

Council on Safety Measures for International Cooperation Projects
Final Report

August 30, 2016

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Following the terrorist attack in Dhaka, Bangladesh, of July 2, 2016, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (MOFA) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) established the Council on Safety Measures for International Cooperation Projects on July 12, 2016, under Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida. The purpose of the Council is to develop new safety measures for international cooperation partners (hereinafter “partners”)¹ and Japan’s non-governmental organizations (NGOs)². To date, the MOFA and the JICA, joined by relevant ministries and agencies (Annex 1), convened five meetings of the Council, with the close cooperation of government affiliated agencies (Annex 1) and with various eminent persons from the private sector (Annex 2) contributing to the discussions. As an outcome of the meetings, the MOFA and the JICA have decided to take the following measures, taking into account the views and basic direction presented in the Council’s Interim Report which was released on August 1.

The Government of Japan of Japan remains committed to supporting developing countries, and this determination is unwavering. However, in light of the current international situation, it is essential that Japan once again develop all possible security mechanisms in order to ensure the safety of Japanese nationals engaged in international cooperation abroad. Furthermore, in July, conflict in South Sudan forced partners and NGO staff to evacuate from the country. The Council needs to take this opportunity also to once again review Japan’s means for ensuring safety in emergency other than terrorist attacks. The notion that “safety is ensured at no cost” is now completely obsolete. It has become essential for those at the top of their organizations to perpetually take measures, being highly mindful of ensuring safety.

At international cooperation project sites, a diverse group of partners and their staff play active roles in teamwork. Partners include many small and

medium enterprises (SMEs). At times, projects are implemented in places far from major cities. In addition to these partners, NGOs draw upon their expertise to carry out community-focused activities. The collective efforts made on the ground by various members of the private and public sectors for the development of developing countries make up a critical component of Japan's international cooperation. In this regard, the MOFA and the JICA should take measures as much as possible with the goal of ensuring the safety of the diverse group of partners, NGO staff, and others far and wide. The importance of safety measures for partners and NGOs is also underscored in the Development Cooperation Charter (decided by the Cabinet on February 10, 2015).

Based on this recognition, this final report expounds on the MOFA and the JICA's strong intention to strengthen safety measures, on the premise that partners and NGOs are making their own efforts to ensure their safety, while also bearing in mind that they include companies and organizations that do not necessarily have sufficient capacity to secure themselves.

Note 1: "International cooperation partners" here encompasses a wide range of people, including: government affiliated agencies implementing international cooperation projects; experts and volunteers dispatched by the JICA; companies contracted by the JICA such as consulting firms; companies that are awarded contracts for counterpart government projects receiving Japanese financial assistance (including subcontractors of the companies that are awarded contracts, and procurement agencies); employees of Japanese companies and local public organizations and external commissioned staff engaged in Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects; Japanese companies conducting scoping studies, etc. for projects that have not yet materialized into government financial cooperation projects; partner companies of these companies; members of local municipalities; and members of universities. Partners also include NGOs that have contracts with the JICA.

Note 2: Japan's NGOs refer to those whose operations are funded by the ODA budget of the Government of Japan but which do not have contracts with the JICA. Nonetheless, information provided by the MOFA and the JICA should also reach the widest possible range of Japanese NGOs, civil society

organizations, and other organizations not receiving funding from the Government of Japan's ODA budget.

1. Strengthening the collection, analysis, and sharing of threat information

The international situation is changing from moment to moment. In this context, our system for collecting, analyzing, and sharing threat information necessary for the safety measures of international cooperation projects needs to undergo constant improvement in order to increase the effectiveness. The concrete measures are as follows:

(1) Strengthening information collection and analysis capacity

The MOFA's overseas safety travel information is prepared and disseminated by the Consular Affairs Bureau based on information such as threat information, including intelligence, collected by the MOFA and its overseas establishments, including the Counter Terrorism Unit – Japan, and analyzed by the Intelligence and Analysis Service, etc. The JICA assesses the threat level by region in the countries where it is implementing projects, obtaining information from a range of sources, including the overseas safety information disseminated by the MOFA, Japanese and foreign media reports, as well as crisis consultants commissioned by the JICA, other aid agencies including the United Nations, and local experts on safety measures.

To strengthen these organizations, further enhance information quality, and make this information more useful to partners and NGOs, the following measures will be taken.

- (i) In order to strengthen the Counter Terrorism Unit – Japan and increase and enhance regional and foreign language specialists at the MOFA and its overseas establishments, the MOFA will take necessary measures, including offering more extensive training and increasing personnel;
- (ii) The JICA will increase and enhance specialists on safety measures and regions, as well as external experts and advisors on regional situations and crisis management, thereby strengthening its information collection and analysis capacity and increase its ability to make accurate use of the information. In addition, the JICA will develop an information management mechanism necessary for the smooth sharing of information with the Government of Japan.

- (iii) If the MOFA and the JICA obtain information beneficial for maintaining safety during their exchanges of views and information with partners and others on the ground, this information will be utilized effectively within the Government of Japan to strengthen safety measures. The MOFA and the JICA will establish points of contact and contact methods in advance so that partners and others can provide information to the MOFA and the JICA without hesitation. The MOFA and the JICA will welcome the provision of information, even if its truth cannot be verified like rumors.
- (iv) The MOFA and the JICA will focus their efforts particularly on enhancing their relationship with local relevant authorities (e.g., police, immigration, and customs) and strengthening information exchanges and collaboration with these authorities, while coordinating with relevant ministries and agencies. In doing this, the MOFA and the JICA will also make use of capacity building assistance in the security sector discussed in 3. (1) (ii).
- (v) The MOFA will carry out more active information exchanges with allies, friendly nations, the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), etc., in coordination with relevant ministries and agencies.

(2) Ensuring information sharing

(A) In assuring that partners and NGOs receive information for the protection of Japanese nationals, including the MOFA's overseas safety information, it will be most critical that they submit the Overseas Residential Registration and register on the "Overseas Travel Registration" ("Tabi-Regi"). Ensuring this will form the basis of all safety measures. Accordingly, the following measures will be taken. The common concept that applies to this section and all other sections of this final report is that, whether or not a contract has been signed between partners and the MOFA and/or the JICA, the MOFA and the JICA will make efforts to share information and the sense of urgency with the widest possible range of partners and NGOs, without differentiating between partners that have and do not have contracts, provided that there is no legal impediment.

- (i) As regards partners that have contracts with the JICA, the written contract, etc. will include appropriate provisions specifying that the project partner staff, etc. will submit the Overseas Residential Registration and register on "Tabi-Regi."

- (ii) As regards partners that do not have contracts with the JICA, the MOFA and the JICA will ensure that project partner staff, etc. will submit the Overseas Residential Registration and register on “Tabi-Regi” through consultations with relevant organizations. In doing so, the MOFA will seek the cooperation of relevant ministries and agencies as necessary.
- (iii) As regards partners involved in grant aid projects directly implemented by the MOFA (e.g., procurement agencies, and Japanese companies, local public organizations, and external commissioned staff engaged in Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects), MOFA will ensure that partner staff, etc. will submit the Overseas Residential Registration and register on “Tabi-Regi” through consultations with these partners.
- (iv) As regards NGOs receiving funding from the Government of Japan’s ODA budget, the MOFA and these NGOs will confirm with each other in project-related documents, etc. that the submission of the Overseas Residential Registration and registration on “Tabi-Regi” are required.
- (iii) JICA will ensure that its personnel submit the Overseas Residential Registration and register on “Tabi-Regi” by way of its internal rules, etc.

(B) In addition to the above, the following measures will be taken.

- (i) The Council on Safety Measures for International Cooperation Projects will become a permanent council. The Council will deal with all matters relating to the safety measures of international cooperation projects, including sharing threat information and awareness about crisis management, sharing emergency contact information, and sharing codes of conduct between the MOFA and the JICA. The Council will, whenever necessary, hold exchanges of views, conduct outreach, and other activities pertaining to safety measures, which will be attended by relevant ministries and agencies, government affiliated agencies aside from the JICA, partners, NGOs, and others. The Council will work to ensure that a sense of urgency regarding the security situation of countries and the safety measures is repeatedly shared with partners and NGOs at both the senior official- and working-levels. The Council after gaining the permanent status will hold its first meeting by the end of September 2016.
- (ii) Local “ODA Task Force” set up at overseas establishments will discuss safety measures. In addition, JICA overseas offices, partners, government

affiliated agencies aside from the JICA, and NGOs will once again be encouraged to more actively attend the meetings of Security Consultation and Liaison Committee, the forum for exchanging views between MOFA overseas establishments and overseas Japanese residents. On these occasions, MOFA overseas establishments and JICA overseas offices will share the outcomes of their consultations with local authorities regarding safety measures, thereby deepening public-private partnerships.

- (iii) To ensure the systematic provision of information from the JICA to partners without exception, points of contact and contact methods will be determined based on the wishes of partners (information will be shared in a user-friendly manner).

2. Code of conduct of partners and NGOs

(1) Establishing emergency contact networks, and emergency contact drills

To make the code of conduct known to a wider range of partners and NGOs and to share threat information and be able to confirm people's safety in an emergency, it is important to have the accurate emergency contact information of their employees and others as much as possible. Therefore, the following measures will be taken.

- (i) As regards partners that have contracts with the JICA, the written contract, etc. will include appropriate provisions specifying that the emergency contact information of project partner staff, etc. will be registered with the JICA.
- (ii) As regards partners that do not have contracts with the JICA, the MOFA and the JICA will ensure that the emergency contact information of project partner staff, etc. will be registered with the MOFA and the JICA through consultations with relevant organizations. In doing so, the MOFA will seek the cooperation of relevant ministries and agencies as necessary.
- (iii) As regards partners involved in grant aid projects directly implemented by the MOFA, the MOFA will ensure that the emergency contact information of partner staff, etc. will be registered with its overseas establishments through consultations with these partners.
- (iv) As regards NGOs receiving funding from the Government of Japan's ODA budget, the MOFA will ensure that the emergency contact information of the NGOs will be registered with the MOFA through consultations with the

NGOs.

- (v) JICA overseas offices will share the list of emergency contact information they created with MOFA overseas establishments. Both parties will take all possible measures to manage the emergency contact information.
- (vi) MOFA overseas establishments and JICA's overseas offices will hold emergency contact drills (using telephone, e-mail, SMS, etc.) based on emergency scenarios, routinely or without advance notice. They will urge partners and NGOs to participate in the drills, and make constant efforts to heighten participants' awareness of crisis management and improve contact methods.

(2) Ensuring the execution of the code of conduct, and sharing it with a wider range of partners

- (i) The JICA will implement thorough outreach efforts to ensure that each and every person who should be complying with the code of conduct does so. The JICA will revise the code of conduct whenever necessary, and make this known to its emergency contacts. The JICA will also share this information with the relevant ministries and agencies, government affiliated agencies aside from the JICA, partners, and NGOs, provided that this does not present any safety measure issues. (However, this is incumbent on the receiving end having a proper information management system.)
- (ii) As regards partners that have contracts with the JICA, the written contract, etc. will include appropriate provisions specifying that project partner staff, etc. will behave in compliance with the JICA's code of conduct with certainty. Arrangements will be established to explicitly check that if the code of conduct is modified, staff etc. have understood the modifications.
- (iii) As regards partners that do not have contracts with the JICA, the MOFA and the JICA will provide information to the partners so that their staff, etc. will behave based on the JICA's code of conduct as much as possible. In doing so, the MOFA and the JICA will seek the cooperation of relevant ministries and agencies and relevant organizations as necessary.
- (iv) Some partners carry out activities based on affairs under the jurisdiction of ministries and agencies other than the MOFA. Therefore, the MOFA will seek the cooperation of relevant ministries and agencies as

necessary.

(3) Providing information for NGOs

The following measures will be taken, giving heed to the special nature of the activities of NGOs and to the safety measures that NGOs are taking independently.

- (i) The information disseminated by the MOFA and the JICA will be shared closely with NGOs.
- (ii) The JICA's code of conduct will be provided to interested NGOs as requested.
- (iii) To exchange views on safety measures between the MOFA and NGOs, a meeting specializing on safety measures will be held about twice a year under the framework of the Partnership Promotion Committee of the NGO-MOFA Regular Consultation Meeting.

3. Physical/non-physical protective measures, and strengthening training and drills

(1) Request local authorities for strengthening security and providing assistance for capacity building on security

- (i) In order to strengthen the security services provided by local authorities, the MOFA and the JICA will coordinate with relevant ministries and agencies in holding close consultations with local authorities and make efforts to deepen relations with the authorities through an "All-Japan" approach.
- (ii) In doing so, the MOFA and the JICA will make effective use of ODA to proactively provide, in collaboration with relevant ministries and agencies: assistance for achieving a vibrant and stable society; as well as assistance for enhancing security capacity based on concrete needs of local authorities. The Government of Japan has allocated 5.5 billion yen in the draft second supplementary budget of FY2016 as a budgetary measure urgently needed for this purpose.
- (iii) Private security companies will be utilized if it is appropriate to strengthen physical and non-physical protective measures. In countries where local authorities are unable to provide adequate security and patrol services despite being high-risk areas, the Government of Japan will

consider the use of security and patrol services involving the use of arms provided by private security companies. In such cases, the Government of Japan will request local authorities to provide indirect support as necessary.

(2) Strengthening training and drills

Partners and NGOs include SMEs and organizations that do not necessarily have sufficient capacity to secure themselves. With this in mind, the following measures will be taken to provide training and drill opportunities to a wider group of partners and NGOs and to enhance the quality of the training and drills.

- (i) The JICA will provide new training and drill opportunities for security personnel of partners. With the cooperation of the MOFA, the training and drills will include programs that will contribute to making accurate use of disclosed information, including the MOFA's overseas safety information.
- (ii) The JICA will improve training and drill curricula as well as teaching materials for raising awareness. In addition, the JICA will begin developing mechanisms for providing training and drill opportunities to a wider group of partners.
- (iii) JICA will redouble its efforts to ensure that staff, etc. of partners that have contracts with the JICA receive training and drills. The JICA will recommend that staff, etc. of partners that do not have contracts with the JICA (including partners involved in grant aid projects directly implemented by the MOFA) and staff, etc. of NGOs receiving funding from the Government of Japan's ODA budget also receive training and exercises covering the same content as those for staff, etc. of partners that have contracts with the JICA (the implementation details will be considered later).
- (iii) In addition to training and drills provided by the JICA, practical training and drills will also be provided by outside contractors.
- (iv) The MOFA and the JICA will urge partners and NGOs to make maximum use of seminars on safety measures held in Japan and overseas by the MOFA.

(3) Enhancing protective measures of MOFA overseas establishments and

JICA overseas offices

- (i) Experts on safety measures (including external experts) will conduct routine inspections, mainly in high threat countries, in order to ensure that MOFA overseas establishments and JICA overseas offices; the sites, offices, and accommodations of financial and technical cooperation projects; and the transport routes, etc. of staff of partners are physically protected as much as possible.
 - (ii) In high threat areas, the Government of Japan will increase supplies owned or leased by MOFA overseas establishments, as the “last stronghold” for protecting Japanese nationals, and JICA overseas offices including communication equipment, armored vehicles, and security guards. The Government of Japan has allocated approximately 1 billion yen in the draft second supplementary budget of FY2016 as a budgetary measure urgently needed for this purpose. The cooperation of relevant local authorities will also be requested as necessary to strengthen security at MOFA overseas establishments and JICA overseas offices.
 - (iii) Public affairs and communication efforts will continue to be made for Japan’s international cooperation projects. However, should security concerns arise, responses will be taken accordingly, such as changing the method of public affairs and communication.
- (4) Support for strengthening the safety measures of project partners
- (A) Support for project partners implementing financial cooperation
- (i) Under the existing system, safety measure costs incurred by companies which are awarded contracts for grant aid projects may be allocated as project costs. In addition, if these companies incur additional expenses due to reasons such as the procurement of safety equipment, evacuation from the project site, and personnel on standby because of project interruption, then the grant for contingencies may be utilized. The MOFA and the JICA will explain in detail this once again to project partners and encourage its further usage.
 - (ii) In the case of Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects, safety measure cost may be allocated as project cost if staff of Japanese companies or local public organizations are providing training or technical guidance on the ground. The MOFA will explain in detail this

once again to project partners. Furthermore, to ensure that project partners that allocated safety measure cost are treated fairly when prices and estimates are compared, the MOFA will urge fund recipients (e.g., local NGOs and local municipalities in project countries) to treat safety measure cost and project cost separately in making price and estimate comparison.

- (iii) In ODA loan projects, general safety measure cost incurred by companies which are awarded project contracts may be allocated in the loan amount. On the other hand, counterpart governments may not want the loan amount to increase as a result of the strengthening of safety measures. The MOFA and the JICA will strengthen their efforts in requesting counterpart governments to allocate safety measure costs in the loan amount, in addition to requesting counterpart governments to evaluate bids appropriately taking into account safety measure cost in such cases that safety measure cost is allocated in the project cost. Furthermore, the MOFA and the JICA will consider concrete measures through which the JICA provides support for partners' safety measure cost incurred during peacetime by, in particular, SMEs engaged in ODA loan projects. The MOFA and the JICA will also strengthen their efforts in requesting counterpart governments to ensure that companies that are awarded contracts are not made liable for project delays, in cases where the delays are caused by the aggravation of the security situation.
- (iv) Under the existing system, provisions pertaining to safety measures of projects provided by counterpart governments are included in international funding commitments for ODA loan projects. However, such provisions are not included in international funding agreements for grant aid projects. To ensure that counterpart governments assume responsibility for implementing safety measures, the MOFA will take concrete measures of some form, such as specifying thereof in relevant bilateral documents including international agreements.
- (v) The consultations for requesting counterpart governments to take the measures listed in (i) to (iv) above will begin as quickly as possible in each country.

(B) Support for project partners implementing technical cooperation

In principle, under the technical cooperation agreement with each country, counterpart governments are responsible for providing security to project partners implementing technical cooperation. The MOFA will further accelerate negotiations for concluding agreements of technical cooperation.

(C) Cooperation for NGOs

NGOs receiving funding from the Government of Japan's ODA budget are permitted to allocate the safety measure costs of Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects and Japan Platform projects. The MOFA will explain in detail this once again to NGOs and encourage their further usage, as well as consider strengthening these initiatives as necessary.

4. Post-crisis response

- (i) If an incident or accident occurs in relation to its international cooperation projects, the JICA will provide support to the people directly affected by the incident or accident, with the cooperation of the MOFA and other parties. In addition, the JICA will enhance its capacity to be able to provide psychological care and other support to those directly and indirectly affected (e.g., project members abroad and in Japan, and family members accompanying those directly affected), while paying due heed to their privacy and other aspects.
- (ii) The MOFA and the JICA will carry out dialogues with relevant ministries and agencies and relevant organizations regarding appropriate ways of public-private cooperation when incidents and accidents occur, including the issues mentioned in (i).
- (iii) The JICA will continue to thoroughly prepare for crises from peacetime, including ensuring that project partners buy necessary insurance.
- (iv) In South Sudan, not only JICA personnel but also many project partners, some NGOs, and foreign nationals working under project partners were subject to evacuation. In this light, in order to consider appropriate ways of coordination with relevant ministries and agencies, including the Cabinet Secretariat, the Cabinet Office, and the Ministry of Defense, the MOFA and the JICA will conduct a tabletop exercise based on specific scenarios with relevant ministries and agencies, and develop manuals on the procedures and other issues. This tabletop exercise will be conducted

in 2016, in principle.

- (v) In the event that the staff, etc. of project partners, including companies awarded contracts of ODA loan or grant aid projects (including subcontractors), are required to make an emergency evacuation, the MOFA and the JICA will provide supports for this as much as possible, including coordinating with the counterpart government and will put these supports into concrete shape. In addition, the MOFA and the JICA will consider concrete measures through which the JICA provides support for partners' evacuation expenses especially incurred by SMEs, to the possible extent.

5. Heightening crisis management awareness and improving organizational structure of the MOFA and the JICA

- (i) MOFA will appoint a Deputy Director General-level official of the Minister's Secretariat as well as officials of the International Cooperation Bureau who will be in charge of safety measures for international cooperation projects, and strengthen its organizational structure. At the same time, the MOFA will strengthen the organizational structure of its overseas establishments which serve as regional hubs for fundamentally reforming safety measures.
- (ii) The JICA will fundamentally reform its safety management arrangements under the leadership of its President. As a part of this, the JICA will bolster its safety measure system centered around its senior personnel in charge of safety measures, increase the number of personnel at and elevate the status of safety management department at the Headquarters, and assign full-time staff for safety measures at its overseas offices in high threat countries.

6. Relationship with non-ODA international cooperation projects

The basic concepts on safety measures included in this final report will also apply as they are to non-ODA international cooperation projects (including infrastructure system export projects). The MOFA and the JICA will inform relevant ministries and agencies and government affiliated agencies aside from the JICA of the implementation status of the measures based on this final report, and urge the agencies to raise the standard of the safety measures of international cooperation projects under an "All-Japan" approach. In doing so,

the MOFA will request the cooperation of the ministries and agencies in charge for matters outside the scope of its jurisdiction.

7. Conclusion

- (i) Considering today's international situation, it can no longer be assumed that Japanese nationals are immune from danger. To ensure that the safety measures included in this final report are effective, there must be a fundamental change in the mindsets of a wide range of stakeholders in Japan towards safety. The MOFA and the JICA will cooperate with relevant ministries and agencies to bring about this change.
- (ii) The Council on Safety Measures for International Cooperation Projects will partner with the National Security Council, the Management Council for Infrastructure Strategy, and the Headquarters for Promotion of Measures Against Transnational Organized Crime and Other Relative Issues and International Terrorism to strengthen "All-Japan" initiatives.
- (iii) In order to ensure the precise implementation of the concrete safety measures outlined in this final report, the MOFA and the JICA will make use of the Council on Safety Measures for International Cooperation Projects to steadily follow up on the measures, conduct follow-ups necessary for the implementation of these safety measures, and review budgetary and other measures necessary for the implementation of the safety measures. In addition, the MOFA and the JICA will maintain close communication with partners and NGOs within and outside of the Council meetings. This final report therefore serves as the starting point for these continuous initiatives.

Last but not least, we would like to once again express our respect for the noble aspirations of the victims of the terrorist attack in Dhaka and for the contributions they have made on international cooperation. We also extend our deepest sympathy to the seven individuals who were killed and pray for the earliest recovery of the injured.

1. Ministries and agencies that attended Council meetings

Cabinet Secretariat; National Police Agency; Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry; Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism; Ministry of Defense

2. Government affiliated agencies with which views were exchanged

Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation
for Transport & Urban Development (JOIN)
Fund Corporation for the Overseas Development of Japan's ICT and
Postal Services (JICT)
Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)
The Japan Foundation
Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC)
Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)
Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI)

1. Individual injured in the terrorist attack in Dhaka, Bangladesh

2. Advisory Council to the Council on Safety Measures for International Cooperation Projects (in alphabetical order)

Isao ITABASHI	Chief Analyst, Chief of Center for Analysis and Studies; Visiting Professor, Musashino University
Toshiro KOJIMA	Executive Officer, Kyodo News Digital Co., Ltd.; President, Research Institute on Risk Measures
Yasuhiro OKUDA	Executive Officer and General Manager, Security Management Office, JGC Corporation (Keidanren)
Kensuke ONISHI	Co-Chairperson, Japan Platform
Masato OTSUBO	Executive Director, The Overseas Construction Association of Japan, Inc. (OCAJI)
Hisashi TAKANASHI	Executive Director, Engineering and Consulting Firms Association, Japan (ECFA)

3. Individuals who attended the (second and third) hearings (in alphabetical order)

<Second Meeting (July 19)>

(1) Industry associations

- Namio MATSUI Advisor, The Overseas Construction Association of Japan, Inc. (OCAJI)
- Yasuhiro OKUDA Executive Officer and General Manager, Security Management Office, JGC Corporation (Keidanren)
- Hisashi TAKANASHI Executive Managing Director, Chief Consultant, Engineering and Consulting Firms Association, Japan (ECFA)
- 1 individual from Japan Foreign Trade Council, Inc. (Mitsubishi Corporation)

(2) NGOs

- Shoko HASHIMOTO Director and Vice Chairperson of NGO Unit, Japan Platform (JPF)
- Hiroshi TANIYAMA Chairperson, Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC)

<Third Meeting (July 25)>

- Takeshi AKAGI General Manager, International Division, The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Jun HONNA President, Research Institute on Risk Measures
- Shuji HOSAKA Professor, Faculty of International Relations, Ritsumeikan University
- Assistant Director, JIME Center, The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan

- Isao ITABASHI Chief Analyst, Chief of Center for Analysis and Studies; Visiting Professor, Musashino University
- Toshiro KOJIMA Executive Officer, Kyodo News Digital Co., Ltd.;