Mr. Chairperson,

Cyberspace has kept expanding and developing through the initiatives of multi-stakeholders, many of them private, to be the foundation of socio-economic development, and a frontier to create new value.

Our position on cyber consist of three pillars, and aims at maintaining a free, fair, open and secure cyberspace.

The first pillar is “promotion of the rule of law”. Japan is of the view that the existing international law including the self-defense, as well as international humanitarian law, applies in cyberspace. And Japan believes 11 norms recommended in the 2015 GGE report provides a solid foundation.

The second pillar is “the development of Confidence Building Measures”, such as the promotion of information sharing.

The third pillar is “capacity building”. Japan has actively carried out such building projects in the field of cyber security.

Mr. Chairperson,

The UN Cyber GGE reaffirmed the applicability of existing international law and developed voluntary norms of responsible state behavior. The Open-Ended Working Group also provides the opportunity to discuss this issue. Japan considers it a progress that, in its 1st session last month, most members reaffirmed that the past GGE reports should be the base of further discussion and hopes that the GGE and the OEWG will play a complementary role.
Japan supports the international engagement to develop a consensus on responsible state behavior. We believe, through our cooperation to uphold the rules-based international order in cyberspace, all states can enjoy its benefits.

Mr. Chairman,

I would like to address the issue of disarmament and non-proliferation education,

Quality education exposes people to variety of ideas and viewpoints, enables them to critically analyze the situation. Critical thinking is key to foster dialogue and bridge political differences, which is necessary to break the current stalemate and to advance nuclear disarmament.

Active engagement of the younger generation is essential. Japan welcomes UNSG’s “An agenda for disarmament”, which emphasizes the importance of empowering younger generations. Japan is happy to be a champion of Action 38 of this agenda.

Japan also reaffirms the significance of the 34 recommendations in the 2002 report of the Secretary-General on “the United Nations Study on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education.” and encourages all UN member states to put them into practice. Recalling and appreciating supports of 55 States Parties to our statement on disarmament and non-proliferation education at the last NPT Preparatory Committee meeting, Japan is planning a new statement at the upcoming Review Conference to promote the importance of education with like-minded States Parties.

Thank you.