

Free and Open Indo-Pacific

“Diplomacy that takes a panoramic perspective of the world map”

“Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation

Based on the accomplishments of the Abe Administration, Japan intends to further expand these diplomatic concepts

Free and Open Indo-Pacific

A key for stability and prosperity of the international community is dynamism that is created by combining

“Two Continents” : Asia that is rapidly growing and Africa that possess huge potential of growth; and

“Two Oceans” : Free and open Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean

⇒ broaden the horizon of Japanese foreign policy by envisioning the above as an overarching, comprehensive concept

Africa

■ Full of potential

- population around 1.3 billion (17% of global population)
→ around 2.5 billion in 2050
- account for 30,000,000 km² (22% of global area)
- high economic growth rate (4.8% on average (2000-2016))
- rich in natural resources and promising markets

⇒ progressing as a “developing continent” whereas still facing challenges including by poverties and terrorism.



Japan will provide nation-building support in the area of development as well as politics and governance, in a way that respects the ownership of African countries, and not by forcing on or intervening in them.

- ◆ The Indo-Pacific region is facing various challenges such as piracy, terrorism, proliferation of WMD, natural disasters and attempts to change the status quo. Under such circumstances, Japan aims to promote peace, stability and prosperity across the region to make the Indo-Pacific free and open as “international public goods”, through ensuring rules-based international order including the rule of law, freedom of navigation and overflight, peaceful settlement of disputes, and promotion of free trade.



Asia

- Increase of awareness of confidence, responsibility and leadership, as well as democracy, the rule of law and market economy taking root in ASEAN and South Asian countries

⇒ Currently expanding its success to Africa and bring out the potential of Africa as a “global main player” through a free and open Indo-Pacific.

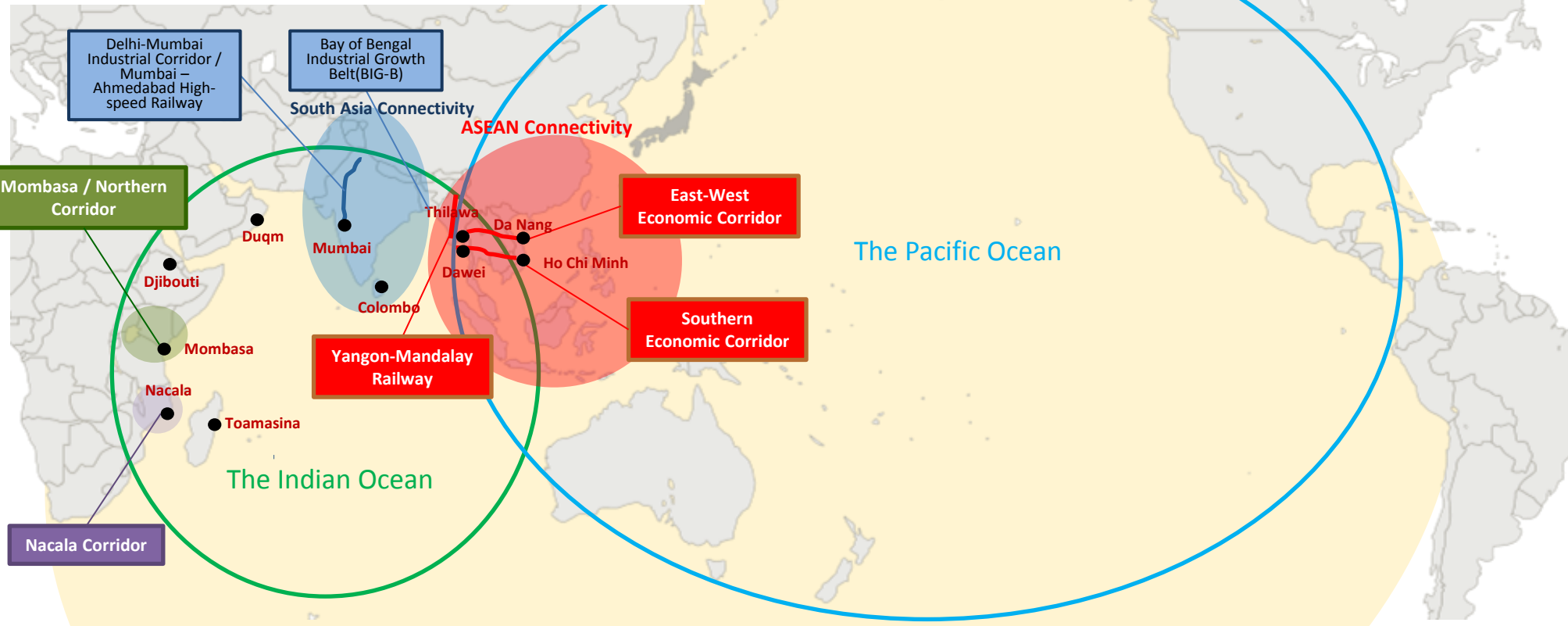


Japan will further promote quality infrastructure development, trade and investment, and enhance business environment and human development, strengthening connectivity in ASEAN region. Japan will expand ASEAN’s success to other regions such as the Middle East and Africa.

Basic concept to realize free and open Indo-Pacific

- Develop a free and open Indo-Pacific region as “international public goods”, through ensuring the rule-based international order, in a comprehensive, inclusive and transparent manner, attaching importance to ASEAN's centrality and unity, in order to bring stability and prosperity for every country as well as secure peace and prosperity in the region as a whole. Japan will cooperate with any country that supports this idea.
- Three pillars to realize free and open Indo-Pacific:
 - ① Promotion and establishment of the rule of law, freedom of navigation, free trade, etc.
 - ② Pursuit of economic prosperity
(improving connectivity and strengthening economic partnership including EPA/FTAs and investment treaties)
 - ③ Commitment for peace and stability (capacity building on maritime law enforcement, HA/DR cooperation, etc.)

Enhance “connectivity” between Asia and Africa through free and open Indo-Pacific, and, with ASEAN as the hinge of two oceans, promote stability and prosperity of the region as a whole.



The Specifics of free and open Indo-Pacific

① Promotion and establishment of the rule of law, freedom of navigation, free trade, etc.

- Cooperation among those who share fundamental principles and the vision for a free and open Indo-Pacific.
- Strategic communication at international arena and through media, etc.

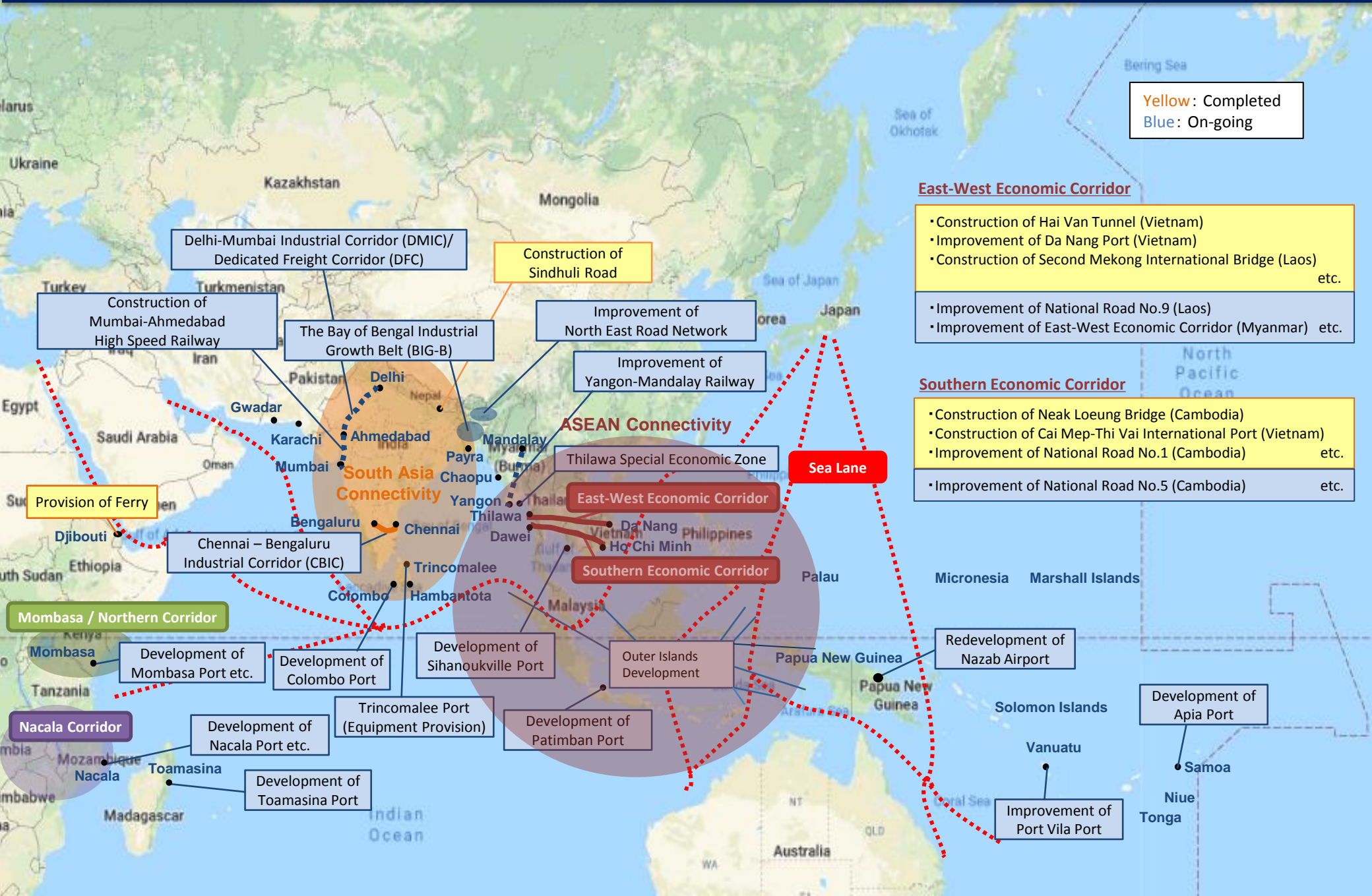
② Pursuit of economic prosperity

- Improving (a) “physical connectivity” including quality infrastructure development such as ports, railways and roads, energy and ICT; (b) “people-to-people connectivity” through human resources development; and (c) “institutional connectivity” through facilitating customs, among others.
⇒ Improving “connectivity” in ASEAN (e.g. East-West Economic Corridor, Sothern Economic Corridor), within South West Asia (e.g. North East Connectivity Improvement Project in India and Bengal Bay Industrial Growth Zone) and from South East Asia to South East Africa through South West Asia and the Middle East (e.g. Mombasa Port)
- Strengthening economic partnership (including EPA/FTAs and investment treaties) and improving business environment.

③ Commitment for peace and stability

- Capacity-building assistance to countries in the Indo-Pacific region (e.g. strengthening capacity of maritime law enforcement and Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA), and other human resource development)
- Cooperation in such fields as HA/DR (humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, anti-piracy, counter-terrorism, and non-proliferation).

Japan's Connectivity Initiative



Yellow: Completed
Blue: On-going

East-West Economic Corridor

- Construction of Hai Van Tunnel (Vietnam)
- Improvement of Da Nang Port (Vietnam)
- Construction of Second Mekong International Bridge (Laos) etc.
- Improvement of National Road No.9 (Laos)
- Improvement of East-West Economic Corridor (Myanmar) etc.

Southern Economic Corridor

- Construction of Neak Loeung Bridge (Cambodia)
- Construction of Cai Mep-Thi Vai International Port (Vietnam)
- Improvement of National Road No.1 (Cambodia) etc.
- Improvement of National Road No.5 (Cambodia) etc.

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)/
Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC)

Construction of
Sindhuli Road

Construction of
Mumbai-Ahmedabad
High Speed Railway

The Bay of Bengal Industrial
Growth Belt (BIG-B)

Improvement of
North East Road Network

Improvement of
Yangon-Mandalay Railway

ASEAN Connectivity

Thilawa Special Economic Zone

Sea Lane

East-West Economic Corridor

Southern Economic Corridor

Chennai – Bengaluru
Industrial Corridor (CBIC)

Mombasa / Northern Corridor

Mombasa

Nacala Corridor

Nacala

Toamasina

Madagascar

Development of
Mombasa Port etc.

Development of
Colombo Port

Development of
Sihanoukville Port

Development of
Patimban Port

Trincomalee Port
(Equipment Provision)

Development of
Nacala Port etc.

Development of
Toamasina Port

Development of
Patimban Port

Outer Islands
Development

Papua New
Guinea

Redevelopment of
Nazab Airport

Papua New
Guinea

Solomon Islands

Vanuatu

Improvement of
Port Vila Port

Development of
Apia Port

Samoa

Niue
Tonga

Micronesia

Marshall Islands

Australia

Bering Sea

Sea of Okhotsk

Sea of Japan

Sea of Korea

North
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Ocean

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Japan's Projects for Peace and Stability in the Indo-Pacific

