



# Japan's effort for a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific"

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan



# Japan's vision on a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)"

***Ensure peace and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond, through establishing a free and open order based on the shared values and principles such as the rule of law.***

## ◆ ***Shift in the Global Power Balance: increasingly complex and uncertain world***

- ✓ The Indo-Pacific is the core of the world's vitality with more than half of the global population.
- ✓ Marked by complex power dynamics at work and drastic shifts in the regional power balance.

## ◆ ***Importance of the Indo-Pacific in the World***

- ✓ Dynamism created by the confluence of the Pacific and Indian Ocean can be an engine of the economic growth of the entire world. The international community as a whole will benefit from establishing in the region an order based on the rule of law, rather than force or coercion.

## ◆ ***Open and Inclusive Concept***

- ✓ The concept of FOIP does not intend to create a new institution nor compete with existing institutions.
- ✓ No country alone can maintain and enhance the international order based on the rule of law. Japan cooperates with any partners which share the vision of FOIP.

Japan is strategically promoting efforts to achieve FOIP such as:

- Promoting public diplomacy on maritime order and sharing insights on the international law of the sea with the world;
- Rule-making to expand a free and fair economic order;
- Securing connectivity across the Indian Ocean and the Pacific;
- Enhancing governance through capacity building; and
- Ensuring maritime security and safety.

# FOIP as a shared vision

## The 27th Japan-EU Summit (May 27, 2021)

“Building on the commonalities between our respective approaches to the region, we will enhance cooperation for a free and open Indo-Pacific, which is inclusive and based on the rule of law and democratic values, as well as unconstrained by coercion.” (Joint Statement)

## G7 Summit 2021 in Cornwall (June 13, 2021)

“We reiterate the importance of maintaining a free and open Indo Pacific, which is inclusive and based on the rule of law.” (G7 Summit Communiqué)

## The 24th ASEAN-Japan Summit Meeting (October 27, 2021)

“We noted that both the AOIP and Japan's Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) concept share relevant fundamental principles in promoting peace and cooperation.” (Chairman’s Statement)

## Japan-Australia Leaders Video Teleconference Meeting

(January 6, 2022)

“The two leaders concurred that Australia and Japan will play a significant role in realising a free and open Indo-Pacific, which is also inclusive and prosperous, and in strengthening regional resilience.”

(Australia-Japan Leaders’ Meeting Joint Statement)

## Japan-U.S. Summit Video Teleconference Meeting (January 21, 2022)

“The two leaders shared the intention to coordinate closely under the strong Japan-U.S. Alliance and to deepen cooperation with like-minded countries such as Australia, India, ASEAN, and Europe, toward realizing a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific."

## Japan-Australia-India-U.S.(Quad) Leaders’ Video Conference

(March 4, 2022)

“The four leaders concurred that any attempt to unilaterally change the status quo by force, such as this time, must not be tolerated in the Indo-Pacific region, and that it is precisely because of this situation that it is critical to further promote efforts toward the realization of a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific."

## Japan-India Summit Meeting (March 19, 2022)

“Prime Minister Kishida welcomed the Indo-Pacific Oceans’ Initiative (IPOI) announced by Prime Minister Modi in 2019. The Prime Ministers acknowledged the growing space for cooperation between the IPOI and Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP). India appreciated Japan’s participation as a lead partner on the connectivity pillar of IPOI.

(Japan-India Summit Joint Statement)



The 24th ASEAN-Japan Summit Meeting

G7 Summit in Cornwall

# Examples of Japan's efforts on the achievement of a FOIP

-  Port: Cambodia (Sihanoukville), Indonesia (Patimban), Kenya (Mombasa), Madagascar (Toamasina), Mozambique(Nacala), Samoa(Apia), Sri Lanka (Colombo, Trincomalee), Vanuatu(Port Vila), Kiribati (Betio), Fiji (Lami), Solomon (Honiara), Tonga (Nuku'alofa), Nauru (Aiwo)
-  Airport: Papua New Guinea (Nadzab), Lao PDR (Wattay), Solomon (Honiara)
-  Maritime Security and Safety: ASEAN, Brunei, Cambodia, Djibouti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Philippines, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Maldives, Samoa, Fiji, Marshall, Tonga, Timor-Leste, Mauritius, Madagascar
-  Counterterrorism: Bangladesh, Kenya, Maldives, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand
-  Disaster Risk Reduction : ASEAN, Bangladesh, Maldives, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand , Vietnam, Timor-Leste, Pacific Islands Countries (14 Countries), Mauritius, Djibouti
-  Counterpiracy: Gulf of Aden, ReCAAP-ISC (Singapore)
-  Mine Cleaning: ASEAN, Sri Lanka

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)
  - Improvement of National Road No.9 (Laos)
  - Improvement of Wattay Airport (Laos) etc.
- 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.



# Efforts and cooperation on FOIP in other countries and regions

- *In collaboration with FOIP related activities of partners, Japan promotes the vision of FOIP by evoking a sense of ownership based on each vision, with a shared belief in the shared values and principles such as the rule of law.*

## Europe

### UK

- [Announced further engagement in the Indo-Pacific](#) in the UK's "Integrated Review of Security, Defence, Development and Foreign Policy" (March 2021)

### France

- ["France's Indo-Pacific Strategy" \(October 2018 \(revised in July 2021, February 2022\)\)](#)
- Shared a view to continue cooperation on maritime security, climate change, the environment and biodiversity, and quality infrastructure, to reinforce cooperation between defense force and to cooperate with ASEAN (Summit Meeting in July 2021)

### Germany

- Confirmed cooperation toward achievement of FOIP (Summit Meeting in February 2019)
- ["Policy guidelines for the Indo-Pacific"](#) (September 2020)

### Italy

- Confirmed cooperation toward achievement of FOIP (Summit Telephone Talk in March 2021)
- ["The Italian Contribution to the EU Strategy for the Indo-Pacific"](#) (February 2022)

### Netherlands

- ["Indo-Pacific: Guidelines for strengthening Dutch and EU cooperation with partners in Asia"](#) (November 2020)

### EU

- Foreign Minister MOTEGI attended the EU Foreign Affairs Council and [explained the vision of FOIP](#) (January 2021)
- ["Council conclusions on an EU Strategy for cooperation in the Indo-Pacific"](#) (April 2021)
- ["A Globally Connected Europe"](#), EU's geostrategic and global approach to connectivity (July 2021)
- ["Joint Communication on the EU Strategy for cooperation in the Indo-Pacific"](#) (September 2021)
- ["Ministerial Forum for Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific"](#) co-hosted by France and the EU (virtually attended and speech made by Foreign Minister HAYASHI) (February 2022)

### V4

- Shared the view to promote cooperation toward FOIP ("V4 plus Japan" Foreign Ministers' Meeting in May 2021)

## Japan-Australia-India-U.S.

- The four Ministers concurred on [further developing practical cooperation in various areas](#) such as quality infrastructure, maritime security, counter-terrorism, cyber security, humanitarian assistance/disaster relief, education and human resource development, in order [to promote FOIP](#). (The Fourth Japan-Australia-India-U.S. Foreign Ministers' Meeting in February 2022)
- The four leaders concurred to develop cooperation in the areas of vaccine, critical and emerging technologies, climate change, infrastructure, space, and cyber security. They also concurred to hold the Japan-Australia-India-U.S. summit every year, and to [continue broadening coordination and building up concrete cooperation with a range of partners, for the realization of a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific."](#) (Japan-Australia-India-U.S. Leaders' Video Conference in March 2021, Japan-Australia-India-U.S. Summit Meeting in September 2021)

## ASEAN / Mekong countries

- Adopted ["ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific \(AOIP\)"](#) (June 2019)
- The Leaders of the Mekong countries [noted with appreciation on Japan's vision to promote a FOIP](#) to contribute to the peace, stability and prosperity in the region and the world. (Joint Statement of the Mekong-Japan Summit in November 2020)
- Adopted ["Joint Statement of the 23rd ASEAN-Japan Summit on Cooperation on ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific"](#) (November 2020). It was confirmed that the AOIP and Japan's FOIP [share fundamental principles](#) and to strengthen ASEAN-Japan Strategic Partnership through enhanced practical cooperation and synergy in the four areas as outlined in the AOIP, namely, maritime cooperation, connectivity, SDGs, and economic and other possible areas of cooperation.

## India

- ["Act East" policy](#) (Prime Minister Modi's speech in June 2018)
- Published ["India-Japan Development Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific"](#) (Summit Meeting in October 2018)
- Announced ["Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative"](#) (November 2019)

## Africa

- AU Leaders [take good note of the initiative of a free and open Indo-Pacific](#) (TICAD7 Yokohama Declaration 2019, adopted in August 2019)
- Cooperation under the vision of FOIP has been affirmed with six countries. (Foreign Minister Motegi's visits to Africa, December 2020 and January 2021)

## Australia

- Shared the view that Japan and Australia, as "Special Strategic Partners" which share the basic values such as freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law and strategic interests, will [further embody their commitment toward the realization of a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific."](#) (Summit Meeting in January 2022)

## Canada

- Further strengthen the strategic partnership under the vision of FOIP (Summit Meeting in February 2019)
- Published ["Shared Japan-Canada Priorities Contributing to a Free and Open Indo-Pacific"](#) (Foreign Ministers' Meeting in May 2021)

## US

- [Announced concrete cooperation to maintain and reinforce FOIP](#) (Summit Meeting in September 2018, visit of Vice President Pence to Japan in November 2018, Summit Meeting in May 2019)
- [Shared the view with the Biden administration to work together towards the realization of a FOIP](#) (Summit Video Teleconference Meeting in January 2022, US-Japan Foreign Ministers Meeting in February 2022).
- Released the ["Indo-Pacific Strategy"](#) in February 2022 (Secretary Blinken's visit to Fiji).

## Pacific Island Countries

- PIF Leaders [welcomed Japan's contribution](#) through "Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy" (PALM 9 in July 2021)

## NZ

- Affirmed to [encourage cooperation on efforts to realize a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific"](#) (Summit Meeting in November 2020)
- Affirmed the importance of [proceeding concrete efforts, by coordinating with related countries, toward the realization of a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific."](#) (Foreign Ministers' Meeting in February 2022)

# Maritime order



The Fourth Japan-Australia-India-U.S. (Quad) Foreign Ministers' Meeting



3rd Tokyo Global Dialogue

## The rule of law at sea: Three principles

1. States shall make and clarify their claims based on international law.
2. States shall not use force or coercion in trying to drive their claims.
3. States shall seek to settle disputes by peaceful means.  
The Shangri-La Dialogue (2014)

*Japan proactively promotes the importance of maritime order in the Indo-Pacific region.*



*Japan and countries in the Indo-Pacific region shares their insights and experiences on maritime law including UNCLOS and other international law.*

# Rule-making to expand a free and fair economic partnership

## CPTPP (TPP11 Agreement) (entered into force on 30 December, 2018)



## Japan-U.S. Trade Agreement/Digital Trade Agreement (entered into force on 1 January, 2020)



## Launch of the ministerial Japan-U.S. Economic Policy Consultative Committee (the Economic "2+2"), (concurred on January 21, 2022)



*As a flagbearer of free trade, Japan leads the efforts to make rules in the twenty-first century to expand a free and fair economic area.*

## Quality Infrastructure Investment

“Quality Infrastructure” is cost-effective in the long run for resilient, inclusive and sustainable growth. Japan led to create the “G7 Ise-Shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment” at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in 2016. In addition, at the G20 Osaka Summit in 2019, under Japan’s leadership, G20 countries including emerging donors endorsed the “G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment” which includes the elements of Japan’s priority such as (1) openness, (2) transparency, (3) economic efficiency, (4) debt sustainability;

### **“G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment”**

**Principle 1: Maximizing the Positive Impact of Infrastructure to Achieve Sustainable Growth and Development (job creation, transfer of expertise, enhancing connectivity etc.)**

**Principle 2: Economic Efficiency in View of Life-Cycle Cost (attaining value for money etc.)**

**Principle 3: Environmental Considerations**

**Principle 4: Resilience against Natural Disasters and Other Risks**

**Principle 5: Social Considerations (Open access to infrastructure services, safety, respect gender and socially vulnerable people etc.)**

**Principle 6: Strengthening Infrastructure Governance (Openness and transparency of procurement, debt sustainability etc.)**

- ✓ On the implementation side, Japan has been taking robust measures in order to address global infrastructure financing gap. In 2016, Japan announced its initiative (Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure), to provide approximately US\$ 200 billion in public and private capital for five years from 2017 till 2021 for infrastructure projects across the world.

# Enhancing Connectivity over the Indian and Pacific Oceans

## Economic prosperity through support to enhance Hard and Soft Connectivity including the development of the East-West and Southern Economic Corridors



North-South Highway in Viet Nam (Provided by JICA)



Sihanoukville Port in Cambodia (Provided by JICA)

*By enhancing hard and soft connectivity (※) within the region and providing options for the access to the Indo-Pacific ocean region, Japan supports to form a foundation which allows the region to develop economically together in an autonomous manner*

*(※) hard and soft connectivity (Physical connectivity: quality infrastructure (ports, railways, energy, ICT); People-to-people connectivity: education, training; Institutional connectivity: harmonization and common rules including through EPA/FTA*

### ■ Developing Roads and Bridges along the two Corridors

#### Southern Economic Corridor

- Improvement of National Road No.5 crossing Cambodia will **double-triple traffic volume**
- Construction of a highway crossing southern Viet Nam will **reduce travel time by half**

#### East-West Economic Corridor

- Construction of roads and bridges will reduce travel time from **4.5 hrs. → 2 hrs.** (bet. 2 cities (Mawlamyaing and Kawkaireik) located in southeast Myanmar)
- Improvement of bridges of the National Road No.9 located in the central Lao PDR will approximately **double traffic volume**

### ■ Port Development

- Development of Sihanoukville Port will **double container volume**
- Participate in management of Sihanoukville Port in cooperation with private sector

### ■ Enhancing Soft Connectivity

- Introduction of electronic customs clearance system in Viet Nam and Myanmar reduced processing time from **15 min. → 1-3 sec.**
- Japan Centers for Human Resource Development trained **48,750 people** since 2015 to promote universalization of business practice
- Strengthening Connectivity through Capacity Building
- In 2020, Japan announced its offer for capacity building projects for 1,000 individuals over the next three years

※The above-mentioned quantitative data include estimated results of ongoing projects



## Enhance autonomy and provide options

### Enhance the capacity on fiscal policy and public debt management



- Dispatch fiscal policy experts to Mozambique, Zambia, Laos, Maldives to improve the capacity of policy making and implementation through sustainable management of macroeconomy and public debt.
- With regard to public debt and risk management, seminars and lectures on public debt management are held for the officials of Finance ministries.

### THE PAPUA NEW GUINEA ELECTRIFICATION PARTNERSHIP



- Japan, the United States, Australia and New Zealand work together to support the goal of connecting 70% of its population to electricity by 2030.

## Ensure maritime stability

### Providing equipment and human resource development for maritime law enforcement in Southeast Asia



Technical guidance to the staff of the Philippine Coast Guard  
(Provided by JCG)

- Provision of a total of **27 patrol vessels, 13 high-speed boats and 11 coastal monitoring radar equipments** to coastal countries in Southeast Asia.
- Dispatch of **Japanese experts for long term placement** at maritime law enforcement agencies to build local capacity
- **Law enforcement training** utilizing provided patrol vessels
- **Japan-US training** on operation and maintenance of provided high-speed boats

*[Short Story] In June 2017, a Philippine patrol vessel provided by Japan, which participated in a counter-piracy joint exercise with Japan Coast Guard (JCG) around Mindanao, successfully captured pirates just one day after the exercise.*