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# The Japan-India Dialogue

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## “ East Asian Regional Architectures and Japan-India Relations ”

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### Conference Papers

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September 22, 2010  
Tokyo, Japan

Co-Sponsored by  
The Global Forum of Japan (GFJ)  
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. Program

as of 22 September, 2010

## **The JAPAN-INDIA DIALOGUE**

### **"East Asian Regional Architectures and Japan-India Relations"**

*Wednesday, September 22, 2010*

*"Conference Room," The Japan Forum on International Relations, Tokyo, Japan*

Co-Sponsored by  
The Global Forum of Japan (GFJ)  
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)

#### *Session I*

15:00-16:00

#### **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

#### *Session II*

16:00-16:55

#### **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

#### *Closing Remarks*

16:55-17:00

**ITO Kenichi, President of GFJ/JFIR**

## 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]

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
ITO Kenichi	President of GFJ / JFIR

(In order of appearance)

### [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)

### [Secretariat]

NAKAMURA Yumi	Officer in Charge
KIKUCHI Yona	Officer in Charge
TAKAHATA Yohei	Officer in Charge
SUZUKI Izumi	Officer in Charge
KAWASHIMA Junji	Officer in Charge
OTA Yoko	Intern (Student, School of International Liberal Studies, Waseda University)
TAMAKI Mari	Intern (Student, School of International Liberal Studies, Waseda University)
MAO Caixia	Intern (Student, School of International Liberal Studies, Waseda University)

(In seniority order)

### 3. Biographies

#### (1) 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)

## (2) Japanese Panelists

### **HIRABAYASHI Hiroshi**

*President, The Japan-India Association*

*Vice President, Japan Forum on International Relations (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.

### **ITO Kenichi**

*President of GFJ / 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.

(In order of appearance)

## 4. Presentation Papers

### (1) Keynote Speech for Session 1:

*East Asian Regional Architecture and Japan-India Relations,*  
By WATANABE Yoshihiro

# East Asian Regional Architecture and Japan-India Relations

Sept. 22<sup>nd</sup>, 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

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## 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

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## 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

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## 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

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## 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)

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## 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

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## (2) Lead Discussion for Session 1: *Debates on East Asian Regionalism*

By TERADA Takashi, Professor, Waseda University

### **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.

## 5. (1) An Introduction to The Global Forum of Japan (GFJ)

**【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 July November	The US-Japan Alliance in the 21st Century The Challenges Facing Japan and ASEAN in the New Era Japan and Black Sea Area in the Rapidly Changing World	National Committee on American Foreign Policy (US) ASEAN Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN) Organization of Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), Embassy of Turkey, University of Shizuoka
	January June	An East Asian Community and the US Cooperation in Environment and Energy	The Pacific Forum CSIS (US) The East Asian Institute of National University of Singapore(Singapore)
2008	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)
	April June September	US-Japan Relations Under the New Obama Administration Prospect of Japan-China Relationship in the Changing World Japan-ASEAN Cooperation amid the Financial and Economic Crisis	National Committee on American Foreign Policy (US) China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (China) ASEAN Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN)
2010	January February	Prospects of Changing Black Sea Area and Role of Japan Promoting Japan - China Cooperation on Environmental Issues of the 21st Century:In Pursuit of Recycling Society	Organization of Black Sea Economic Cooperation 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)

# Membership List of The Global Forum of Japan

As of September 22, 2010

In alphabetical order

## 【Chairman】

OKAWARA Yoshio, Special Adviser, Institute for International Policy Studies

## 【President】

ITO Kenichi, President and CEO, The Japan Forum on International Relations, Inc.

## 【Business Leader Governors】

MOGI Yuzaburo, Chairman and CEO, Kikkoman Corporation  
TOYODA Shoichiro, Honorary Chairman, Toyota Motor Corporation

## 【Diet Member Governors】

- ASAO Keiichiro, Member of the House of Representatives (YP)
- KOIKE Yuriko, M.H.R. (LDP)
- SUEMATSU Yoshiki, M.H.C. (DPJ)
- TANIGAKI Sadakazu, M.H.R. (LDP)

## 【Opinion Leader Governors】

SHIMADA Haruo, President, Chiba University of Commerce  
WATANABE Mayu, Director of Administration, The Japan Forum on International Relations, Inc

## 【Business Leader Members】 (11 Members)

[5 shares ]  
MOGI Yuzaburo, Chairman and CEO, Kikkoman Corporation  
TOYODA Shoichiro, Honorary Chairman, Toyota Motor Corporation  
[2 shares ]  
HANDA Haruhisa, Chairman, Worldwide Support for Development  
[1 share ]  
IMAI Takashi, Honorary Chairman, Nippon Steel Corporation  
ISHIKAWA Hiroshi, Director, Kajima Corporation  
KATSUMATA Tsunehisa, Chairman, Tokyo Electric Power Company.  
MIYAZAKI Toshihiko, President, JAPAN AUDIO VISUAL Co.,Ltd  
TANAKA Tatsuo, Vice President, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd.  
YAGUCHI Toshikazu, President, Biru Daiko Co., Ltd.  
YAMAMOTO Tadahito, President and Representative Director, Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd.  
( T B D), Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation

## 【Diet Member Members】 (15 Members)

ASAO Keiichiro, Member of the House of Representatives (YP)  
HATOYAMA Yukio, M.H.R. (DPJ)  
HOSODA Hiroyuki, M.H.R. (LDP)  
KITAGAMI Keiro, M.H.R. (DPJ)  
KOIKE Yuriko, M.H.R. (LDP)  
NAGASHIMA Akihisa, M.H.R. (DPJ)  
NAKAGAWA Masaharu, M.H.R. (DPJ)  
OGUSHI Hiroshi, M.H.R. (DPJ)  
SHIOZAKI Yasuhisa, M.H.R. (LDP)  
SUEMATSU Yoshiki, M.H.R. (DPJ)  
TANIGAKI Sadakazu, M.H.R. (LDP)  
YAMAGUCHI Tsuyosi, M.H.R. (DPJ)  
FUJITA Yukihiisa, Member of the House of Councillors (DPJ)  
HAYASHI Yoshimasa, M.H.C. (LDP)  
SEKOU Hironari, M.H.C. (LDP)

## 【Opinion Leader Members】 (83 Members)

AICHI Kazuo, Chairman, Japan Forum for Strategic Studies  
AKASHI Yasushi, Chairman, International House of Japan  
AOKI Tamotsu, Contract Professor, Aoyama Gakuin University  
AMAKO Satoshi, Professor, Waseda University  
ASOMURA Kuniaki, Professor, North Asia University  
CHINO Keiko, Columnist, The Sankei Shimbun  
FUKUSHIMA Teruhiko, Professor, National Defense Academy  
GYOHTEN Toyoo, President, Institute for International Monetary Affairs  
HABA Kumiko, Professor, Aoyama Gakuin University  
HAKAMADA Shigeki, Professor, Aoyama Gakuin University  
HARUNA Mikio, Professor, Graduate School of Nagoya University  
HASEGAWA Kazutoshi, former Ambassador to Australia  
HATA Kei, Vice Principal, Sakushin Gakuin  
HATTORI Kenji, Foreign News Editor, Jiji Press  
HIRONAKA Wakako, former Member of the House of Councillors  
HIRONO Ryokichi, Professor Emeritus, Seikei University  
HONDA Masaru, Senior Staff Writer Political News Department, The Asahi Shimbun  
ICHIKAWA Isao, Auditor, Institute for World Politics and Economy  
IKEO Aiko, Professor, Waseda University  
INA Hisayoshi, Columnist, The Nikkei Newspaper  
INOUCHI Takashi, President, University of Niigata Prefecture  
ITO Eisei, former Member of the House of Representatives

ITO Kenichi, President and CEO, The Japan Forum on International Relations Inc.  
ITO Tsuyoshi, Professor, Meiji University  
IWAKUNI Tetsundo, Professor, University of Virginia  
IWAMA Yoko, Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies  
IZUMI Hajime, Professor, University of Shizuoka  
KAMIYA Matake, Professor, National Defense Academy  
KAWAI Masahiro, Dean and CEO, Asian Development Bank Institute  
KAWAI Masao, Guest Professor, Keio University  
KIMURA Takayuki, Special Assistant to the Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
KINOSHITA Hiroo, Advisor, National Small Business & Information Promotion Center  
KOGURE Masayoshi, former Professor, Toyo University  
KOKUBUN Ryosei, Professor, Keio University  
KUBO Fumiaki, Professor, Keio University  
MANO Teruhiko, former Advisor to the President, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd.  
MIYAMOTO Nobuo, Diplomatic Commentator  
MIYAZAKI Isamu, Honorary Advisor, Daiwa Institute of Research  
MIYOSHI Masaya, Chairman and CEO, Miyoshi Networks Co., Ltd.  
MORI Toshimitsu, former Ambassador to Kazakhstan  
MORIMOTO Satoshi, Professor & Director, Institute of World Studies, Takushoku University  
MURATA Koji, Professor, Doshisha University  
MUTSUSHIKA Shigeo, Professor, The University of Shizuoka  
NAKAGANE Katsuji, Professor, Aoyama Gakuin University  
NAKAHARA Nobuyuki, President, The American Studies Foundation  
NISHIKAWA Megumi, Foreign News Editor, Mainichi Newspapers  
OGASAWARA Takayuki, Professor, Yamanashi Gakuin University  
OKAWARA Yoshio, Special Adviser, Institute for International Policy Studies  
OKONOGI Masao, Professor, Keio University  
ONUMA Yasuaki, Professor, Meiji University  
OHYA Eiko, Journalist  
SAITO Akira, President, Yomiuri Nippon Symphony Orchestra Tokyo  
SAKAKIBARA Eisuke, Professor, Aoyama Gakuin University  
SAKAMOTO Masahiro, Vice-president, Japan Forum for Strategic Studies  
SAJIMA Naoko, Professor, Senshu University  
SHIMADA Haruo, President, Chiba University of Commerce  
SHIMIZU Yoshikazu, former Director, The United Nations Association of Japan  
SHIRAIISHI Takashi, Visiting Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies  
SOEYA Yoshihide, Professor, Keio University  
SONE Yasunori, Professor, Keio University  
SUDO Shigeru, Director, Energy and Environment Program, International Development Center of Japan  
SUZUKI Keisuke, former Member of the House of Representatives  
TAHARA Soichiro, Journalist  
TAIDA Hideya, Member of the board of trustees, Akita International University  
TAJIMA Takashi, former Ambassador to Canada  
TAKAHARA Akio, Professor, The University of Tokyo  
TAKAHASHI Kazuo, Visiting Professor, United Nations University  
TAKASHIMA Hatsuhisa, former Special Visiting Professor, Gakushuin University at Law School  
TAKEUCHI Yukio, Justice, Supreme Court of Japan  
TAKEMI Keizo, Professor, Tokai University  
TAKUBO Tadae, Professor Emeritus, Kyorin University  
TANAKA Akihiko, Professor, The University of Tokyo  
TANAKA Toshiro, Professor, Keio University  
TANINO Sakutarō, former Ambassador to China  
URATA Shujiro, Professor, Waseda University  
UTSUMI Yoshio, former Secretary General, International Telecommunication Union  
WATANABE Mayu, Director of Administration, The Japan Forum on International Relations, Inc  
YAMANAKA Akiko, former Member of the House of Representatives  
YAMAUCHI Masayuki, Professor, The University of Tokyo  
YAMAZAWA Ipppei, Professor Emeritus, Hitotsubashi University  
YOSHITOMI Masaru, Special Adviser, Research Institute of Economy, Trade & Industry  
YUSHITA Hiroyuki, former Ambassador to the Philippines

## 【Supporters' Club Members】 (15 Members)

[5 shares ] AKASHI Yasushi, ASAO Keiichiro  
[2 shares ] HIROKAWA Norio, TAKAO Akira,  
[1 share ] HASHIMOTO Hiroshi, HASHIMOTO Masuo, Rentsendō JIGJID,  
KOYAMA Seiji, OKUMURA Naohito, OSHIMASEiji, SHIMIZU  
Yoshikazu, TAKAGI Kiyomitsu, TAKAGI Noriaki, TSUJII Seigo,  
YAMAMURA Yoichi,

## 【Executive Secretary】

YANO Takuya

[Note] DPJ: Democratic Party of Japan  
LDP: Liberal Democratic Party  
YP: Your Party  
○: Candidate

## (2) An Introduction to 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-parliamentary linkages will tighten the bonds between the lawmakers of India and Japan to further the common agenda of the two countries.

### (3) An Introduction to The Japan Forum on International Relations (JFIR)

#### **【History and Purpose】**

The Japan Forum on International Relations, Inc. (JFIR or The Forum) was founded on March 12, 1987 in Tokyo on the private initiative of Dr. OKITA Saburo, former Foreign Minister, Mr. HATTORI Ichiro who contributed the endowment, and 61 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. JFIR celebrated its 20th anniversary on March, 2007.

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 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.

#### **【Organization】**

JFIR is a membership organization with four categories of membership, namely, ① corporate, ② associate corporate, ③ individual and ④ associate individual. It is governed by the *Board of Directors*, which is in charge of the management, and is supervised by the *Board of Trustees*, which elects the Directors and advises the Board of Directors. The *Steering Committee* coordinates the annual work program while fundraising and financial matters are handled by the *Financial Committee*. Advisors give advice at Board of Directors meetings, while Counselors serve the President as his advisors. The Chairman, President and Executive Director are elected for two-year terms by the Board of Directors and are eligible for reelection.

#### **【Board of Directors】**

The members of the Board of Directors are:  
[Chairman] IMAI Takashi, [President] ITO Kenichi,  
[Vice President] HIRABAYASHI Hiroshi,  
[Members] HANDA Haruhisa, TAKUBO Tadae,  
WATANABE Mayu.

#### **【Activities】**

##### **Policy Recommendations :**

The fundamental purpose of JFIR is to promote policy-oriented research. Therefore, all the activities of JFIR are directed towards that purpose. Two Councils were set up specifically for this. One is for the policy recommendations in the long-term perspective and the other is for those in the short-term and immediate perspective. The former is the *Policy Council* and the latter is the *Emergency Policy Council*. In the case of the Policy Council, a Task Force headed by a member of the Policy Council and staffed by research fellows of JFIR serves the Plenary Council as assistants for making an intensive in-depth analysis of the issue and working out a draft of the policy recommendations. When more than two thirds of the full members of the Policy Council endorse the draft or its revision, it is approved and becomes the recommendations of those members of the Policy Council who sign it. Please note that in this and other cases, the Forum takes no institutional position on issues of foreign policy, though its members are encouraged not only to analyze but to propose alternatives on matters of foreign policy. Though the Forum helps its members to formulate policy recommendations, the responsibility for the contents is that of those members of the Forum who sign them alone. Since 1988 the Policy Council has publicly announced 32 policy recommendations and presented them to the Prime Minister of Japan. Recent Policy Recommendations have covered themes such as "Japan's Strategy for its Agriculture in the Globalized World," "Nature of Russian State and Japan's Strategy towards Russia," "India's Leap Forward and Japan," "Japan and China in the Changing Asia," and "The Establishment of an International Energy Security System." Currently JFIR is preparing new recommendations on "Global Terrorism and Japan's Policy," and "Prospects and Challenges for the Acceptance of Foreigners to Japan."

**Internet Activities :** In tandem with the core activities of policy recommendations, another important pillar of our activities is the *BBS* "*Hyakka-Seiho*" (<http://www.jfir.or.jp>)



English website of JFIR  
(<http://www.jfir.or.jp/e/index.htm>)

/cgi/m-bbs/) started on April 12, 2006. The BBS is open to the public, functioning as an interactive forum for discussions on foreign policy and international affairs. All articles posted on the BBS are sent through the monthly e-mail magazine "*Meru-maga Nihon Kokusai Fōramu*" in Japanese to 10,000 readers. Furthermore, articles worth attention are translated into English and posted on the English website of JFIR as "*JFIR Commentary*," as well as introduced in the e-mail magazine "*JFIR E-Letter*" in English as "JFIR Commentary of the Month." "JFIR E-Letter" is delivered monthly to 5,000 readers worldwide.

**International Exchanges** : Through policy-focused international exchange, JFIR not only keeps abreast of global public opinion, but strives to play a part in the formation of a public opinion that reflects Japan's positions. With this in mind, JFIR has been sponsoring international dialogues, meetings, symposia and workshops. As of September 2010 JFIR has held 75 such international exchange meetings. The latest event was "Japan-U.S. Roundtable to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty," under the theme of "The Japan-U.S. Alliance at 50: Crossroads or Continuity?" in Tokyo on 24 May, 2010. In addition, JFIR supports similar activities of its sister organization, The Global Forum of Japan (GFJ).

**Foreign Policy Briefing** : Foreign Policy Briefing meeting is organized monthly to provide an occasion for members of JFIR to meet, in an informal and confidential manner, senior officials of the Japanese Government and other authorities in the field of international affairs. Speakers are invited to give a talk and is followed by questions and answers. The meeting is conducted in Japanese. Foreign Policy Briefing meeting is held under the co-sponsorship of JFIR with its sister organizations, GFJ, and The Council on East Asian Community (CEAC).

**Diplomatic Roundtable** : Diplomatic Roundtable meeting is organized, taking advantage of an occasion of a visit to Japan of a person prominent in various fields of activities abroad, for the purpose of providing an occasion for the visiting speaker to meet and exchange views with members of JFIR. Unless the speaker agrees to speak in Japanese, English is, in principle, the language used in the Roundtable and no Translation is provided. Diplomatic Roundtable meeting is held under the co-sponsorship of JFIR with its sister organizations, GFJ and CEAC.

**Regular Research Programs** : JFIR's various researchers from both Japan and abroad are engaged in research projects either collectively or individually, and the results of their research are published in a series of reports. Currently JFIR is carrying out several Research Programs including on "the U.S.-Japan Alliance and Japanese Diplomacy in the Era of 'Smart Power'," and "New Perspective on East Asian Regional Cooperation and Challenges of Japan's Policy." The former explores the future visions of the U.S.-Japan alliance and its implications for Japanese foreign and security policies in an era when the spectrum and the characteristic power in international relations is transforming to include both hard and soft powers. The latter explores and proposes Japan's future policies from new -points of view toward East Asia where a regional community is being created.

**Special Study Projects** : In addition to the Regular Research Programs cited above, JFIR organizes multi-year Special Study Projects on an ad hoc basis to conduct research, exchanges, and recommendations on international and diplomatic issues that demand attention, with the results announced to the public. The main projects which have been conducted recently are as follows:

1. "Japan-U.S. Joint Research Program on Counter Piracy" aims to explore how the Japan-U.S. relations could contribute in addressing piracy, which in recent years has become a source of threat to the international community.
2. "Study Group on Japan's National Strategy" aims to play the role of a bridgehead for strengthening strategic way of thinking in Japan. The members of the Study Group consisted of scholars, politicians and government officials.
3. "Network of East Asian Think-tanks (NEAT)" aims at the creation of a network of think-tanks in ASEAN+3 nations, for research collaboration on the integration of the East Asia region.
4. "East Asia Forum (EAF)" aims at enhancing understanding and cooperation among industry-government-academia in ASEAN+3 nations.
5. "Russian Study Group" aims to study Japan's strategy toward Russia, particularly in relation to the Northern Territories issue.
6. "Chechnya Study Group" aims to raise understanding and awareness of the Chechnya issue in Japan. It invited to Japan an eleven member.

## **(4) An Introduction to The Japan-India Association (JIA)**

In the 36th year of Meiji (1903), Messrs. Viscount Moriyoshi Nagaoka, Marquis Shigenobu Ohkuma, Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa and other eminent personalities inaugurated the Japan-India Association (<http://www.japan-india.com/english>) for the purpose of deepening friendship and promoting mutual relations between Japan and India. Viscount Nagaoka was from an illustrious Daimyo family of Hosakawa in Kyushu. Marquis Ohkuma was the 17th Prime Minister of Japan under the Emperor of Meiji and the founder of the actual Waseda University, one of the most prestigious private universities of Japan. Viscount Shibusawa established several important banks and about 500 companies of almost all the industrial sectors; he was called "Father of Japan's capitalism. All of them were convinced of the strong ties to be forged by spiritual sharing and understood the need of developing Japan-India relations as two most important countries of newly-born Asia, not only economic but political areas. They assumed the first three chairmanships of the Association. Thanks to them, India became one of Japan's valuable partners, especially in commercial trade, and Japan started to be known by Indians as well.

During Taisho Era (1912-1925) and the beginning of Showa Era (1925-1940), the Association's endeavor centered on economic activities. Japan Commodity House was opened in Calcutta (present Korkata) and a train bazaar visited big cities in India to exhibit Japanese commodities. Gradually Japanese communities started to enlarge in Bombay, Calcutta and other Indian cities. Indian Communities in Japan also merged and developed in Yokohama, Kobe and other cities. This greatly contributed to increasing the trade and to nurturing mutual understanding between India and Japan. In 1939, the Japanese Government awarded the Association a status of "foundation under the law".

After the World War Two, the Occupation Army of U.S.A. banned the Association from operating, for the reason that during the War it had cooperated with India's Independence movement. However, the Association, under the name of The Indo-Japan Economic Association began to restart activities in connection with India which had just achieved its independence in 1947. For, Japan then needed desperately to trade with India to restore its economy from ashes. The Association worked side-by-side the Government of Japan to promote economic relations and cultural exchanges.

In 1952, Mr. Hisato Ichimada, then governor of the Bank of Japan (Central Bank), became chairman of the Association, which by then had regained the original name of the Japan-India Association. He expanded Association's work also to cultural exchanges between the two countries.

In 1977, Deputy Yoshio Sakurauchi M.P. succeeded Mr. Ichimada as chairman. Eventually, he became president of the House of Representatives (Lower House) of the Japan's Diet. During his tenure over 25 years including the period as Japan's foreign minister, while interacting very closely with leaders of India in both the government and the private economic sector, he organized in India and Japan various cultural events such as lectures and conferences, movie showings, dancing performances, painting and photo exhibitions, donation of cherry trees to India, etc.. Thus, both countries came to be even more closely associated with each other in respective cultures, and people to people interactions between the two countries were intensified.

In December of 2002, Deputy Yoshiro Mori M.P. who had just quitted premiership of Japan assumed the stewardship of the Association. Just before that, as the prime minister of Japan, he made a historically important official visit to India in August 2002 and took initiatives to restore normalcy in the bilateral relationship which had been cooled down by India's nuclear experiments in 1998. Mr. Mori also laid down the basis for mutual cooperation in the field of IT industry. In 2001, Mr. Mori was sent as special envoy by Prime Minister Obuchi to convey to the Indian Government the resumption of Japan's official loan programs (Yen loan). In 2002, the Japanese Government took initiatives to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and the Association played active roles in the programs. In 2003, as president of the Association, Chairman Mori took charge of important functions to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Association. Many people in governmental, economic and cultural circles participated in the celebration from both the countries.

In June 2007, the Association decided to create a presidency under the chairmanship to cope with increasingly accelerating relations between Japan and India. Mr. Hiroshi Hirabayashi, who had been ambassador of Japan in India for four years and half from 1998 to 2002, was nominated the first president of the Association under Mr. Mori's chairmanship. The duo started to renovate and strengthen the Association so that it will be able to lead Japan-India relations in ever-changing Asian equations.

Our Association's official publication "Monthly Journal India" has been issued without interruption for over 100 years to contribute to introducing India to Japanese audience. Tokyo University of Foreign Studies keeps in microfilms all the monthlies from the 1st issue in Meiji 42nd year (1909) to the latest one. These data are invaluable records of Indo-Japan' long history of mutual interaction.

In the library of the Association are kept more than 2,000 books in Japanese and foreign languages concerning India, which are available for free to the public (Association members can borrow them) during 1030--1630 hours on working days.

The symbol mark of the Association is "Namaste"; which shows both hands pressed, meaning respect for each other. This beautiful custom has been adopted in both the countries over so many centuries.



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