

**Opening Remark by H.E. Mr. Kazuyoshi Umemoto**  
**Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations**  
**At the Seminar Titled, “Inclusivity in Rebuilding States: Focusing on Inclusivity in Security Sector Reform”**  
**Organized by the Permanent Mission of Japan,**  
**the Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania to the U.N, the**  
**Permanent Mission of the Slovak Republic to the United Nations**  
**22 April 2014**

**Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

**It gives me great pleasure to host this event with Deputy Permanent Representative Ambassador Mwinyi of Tanzania, as well as Deputy Permanent Representative Mr. Vencel of Slovakia.**

**Recognizing that inclusive processes in political, economic and social dimensions are crucial to rebuilding post-conflict states, the Permanent missions of Japan and Tanzania began hosting seminars on inclusivity in rebuilding states in June 2013. In the first seminar, we focused on the inclusivity of peace negotiations and its impact on post-conflict peacebuilding. Stimulating and exciting discussions between distinguished guests and the participants convinced us that we should continue to host this seminar.**

**We are happy today that we can host the second seminar on inclusivity in rebuilding states, this time focusing on inclusivity in security sector reform. The Japanese and Tanzanian missions appreciate that the Slovakian mission, who has been leading the “Friends of Security Sector Reform” for a long time, decided to join us as a co-host.**

**In the last 20 years, Japan has been involved with numerous peacebuilding efforts. Japan has also supported the Security Sector Reform in post-conflict states, including Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste, and Afghanistan. In Afghanistan, for instance, we played a leading role in Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration programs, and are providing financial resources for the Security Sector.**

**Those experiences have led us to fully recognize that inclusivity in establishing the security sector is very crucial. But we also recognize that it is extremely challenging. For instance, to what extent should former wartime enemies be included in the creation of the new security sector? Are there any conditions under which they should be excluded from the security sector? Is it legitimate or effective to introduce a quota system to encourage participation from different ethnic or regional groups into the security sectors in post-conflict setting?**

**The purpose of this seminar is to provide an opportunity for U.N. Member States, U.N. officials, academic experts, and NGOs to share past experiences on these challenges, and to discuss the lessons for current and future international efforts.**

**It is a great honor to have such distinguished guest speakers with us here today. I sincerely appreciate that Mr. Dmitry Titov, Assistant Secretary General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions in the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations will give us some introductory remarks. Following Mr. Titov, Mr. Ian Martin, former Special Representative of the Secretary-General in East Timor, Nepal and Libya and main speaker for today's event, will share his perspectives. Then, Mr. Adedeji Ebo, Chief in Security Sector Reform Unit in DPKO, and Mr. Henk-Jan Brinkman, Chief of Policy, Planning, and Application Branch in the UN Peacebuilding Support Office will give us their presentations on the subject. After presentations by those distinguished guests, we expect an active discussion between panelists and the audience.**

**The success of today's seminar will be based on constructive engagement between the panelists and the participants. We are looking forward to your active and candid participation in the discussion. Today's seminar is also open to the media, so hopefully our message and discussion will be shared with the broader public.**

**Thank you for your attention.**