

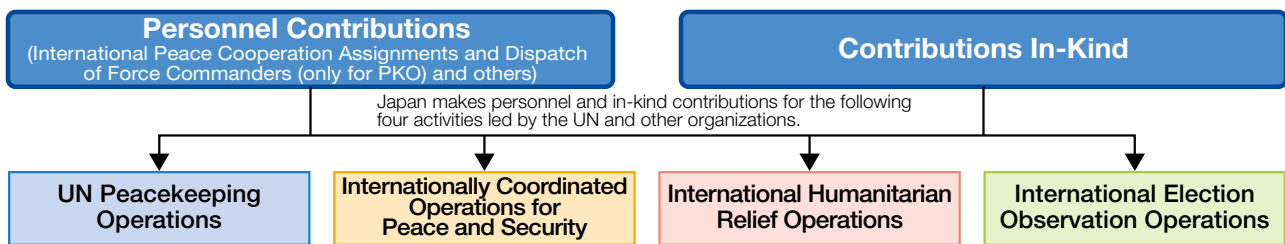
# Overview

In June 1992, Japan enacted the Act on Cooperation with UN Peacekeeping Operations and Other Operations (The International Peace Cooperation Law) to play a more active role in realizing international peace.

Since then, Japan has been making personnel and in-kind contributions to assist efforts led by the UN and other organizations.

The law sets out four pillars of Japan's participation and contribution in international peace cooperation: UN Peacekeeping Operations, Internationally Coordinated Operations for Peace and Security, International Humanitarian Relief Operations and International Election Observation Operations. Upon implementations the law stipulates that those operations shall be carried out in accordance with the five principles for participation.

## Outline of the International Peace Cooperation Law (International Peace Cooperation Assignments)



## Five Principles for Participation

\*Satisfying the five principles is a precondition for the implementation of Internationally Coordinated Operations for Peace and Security as well as other cooperation.

- (1) Agreements on a ceasefire have been reached among the Parties to Armed Conflict.
- (2) Consent for the conduct of UN peacekeeping operations as well as Japan's participation in such operations has been obtained from the countries to which the area where those operations are to be conducted belongs as well as the Parties to Armed Conflict.
- (3) The operations shall be conducted without partiality to any of the Parties to Armed Conflict.
- (4) Should any of the requirements in the above-mentioned principles cease to be satisfied, the International Peace Cooperation Corps dispatched by the Government of Japan may terminate International Peace Cooperation Assignments.
- (5) The use of weapons shall be limited to the minimum necessity for the protection of the lives of personnel dispatched, in principle. When the consent for acceptance is deemed to be consistently maintained, the use of weapons in defense of the mission mandate is allowed in accordance with specific requirements.

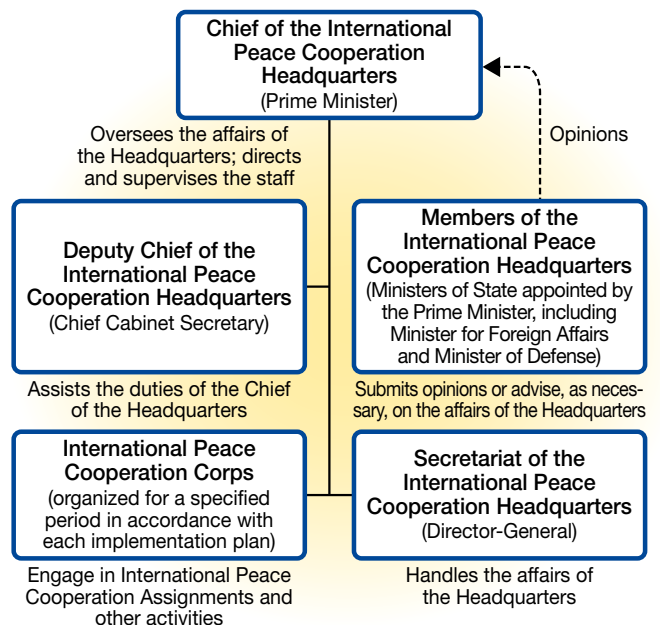
# International Peace Cooperation Headquarters and International Peace Cooperation Corps

## International Peace Cooperation Headquarters

The International Peace Cooperation Headquarters is established within the Cabinet Office to administer Japan's International Peace Cooperation Assignments and contributions in kind. Headed by the Prime Minister as the Chief, the Headquarters is composed of the Deputy Chief, members, and the Secretariat. Additionally, the International Peace Cooperation Corps conducts International Peace Cooperation Assignments and other activities for a specified period in accordance with each implementation plan.

## International Peace Cooperation Corps

International Peace Cooperation Corps undertake International Peace Cooperation Assignments. They are selected from a pool of applicants or seconded by relevant administrative organs. In prior to undertaking the assignments, officers undergo trainings conducted by the Secretariat.



## UN Peacekeeping Operations

UN peacekeeping operations are activities undertaken by the UN to resolve conflicts. Mandates of peacekeeping operations have traditionally focused on monitoring ceasefires, separating hostile forces and maintaining buffer zones by peacekeeping forces composed of national contingent troops as well as on ceasefire monitoring by principally unarmed military personnel. However, in the recent years, their mandates have diversified to cover civilian police activities, election observation, reconstruction, development and administrative assistance including organization and institution building.

Engineering Unit of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces repairing a road  
(South Sudan, 2016) ▶



## Internationally Coordinated Operations for Peace and Security

In recent years, some international peace cooperation activities are carried out under frameworks other than UN peacekeeping operations. Made possible by the 2015 legislative amendments, Internationally Coordinated Operations for Peace and Security cover those activities similar to UN peacekeeping operations under such frameworks: they include activities conducted based on UN resolutions, request by international organizations, or UN-supported request by hosting country.

Japanese personnel coordinating with his colleague  
(Sinai Peninsula, 2019) ▶



## International Humanitarian Relief Operations

International Humanitarian Relief Operations include activities other than those of UN Peacekeeping Operations and Internationally Coordinated Operations for Peace and Security, to assist conflict-affected population, such as refugees, and post-conflict reconstruction. These operations are carried out by various international organizations, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Refugees sitting in front of a tent provided by the Government of Japan  
(Iraq, 2014) ▶



## International Election Observation Operations

International Election Observation Operations aim to ensure fair execution of elections and voting to establish systems of governance by democratic means in post-conflict contexts. These Operations are implemented outside the frameworks of UN Peacekeeping Operations and Internationally Coordinated Operations for Peace and Security. The UN or regional organizations, such as the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), carry out these activities.

Japanese personnel observing a referendum  
(Sudan, 2011) ▶

