

人クローン個体の生成を禁止する国際条約に関する作業部会の結果

平成 14 年 10 月
文部科学省研究振興局
ライフサイエンス課
生命倫理・安全対策室

1. 日時

平成 14 年 9 月 23 日～27 日

2. 場所

国際連合本部（ニューヨーク市）

3. 出席者

山元 外務省国際科学協力室長

菱山 文部科学省生命倫理・安全対策室長

4. 目的

クローン人間生成を禁止する国際条約の策定に向けて具体的なマンデートを「クローン人間生成を禁止する国際条約のためのアド・ホック委員会」に与える国連総会決議案をまとめること。

5. 結果概要

(1) 今次作業部会では、我が国、英国、中国、シンガポール、カナダ等独仏提案のステップ・バイ・ステップ・アプローチ（まず、クローン人間の生成を禁止する条約を早期に作成し、その次にその他の人に関するクローン技術について検討するというもの）に賛成の国と米及びイタリア、スペイン、コスタリカ等ヒト・クローニング（human cloning）の包括禁止を求める国との対立が最後まで続き、結局条約検討のマンデートについて合意は得られなかった。

なお、その後も国連において調整が行われている。

(2) 我が国からは、別紙ステートメントを公表した。

Press Release

(please check against delivery)

**Statement by Mr. Tsuyoshi Yamamoto, Representative of Japan
at the Working Group on an International Convention against
the Reproductive Cloning of Human Beings**

Monday, 23 September 2002

Mr. Chairman,

At the outset, I would like to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your assumption of the chairmanship of this committee, and to express my confidence that under your leadership we will make significant progress during this session. My congratulations are also extended to the other members of the Bureau.

Mr. Chairman,

Japan is deeply concerned about the possibility that human beings may be cloned. It is our position that an international convention on this subject, which will be accepted by as many countries as possible, should be drawn up without delay. It is incumbent upon the international community to cooperate in prohibiting the reproductive cloning of human beings.

In this respect, we pay tribute to Germany and France for their joint initiative in formulating an international convention against the reproductive cloning of human beings. We support their step-by-step approach, which is realistic and effective. We must not engage in prolonged discussion, but we should take measures on those points on which agreement can be reached. In so doing, we should be guided by a sense of urgency.

Mr. Chairman,

That human embryos must be treated with respect goes without saying. But since each country has its own view as to whether human embryos should be objects of legal

protection, we do not believe a consensus can be readily achieved on this point. Because the negotiation of a convention takes a long time, there is concern that cloned human beings will be created before such an international convention comes into effect. That is why we must try to draw up an international convention as quickly as possible. Japan hopes that, in parallel with the negotiation of an international convention, country will endeavour to take domestic measures against the reproductive cloning of human beings.

As my delegation explained at the previous meeting, Japan's domestic law prohibits reproductive human cloning and its legal guidelines strictly regulate the creation of human embryos through cloning techniques. At this time, these guidelines prohibit the creation of cloned human embryos. Concerning the treatment of human embryos for research purposes, the Council for Science and Technology Policy in the Cabinet Office is conducting careful and candid discussions among experts in various fields.

Mr. Chairman,

The issue of human cloning has profound implications for the future of all humankind. I am confident that this working group will make significant progress.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.