

I. Text

Japan's Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Policy (Fourth Edition)

Chapter 1. Japan's basic position on disarmament and non-proliferation

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and Efforts of Japan

Global efforts for disarmament and non-proliferation

1. The concept of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation

The regulation on armaments first came to be recognized as a global issue at the end of the 19th century. Along with the moves to regulate wars as a means to resolve international conflicts, to a certain extent, disarmament came to be taken up as one of the major issues on the agenda at international conferences. Disarmament was later prescribed in Article 8 of the League of Nations Covenant, and the Charter of the United Nations, positioning disarmament and arms regulation as one form of cooperation for international peace and security, specifies the authority of the General Assembly to discuss principles for regulating this in Article 11.

The term "disarmament," also used in various documents in addition to the Charter of the United Nations, generally means to reduce and eventually eliminate all types of armaments and weapons under international agreement. On the other hand, the term "arms control" came into use during the Cold War era. This refers to regulation on armaments and weapons, verification and inspection thereof, confidence - building measures, and restrictions on the transfer of conventional weapons. The concept of arms control originates from the US - USSR nuclear arms control negotiations held in the 1970s and was originally designed to develop a system to control nuclear weapons between the nuclear superpowers.

In contrast, the term "non - proliferation" means to curb and prevent the proliferation of weapons in general, in particular, weapons of mass destruction such as nuclear, biological or chemical weapons, their delivery means (missiles, etc.) and related materials and technologies. In the Cold War days, Western countries worked to prevent the transfer of strategic items, in particular, high technology to communist - bloc countries. After the end of the Cold War, a larger number of states started to plan the development of weapons of mass destruction and the international community has been obliged to strengthen its efforts to prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related materials and technologies through implementing export controls and relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions as well as promoting the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI).

The objectives in disarmament, arms control and non - proliferation are to improve the international security environment through establishing certain international rules concerning armaments or weapons, related materials and technologies, and based on such rules, regulating, controlling, restricting and reducing the armaments, weapons and related materials and technologies. In some cases, certain states unilaterally implement disarmament.

2. Why has disarmament and non-proliferation been promoted?

Determined that "never again shall we be visited with the horror of war through the action of government" as the preamble of its constitution advocates, Japan has, as its basic policy, opted for contributing to world peace and prosperity instead of becoming a military superpower after World War II. War threatens our lives and prosperity, destroys our well - being and cultures, and causes many tragedies in the world. Japan's postwar foreign policy has been conducted on the basis of the Japanese people's deep - rooted desire for peace and security both nationally and internationally.

In reality, however, mistrust festers between countries and among ethnic groups, resulting in ever - present

tensions and conflicts. Territorial disputes, religious conflicts, ethnic confrontations, etc. exist throughout the world, and these problems have the potential to develop into armed conflicts. It is a grim reality that most countries in the world feel the necessity for arming in order to defend themselves against a possible invasion or a military threat from other countries. It is therefore necessary to consider efforts for disarmament and non - proliferation based on that reality.

Even if armament is necessary for a state's national security, every state benefits from cooperation and coordination with other states in limiting the scale of armaments to an appropriate level, or if possible, in reducing armaments. When competing states strengthen their military capabilities in order to gain military dominance, they will be caught in a never - ending spiral of an arms race. In order to avoid such a situation, states have started to realize that limiting or coordinating the scale and capacity of their armaments is necessary.

First of all, the arms race and proliferation of arms are likely to jeopardize international peace and security. Even where states do not intend to actually invade their neighbors or threaten them with armed force, uncontrolled expansion of armaments leads to a growing sense of mistrust and threat among other countries. This may destabilize international relations or, in certain circumstances, lead to unnecessary armed conflicts. This is the very reason that the Charter of the United Nations positions disarmament and arms control as an issue directly related to international peace and security in Article 11.

From an economic perspective, huge military expenditures also aggravate the financial situations of the governments involved. An unnecessary military race is a waste of resources. One of the desired effects of disarmament and non - proliferation diplomacy is to prepare grounds for prioritizing spending on economic development and social welfare while reducing military expenditure as much as possible.

In addition to the restriction on armaments from the humanitarian point of view stemming from the 19th century, international cooperation to bring about disarmament and non - proliferation has also been sought, aiming to effectively and efficiently realize international security and economic development.



Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Genbaku Dome)

Chapter 1. Japan's basic position on disarmament and non-proliferation

Based on the following basic position, Japan has been promoting disarmament and non - proliferation diplomacy. Firstly, Japan should vigorously promote disarmament and non - proliferation based on the philosophy of peace on which Japan stands, as a state which has responsibility for demonstrating the devastation of nuclear weapons as the only state that has suffered the horrific effects of atomic bombs. Secondly, in order to stabilize the security environment of the region surrounding Japan from the viewpoint of ensuring peace and security in Japan, it is important to forfend the arms race in the region and to prevent weapons of mass destruction from proliferation. In addition, it is important for Japan, which plays an important role in ensuring peace and security in the world as well as those in the region, to promote realistic and steady measures toward disarmament and non - proliferation while helping to maintain the security of the international community. Thirdly, in reaction to the accelerated aggravation of the misery of war due to an increase in the destructive and killing power of weapons, there has become an increasing need to work on disarmament and non - proliferation through a humanitarian approach. Fourthly, disarmament and non - proliferation have significance in realizing "human security." In reference to the above, Japan's basic concept of disarmament and non - proliferation is described below in detail.

1. Desire for peace and mission as the only country in the world to have suffered the devastation caused by the use of atomic bombs

Japan exerts strenuous efforts to promote disarmament and non - proliferation, which is one of the important pillars of its foreign policy, because Japan aspires to maintain and ensure peace and stability in the world in which it exists. After World War II, Japan chose to establish its position in the international community as a nation dedicated to peace, with strong determination that the devastation of war be never repeated. Such philosophy of peace is advocated in the Constitution of Japan. It is clear to everyone that Japan has proudly pursued the following policy goals: achieving economic development through peace, not through military build - up, increasing the welfare of the Japanese people, and promoting international peace and stability as a prerequisite for these aims. Japan's mission, as the only nation that has suffered from atomic bombings, is to strongly appeal to the world that the devastation of nuclear weapons should not be repeated and nuclear weapons should be completely eliminated. Japan's experience in leading efforts in the field of disarmament and non - proliferation is a valuable diplomatic asset, and continued active efforts in this field involve an aspect of dissemination of the model established by Japan to the rest of the world. Regarding measures to support A - bomb survivors, then Prime Minister Abe, on the occasion of the Peace Memorial Ceremony in Hiroshima in August 2007, issued instructions to review the A - bomb disease recognition system and the review is now underway by the government.

2. Japan's security viewpoint

It is obvious from the regional security environment surrounding Japan that it is significant for Japan to vigorously promote disarmament and non - proliferation.

Two of Japan's neighbors, China and Russia, are major powers with vast territories and enormous military capability that includes nuclear weapons. The adjacent areas contain unstable elements such as North Korea,

which allegedly has a nuclear weapons program and possesses ballistic missiles, and the Taiwan Strait. Even after the Cold War ended, tensions and unclear and uncertain elements still linger in the Northeast Asian region where Japan is located. The fact that North Korea launched a ballistic missile based on "Taepodong 1" which flew over Japanese territory and landed in the Pacific Ocean in August 1998 was viewed as a serious threat to Japan. Furthermore, in January 2003, North Korea declared its intention to withdraw from the NPT, and further launched seven ballistic missiles including "Taepodong 2" on July 5, 2006, and announced that it had performed a nuclear test on October 9 of the same year. North Korean nuclear issue and missile issue pose a significant threat to peace and security not only in Japan but also in the East Asian region and the entire international community. In response to North Korea's launch of ballistic missiles and proclamation of a nuclear test, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1695 and Resolution 1718.

In order to ensure peace and security in Japan, it is imperative to stabilize as much as possible the political and security environment in the area surrounding Japan in order to make certain that the states in the region will not create a dangerous situation by initiating a reckless arms race. It is also important to prevent weapons of mass destruction and their delivery means from proliferating to certain states and terrorists. Japan has maintained the basic position of ensuring its peace and security through diplomatic efforts to assure the stability of the international environment, as well as through maintenance of its defense capability and the Japan - US Security Arrangements. Maintaining and strengthening the international disarmament and non - proliferation regime and establishing a new international framework to deal with the emergence of new threats have been essential elements in Japan's diplomatic efforts. It is possible to make the security environment surrounding Japan safer by prohibiting weapons of mass destruction in line with certain rules, by preventing proliferations in the region, and by thoroughly discussing an appropriate level of armaments with states in the region. This is why it is important for Japan to utilize and strengthen the framework of disarmament and non - proliferation as a part of its national security policy.

3. Humanitarian approach

The humanitarian approach in the field of disarmament and non - proliferation is gaining significance because the misery of war has been aggravated seriously as the destructive and killing power of weapons has increased. The Declaration of St. Petersburg (1868) forbidding the use of certain inhumane weapons by defining "the technical limits within which the necessities of war ought to yield to the demands of humanity" and the protocol banning the use of poisonous gas (the Geneva Protocol, 1925) are some of the first examples of this approach. The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti - Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (the Ottawa Convention), which entered into force in 1999, is a recent example of a humanitarian - oriented disarmament convention. Japan attaches great importance to the humanitarian as well as security aspects of the issue, and became an original signatory state of the Ottawa Convention in December 1997 and concluded it in September 1998.

4. Human security viewpoint

Significance is attached to disarmament and non - proliferation from the viewpoint of "human security" in recent years. "Human security" is the concept that means "placing emphasis on each individual and realizing the abundant potential that exists in every person through the protection of, and the empowerment of, individuals" (Diplomatic Blue Book, 2007). In association with disarmament and

non - proliferation, weapons such as anti - personnel landmines and small arms and light weapons threaten the safety and lives of people in conflict areas even after ceasefire, and therefore, they pose problems which endanger "human security." Efforts to address the issues of anti - personnel landmines and small arms and light weapons are quite important in building security that serves as a prerequisite for reconstruction and peace, and have considerable significance in realizing "human security."

The international disarmament and non - proliferation regime was faced with many issues and challenges from 2006 to 2007 after the issuance of the third edition of Japan's Disarmament and Non - Proliferation Policy (March 2006). The key points of the present circumstance of disarmament and non - proliferation in 2006 and 2007, after the issuance of the third edition and Japan's efforts are outlined below.

1. Regional non - proliferation issues (See Part II)

The international community has continued to face extremely difficult issues, such as nuclear issues in North Korea and Iran, during the period between 2006 and 2007.

(1) North Korea

The North Korean nuclear issue boils down to a breach of the NPT by a non - nuclear weapon state, which is prohibited from developing and acquiring nuclear weapons, and it poses a grave challenge to the international non - proliferation regime based on the NPT. North Korea declared to withdraw from the NPT in January 2003, officially announced its intention to manufacture nuclear weapons in February 2005. In 2006, North Korea launched seven ballistic missiles including "Taepodong 2" on July 5, and announced that it had conducted a nuclear test on October 9. The development concerning North Korea's nuclear and missiles issues poses an extremely serious threat to peace and security not only for Japan but also for the East Asian region and the entire international community. Under such circumstances, Japan has strived to resolve the issue under the framework of the Six - Party Talks since August 2003. The Six - Party Talks, after confirming North Korea's promise to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs in September 2005, were not held for over one year after November 2005. During that period, North Korea launched ballistic missiles and proclaimed that it had conducted a nuclear test, which led the UN Security Council to adopt Resolution 1718. The Six - Party Talks resumed in December 2006 and adopted the "Initial Actions for the Implementation of the Joint Statement" on February 13, 2007 and the "Second - Phase Actions for the Implementation of the Joint Statement" on October 3, 2007. Although there will be a long way to realize a nuclear - free Korean Peninsula, Japan will continue to make the utmost effort to achieve the common goal of peace and stability in Northeast Asia, in intense collaboration with the states concerned.

(2) Iran

An accusation by a dissident group in August 2002 revealed that Iran had violated the IAEA Safeguards Agreement by engaging in repeated nuclear activities without making a declaration to the IAEA for almost the past 20 years. In response to this, the international community expressed strong concern and repeatedly adopted IAEA Board of Governors resolutions requiring the suspension of uranium enrichment - related and reprocessing activities since September of 2003, demanding Iran to implement them. Following Iran's resumption of uranium enrichment - related activities, the IAEA Board of Governors adopted a resolution finding Iran's "non - compliance" with the IAEA Safeguards Agreement in September 2005 and also adopted a resolution to report the

Iranian nuclear issue to the UN Security Council in February 2006. The UN Security Council consequently adopted Resolution 1696 at the end of July 2006, setting obligations for Iran, including suspension of uranium enrichment - related activities. In December 2006, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1737, which includes sanctions under Chapter 7, Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, and in March 2007 further adopted Resolution 1747, which tightened sanctions. The international pressure on Iran has thus been strengthened. Japan has been taking every opportunity to urge Iran to sincerely comply with all of the requirements of the relevant IAEA Board of Governors resolutions and UN Security Council Resolutions including the suspension of all uranium enrichment - related activities without exception.

(3) India and Pakistan

India and Pakistan, which conducted nuclear tests in 1998, have yet to sign the NPT and the Comprehensive Nuclear - Test - Ban Treaty (CTBT) despite approaches to them by Japan and other countries. Japan has continuously urged India and Pakistan to accede to the NPT and sign and ratify the CTBT.

One of the noteworthy developments is the agreement, achieved during Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's visit to the United States in July 2005, between both leaders that the United States would make efforts for implementing civil nuclear cooperation to India in exchange for India's efforts for taking various measures on disarmament and non - proliferation. In March 2006, when President George W. Bush visited India, both leaders reached an agreement that requires India to place its 14 nuclear reactors under the IAEA Safeguards in stages between 2006 and 2014 and the United States to revise its domestic laws and make efforts for adjustments to the NSG guideline so as to offer full civil nuclear cooperation to India (so - called "US - India Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement"). Later in the United States, the Henry Hyde Act, which enables such cooperation to India, was adopted in December 2006. In July 2007, negotiations on the US - India bilateral agreement were completed, while the negotiations between the IAEA and India for the conclusion of a Safeguard Agreement started. Japan will closely observe future developments including the progress of negotiations on an India - IAEA Safeguards Agreement and proactively participate in international discussions, while closely examining various factors such as India's strategic importance and increasing energy demand, and effects on the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime.

2. Nuclear disarmament and non - proliferation (See Part III, VI and VII)

(1) Nuclear disarmament

The first Preparatory Committee for the 2010 NPT Review Conference was held in Vienna from April 30 to May 11, 2007. Under the circumstance where the NPT regime had been facing grave challenges including the nuclear issues of North Korea and Iran, the fact that the Committee could successfully commence the process for the 2010 NPT Review Conference was very meaningful for maintaining and strengthening the reliability of the NPT and promoting nuclear disarmament and non - proliferation.

Japan has made efforts to form a consensus on nuclear disarmament and non - proliferation in the international community by submitting a draft resolution on nuclear disarmament to the UN General Assembly every year from 1994. Japan reorganized a draft resolution in 2005 and has submitted more concise but powerful draft resolutions since then (in 2007, the Japanese draft resolution

was adopted by an overwhelming majority with the support of 170 states, reaching a record - high).

With respect to the CTBT, 13 states ratified it from the beginning of 2006 until October 2007 and another five states newly ratified it after North Korea proclaimed that it had implemented a nuclear test. Political momentum to require the enactment of the CTBT still remains high, and Japan needs to make extra diplomatic efforts for promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.

(2) Non - proliferation

(a) United Nations effort

The UN Security Council Resolution 1540 adopted in April 2004 provides a basis for the international community to respond to the increasing threat of non - state actors developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transporting, transferring or using weapons of mass destruction. It thus has great significance in terms of disarmament and non - proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Regarding the North Korean nuclear and missile issues and the Iranian nuclear issue, the UN Security Council adopted five resolutions in 2006 and 2007. This was a significant step for the efforts of the Council in the field of non - proliferation.

Japan has also continued efforts for implementing these resolutions and has faithfully submitted reports to the Council as requested by the resolutions, while working on other states to implement them as well.

(b) G8 effort

The "Heiligendamm Statement on Non - proliferation" was adopted at the Heiligendamm Summit in 2007, and the G8 comprehensively and specifically presented the tasks to be addressed and the agreed measures to be taken by the international community in relation to weapons of mass destruction. The tasks include universal adherence to and compliance with the treaties relating to disarmament and non - proliferation; support for establishment of national implementation systems and building of law enforcement capacity; full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540 on non - proliferation; moratorium on the transfer 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 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.

(c) Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

The international community has made various proactive efforts to effectively deal with these difficult issues. In May 2003, US President George W. Bush proposed the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) to complement the non - proliferation regime centered on the existing export control. Following the proposal, the Statement of Interdiction Principle was issued by the member countries and strenuous efforts for the prevention of proliferation, such as organizing of various exercises, have been made.

Japan hosted the PSI maritime interdiction exercise "Pacific Shield 07" from October 13 to 15, 2007, for the second time.



"Pacific Shield 07" hosted by Japan
(Participating Japanese Maritime SDF vessels and other states' navy vessels : Source, the Ministry of Defense)

(3) Nuclear security

After the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, the international community has strengthened its efforts for nuclear security so that nuclear technology and radioactive sources, which have been widely utilized for peaceful purposes not only for power generation but for medical care or agriculture, should not fall into the hands of terrorist organizations and are abused as means of attacks.

The IAEA has continued and strengthened efforts to protect nuclear materials and nuclear facilities, utilizing its Nuclear Security Fund. The "International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism" was adopted at the UN General Assembly in April 2005 and came into force in July 2007 with 22 State Parties. In July 2006, the US President and Russian President launched the "Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism" under which a global framework for strengthening countermeasures for nuclear terrorism is being established with the participation of a number of countries including Japan.

In 2005, based on the physical protection requirements stipulated by the IAEA's latest guideline (INFCIRC/225/Rev.4 (Corrected)), Japan revised the Law on the Regulation of Nuclear Source Material, Nuclear Fuel Material and Reactors in order to add measures for nuclear material protection. Furthermore, Japan signed the "International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism" in September 2005 and deposited the instrument of acceptance in August 2007 to be a State Party to the convention. In April 2007, Japan also determined to offer cooperation to Kazakhstan for improving nuclear security totaling up to 500 million yen.

(4) Assistance of Japan for denuclearization of Russia

With respect to the program of dismantlement of decommissioned nuclear submarines in the Russian Far East, named "Star of Hope," the dismantlement project of the first submarine was completed in December 2004. When President Vladimir Putin visited Japan in November 2005, an implementing arrangement was concluded with regard to dismantlement projects of

another five submarines, and dismantlement work is now underway.

3. Biological and chemical weapons (See Part IV)

Thanks to recent developments of science and technology, various types of chemical substances and microbes including bacteria have been used for civilian purposes. However, once they are used as chemical and biological weapons, they will threaten human life as weapons of mass destruction, causing tremendous damage. The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) have significant value in terms of the security of the international community, as multilateral conventions that comprehensively prohibit such chemical and biological weapons. Japan and other states have been making efforts to increase States Parties to the conventions (achieving universality) and implement the obligations of the Conventions (strengthening national implementation). In cooperation with the international community, Japan offers assistance mainly for Asian countries by holding workshops or dispatching experts to such countries with a view to, for example, establishing their national implementation laws.

As the use of chemical and biological weapons by non - state actors such as terrorist organizations has become a real threat today, Japan also supports other countries' efforts to cope with chemical and biological terrorism, such as through co - hosting the "Seminar on Prevention and Crisis Management of Chemical and Biological Terrorism" (July 2007) in cooperation with the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter - Terrorism (SEARCCT) in Malaysia.

4. Conventional arms(See Part V)

In recent years, there have been growing movements to restrict or prohibit the use or possession of certain types of conventional arms, such as anti - personal landmines and small arms and light weapons, from the humanitarian viewpoint that these arms involve non - combatants in conflicts and cause harms unacceptable from the humanitarian perspective, as well as from the viewpoint of development in that these arms leave a very serious impact on post - conflict society and economy. Based on the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects adopted in 2001, efforts to regulate illicit trade of small arms and light weapons have been put into full swing. In 2005, a biennial meeting was held to consider its implementation, and the negotiation on the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons reached a consensus, leading to the adoption of the instrument at the UN General Assembly. Furthermore, in response to the fact that unexploded remnants of cluster munitions used in the Israeli attack on Lebanon in 2006 caused civilian casualties afterwards, it was determined to hold negotiations under the framework of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) to urgently address humanitarian concerns posed by cluster munitions, while striking a balance between security and humanitarian considerations (November 2007). In February 2007, the Oslo Declaration was issued to the effect that an international instrument be concluded to prohibit cluster munitions that cause unacceptable harm to civilians.

Japan has held seminars in Asia, Oceania, Central Asia and other regions to promote steady implementation of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, and hosted the Tokyo Workshop on Small Arms and Light Weapons in March 2007, with participants attending from countries all over the world. Moreover, Japan has submitted draft UN resolutions on small arms and light weapons together with South Africa and Colombia since 2001. In 2007, the draft resolution

which these three countries submitted was adopted by an overwhelming majority at the UN General Assembly.

5. International cooperation in the disarmament and non - proliferation fields

Japan has held bilateral consultations with major countries for close exchanges of views, and took up specific issues as deemed necessary. The senior - official - level talks held in 2006 and 2007 are listed in the table below. Japan has hosted the Asian Senior - level Talks on Non - Proliferation (ASTOP) in Tokyo four times since 2003 to strengthen dialogues within the region at a policy level. Furthermore, Japan has held 15 Asia Export Control Seminars since 1993, offering cooperation to promote efforts for non - proliferation in the region. Japan is expected to exercise its diplomatic power more effectively by systematically combining these talks and cooperation with deliberations at multilateral forums such as the UN and the Conference on Disarmament as well as with regional or like - minded countries meetings such as the G8, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), and the Asia - Europe Meeting (ASEM). Japan intends to further promote its cooperative relationships with other countries in the field of disarmament and non - proliferation.

The bilateral senior-official-level (director-general level) talks held in 2006 and 2007 in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation

Date	Name of consultation	Location
<u>2006</u>		
Feb. 22	Japan-Russia Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation	Moscow
May 1	Japan-India Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation	New Delhi
May 22	Japan-EU Troika Disarmament and Non-proliferation WG	Brussels
Jul. 6	Japan-Pakistan Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation	Tokyo
Jul. 12	Japan-Israel Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation	Tokyo
Jul. 20	Japan-NZ Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation	Tokyo
Aug. 1	Japan-Egypt Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation	Tokyo
Aug. 25	Japan-Australia Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation	Tokyo
Sept. 20	Japan-France Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation	Paris
Sept. 22	Japan-Germany Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation	Berlin
Dec. 16	Japan-ROK Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation	Seoul
<u>2007</u>		
Mar. 28	Japan-EU Troika Disarmament and Non-proliferation WG	Brussels
May 28	Japan-China Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation	Tokyo
Jul. 11	Japan-Iran Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation	Tokyo
Jul. 25	Japan-Pakistan Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation	Islamabad
Jul. 26	Japan- Australia Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation	Canberra
Jul. 27	Japan-NZ Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation	Wellington
Aug. 30	Japan-Russia Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation	Tokyo
Sept. 5	Japan-EU Troika Disarmament and Non-proliferation WG	Brussels
Oct. 26	Japan-ROK Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation	Tokyo
Nov. 8	Japan-US Commission on Arms Control, Disarmament, Nonproliferation, and Verification (10th meeting)	Tokyo
Nov. 20	Japan-Poland Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation	Tokyo

6. Utilization of ODA in the field of disarmament and non - proliferation

Japan has not only offered global seismic observation training for acquiring skills for detecting nuclear tests and supplied seismic observation instruments, but also provided developing countries, including Asian countries, with various supports by utilizing ODA in the field of conventional arms such as anti - personnel landmines and small arms and light weapons as well as in the field of non - proliferation, such as export control. Japan will continue to actively utilize ODA as a useful diplomatic tool in the field of disarmament and non - proliferation.