
The Dialogue with the World

"New World Order and the Indo-Pacific"

Conference Papers

December 6, 2019
Tokyo, Japan

Co-Sponsored by
The Japan Forum on International Relations (JFIR)
Western Sydney University

Supported by
The Global Forum of Japan (GFJ)

Rules of Proceedings

Presentations: 10 minutes

Allocated time for a presentation is 10 minutes.

One of the staff members will ring a bell to let you know the remaining time.

- The first bell-----1 minute remaining for your presentation
- The second bell-----The end of your presentation

Free Discussions: 3 minutes

Allocated time for a comment is 2 minutes.

One of the staff members will ring a bell to let you know the remaining time.

- The first bell-----1 minute remaining for your comment
- The second bell-----The end of your comment

Thank you for your cooperation.

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1. Program

プログラム Program

<p>世界との対話 Dialogue with the World</p> <p>「新しい国際秩序とインド太平洋構想」 "New World Order and Indo-Pacific Initiative"</p> <p>2019年12月6日 / 6 December 2019 国際文化会館「講堂」 / "Lecture Hall," International House of Japan</p> <p>主催 / Sponsored by グローバル・フォーラム / The Global Forum of Japan (GFJ) 日本国際フォーラム / The Japan Forum on International Relations (JFIR) 西シドニー大学 / Western Sydney University</p>	
<p>2019年12月6日（金） / Monday, 6 December 2019 国際文化会館「講堂」 / "Lecture Hall," International House of Japan</p>	
開会 / Opening	
18:30 - 18:40	
開会挨拶（5分間） Opening Remarks (5min.)	渡辺 蘭 日本国際フォーラム理事長 WATANABE Mayu, President, JFIR
セッションⅠ / Session I	
インド太平洋構想の展望と課題 Free and Open Indo-Pacific Initiative: Prospects and Challenges	
18:40 - 19:35	
議長 Moderator	伊藤 剛 明治大学教授 / 日本国際フォーラム理事・研究主幹 ITO Go, Professor, Meiji University / Director and Director of Research, JFIR
報告A（10分間） Presenter A (10min.)	佐藤 考一 桜美林大学教授 SATO Koichi, Professor, J.F. Oberlin University
報告B（10分間） Presenter B (10min.)	マークス・カーム ドイツ国際政治・安全保障研究所上席研究員（ドイツ） Markus KAIM Senior Fellow, German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) (Germany)
報告C（10分間） Presenter C (10min.)	ピーター・モーク 西シドニー大学上級講師（オーストラリア） Peter Mauch Senior Lecturer at Western Sydney University (Australia)
自由討議（25分間） Free Discussions (25min.)	出席者全員 All Participants
セッションⅡ / Session II	
アジアの海洋秩序構築に向けて Towards Building a Maritime Order in Asia	
19:35 - 20:20	
議長 Moderator	伊藤 剛 明治大学教授 / 日本国際フォーラム理事・研究主幹 ITO Go, Professor, Meiji University / Director and Director of Research, JFIR
報告A（10分間） Presenter A (10min.)	金 永明 上海社会科学院中国海洋戦略研究センター主任（中国） JIN Yongming, Professor, the Institute of Law of Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (China)
報告B（10分間） Presenter B (10min.)	渡辺 紫乃 上智大学教授 WATANABE Shino, Professor, Sophia University
自由討議（25分間） Free Discussions (25min.)	出席者全員 All Participants
閉会 / Closing	
20:20 - 20:30	
閉幕挨拶（10分間） Closing Remark (10 min.)	伊藤 剛 明治大学教授 / 日本国際フォーラム理事・研究主幹 ITO Go, Professor, Meiji University / Director and Director of Research, JFIR

日本語・英語同時通訳付き / English-Japanese simultaneous interpretation will be provided

2. Biographies of the Panelists

【Overseas Side】

Markus KAIM

Senior Fellow, German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) (Germany)

Dr. Markus Kaim is currently Helmut Schmidt Fellow of the Zeit-Stiftung and the German Marshall Fund. In Berlin he works as Senior Fellow at the German Institute for International and Security Affairs of the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP). He has taught and held fellowships at universities on both sides of the Atlantic: As Visiting Scholar at the Institute of European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa (2018), as Adjunct Professor at the Department for Political Science, University of Zurich (since 2012), as Guest Instructor at the Hertie School of Governance, Berlin (since 2012), as DAAD Professor for German and European Studies at the University of Toronto (2007-2008), as Acting Professor for Foreign Policy and International Relations at the University of Constance (2007), and as Visiting Fellow at the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies/ Johns Hopkins University (2005).

Peter MAUCH

Senior Lecturer at Western Sydney University (Australia)

Peter graduated with First Class Honours in the field of History from The University of Queensland (Australia) in 1997. He studied as a postgraduate at Kyoto University, and was awarded his Ph.D. in September 2003. He completed a JSPS post-doctoral fellowship (2004-2006) at Kyoto University, and was Assistant Professor at Ritsumeikan University from 2006 to 2009. He has taught at Western Sydney University since 2009. He has written *Sailor Diplomat* (Harvard University Press East Asia Monograph Series, 2011), and contributed a chapter to the *Cambridge History of the Second World War* (2015).

JIN Yongming

Professor, the Institute of Law of Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (China)

Received PhD of Law and Post-doctor of Theoretical Economy. Dr. Jin is a professor of Institute of Law, the director of Center for Oceans Strategy Studies of China, the executive vice director of Center for Japanese Studies, and a specially talented people for innovation program of Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences. Doctor Jin also serves as a director of Chinese Society of International Law, a standing director of Chinese Association for Japanese Studies, a member and specially-invited researcher of Academic Research Committee of Pacific Society of China, a vice chairman and the secretary-general of Ocean Law Governance Committee of China Association of Marine Affairs, a director of the Marine Strategy Research Office and special researcher of Academy of Ocean of China; a vice director of Shanghai Association for Japanese Studies, a vice director of Shanghai Institute for International Strategic Studies, an executive vice director of Ocean Law Governance Branch of Shanghai Law Society, a research fellow of Hong Kong Research Center of Asia-Pacific Studies, etc. So far, Doctor Jin has published more than 80 papers, over 150 articles, and 10 books on issues related to the law of the sea. Doctor Jin also has presided over and completed 15 research projects related to marine issues and the law of the sea.

【Japanese Side】

WATANABE Mayu

President, JFIR / President, GFI

Graduated from Chiba University. Received M.A. in Education from the Graduate School of the University of Tokyo in 1997. Joined the Japan Forum on International Relations (JFIR) in 2000 and appointed Senior research fellow in 2007, during which period she specialized in global human resource development and public diplomacy. Appointed Executive Director in 2011 and assumed Senior Executive Director in 2017. She has served as President since 2018. Concurrently serving as President of the Council on East Asian Community (CEAC) and President of the Global Forum of Japan.

ITO Go

Director and Director of Research, JFIR / Professor, Meiji University

Graduated from Sophia University. Received Ph.D. at the Josef Korbel School of International Studies, University of Denver in 1997. Served as Associate Professor at Meiji University in 1998, and assumed the current position in 2006. Also served as Visiting Professor at Beijing University, Academia Sinica (Taiwan), Bristol University(Britain), Australian National University, and Victoria University (Canada), Adjunct Professor (International Security) at Waseda University as well as Sophia University, and as Adjunct Researcher of the House of Councilors. Recipients of the Eisenhower Fellowships in 2005 and the Nakasone Yasuhiro Award in 2006. Concurrently serves as Superior Research Fellow, JFIR.

SATO Koichi

Professor, J.F. Oberlin University

Received his Ph.D. in International Studies from Waseda University. Served as Sales Engineer of Hitachi Chemical Co. Ltd., Research Fellow of the Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA), and Lecturer of the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. Concurrently serves as Lecturer of Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (JMSDF) Staff College, Policy Adviser to Japan Coast Guard, Lecturer of National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS), Research Fellow of the Center for Study of South China Sea, Doshisha University.

WATANABE Shino

Professor, Sophia University

Graduated from the University of Tokyo, received her M.A. in Law and Diplomacy from the Fletcher School, Tufts University and earned her Ph.D. from the Woodrow Wilson Department of Politics, University of Virginia. Served as a research fellow at the Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA), Associate Professor at the Faculty of Liberal Arts, Saitama University, and Associate Professor at the Faculty of Global Studies, Sophia University. Held the current position since 2017.

(In order of appearance in the “Program”)

3. Presentation Papers

SATO Koichi
Professor, J.F. Oberlin University

Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) vs Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)
Opportunity or Challenge?

1. Background of BRI and FOIP

BRI: President Xi Jinping's Speeches in Kazakhstan and Indonesia in 2013

FOIP: Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's Speech in Kenya in 2016

2. Ideas and Practices of BRI

(1) Ideas: Promote the economic prosperity of the Countries along the Belt and Road, and regional economic cooperation, strengthen exchanges and mutual learning between different civilizations, and promote world peace and development.

(2) Practices: Demand for Sea Port Access: Product of Western Development

Transportation Infrastructure for Energy Supply

Outlet for Excess Construction Materials: High Speed Railways

Assembly of Panel of International Mediators in 2019

3. Ideas and Practices of FOIP

(1) Ideas: Rule of Law, Freedom of Navigation, Pursuit of Economic Prosperity, Commitment for Peace and Stability → Maintain Liberal International Order

(2) Practices: ODA & FDI, Enhancing Connectivity through Quality Infrastructure, Defense & Security Cooperation

Strategy → Vision (2018), Competitive & Cooperative: Handshake & Arm Wrestling

4. Issues of Cooperation

Cooperation in the Fields of Connectivity

BRI: "Community of Common Destiny" ⇔ "America First"

FOIP: Rule of Law, Security of SLOC including East & South China Seas, Territorial & Fishery Issues

ASEAN's Centrality

* China needs to study the Japanese Historical Lessons.

Reference

Teruaki Aizawa, "Sonogo No 'Jiyu De Hirakareta Indo Taiheiyo (FOIP)' No Hensen To Tenkai,"
Sasagawa Peace Foundation, https://www.spf.org/oceans/analysis_ja02/post_20190621-copy.html.

Koichi Sato, "Ittaiichiro To Nihon Oyobi Tonan Ajia," Center for International Economic
Collaboration, <https://www.cfiec.jp/2018/h30-is-1128-2/>.

<p>Peter MAUCH Senior Lecturer at Western Sydney University (Australia)</p>

**“Free and Open Indo-Pacific Initiative: Prospects and Challenges
An Australian Perspective”**

Introduction:

Paper aims:

1. to trace the evolution of term “Indo-Pacific” in Australian circles
2. to outline current Australian policy
3. to question whether the Indo-Pacific will ever be anything more than a “foreign policy construct”

Evolution

The term “Indo-Pacific” has superseded the term “Asia-Pacific” in the defence and foreign policy establishments, in academic circles, and in foreign policy think tanks

Current Australian policy

Australian PM Scott Morrison stresses the continuities in Australian policy toward the Indo-Pacific

A foreign policy construct?

For all its strategic soundness, the Indo-Pacific concept is yet to gain traction with the Australian people – herein lies perhaps the Indo-Pacific initiative’s greatest challenge, at least in the Australian context

Conclusions:

Leadership please!

JIN Yongming
Professor, the Institute of Law of Shanghai Academy
of Social Sciences (China)

Several Thoughts on Building New Ocean Order in Asia

The Asia has become an important area and powerful contributor to the world stability and development, which benefits from the sustainable security and stability of Asia. For this, the stabilization of ocean order makes unignorable contribution. Nowadays, the world is undergoing changes never encountered in the past 100 years, and the international systems and order are facing significant transformation and serious challenges, so how to build a new ocean order in Asia is a question of the times which Asian countries need to consider together, for which directly influences the future development and prosperity of the Asia, especially concerns the ocean security and order and common interests. China's response to this is to build a community of shared future for the Asia.

I. The Necessity for Complying with Basic System on the Ocean Order

It is well-known that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) is the basic legal system comprehensively regulating ocean issues and has become a key system of maintaining the ocean order, so all countries must comply with it and formulate domestic law of the sea according to it, which is determined by the comprehensiveness and authoritativeness of the UNCLOS.

However, it is undeniable that the UNCLOS itself has some limitations or defects, for example, the regime on the exploitation of international seabed area is excessively preferential to the developing countries; the creation of Exclusive Economic Zone regime leads to the increase of overlapped sea areas and many cases needing maritime delimitation; there are only preliminary provisions on unclear content of countries' rights in the Exclusive Economic Zone; the ambiguity of the concept of an island leads to different interpretations and opposite standpoints; there lack regulation and definition of some key terms. However, these defects cannot negate the status and role of the UNCLOS in dealing with ocean issues because it is a compilation of customary laws, especially a comprehensively institutional regulation on many types of sea areas and ocean functions, thus playing an irreplaceable role in maintaining ocean order.

II. Achievements in Enriching and Improving the Basic System of the Law of the Sea

The UNCLOS has the aforesaid limitations or defects, lacks discussion or regulation on some important issues (such as the utilization of marine biological gene resources, the establishment of marine protection zone) due to the restriction of ideas and technologies, so there have emerged the trend and requirement of supplementing and improving it in the international community. In such situation, the international community has formulated two implementing agreements which are integrated and supplemented to the text of UNCLOS after many years' efforts and is making efforts in formulating the third implementing agreement

through holding governmental meetings, so as to make supplements and improvements to overcome relevant regimes' defects and flaws. Such implementing agreements include (1) Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982; (2) Agreement for the Implementation of the Provision of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks; and (3) Implementing Agreement on Issues relating to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity Beyond Areas of National Jurisdiction expected to be concluded in 2020. In other words, the UNCLOS is marching towards the third stage (making supplements and improvements relating to the regime of marine biological diversity) after its adoption and development stages.

Apart from normative regimes like the aforesaid implementing agreements additionally formulated by the international community, continuous enrichment and improvement have been making to relevant regimes of the UNCLOS through national practices especially international judicial judgments and arbitral awards, so as to make its regimes and principles be clear and operable. For example, regarding the delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone and the continental shelf, the international judicial or arbitral authorities have refined the specific principles and requirements on the "the principle of equity" and established the rule of "three-stage approach for delimitation".

III. The Asia has major responsibilities for maintaining the ocean order

The Asia is a geographic unit with complicated neighboring environment, diverse historical origins, culture and civilization and a semi-closed region in the geographic pattern of sea area. Meanwhile, there are many territorial disputes over the sea left over in Asia especially in the East Asia after the World War II, so how to resolve these issues is a major challenge confronted by many Asian countries and directly tests the collective wisdom and innovative idea of the Asian people.

It is general believed that concerned parties hardly make substantial compromise or concession on the issue of territorial sovereignty because it is related to many aspects such as historic origins, national feelings and economic life. Meanwhile, most countries adopt propositions and attitudes beneficial and helpful to their own rights and interests and seek evidences favorable to themselves, which not only increases the difficulties in identifying the factual essence and standpoints, but also leads to serious conflicts and accidents and thus influences national relations and damages nationals' friendships in case of improper treatment. Therefore, it is undoubtedly an important rule for each party concerned to comply with that these disputed issues should be analyzed, reasoned, evidenced according to history, jurisprudence especially the international law, and resolved by peaceful means, that is to say, to comply with the principle of "law-based governance of the sea" including claiming rights according to laws, maintaining and exercising rights according to laws, resolving disputes over rights according to laws.

It should be pointed out that the law in the term of "law-based governance of the sea" refers to principles and systems of the international law universally accepted and agreed by the international community. In case of

different understanding or conception on a law, it can be applicable only after communication is conducted through consultation and negotiation and the counterparty or relevant parties agrees to it. Especially when there are different understanding and practice on those principles and systems, the party holding different opinions has the burden of evidence to convince the counterparty.

It is undeniable that although there are many territorial disputes over the sea in the Asia especially the East Asia, there has not been corresponding major conflicts or security accidents, which is due to relevant countries' standpoints and attitudes towards these issues. Especially, relevant countries have signed many principled agreements and declarative documents deferring disputes and easing conflicts, which play their due roles and provide important references and lessons for other regions and countries to resolve relevant issues.

Nowadays, the sea has increasingly become an important support for a country and a region, and it is a major issue for the international community including the Asian countries to consider that how to comprehensively manage the sea, including the reasonable exploitation and utilization of marine resources, maintenance of the passage safety, protection of ocean environment, reasonable conduct of scientific research of the sea, sufficient surveillance of the sea and information exchange, etc., so it is an important guaranty for maintaining ocean order and security to take into account of the sea in an comprehensive and whole-picture way including enlarging common interests and reducing detailed opposition and differences, so as to build and realize the goal of a community of shared future of the sea for the Asia.

IV. China's Standpoints and Attitudes towards Maintaining Ocean Order

With the economic and technological development in China especially that after the reform and opening up to the outside, China has been equipped with bases and conditions for exploiting and utilizing the sea, so China has strengthened its efforts in and accelerated its frequency of exploiting and utilizing the space and resources of the sea and put forward the strategic goal of building an ocean power, so there emerges a view of "China's Threats in the Sea" in the international community including the Asia. Indeed, China is a latecomer in the international community and has some imperfections or deficiencies in its specific conducts in the field of the sea, which are unavoidable and just worries in the growing process, so the correct and reasonable attitude in the international community should not be criticism but taking constructive attitude and putting forward detailed suggestions on improvement.

Meanwhile, China has been continuously formulating and improving its domestic laws of the sea according to the customary law especially the UNCLOS and obtained certain achievements, but there are also some provisions in the domestic laws of the sea different from those in other countries of the international community, thus resulting in different understanding and disagreement. Likewise, this cannot serve as a cause for claiming that China is an unusual country.

China's standpoints and attitudes towards ocean issues including maintaining ocean order are as follows: firstly, issues should be resolved mainly through political consultation and negotiation; secondly, when an

issue cannot be resolved by political means, crisis management system should be formulated to manage and control the disagreement; lastly, after various kinds of cooperation are deepened and political mutual trust is upgraded, an issue should be finally resolved by means including joint exploitation. The purpose is to turn the sea into a sea of peace, friendship and cooperation and provide guaranty and experience reference on building a community of shared future of the sea.

In short, the sea is an important support and basic guaranty for stabilizing the Asia and the ocean order including the safety of ocean passage is the common interests and concerns of Asian countries and people, so various participants should take part in the process of maintaining the ocean order to make contributions to the improvement of the comprehensive ability to manage the sea. That is to say, the sea is welcoming a new stage of "protection of the sea" from the former "utilization of the sea", and the "governance of the utilization of the sea" from the former "free utilization of the sea". This is the new requirement and attitude of Asian countries towards the ocean order, i.e. to build a community of shared future of the sea for the Asia.

The author is a professor of Institute of Law of Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, a senior visiting scholar sponsored by Japan Foundation, a visiting professor of Graduate Schools for Law and Politics of the University of Tokyo.

<p>WATANABE Shino Professor, Sophia University</p>
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China's Maritime Infrastructure Development

Introduction

Growing Maritime Infrastructure Development

Background of China's Infrastructure Development

A case of Cambodia

Infrastructure Development with Chinese Characteristics

Major Implications

4. Introductions to Co-sponsoring Organizations

(1) The Japan Forum on International Relations (JFIR)

The Japan Forum on International Relations, Inc. (JFIR or The Forum) is a private, non-profit, independent, and non-partisan organization dedicated to improved understanding of Japanese foreign policy and international relations. The Forum takes no institutional position on issues of foreign policy, though its members are encouraged not only to analyze but also to propose alternatives on matters of foreign policy. Though the Forum helps its members to formulate policy recommendations on matters of public policy, the views expressed in such recommendations represent in no way those of the Forum as an institution and the responsibility for the contents of the recommendations is that of those members of the Forum who sign them alone.

The Forum was founded on March 12, 1987 in Tokyo on the private initiative of Dr. OKITA Saburo, Mr. HATTORI Ichiro, Prof. ITO Kenichi, and 60 other independent citizens from business, academic, political, and media circles of Japan, recognizing that a policy-oriented research institution in the field of international affairs independent from the government was most urgently needed in Japan. On April 1, 2011, JFIR was reincorporated as a “public interest foundation” with the authorization granted by the Prime Minister in recognition of its achievements.

JFIR is a membership organization with four categories of membership, namely, (1) corporate, (2) associate corporate, and (3) individual. As for the organizational structure of JFIR, the “Board of Trustees” is the highest decision making body, which is in charge of electing the “Directors” and of supervising overall activities of JFIR, while the “Board of Directors” is an executive body, which is in charge of the management of day-to-day operations of JFIR.

■Board of Trustees ARIMA Tatsuo HAKAMADA Shigeki HIRONO Ryokichi ISHIGAKI Yasuji KUROYANAGI Nobuo OHYA Eiko SAKAMOTO Masahiro SATO Ken WATANABE Hirotaka WATANABE Toshio YAMAGUCHI Norio	■Board of Directors ITO Kenichi <i>Chairman</i> WATANABE Mayu <i>President</i> HANDA Haruhisa <i>Director</i> ITO Go <i>Director</i> ITO Masanori <i>Director</i> KAMIYA Mataka <i>Director</i> KIKUCHI Yona <i>Director</i> MORIMOTO Satoshi <i>Director</i> TAKUBO Tadae <i>Director</i> YANO Takuya <i>Director</i>
	■Auditors NAITOH Masahisa WATANABE Kenichi

The Forum’s activities are composed of such pillars as “Policy Recommendations,” “e-Forum” “Research Programs,” “International Dialogues & Exchanges,” “Participation in International Frameworks,” “Information Gathering,” and “PR and Enlightenment.” Of these pillars of activities, one important pillar is the “e-Forum: Hyakka-Seiho” which means “Hundred Flowers in Full Bloom” (<http://www.jfir.or.jp/cgi/m-bbs/>). The “e-Forum,” which started on April 12, 2006, is open to the public, functioning as an interactive forum for discussions on foreign policy and international affairs. All articles posted on the e-Forum are sent through the bimonthly e-mail magazine “Meru-maga Nihon Kokusai Foramu” in Japanese to about 10,000 readers in Japan. Furthermore, articles worth attention for foreigners are translated into English and posted on the English website of JFIR (<http://www.jfir.or.jp/e/index.htm>) as “JFIR Commentary.” They are also introduced in the e-mail magazine “JFIR E-Letter” in English. “JFIR E-Letter” is delivered bimonthly to about 10,000 readers worldwide.

Contact

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(2) Western Sydney University

Western Sydney University (Chancellor: Prof. Peter Shergold AC) began operation on 1st January 1989, under the terms of the Western Sydney University Act, 1988 which had been passed by the New South Wales Parliament in December 1988. However, the predecessors of the University date back as far as 1891 with the establishment of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. The Act created a federated network university, based on two existing Colleges of Advanced Education - Hawkesbury Agricultural College and Nepean College of Advanced Education.

Following incorporation into the University, the foundation network members were known as the 'Western Sydney University, Hawkesbury' and the 'Western Sydney University, Nepean.'

The Act was amended by the Western Sydney University (Amendment) Act, 1989 (Act No. 128, 1989) and the Macarthur Institute of Higher Education became the third University member on 1 November 1989. The new campus was known as the 'Western Sydney University, Macarthur.'

In 1995 a review of the structure of Western Sydney University was undertaken. The Report of the Committee to Review the Structure of the Western Sydney University (the Rogers Report) recommended restructuring the institution and a new federated University system emerged. The University became a federated university system comprising four co-operative and interrelated elements: Office of the Vice-Chancellor, Western Sydney University, Hawkesbury, Western Sydney University, Macarthur and Western Sydney University, Nepean.

This federated system ensured the University was represented at a national and international level as a single institution with common objectives and values, while giving each of its Members the autonomy needed to react quickly and flexibly to the demands and needs of its local communities. The principal advantage of the federated network structure was the opportunity to build on the individual strengths of each member university, and through the University as a whole to define and achieve objectives that the individual members might have found unattainable. Each member was largely autonomous and responsible for: the development and conduct of courses; the admission of students; the initiation and supervision of research programs; staffing; the development of consultancy and entrepreneurial activities; and the development and maintenance of campus facilities and properties.

On 26 November 1997, the Western Sydney University Act, 1997 (Act No. 116, 1997) was passed by the State Parliament. This Act which replaced the original Act came into force on 1 January 1998.

Following consultation across Western Sydney University the Vice Chancellor put proposals before the Western Sydney University Board of Trustees at the end of 1999 for a major restructure of the University. The Board approved the principles of the restructure, and the consequent detailed work to be undertaken to develop the new structure. From the beginning of 2001 the Western Sydney University operated as a single multi-campus university rather than as a federation.

The new structure of the university was outlined in the 2001 Calendar with revisions and changes outlined in the 2002 Calendar. The single multi-campus Western Sydney University has six campuses: Bankstown, Blacktown, Campbelltown, Hawkesbury, Parramatta, and Penrith.

"Western Sydney University has been named one of the world's top 400 universities, with the release of the prestigious Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings for 2014-2015. The University has moved into the 351-400 band for the first time, firmly placing it within the top two per cent of universities worldwide."

[Contact]

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(3) The Global Forum of Japan (GFJ)

Objectives and History

The Global Forum of Japan (GFJ) originates from the Japan Chapter of the Quadrangular Forum (QF), which was established in 1982 in Washington to serve as an informal promoter of the exchange of policy-oriented views and opinions among Japan, US, Europe, and Canada. As the Cold War ended and its aftermath faded away, QF ceased its activity in 1996. The Japan Chapter of QF survived the vicissitudes and developed into the Global Forum of Japan (GFJ) as an independent institution of Japan for international intellectual exchanges. Since then, GFJ has been active as a hub for international exchanges with the global intellectual community at large.

Organization

The Global Forum of Japan (GFJ) is a private, non-profit, non-partisan, and independent membership organization in Japan. Business Member, Political Member, and Academic Member support its activities as Governors and Members. The Secretariat is housed in The Japan Forum on International Relations. GFJ is currently headed by ITO Kenichi as Chairman, WATANABE Mayu as President, and TAKAHATA Yohei as Vice President and Executive Secretary. The membership is composed of 10 Business Members including the 4 Governors, TOYODA Shoichiro, MOGI Yuzaburo, ISHIKAWA Hiroshi, and YAGUCHI Toshikazu; 10 Political Members including the 4 Governors, KAKIZAWA Mito, SUEMATSU Yoshinori, SUZUKI Keisuke, and FUNADA Hajime; and 56 Academic Members including the 3 Governors, ITO Go, KAMIYA Mataka, and TAKAHARA Akio.

Activities

- (1) e-forum “Giron-Hyakushutsu (Hundred Views in Full Perspective)” operated on the website of GFJ
- (2) Monthly held meetings of “Foreign Policy Luncheon” and “Diplomatic Roundtable”
- (3) PR and Enlightenment through publication of “Bulletin,” the website, mail magazine, etc.
- (4) “International Dialogues” convened 3 to 4 times a year on policy-oriented issues with counterparts invited from various parts of the world. Recent International Dialogues are as follows:

Years and Months		Themes	Counterparts
2019	Feb. Jul.	Japan-U.S. Dialogue “U.S.-China “New Cold War”?: Implications for Japan and the United States” The Japan - Indo-Pacific Dialogue “Free and Open Indo- Pacific Initiative and Maritime Order”	Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Pathfinder Foundation (Sri Lanka) “Routledge Studies on Think Asia”
2018	Dec. July Mar. Feb.	The Japan-Russia Dialogue “Possibility of Japan-Russia Cooperation in an Increasingly Complex Northeast Asianew” The Dialogue with the World “ GEOECONOMICS and The 21st Century World and Japan” The Strategic Dialogue with Central Asia “Strategic Prospects of Regional Cooperation and Security in Central Asia” The Japan-U.S. Dialogue “China Risks and China Opportunities – Implications for the ‘Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy’ –” The Dialogue with the World: Eurasia 2025	The Far East Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (FEB RAS) The Japan Forum on International Relations (JFIR) The Japan Forum on International Relations (JFIR) Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP) (U.S.) The French Institute for International and Strategic Affairs (IRIS) (France)
2017	Aug. Jun. Mar. Feb.	“Central Asia + Japan” Dialogue “Prospects on the Current and Future Japan-Central Asia Relations Japan-ASEAN Dialogue “Changing Regional Order in the Asia Pacific and Japan-ASEAN Cooperation” Japan-U.S. Dialogue “The Japan-U.S. Alliance in the Era of the Trump Administration: Crossroads or Continuity?” Japan-China Dialogue “Prospect of Japan-China Cooperation in Aging Society”	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan The S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS) (Singapore), Nanyang Technological University / The University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam National University (VNU-USSH) (Vietnam) Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University (INSS) (U.S.) Shanghai International Studies University / Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences / Fudan University (China)

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The Japan Forum on International Relations, Inc. (JFIR or The Forum) is a private, non-profit, independent, and non-partisan organization dedicated to improved understanding of Japanese foreign policy and international relations. The Forum takes no institutional position on issues of foreign policy, though its members are encouraged not only to analyze but also to propose alternatives on matters of foreign policy. Though the Forum helps its members to formulate policy recommendations on matters of public policy, the views expressed in such recommendations represent in no way those of the Forum as an institution and the responsibility for the contents of the recommendations is that of those members of the Forum who sign them alone.

The Forum was founded on March 12, 1987 in Tokyo on the private initiative of Dr. OKITA Saburo, Mr. HATTORI Ichiro, Prof. ITO Kenichi, and 60 other independent citizens from business, academic, political, and media circles of Japan, recognizing that a policy-oriented research institution in the field of international affairs independent from the government was most urgently needed in Japan. On April 1, 2011, JFIR was reincorporated as a “public interest foundation” with the authorization granted by the Prime Minister in recognition of its achievements.

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The Forum’s activities are composed of such pillars as “Policy Recommendations,” “e-Forum” “Research Programs,” “International Dialogues & Exchanges,” “Participation in International Frameworks,” “Information Gathering,” and “PR and Enlightenment.” Of these pillars of activities, one important pillar is the “e-Forum: Hyakka-Seiho” which means “Hundred Flowers in Full Bloom” (<http://www.jfir.or.jp/cgi/m-bbs/>). The “e-Forum,” which started on April 12, 2006, is open to the public, functioning as an interactive forum for discussions on foreign policy and international affairs. All articles posted on the e-Forum are sent through the bimonthly e-mail magazine “Meru-maga Nihon Kokusai Foramu” in Japanese to about 10,000 readers in Japan. Furthermore, articles worth attention for foreigners are translated into English and posted on the English website of JFIR (<http://www.jfir.or.jp/e/index.htm>) as “JFIR Commentary.” They are also introduced in the e-mail magazine “JFIR E-Letter” in English. “JFIR E-Letter” is delivered bimonthly to about 10,000 readers worldwide.

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