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EFFORTS IN GLOBAL ISSUES

Overview

In recent years, there has been a greater need to respond to global issues, which have been brought about by the advancement of science and technology, such as the development of Information and Communications Technology (ICT), and the resulting development of human activities. On the one hand, the advancement of science and technology has enhanced the level of people's lives and has made it possible for an even greater number of people to lead affluent lives. On the other hand, the international community has come to face not only issues such as terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and other

weapons, as was previously mentioned in Chapter 3-A, but also global issues such as sustainable development, global environmental problems, transnational organized crime and infectious diseases. In tackling these issues, in addition to efforts by individual countries, it is essential for regional communities and the international community to be united in their efforts. The international community, including Japan, is working actively toward the resolution of such global issues through frameworks such as the United Nations (UN), the G8 and other international and regional organizations.

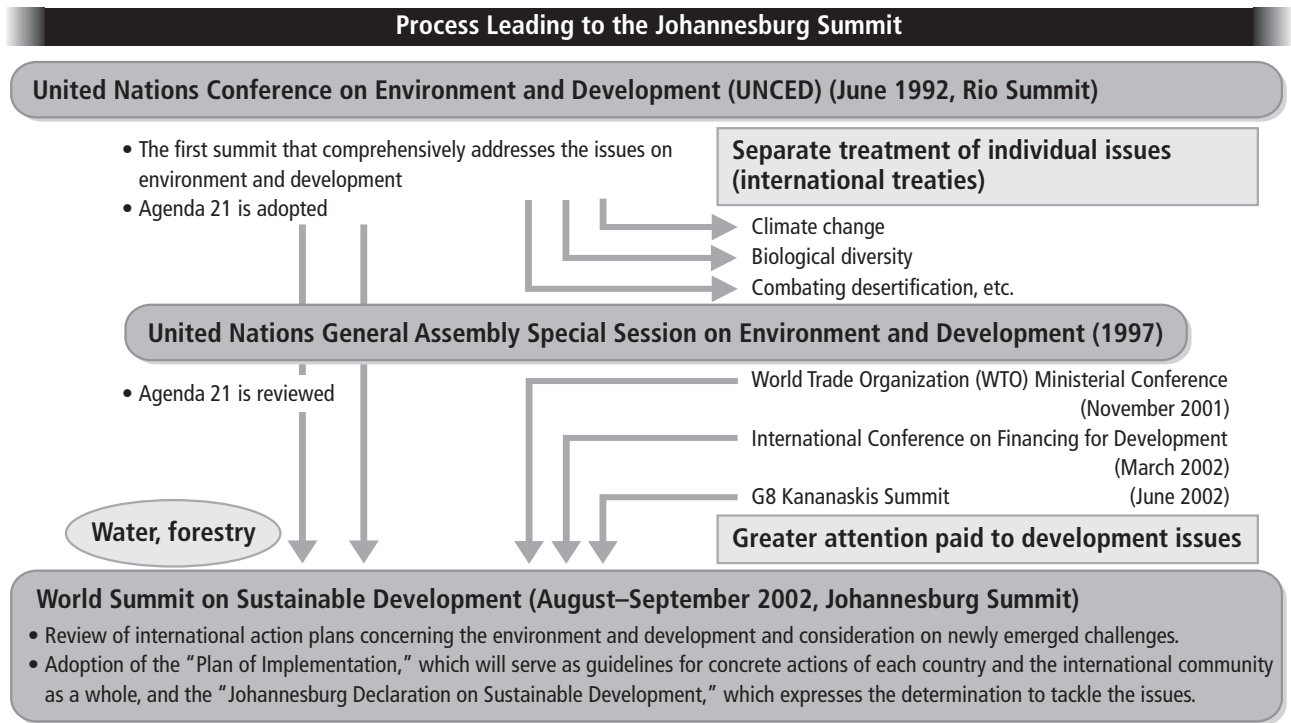
1**Sustainable Development and Global Environmental Issues****(a) Overview**

The recent development of globalization has accelerated and increased the movement of people, goods and services across borders, bringing about large economic benefits. These benefits are, however, not enjoyed equally by all countries and peoples. In fact, negative aspects of globalization, such as increased disparities in wealth, have been pointed out. It is extremely important, therefore, that the entire international community, including developing countries, should be able to enjoy the benefits of globalization in an appropriate manner and realize sustainable development. In order to meet these challenges, the international community has addressed various issues of developing countries, notably those of poverty and infectious diseases, through such fora as the International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey, Mexico in March), the G8 Summit (Kananaskis, Canada in June) and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa from late August to early September) in 2002.

(b) World Summit on Sustainable Development

From August 26 to September 4, 2002, 10 years after the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) or the so-called "Earth Summit" which was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Summit) was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, with a view to reviewing the progress on the agreements at Rio de Janeiro and addressing new issues concerning the environment and development.

As the outcome of this summit, two documents were adopted: the "Plan of Implementation," which will serve as comprehensive guidelines for advancing sustainable development; and the "Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development," which expressed the political determination of the leaders. Furthermore, various "partnership" initiatives were announced, which compiled projects to be undertaken by voluntary partners from among governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other stakeholders, according to each "partnership" arrangement.



Japan's Initiatives

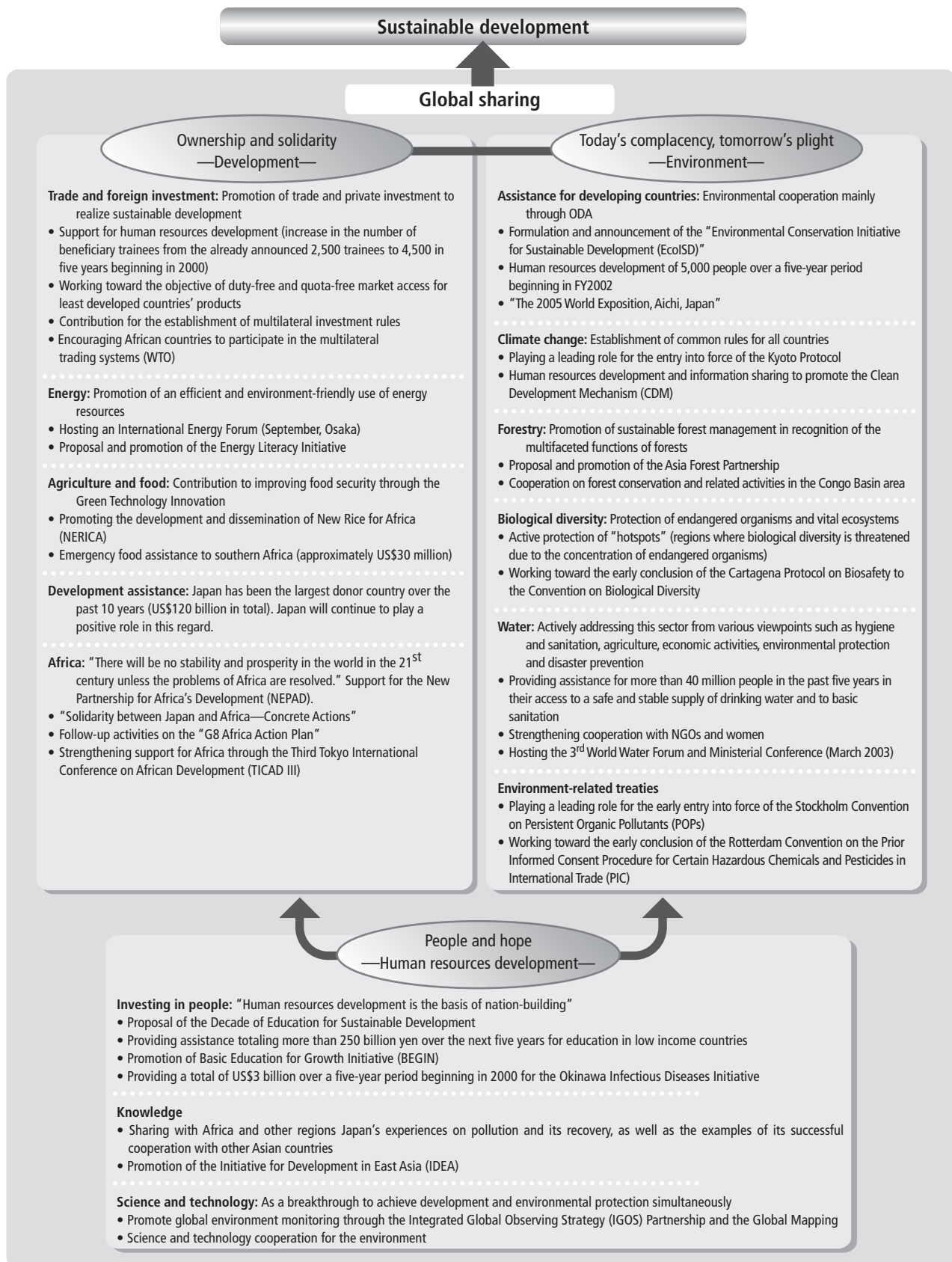
From Japan, Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi participated in the leaders' session. Prime Minister Koizumi, who emphasized the importance of human resources development in education and other fronts for sustainable development, announced the “Koizumi Initiative,” which put together Japan's concrete measures of contribution, particularly those for human resources development in the fields of development and the environment. Those who participated in the summit from Japan included Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoriko Kawaguchi, Minister of the Environment Hiroshi Ohki and senior vice-ministers and parliamentary secretaries of relevant ministries, as well as a multiparty delegation of Diet members and many representatives of non-governmental organizations, among others. Furthermore, several NGO members were included in the Japanese Government delegation, as advisors.

Japan played an active and constructive role in the negotiations of the “Plan of Implementation.” For example, on the issue of climate change, Japan formulated, after a series of consultations, a text that “strongly urge[s] [States that have not already done so] to ratify the Kyoto Protocol in a timely manner” to be accepted by all



Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi gives a speech at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Summit) (September 2002). Photo: Office of the Cabinet Public Relations, Cabinet Secretariat

Japan's Initiatives at the Johannesburg Summit



delegations. Also, in cooperation with Japanese NGOs, Japan proposed the “Decade of Education for Sustainable Development,” which was successfully included in the “Plan of Implementation.” In this respect, Japan submitted a draft resolution to the UN General Assembly in December 2002, which suggested declaring the ten-year period from 2005 the “United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development,” and it was unanimously adopted. Moreover, in the “Plan of Implementation” the Tokyo International Conference on

African Development (TICAD), for which Japan has long made active efforts, and other Japanese initiatives were referred to. In regard to water, an indispensable resource for human existence and activities, the Millennium Development Goal⁴⁷ of reducing by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water by 2015 was reconfirmed, and additionally, a new goal of reducing by half the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation was established in the “Plan of Implementation.”

The Government of Japan which registered 30 projects

Topic

The Japan Pavilion at the Johannesburg Summit

The distinguishing characteristic of the Johannesburg Summit was that various governments and international organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private companies and other organizations, introduced measures toward sustainable development. In addition to the Nasrec Expo Center that was the venue for NGOs, the exhibitions at Ubuntu Village played a central role.

Building upon the cooperation among the Japanese Government, Japanese corporations, NGOs and international organizations whose headquarters are located in Japan, Japan set up the only independent national pavilion besides the one established by the host country, South Africa. Japan held many exhibitions and seminars there on Japan's past experiences concerning environmental issues, as well as Japanese wisdom, knowledge and new technologies in which Japan takes pride.

Amongst Japan's exhibits, those which attracted the attention of many visitors were the live exhibits prepared by corporations. Two eco-cars including the fuel cell hybrid vehicle, and a water purification system that does not use chemicals particularly interested visitors. Furthermore, the banana paper, or handmade paper made of banana stems displayed in the Japan Pavilion, was reported on the first page of the summit's feature newspaper.

In addition, every day various personalities such as Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoriko Kawaguchi, Minister of the Environment Hiroshi Ohki, former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, former Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto as well as Speaker of the National Assembly of South Africa Dr. Frene Ginwala, Interim Chairperson of the African Union (AU) Commission Amara Essy and Professor Jeffrey Sachs were invited to address the visitors to the Japan Pavilion and participated in the seminars held there, featuring, amongst others, the Japanese experience on sustainable development and the importance of human resources development.

Through these exhibits and seminars, Japan sent its central message that by sharing with other countries its experiences on pollution, it would seek to create a better earth, and demonstrated its determination through the united deeds of the government and private sector to realize sustainable development in concrete terms.

(Photo)

⁴⁷ The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were formulated based on the international development goals adopted in the 1990s. The MDGs were adopted at the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations in September 2000 and include goals to be achieved by 2015 in eight areas such as education, poverty eradication and gender equality.

as “partnership initiatives,” in such areas as water, forestry, energy, education, science and technology, health, and biological diversity, actively utilizing the schemes of Official Development Assistance (ODA), hosted a briefing session for these “partnerships” in Johannesburg.

The Japanese Government, Diet members, local governments, concerned organizations and NGOs, among others, cooperated to establish a Japan Pavilion, in order to carry out a number of activities of substantial quality, in parallel with the meetings of the summit. A display of eco-cars and other exhibits and seminars in various fields including that of Japan’s experience in overcoming environmental pollution was held every day, and interested visitors attended.

(c) Global Environmental Issues

Overview

The recent situations of global environmental issues such as global warming and the destruction of the ozone layer need serious attention. These global issues may threaten the very existence of humanity. Japan has, therefore, proposed the idea of “global sharing,” urging for the solidarity of the international community, with the aim of resolving global environmental issues.

Meanwhile, as one of the main causes of environmental problems is modern industrialization, which is a driving force of economic development, it has been necessary to address the differences between the developed and developing countries. A guiding principle of the international community in this regard is “common but differentiated responsibilities.” Japan, for its part, believes that it is also important to address environmental issues from the perspective of “human security.” This concept calls for the realization of the potential of individual human beings with the protection for them from threats.

In light of these developments, with its continued emphasis on efforts in tackling global environmental issues as a major challenge, Japan has focused its efforts on the following three areas.

International Rule-Making

The first pillar is contribution to international rule-making.

Japan is actively participating in negotiations of treaties and other international agreements and is exercising leadership in such negotiations to successful conclusions. Furthermore, with a view to the early entry into force of these agreed rules, Japan will endeavor to conclude such agreements for itself, and will also urge other countries to do so.

In 2002, Japan concluded not only the Kyoto Protocol against climate change, but also the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, which in principle prohibits and restricts the production, use, export and import of DDT,⁴⁸ polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and persistent organic pollutants (POPs) such as dioxin; and an amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Furthermore, preparations are under way for the conclusion in 2003 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, which aims to prevent eventual adverse effects of living modified organisms on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, as well as of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

Japan is demonstrating its initiatives in other areas such as water and forestry, by, *inter alia*, proposing relevant international conferences and discussions for new frameworks. Especially, on the issue of illegal logging, Japan has been actively leading discussions since the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit. In 2002, Japan and Indonesia in cooperation with many other countries, international organizations and NGOs, launched the Asia Forest Partnership (AFP). In March 2003, Japan holds the 3rd World Water Forum and Ministerial Conference in the Kansai region, and it intends to support the ownership of developing countries, attaching importance to “human resources development” and “community building.”

In regard to the protection of wild fauna and flora, in the Conference of Parties of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the International Whaling Commission (IWC), Japan has repeatedly emphasized the importance of recognizing the diverse value of wild fauna and flora and of “sustainable use” based on reliable scientific data, even for the very purpose of protection.

⁴⁸ Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT): A kind of organochlorine pesticide.

Support for Developing Countries in the Area of the Environment

The second pillar of Japan's efforts on the environmental issues is support for developing countries. In its ODA Charter, Japan establishes the simultaneous pursuit of development and environmental protection, as a fundamental principle and places priority on environmental cooperation. The Medium-Term Policy on ODA (formulated in 1999) states that Japan will actively make efforts to provide support to developing countries in the area of the environment based on, among others, the Initiatives for Sustainable Development (ISD) Toward the 21st Century. At the Johannesburg Summit in 2002, Japan announced its Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development (EcoISD).

Cooperation with International Environmental Organizations

The third pillar of Japan's efforts is cooperation with environment-related international organizations. Being a major donor to such organizations and frameworks as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for the protection of the ozone layer, Japan plays a significant role in formulating their work programs. Furthermore, as the host country, Japan also supports the UNEP International Environmental Technology Centre, which has its offices in Osaka and Shiga.

(d) Climate Change Issues

The Kyoto Protocol is a significant first step for strengthening actions by the international community to prevent global warming. Japan accepted the Kyoto Protocol on June 4, 2002 and is actively urging other countries to ratify this Protocol with a view to its early entry into force. In 2002, in addition to countries of the European Union (EU), Eastern European countries, Canada and New Zealand, among others, ratified in succession the Kyoto Protocol. In the future, if Russia ratifies it, it will meet the requirements for its entry into force.

Meanwhile, as the cooperation of the international



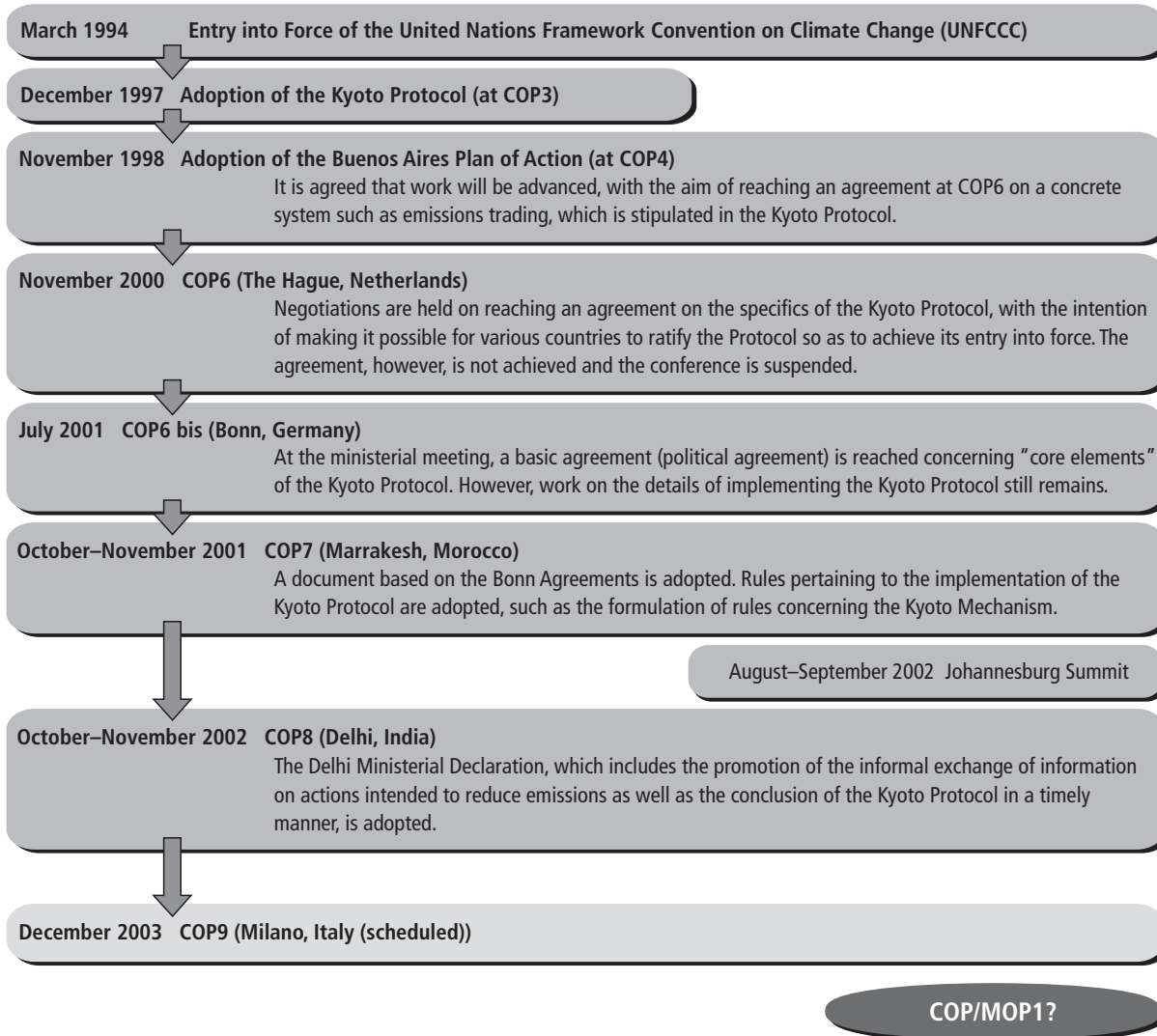
Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs Shinako Tsuchiya at the Eighth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP8) (October)

community is advancing toward the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, the United States (US) announced that it would not participate in the Protocol. On various occasions, including the Japan-US summit meeting and foreign ministers' meeting in February 2002 and the Japan-US High-Level Consultations on Climate Change (ministerial-level) in April, Japan urged the US to strengthen further its efforts to tackle climate change. It also requested that the US respond constructively in negotiations regarding climate change, with a view to establishing a common rule in which all countries, including the US and developing countries, participate.

It is expected that the greenhouse gas emissions of developing countries will exceed those of developed countries by around the year 2010. As such, it is necessary to tackle emissions reductions in a way that involves developing countries. However, developing countries are strongly against any obligations of emissions reductions,⁴⁹ which may have negative effects on the economic development of those countries. In light of these circumstances, Japan held an informal meeting in July 2002, with the participation of major countries including the US and developing countries. The meeting provided an opportunity to hold frank discussions on concrete actions toward emissions reductions in the future. At the Eighth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP8) that was held in

⁴⁹ According to the provision of the Kyoto Protocol that was adopted in 1997, between 2008 and 2012, developed countries and those in transition to market economies are obliged to limit and reduce their greenhouse gas emission levels of 1990 to fixed levels (for example, EU: -8%, US: -7%, Japan: -6%).

Japan's Main Measures against Global Warming



Note: COP refers to the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. COP/MOP refers to the Meeting of the Parties of the Kyoto Protocol, which will be held after it has entered into force.

Delhi, India from October to November 2002, due to factors such as Japan's particularly strong assertion, wording that states that Parties should promote informal exchange of information on actions intended to reduce emissions was included in the Delhi Ministerial Declaration adopted at the conference.

(e) Issues to be Tackled in the Future

Japan has long attached importance to the ownership of developing countries in their efforts for development and the support of the international community as equal partners, as a key for advancing sustainable development.

These views of Japan have been gaining established support from a larger number of countries, as many international conferences related to development were held in 2001 and 2002, including the International Conference on Financing for Development and the Johannesburg Summit. Furthermore, Japan has been stressing the importance of the simultaneous pursuit of environmental protection and development in advancing sustainable development, promoting also the concept of "global sharing," that various countries, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and others should share strategies, responsibilities, experiences and information.

It is necessary to further advance collaboration with

NGOs and other stakeholders in order to achieve various goals, by making the most of the experience at the Johannesburg Summit. Moreover, as negotiations for the new round of WTO negotiations are progressing, detailed arrangements on the relationship between trade and the

environment are required. Japan intends to participate constructively in these negotiations for the establishment of new international rules, with a view to reaching realistic and balanced conclusions.

2	Transnational Organized Crime, Illicit Drugs and Piracy
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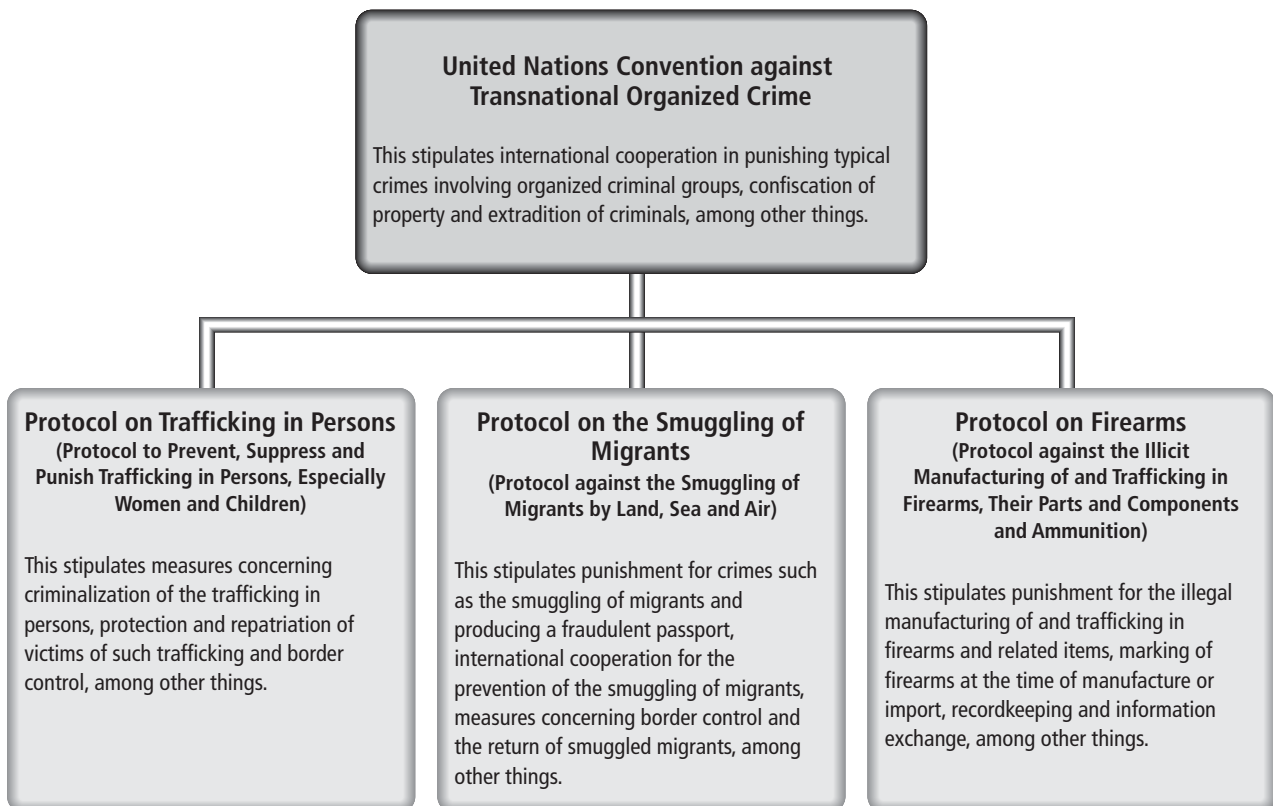
(a) Transnational Organized Crime

Transnational organized crime has become a major problem in modern society as a result of the advancement of globalization and high-tech equipment, and the greater movement of people. International cooperation is strongly desired in order to respond to these developments and vigorous actions were continued in 2002 through international frameworks such as the UN, the G8 and the

Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three supplementing protocols intend to create an international legal framework to prevent organized crime and promote cooperation in tackling this. In particular, the supplementing protocols have the aim of preventing the crimes of trafficking in persons, smuggling

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Three Supplementing Protocols



of migrants, and illegal manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms and related items. Japan signed this convention in December 2000 and signed all of the protocols in December 2002. Japan played a significant role in advancing negotiations by acting as the chair of the G8 coordination group for the negotiations on the convention and its protocols and by contributing funds to the UN Centre for International Crime Prevention (CICP), which served as the secretariat for the negotiations, among other efforts.

Furthermore, based on the recognition that corruption and bribery are major factors hindering the progress of development and democracy, negotiations on the UN Convention against Corruption began in 2002. Negotiations on a concrete draft of this convention are being advanced, including anti-corruption preventive measures and a criminalization clause.

At the meeting of the G8 Senior Experts Group on Transnational Organized Crime, commonly known as the Lyon Group, discussions have been held on measures tackling various transnational organized crimes since 1995. The Lyon Group has contributed to discussions of leaders and foreign ministers in the G8 process and has also contributed greatly to the advancement of negotiations for the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Recently, discussions have been held from the perspective of international cooperation on the aspect of judicial cooperation, law enforcement cooperation and high-tech crime countermeasures. In particular, after the terrorist attacks in the US, discussions were held from the viewpoint of how the knowledge and experience in countermeasures for transnational organized crime accumulated by the Lyon Group could be used effectively as a countermeasure to terrorism. In light of these circumstances, the G8 Recommendations on Transnational Crime were compiled and adopted at the G8 Justice and Interior Ministers' Meeting that was held in Mont-Tremblant, Canada in May 2002.

The FATF has played a leading role in the promotion of international measures and cooperation concerning money laundering. Specifically, the FATF formulated the Forty Recommendations that would serve as an international standard concerning money laundering countermeasures. It is currently reviewing these recommendations and investigating their status of progress as well as researching new methods and countermeasures for money laundering. As a key member of the FATF, Japan is actively participating in such efforts.

In the future, Japan's policy is to continue to actively contribute to the promotion of international efforts concerning money laundering countermeasures including efforts at the regional level. Furthermore, as methods of money laundering countermeasures are also effective as countermeasures for terrorist financing, the importance of money laundering countermeasures is increasing, as was demonstrated by the fact that an international conference on combating money laundering and terrorist financing was held in Indonesia in December 2002.

(b) Illicit Drugs

In April 2002, the Fifth International Drug Control Summit was held in Tokyo, co-hosted by the Federation of Japanese Parliamentarians to Fight against Abuse of Narcotics and Amphetamine-type Stimulants (ATS), the Government of Japan and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP). Parliamentary members, government officials and experts from 35 countries, one region and six international organizations participated in this conference. At the summit, an exchange of views was held concerning such topics as the intensifying drug problems in Asia and a chairman's summary was adopted at the end of the conference. This chairman's summary included a commitment to supporting Afghanistan in its drug countermeasures, countermeasures for synthetic drugs such as ATS and the promotion of international cooperation as a direction for the world's parliamentarians and policymakers.

Furthermore, Japan has continued to support drug countermeasure projects by the UN and contributed US\$3.04 million to the UNDCP in 2002. From this contribution, Japan provided US\$500,000 in assistance for projects to reinforce drug control in Afghanistan, which would be carried out by the UNDCP. In addition, Japan provided US\$500,000 from this contribution for projects to assist the development of alternative crops in a major poppy-cultivation area of the Wa region in Myanmar. Moreover, Japan contributed approximately US\$308,000 from the Trust Fund for Human Security for education, health and sanitation projects in the Ky Son district, a major poppy-cultivation region in Viet Nam.

(c) Piracy

In recent years, the number of reported incidents of piracy is steadily increasing and reached a total of 370 incidents

around the world in 2001. This is nearly three times⁵⁰ the number for 1995, which was 132. In particular, 178 incidents⁵¹, almost half the total number, were concentrated in Southeast Asian seas. This has become a major threat to Japan's maritime transport of its oil and other energy supplies via Southeast Asian seas on which it is largely dependent and also an adverse factor on the region's stability and economic development as a whole.

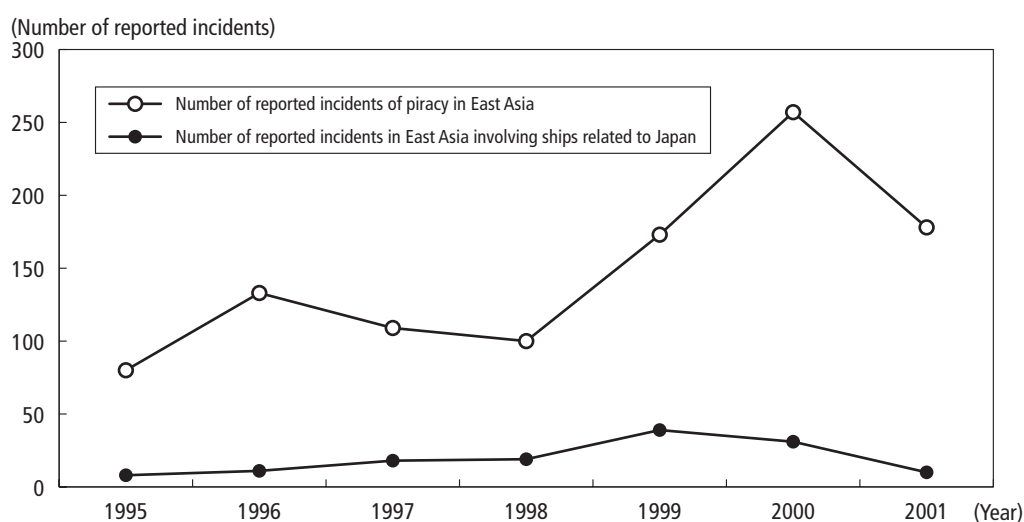
In light of these circumstances, Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi proposed to develop a regional

cooperation agreement to resolve the intensifying piracy problem at the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)+3 (Japan, China and the Republic of Korea (ROK)) Summit Meeting in November 2001. With the approval of countries concerned, Japan began the negotiation process to draw up the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (provisional name) with ASEAN countries, China, the ROK, India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. Japan hosted meetings for negotiations in

Number of Reported Incidents of Piracy

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
East Asia	80	133	109	100	173	257	178
Malacca Straits within East Asia	12	12	8	6	37	112	58
Indian Ocean	15	30	41	25	51	109	86
Africa	15	30	41	25	51	109	80
Latin America and the Caribbean	20	32	45	38	29	41	23
Others	2	5	16	6	4	2	3
Total	132	228	252	210	309	471	370
Number of incidents involving ships related to Japan	8	11	18	19	39	31	10
Number of incidents in East Asia involving ships related to Japan	5	10	12	14	28	22	4

Source: International Maritime Organization, *Reports on Acts of Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships Annual Report 2001*; Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, *Maritime Report 2002*.



⁵⁰ Source: International Maritime Organization, *Reports on Acts of Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships Annual Report 2001*.

⁵¹ Source: International Maritime Organization, *Reports on Acts of Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships Annual Report 2001*.

Tokyo in July and September 2002, and since then, has been active in this process aiming at the early formulation of the agreement which is meant to enhance cooperation among countries concerned to prevent and suppress piracy.

Furthermore, based on the achievements of the Regional Conference on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in April 2000, Japan has organized experts-level meetings involving coast guard agencies and also maritime policy authorities in Southeast Asia and neighboring countries. Japan has also dispatched coast guard patrol vessels and is conducting joint exercises and other activities with the coast guard agencies of different

countries (with Indonesia in March, Brunei in August, and India in October 2002). Furthermore, Japan is making efforts toward capacity building for the benefit of the coast guards of different countries by receiving students at the Japan Coast Guard Academy and through training courses at the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for crime control on the seas.

Japan will continue to make efforts to strengthen its collaboration and cooperation with countries concerned in Asia and other regions and actively contribute to technical assistance and human resources development which are necessary for eradicating piracy incidents.

3

Human Rights

(a) Overview

Many people, especially ordinary citizens, have become victims of conflicts and incidents deriving from religious and ethnic differences and which frequently occur throughout the world. Furthermore, cases of serious violations of human rights concerning the lives and freedom of citizens continue to be a cause of concern for the international community. Addressing human rights issues is a major challenge that should be tackled by the international community including Japan.

Japan's three basic principles on human rights issues are as follows: (1) human rights should be respected regardless of culture, traditions, political and economic systems or stage of development, and the protection of human rights is the most basic responsibility of each country; (2) human rights are universal values and the legitimate concern of the international community which should not be regarded as the interference with the internal affairs of another country; and (3) all rights, including civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights, are indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, and it is necessary to protect and promote them equally. Given these principles, Japan is making efforts to advance endeavors in improving the situation of human rights in various countries, including the development and promotion of the international scope of human rights through

international fora such as the United Nations (UN) Commission on Human Rights as well as bilateral dialogue with various countries.

(b) Human Rights

Developments in Intergovernmental Fora of the UN concerning Human Rights

At the 58th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights that was held in Geneva from March to April 2002, the number of adopted resolutions, decisions, chairperson's statements as well as the number of times that voting took place was higher than it had been in the past. Middle East issues dominated the entire session in light of the worsening situation in the Middle East. Resolutions that had been passed every year, such as the resolution on the situation of human rights in Chechnya and that on the situation of human rights in Iran, were not adopted, which characterized the session as confrontational.

Based on the basic principles mentioned above, Japan played an active role in drafting a resolution on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, as the main sponsor of the draft resolution as had been in the past. Japan also contributed by serving as a bridge between Asian countries, African countries and countries in other regions in deliberations for other draft resolutions.

At the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly⁵²

⁵² A committee that is responsible for addressing social issues such as human rights.

in 2002, the difference in positions between Western countries and developing countries became even clearer regarding the “follow-up draft resolution on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance” and the draft resolution on the right to development. In light of these circumstances, Japan contributed constructively to the deliberations of relevant draft resolutions, taking into consideration the results of bilateral dialogues on human rights. Furthermore, in addition to the draft resolution on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, which it has repeatedly submitted as the main sponsor, Japan, together with France as a co-sponsor, newly submitted a draft resolution calling for the resumption of dialogue concerning the launching of the Khmer Rouge trials. These draft resolutions were adopted as a result of a difficult process of reconciliation among relevant countries. Moreover, as a co-sponsor, Japan contributed in creating a resolution concerning the issue of enforced or involuntary disappearance, including the issue of abductions by North Korea, which was unanimously adopted.

Bilateral Dialogue on Human Rights

In order to advance the protection and promotion of human rights, achieving mutual understanding through bilateral dialogue is important in addition to the efforts that are being made through fora such as the UN. From this perspective, Japan engaged in human rights dialogue with Iran for the second time in Tehran in February 2002. Japan also had human rights dialogues twice with Thailand, in March and May in Tokyo and Bangkok, respectively. Furthermore, Japan had human rights dialogue in Khartoum, Sudan in July. As part of its other efforts, Japan is holding exchanges of views on human rights with other countries, utilizing occasions such as VIP visits.

Submission of Government Reports Based on Human Rights Treaties

The activities of each of the committees based on the six major human rights treaties play important and inseparable roles as the activities of intergovernmental fora and as the mechanisms to protect and promote human rights in the international community. These six treaties request that each state party submit a periodic report on the status of implementation of the treaties within the country to the UN Secretary-General. In September 2002, Japan submitted the fifth periodic report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against

Women. A combined examination of this fifth periodic report and fourth periodic report which was submitted in 1998 is scheduled to be conducted at the 29th session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which will be held in July 2003.

Elections in Various Human Rights Fora

Japan has continuously been a member of the UN Commission on Human Rights since 1982, last being reelected in April 2002. This means that Japan will continue its activities as a member of this commission from 2003 to 2005. Moreover, as a result of elections for CEDAW and the Human Rights Committee established by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Human Rights Committee) that were held in August and September, respectively, from Japan, candidate Fumiko Saiga (Ambassador, Permanent Mission of Japan to the UN) and candidate Nisuke Ando (Professor, Doshisha University), were elected as members of these committees, respectively.

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)

In September 2002, Sergio Vieira de Mello became the new UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. Technical and other cooperation activities of the UN in the area of human rights play a significant role in indirectly supporting efforts to improve the situation of human rights in various countries. Japan supports the activities of the UNHCHR and related activities and has contributed approximately 71 million yen to various funds administered by the UNHCHR, including the Advisory Service Voluntary Fund for Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights.

(c) Children

In May 2002, the UN Special Session on Children was held at the UN Headquarters in New York, in which a total of 187 country governments and 700 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) participated. From Japan, Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Atsuko Toyama headed the delegation, consisting of 45 members including Makiko Arima as the Personal Representative of the Prime Minister, and also children, NGOs, parliamentary members and others. This special session was a follow-up meeting to the World

Summit for Children 1990, and the efforts of the international community after 1999, especially the status of achievement of established goals that were adopted at the summit, were confirmed and examined. Furthermore, at this special session, consultations were held on actions toward the fulfillment of remaining challenges as well as new challenges, and a document called *A World Fit for Children*, which calls upon the international community to undertake concrete actions in the future, was adopted. Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Toyama gave a speech at the plenary session, in which she reported on Japan's efforts to protect and promote children's rights. These efforts include Japan's international cooperation for children's health, such as eradicating polio and the Second World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, which was held in Yokohama in November 2001. Minister Toyama also expressed her renewed commitment to resolve these challenges in the future.

Furthermore, on the occasion of the Special Session on Children, Japan signed the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict.

(d) Issues concerning Disabled Persons

In July to August 2002, a meeting of the "Ad Hoc

Committee of the UN General Assembly on a comprehensive and integral international convention on protection and promotion of the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities" was held at the UN Headquarters in New York. Japan became a co-sponsor for relevant General Assembly resolutions in order to promote the participation of NGOs in this committee. From Japan, government officials as well as concerned parties from organizations of people with disabilities participated in the meeting.

(e) Ministerial Conference of the Community of Democracies

In November 2002, the Second Ministerial Conference of the Community of Democracies was held in Seoul, Republic of Korea (ROK). From Japan, Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoriko Kawaguchi participated in the conference and explained how Japan has been taking leadership to consolidate democracy in the world. At this meeting, the commitment to democracy that was confirmed at the first meeting in Warsaw two years ago was reconfirmed and discussions were held on cooperation with the aim of strengthening democracy. As a result, the Seoul Action Plan and the Statement on Terrorism were adopted. These two documents indicate measures to promote cooperation for maintaining democracy, in response to new threats in the 21st century such as terrorism, and to protect and strengthen democracy on a global scale.

4

International Science and Technology Cooperation

(a) Overview

Science and technology is a basic element supporting the development of the economy, industry, national security, the life of humankind and welfare. In the 20th century, Japan achieved remarkable growth as a result of advancements in science and technology. It is desired that the international community in the 21st century make full use of the power of science and technology to resolve the various issues it faces, such as the environment, natural resources and energy as well as health and sanitation. With a view to resolving such issues, Japan will advance

bilateral cooperation with various countries toward scientific and technological development as well as actively advance multilateral international cooperation in order to promote large-scale international projects that cannot be implemented by one country alone.

(b) International Science and Technology Cooperation

In order to promote science and technology cooperation, Japan holds periodically bilateral joint committee meetings with other countries, to exchange views concerning

science and technology policy and to consult concrete research cooperation. In 2002, Japan held such meetings with countries including the United Kingdom (UK), the United States (US), Germany, the ROK and Italy.

As an example of large-scale international projects, Japan is working together with the US, Canada, European countries and Russia to complete the International Space Station in 2008 and is planning to launch a Japanese Experiment Module called *Kibo* (which means hope) from 2006 to 2007. However, the space shuttle *Columbia* accident that occurred in February 2003 may have a serious impact on the future plans for the International Space Station. Furthermore, in the area of energy, Japan is promoting the ITER project which is a joint international project that aims to verify the feasibility of nuclear fusion energy. It is hoped that nuclear fusion energy will serve as a permanent source of energy for humankind. In May 2002, with the aim of hosting the ITER, Japan decided to present Rokkasho-mura in Aomori Prefecture as the candidate site for consideration at the inter-governmental negotiations. Japan is also advancing projects such as the ARGO program (advanced ocean observation) and the

Integrated Ocean Drilling Program (IODP) which are international programs concerning the seas taking place in cooperation with various countries.

In the area of life sciences, it is feared that cloned human beings will be formed as a result of the rapid advancement of biotechnology in recent years. Japan has been urging the international community to establish an international convention against the reproductive cloning of human beings immediately through the UN and other fora.

The International Science and Technology Center (ISTC), which applies science and technology for disarmament and non-proliferation, is an international organization established in Moscow in 1994 by Japan, the US, the European Union (EU) and Russia. It supports the provision of civilian employment for researchers and technical personnel from the former republics of the Soviet Union whose previous work involved weapons of mass destruction (WMDs). Thus far, the Japanese Government has provided approximately US\$56 million (as of December 2002) in project assistance through the ISTC.

5	Controlling Infectious Diseases
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(a) Overview

Control of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, which are serious problems in developing countries, is not only an issue for countries that are suffering from these epidemics, but also an issue to be tackled urgently by the international community in a united effort to realize its stability and prosperity. In particular, at present, there are over 40 million people in the world who are infected with HIV/AIDS, which is the fourth leading cause of death (it is the leading cause of death in sub-Saharan Africa). HIV/AIDS is an extremely grave issue as the number of infected persons is projected to increase sharply in countries such as China and India in the future.

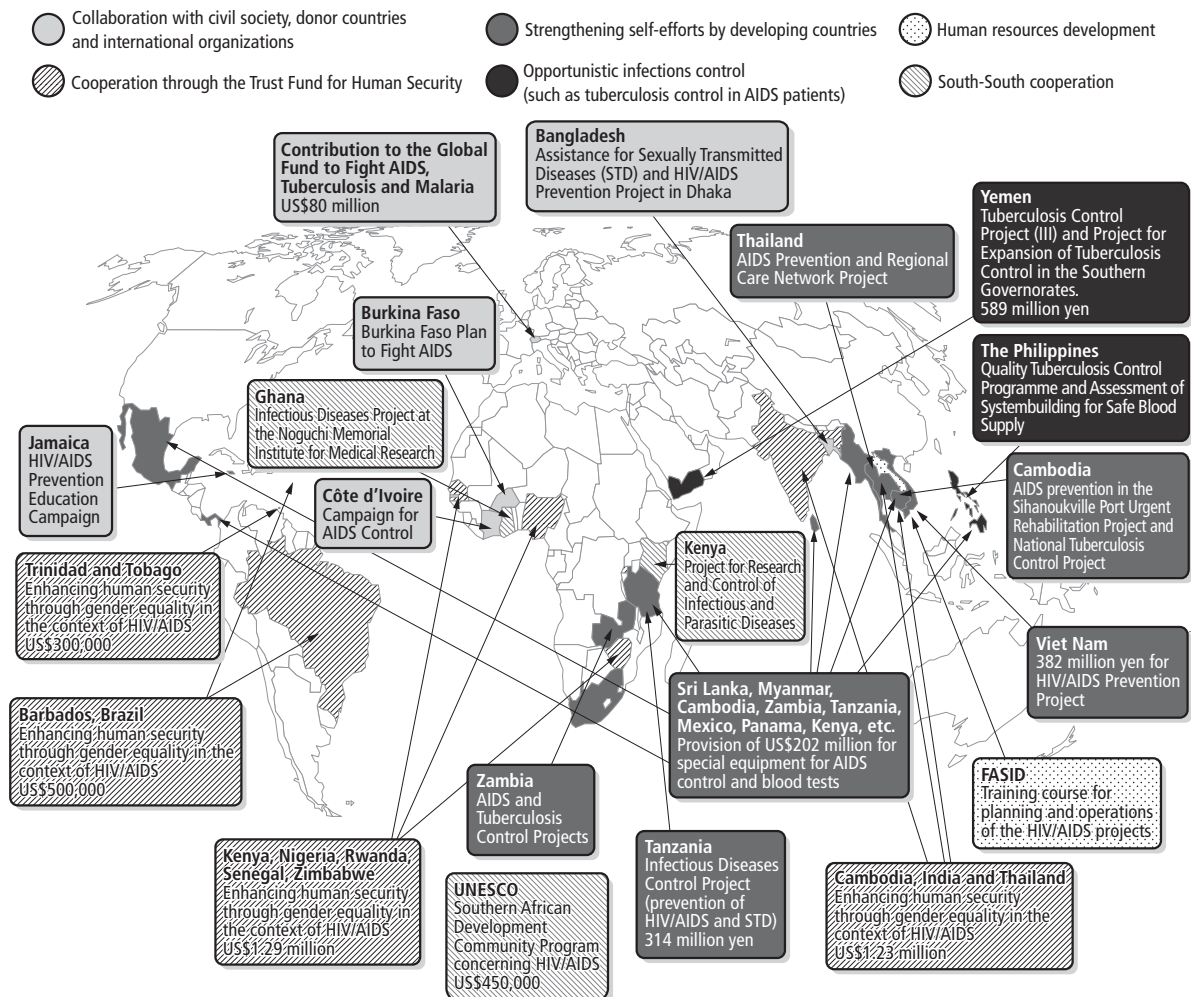
Given the awareness of this issue, in order to promote the efforts of the international community as a whole involving the public and private sector, Japan has actively contributed to the establishment and subsequent management of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and

Malaria (GFATM), which was set up in January 2002. In addition, Japan has provided bilateral assistance for the control of infectious diseases to developing countries under the Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative that Japan announced on the occasion of the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit.

(b) Launching of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) and Its Activities

As a result of discussions that were held at the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in July 2000, the UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS in June 2001 and the G8 Genoa Summit in July 2001, it was decided that the GFATM would be established in January 2002 as a private-sector foundation under Swiss law in Geneva. In the same month, the Board (the GFATM's supreme decision-making body) met for the first time in Geneva and commenced its operations. It is composed of 18 representatives from

Strengthening Japan's Assistance for HIV/AIDS Control: Various measures under the Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative Framework



Japan and other donor countries, developing countries, NGOs and private-sector organizations. As for Japan's contribution to this Global Fund, Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi announced his intention to donate US\$200 million at the Japan-US summit meeting in June 2001. In addition, the G8 and other developed countries, developing countries and private-sector organizations, among others, have expressed their intention to contribute a total of US\$2.1 billion (as of October 2002) to the GFATM.

Through a newly formed partnership between the public and private sector, the GFATM is intended to contribute to the strengthening of infectious diseases control in developing countries by providing financial assistance for projects to implement and promote the prevention, treatment and other measures for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in developing countries.

Specifically, the projects to receive support are those that have been ultimately approved by the Board after submissions of proposals by government organizations, NGOs and other entities of developing countries, an investigation and coordination by the Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM) set up in each country (composed of government organizations, NGOs, the private sector, multilateral developmental organizations, bilateral assistance organizations, etc.) and an investigation by the Technical Review Panel composed of independent experts. At the Board meeting in April 2002, the GFATM approved 40 projects (in 31 countries) as the first cases for which it would provide support. It also elected its first Executive Director of the Secretariat and began full-scale activities. Japan has actively contributed to secure the appropriate management and operation of the GFATM through efforts

Estimated Number of People (Adults and Children) Infected with HIV/AIDS as of the End of 2002



(This figure is based on reference material from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.)

Topic

What is the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria?

In 2001, there were over 40 million HIV/AIDS infected people in the world, and 3 million people die every year or over 8,000 people every day. As for tuberculosis, 9 million people are infected every year, of whom over 2 million die. For malaria too, over 1.1 million people die in a given year. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) is a global fund to prevent and treat these three diseases. The fund has the following new attributes: (1) since the fund reviews the applications for assistance proposed by governments, NGOs and private foundations of the recipient countries, it will be able to further meet the necessities of recipient countries and various other factors; (2) the fund manages a large amount of resources from both the governmental and the private sector; and (3) the fund has an effective decision-making mechanism that enables the fund's more rapid approval on assistance and eventual disbursement. Since the establishment in January 2002, the fund has already approved the first round of proposals for 40 projects in 31 countries, a total of US\$378 million for the next two years. In addition, 18 proposals in 12 countries and three multinational cases, for a total of US\$238 million for the next two years, are waiting for probable approval subject to submission of additional materials. It is now expected that all those 58 projects in total, costing US\$ 616 million,* will be implemented.

Note: * Regional Distribution: Africa: 52%; Latin America and the Caribbean: 13%; Eastern Mediterranean region: 1%; Eastern Europe and Central Asia: 8%; Southeast Asia: 12%; Western Pacific: 14%.
 Disease Distribution: HIV/AIDS projects: 60%; Compound projects: 15%; Tuberculosis: 15%; Malaria: 10%.

such as contributing US\$80 million by the end of 2002 and serving as the vice-chair of the Board in the first year

of its operation.

6

Human Security

(a) Overview

The world today, in which globalization is rapidly advancing, is different from the world of the Cold War era, when a clear framework existed based on values, national borders and other factors. There are various threats that creep upon people across borders, which have become more serious in a way that is different from those of the past. These threats include frequent conflicts that are not rooted in ideology, a rapid increase of refugees, the trans-nationalization of crime such as drug trafficking, infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, terrorism, environmental degradation and sudden economic downturns such as the Asian currency and financial crisis. In light of such developments, for people to be able to live with human dignity, it is becoming all the more important to strengthen efforts that focus on the perspective of each and every individual in addition to the traditional concept of state security as protecting the lives and property of people by maintaining the security and prosperity of the country.

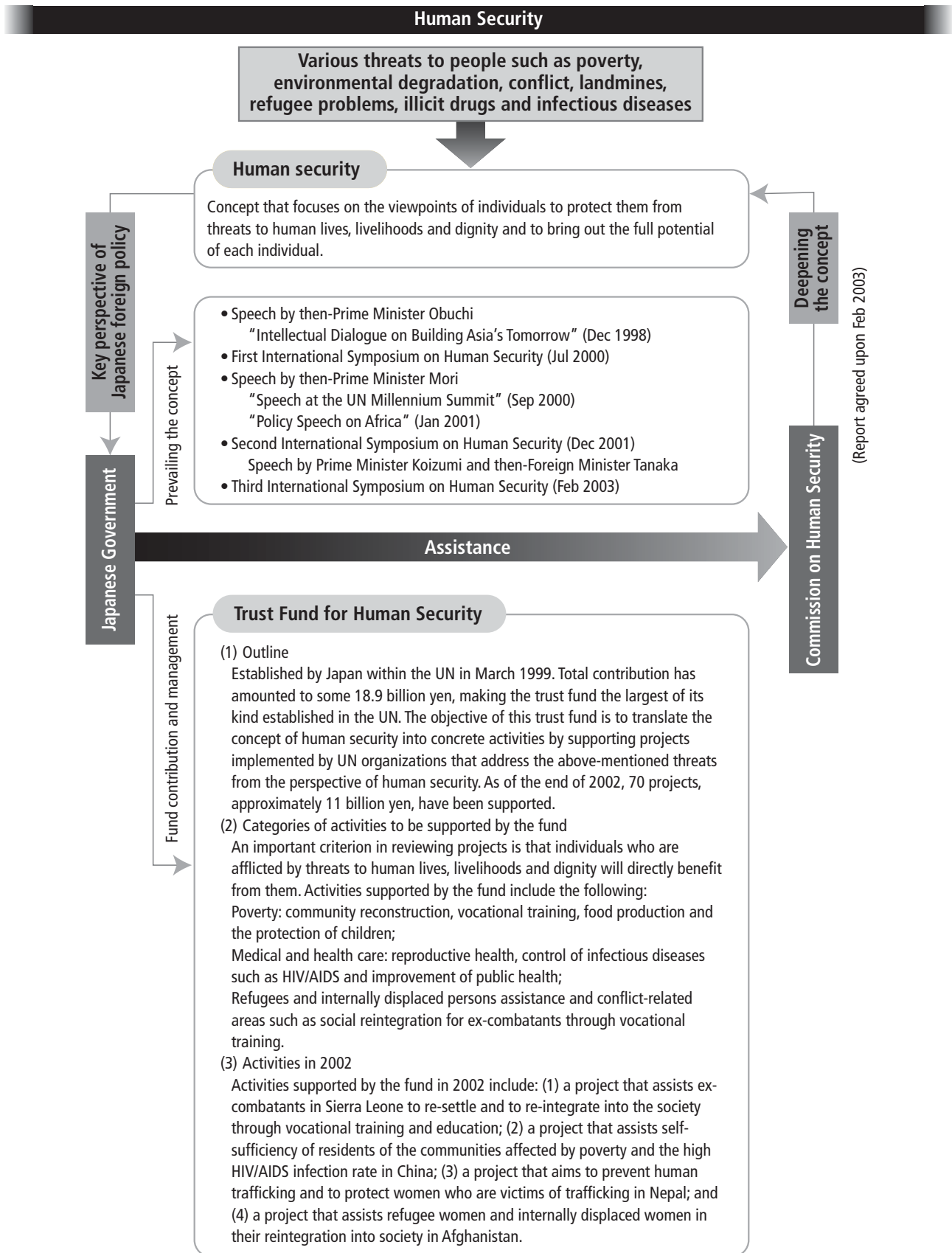
In order to protect individuals from direct threats and to bring out the full potential of each individual, promoting the concept of human security, whose pillar is “community-building” epitomized by the gathering of individuals, is a challenge that the globalized world should take up.

(b) Recommendations of the Commission on Human Security

Japan believes it is important to make the 21st century a human-centered century and has positioned the concept of human security as one of the key perspectives of its foreign policy. The Commission on Human Security was established in response to the statement by then-Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori in his address to the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000. Its co-chairs are

Special Representative of the Prime Minister of Japan on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan Sadako Ogata (former United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) and Professor Amartya Sen, master of Trinity College, Cambridge. The commission agreed on its report in February 2003. The report includes the definition of human security and valuable recommendations on how the international community should utilize the concept and in which direction it should advance. This report was submitted to Prime Minister Koizumi and will be submitted to UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan.

This report describes human security in the context of conflict as well as development. As for the context of conflict, the report indicates that it is necessary to think comprehensively on various issues so that people who are forced to leave their homes and move, in other words, refugees, displaced persons and migrants, can lead fulfilling lives as human beings. In the context of development and poverty, the report provides an analysis of how added value can be gained by introducing the concept of human security to the problems posed by sudden economic downturns and also to the areas of health and education, which serve as the foundation of human development. Furthermore, the report stresses how the international community can support the seamless transition from conflict to peace and reconstruction. In light of such perspectives, the importance of promoting “community-building,” which can be said to exist between “human development” and “nation-building,” has been pointed out. This, in essence, means that it is important in the process of realizing human security to view comprehensively various issues that lead to conflict, development and poverty, to focus on people and the community and to make efforts in realizing “empowerment” from below in addition to “protection” from above. This is identical to the concept of development assistance which Japan has been implementing.



(c) Japan's Leadership

Japan has been supporting the activities of the Commission on Human Security and believes that it is most important to actively disseminate the ideas indicated in the report and translate them into concrete actions. The reason is that Japan believes its experience in which human resources development led to "village development," then to "community building" and then to "nation-building" in the end should be utilized as an example for many developing countries in today's globalized world. As of the end of December 2002, the Trust Fund for Human Security, which Japan established within the UN, grew to a cumulative total of around 18.9 billion yen. The

fund has become the largest trust fund in the UN. Steady achievement has been made through this fund, such as the fact that assistance to Afghanistan has begun, and assistance has been provided to Sierra Leone, a country ridden with conflict and where bilateral assistance was difficult, for the reintegration of ex-combatants into society through vocational training and economic independence. In the future, in addition to utilizing this fund as well as other Official Development Assistance (ODA) tools, it is necessary to strengthen concrete actions in order to truly protect and enhance the rich lives of each and every individual with the importance of community-building as one of the pillars.

Commission on Human Security and Report of the Commission

The Commission on Human Security, established in 2001, is co-chaired by Mrs. Ogata and Professor Sen and composed of 12 eminent persons from around the world as commissioners. The goal of the commission is to develop the concept of human security and propose a program of action that the international community should take to make human security concrete. Recommendations focusing upon the following eight points were agreed in the final report of February 2003.

- 1 Protecting people in violent conflict
- 2 Supporting the security of people on the move
 - An international framework that comprehensively handles the movement of people is necessary.
- 3 Establishing human security transition funds for post-conflict situations
- 4 Encouraging markets and fair trade and securing minimum living standards
 - Economic growth is essential to poverty eradication. Markets and fair trade are important toward this end, and securing employment is vitally important. The international community, governments and civil society should cooperate in order to provide social protection for everyone.
- 5 According higher priority to ensuring universal access to basic health care
 - Preventable diseases, such as infectious diseases and diseases resulting from poverty, should be prevented. Priority should be placed on building a protection system rooted in the community.
- 6 Developing an efficient and equitable system for patent rights
 - It is important that all necessary drugs be developed and spread throughout the world and, in particular, that a flexible response be taken in the case of an emergency.
- 7 Empowering all people with universal basic education and strengthening international and domestic measures
- 8 Promptly introducing a method of education that respects the diversity of people

Japan intends to strengthen efforts with the aim of spreading the concept of human security throughout the world based on these recommendations.