

## **Canada-Japan Peace and Security Cooperation Proposals for Collaboration**

### **A. Counter-Terrorism**

- Collaborate on measures contained in the G8 Progress Report on the Fight Against Terrorism, which was issued by G8 Foreign Ministers as well as Justice and Interior Ministers. Areas for particular attention may include migration issues, judicial measures and high-tech issues.
- Coordinate on the operationalization of the G8 “Principles to prevent terrorists from gaining access to WMD”, in particular the accounting for and securing of these items, providing for systematic export controls, and acknowledging the importance of adopting and implementing the multilateral treaties whose aim is to prevent the proliferation of these items.
- Consider possibilities, resources permitting, for counter-terrorism capacity building assistance to third countries in the Asia-Pacific region, notably in the areas of: immigration control, aviation security, customs cooperation, export control, police and law enforcement and measures against terrorism financing.
- Negotiate and conclude a Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (MLAT) by the end of 2003 to broaden the scope of assistance that Canada and Japan afford each other. MLATs are an essential instrument in international efforts in combatting domestic and transnational crime and terrorism.

### **B. Peace Support Operations**

- Work within the context of the G8 Special Working Group on Security in Afghanistan to address the post-conflict stage in Afghanistan with a coordinated peacebuilding strategy geared to security sector reform. Identify possible areas for co-operation, such as in Japan's 'Register for Peace' for disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) in Afghanistan.
- In consultation with CIDA and JICA, identify mechanisms to better integrate humanitarian efforts and development assistance with efforts to address the security situation, including security sector reform issues, in Afghanistan.
- Share lessons learned in Kosovo, East Timor and Afghanistan to build a common understanding of security sector reform measures required to foster stability in countries and regions emerging from conflicts.
- Invite Japan to participate as an observer in SHIRBRIG and provide regular briefings on the organization during the Canadian presidency.
- Continue with PKO training exchanges and cooperate on the possible establishment of a PKO training centre in Japan.
- Work with ECOWAS for the development of its capability to undertake peace support operations in West Africa.
- Exchange information on best practices in civilian deployments, including how to support institutional capacity of multilateral organizations through national rosters.
- Exchange officers between the DND and JDA.

- Provide a briefer on civilian-police operations to the Government of Japan. Offer to integrate Japanese police officers in an existing Canadian civilian-police contingent.

### **C. Non-Proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament (NACD)**

- Regularize comprehensive bilateral consultation on NACD issues.
- Coordinate efforts to encourage India and Pakistan to reconsider their policy of nuclearization, inter alia through engagement with civil society.
- Work together in the lead-up to the Third Conference to Facilitate Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty to help shape a desirable substantive outcome
- Engage in joint action to promote adherence to the International Code of Conduct on ballistic missiles among Asian and Asia-Pacific states.
- Provide leadership on the implementation of the UN SALW Programme of Action; identify a concrete joint project related to public awareness, collection and destruction of small arms, and/or children.
- Jointly evaluate the outcome of the Regional Seminar on Implementing the UN Programme of Action on SALW, held in Manila, July 9-10, and agree on means to support concrete initiatives deriving from its recommendations.
- Work together and with ARF members to counter the proliferation of small arms by pushing for better control and tracking of arms flows and by finding ways of decreasing public demand for weapons.
- Develop a common position on issues relating to remnants of war in the context of the CCW process.
- Cooperate on multilateral efforts to counter biological weapons threats, such as preparation of model implementing legislation and promotion of greater participation in expanded BTWC CBMs.
- Consider ways the two countries might support the work of an independent international commission on the current NACD challenges.
- Enhance dialogue on our G8 Global Partnership commitments.

### **D. Defence relations**

- Continue to encourage visits of high-level defence officials/military officers between the two countries.
- Continue to explore areas of military cooperation at the operational level, especially building on the evolving contacts between maritime forces.
- Continue to explore areas of cooperation in peace support operations, building on the success of UNDOF.
- Continue to work together to strengthen the contribution of defence officials to the ASEAN Regional Forum.

### **E. Human Security**

- Strengthen regional and international organizations in such places as Afghanistan to take preventive action to alleviate the factors that cause conflicts to develop and that provide fertile ground for terrorism.

- Engage officials, non-government policy experts, academics, NGOs and the media, in Canada and Japan, on *The Responsibility to Protect*, the Report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS), to encourage national ownership of the initiatives proposed in the report. Enlist the support of Japan for Canada's follow-up efforts, particularly at the UN.

#### **F. Mine Action**

- Promote the universalization of the Ottawa Convention through joint projects in Southeast Asia for mine action (i.e.: ending the use, production, transfer and stockpiling of anti-personnel mines; clearing mined land; providing assistance to landmine victims; delivering mine awareness education; monitoring implementation of, and compliance with, the Ottawa Convention).
- Collaborate on a regional seminar which builds on results from the seminar on landmines held in Bangkok in May, 2002.

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