

Joint Statement

First Japan-Indonesia Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting.

17 December 2015

[Overview]

1. Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Mr. Fumio Kishida, the Minister of Defense of Japan, Mr. Gen Nakatani, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Ms. Retno Marsudi and the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Ryamizard Ryacudu, met in Tokyo on 17 December for the First Japan-Indonesia Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting.

2. Ministers welcomed the closer engagement between Japan and Indonesia since President Joko Widodo's visit to Japan in March 2015 and Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's visit to Indonesia in April 2015, enabled through the strategic partnership between Japan and Indonesia, a partnership based on commonly shared fundamental values, including freedom, democracy, the rule of law, as well as sovereignty, unity, independence, and territorial integrity.

[Political and Security Area]

3. Ministers reiterated their commitment to lending the enduring efforts and positive contributions to maintain regional and global peace and prosperity as peace-loving nations. The Indonesian side welcomed Japan's policy of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" including "Legislation for Peace and Security," which is aimed at ensuring Japan's contribution towards securing peace, stability and prosperity of the region and the world.

4. The Indonesian side commended Japan's intention to participate more actively in and enhance cooperation with United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UNPKO) as well as humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. The Japanese side commended Indonesia's steadfast support and contribution to the UNPKO and welcomed Indonesia's commitment to increase its respective contribution to the UNPKO through its Vision of 4,000 Peacekeepers. As peacekeeping cooperation has been and remains an area of bilateral cooperation, they welcomed the outcome of the Leaders' Summit on Peacekeeping on the margins of the 70th UN General Assembly.

5. The Japanese side commended Indonesia's active role in contributing to the regional and global peace and stability, including through peacekeeping operations, in promoting South-South cooperation by commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Asian and African Conference in April this year, and in supporting the development of democracy by hosting the Bali Democracy Forum, and welcomed Indonesia's further engagement to move these initiatives forward.

6. Ministers reiterated that the enhanced bilateral defense cooperation is one of the top priorities for both Japan and Indonesia. In this regard, Ministers welcomed the signing of the Memorandum between the Ministry of Defense of Japan and Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia on Cooperation and Exchanges in the field of Defense in March 2015. They shared the view that two defense authorities will further promote defense cooperation and exchanges in and at various areas and levels based on this Memorandum. The Indonesian side welcomed Japan's decision on the Three Principles on Transfer of the Defense Equipment and Technology in April 2014. Ministers decided to initiate negotiations for an agreement on the transfer of defense equipment and technology.

7. Ministers affirmed their intention to continue enhancing the bilateral dialogue mechanism. They welcomed the outcome of the Japan-Indonesia Ministerial-Level Strategic Dialogue between the foreign ministers and also that of the defense ministers. They stressed the importance of continuing dialogue between foreign and defense authorities of the two countries at various levels. Ministers decided to convene 2+2 Meeting on a regular basis and to hold Politico-Military (PM) and Military-Military (MM) Dialogue in 2016 with a view to enhancing communication and further promoting closer cooperation in the field of security and defense.

[Cooperation in the Maritime Area]

8. Ministers affirmed that the two countries shared common interest in maintaining and promoting peace, stability and prosperity regionally and globally as fellow maritime countries that are commonly surrounded and connected with the rest of the world by vast oceans.

9. Ministers affirmed that the two countries have been building up maritime cooperation over the years including human resource development, capacity building, enhancement of vessel traffic system, and provision of patrol vessels from Japan. On the basis of the bilateral collaboration, they shared the determination to further cooperate in various areas of common interest, including through capacity building assistance for maritime security and safety. Ministers affirmed their commitment to accelerate establishment of Japan-Indonesia Maritime Forum at the earliest convenient time, in order to further strengthen maritime cooperation.

10. Ministers further welcomed the adoption of East Asian Summit (EAS) Statement on Enhancing Regional Maritime Cooperation and determined to take concrete actions in the priority areas, namely, cooperation in sustainable marine economic development; promoting peace, stability and security; addressing transboundary challenges; developing maritime connectivity; and promoting cooperation between research institutions. They emphasized the need to ensure that the region is free of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. They decided to work together toward early inclusion of maritime cooperation as a priority area of cooperation in the EAS.

11. The Japanese side welcomed the Indonesia's chairmanship of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) for the period 2015-2017 with its overarching theme "Strengthening Maritime Cooperation in a Peaceful and Stable Indian Ocean". The Indonesian side looked forward to the active participation of Japan as observer to develop maritime cooperation within the framework of the IORA.

12. The Japanese side welcomed and expressed support to Indonesia's initiative and effort to promote cooperation and collaboration in maritime security amongst ASEAN and other countries in the region by hosting the multilateral naval exercise "KOMODO," and Western Pacific Naval Symposium (WPNS) in 2016. The Japanese side expressed its intention to participate in this important maritime exercise in 2016, with a view to jointly enhancing maritime capability of the region.

[Regional and International Cooperation]

13. Ministers unreservedly condemned the recent terrorist attacks in Paris and many other parts of the world which have killed and injured innocent people. Ministers shared the view to strengthen collaboration between the two countries in the area of counter-terrorism and transnational crimes. They also shared the view on the imperative need to address the issue of violent extremism and reiterated the importance of promoting moderation as well as holistic and preventive approach, which includes socio-cultural, religious and economic aspects.

14. Ministers acknowledged that enhancing maritime security is a critical element in maintaining peace and stability and the rule of law in the region. They underscored the importance of freedoms of navigation on and over-flight over the high seas, unimpeded lawful commerce, as well as resolving maritime disputes by peaceful means, in accordance with universally recognized principles of international law including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

15. Ministers recognised that the issue of South China Sea is directly related to the peace and stability of the region. They also underscored the commitment of ASEAN Member States and China to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of the Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) in its entirety and the expeditious establishment of an effective Code of Conduct in the South China Sea. Sharing the concern over recent development in the South China Sea, they urged all parties to contribute to building, maintaining and enhancing mutual trust and confidence, exercising self-restraint in the conduct of activities, not resorting to threat or use of force, and to resolve their differences and disputes through peaceful means, in accordance with international law including UNCLOS.

16. Ministers shared the view that peace, security and stability on the Korean Peninsula are of great importance, and called for the denuclearisation of the Peninsula through peaceful dialogue. They called on all parties concerned to fully comply with relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions and to

fulfil their commitments under the 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks. They emphasised the importance of addressing issues of humanitarian concern, including the abduction issue.

17. Ministers reiterated the crucial importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and their strong commitment to equally strengthening its three pillars, namely nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Noting that this year marks 70th anniversary since the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, they shared the need of the early entry into force and universalization of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), and welcomed the recent adoption of the United Nations General Assembly resolution titled “ United Action with Renewed Determination towards the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons” proposed by Japan.

18. Ministers reaffirmed the urgent need for United Nations reform including the Security Council reform in all its aspects. They emphasized the importance to make the Security Council more efficient, transparent and representative of the realities of the 21st century. In this context, they shared the view to enhance cooperation for achieving concrete outcomes during this 70th session of the General Assembly.

19. Ministers welcomed the continued contribution of ASEAN-led mechanisms, including the ASEAN-Japan Strategic Partnership, the ASEAN Plus Three, the East Asia Summit (EAS), the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the ASEAN Defense Ministers’ Meeting Plus (ADMM-Plus), and the Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum (EAMF) to fostering cooperation and dialogue on regional issues. They welcomed the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the 10th anniversary of the East Asia Summit and shared the importance of following up the Leader’s decision to strengthen the EAS. Ministers welcomed the efforts to strengthen the EAS as a Leaders-led forum for strategic dialogue and cooperation on political, security and economic issues of common regional concern to evolve into a proactive process, to follow-up and response to pressing and multi-faceted challenges. Japan highly valued Indonesia’s initiative in the “EAS Statement on Enhancing Regional Maritime Cooperation,” and the convening of the 4th EAMF back-to-back with the 6th ASEAN Maritime Forum, which was held in Manado, Indonesia on 9 September 2015. Ministers affirmed the importance of further elevating the current EAMF to include a dedicated Track 1 forum in addition to the existing Track 1.5 of the EAMF on the basis of consultation and consensus among EAMF participating countries.

20. Ministers reaffirmed that they will further increase cooperation on humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, and maritime search and rescue, among others, in the region, especially between Japan and ASEAN. They also affirmed the importance to address global issues, such as massive-scale natural disasters. Ministers put an emphasis on strengthening cooperation in these areas, and the Indonesian side welcomed and expressed support to Japan’s proposal to hold the 2nd Japan-ASEAN Defense Ministers’ Informal

Meeting in 2016 for better and enhanced collaboration, cooperation and coordination to address common challenges.

21. Ministers highly appreciated Japan's contribution to the establishment of ASEAN Community and encouraged Japan to further contribute towards the realization of *ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together*.

22. Ministers expressed their determination to continue strengthening cooperation through South-South and Triangular Cooperation as well as the Conference on the Cooperation among East Asian countries for Palestinian Development (CEAPAD) in order to promote assistance for Palestine by utilizing East Asian resources, its knowledge and experiences of economic development.