

Report of

The Japan-India Dialogue

on

“East Asian Regional Architectures and Japan-India Relations”

September 22 2010

Tokyo, Japan

Co-sponsored by

The Global Forum of Japan (GFJ)

The India-Japan Forum of Parliamentarians (IJFP) of

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)

In Cooperation with

The Japan Forum on International Relations (JFIR)

The Japan-India Association (JIA)

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1. Preface

The Global Forum of Japan (GFJ) aims to promote a policy-oriented exchange of views between business, opinion and political leaders of Japan and their counterparts in the rest of the world, and to contribute to the deepening of mutual understanding and the formation of the consensus. For this purpose, GFJ has been actively engaged for the past 28 years in organizing policy-oriented bilateral and/or multilateral “Dialogues” every year between Japan and the international community.

It is for this reason that GFJ held the Japan-India Dialogue “East Asian Regional Architectures and Japan-India Relations” in Tokyo on 22 September 2010. This report intends to summarize the achievements of these discussions between Japanese and Indian counterparts. Though the printed version of the report will be made available to only a restricted number of people such as members and friends of GFJ and their counterparts from India, the full text of the report will be available at <http://www.gfj.jp/>.

The Japan-India Dialogue “East Asian Regional Architectures and Japan-India Relations” was co-sponsored by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), in cooperation with the Japan Forum of International Relations (JFIR) and the Japan-India Association (JIA).

It was attended by 25 participants such as Mr. Rajiv Pratap RUDY, Chairman of IJFP and Member of Parliament, Mr. Thomas SANGMA, Member of Parliament, Mr. HIRABAYASHI Hiroshi, President of the Japan-India Association and Mr. WATANABE Yoshihiro, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Japan-India Business Co-operation Committee. Participants exchanged opinions on matters of significant importance related to the future of Japan-India relations.

November 1, 2010

ITO Kenichi
President
The Global Forum of Japan

2. Programs of The Japan-India Dialogue

(1) Program

as of 22 September, 2010

<p>The JAPAN-INDIA DIALOGUE</p> <p>"East Asian Regional Architectures and Japan-India Relations"</p> <p><i>Wednesday, September 22, 2010</i></p> <p><i>"Conference Room," The Japan Forum on International Relations, Tokyo, Japan</i></p> <p>Co-Sponsored by The Global Forum of Japan (GFJ) The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)</p> <p>In Cooperation with The Japan Forum on International Relations (JFIR) The Japan-India Association (JIA)</p>

<i>Opening Remarks</i>	
15:00-15:05	ITO Kenichi, President of GFJ/JFIR
<i>Session I</i>	
15:05-16:05	Japan-India Relations in Regional Perspective
Chairperson	HIRABAYASHI Hiroshi, President of JIA, Vice President of JFIR, Japan
Keynote Speech (10min.)	WATANABE Yoshihiro, Chairman, The Standing Committee of The Japan-India Business Co-operation Committee (JIBCC), Japan
Lead Discussant (5min.)	Rajiv Pratap RUDY, Member of Parliament (Bharatiya Janata Party), Chairman of IJFP, India
Lead Discussant (5min.)	TERADA Takashi, Professor, Waseda University, Japan
Free Discussions (35min.)	All Participants
<i>Session II</i>	
16:05-17:00	Aspects and Prospects of Japan-India Relations in the 21st Century
Chairperson	HIRABAYASHI Hiroshi, President of JIA, Vice President of JFIR, Japan
Keynote Speech (10min.)	Manish TEWARI, Member of Parliament (Indian National Congress), India
Lead Discussant (5min.)	KONDO Masanori, Senior Associate Professor, International Christian University, Japan
Lead Discussant (5min.)	Thomas SANGMA, Member of Parliament (Nationalist Congress Party), India
Free Discussions (35min.)	All Participants

(2) Participants List

【Indian Panelists】

Rajiv Pratap RUDY	Member of Parliament, Chairman of The India-Japan Forum of Parliamentarians (IJFP)
Thomas SANGMA	Member of Parliament, Member of IJFP
Manish TEWARI	Member of Parliament, Member of IJFP
Mukut MITHI	Member of Parliament, Member of IJFP
Prem Das RAI	Member of Parliament, Member of IJFP
Shivakumar UDASHI	Member of Parliament, Member of IJFP
Ramesh CHANDRAN	Executive Director of IJFP, Advisor of The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

(In seniority order)

【Japanese Panelists】

ITO Kenichi	President of GFJ / JFIR
HIRABAYASHI Hiroshi	President, The Japan-India Association, Vice President of JFIR
WATANABE Yoshihiro	Chairman, The Standing Committee of The Japan-India Business Co-operation Committee
TERADA Takashi	Professor, Waseda University
KONDO Masanori	Senior Associate Professor, International Christian University

(In order of appearance)

【Other Japanese Participants】

CHINO Keiko	Columnist, The Sankei Shimbun
HIRONAKA Wakako	Vice Chair, Global Environmental Action
IWASAKI Kentaro	Worldwide Support for Development
KINOSHITA Hiroo	Advisor, National Small Business Information Promotion Center
KOIKE Yuriko	Member of the House of Representatives
KUNIEDA Yasuo	Manager, Global Planning Division, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ,Ltd.
MADARAME Tetsuji	General Manager, Government and Industrial Affairs Group, Nippon Yusen
MANO Teruhiko	former Advisor to the President, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd.
TAJIMA Takashi	former Ambassador to Canada
TAKUBO Tadae	Professor Emeritus, Kyorin University
WATANABE Mayu	Opinion Leader Governor of GFJ
YAMAZAWA Ippei	Professor Emeritus, Hitotsubashi University
YANO Takuya	Executive Secretary of GFJ, Senior Research Fellow of JFIR

(In alphabetical order)

(3) Biographies

A) Indian Panelists and Participants

Rajiv Pratap RUDY *Member of Parliament, Chairman of The India-Japan Forum of Parliamentarians (IJFP)*

Members of Parliament (The Upper House) from Bharatiya Janata Party. Received M.A. from St. Michaels High School, Patna (Bihar), Government College and Panjab University, Chandigarh. Served various positions including Union Minister of State of Commerce and Industry, Union Minister of State of Civil Aviation. Concurrently serving as National Spokesperson, Bharatiya Janata Party, Member of Committee on Science and Technology Environment and Forests, Member of Joint Parliamentary Committee on Wakf.

Thomas SANGMA *Member of Parliament, Member of IJFP*

Members of Parliament (The Upper House) from Nationalist Congress Party. Received Under Graduate Diploma in Computer Applications from Tura Government College (N.E.H.U.), Tura and C.A.I. (Kolkata). Served various positions including Chairman of Tura Municipal Board, Member of Railways Consultative Committee. Concurrently serving as Member of Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Member of Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture, Member of Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Manish TEWARI *Member of Parliament, Member of IJFP*

Members of Parliament (The Lower House) from Indian National Congress. Received B.A. in Economics from Punjab University, Chandigarh and University of Delhi. Served various positions including Secretary of All India Congress Committee, National President of Indian Youth Congress. Concurrently serving as National Spokesperson of All India Congress Committee.

Mukut MITHI *Member of Parliament, Member of IJFP*

Members of Parliament (The Upper House) from Indian National Congress. Received B.Sc. from J.N. College, Pasighat. Served various positions including Cabinet Minister of Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh, Lieutenant Governor of Puducherry. Concurrently serving as Member of Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps, Member of Governing Council of North-Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences.

Prem Das RAI *Member of Parliament, Member of IJFP*

Members of Parliament (The Lower House) from Sikkim Democratic Front Party. Received B.Tech., P.G.D.M., at IIT Kanpur and IIM Ahmedabad and former Eisenhower Fellow. Served various positions including Member of Committee on Information Technology, Member of Committee on Ethics, Member of Committee on Human Resource Development.

Shivkumar UDASHI *Member of Parliament, Member of IJFP*

Members of Parliament (The Lower House) from Bharatiya Janata Party. Received B.E. from Bangalore Institute of Engineering. Served as Member of Committee on Urban Development, and Member of Committee on External Affairs.

Ramesh CHANDRAN *Executive Director of IJFP,
Advisor of The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry*

Served various positions including Editor-in-Chief for Foreign Affairs in The Times of India Newspaper and Chief Correspondent in U.S. for the Newspaper. Concurrently serving as Executive Director of all Parliamentarian Forums of India under The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

(In seniority order)

B)Japanese Panelists

ITO Kenichi

President, The Global Forum of Japan (GFJ) /

The Japan Forum on International Relations (JFIR)

Graduated from Hitotsubashi University. Entered Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1960. Studied at Harvard University (1961-1963). Served as various positions including Director of First Southeast Asian Division until 1977. Served as Professor at Aoyama Gakuin University (1984-2006). Concurrently serves as President of The Council on East Asian Community, and Professor Emeritus of Aoyama Gakuin University.

HIRABAYASHI Hiroshi

President, The Japan-India Association(IIA) /

Vice President, JFIR

Graduated from the University of Tokyo. Entered Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1963. Served as Director-General of Economic Cooperation Bureau, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs(1993~95), Chief Cabinet Councilor on External Affairs of the Prime Minister's Cabinet(1995~98), Ambassador to India (1998~2002) and Ambassador to France(2002~06). Currently serving as Visiting Professor of Graduate School of Waseda University, External Director of the Board of Directors in Toshiba Corporation, MITSUI & Co., Daiichi-Sankyo Corporation and NHK Promotion Inc..

WATANABE Yoshihiro

Chairman, The Standing Committee of Japan-India Business

Co-Operation Committee of Japan Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Graduated from The University of Tokyo. Entered The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd. in 1970. Served as Chief Executive for Global Corporate Banking of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd., Senior Managing Director of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group. Currently serving as Advisor of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., Member of APEC Business Advisory Council of Japan, and Managing Director of The Institute for International Monetary Affairs.

TERADA Takashi

Professor, Waseda University

Received Ph.D. from Australian National University in 1998. Served various positions including Assistant Professor of Faculty of Arts and Sciences at National University of Singapore and Associate Professor of Waseda University.

KONDO Masanori

Senior Associate Professor, International Christian University

Received BA from Tokyo University and Ph.D. from Stanford University. Served as Member of Japan-India Eminent Persons' Committee for the 21st Century in 2001 as well as the India-Japan Joint Study Group in 2006/7. Currently serving as Representative to Japan to the board of Global Development Network, Visiting Senior Researcher at the Institute for Indian Economic Studies, and Director of the Japan-India Association.

(In order of appearance)

3. Outline of Discussions

Outline of Discussions

Opening Remarks

ITO Kenichi, President of GFJ/JFIR, welcomed all the participants, especially Mr. Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Chairman of the India-Japan Forum of Parliamentarians (IJFP) and other six members of IJFP to this 2nd Dialogue of GFJ with India. He explained why it was the 2nd Dialogue of GFJ with India, saying that it was because GFJ had a 1st Dialogue with India on October 4, 1996, and he continued that it was a pity that we could not have such occasion until today for the past 14 years.

Then he continued to say that the 1st Dialogue was co-sponsored by the GFJ and the Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses of India, headed by Dr. Jasjit Singh, then Director of the Institute, in which it was predicted that the 21st century would become the century of Asia, and the role of Japan and India would be by far greater than it was in the 20th century."

President ITO then referred to one contribution JFIR had made to the development of the Japan-India relationship. He introduced the 29th Policy Recommendations of JFIR announced in September 2007 on the topic of 'India's Leap Forward and Japan,' which was presented to Japan's Prime Minister and then announced publicly. He explained that many of the 10 specific recommendations presented in the Policy Recommendations were accepted as common sense now in Japan. He concluded his remarks by saying that the fact that we could talk among ourselves today about 'East Asian Regional Architectures and Japan-India Relations' told how far we had already come in building up our relationship.

Session I on "Japan-India Relations in Regional Perspective"

In Session I, chaired by HIRABAYASHI Hiroshi, President of JIA and Vice President of JFIR, the keynote speech was presented by a Japanese participant in which he said "India and China have emerged as leading powers in the coming decades. Japan, India and China are major rivals for influencing

Asia and peace-keeping. It is important to fully utilize international institutions such as ASEAN+3 and APEC. China is increasing the dependent population as a result of aging society, and even India maintains a high share of working populations. Water management is a major obstacle to resurgence. This is a great potential area of our cooperation because Japan has experience and technology in the field. India's GINI index is restively low, which means relatively equal while China's GINI index is high, which means they have strong difference between the rich and poor. As is commonly said in Japan, the most stable way to stand is by three legs, not by two legs, we should therefore welcome India's resurgence. Japan and India are now going to consummate EPA as an extension of India's successful Look East Policy. About the coming APEC Summit on November, India's accession into APEC is an aspiration for businessmen in order to promote free and open movements of businessperson and service, capitals and technological transfer and so on. It's crucially important for APEC to include India as a member. India has advantage of labor services and IT industries while Japan has advanced industrial technologies and funds to invest. Japanese private sectors will support India's private sector for bringing India on the next stage of industrialization."

Then, another Japanese participant made comments as Lead Discussant in which he said "There are two issues about the East Asian Regional Architectures. The first is whether the two rival institutions; ASEAN+3 (APT) or ASEAN+6 (EAS) would be the central organization for East Asian community or something like that. EAS has no financial cooperation while APT has developed the Chiang Mai Initiative Multi-lateralization or a de facto Asian Monetary Fund. So, EAS may be slighted as far as the aftermath of the global financial crisis lingers. The second is which one will lead the framework of ATP; ASEAN or the three countries of China, Japan and South Korea (CJK). APT cooperation are initiated and financed by one of CJK countries with little or no input from the others, which means that APT cooperation are a series of 'bilateral' ASEAN Plus One project rather than regional framework. In addition, there are two independent variables for the development in the region; whether ASEAN can achieve its economic community-building in 2015, while the US commitment to it will be secured to reduce the marginalization syndrome; and whether China's maritime and territorial ambitions will be causing disruption, or the new leader chosen in 2012 launches a new thinking towards Japan."

Following this, the Indian participants presented their views on the

theme of the session such as (1) "India enjoys democracy and takes care of every religion and its practices. However we are concerned with several issues including huge defense budget accounting for more than one fifth of the whole national budget, which is made necessary by the presence of such neighboring countries as China, Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan," (2) "India also has its own challenges such as poverty, development and high inflation and social issues."

In the Free Discussions, both Japanese and Indian participants actively exchanged their views as follows:

Participant from Japan: Japan is concerned about the recent behavior of China in the East China Sea, how is the situation about border disputes between India and China?

Participant from India: Those countries having land disputes with China have to carefully watch how China prepares itself for transition of power possibly towards 2012. There is now internal leadership struggle in China. While you hear one thing about China from someone in the Chinese government, you hear something totally different from another in the Chinese Communist Party or its People's Liberation Army.

Participant from India: India has been trying to improve our relations with China after China's aggression to India in 1962. From India's point of view, Tibet is independent. Tibet issue is not making progress despite our diplomatic efforts to improve the relations with China. Further development of the East Asian Regional Architectures wouldn't be completed, if China, Japan and India will not deepen their mutual understanding.

Participant from India: As far as the Look East Policy in India is concerned, it is very strategically important. But we face some difficulties in full implementation of the policy. One of them is that we have problems with Myanmar. And with Bangladesh, we have problems like immigrant issue. We have to see sea ports around India more strategically like those of Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, and Nepal. I feel the Look East Policy has been going on successfully in Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Participant from Japan: Japan and India have agreed on enhancing the navy cooperation, including joint exercises and providing mutual assistance. I think this is one of the fields we can cooperate. China's navy activities are very active as if they were irritating and checking Japan's reaction. Although Japan has very limited ability for the navy cooperation because of our self-binding constitution, we have to seek ways to cooperate with your navy.

Session II on "Aspects and Prospects of Japan-India Relations in the 21st Century"

In Session II, chaired by HIRABAYASHI Hiroshi, President of JIA, Vice President of JFIR, several participants from India presented their views on the theme of the Session such as (1) "From the India's perspective towards the region for the next two decades, there are three or four constants to be noted. The first is the fact that the United States will continue to remain as the single biggest outside balancer not only for Asia but for the entire world. The second is the fact that China is going to be the single biggest strategic enigma. The third is multilateral structures in East Asia including those robust ones such as APT, EAS, APEC and others. Although there are regional organizations in South Asia, we have a long way to go to establish stable structures," (2) "India sees the next twenty years as time for consolidation. For the last two decades, we've had bloodshed and challenges in terms of education and poverty. We would like to utilize the next two decades in order to consolidate ourselves. But it doesn't mean that India is going to be isolationist," (3) "Japan has been a kind of co-traveler along with Brazil and some other countries in the democratization of UN Security Council. We feel that Security Council should reflect the current global reality," (4) "There is a need of greater regional engagement, that's why over the past decades the Look East Policy has been robust in India," (5) "As far as the India-Japan relationship is concerned, we do think it has to be strengthened bilaterally. But we have to be very careful that our relations should not be taken as if it were a military alliance."

Following this, a Japanese participant made comments as Lead Discussant, in which he said "India is becoming more important for Japan in the time when Japan and China have some tensions, Japan-India EPA has been finalized, and the discussion on bilateral nuclear agreement was finally started.

From the point of view of Japan-India bilateral relations, there would be issues of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and employment, infrastructures, ODA, nuclear issues. There is a kind of discrepancy in Japanese and Indian statistics with regard to the FDI. As to EPA negotiation, India compromised more than Japan did because India felt it was waste of time to keep pushing their demands. The EPA will not make a big change in the near future, but do in the long term, because, for example, the Japanese automobiles will be more competitive thanks to the EPA or FTA so that Indian people can enjoy them more cheaper. Currently there are few investment projects for India's infrastructures from Japan. Japan has to make clear some big plans in a concrete way. The Delhi-Mumbai Freight Corridor Projects, one of the biggest ODA projects in India, has some minor problems we must solve in the coming future. The Japan-India nuclear negotiations have been started finally, reportedly because of US and French pressures. In these contexts, the next few years would be a testimony about if Japan makes big investments for India, although Japanese companies are still hesitant to do so."

Following this, several opinions were presented from the Indian side, such as (1) "Some parts of India are exposed to Chinese economic threats. Chinese economy affects Indian economy by replacing Chinese cheap products with Indian products. Also, China's economic presence is affecting Indian exports. This situation is quite alarming," (2) "Japan and India can play a major role in the economic integration of the region," (3) "India-Japan relations are deep in the economic field but the bilateral relations in political and security fields are under development, including North Korea's nuclear issue."

In the Free Discussions, all the participants joined the exchange of views and expressed their opinions and proposals on the Japan-India relations as follows:

Participant from Japan: Whether it is ASEAN Plus Three or ASEAN Plus Six, both lack a common view of democracy. Does India have any idea to form a kind of new cooperation system comprising, for example, Australia and New Zealand? And I wonder which country will absorb the excessive products of Asia.

Participant from Japan: I know many young and skilful workers from India. I expect the new EPA agreement provide those young skilful workers from India with working opportunities in Japan.

Participant from India: We do not want to see Asia only in sub-regional context. Rather, we would like to see Asia in a larger context where each sub-region talks and cooperates. East Asian Community or APEC or whatever else, India is eager to cooperate with one or two or three of these frameworks because we are a member of the East Asia Summit and others. We will cooperate with whatever a regional arrangement in East Asia.

Participant from India: As for the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project, which is a state-sponsored industrial development project of the Government of India, Japan has a great role to play in facilitating and bringing it all together.

Participant from Japan: Japan and India are geographically separated, and also very different in climate, characteristics, culture and region. That is why we do not have big problems, we can therefore develop better relations.

Chairman HIRABAYASHI concluded the Dialogue.

4. Appendix

(1) Distribution Materials

A) “East Asian Regional Architecture and Japan-India Relations” (Keynote Speech for Session 1) by WATANABE Yoshihiro

East Asian Regional Architecture and Japan-India Relations

Sept. 22nd, 2010

Yoshihiro Watanabe

Institute for International Monetary Affairs

1

- Resurgence of India and China
- East Asian Regional Frame Work
Economy and Commerce
- Rivalry among Three Kingdoms
Natural Resources etc

2

Resurgence of India and China in Population

unit 000s Maddison US Census

	1500	1820	2030
China	103,000	381,000	1,458,000
India	110,000	209,000	1,421,000
Japan	15,400	31,000	116,000
USA	n. a.	9,638	364,000
W Europe	57,332	133,000	400,000

3

Resurgence of India and China in GDP

1500-1820: 1990 Int'l \$ 2030: 1990 PPP (Angus Maddison)
unit Million \$

	1500	1820	2030
China	61,800	228,600	22,983,000
India	60,500	111,417	10,074,000
Japan	7,700	20,739	3,488,000
USA		12,548	16,662,000
W Europe	44,183	159,851	12,556,000

4

Resurgence of India and China

Per Capita GDP Int'l \$ 1990 & ppp Maddison

	1500	1820	2030
China	600	600	15,763
India	550	669	7,089
Japan	500	533	30,072
USA		1301	45,774
W Europe	771	997	31,389

5

Rivalry among Three Kingdoms

Natural Resources etc

- Water Resources 1996 by Wu 2005

	Total 100 m3	per head m3
China	28,100	2,220
India	20,850	1,878
Japan	5,370	3,389
USA	24,780	8,801

6

Rivalry among Three Kingdoms Urbanization UN and Gvts.

	Urban Million (%)	Rural
China '00	459 (36)	808 (64)
2007	593 (45)	727(55)
2030	(60)	(40)
India 2001	286 (28)	743 (72)
2030	(41)	(59)
Japan ' 00	(64)	(36)
2030	(73)	(27)

7

Specific features

- China's rise based on Reform & Open policy
- Special Economic Zones
- Land policy Acquisition, Development and Monetization
- Farmers and Peasants
- Diplomacy Rise in peace to China can say no
- Imbalance High Gini Index

8

B) “Debates on East Asian Regionalism” (Keynote Speech for Session 1) by TERADA Takashi

Debate No.1: ASEAN+3 (APT) vs. ASEAN+6 (EAS)

Why was EAS established despite the APT’s existence?

Growing China’s influence and growing US and Japan’s concern: China’s role as a rule-setter cannot be disturbed by Japan (human rights or IPR not chosen as agendas).

The 2006 EAS Chairman’s statement; APT: ‘the main vehicle towards achieving an East Asian community’, and EAS: playing a ‘complementary role’.

APT, well institutionalized: 57 bodies (1 Summit, 14 ministerial, 19 Senior Officials, 2 Directors-General, 18 technical level meetings and 2 other tracks meetings).

More significantly, EAS has no financial cooperation while APT has developed the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation or a de facto Asian Monetary Fund. So, EAS may be slighted as far as the aftermath of the global financial crisis lingers.

Debates No.2: ASEAN-led or plus 3 (CJK) led?

- a) Why was “plus” named? (the origins in 97); CJK was not entitled to hold Summits and to make conditions for the EAS participation.
- b) Difficult relations among CJK until late 2000s but Trilateral Summit was officially institutionalised including various SOM and ministerial meetings, and the Secretariat will be built in Seoul in 2011.
- c) APT cooperation are initiated and financed by one of the +3 nations with little or no input from the others ... a series of ‘bilateral’ ASEAN Plus One projects ... rather than East Asian framework.

“Given combined political, economic and military power of [CJK], it is a matter of time that ASEAN+3 is changed into 3+ASEAN” (*JoongAng Daily* 15 Dec 09).

Question: Is this power-based assertion valid? If so, would CJK be associated strongly enough to lead?

Independent variables

1. Whether ASEAN can achieve its economic community-building in 2015, while the US commitment to it will be secured to reduce the marginalisation syndrome.
2. Whether China’s maritime and territorial ambitions will be causing disruption, or the new leader chosen in 2012 launches a new thinking towards Japan.

(2). Introductions to Organizations

A) The Global Forum of Japan (GFJ)

as of September 22, 2010

【Objectives】 As we embrace the 21st century, international relations are becoming increasingly interdependent, and globalization and regionalism are becoming the big waves. In this global tendency, communicating with the world, especially neighboring countries in the Asia-Pacific region at both governmental and non-governmental level, is one of the indispensable conditions for Japan to survive. On the basis of such understanding, The Global Forum of Japan (GFJ) aims to promote the exchange of views on commonly shared interests and issues in the field ranging from politics and security to economy, trade, finance, society and culture, and to help business leaders, Diet members and opinion leaders both in Japan and in their counterpart countries to discuss the formulation of new orders in global and regional arenas.

【History】 The 1982 Versailles Summit was widely seen as having exposed rifts within the Western alliance. Accordingly, there were expressed concerns that the summit meetings were becoming more and more stylized rituals and that Western solidarity was at risk. Within this context, it was realized that to revitalize the summit meetings there must be free and unfettered exchanges of private-sector views to be transmitted directly to the heads of the participating states. Accordingly, Japanese former Foreign Minister OKITA Saburo, U.S. Trade Representative William BROCK, E.C. Commission Vice President Etienne DAVIGNON, and Canadian Trade Minister Edward LUMLEY, as representatives of the private-sector in their respective countries, took the initiative in founding The Quadrangular Forum in Washington in September 1982. Since then, the end of the Cold War and the altered nature of the economic summits themselves had made it necessary for The Quadrangular Forum to metamorphose into The Global Forum established by the American and Japanese components of The Quadrangular Forum at the World Convention in Washington in October 1991. In line with its objectives as stated above, The Global Forum was intended as a facilitator of global consensus on the many post-Cold War issues facing the international community and reached out to open its discussions not only to participants from the quadrangular countries but also to participants from other parts of the world. Over the years, the gravity of The Global Forum's activities gradually shifted from its American component (housed in The Center for Strategic and International Studies) to its Japanese component (housed in The Japan Forum on International Relations), and, after the American component ceased to be operative, the Board of Trustees of the Japanese component resolved, on February 7, 1996, that it would thereafter act as an independent body for organizing bilateral dialogues with Japan as a hub for all countries in the world, and amended its by-laws accordingly. At the same time, The Global Forum's Japanese component was reorganized into The Global Forum of Japan (GFJ) in line with the principle that the organization be self-governing, self-financing, and independent of any other organization.

【Organization】 The Global Forum of Japan (GFJ) is a private, non-profit, non-partisan, and independent membership organization in Japan to engage in and promote international exchanges on policy-oriented matters of bilateral, regional and global implications. While the secretariat is housed in The Japan Forum on International Relations, GFJ itself is independent of any other organizations, including The Japan Forum on International Relations. Originally established as the Japanese component of The Quadrangular Forum at the initiative of HATTORI Ichiro, OKITA Saburo, TAKEYAMA Yasuo, TOYODA Shoichiro in 1982, GFJ is currently headed by OKAWARA Yoshio as Chairman and ITO Kenichi as President. The membership is composed of 11 Business Leader Members including the two Governors, MOGI Yuzaburo and TOYODA Shoichiro; 15 Diet Members including the two Governors, KOIKE Yuriko, and TANIGAKI Sadakazu; and 83 Opinion Leader Members including the four Governors, SHIMADA Haruo, OKAWARA Yoshio, ITO Kenichi and WATANABE Mayu. Friends and supporters of The Global Forum of Japan are organized into the Supporters' Club of the Global Forum of Japan. Financially the activities of GFJ have been supported by the annual membership fees paid by 11 leading Japanese corporations (Toyota Motor Corporation and Kikkoman Corporation contributing 5 shares each, and the other 9 corporations contributing 1 or 2 shares each) as well as by the grants provided by The Japan Foundation, Japan-ASEAN Exchange Projects, Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund, The Tokyo Club, The Japan-Korea Cultural Foundation, etc. YANO Takuya serves as Executive Secretary.

【Activities】 Since the start of The Global Forum of Japan (GFJ) in 1982, GFJ has shifted its focus from the exchanges with the Quadrangular countries for the purpose of contributing to the Western Summit, to those with neighboring countries in the Asia-Pacific region including US, China, Korea, ASEAN countries, India, Australia, European countries, and Wider Black Sea area, for the purposes of deepening mutual understanding and contributing to the formation of international order. GFJ has been active in collaboration with international exchange organizations in those countries in organizing policy-oriented intellectual exchanges called "Dialogue." In order to secure a substantial number of Japanese participants in the "Dialogue," GFJ in principle holds these "Dialogues" in Tokyo. A listing of topics of "Dialogues" and its overseas co-sponsors in last six years is given below.

Year	Month	Topic	Co-sponsor
2005	April	The Prospect of East Asian Community and Japan-Korea Cooperation	Presidential Committee on Northeast Asian Cooperation Initiative (Korea)
	June November	The Prospect for East Asian Community and Regional Cooperation Peace and Prosperity in the Wider Black Sea Area and the Role of Japan	ASEAN Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN) University of Shizuoka, The Black Sea University Foundation (Romania), The International Center for Black Sea Studies (Hellenic Republic)
2006	February	Review and Perspective of the Japan-Taiwan Relationship	Taiwan International Studies Association (Taiwan)
	June September	An East Asian Community and the United States Prospect for Japan-ASEAN Strategic Partnership after the First East Asia Summit	The Pacific Forum CSIS (US), The Council on East Asian Community ASEAN Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN)
2007	January	The China-Japan Relationship and Energy and Environmental Issues	China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (China), Energy Research Institute, National Development and Reform Commission (China), The Japan Forum on International Relations
	June	The US-Japan Alliance in the 21st Century	National Committee on American Foreign Policy (US)
	July November	The Challenges Facing Japan and ASEAN in the New Era Japan and Black Sea Area in the Rapidly Changing World	ASEAN Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN) Organization of Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), Embassy of Turkey, University of Shizuoka
2008	January	An East Asian Community and the US	The Pacific Forum CSIS (US)
	June	Cooperation in Environment and Energy	The East Asian Institute of National University of Singapore(Singapore)
	July September	Japan -China Relations Entering A New Stage Prospect of Japan-ASEAN Partnership after the Second Joint Statement on East Asia Cooperation	Institute of Japanese Studies, China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (China) ASEAN Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN)
2009	April	US-Japan Relations Under the New Obama Administration	National Committee on American Foreign Policy (US)
	June September	Prospect of Japan-China Relationship in the Changing World Japan-ASEAN Cooperation amid the Financial and Economic Crisis	China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (China) ASEAN Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN)
2010	January	Prospects of Changing Black Sea Area and Role of Japan	Organization of Black Sea Economic Cooperation
	February	Promoting Japan - China Cooperation on Environmental Issues of the 21st Century:In Pursuit of Recycling Society	School of Environment, Beijing Normal University (China)
	May	Promoting Japan-U.S. Cooperation in Non-Traditional Security : the Case of Counter Piracy	National Bureau of Asian Research (US)
September	East Asian Regional Architectures and Japan-India Relations	The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (India)	

B) The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)

Established in 1927, The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI, <http://www.ficci.com/>) is the largest and oldest apex business organization in India. Its history is closely interwoven with India's struggle for independence and its subsequent emergence as one of the most rapidly growing economies globally. FICCI plays a leading role in policy debates that are at the forefront of social, economic and political change. Through its 400 professionals, FICCI is active in 39 sectors of the economy. FICCI's stand on policy issues is sought out by think tanks, governments and academia. Its publications are widely read for their in-depth research and policy prescriptions. FICCI has joint business councils with 79 countries around the world.

A non-government, not-for-profit organization, FICCI is the voice of India's business and industry. FICCI has direct membership from the private as well as public sectors, including SMEs and MNCs, and an indirect membership of over 83,000 companies from regional chambers of commerce. FICCI works closely with the government on policy issues, enhancing efficiency, competitiveness and expanding business opportunities for industry through a range of specialized services and global linkages. It also provides a platform for sector specific consensus building and networking. Partnerships with countries across the world carry forward our initiatives in inclusive development, which encompass health, education, livelihood, governance, skill development, etc.

FICCI serves as the first port of call for Indian industry and the international business community. Established in 1927, FICCI is the largest and oldest apex business organization in India. Its history is closely interwoven with India's struggle for independence and its subsequent emergence as one of the most rapidly growing economies globally. FICCI plays a leading role in policy debates that are at the forefront of social, economic and political change. Through its 400 professionals, FICCI is active in 39 sectors of the economy. FICCI's stand on policy issues is sought out by think tanks, governments and academia. Its publications are widely read for their in-depth research and policy prescriptions. FICCI has joint business councils with 79 countries around the world.

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FICCI has established forums of parliamentarians with the U.S. (India-U.S Forum of Parliamentarians), U.K (Indo-British Forum of Parliamentarians), Germany (Indo-German Forum of Parliamentarians), the India-European Union Forum of Parliamentarians (IEUFP), and with Japan (India-Japan Forum of Parliamentarians/ IJFP).

✂About IJFP

The India-Japan Forum of Parliamentarians (IJFP, <http://www.ijfp.net/index.htm>) was launched by the Honorable Minister for External Affairs, Shri K. Natwar Singh, on April 29, 2005, on the occasion of the visit of the Prime Minister of Japan, H.E. Junichiro Koizumi, to India. The inaugural ceremony witnessed the presence of Masaaki Yamazaki, Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary of the Government of Japan, Onkar S. Kanwar, President, FICCI and Ashwani Kumar, Chairman, IJFP and H.E. Yasukuni Enoki, the Ambassador of Japan to India. The launch was also well attended by several Members of Parliament, Ambassadors, and leaders from the business fraternity. The parliamentarians present on the occasion were A.R Shaheen, Tarlochan Singh, Lalit Suri, Preneet Kaur, Raashid Alvi, Nirmala Deshpande, Sachin Pilot and Robert Kharshiing. The ceremony was also attended by several Ambassadors, including those of Netherlands, Nepal, Qatar, New Zealand, Australia, Bhutan, Saudi Arabia and others.

A rock solid relationship structured over half-a-century forms the foundation of Indo-Japanese cooperation today. Japan and India have much in common, and our democratic institutions in particular, have provided an invaluable foundation to our bilateral relations over the years. The nineties witnessed a new level of economic engagement, which, thereafter was focused on trade, investment and technology transfer in a collaborative framework premised on complementarities. This relationship was promoted to a higher level by Prime Minister Mori's visit to India in August 2000, when both states agreed to establish a "Global Partnership between India and Japan in the 21st century". The Japan-India Joint Declaration of December 10, 2001 has set the ball rolling for things to shape up in Indo-Japanese relationship in the 21st century. To raise the bilateral relationship to a "qualitatively new level" was the ultimate aim of the Joint Declaration. With the two countries widely perceived to emerge as amongst the largest global economies by 2050, the logic of the deepening of this relationship is self evident: Hence, the Formation of the India-Japan Forum of Parliamentarians (IJFP).

The IJFP comprises prominent parliamentarians from across the political spectrum with a strong conviction regarding the future of India-Japan relations.

The forum is the latest amongst other successful forums of parliamentarians with the U.S. (India-U.S Forum of Parliamentarians), U.K (Indo-British Forum of Parliamentarians), and Germany (Indo-German Forum of Parliamentarians) all of which are actively supported by FICCI. Recently, FICCI also launched an India-European Union Forum of Parliamentarians (IEUFP).

The IJFP will serve as a powerful group and provide a channel for constructive communication through Track II diplomacy. The Forum of Parliamentarians will also provide a platform for structured dialogue and consistent interaction between the Parliamentarians of the two countries. It will not only accentuate bilateral collaboration, but also initiate a partnership in dimensions that have scope for further cooperation or are relatively unexplored. More significantly, such inter-parliamentarian linkages will tighten the bonds between the lawmakers of India and Japan to further the common agenda of the two countries.

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