

Outlines of Discussions

The Japan-China Dialogue

"Toward a Future-Oriented Japan-China Relationship"

The Global Forum of Japan (GFJ), under the co-sponsorship by School of Environment, Beijing Normal University, World Resources Institute (WRI), College of Public Administration, Zhejiang University, The Japan Forum on International Relations (JFIR), organized the Japan-China Dialogue on the theme of "Toward a Future-Oriented Japan-China Relationship" in Tokyo on January 23-24, 2013. A lively discussion was carried out by 102 participants including Prof. HIRONO Ryokichi, Professor Emeritus of Seikei University / Visiting Superior Research Fellow of JFIR, Prof. ITO Go, Professor of Meiji University / Visiting Senior Research Fellow of JFIR from the Japanese side, and Dr. HU Tao, Visiting Professor of Beijing Normal University / Senior Associate of WRI, Prof. YU Xunda, Professor of Zhejiang University from the Chinese side.

Session I : Cooperation in Environment and Energy Issues

In Session I "New Perspective for Japan-China Cooperation in Environment and Energy Issues," seven keynote speakers made their presentations respectively as follows. Firstly, QIAN Yi, Dean of School of Environment and Safety of Qingdao University of Science and Technology, stated "Being the world's largest consumer of plastics, China is faced with a problem of huge amount of plastic refuse. Therefore, thorough recycling management of plastic refuse is called for." Secondly, ASUKA Jusen, Professor of Tohoku University, stated "Recently in China, there has been a steep rise in the awareness not only of global warming but of air pollution, whereas in Japan there is a considerable lack in the interest in those issues." Thirdly, NI Yifei, Senior Expert of Xinjiang Environmental Protection Department, stated "In the city of Urumqi, air pollution problem is extremely grave. In Urumqi, such industries as power generation, steel and cement are dealing with the problem by developing "a synergetic control plan" in line with China's Twelfth Five-Year Guideline." Fourthly, KURAMOCHI Takeshi, Research Fellow of Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, stated "In terms energy supply, not only renewable energy but CCS (Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage) are important. Establishment of Japan-China CCS chain intended for storage in China is one possibility of future Japan-China cooperation." Fifthly, XING Youkai, Assistant Director of Beijing Asia-Pacific Consulting Center for Environment

and Development, stated "The electricity industry is being asked for how to cope with such issues as energy consumption, air pollutants, and greenhouse gas emission." Sixthly, JIN Zhen, Associate Researcher of Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, stated "As Japan has cutting-edge technology as in architectural technology and energy-efficient technology, Japan-China cooperation in these areas is expected to be advanced." And lastly, ZHAO Yinchun, Researcher of World Resources Institute, stated "Global environmental issues should be addressed on a global scale, and in that sense, current China's drive for overseas investment on solar-power industry and wind-power industry deserves attention."

Session II : Maritime Security and Japan-China Cooperation

In Session II "New Perspective for Japan-China Cooperation in Non-Traditional Security Issues," seven keynote speakers made their presentations respectively as follows. Firstly, Gregory MOORE, Associate Professor of College of Public Administration of Zhejiang University, stated "It seems to me as an American staying in China that the current China-Japan relations over the Senkaku Islands is being driven mainly by 'mianzi (face-saving)' of the leaders of the two countries. Both President HU Jintao and Prime Minister NODA Yoshihiko are respectively obliged to save their faces under enormous political pressure from the public. They are headed for difficult political steering to maintain 'mianzi' of the two countries in a balanced manner." Secondly, KUNIMI Masahiro, former Director General of The Cabinet Satellite Intelligence Center of Cabinet Office, stated "In order to make East China Sea 'a sea of friendship,' it is imperative to formulate a crisis-management system. Both Japan and China have to reset their relations and speed efforts to establish a system to curb conflicts at sea." Thirdly, CUI Shunji, Associate Professor of College of Public Administration of Zhejiang University, stated "It is important for both China and Japan to establish cooperative relations in the area of no-traditional security, especially in such areas as environmental issues and natural disasters." Fourthly, ITO Kazuyori, Lecturer of University of Shizuoka, stated "There exists a 'de facto economic integration' between Japan and China. Both countries must have a common interest in maintaining smooth and safe transportation of goods in East China Sea." Fifthly, SONG Yann-huei, Research Fellow of Institute of European and American Studies of Academia Sinica, stated "China, Japan and Taiwan, on the initiative of non-governmental organizations, should promote fishery cooperation as well as joint surveys and sharing of oil fields and gas fields in East China Sea." Sixthly, KOTANI Tetsuo, Fellow of The Japan Institute of International Affairs, stated "Admitting the existence of a territorial dispute means to subscribe to the claim of the other party. This means to deny the cause of the 'no-war global order' established after WW II which bans any attempts to change the status

quo by use of force and is therefore unacceptable." And lastly, DUAN Fengjun, Senior Research Fellow of the Canon Institute for Global Studies, stated "As the primary cause of the security issues in Asia is securing of resources and energies, China and Japan share a mutual interest in that respect."