STATEMENT BY MR. YUSUKE NAKAYAMA REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPAN AT THE MEETING OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE ON THE REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION ON THE WORK OF ITS SEVENTIETH SESSION (CLUSTER ONE)

Introduction Parts/Commemoration and Other Decisions

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

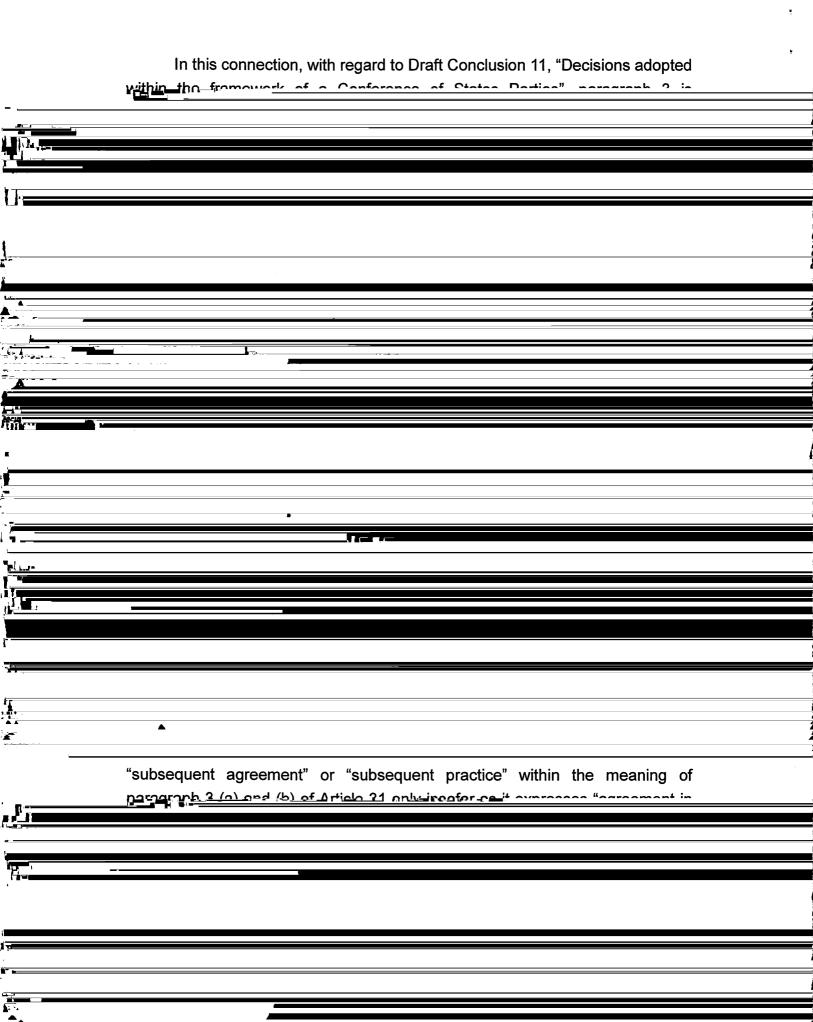
At the outset, the delegation of Japan would like to extend its

Sixth Committee. Our agenda includes several important subjects this year, and the Report of the International Law Commission raises significant points for consideration. We assure you of Japan's full support and active contribution to the discussions.

We are gratified by the successful ILC sessions and all the commemorative sessions that have taken place both in New York and Geneva

	As Article 13 of the UN Charter stipulates, the General Assembly is	
	mandated to encourage the progressive development of international law and its	
	codification, which is a foundation of the role of the Sixth Committee and the ILC.	•
	Indeed, for the past seven decades, these two organs have played major roles in	
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programme of work, several countries have supported the topic "Sea-level rise in relation to international law" to be undertaken by the Commission. Japan is of the view that careful consideration on this topic may respond to the needs of Member States and contribute to broader interaction between the Commission and Member States.



Identification of customary international law

Mr. Chairman,

Now, I would like to address the topic of "Identification of customary international law". The delegation of Japan commends the Special Rapporteur, Sir Michael Wood, for his fifth report and also congratulates the Special Rapporteur and the Commission on the adoption of the draft conclusions on the second reading.

Japan highly values the draft conclusions adopted by the Commission and believes that they serve as a practical guide for the identification of rules of customary international law. Japan also commends the Secretariat for its work on elaborating the memorandum on ways and means for making the evidence of customary international law more readily available, although Japan notices a certain regional imbalance on materials collected by the Secretariat. Japan hopes that these valuable materials for the identification of customary international law will be updated in the future.

Japan understands that some members of the Commission expressed their views again on the rule of the persistent objector on the second reading. As the delegation of Japan pointed out in the Sixth Committee in 2016, this rule in 8-2005 personal theory as substantial questions are not clearly appropriately appr

Special Rapporteur and to the Commission for the adoption of the draft

In any event, Japan would like to reiterate its appreciation to the

General Assembly.