ Russia possesses the greatest number of chemical weapons in the world.

¹⁹ This went into effect in March 1975. There are 147 state parties as of January 2003. It comprehensively prohibits the development, production and stockpiling of biological weapons and stipulates the obligation to dispose of biological weapons that are possessed.

²⁰ A conference of states parties that is held once every five years to review the operation of the BWC.

²¹ They are: (1) strengthening the national implementation measures of the convention; (2) security of pathogenic microorganisms and toxins; (3) responding to cases of alleged use of biological weapons; (4) surveillance and combating of infectious diseases; and (5) codes of conduct for scientists.

²² The CWC went into effect in April 1997. There are 150 states parties as of March 2003.

²³ An international organization that was established in The Hague of the Netherlands when the CWC went into effect. It undertakes activities such as dispatching inspection teams to verify the compliance of states parties to the CWC.

²⁴ According to the CWC, in principle, states parties are required to complete the destruction of chemical weapons in their territories within ten years after the entry into force of the CWC (i.e., by April 2007). This deadline may be extended by a maximum of five years (until April 2012).

(i) Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy: Strengthening and Improving the Efficiency of IAEA Safeguards

All non-nuclear-weapon states parties to the NPT are under obligation to conclude a safeguards agreement²⁵ with the IAEA. Based on such an agreement, the IAEA implements safeguards measures such as inspections to ensure all nuclear materials being used for peaceful activities will not be diverted to any military use. Considering it as a lesson that nuclear weapons development activities secretly conducted in the early 1990s by Iraq and North Korea were not detected, the IAEA Board of Governors adopted the model for the “Additional Protocol” in 1997 to strengthen the existing safeguards system. As of February 2003, the Additional Protocol²⁶ has been signed by 67 countries and concluded by 28 countries including Japan. With the aim of promoting the conclusion of this protocol, starting with the hosting of an international symposium in Tokyo in June 2001 targeted at the Asia-Pacific region, Japan has extended financial and personnel assistance for regional seminars held in the regions of Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Central and Eastern Europe, and Africa. Furthermore, in Tokyo in December 2002, Japan, in cooperation with the IAEA, hosted the “International Conference on Wider Adherence to Strengthened IAEA Safeguards” to consolidate the achievements of these seminars in which 36 countries participated.

(j) Missile Non-Proliferation

The threat posed by weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) such as nuclear, biological and chemical weapons becomes even greater if they are delivered by ballistic missiles that can reach their target in an extremely short time. The global trend of proliferation of ballistic missiles is a serious threat to the peace and stability of the international community. In particular, ballistic missiles of North Korea whose range cover almost all the territory of Japan are of a serious issue for Japan's security. In this regard, Japan has up to now

actively taken part in international efforts for non-proliferation of ballistic missiles.

As an international control on missiles, international cooperation through export control coordination has been carried out in the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR),²⁷ which was established by the G7 for the purpose of non-proliferation of missiles, related materials and technologies. However, in recent years, as activities such as indigenous development, cooperation among missile-developing countries and deceptive procurement methods have been observed, it has been pointed out that, in addition to export control through the MTCR, creation of rules to prevent proliferation of ballistic missiles is also necessary. In light of heightened awareness, efforts have been made among the countries that are interested in creating international rules to prevent ballistic missile proliferation. As a result, the International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (ICOC) was adopted in November 2002 in The Hague, the Netherlands, with the initial participation of 93 countries.

The ICOC is expected to complement and strengthen various efforts made by countries including Japan as a new rule in the area of missile proliferation where such universal rule did not exist. Japan will strive to have the ICOC gain even wider support and make it universal.

Furthermore, at the UN, the UN Panel of Governmental Experts on Missiles has been convened since 2001 and submitted a report at the UN General Assembly in 2002, but it did not include concrete recommendations. However, it is necessary to see how the issues concerning missiles will be handled in the UN in the future.

(k) Small Arms and Light Weapons

In recent years, with the aim of resolving conflicts, there has been much importance placed on efforts to prevent conflicts and prevent their recurrence in the post-conflict situation. There is an excessive availability of small arms and light weapons in the international community. This is one of the factors to foster the intensification and

²⁵ This agreement, called the “comprehensive safeguards agreement,” stipulates the respective rights and obligations for a signatory state and the IAEA regarding the implementation of safeguards to be applied on all nuclear materials. Referring to the model agreement that was set by the IAEA, 135 countries as of November 2002 have concluded this agreement. Japan concluded this agreement in December 1977.

²⁶ An agreement that is expected to be concluded with the IAEA as a supplement to the comprehensive safeguards agreement. This additional protocol expands the scope of verification and the area of accessible locations, which allows the IAEA to verify undeclared nuclear activities.

²⁷ An international export control regime that was established by the G7 in 1987 for the purpose of controlling the export of missiles, missile-related materials and technologies. As of 2002, 33 countries participate, including Japan, the United States and European countries.

lengthening of conflicts, spread of damage, deterioration of public security after the conflict and recurrence of conflict, among other things, which serves as an enormous hindrance to the reconstruction of the affected countries and societies. In order to tackle such issues, the international community drew up a Programme of Action that includes the prevention of illicit trade in small arms and light arms as well as cooperation and assistance. As a part of efforts to materialize the Programme of Action, Japan hosted the Tokyo Follow-up Meeting of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects in January 2002 and a seminar targeting Pacific Island countries in January 2003. Furthermore, according to the draft resolution concerning the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons that was submitted by Japan together with South Africa and Colombia and adopted by the UN General Assembly, the UN First Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action is scheduled to be held in 2003, at which the implementation of the Programme of Action will be discussed. It has been agreed that Ambassador Kuniko Inoguchi of the Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament will serve as the chairperson for this meeting.

(l) Anti-Personnel Landmines

In regard to the issue of anti-personnel landmines, Japan will promote in the international community comprehensive efforts based on the two inseparable strategies of realizing a broad and effective prohibition of anti-personnel landmines and strengthening demining activities and victim assistance. Japan announced that it would provide approximately 10 billion yen over five years beginning in 1998 and achieved its goal of 10 billion yen of assistance at the end of October 2002. In particular, in regard to Afghanistan, at the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan in January 2002, Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi announced that

Japan would focus on the removal of landmines and unexploded bombs in order to ensure safety, which is the prerequisite for reconstruction. Japan contributed approximately 2 billion yen in January and approximately 600 million yen to UN organizations and other bodies as assistance for the removal of landmines and other effects.

In order to realize a broad and effective prohibition of anti-personnel landmines in the international community, it is important for more countries to conclude the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (the Ottawa Convention).²⁸ Japan is urging mainly Asia-Pacific countries that have not concluded the convention to become party to it. Furthermore, at the Fourth Meeting of States Parties that was held in Geneva in September, it was established that Japan together with Cambodia would serve as the co-rapporteur for the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Awareness and Mine Action Technologies during the 2002–2003 session.

(m) United Nations Register of Conventional Arms

The UN Register of Conventional Arms was established at the initiative of Japan and the European Union (EU) in 1992. It is a system in which UN member states submit reports to the UN every year on the exports and imports in seven categories of major weapons such as battle tanks and combat aircraft. In 2001, the number of countries submitting such reports exceeded 100 for the first time. The year 2002 marked the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the register system and explanation seminars were held in Ghana, Namibia, Peru and Indonesia with the aim of increasing the number of registered countries and the Symposium Marking the 10th Anniversary of the UN Register of Conventional Arms was held in October at the UN Headquarters. Japan is actively urging countries that are not participating in this system to do so and plays a significant role in strengthening the system.

²⁸ A convention that went into effect in March 1999 that prohibits the use, production and other conduct related to anti-personnel landmines and makes the disposal of stockpiled landmines and removal of buried landmines obligatory. As of December 2002, the number of countries that have concluded the convention is 130 including Japan.