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# Chapter 1. Efforts at the United Nations

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## Section 1. Discussion at the United Nations

Since its foundation in 1945, the United Nations has always been active in dealing with disarmament issues in accordance with Article 11 of the Charter of the United Nations (stipulating that the UN General Assembly may consider disarmament and make recommendations to the Members and/or to the Security Council).

During the Cold War period, although three special sessions of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament were held at the initiative of the Non-Aligned Countries in 1978, 1982, and 1988, the specific achievements in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation reached at through the United Nations had been limited as a whole, and major agreements on disarmament had rather been formed through a bilateral or regional framework.

On the other hand, the United Nations has been basically contributing to disarmament in the form of deliberations and adoption of resolutions at the General Assembly. The interests and opinions of the international community on disarmament and non-proliferation under the international situation and security environment of the time have been reflected in those deliberations and resolutions. This means that the United Nations has played a major role in shaping international public opinion on these issues in the medium and long terms.

After the end of the Cold War, specific results in terms of disarmament and non-proliferation have been achieved through the UN General Assembly, such as the establishment of the UN Register of Conventional Arms (1991), adoption of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) at the UN General Assembly (1996), adoption of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (2001), and adoption of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005). In addition, the UN Security Council also issued a Presidential Statement emphasizing the importance of disarmament and non-proliferation, in January 1992, and also adopted Resolution 1540 on non-proliferation in April 2004.

## Section 2. The United Nations General Assembly (First Committee)

Issues related to disarmament and non-proliferation have been taken up mainly by the “First Committee,” which deals with all the themes concerning disarmament and international security, within the UN General Assembly in which all member states are entitled to participate. In addition, the UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC) also exists where specific items are discussed at each session outside the framework of the General Assembly.

### 1. First Committee of the General Assembly

Initially, disarmament issues had been discussed along with political, security, and technological issues at the First Committee of the General Assembly. Later, a decision was made at the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in 1978 that “the First Committee of the General Assembly shall be assigned the function of dealing with the agenda

items of disarmament issues and the related issues of international security only.” Since then, issues related to disarmament and international security have been discussed principally at the First Committee. This committee is held for a period of about five weeks after the general debate of the UN General Assembly every autumn.

Every year, the First Committee adopts many resolutions related to disarmament, thereby playing a role in increasing international momentum and showing the future direction. In addition, it is crucial to observe events occurring at the First Committee so as to foresee the direction of international movements concerning disarmament and non-proliferation. Japan also submits draft resolutions on important issues in this field every year.

Specifically, each year from 1994 to 1999, Japan had submitted draft resolutions on the “Nuclear disarmament with a view to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons.” In 2000 and thereafter, Japan had submitted a draft resolution entitled “A path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons.” This presents concrete steps to the total elimination of nuclear weapons based on the outcome of the 2000 NPT Review Conference. In 2005, Japan newly submitted a draft resolution titled, “Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons,” responding to the disagreements of the NPT Review Conference in May and the lack of reference to disarmament and non-proliferation in the UN World Summit Outcome Document in September, and the draft resolution gained overwhelming support from the international community (adopted by the support of 168 countries).

Japan has also submitted draft resolutions on small arms and light weapons almost every year since 1995 when the issues of small arms and light weapons were fully brought to attention in the international community. The draft resolution of 2005 called for the member states to contribute to success of the Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation to be held in 2006 and to make every effort for full-scale implementation of the Programme of Action as well as urging all states to implement the international instrument concerning the tracing of small arms and light weapons on which negotiations had reached an agreement in June 2005. Japan submitted it jointly with South Africa and Columbia, and the draft resolution was adopted by consensus.

## 2. The United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC)

The United Nations initially established two commissions, the “Atomic Energy Commission” and the “Conventional Disarmament Commission,” to conduct research and make recommendations on disarmament. These were later integrated to form the “United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC)” at the 6th UN General Assembly in 1952 as a new forum to negotiate disarmament issues. The activities of this commission had remained virtually dormant for a long time without making any tangible achievements in the field of disarmament. It was decided at the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in 1978 to reorganize and reestablish it as the present UN Disarmament Commission, which is a subsidiary body of the UN General Assembly with the participation of all member states of the UN.

The UNDC has held a three to four week session in New York in the period from April to May every year since 1979, and it normally deals with the same agenda items for three years in succession. The agenda items dealt with for three years from 1997 to 1999 were “Nuclear-weapons-free zone,” “the 4th Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament,”

and “Practical disarmament.”

Two new agenda items, “Ways and means to achieve nuclear disarmament” and “Practical confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms,” had been dealt with from 2000 to 2003. However, no agreement was reached among participating countries, and no working paper was thus adopted (the UNDC was exceptionally not convened in 2002).

Although discussions over new agenda items had been planned from 2004, sessions in both 2004 and 2005 ended without reaching any agreement on new agenda items.

### **Section 3. The United Nations Security Council**

The issues of disarmament and non-proliferation have been taken up at the UN Security Council, which is an organization primarily responsible for international peace and security.

The UN Security Council Resolution 255 relating to “positive security assurances” (positive assistance is provided to non-nuclear-weapon states, which have suffered from the use of nuclear weapons or are under the threat of nuclear weapons) was adopted in 1968, the year of adoption of the NPT. In addition, the Security Council Resolution 984 relating to “negative security assurances” (nuclear-weapon states neither use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states nor threaten them with the use thereof) was adopted in 1995, which had been continuously raised by non-nuclear-weapon states since the start of the process of NPT negotiations.

In January 1992 after the fear of nuclear conflict between the United States and USSR was eliminated due to the end of the Cold War, a statement by the Security Council Chairman was issued on disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation. This statement reaffirmed the critical role of the progress of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation in the maintenance of international peace and security and regarded the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction as a threat to international peace and security. In addition, Security Council members expressed their commitment to prevent the spread of technologies related to the research and manufacturing of weapons of mass destruction and to make efforts to take appropriate actions for this purpose.

In April 2004, the Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1540 on non-proliferation. This was the resolution which US President George W. Bush called for adoption in the UN General Assembly General Debate in September 2003 and again requested adopting at an early date in his speech on non-proliferation in February 2004. The main content of the resolution is as follows: the resolution (1) decides that all States shall refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, (2) decides that all States shall adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws which prohibit any non-State actor to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer or use weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, in particular for terrorist purposes, as well as attempts to engage in any of the foregoing activities, participate in them as an accomplice, assist or finance them, (3) decides that all States shall take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls over related materials and equipment to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and decides that all States develop and maintain physical protection measures, border controls, law enforcement measures, and strict export control. Based on this resolution, a committee (commonly known as the 1540 Committee) was set up under the Security Council, and all UN member states were required to

present a report on the implementation of this resolution. In addition, all member states were called for to provide appropriate support at the request of states lacking the legal and regulatory infrastructure that are necessary to implement the provisions of the resolution within their own territory.

Japan submitted to the 1540 Committee a report on the measures Japan had taken to implement the resolution based on the Security Council Resolution 1540, and also called for other states to fully implement the resolution and expressed its readiness to provide necessary assistance for that purpose.

Though the Security Council has issued resolutions and chairman's statements on security, disarmament and non-proliferation in general as mentioned above, aside from those, it has also issued resolutions and chairman's statements on individual regional issues (See "Part II: Regional Non-Proliferation Issues and Efforts of Japan").

#### **Section 4. The United Nations Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters**

The United Nations Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters is an advisory board of the UN Secretary-General that directly advises the Secretary-General on general disarmament issues. For example, the United Nations upgraded the Center for Disarmament Affairs, which was a sub-bureau of the Department of Political Affairs, to an independent department called the Department for Disarmament Affairs in 1998, as part of the reform of its organization. This was based on the recommendation of this Advisory Board. The Advisory Board also functions as the board of directors to supervise the management of the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) in Geneva. In May 2003, then Japanese Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Nobuyasu Abe was appointed to the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs (retired in January 2006).

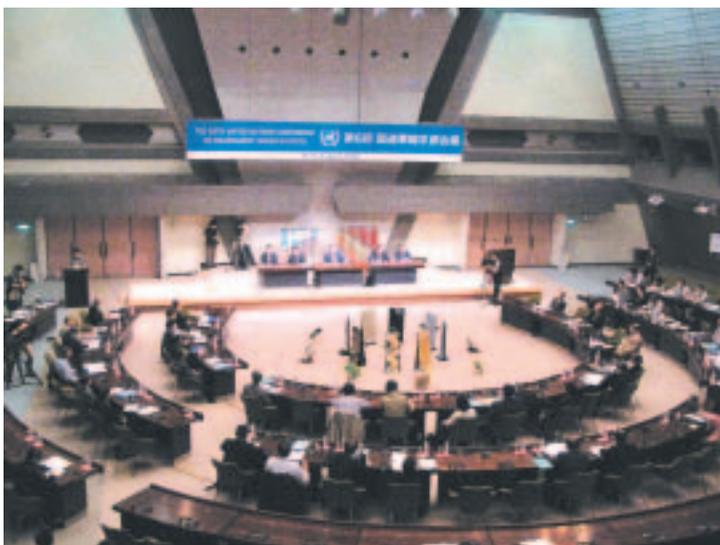
This Advisory Board has its origin in the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies consisting of 30 eminent persons to advise the Secretary-General, which was established based on a proposal presented by then UN Secretary-General Waldheim at the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in 1978. The Advisory Board of the time completed its mandate in 1981 after holding seven meetings. The Board was re-established in 1982 based on the resolution of the 37th General Assembly (37/99K) and exists up to the present (its name was changed to the current name in 1989).

This Advisory Board meets biannually in New York and Geneva. About 20 members of the Board are selected by the Secretary-General on the basis of individual knowledge and experience and on the principle of balanced regional representation. The Board members are appointed in their private capacity. From Japan, Mr. Mitsuro Donowaki, former Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament, served as a member of the Advisory Board from 1992 to 1998, and Mr. Yoshitomo Tanaka, then Special Assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs (former Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament) from 1999 to 2002. Then Ambassador Kuniko Inoguchi, Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament, has served as a member of the board since 2003. Discussion was held mainly in the two fields – "challenges and opportunities at the regional level in the areas of weapons of mass destruction and conventional arms" and "a review of disarmament machinery" – at the 45th United Nations Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters convened between late June and early July 2005.

## Section 5. The United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues

The United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues has been held twice a year (once a year in Japan) since 1989 to provide a platform for dialogue on disarmament and security matters and thereby promote awareness of disarmament issues among the states in the Asia and Pacific Region, including countries that do not have diplomatic relations with each other. This is sponsored by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (initially by the Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia) established in 1988. High-level government officials and experts on disarmament affairs from various countries participate in this conference in their private capacity and discuss a variety of topics each time. This is different from the UN General Assembly or the Conference on Disarmament where the government delegations of the member states negotiate treaties, adopt resolutions, or make appeals.

The Conference on Disarmament Issues has been held in different cities in Japan with the support of the Japanese Government every year since 1989, based on a proposal made by then Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita at the 3rd Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in 1988 that the Japanese Government was ready to convene a UN disarmament conference in Japan. The conference not only presents a good opportunity to put forward the positive position of Japan on disarmament issues both domestically and externally, but also holding meetings such as this in various cities across the country is expected to contribute to raising public awareness on disarmament issues and in turn responding to such public awareness. The conference was held in Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Kyoto, Sendai, Sapporo, Akita, Kanazawa, and Osaka. In 2005, it was held in Kyoto from August 17 to 19. A Government's representative attends the conference every year to deliver an opening speech.



United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues in Kyoto  
(August 2005)

## Chapter 2. Efforts at the Conference on Disarmament (CD)

### Section 1. Overview

#### 1. Background of its establishment

While disarmament efforts led by the United Nations had hardly made any tangible progress in the Cold War era, the “Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament” was established in September 1959 by a joint communiqué of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and the USSR, as a forum for negotiations on disarmament outside the framework of the United Nations. Initially, five states each from the Eastern and Western blocs participated in this committee. Later, it evolved into the “Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament” (1962-1969) by adding eight non-aligned countries, and later into the “Conference of the Committee on Disarmament” (1969-1978, with 31 member states at its peak). Finally, the “Committee on Disarmament” (with 40 member states) was established by a resolution of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in 1978. Its name was changed in 1984 to become the current Conference on Disarmament (CD).



Conference hall of the Conference on Disarmament  
(September 2003: With attendance of then Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoriko Kawaguchi)

#### 2. Activities and achievement to date

The present membership of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) consists of 65 states classified into three groups: (1) the Western group including G7 states (25 states), (2) the Eastern group centering on Russia (6 states), and (3) the G21 consisting of developing countries, etc. (33 states), and China, which does not belong to any of these 3 groups. Japan has been a member of the CD since 1969 and belongs to the Western group. The Secretariat of the Conference is located at the UN European Headquarters in Geneva. A 2-3 month session is held three times a year.

At the CD, all decisions including procedural matters are adopted by consensus.

The CD is the single international forum where multilateral “negotiations” on disarmament are conducted, and it has a different character in this point from the UN Disarmament Commission, which is a forum to “discuss” disarmament issues under the UN General Assembly.

A number of important treaties and conventions on disarmament and non-proliferation have been discussed and drafted by the CD and its predecessors, for example, the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT, adopted in 1963), the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT, adopted in 1968), the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC, adopted in 1971), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC, adopted in 1992), and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT, adopted in 1996).

## **Section 2. The stalemate at the Conference on Disarmament (CD) and efforts to break the deadlock**

### **1. Overview**

As the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community, the CD is expected to produce results based on the efforts of the international community in the area of disarmament. It also plays a very important role in Japan’s diplomacy to promote disarmament. However, no substantive negotiations or deliberations have taken place at the CD since the drafting of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) in 1996. In addition, no annual programme of work that should be adopted every year has been agreed with or adopted due to a lack of convergence of differences in the positions of participating states since adoption in 1998 (however, substantive negotiations were not held since the programme of work was adopted at the very end of the Third Session). Also, negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT or so-called Cut-off Treaty; see Chapter 4, Part III), the importance of which Japan emphasizes, have not yet started despite the fact that the early commencement of negotiations on the treaty was recommended in documents adopted at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference and at the 2000 NPT Review Conference (document of the 1995 Review Conference entitled “Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament” and the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference, Part I) and that many countries assert the necessity to commence negotiations on the treaty.

The primary reason for the stalemate of the CD has been a conflict among countries concerned over how to deal with the issues of the “Prevention of Arms Race in Outer Space (PAROS)” or nuclear disarmament at the CD. More specifically, the major element has been a divergence of view between China insisting that negotiations on PAROS should be started at the same time as negotiations on the Cut-off Treaty and the United States arguing that no negotiations are needed on PAROS and discussion should rather be held on confidence-building measures. In addition, Russia has also emphasized the importance of the start of negotiations on PAROS, although it has not linked PAROS with the Cut-off Treaty.

To deal with such situations, the ambassadors of five countries (Algeria, Belgium, Chile, Columbia, and Sweden), who had served as President of the CD, drafted a “programme of work” including the handling of the Cut-off Treaty and PAROS (Otherwise known as the Five Ambassadors Proposal, which stipulates, as a basis for a programme of work, the establishment

of Ad Hoc Committees in the four fields— (1) nuclear disarmament, (2) the Cut-off Treaty, (3) PAROS, and (4) negative security assurances—as well as the mandates of the Ad Hoc Committees) with the aim of an early resumption of substantive work at the CD. They submitted the draft to the First Session in 2003. Discussion on this “Five Ambassadors’ Proposal” also faced hardship in the beginning due to difference in the positions of countries concerned over PAROS mentioned above. However, Russia first showed a flexible stance in June 2003, and China and Russia expressed their acceptance of the slightly revised “Five Ambassadors’ Proposal” in August. However, it was not possible to lessen differences between the positions of countries, including major countries such as the United States and France, and a programme of work was not adopted in the sessions in 2003.

During the Third Session in 2004 at the Plenary Meeting of the CD, the United States formally expressed its stance that legally-binding negotiations on the Cut-off Treaty should be started at the CD, though it had not clarified its position on a programme of work up to then. Consequently, there was increasing momentum for agreement on a programme of work at the CD. However, countries concerned could not reach an agreement on a programme of work within the sessions in 2004 because insufficient time remained before the end of the Third Session of the CD in 2004.

In 2005, countries concerned also made efforts to agree on a programme of work in the First and Second Sessions at the initiative of presidents, but no agreement had been formed as of the end of the Second Session.

## 2. Japan’s efforts

Japan regards the early commencement of negotiations on the Cut-off Treaty as the priority agenda of the Conference on Disarmament (CD), and has been deploying various diplomatic efforts to overcome the stalemate in the CD, including submission of a working paper on the Cut-off Treaty.

In 2003, in the Third Session of the CD (August 18-December 31), Japan held the presidency (then Ambassador Kuniko Inoguchi, Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament served as the president). During its presidency, Japan concentrated its efforts to reach an agreement on a programme of work by coordinating various opinions of member states, in addition to taking a series of actions to promote substantive deliberations on the Cut-off Treaty. In particular, it was of great significance that then Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoriko Kawaguchi attended the CD in September 2003 and made an address that elaborated Japan’s disarmament and non-proliferation policies comprehensively and concretely, and that strongly called for an early commencement of substantive work at the CD and an early breakthrough of its stalemate. Through this address Japan clearly demonstrated its stance of attaching importance to the CD.

In March 2005, then Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs Itsunori Onodera also attended the CD and made an address to call for the revitalization of the CD and its necessity as well as the importance of an early commencement of negotiations on the Cut-off Treaty.

Japan intends to make further diplomatic efforts toward the adoption of a programme of work at the CD and an early commencement of negotiations on the Cut-off Treaty.

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## Chapter 3. Efforts at the G8

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The issues of disarmament and non-proliferation have recently been given greater importance at the G8 Summits where the leaders of the leading developed countries hold discussions with a view to taking specific actions in unison to deal with most important issues facing the international community.

Due to the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, especially the connection between weapons of mass destruction and terrorism, has come to be recognized as the greatest threat to the international community. Reflecting such recognition, independent documents related to non-proliferation have been adopted at the G8 since Kananaskis Summit in 2002. Specifically, documents related to “G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction” (“Statement,” “Guidelines” and “Principles”) were adopted at the Kananaskis Summit (see Section 2, Chapter 8, Part III). The “Non Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction: A G8 Declaration,” the “Non Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Securing Radioactive Sources: A G8 Statement,” the “Non Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Securing Radioactive Sources: A G8 Action Plan,” and the “Enhance Transport Security and Control of Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS): A G8 Action Plan” were adopted at the Evian Summit in 2003. The “G8 Action Plan on Non-Proliferation: A G8 Statement” was adopted at the Sea Island Summit in 2004 while the “Gleneagles Statement on Non-Proliferation: A G8 Statement” was adopted at the Gleneagles Summit in 2005.

In addition to conventional approaches, i.e., universalization and enhancement of functions of the existing multilateral disarmament/non-proliferation treaties including the NPT, the IAEA comprehensive safeguards agreements and the additional protocols, as well as the CWC and the BWC, these Summit documents issued after the terrorist attacks in the United States displayed greater importance attached by the G8 leaders to new approaches, such as attempts to prevent weapons of mass destruction and related materials from falling into the hands of states to which proliferation is concerned and terrorists (G8 Global Partnership, PSI, restriction on the diversion of nuclear materials, equipment and technologies for enrichment and reprocessing) and strengthening of the control on very high-risk weapons and materials that are easily obtained by terrorists, such as Man-Portable Air Defence Systems and radioactive sources (Note: isotope for medical use, etc.), and thus indicated the ways in which the G8 have been trying to cope with new threats to the international community.

In particular, in the “G8 Action Plan on Non-Proliferation,” adopted at the Sea Island Summit in 2004, G8 leaders comprehensively and specifically presented and agreed to implement tasks to be addressed and measures to be taken by the international community in relation to issues pertaining to weapons of mass destruction, including universal adherence to and compliance with treaties relating to disarmament and non-proliferation, support for establishment of a national implementation system and building of law enforcement capacity, complete implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1540 on non-proliferation, restriction on the diversion of nuclear materials, equipment and technologies for enrichment and reprocessing, universal adherence to the IAEA

Additional Protocol, enhancement of IAEA's functions, strengthening of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), response to regional nuclear issues in North Korea, Iran and other countries, continuation of activities by the G8 Global Partnership, defense against bioterrorism, measures to prevent proliferation of chemical weapons, and nuclear safety and security. The "Gleneagles Statement on Non-Proliferation" adopted at the Gleneagles Summit in 2005 remained focused on many measures advocated in the "G8 Action Plan on Non-Proliferation" adopted at the Sea Island Summit while reaffirming commitment to the three pillars of the NPT (disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful use of nuclear energy) in the wake of breakdown in the NPT Review Conference in May 2005 and expressing regret over the failure to achieve a consensus at the NPT Review Conference.

Moreover, the Chairman's Statement at the G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting at the Gleneagles Summit showed deep concern over weapons of mass destruction-related activities of North Korea. While emphasizing complete support for consultations with Iran on its nuclear issue that are advanced by the EU3 (United Kingdom, France and Germany), it also stated that creating a common view on the government's responsibility constitutes an important step in coping with the proliferation of not only weapons of mass destruction but also conventional arms in disputed and unstable areas.



Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi attending the G8 Summit in Gleneagles (July 2005: Group photo of G8 leaders; Provided by the Cabinet Public Relations Office)

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## Chapter 4. Regional efforts

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### Section 1. Regional frameworks

The issue of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is given high priority in various regional frameworks for policy coordination. In Asia, there have been terrorist attacks conducted by terrorists connected with international terrorist organizations including Al-Qaeda and Jemaah Islamiyah, and thereby any connection between terrorists and weapons of mass destruction has come to be recognized as a grave threat. In addition, illegal procurers often carry out procurement activities such as circumventing export across several countries within a region, and cooperation among countries within the region is thus essential to prevent such proliferation. Furthermore, along with technical and economic progress, some Asian countries have acquired the capability to supply sensitive materials and equipment, and it has become more urgent to incorporate such countries into the international non-proliferation regime. Japan has taken the initiative in promoting the reinforcement of regional efforts to cope with such proliferation issue by hosting the Asian Export Control Seminar and Asian Senior-level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP) (see Section 2), as well as has actively taken up this issue at various policy coordination fora in Asia as mentioned below.

In the Chairman's Statement of the Fifth Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM5) Summit held in October 2004, the leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and their determination to deepen ASEM cooperation in this field based on the "Political Declaration on the Prevention of Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Their Means of Delivery" issued at the ASEM Foreign Ministers' Meeting in the previous year. The leaders also underlined the need to strengthen multilateral approach and cooperation as well as respective multilateral instruments on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, other WMD and their means of delivery, especially an enhanced role of the United Nations. The "Tokyo Declaration for the Dynamic and Enduring Japan-ASEAN Partnership in the New Millennium" was adopted at the ASEAN Special Summit held in Tokyo in December 2003, and it advocated that Japan and ASEAN would enhance cooperation in the areas of disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and related materials. In addition, the Plan of Action in line with such basic position stated that Japan and ASEAN shall cooperate closely through various action-oriented measures in opposing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The issuance of these documents was the first indication of the resolution of Japan and ASEAN to cope with the issue of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in unison, and it thus can be valued as an important first step. In addition, Japan emphasized the importance of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction at the ASEAN Plus Three Summit convened in Bali on October 7, 2003. Moreover, though the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), in which all major countries and regions in the Asia and Pacific region participate, had conventionally focused on economic activities, it has presented a new direction of engaging in regional security issues following the adoption of the Leaders' Declaration on Counter-Terrorism in 2001. On November 18, 2004, the APEC Ministerial Meeting Joint Statement was adopted reaffirming that APEC will, as its duties, continuously take action to cope with security issues such as terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and that all APEC members would implement and conclude an IAEA Additional

Protocol or aim to conclude one by the end of 2005. In the APEC Ministerial Meeting Joint Statement adopted on November 16, 2005, ministers applauded the agreement of relevant APEC economies to aim at implementing the IAEA “Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources” as well as the “Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources” by the end of 2006, underscored the efforts to mitigate the threat of Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) to civil aviation, and welcomed the agreement by all APEC economies to undertake a “MANPADS Vulnerability Assessment” at international airports by the end of 2006. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) is a political and security framework covering the whole region concerned with the participation of major countries in Asia and Pacific region. Within it, a frank exchange of views on the issue of disarmament and non-proliferation has conventionally been conducted, and activities such as encouraging participation in the UN Register of Conventional Arms have been conducted in order to promote confidence-building measures. Japan attaches importance to such activities and has actively participated in them. At the 11th ARF Ministerial Meeting in July 2004, the “ARF Statement on Non-Proliferation” was adopted as the first statement focusing on non-proliferation. The statement encouraged all ARF participants to comply with their respective nonproliferation commitments and disarmament obligations under the international treaties to which they are parties.

As for relations with other regions, the “Japan-EU Joint Declaration on Disarmament and Non-proliferation” was issued at the 13th Japan-EU Summit Meeting on June 22, 2004. In the declaration, the countries concerned ascertained that they would recognize each other as a major partner in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and deepen cooperation in these pursuits as well as promote close policy dialogues at opportunities presented by the major international conferences and other fora.

In other regions also, the issue of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction has been given high priority. In Europe, the “Basic Principles for an EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (EU Basic Principles)” and the “Action Plan for the Implementation of the Basic Principles for an EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (EU Action Plan)” were adopted by the EU General Affairs and External Relations Council on June 6, 2003. Immediately after their adoption, the “Declaration on Non Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (EU Declaration)” was issued on June 20 at the Thessaloniki European Council (EU Summit) held in Greece. In addition, the “Declaration on the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction” was adopted on June 26, 2004 at the US-EU Summit held in Ireland. The declaration affirmed support for the UN Security Council Resolution 1540 and positioned the United States and the EU as a major partner of each other in promoting disarmament and non-proliferation. It also advocated cooperation between the United States and the EU to cope with proliferation and thus attracts attention as a presentation of an attitude of both parties toward coping with the threat of proliferation in cooperation.

### **(Reference) China's recent efforts for non-proliferation**

Since 2002, China has promulgated and enforced export control laws and ordinances for biological dual-use goods, chemical agents, and missile-related materials and technologies one after another. The enactment of a series of export control laws and ordinances by China can be understood as a positive movement toward strengthening its non-proliferation mechanism. On the other hand, these laws and ordinances do not cover all items subject to control under the Australia Group (AG) and the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). In addition, there were cases, after 2003, in which the US Government instituted sanctions for the reason that Chinese companies had been involved in proliferation of missile-related technologies (Note), so that strict export control is expected.

Other than these, China published a white paper titled "China's Endeavors for Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation" in September 2005 in which it expressed its determination to continue to work actively for international arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation and to make cooperative efforts to build permanent peace and a world with prosperity and harmony. China's active contribution constitutes an essential part in strengthening the non-proliferation mechanism in Asia, and Japan intends to continually cooperate with China in strengthening the non-proliferation mechanism for weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

(Note) Examples of recent sanctions instituted by the United States on Chinese companies (The contents of sanctions are stated individually such as exclusion from government procurements with the US government organizations, and suspension of support from the US Government.)

- The United States decided to institute a two-year sanction on five Chinese companies for the reason that they transferred equipment and technologies that are likely to contribute to the development of missiles and WMD to Iran in the first half of 2002 (June 2003).
- The United States decided to institute a two-year sanction on one Chinese company for the reason that it made a substantive contribution to another country in the missile field (July 2003).
- The United States decided to institute a sanction on seven Chinese companies for the reason that they provided cooperation to Iran in improving ballistic missiles.

## **Section 2. Asian Senior-level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP)**

The non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missiles as well as their related materials and technologies is an extremely important issue from the viewpoint of counter-terrorism and maintenance of international peace and security. Despite that, efforts for non-proliferation still vary in degree among Asian countries, many of which are not members to the international export control regimes established by the initiative of developed countries (see Chapter 1, Part VI), because such countries recognize that stronger export control would hinder profits from free trade and that they are not capable of supplying materials related to weapons of mass destruction.

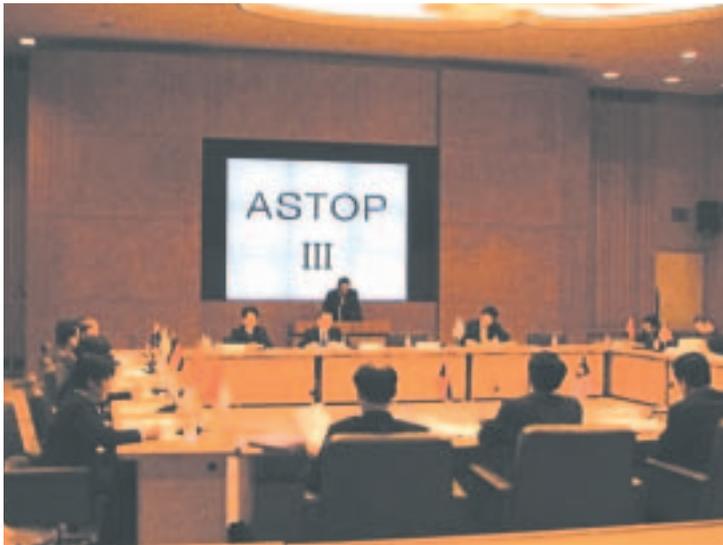
On the other hand, since the nuclear and ballistic missiles programmes of North Korea and Iran are now serious issues, it is extremely important to strengthen control over export from Asian countries to states of concern for peace and security of not only Japan but also the entire Asian region and the international community. In addition, triggered by the terrorist attacks in the United States in 2001, Asian countries have strengthened counter-terrorism measures, and the importance of non-

proliferation of weapons of mass destruction has come to be widely recognized in Asia in the context of counter-terrorism. Furthermore, as demonstrated in the Bali terrorist bombing in 2002, the strengthening of counter-terrorism measures is an issue that requires actions by Asian countries themselves. In such circumstances, specific efforts for non-proliferation have gradually been made by Asian countries. For example, Singapore began to implement the Strategic Goods Control Act in January 2003. However, closer cooperation with Asian countries is an urgent necessity, as maintenance of the security in Asia through non-proliferation efforts cannot be achieved to the fullest by a single country.

In light of such international environment, Japan convened the Asian Senior-level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP) in Tokyo on November 13, 2003, attended by Director-General level officials in charge of non-proliferation policy from all ASEAN members and the Republic of Korea, as well as the United States and Australia, both of which have common interests in the security of Asia. This meeting was held with a view to strengthening efforts for non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missile-related materials and increasing the awareness of non-proliferation in Asia, as well as introducing, to Asian countries, the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI: see Chapter 3, Part VI) launched in May 2003 and discussing the modalities of cooperation for the PSI. As a result, the participants came to share the recognition that it is extremely important for international peace and security to prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missiles as well as their related materials and technologies. The participants also had active exchanges of views, including various constructive proposals concerning the direction for strengthening the non-proliferation regime in Asia.

Japan hosted the Second ASTOP on February 9, 2005 with the participation of China in addition to participants in the First ASTOP, although Myanmar did not attend due to its domestic affairs. Participants held active discussions mainly on (1) recent developments in East Asia relating to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, (2) major efforts to strengthen the non-proliferation regime, and (3) obstacles to national implementation of treaties and norms related to disarmament and non-proliferation and possible cooperation to overcome these obstacles. Building on the result of these discussions, Japan held the Third ASTOP on February 13, 2006 (China did not attend). Through the talks, participants confirmed the efforts undertaken by each country in each field that had been addressed at the previous ASTOP meetings and held discussions on specific forms of cooperation to further strengthen the non-proliferation regime.

As a result of these efforts, it was confirmed that each country had made steady efforts since the first ASTOP in the non-proliferation field, especially those aimed at concluding an Additional Protocol and in the field of the PSI. In addition, the sharing of experience in these efforts with other participating countries has increased understanding in relevant fields and produced an effect of promoting active efforts in the future. Moreover, the details of support and cooperation necessary for Asian countries to implement non-proliferation measures within the respective countries were made clear, and thereby a specific direction toward cooperation in the future was clearly indicated.



Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Katsutoshi Kaneda delivering an opening speech at the Third Asian Senior-level Talks on Non-Proliferation (February 2006, Tokyo)