

New Plan for a “Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)”

Items of cooperation



New Plan for a “Free and Open Indo-Pacific”

Pillar 1 Principles for Peace and Rules for Prosperity

- 01 Initiatives to promote a free and fair economic order
- 02 Enhancement of the coordination among IPEF partners
- 03 Implementation of international rules and standards
- 04 Support for realizing “the rule of law”
- 05 Coordination with various countries in international peace cooperation
- 06 Promotion of “business and human rights” as international value

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- 48 Indo-Pacific Deployment (IPD)
- 49 Overseas Training Cruise
- 50 Promotion of safe use of the air
- 51 Promotion of cooperation in the aviation area
(such as the environment and new technology)

Pillar 1 : Principles for Peace and Rules for Prosperity

Case (1): Initiatives to promote a free and fair economic order

1. Basic concept

- Free trade and investment is the foundation for economic prosperity. As a flag bearer for free trade, Japan has long promoted the expansion of a free and fair economic order, and maintenance and enhancement of the rules-based multilateral trading system with the WTO at its core.
- On the other hand, as unfair and non-transparent trade practices are observed and concerns over free trade such as widening wealth inequality are expressed in the world, the importance of ensuring transparency and inclusiveness has been increasing.
- In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic, Russia's aggression against Ukraine and other factors have brought us new challenges. They disrupted global supply chains of goods, including energy, food, medicine, and semiconductors that support our daily life threatened many people's lives and stagnated business activities of companies.

⇒ **In addition to enhancing cooperation with like-minded countries in economic field as well as maintaining and strengthening the multilateral trade system, we will maintain and strengthen a free and fair economic order by promoting economic partnership agreements, making and disseminating rules in line with the times, and facilitating the compliance with the rules with transparency.**

2. Items of cooperation

- Implementation and expansion of high-standard and other economic partnership agreements.
(e.g.) Upholding the high-standards of the CPTPP (including facilitation of the UK's accession negotiations as a party) and encouraging the US' return to the agreement
Steady implementation of Japan-UK CEPA, Japan-EU EPA, RCEP Agreement and other economic partnership agreements, and strengthening cooperation in the economic field
Expansion of bilateral EPAs (e.g., launch of joint study groups on a possible Japan-Israel EPA and a possible Japan-Bangladesh EPA).
- Rulemaking and promotion of tangible benefits under new frameworks.
(e.g.) Cooperation through IPEF among its partners in four fields: trade, supply chains, clean economy, and fair economy.
- Presentation of issues on unfair and opaque trade practices at the WTO and other fora while facilitating discussions on WTO reform with the aim of maintaining and strengthening the multilateral trading system.
- Support to the mainstreaming of the "ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific(AOIP)," which shares fundamental principles such as openness, transparency, inclusivity and rule-based frameworks.



2018: Signing the CPTPP



2022: Summit-level meeting on the launch of the IPEF



2022: The Twelfth WTO Ministerial Conference (MC12)

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Case (2): Enhancement of the coordination among IPEF partners

1. Basic concept

- For the sustainable and inclusive economic growth in the Indo-Pacific region, it is important to enhance the cooperation among IPEF partners and deepen the economic relationship in this region.
- The spread of COVID-19 and Russia's aggression against Ukraine made us recognize the importance of securing safe and resilient supply chains.
- It is necessary to address new issues such as enhancing supply chain resilience, clean energy, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

⇒ **Aiming to realize a free, open and prosperous Indo-Pacific region, we will enhance the cooperation among partners in four pillars: trade, supply chains, clean economy, and fair economy.**

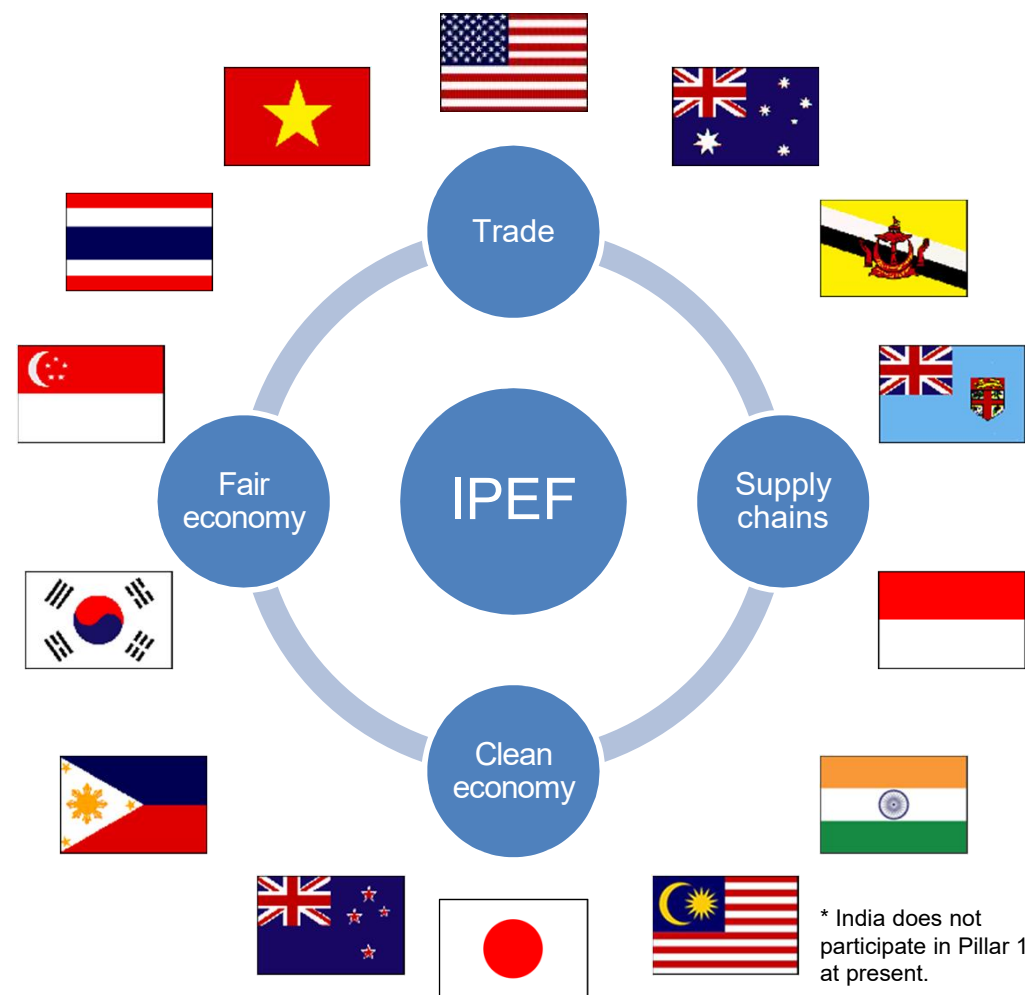
2. Items of cooperation

(1) Textual negotiations in each field

- Pillar 1 (Trade): Labor, environment, digital economy, agriculture, transparency and good regulatory practices, service domestic regulation, competition policy, trade facilitation, inclusivity, technical assistance and economic cooperation.
- Pillar 2 (Supply chains): Establishment of criteria for critical sectors and goods, information sharing among partners, strengthening of supply chain logistics, and so forth.
- Pillar 3 (Clean economy): Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, simultaneous achievement of acceleration of energy transition and enhancement of energy security, and so forth.
- Pillar 4 (Fair economy): Preventing and combating corruption, and tax initiatives, and so forth.

(2) Presenting tangible benefits

- At the online ministerial-level meeting held in December 2022, IPEF partners confirmed that presenting tangible benefits was important in advancing IPEF initiatives while ensuring inclusiveness and gaining proactive involvement of all partners.



Pillar 1 : Principles for Peace and Rules for Prosperity

Case (3): Implementation of international rules and standards

1. Basic concept

- As we have observed the challenges against the existing order such as opaque and unfair lending practices, it is necessary to adhere to the existing international rules and standards for development finance. In particular, a loan agreement that disregards the debt sustainability of an aid recipient country, and moves to monopolize mineral and food resources are unacceptable.
- In order to achieve “quality growth” that is inclusive, sustainable, and resilient in developing countries, it is important to promote “quality infrastructure”. In the “Grand Design and Action Plan for a New Form of Capitalism and Follow-up” decided by the cabinet in June 2022, Japan announced that it will obtain solutions to social issues and contribute to sustainable economic growth in the Asia-Pacific through the development of quality infrastructure utilizing Japan's advanced technologies.

⇒ **Through the cooperation with like-minded countries, we will widely present issues on opaque and unfair development finance to protect each country's autonomy against high-handed behavior.**

2. Items of cooperation

- Continuous knowledge sharing on “quality infrastructure,” and promotion of the implementation of “G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment”
- (e.g.) Utilizing opportunities of international conferences and intergovernmental dialogues, implementation of the Quality Infrastructure Investment Indicators, and promotion of efforts for international standardization
- Promotion of implementation of rules for transparent and fair development finance to be adhered to by both creditor and debtor countries
- Oppose coercive behavior while calling for respect for international rules in cooperation with like-minded countries.
- (e.g.) Mitigation of damage caused by economic coercion, and enhancement of cooperation among like-minded countries to counter and deter economic coercion
- Development quality infrastructure projects by taking advantage of Japan's competitive strength
- (e.g.) Development of projects in the fields which Japan has a technological advantage, and promotion of participation in infrastructure operation and maintenance projects
- Securing of human resources necessary for overseas development of infrastructure systems
- (e.g.) Human resources development through the industry-university-government collaborated by a “program for developing human resources for overseas development of infrastructure systems” through industry-universities-government collaborations, and the “International Infrastructure Project Engineer Certification and Award” promoting the participation of Japanese engineers in both domestic and international projects.



April 14, 2017, First International Economic Forum on Asia: Enhancing regional integration and development through quality infrastructure and resilience



Vietnam “Nhat Tan Bridge (Vietnam-Japan Friendship Bridge) Construction Project”



India “Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project”

Pillar 1 : Principles for Peace and Rules for Prosperity

Case (4): Support for realizing “the rule of law”

1. Basic concept

- As Russia’s aggression against Ukraine profoundly shakes the very foundation of the international order, the importance of the “rule of law” has increased, where all nations are under the law, but not under “rule by force”. It is extremely important to return to the visions and principles of the UN Charter and to maintain and strengthen the international order based on the “rule of law” in the international community.
 - In order to realize the “rule of law,” Japan will never accept any unilateral attempts to change the status quo by force or coercion, and will emphasize the importance of observance of international law in good faith and peaceful settlement of disputes between States, while enhancing cooperation with other countries through sharing universal values, strengthening partnerships with international organizations, contributing to rule-making in the international community, and promoting “Justice Affairs Diplomacy” as part of a coordinated diplomatic approach.
- ⇒ **Strengthening the “rule of law”, in the long run, will benefit all countries and lead to sustainable growth and sound development of the international community.**

2. Items of cooperation

- (1) Enhancement of cooperation with other countries and international organizations and contribution to rule-making in the international community
- Strengthen partnerships with G7, ASEAN and others through sharing universal values
 - Enhancement of cooperation with international organizations and other institutions
- (e.g.) Cooperation with International Court of Justice (ICJ), International Tribunal on the Law of the Sea (ITLOS), International Criminal Court (ICC), Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (AALCO), Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IJ), Commission on the Limits of Continental Shelf (CLCS), International Seabed Authority (ISA), and UN-related organizations
- Participation in and leading of rule-making in various fields
- (e.g.) Codification of public international law at the International Law Commission (ILC) and the UN General Assembly Sixth Committee; formulation of treaties and model laws in the field of private international law and implementation of projects proposed by Japan at the Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCCH) and the UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); and formulation of rules of exploitation of deep-sea mineral resources at the ISA
- Initiatives for promoting international arbitration in Japan
- (2) Capacity building such as human resources development and legal technical assistance
- Human resources development in the field of public international law, and development of international legal human resources
- (e.g.) Holding of “Tokyo International Law Seminar” and an international law moot court competition “Asia Cup”; implementation of JICA training programs on international law; and proactive dispatch of personnel to international organizations
- Contribution to and further promotion of the firm establishment of “the rule of law” by long-standing legal technical assistance and international training
- (e.g.) Support for Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Timor-Leste and other countries to improve the legal systems; international training on criminal justice, treatment of offenders, and prevention of corruption; regional and bilateral training for countries in Asia and Africa

Contribution to rule-making in the international community
Enhancement of cooperation with international organizations

Strengthening of the “rule of law”

Assistance in improvement of the legal systems, human resources development, and capacity building



Recipient countries of Japan’s legal technical assistance

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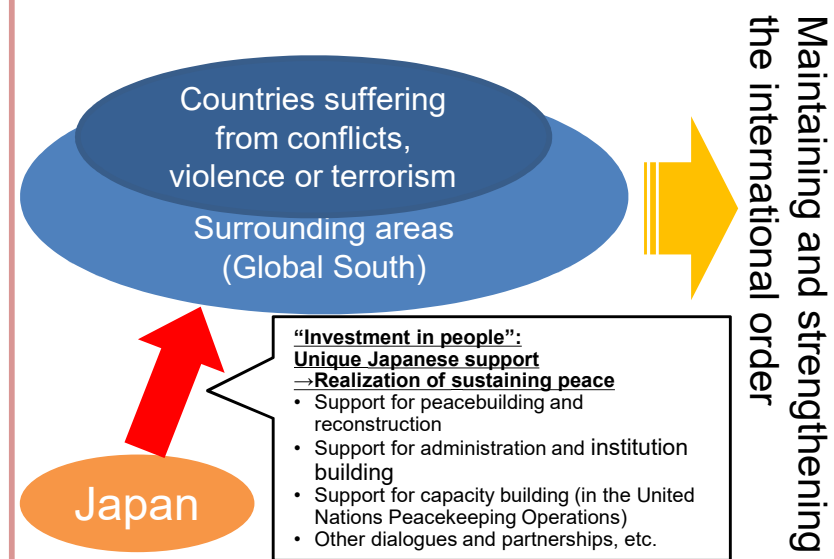
Case (5): Coordination with various countries in international peace cooperation

1. Basic concept

- Even today a large number of people are suffering from conflicts, violence, terrorism, etc. in many countries including Ukraine. Strengthening and supporting efforts for peacebuilding between two countries or through the United Nations can prevent these countries from depending on force to solve the problems and lead to regaining trust in international order.
- Peacebuilding is not only a challenge for relevant countries but a major concern for Global South countries including surrounding areas (c.f. large PKO troops-contributing countries(TCCs) are Global South). Support for peacebuilding and other related efforts can contribute to strengthening such countries' trust in international order in various countries and contribute to improvement in ability to serve as a bearer of order.
- In the field of peacebuilding, we emphasize unique Japanese support such as construction of resilient institutions through investment in people to realize sustaining peace. For that purpose, as the basis of peace and stability in society, we provide support for reduction in disparities, support for vulnerable population, and support to realize peace and stability by regaining trust and strengthening governance and rule of law through dialogue between government and citizens in countries with regional conflicts or vulnerable areas.

2. Items of cooperation

- Support for peacebuilding and reconstruction in areas in/after conflict
(Examples) Support for the Mindanao peace process, and support of Ukraine (including response to violence to women and girls in humanitarian and refugee crises considering the perspective of Women, Peace, and Security (WPS))
- Improvement of administrative services and institution building focusing on dialogue and trust in vulnerable or conflict-affected areas
(Examples) Support for establishment of the Bangsamoro autonomous government in Mindanao, strengthening the capacity of local administration in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (the border with Afghanistan), Pakistan, and strengthening the capacity of local administration for support of refugees in the West Nile sub-region, Uganda
- Capacity building for peacekeepers
Japan has assisted the UN Triangular Partnership Programme for peacekeepers' capacity building with 8.8 billion yen. Japan has dispatched 291 SDF personnel as trainers in engineering and medical training to Asian or African TCCs. Also for this year, SDF trainers will be engaged in the engineering training for engineers from Asian countries in Indonesia. In addition, Japan has provided bilateral assistance for capacity building of peacekeepers by dispatching about 250 SDF personnel to four countries including Mongolia and Vietnam.
- Further dialogues and partnerships with Global South
Through consultation with related organs in various countries including large TCCs, Japan will consider the possibility of further cooperation.



Orientation toward peace, held by the Bangsamoro Transition Commission (Philippines)



Planning for emergency assistance and independence support of refugees (Uganda)



Engineering and medical trainings

Pillar 1 : Principles for Peace and Rules for Prosperity

Case (6): Promotion of “business and human rights” as international value

1. Basic concept

- In 2011, the “Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs)” was endorsed by consensus at the 17th session of the Human Rights Council. The working group established based on the resolution encouraged formulation of a national action plan to promote implementation of the UNGPs.
- The Government of Japan formulated “National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (NAP)” in October 2020. In 2021, it newly appointed Special Advisor to the Prime Minister for international human rights issues.
- In December 2021, Prime Minister Kishida declared that his administration places great importance on maintaining and strengthening the international order, which is based on the universal values and rules such as freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. He said, “I am determined to work extensively on maintaining and strengthening this international order, with our efforts to include dealing with international human rights issues.”

⇒ **We will support establishing an environment and developing regulations and institutions in which human rights are respected in the Indo-Pacific region.**

2. Items of cooperation

- Promotion of Responsible Business Conduct
(Examples) Providing supports through international organizations in target countries, where a number of Japanese businesses operate including Southeast Asian countries such as Indonesia and Vietnam, as follows;
 - training on human rights due diligence to businesses and their suppliers,
 - supporting the governments formulating national action plans on “business and human rights”.
- Support for development and operation of laws, regulations and policies to protect the rights of workers, of human rights due diligence, and of grievance mechanisms
(Examples) the capacity-building of government agencies in developing countries through technical cooperation, and human rights due diligence training targeted at personnel concerned with ODA projects
- Strengthening networks for promoting respect for human rights
(Examples) Promotion of platform activities with private companies, NGOs, etc. with the aim of eliminating child labor and promoting acceptance of foreign workers (“Platform of Sustainable Cocoa in Developing Countries” and “Japan Platform for Migrant Workers Towards Responsible and Inclusive Society: JP-MIRAI”), and international dissemination through coordination with international organizations

Promotion of initiatives on “business and human rights” as an international value

- Promotion of Responsible Business Conduct
- Supporting for introducing human rights due diligence among businesses in various countries
- Boosting formulation of a national action plan on business and human rights in various countries



Pillar 2 : Addressing Challenges in an Indo-Pacific Way

Case (7): Efforts for Practical Energy Transitions (ex. Promotion of the "Asia Zero Emission Community" (AZEC))

1. Basic concept

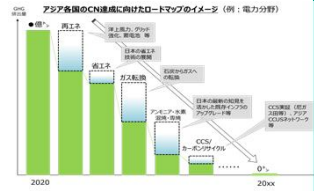
- Japan is leading the creation of clean markets and innovation cooperation to contribute to the realization of GX (Green Transformation) globally. In order to contribute to the realization of GX in Asia, which accounts for more than half of the world's emissions, Japan will realize the "Asian Zero Emissions Community" (AZEC) concept as a regional platform, further boosting energy transition.
 - In this regard, ensuring energy security is also an important factor in Asia, which faces the same challenges as Japan, such as the uneven distribution of renewable energy resources. It is important to promote efforts toward decarbonization in a practical way, including LNG cooperation with Asian countries.
- ⇒ **Promoting decarbonization initiatives in each country, using methods appropriate to their circumstances. Contributing to global decarbonization by mutually developing efforts at the global and Asian level.**

2. Items of cooperation

- Through the following initiatives and others, supporting practical energy transition in Asia and accelerating the formation of clean energy projects.
- Accelerate development of the Asia Energy Transition Initiative (AETI) (roadmap formulation, financial support, human resource development, etc.)
- Promotion of the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)
- Energy cooperation with other countries (bilateral and multilateral cooperation)

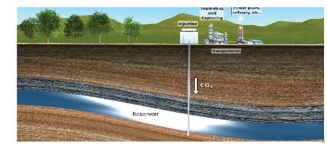
● Accelerated Development of Asia Energy Transition Initiative (AETI)

<Support for formulating roadmaps>
ERIA and IEEJ developed a roadmap (model analysis) for each ASEAN country that utilizes all energy sources and technologies based on a cost minimization model. Based on this, ERIA and IEEJ will support Asian countries in formulating their own roadmaps toward carbon neutrality.

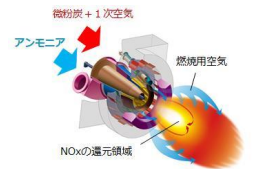


<Spreading and establishing Asia Transition Finance>
Financing for transition technologies and projects will be supported by financial institutions to help Asian countries make a gradual and realistic energy transition. Specifically, financial support will be provided for projects and technologies that are positioned in the "Roadmap toward Carbon Neutrality" to be developed by Asian countries in line with the Paris Agreement.

<10billion USD financial support>
Provide \$10 billion in public and private financing support for transition technologies and projects in renewable energy and energy conservation, hydrogen, ammonia, LNG, CCUS, etc.



CCS (Carbon Capture and Storage)



Ammonia Co-firing Technology

<Human resource development>
The project will provide human resource development training on decarbonization technologies, the Asian CCUS network, workshops on energy transitions, and other knowledge sharing activities for 1,000 people in Asian countries.



Human resource development training for Vietnam (September 2022)

● Promotion of the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

Regarding the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM), Japan expands the number of JCM partner countries and implement large-scale projects including CCS. Japan promotes the development of "High Integrity Carbon Markets" through "Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Partnership" and other measures for further utilization of the JCM.

Pillar 2 : Addressing Challenges in an Indo-Pacific Way

Case (8): Achieving both climate change/environmental measures and energy security in Pacific Island countries

1. Basic concept

- Japan has supported the Pacific Island countries through the process of Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting and bilateral cooperation.
 - Climate change and environmental issues are imminent challenges for the Pacific Island countries (set forth the “2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent” adopted of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Leaders’ Meeting in 2022).
 - It is more important than ever to strengthen supports for addressing climate change and environmental issues, thus contributing to building a resilient and sustainable society in the region.
- ⇒ **Maintaining and enhancing the vibrant Indo-Pacific through providing supports by taking advantage of Japan's strengths while respecting the needs of each country.**

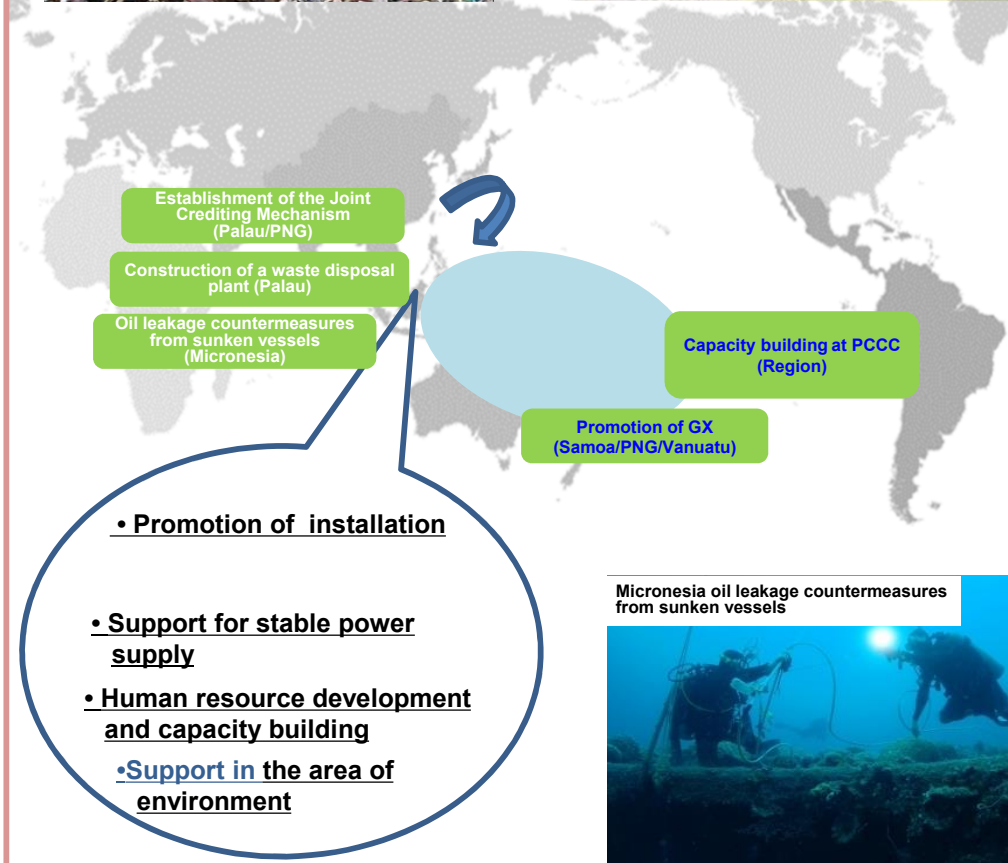
2. Items of cooperation

- Promoting further installation of renewable energy throughout the region
(Examples) Promoting private investment and dissemination of technologies on renewable energy and low carbon; Palau/PNG: establishment of the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM); Samoa/Vanuatu/PNG: promotion of Green Transformation (GX)
- Establishment of stable electricity supply system
(Examples) JICA technical cooperation; support for the installation-of power system stabilizing facilities
- Human resource development and capacity building
(Examples) Samoa/entire region: capacity building at the Pacific Climate Change Center (PCCC); support for research activities (proposed by Japan at the PBP)
- Support in the area of environment
(Examples) Palau: construction of a waste disposal plant; Micronesia: oil leakage countermeasures from sunken vessels

Waste disposal plant in Palau



PCCC (Samoa)



Micronesia oil leakage countermeasures from sunken vessels



Pillar 2 : Addressing Challenges in an Indo-Pacific Way

Case (9): ODA for promoting Green Transformation (GX)

1. Basic concept

- The promotion of GX is one of Japan's priority and the utilization of public funds including through JICA's fund is important.
 - Support for GX promotion contributes not only to achieving the Paris Agreement and improving the independence of developing countries, but also to supporting the global expansion of Japanese companies.
- ⇒ **Implementing comprehensive support for GX including non-structural aspect (human resource development and institution building) and structural aspect (individual projects such as infrastructure development).**

2. Items of cooperation

- Support for human resource development in developing countries
(Examples) JICA Development Studies Training Program (long term) has established a quote of 100 trainees in the field of GX 20 trainees will be invited for the first year in 2023.
- Support for the formulation of GX-related systems in developing countries
(Examples) Dispatch of experts; preparation of a master plan; development of policy loans
- Support for the introduction of renewable energy and decarbonization transitions in developing countries
(Examples) Support for the introduction of renewable energy in island countries, etc. (e.g.: through introduction of Japanese leading technologies such as ocean thermal energy conversion and wind-lens technology., technologies that Japan is leading the development of); renewable energy and energy-saving projects by local companies, etc. using overseas investments and loans (ACCESS)
- Support for global activities of Japanese companies and utilization of Japanese technologies and products
(Examples) Strengthening GX promotion through JICA public-private partnerships projects; support for global activities of Japanese companies through JICA's investments and loans; conducting survey on the possibility of developing and utilizing green hydrogen and ammonia; support for utilization of Japanese companies' products that contribute to GHG emissions reduction by utilizing grant aid and yen loans
- Contributing to climate change mitigation, etc. through solid waste management ("JICA Clean City Initiative,")
(Examples) GHG emissions reduction through improvement of solid waste final disposal sites in waste management. Improvement of existing sewage treatment facilities, as well as construction of new sewage treatment facilities with adequate technologies.
- Initiatives in TICAD 8
(Examples) Strengthening the infrastructure for power generation, transmission and distribution based on the Green Growth Initiative with Africa and efforts to address environmental issues, including measures against climate change associated with urbanization in Africa
- Other contributions to climate change mitigation
(Examples) Providing technical and financial assistance to promote the implementation of the Paris Agreement and supporting climate change mitigation in developing countries.



Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc

Support for the development and implementation of an electricity master plan for the introduction of renewable energy (Sri Lanka)



Japan has comprehensively supported geothermal development in Kenya for planning, resource development, power plant construction, and power transmission and distribution. The turbines in the geothermal plant were made by Japanese manufacturers.



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Support for GHG emission reduction by improving the waste management system including final disposal sites, collection, transportation, and intermediate treatment (Bangladesh)

Pillar 2 : Addressing Challenges in an Indo-Pacific Way

Case (10): Creation of high-integrity carbon markets

1. Basic concept

- For the Indo-Pacific region, which produces more than 60% of global CO2 emissions, reducing greenhouse gas emissions as quickly and as significantly as possible is crucial not only toward reaching the 1.5-degree target but also from the perspective of regional security.
- For this purpose, supporting the formulation of national plans and strengthening implementation structures in countries whose 2030 targets (NDCs) and long-term strategies are not aligned with the 1.5-degree target is essential. It is also important to attract private finance and promote efforts on emission reductions through developing high integrity carbon markets, where decarbonization efforts are valued in a manner that respects human rights, local employment, and the environment in the Indo-Pacific region.

2. Items of cooperation

- Supporting governments in formulating long-term strategies and plans considering national circumstances.

Examples:

- Support in formulating long-term strategies using assessment models
- Capacity building to improve GHG inventories
- Promotion of GHG emissions accounting and reporting by private actors
- Capacity-building support through the Article 6 Implementation Partnership and the promotion of high integrity carbon markets

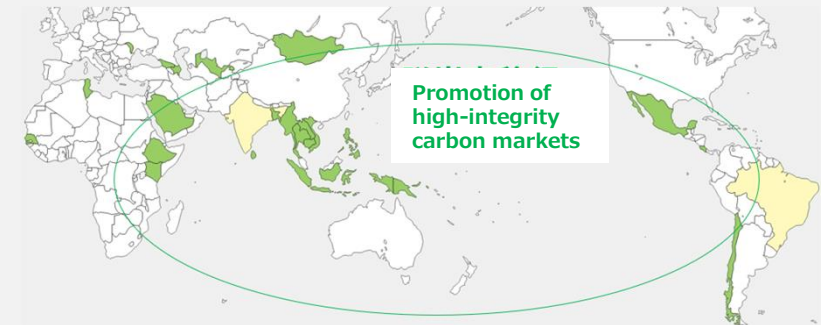
- Implementing the JCM in line with the guidance on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement including revision of JCM guidelines
- Considering regional collaboration in the Indo-Pacific region for further expansion of the JCM.
- Expanding decarbonization projects in each country

Examples:

- Design of specific projects with financial support under the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)
- Design of JCM projects with private finance

Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

- Japan will establish and implement the JCM in order to quantitatively evaluate contributions of Japan to GHG emission reductions and removals, which are achieved through the diffusion of, among others, leading decarbonizing technologies, products, systems, services and infrastructures as well as through the implementation of measures in developing countries and others, and in order to use such contributions to achieve Japan's NDC.
- Japan has established the JCM with 25 countries, mainly in the Indo-Pacific region, and has been implementing over 240 projects of GHG emission reductions and absorption to date.



Map Legend

Green: JCM partner countries as of March 10

Yellow: Main countries under discussion (India and Brazil agreed to continue discussions on the JCM respectively in the India-Japan Summit Joint Statement of March 2022, and the Declaration of Intent signed between Brazil and Japan in July 2022.)



Introduction of CNG-Diesel Hybrid Equipment to Public Bus in Indonesia



Waste-to-Energy Plant in Vietnam

Pillar 2 : Addressing Challenges in an Indo-Pacific Way

Case (11): Responding to Climate Change (adaptation support, response to loss and damage)

1. Basic concept

- Climate change is now an opportunity for economic growth beyond a global issue, as well as cross-sectoral diplomatic issues that have significant impacts on countries' security in various forms.
- In the National Security Strategy of Japan revised at the end of last year, climate change is recognized as "security challenges on the existence of human beings." It is also clearly stated that Japan should provide support for the establishment of sustainable and resilient economies and societies in developing countries including the island nations, where climate change poses an imminent threat. Based on these policies, Japan will need to provide assistance to the countries that are vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

2. Items of cooperation

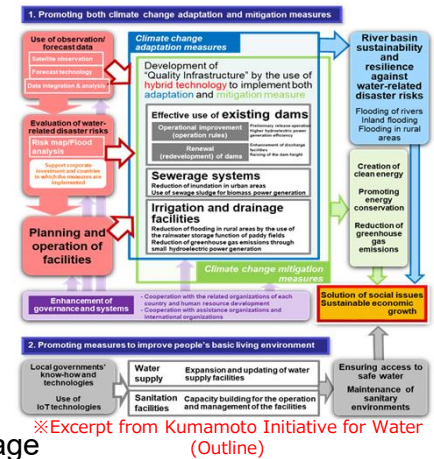
- Adaptation support for the Asia-Pacific region
(Examples) Project for Capacity Building on Climate Resilience in the Pacific (Samoa)
-Capacity building for the ministries and agencies related to climate change in Oceanian countries
- Promotion of measures to climate change based on the Kumamoto Initiative for Water
(Examples)
Dam: Improvement of flood control and water utilization functions by improving dam operation, renewing existing dams while operating them, etc.
Sewerage: Promote Pipe-jacking method and biomass power generation using sewage sludge.
- Assistance for loss and damage
(Examples) Early Warning System Initiative in the Asia-Pacific region through Public-Private Partnerships
- Development of the early warning system by the private sector
- Providing climate information solutions

● Adaptation support for Pacific Island countries

- Project for Capacity Building on Climate Resilience in the Pacific (Samoa)
Capacity building of relevant ministries and agencies in the field of climate change in Pacific Ocean countries at the "Pacific Climate Change Center" constructed through grant aid.



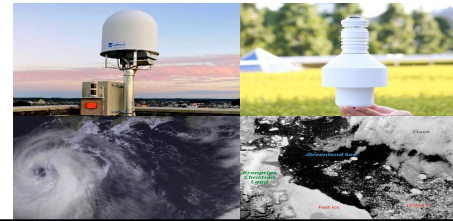
■ Kumamoto Initiative for Water



● Example of assistance for loss and damage

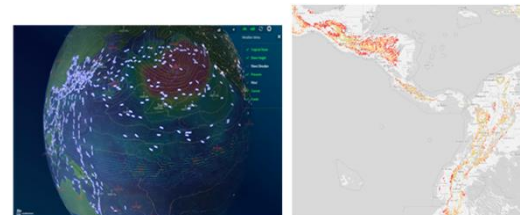
Early Warning System Initiative in the Asia-Pacific region through Public-Private Partnerships

■ Development of the early warning system by the private sector



Weathernews Inc.: Plans to install a small radar in Vietnam. Aiming to set up in 50 sites by 2024 in Indonesia, Japan, and other Asian countries.

■ Providing climate information solutions (Climate information service)



• Recommendation of the best route for vessels

• Support for procurement of raw materials to deal with yield reduction

[Improvement of resilience]
Visualization of climate risk in developing countries
↓
[Business support]
Providing information solutions and risk-hedging instruments to developing countries

(Weather derivative insurance)

Case study in a **non-life insurance company**
• Sugar production (Thailand)
Reduction of yield and production due to heavy rainfall and high temperature
• Mine (South Africa)
Suspended operations due to cyclones
• Ride-hailing (Singapore)
Decreased sales due to heavy rainfall

Pillar 2 : Addressing Challenges in an Indo-Pacific Way

Case (12): Response to energy security in Africa

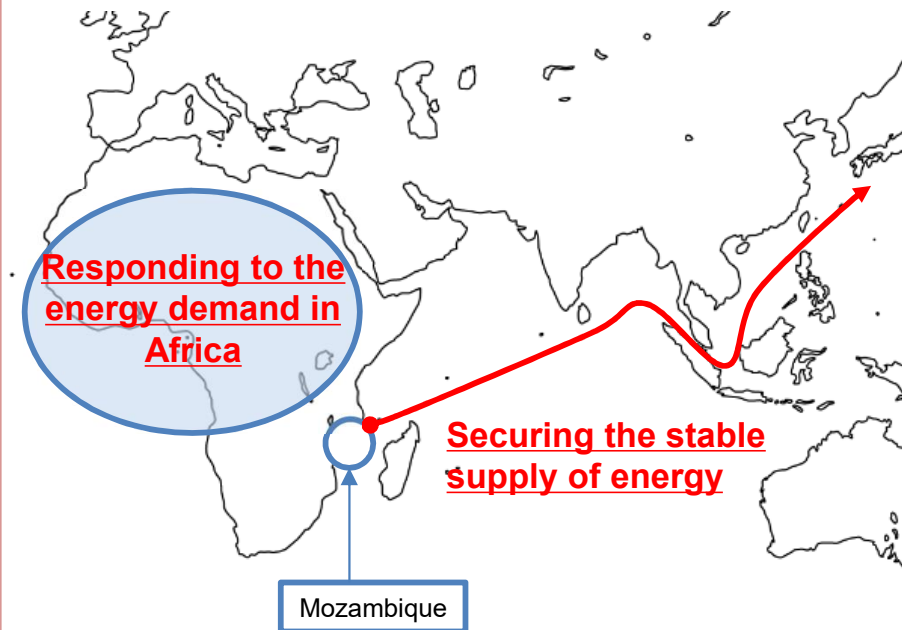
1. Basic concept

- The global share of energy supplied from Africa has been increasing. In response to the situation in Ukraine, its importance is increasing as an alternative supply source to Russia. (Approximately 13% of the total amount of natural gas and approximately 7% of the total amount of petroleum in the world are buried.)
- LNG is essential as a transition energy for realization of stable supply and carbon neutrality.
- In this regard, the LNG project in Mozambique enables its economic development as well as transportation of 4.5 million ton of LNG per year to Japan, significantly contributing to the stable supply of energy (Japan's largest public- and private-sector investment project in Africa).

⇒ **Africa is an energy supplier as well as demander. We will promote cooperation and investment in energy with Africa to strengthen the energy security in Japan. In addition, we will support decarbonization through proactive public- and private-sector investments.**

2. Items of cooperation

- Providing humanitarian aid and development cooperation (infrastructure improvement, etc.) for the stability of energy supplying countries and their surrounding areas.
- Improving the business environment in the African countries such as Mozambique for the expansion of trade and investment by Japanese companies.
(e.g.) Dispatch of Public Private Sector Joint Mission for Promoting Trade and Investment in Africa (note: scheduled in May 2023 for Mozambique and Mauritius)
- Promoting Japan's Green Growth Initiative with Africa to support decarbonization.
(e.g.) Promotion of JCM, Support for decarbonization-related infrastructure



<Conceptual drawing of the LNG project in Mozambique>



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Case (13): Blue Ocean Vision

1. Basic concept

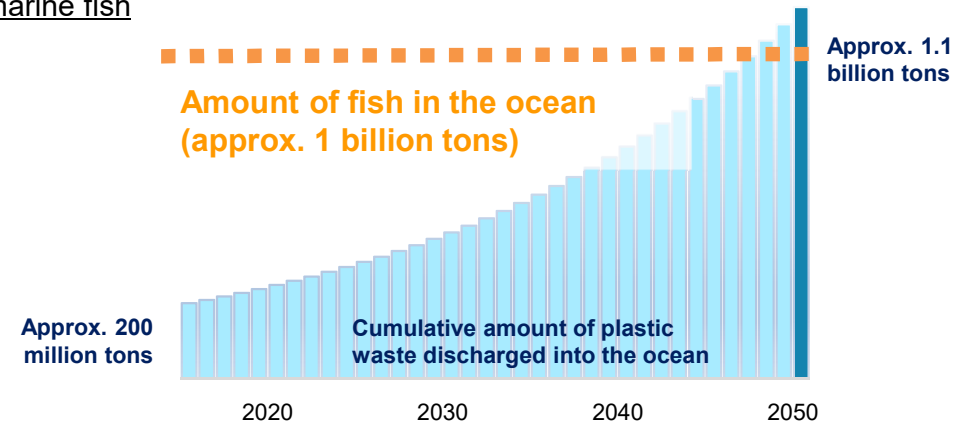
- Countermeasures against the ever-increasing marine plastic pollution in the world are pressing. Japan has been actively leading the discussions and actions since advocating the Osaka Blue Ocean Vision at the 2019 G20 Osaka Summit.
 - Also in the international negotiations that began at the end of last year to make a treaty on plastic pollution, Japan is taking the lead in creating the effective and progressive treaty engaging many countries including high plastic consuming and emitting countries.
- ⇒ **To eliminate marine plastic pollution, Japan supports the development of social infrastructure that realizes resource circularity of plastic from manufacturing to disposal and recycling, as well as collecting and sharing scientific knowledge, so that the clean oceans and rich resources in the Indo-Pacific can be protected.**

2. Items of cooperation

- Marine plastic monitoring cooperation
(Examples) Utilization of the Guidelines for Harmonizing Ocean Surface Microplastic (MP) Monitoring Methods (formulated in 2019 and continuously revised since then); Southeast Asia Workshop on Monitoring (continued since 2016); creation of the MP international monitoring database
- Collection of knowledge on marine plastic waste mainly by ASEAN+3
(Examples) Regional Knowledge Centre for Marine Plastic Debris (ERIA)
- Support for marine waste reduction measures in the ASEAN region (JAIF)
(national action plans; capacity building of local governments; awareness-raising through TV programming, etc.)
- Waste management; marine debris collection; innovation; empowerment support (MARINE Initiative)
(Examples: environmental infrastructure support; human resource development for waste management, etc.)

Increasing plastic waste discharge into the ocean

Some estimate that if plastic waste continues to be discharged into the ocean, by 2050 the cumulative amount of plastic waste discharged into the ocean will be greater than the total weight of marine fish



[Assumption used for estimation in Jambeck et al. (2015, Science), etc.]

- Assume that plastic production increases 5% annually
- Assume that about 3% of plastic production (322 million tons in 2015) is discharged into the ocean

Collection of scientific findings



Creation of the monitoring guidelines, database, etc.

Technical and capacity building support

Including the export of packer trucks
Support for sophistication of waste management systems, etc.



PET bottles to PET bottles
100% recycled



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Case (14): Promotion of Blue Economy for Fisheries

1. Basic concept

- Marine and fishery resources are expected to increase the income and employment of residents of the coastal areas and contribute to the development of local economy, but the decrease of the resources and the degradation of the ecosystem have been rapidly advanced due to the overfishing, climate change, marine pollution, and other effects.
- Japan has accumulated abundant knowledge that can be used in developing countries, such as a tradition to effectively use resources while coexisting with natural environment (satoumi), measures to harmoniously manage and use foreshore resources mainly by local communities (joint management), and experience of developing seafood value chain started from local communities utilizing food processing and distribution technology of private companies, and experience of achieving the sixth sector industrialization in collaboration with the tourism industry.
- In April 2022, at the 7th Our Ocean Conference, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida announced that “toward realizing ‘a free and open Indo-Pacific,’ Japan would promote efforts to realize blue economy utilizing the achievements of cooperation with the Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting partners including Palau and private sector, ” and committed approximately 400 million dollars of cooperation in ocean security, ocean pollution, blue economy and other fields.

⇒Promotion of blue economy for sustainable management and utilization of fishery resources

2. Items of cooperation

- Human resources development, support for the development of institutions
(e.g.) Development of fishery resource management plans, preparation of guidelines and teaching materials for promotion
- Pilot activities in collaboration with public administration and fishermen’s organizations
(e.g.) Sustainable fishery/aquaculture, fishery resource management, ecosystem conservation, strengthening of food value chains, blue tourism
- Accumulation and sharing of good case examples
(e.g.) Tool box development, holding of international conferences and seminars to share knowledge
- Measures to combat IUU fishing, measures against overfishing



Resource monitoring in a marine protected area (Solomon)



Fishery processing training (Fiji)



Marine resource investigation (Mauritius)



Underwater work for coral aquaculture (Caribbean)



Fishing port and market developed with financial cooperation (Indonesia)



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Case (15): Sustainable aviation fuel (SAF)

1. Basic concept

- Long-Term global Aspirational Goal for international aviation (LTAG), which aims to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050, was adopted last year, and it has been recognized that the use of sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) is important to achieve the goal.
- Also, Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) has been reviewed and agreed to modify its design element, and the increase of the SAF supply to meet the offsetting requirements after 2024 is an urgent task.
- From the standpoint of the Indo-Pacific region's geographical factors and reserve of SAF feedstocks, and to increase the SAF supply in the region, the promotion of SAF initiatives in collaboration with major countries is extremely important.

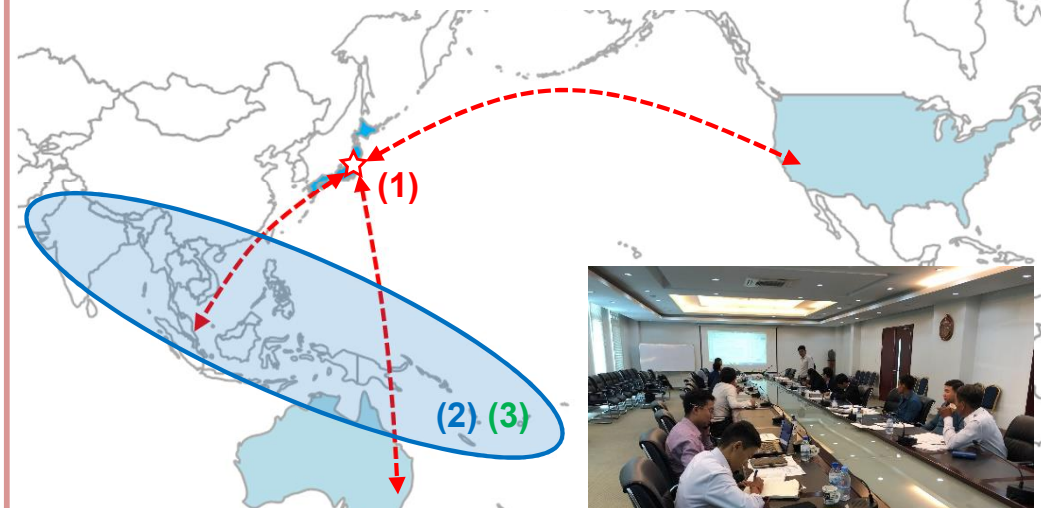
⇒ **Japan will lead global efforts toward decarbonization of international aviation by taking advanced initiatives on SAF in the Indo-Pacific region and promoting increase of the supply and use of SAF.**

2. Items of cooperation

- Enhancement of the collaboration with overseas aviation authorities for the utilization of SAF
(e.g.) Green lane concept
- SAF capacity building support for developing countries
(e.g.) Capacity building activities through ICAO's ACT-SAF program
- SAF manufacturing support in the Indo-Pacific region
(e.g.) Support for SAF manufacturing in the Indo-Pacific region by utilizing JOIN (Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development)

(1) Green lane concept

Flights using SAF at the specific pair of airports
Symbolic introduction of decarbonizing initiatives, such as joint purchase of SAF



(2) Capacity building support

Support for countries which need assistance in implementing policies to increase SAF supply

(3) SAF manufacturing support

Financial support for companies planning to manufacture SAF in the Indo-Pacific region through the use of JOIN

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Case (16): Cooperation in waste management infrastructure development and the transition to a circular economy

1. Basic concept

- In developing countries including ASEAN countries, a rapid economic growth increases the waste volume generated in urban areas. Because appropriate waste management infrastructure is not built in these countries, plastic and other wastes are harming the environment and human health. In addition, the volume of waste of electrical and electronic equipment (E-waste) is also rapidly growing.
- Based on Japan's robust regulatory frameworks and advanced technologies related to waste management and recycling, Japan will support ASEAN countries in a comprehensive manner for building regulatory frameworks, disseminating technologies, and developing human resources, leading to proper waste management with improved infrastructure to minimize environmental pollution and negative health impacts. We will also promote recovering and recycling of critical minerals and materials in E-waste necessary for decarbonization as well as utilizing them in global supply chains, advancing the transition to a circular economy and minimizing environmental pollution in developing countries as well as ensuring efficient recovery of critical minerals utilizing advanced facilities in Japan.

2. Items of cooperation

- Support for the development of regulatory frameworks and deployment of technologies of waste management and recycling
(e.g.) establish regulatory frameworks such as laws, standards, develop guidelines for waste-to-energy technology and PPP guidance, technical assistance and capacity building through African Clean Cities Platform (ACCP)
- Support for waste management infrastructure projects
(e.g.) develop waste-to-energy projects through technical assistance
- Human resources development for waste management
(e.g.) provide training programs in Japan for central and local government officials
- Development of E-waste-related regulations and capacity building
(e.g.) build proper regulatory frameworks for the collection, dismantling and recycling of E-waste and facilitate proper final disposal
- Establishment of international resource circulation by enhancing recyclable critical materials export to Japan
(e.g.) expedite import procedures for E-waste and used batteries by promoting a pre-consented facility system in Japan which streamlines a prior informed consent procedure under the Basel Law's authorization system

(1) Support for improving waste management infrastructure

Examples of waste management infrastructure development projects

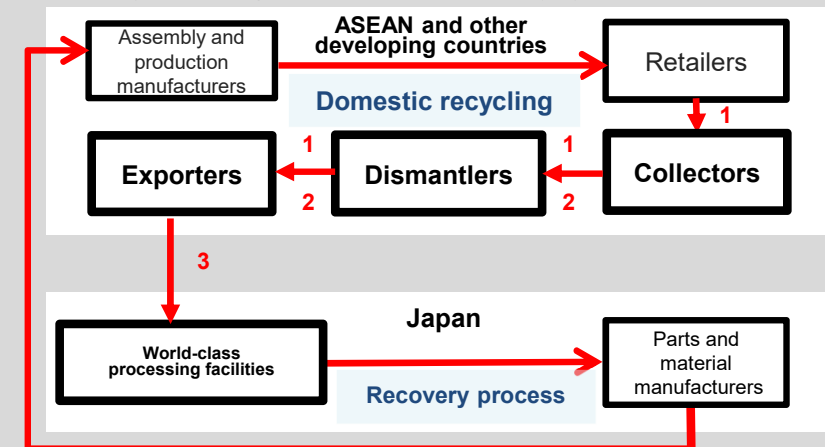
- (1) Support for establishing technical guidelines for waste-to-energy plants in the Philippines
- (2) Cooperation in industrial waste management in Thailand
Support for establishing recycling guidelines
- (3) Support for building waste-to-energy in Indonesia
Support through a transaction advisory for the PPP project (cooperation in preparing procurement documents and assessment criteria)
- (4) Waste-to-energy project in Bac Ninh Province, Vietnam
(Treatment capacity: 500t/day, construction launched in January 2022)
Financial assistance through JCM and support for waste transportation plans



Conceptual design of the waste-to-energy project in Bac Ninh Province, Vietnam

(2) Initiatives for international resource circulation for minerals

1. Support for the development of E-waste-related regulatory frameworks and capacity building in ASEAN and other developing countries
2. Support for the collaboration of Japanese companies and local companies for environmentally proper dismantling and recycling
3. Expediting procedure and acceleration of import of recyclable minerals and materials by promoting the pre-consented facility system in Japan



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Case (17): Food security

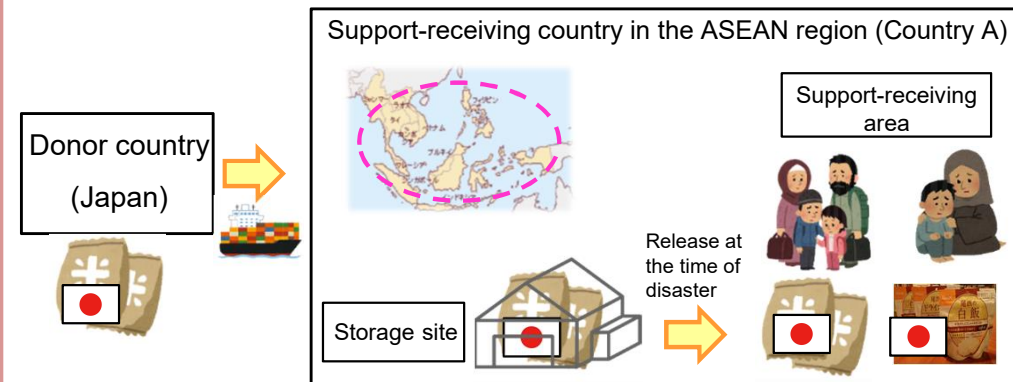
1. Basic concept

- COVID-19 pandemic, climate change and natural disasters, and Russia's aggression against Ukraine have increased the food price, and jeopardized the stable supply of food in the world.
 - It is necessary to strengthen ties relating to food production and processing to consumption, and build resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems.
 - For this reason, we will support development and demonstration of advanced technology by private companies, and the framework of providing rice in the event of an emergency.
- ⇒ **By advancing the establishment of resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems, we will maintain and strengthen the food security in the Indo-Pacific region.**

2. Items of cooperation

- In line with Japan's Strategy for Sustainable Food System, improving productivity while reducing environmental loads through innovations in collaboration with countries in the Asia-monsoon region to achieve resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems (ASEAN-Japan Midori Cooperation Plan was proposed at the Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry Plus Three in October 2022).
- Providing 50 million US dollars in emergency food aid to support vulnerable countries in Asia, the Middle East, and Africa, and corn seeds and other assistance to support vulnerable farmers in Ukraine, including women and youth
- Providing support for utilizing Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) in the agriculture field in collaboration with Asian Development Bank as a countermeasure against climate change.
- Supporting the framework for providing rice in response to an emergency such as disaster (ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR)), and provision of the information on demand and supply of food in the region (ASEAN Plus Three Food Security Information System (AFSIS)) for strengthening the food security in the ASEAN region
- Providing training and technical guidance on agriculture for farmers in developing countries in Asian and African regions to develop local human resources

Support to reserve rice to prepare for disaster



Human resources development through training and technical guidance on agriculture



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Case (18): Global Health

1. Basic concept

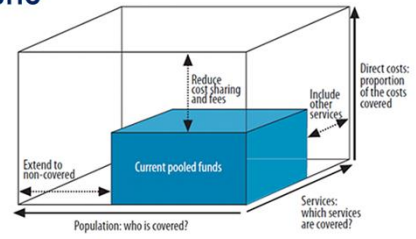
- The worldwide pandemic of COVID-19 revealed that the global health is a critical issue with a great risk in economy, society and security.
- International cooperation in the health and medical fields, including collaborative research and people-to-people exchange, is an important initiative to ensure people's health, as well as to strengthen the health security and realize a "resilient and sustainable society" by generating the mobility of human resources, the exchange of "knowledge," and the creation of innovation.

⇒ We will aim to ensure the health security through collaboration and cooperation in health and medical fields, and realize "a resilient and sustainable society" in the Indo-Pacific.

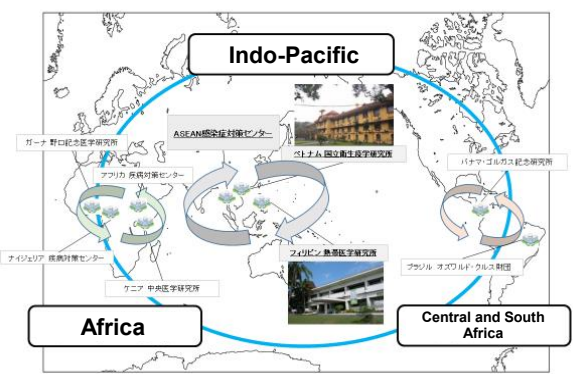
2. Items of cooperation

- Continuing to promote collaboration and specific cooperation in the regional health security to achieve universal health coverage (UHC).
- Strengthening the comprehensive health system through improving each country's public health financing, governance, human resources, provision of services, and the access to information systems, pharmaceuticals, etc.
(e.g.) Support for the full-fledged operation of the Pandemic Fund hosted by the World Bank, and the ASEAN Center for Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases (ACPHEED)
- Financing to strengthen infectious disease surveillance, clinical research and drug discovery research base, and pharmaceutical production bases, etc.
- Supporting equitable access to Medical Countermeasures (MCMs) such as vaccines, diagnostics and therapeutics including research and development, manufacturing, and delivery.
(e.g.) Support towards the full operationalization of ACPHEED, and support through WHO, Gavi, CEPI, the Global Fund, Unitaaid, and other organizations
- Promoting international collaborative research in health and medical fields
(e.g.) Strategic International Collaborative Research Program (SICORP), Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS), Japan Program for Infectious Diseases Research and Infrastructure
- Enhancing the ability to gather and analyze international intelligence in collaboration with the existing frameworks such as international collaborative research and technological cooperation
- Advancing exploration of collaborative scheme for MCM R&D and procurement
- Promoting overseas medical and healthcare development including the Asia and Africa Health and Wellbeing Initiative

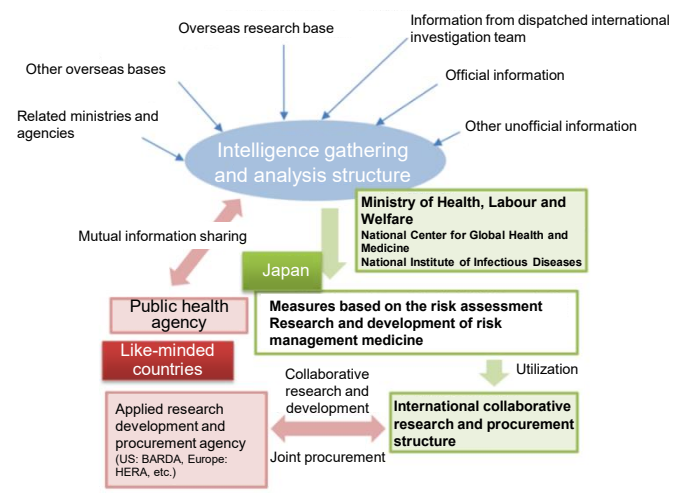
UHC Cube: 3 dimensions to consider when moving towards UHC



Enhancement and networking of the infectious disease and medical research bases



Gathering of public health intelligence (Example)



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Case (19): Improvement of disaster prevention and disaster response capabilities

1. Basic concept

- Disaster risk reduction is a specialty area of Japan, which has know-how and technologies based on the experiences of various disasters. Internationally, Japan hosted the past three UN World Conferences on Disaster Risk Reduction, and leads global initiatives in terms of not only practical measures but also a way of thinking from a distinctive standpoint as a disaster-prone country, such as pre-disaster investment and “Build Back Better.”
 - Recently, due to the climate change, frequency and severity of disasters are increasing. It is also estimated that the number of disaster in the world will increase by 40% from 2015 to 2030. In particular, we need urgent measures for island countries, which are easily damaged by the effect of climate change and disaster, tend to be more vulnerable and trapped in a vicious circle. Disaster risk reduction, which directly relates to human life and economy, is a critical issue and a highly inclusive agenda for all countries.
 - Earthquakes cause enormous human suffering and economic losses in an instant and are a common problem in the Indo-Pacific region, that surrounds plate boundaries. As one of the world's most earthquake-prone countries, there are high expectations for Japan.
 - Gender issues that exist in normal times are amplified and women are disproportionately affected in times of disaster. Japan has worked on disaster risk reduction with gender perspectives and included disaster prevention in Women, Peace and Security (WPS) action plan.
- ⇒ Improving the resilience, which is important to realize FOIP, through enhancing support and cooperation for disaster risk reduction in the Indo-Pacific region
- ⇒ The resilient Indo-Pacific region formed as a result of this initiative will become the “firm foundation” in the region, and serve as the cooperation base under the FOIP.

2. Items of cooperation

- Acceleration of disaster risk reduction investment that contributes to the reduction of disaster risks
(e.g.) Project for improving disaster risk reduction infrastructure as a model project in developing countries
- Cooperation in disaster reduction in the Indo-Pacific region with the Asian Disaster Reduction Center as a hub
(e.g.) Human resource development by accepting visiting researchers (125 researchers from 27 countries by FY2022)
- Support for the popularization of early warning systems
(e.g.) Project for improving meteorological radar systems in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan
- Training and workshop on earthquake-proofing technologies for houses and buildings
(e.g.) Training on earthquake proof/isolation technologies, disaster risk reduction education project, and support for capacity building in Turkish, Bangladesh and other countries. Support for the establishment of building technical regulations for Cambodia
- Capacity building support to improve disaster response capability for the Indo-Pacific region
(e.g.) Civil engineering for the state guard(Timor-Leste), cooperation in the research in monitoring technology and data processing and communication technologies for the improvement and advancement of earthquake and tsunami observation system(the Philippines and Indonesia), sharing of knowledge on the operation of a medical room at an army post and emergency treatment technical education(Fiji) and facility and machine maintenance education for the state guard(Papua New Guinea)



Philippines:
River improvement



Bangladesh:
Improvement of the meteorological radar system



Turkish:
Disaster risk reduction education project

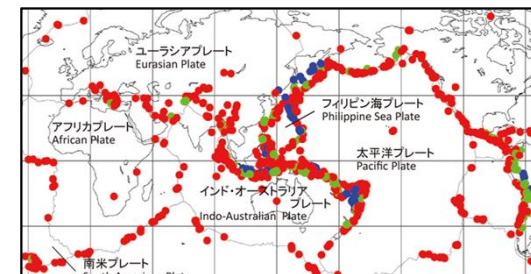


Timor-Leste:
Civil engineering

Structural and nonstructural support for the Pacific, ASEAN, and Indian Ocean regions

Regional stability through the cooperation for disaster risk reduction

The formed resilience will become the base of the Indo-Pacific region



Hypocenter distribution for Magnitude 6 and higher earthquakes



Asian Disaster Reduction Center
Visiting research fellows
(Affected area of the Great East Japan Earthquake)

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Case (20): International cooperation in the weather, earthquake and tsunami fields that contributes to the disaster risk reduction

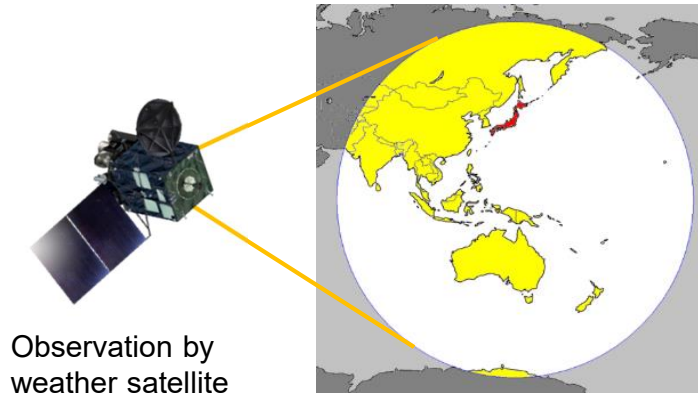
1. Basic concept

- Since there is no border for natural phenomena, international cooperation is essential to take measures against weather, climate change, flood, earthquake and tsunami, all of which affect wide areas on the earth.
 - All countries in the world need to exchange observation data and information with other countries, enhance their own observation and forecast capabilities, and establish an early warning system in the country in collaboration.
- ⇒ **Japan will cooperate with international organizations such as the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), countries and related organizations in the regions including Asia and Pacific regions in the fields of weather, climate change, flood, earthquake and tsunami to realize a “resilient and sustainable society” against disasters.**

2. Items of cooperation

- Providing observation data obtained by the weather satellite Himawari in the WMO framework, and supporting the activities and capacity building of weather institutions of each country in the fields of typhoon, observation, climate and communications as a regional center.
(e.g.) Provision of observation data obtained by the weather satellite Himawari to all countries in the Indo-Pacific region, and technical support for utilizing the data
(e.g.) Provision of typhoon information to countries in the northwestern Pacific Ocean and the South China Sea
- International cooperation in the marine, tsunami, storm surge, and other fields in the framework of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, etc.
(e.g.) Provision of tsunami information to countries bordering the northwestern Pacific Ocean
- Supporting efforts to improve the observation, forecast and warning capabilities of developing countries in weather, earthquake and tsunami fields with cooperation with JICA
(e.g.) Dispatch of experts, and acceptance of trainees in JICA’s projects in countries in the Asia-Pacific region
- Operating an international cooperation framework (Sentinel Asia), which shares disaster emergency observation data and disaster-related information obtained by satellites, under the participation by JAXA and overseas space agencies. Asian Disaster Reduction Center accepts the request of emergency observation.
(e.g.) Observation data was provided when a volcanic eruption occurred in Tonga in January 2022.

(e.g.) Satellite-related initiatives



Observation by weather satellite Himawari



Technical cooperation on the use of observation data obtained by the weather satellite Himawari



Sentinel Asia

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Case (21): Cooperation with each country's armed forces aimed at enhancing the capacity to respond to disasters

1. Basic concept

- Further promote initiatives for HA/DR cooperation of armed forces in the Indo-Pacific region
 - Strive to obtain the maximum effects by working closely with the United States, Australia, and other countries which support the vision
 - Enhance support for Typically Pacific Island Countries in addition to that for Southeast Asian countries, etc.
- ⇒ Contribute to **enhancing the capacity of countries in the Indo-Pacific region to respond to disasters and increasing their resiliency** through HA/DR cooperation project.

2. Specific initiatives (examples of implemented projects)

- Exercise HARI'I HAMUTUK in Timor-Leste
(Example) Training for the Timor-Leste Defence Force in civil engineering, vehicle maintenance, etc.
- * Collaborative project with the Australia, United States, and New Zealand
- Japan – Philippines, Indonesia, and other ASEAN countries' HA/DR cooperation projects
(Example) Knowledge sharing and technical training related to response to massive disasters such as livelihood support in HA/DR operations and cooperation with local governments
- Japan-Laos HA/DR cooperation project
(Example) Knowledge sharing and technical training in the field of search and rescue, military medicine, and Engineer
- Japan-Papua New Guinea HA/DR cooperation project (Engineering equipment maintenance)
(Example) Training about engineering equipment maintenance for the Papua New Guinea defence force engineering battalion responsible for disaster response and national infrastructure development
- Contribution through defense equipment and technical exchange, including the introduction of lifesaving systems



Exercise HARI'I HAMUTUK in Timor-Leste



Japan-Philippines HA/DR cooperation project



Japan-Indonesia HA/DR cooperation project



Japan-Malaysia HA/DR cooperation project



Japan-Laos HA/DR cooperation project



Japan-Papua New Guinea HA/DR cooperation project

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Case (22): Economic resilience

1. Basic concept

- The range of security has expanded to economy and technology fields. The securing of the economic autonomy of a country through efforts in building resilient supply chains, ensuring the security of critical infrastructures and others directly connects to the security of the country.
- Promotion of such approach on the economic security not only in Japan and developed countries but also in the whole Indo-Pacific region contributes to the peace and prosperity in the region and the realization of the international order that meets current circumstances based on the common principles.

⇒ **Japan will share the importance of the concept of “economic security,” which has been developed along with the technological development, with other nations, as well as support for establishing robust economy and society to respond to various issues.**

2. Items of cooperation

- (1) Building resilient and diversified supply chains in each country
- (2) Establishment of an economic system that resists economic coercion
(e.g.) Improvement of resources development, transportation, and industry-related infrastructure (including environmental and social infrastructure), discussions in international frameworks and organizations for diversification of upper and midstream process which largely depends on specific countries (such as MSP (Minerals Security Partnership)), strengthening cooperation across like-minded countries to address economic coercion), strengthening supply chains for critical commodities such as semiconductors and critical minerals, including through support and collaboration with companies in like-minded countries and regions, realization of supply chains resilience by promoting visualization of them through data sharing and collaboration across companies, reinforcement of public finance tools that JBIC, NEXI, and others have for supply chain resilience.
- (3) Ensuring fair and equitable competitive environment
(e.g.) Improvement of business environment, enhancement of the capability of establishing trade policies
- (4) Building resilient critical infrastructure
- (5) Response to digital authoritarianism
(e.g.) 5G (promotion of open RAN), submarine cable
- (6) Promotion and protection of critical and emerging technologies



Issuance of a joint statement by Japan, the U.S., Australia, Micronesia, Kiribati, and Nauru on improving East Micronesia telecommunications connectivity (December 2009).



Patimban Port Development Project for automobile project (yen loan) (Indonesia)



Support for development of a logistics master plan for Cambodia, where many Japanese companies are expanding (Cambodia)

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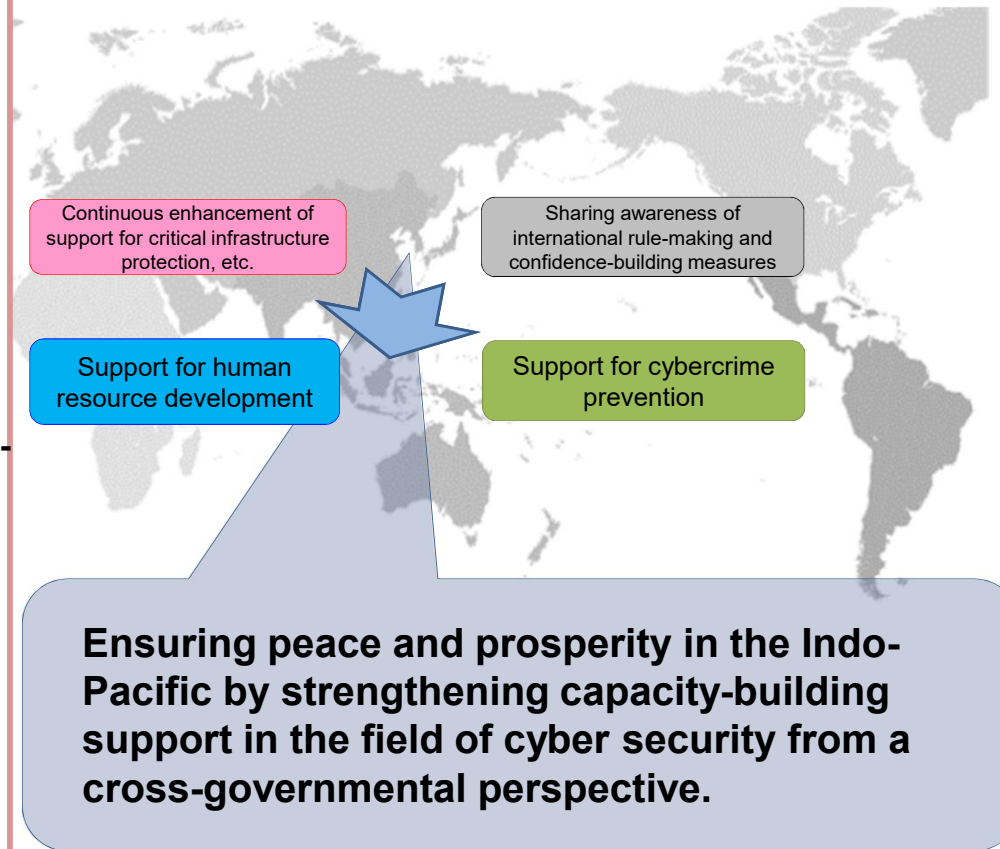
Case (23): Ensuring a free, fair and secure cyberspace

1. Basic concept

- As the digital economy permeates the world, the importance of ensuring a free, fair, and secure cyberspace has been increasing ever.
 - Strengthening the cyber security in the Indo-Pacific, home to more than half of the world's population and a growth engine for the global economy, has the significance of providing a vital foundation for social and economic activities in the region, as well as reducing international cyber security weaknesses and lowering risks to the entire world, including Japan.
 - It was already decided by the Cyber Security Strategy Headquarters in 2021 to promote support for capacity-building particularly in the Indo-Pacific.
- ⇒ **Ensuring peace and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific by strengthening capacity-building support in the field of cyber security from a cross-governmental perspective.**

2. Items of cooperation

- Sharing awareness of and confidence-building measures
(Examples) ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting; JICA (Knowledge Co-Creation Program), etc.
- Continuous enhancement of support for critical infrastructure protection, etc.
(Examples) AJCCBC; Industrial Control Cyber Security Practice for the Indo-Pacific; JICA (project-type technical cooperation, Country Knowledge Co-Creation Program); table-top exercise led by the ministries, etc.
- Support for cybercrime prevention
(Examples) Cybercrime Dialogues; UNODC; support for capacity building of law enforcement and other agencies through ICPO, etc.; criminal justice-related training; JICA (Country Knowledge Co-Creation Program), etc.
- Support for human resource development
(Examples) Human resource development program led by the ministries; JICA (project-type technical cooperation; Country Knowledge Co-Creation Program), etc.



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Case (24): Development of New Industries

1. Basic concept

- The environment that surrounds industry is undergoing major changes as exemplified by demand for response to the post-COVID period, promotion of existing industries and advancement of digitization, industrial diversification, and the potential for new industries. It is necessary to back up developing countries' efforts for industrial development so that they can overcome their vulnerability, adapt to changes, and maintain high-quality growth.
- In particular, developing countries on Japan's support for digital industry because utilization of digital technology enables these countries to solve their problems and because the related industry is expected to create employment for youths and increase exports of digital products while digital legislation in these countries is delayed. Conventional infrastructure such as ports and harbors is not necessary, and landlocked countries are also interested in digital industry.

⇒ **Development of industrial base and industrial human resources is necessary to ensure high-quality growth in developing countries and maintain and strengthen free, fair international economic systems.**

2. Items of cooperation

(1) Initiatives for the development of industrial base

- Strengthening of the national financial foundation of developing countries, including improvement of public investment projects and budget management, and improvement of an investment environment in special economic districts
(Example) Strengthening Public Investment Management System Project in Bangladesh and The Project for Capacity Building of BEZA on EZ Management and Investment Promotion in Bangladesh
- Development of laws and environments to promote digital industry
(Example) DFFT-related human resource development (new Knowledge Co-Creation Program—establishment), implements of development policy loans for improving digital industry environment (Bhutan, etc.), infrastructure development through yen loans, etc.
- Cyber security capacity building support
- Support to build the capacity of developing countries to watch securities trading and supervise and examine securities firms
(Example) The Project for Capacity Building on Improving Fairness and Transparency of Vietnamese Equity Market in Vietnam

(2) Digital industry development support

- Digital industry and export promotion support and data utilization support
(Example) Support to develop digital industry in developing countries (Rwanda, etc.), including cooperation with Japanese businesses, and support for data utilization

(3) Initiatives for industrial human resource development

- Support for SMEs
(Example) Japan Centers in the Asian region and the Africa Kaizen Initiative
- Support for studying in Japan
(Example) African Business Education Initiative for Youth and the JICA Development Studies Program



Rwandan trainee who studied at Kobe Institute of Computing Graduate School of Information Technology and conducted research in autonomous robots



Japan Center expert guiding Vietnamese in Japanese-style management in Hanoi, Vietnam

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Case (25): Police cooperation for a safe and secure society

1. Basic concept

- Hegemonistic behaviors by Russia seen in its invasion of Ukraine is a challenge to international order and the rules we stand by. **Similar crises could arise in the Indo-Pacific region in the near future.**
 - **Enhancing the capabilities of law enforcement and intelligence agencies in the region is crucial** to provide a foundation to protect our universal values such as the rule of law.
 - The current situation and uncertainty of the future requires us to **expand our efforts both in terms of scope and geography.**
- ⇒ **By tackling the security threats in this age of turmoil, establish a steady platform in society to realize a safe and secure Indo-Pacific region.**

2. Items of cooperation

(a) Upgrading capacity building support

(Example) The Indonesia National Police Reform Program was implemented to introduce the *Koban* system and help improve crime-scene investigations and other operations.

(b) International cooperation in a wider range of areas

(Example) The Contact Point Liaison Meeting on Human Trafficking Cases was held with foreign embassies in Tokyo and other organizations. The Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC) was held with experts from Asia-Pacific countries and other agencies. The Specialist Group Meeting on Child Sexual Exploitation is held annually with experts from embassies in Tokyo, foreign criminal investigation agencies, and other organizations in attendance.

(c) Effective implementation of the initiatives mentioned in (a) and (b) in a wider range of geographical areas

(Example) JICA's Knowledge Co-Creation Programs for Group and Region Focus Programs for Counter International Terrorism, Countermeasures Against Cybercrime and Community Policing were implemented (covering a wider range of countries, including Oceanian ones).

Background

Hegemonistic behaviors by Russia seen in its invasion of Ukraine is a challenge to international order and the rules we stand by. **Similar crises could arise in the Indo-Pacific region in the near future.**

- **Enhancing the capabilities of law enforcement and intelligence agencies in the region is crucial** to provide a foundation to protect our universal values such as the rule of law.
- The current situation and uncertainty of the future requires us to **expand our efforts both in terms of scope and geography.**

Specific initiatives

- ✓ Upgrade capacity building support
- ✓ Enhance international cooperation in a wider range of areas
- ✓ Implement effective measures in wider geographical areas

Build a safe and secure social foundation in the Indo-Pacific region



Forensic training in Indonesia



Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC)



JICA's Knowledge Co-Creation Program for Group and Region Focus Program

Pillar 2 : Addressing Challenges in an Indo-Pacific Way

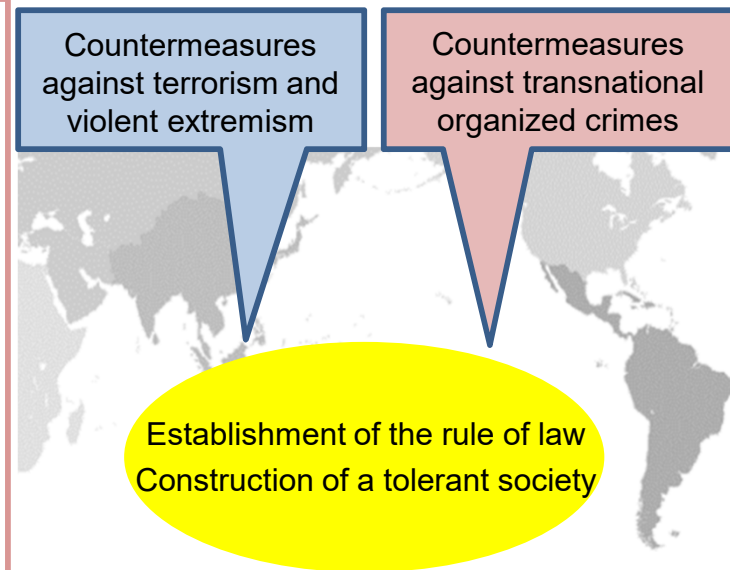
Case (26): Countermeasures against terrorism and violent extremism as well as transnational organized crimes which could be a source of financing of terrorism

1. Basic concept

- The spreading risk of terrorism and violent extremism, and the expansion of transnational organized crimes such as money laundering, illegal drugs and human trafficking, which could be a source of the financing of terrorism, are among the threats to security in the Indo-Pacific region.
 - With growing concern about cybercrimes, online spread of radical ideologies, and exploitation of new and emerging technologies in recent years, it is necessary to provide capacity building support to relevant agencies, particularly for law enforcement officials, as well as to promote initiatives such as preventing the spread of radical ideologies by building a tolerant and moderate society in which diversity is respected.
- ⇒ **Contribution to building and protecting international order based on the rule of law in the Indo-Pacific region through countermeasures against terrorism and violent extremism as well as transnational organized crimes**

2. Items of cooperation

- Strengthening and promoting bilateral and multilateral cooperation, and cooperation with UN agencies
(Example) Quad Counter-Terrorism Tabletop Exercise by Australia-India-Japan-United States, Cybercrime Dialogues, Australia-Japan-United States Consultations on Counterterrorism, Japan-UNODC Strategic Policy Dialogue, etc.
- Capacity building support on law enforcement and cultivation of social tolerance to prevent the spread of radical ideologies
(Example) Capacity building for maritime law enforcement, border control, penal institutions and recidivism prevention (countermeasures against extremism), countermeasures against the manufacturing of and trafficking in illegal drugs, human trafficking and cybercrimes, support for making resilient communities, and promotion of tolerance and moderation through dialogues between different cultures and religions (Cooperation with international organizations such as UNODC, ICPO, IOM, GCERF, UNESCO, UNDP, and UNOCT)
- Prevention of the exploitation of new and emerging technologies including through the Internet (cooperation with the international community and promotion of domestic discussions)
(Example) Participation in international discussions about the management of terrorist contents (Christchurch Call and membership on the GIFCT Advisory Committee) holding of public-private study meetings, visit to Japan planned by GIFCT officers in 2023
- Countermeasures against money laundering and financing of terrorism
(Example) Strategic support for Asia-Pacific countries through the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) (on improvement of legal systems and compliance with them)



Support for enhancing maritime law enforcement capacity



Dialogues between different cultures and religions



Increasing the resilience of communities through gender mainstreaming



Quad Counter-Terrorism Tabletop Exercise

Pillar 3 : Multi-layered Connectivity

Case (27): Enhancement in hard and soft connectivity

1. Basic concept

- Since 2016, we have supported quality infrastructure building toward realization of connectivity across the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in 2016 and at the G20 Osaka Summit in 2019, the G7 Principles and the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment were developed to ensure the elements of 1) openness, 2) transparency, 3) economic efficiency and 4) debt sustainability.
 - At the Asia Security Conference in May 2022, Prime Minister Kishida announced support for maritime connectivity, saying "We will provide at least about two billion dollars of assistance for maritime security equipment including patrol vessels and maritime transport infrastructure, to Indo-Pacific countries in the next three years."
 - In "the Grand Design, Action Plan and Follow-Up for a New Form of Capitalism," which was decided by the Cabinet in June 2022, contribution to connectivity improvement through developing, operating and maintaining quality infrastructure overseas is declared by "working on development and operation of ports, airports, railways, vessels, etc. that can contribute to improving regional connectivity overseas, and improvement of access roads to ports" in order to realize the Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP).
 - In addition to infrastructure development, we build platforms for self-sustaining regional economic growth through continuous involvement in operation and maintenance as well as improvement connectivity among people and institutions to promote economic prosperity.
- ⇒ **We will enhance human exchange and economic prosperity in Indo-Pacific by further promoting enhancement in regional connectivity.**

2. Items of cooperation

- Infrastructure development, operation and maintenance through financial cooperation from a strategic viewpoint
(Examples) Development, operation and maintenance of infrastructure that can contribute to improvement in regional connectivity (ports, airports, railways, roads, bridges, etc.), and improvement of facilities and equipment for facilitation and safety improvement for distribution of goods and the flow of people
→ Promotion of the Japan-ASEAN Connectivity Initiative
(Examples) Promoting Sihanoukville Port New Container Terminal Development Project and Indonesia MRT North-South Line and East-West Line Projects, sending experts and provision of equipment based on the Japan-ASEAN Technical Cooperation Agreement
→ Promotion of the initiative of the Bay of Bengal Industrial Growth Belt (BIG-B)
(Examples) Matarbari Port Development Project, Cross-Border Road Network Improvement Project, Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project, and the Joydebpur-Ishurdi rail double-tracking project
→ Japan's Contributions for Africa at the Tokyo International Conference on African Development 8 (TICAD 8): Support for economic growth in Africa through investment in people (health, education and capacity building), and enhancement of physical, institutional and personal connectivity
(Examples) Improvement of logistics in the three economic corridors, The Project for Enhancing Trade Facilitation and Border Control Capacity in East Africa, and development of human resources and its networks through African Business Education (ABE) Initiative
- Personnel development and strengthening of personnel networks for operation and maintenance that can contribute to strengthening the relations with our country
(Examples) Dispatching experts to cross-countries, knowledge co-creation programs (KCCP), Port Alumni activities, and long span bridge networking by using remote technology
- Introduction of digital transformation (DX) to ports, railways, roads, etc.
(Examples) Promoting digitization of clearance inwards and outwards at ports, construction of a cargo trace system by introducing QR codes or electronic tags, promotion of the use of public transport by using apps, and traffic control by using cell phone location information
- Support that can contribute to connectivity enhancement in countries concerned with the "Caspian Sea route"
(Examples) JICA training programs for customs capacity building

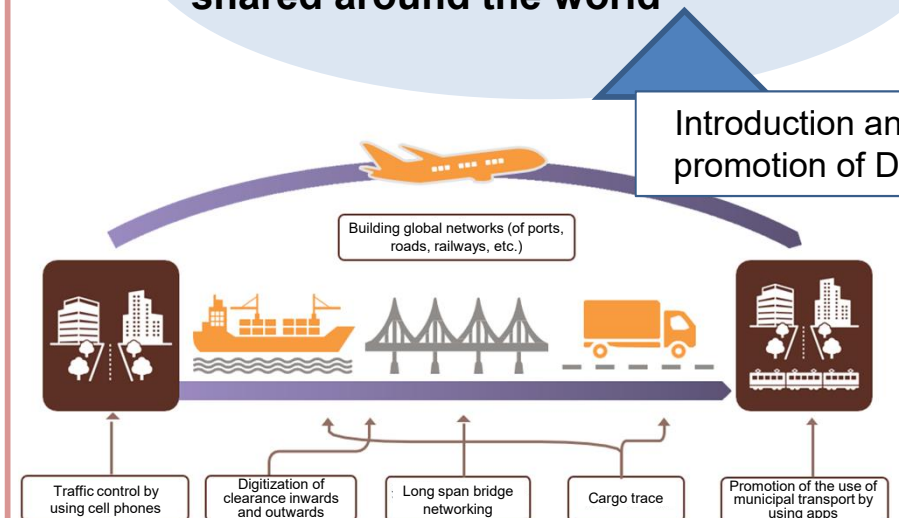


Cambodia: Sihanoukville Port



Indonesia: MRT North-South Line

Society in which all people can move freely and safely and all needs are shared around the world



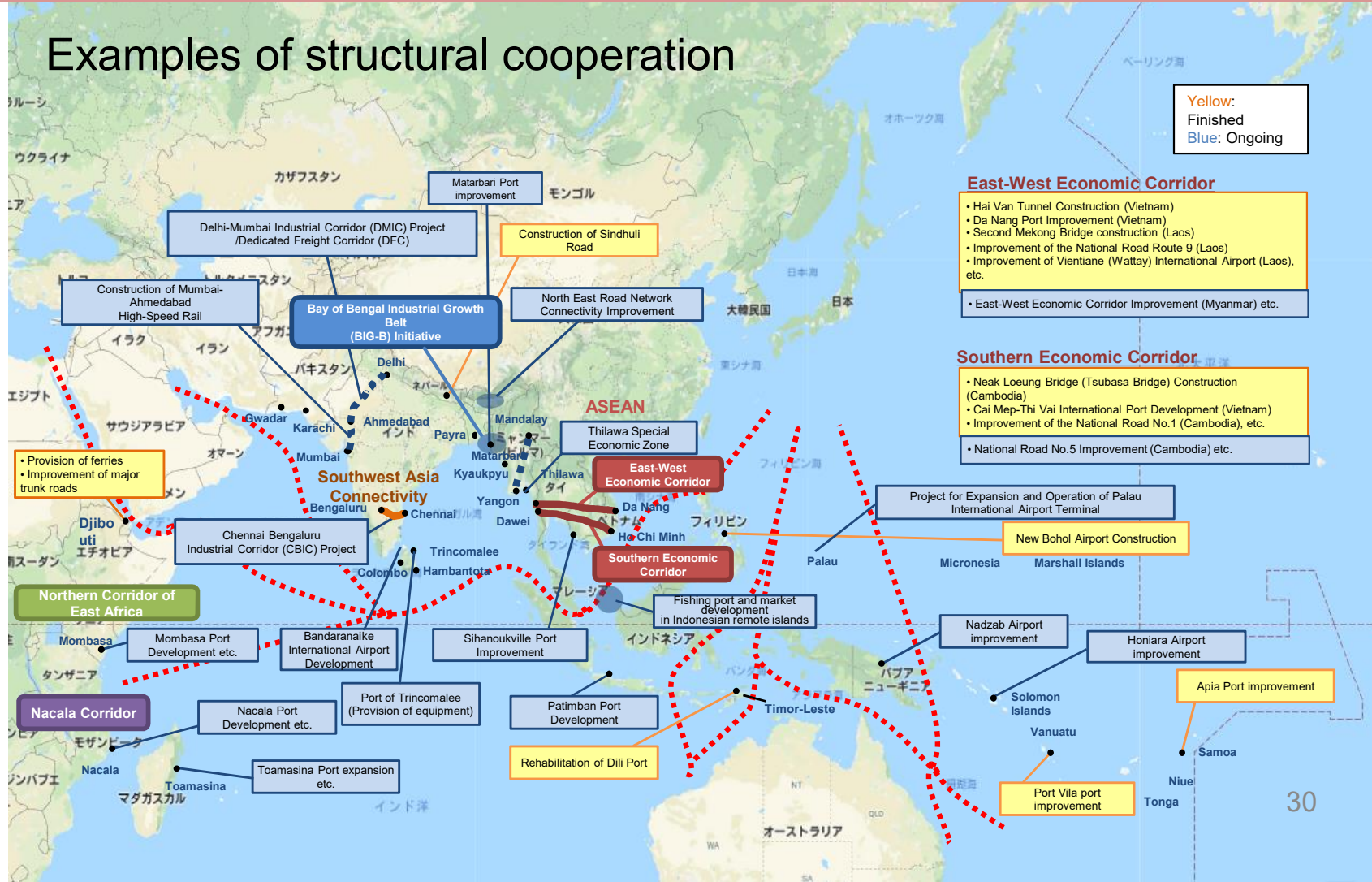
Pillar 3 : Multi-layered Connectivity

Case (28): Japan-ASEAN Connectivity Initiative

1. Basic concept

- We strongly support ASEAN’s efforts to strengthen connectivity in order to narrow the gaps in the ASEAN region and further facilitate the integration of the ASEAN Community, based on the “Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC) 2025” and the “ACMECS (Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy) Master Plan”.
- We will generate synergy by combining the land, sea and air corridor connectivity projects to strengthen physical connectivity and the technical cooperation projects to enhance institutional and people-to-people connectivity.

Examples of structural cooperation



Pillar 3 : Multi-layered Connectivity

Examples of non-structural cooperation

(Thailand)

- Project for strengthening capacity for customs personnel development
- International Road Infrastructure Development for ASEAN and BIMSTEC Networks Phase 2
- Project for Capacity Development on Tunnel Project Management in Thailand
- Project for formulation of the Second Mass Rapid Transit Master Plan in Bangkok Metropolitan Region (M-MAP2)
- Rail experts
- Smart transportation strategy to realize Thailand 4.0

(Cambodia)

- Transport policy advisors
- Port operation advisors
- Project for Improving the Logistics System of Cambodia
- Project for Capacity Development on Container Terminal Management and Operation in Sihanoukville Port Phase 3
- Project for Strengthening Capacity for Ports Administration
- Project for Improvement of Road Traffic Safety on Trunk Roads
- Project for Capacity Development on Comprehensive Traffic Management Planning and Traffic Control Center Operation and Maintenance in Phnom Penh Capital City
- Tariff policy and administration advisors for trade facilitation



Vietnam: Training in Japan
(train maintenance)



Thailand: Project for strengthening
capacity for customs personnel
development

(Laos)

- Project for Capacity Development on Bridge Maintenance and Management
- Project for capacity development on customs clearance procedures through risk management
- Project on Sustainable Urban and Transport Management in Luang Prabang

(Vietnam)

- Project on Strengthening Management Ability of Operation and Maintenance Company for the opening of Urban Railway Line 1 in Ho Chi Minh City

(Malaysia)

- Sustainable rail planning, development and management methods

(Philippines)

- Strengthening of customs functions
- Road planning and management
- Project on Formulation of 30-year Railway Master Plan for the Greater Capital Region
- Rail advisors (project management, coordination and maintenance)
- Technical Assistance Project to Establish the Philippine Railway Institute
- Project for capacity development on public bus transport service in the capital region

(Indonesia)

- Project for strengthening capacity for Patimban Port operation and management
- Project for the Indonesian Shipbuilding Industry Modernization Port development policy advisor
- Road policy advisor
- JABODETABEK Urban Transportation Policy Integration Project Phase 3
- Project for the Improvement of Regional Roads Governance
- Project for Strengthening Management Capacity of Toll Road Development

(Singapore)

- Japan-Singapore Partnership Programme for the 21st Century : JSPP21 (in supply chain resilience, ASEAN border control, and port management)

Pillar 3 : Multi-layered Connectivity

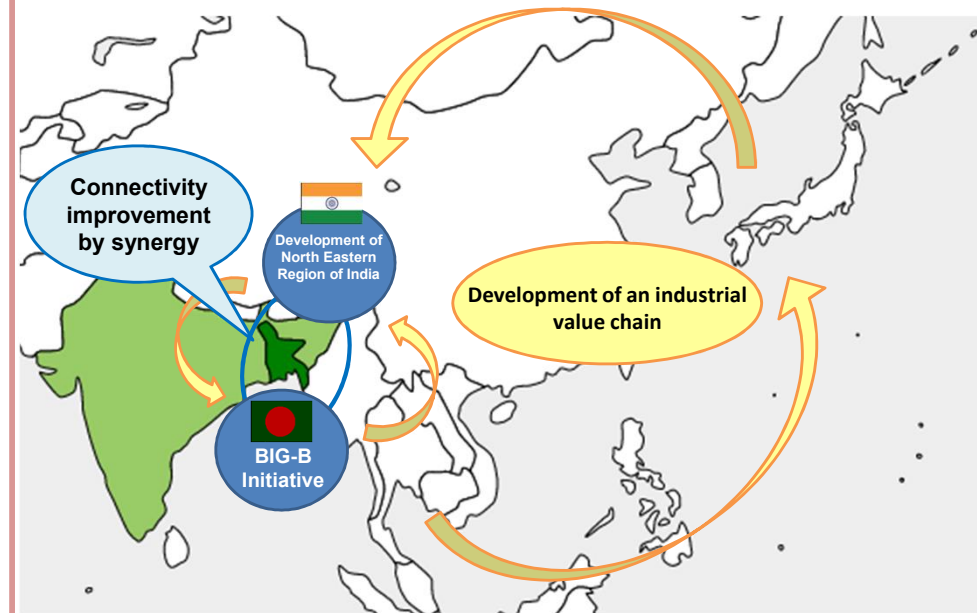
Case (29): Development of an Industrial Value Chain connecting the Bay of Bengal and North Eastern Region of India

1. Basic concept

- Japan is the leading country serving as the pillar of “connectivity” in the “Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative (IPOI),” which is advocated by India. We have also supported development of the landlocked North Eastern Region of India through the “Japan-India Act East Forum” etc.
 - For Bangladesh, Japan supports development of Matarbari deep-water port and connection among this port, Chattogram and Dhaka under the initiative of the Bay of Bengal Industrial Growth Belt (BIG-B).
 - We will further promote cooperation in these frameworks, and further improve connectivity in the Bay of Bengal region through synergy created by organically coordinating deliverables of both frameworks.
- ⇒ **We will develop business and industry across India and Bangladesh while connecting North Eastern Region of India to the sea by pursuing a comprehensive concept incorporating promotion of private investment, in addition to support for structural and non-structural connectivity. We will also aim to create an industrial value chain that can also benefit the industrial world in Japan after infrastructure development.**

2. Items of cooperation

- Cultivation of narratives of the strategic importance of developing an industrial value chain connecting the Bay of Bengal and North Eastern Region of India
(Examples) Holding Track 2 conferences involving the governments of North Eastern Region of India and Bangladesh as well as the private sector, and attracting Japanese companies’ interest
- Enhancement of (structural/non-structural) connectivity infrastructure in the region
(Examples) “India-Japan Sustainable Development Initiative for the North Eastern Region of India,” Japan-India cooperation in infrastructure development in Bangladesh (for road/rail network improvement etc.), and Japan-Bangladesh cooperation under the initiative of the Bay of Bengal Industrial Growth Belt (BIG-B)
- Promotion of the Joint Study Group on the possibility of a Japan-Bangladesh Economic Partnership Agreement
- Enhancement of human exchange with the region
(Examples) Invitation of youths through JENESYS, and strengthening coordination with think tanks



Meghna 2nd Bridge (Bangladesh)
(Photo credit: OBAYASHI Corporation, Shimizu Corporation, JFE Engineering Corporation, and IHI Infrastructure Systems Consortium)



Matarbari deep-water port (Bangladesh)

Pillar 3 : Multi-layered Connectivity

Case (30): Integrated improvement of airports, ports and communications infrastructure in Pacific Island Countries

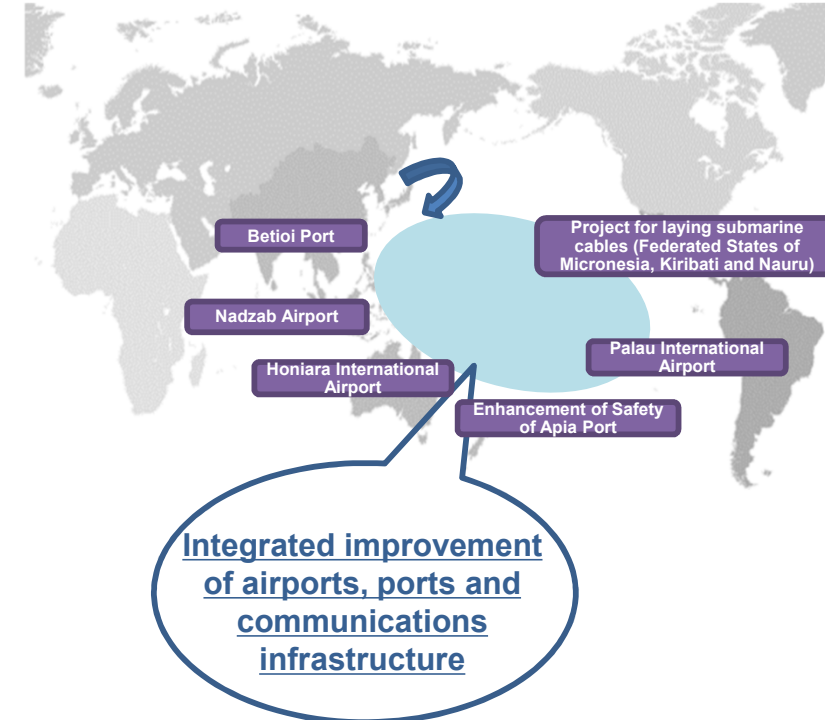
1. Basic concept

- Pacific Island countries have a long friendship with our country. Our country attaches strategic importance to this region, where the sea lane connecting Japan and Australia meets up with the sea lane from the Indian Ocean through the South China Sea to the Pacific Ocean.
- Pacific Island countries are geographically dispersed, underpopulated and economically vulnerable. Particularly in recent years, these countries have become more vulnerable due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, it is more important than ever to accelerate our support for the conventional infrastructure and to improve **regional connectivity** under the principle of inclusiveness, thus realizing dynamic growth.

⇒ **We will maintain and enhance the vibrant Indo-Pacific through cooperation by taking advantage of Japan's strengths while respecting each country's needs. We will aim to enable those countries to overcome their vulnerabilities and raise the level as a whole across borders.**

2. Items of cooperation

- Strengthening cooperation in various sectors including digitization and economic security in anticipation of the 10th Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM10), scheduled next year
- Airport or port equipment improvement (examples of ongoing/completed projects)
 - Papua New Guinea(PNG): Nadzab Airport Redevelopment Project
 - Solomon Islands: The Project for the Improvement of the Honiara International Airport
 - Palau: The Project for Improvement of Terminal Building at Palau International Airport.
 - Vanuatu: Port Vila Lapetasi International Multi-Purpose Wharf Development Project
 - Kiribati: The Project for Expansion of Betio Port
 - Samoa: The Project for Enhancement of Safety of Apia Port
- Communications infrastructure improvement
 - Project for laying submarine cables in eastern Micronesia region (ongoing)
 - Laying spur submarine cable in Palau(Spur line of submarine cable between the U.S and Singapore)



Pillar 3 : Multi-layered Connectivity

Case (31): Enhancement in “Knowledge” Connectivity

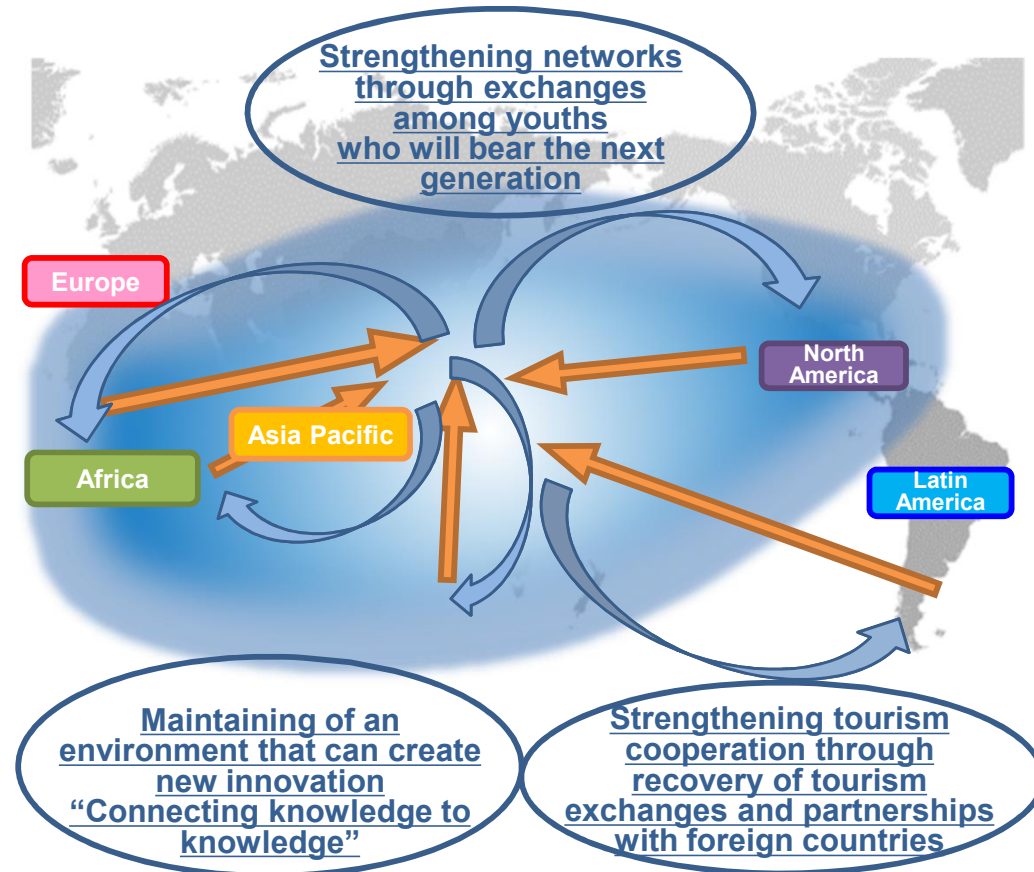
1. Basic concept

- For preventing divisions in the world and pursuing co-existence and co-prosperity, relations/networks are the most important.
- Moreover, with the accelerated advance of technology and the increased mobility of human resources, in order for Indo-Pacific to continue to grow and lead the world economy, an environment that can create new innovation connectivity “knowledge to knowledge” is necessary.

⇒ **We will maintain and enhance the vibrant Indo-Pacific by improving “knowledge” connectivity to encourage exchange of wisdom while defining “human development” as the key.**

2. Items of cooperation

- Enhancing human and cultural exchanges centering on youths who will lead to the next generation, and boosting their activities in various sectors and their human networking
(Examples) JENESYS (Asia Pacific), Asia Kakehashi (bridging) Project, Support for Japanese language learning
- Encouraging research, transmission and knowledge sharing by using mutual networks as well as creation of opportunities for new innovation or business, through fostering researchers and practitioners or business exchange
(Examples) Creation of fellowships to realize the FOIP, Overseas Research Fellowships, Invitational Fellowships for Research in Japan, Overseas Challenge Program for Young Researchers, Sakura Science Exchange Program, and promotion of invitation and holding of meetings, incentive tours, conventions or conferences and exhibitions (MICE)
- Dynamizing of international exchanges in higher education
(Examples) Top Global University Project, going for study abroad Inter-University Exchange Project, and Enhancement of financial support for students coming, etc.
- Promoting of international joint research that meets the needs of partner countries or regions
- Strengthening tourism cooperation through recovery of tourism and partnerships with foreign countries
(Examples) Strategic promotion of visits to Japan, promotion of overseas educational travels with foreign countries, and special dialogues between Japanese and ASEAN’s Ministers for Tourism



Pillar 3 : Multi-layered Connectivity

Case (32): Support for Start-ups

1. Basic concept

- In the “Basic Policies for Economic and Fiscal Management and Reform 2022” (Basic Policies 2022), “start-ups” are featured as a focused investment area along with “investment in people,” “science, technology and innovation” and “decarburation and digitization.” The government has described the policy of comprehensively enhancing support of start-ups by setting an objective of increasing investment in start-ups by ten times in the next five years.

⇒ **We will boost excellent technologies, products and ideas owned by Japanese or developing countries’ start-up companies to solve challenges facing developing countries, overseas expansion of companies and revitalization of the Japanese economy.**

2. Items of cooperation

- (1) Support for development of start-ups in Japan and developing countries
Cultivating entrepreneurs through identification of challenges faced by entrepreneurs and policy proposal, empowerment in business management, promotion of matching and investment between entrepreneurs in developing countries and Japanese companies, etc. (Examples) Project NINJA (Next Innovation with Japan) in Africa
- (2) Support of start-ups by using other ODA schemes
Construction of a framework for promotion of innovation by using international student or training programs and persons who have experienced JOCV (Social Start-up Lab)
- (3) Construction of a framework for support of start-ups in developing countries
Consideration of systems to assist start-ups addressing development challenges while mobilizing private funds in developing countries with grant aid and technical cooperation through the developing country’s governments
- (4) Support of developing countries through start-up companies’ activities in Japan
Provision of remote ICU service by entrusting T-ICU Co., Ltd. (City of Kobe), which deals with remote intensive care support (Examples) Project for Capacity Development of ICU Using Telemedicine under COVID-19 Pandemic (Senegal)



Scene of a pitch event for local start-up companies, held as part of Project NINJA (Ethiopia)



Scene of checking equipment installation places within an ICU in Project for Capacity Development of ICU Using Telemedicine under COVID-19 Pandemic (Senegal)

Pillar 3 : Multi-layered Connectivity

Case (33): Program for enhancement of development and exchange of personnel to promote FOIP

1. Basic concept

- At the Japan-US summit meeting in May 2022, both leaders agreed to promotion of multitiered human exchange, including personnel development and further participation of Japanese Americans toward realization of the FOIP.

⇒(1) With personnel development for practitioners and experts who will bear US-Japan collaboration toward FOIP promotion in future in mind, we will promote construction of human networks between the two countries strategically, improve the infrastructure to promote cooperation with the Asian region, and enlighten the US public on the importance of the US' involvement in the FOIP and the Indo-Pacific region.

(2) We will have connections with Asian Americans and relationships with Southeast Asian countries or India to ensure human networking through finding young Japanese American leaders who will engage in various sectors related to the FOIP in future and mutual visits between those and practitioners and experts from our country.

2. Items of cooperation

- (1) Having Japanese researchers stay at research institutions in the United States, supporting their local research activities, and holding public events with American practitioners and experts to ensure opportunities for networking with local practitioners and experts through the Japanese researchers' research presentations
- (2) Inviting young Japanese Americans to Japan to improve their understanding of challenges facing Japan and the United States, and supporting their networking with (especially young) Japanese practitioners and experts, in order to encourage young Japanese American leaders to participate in the future US-Japan collaboration; and sending young Japanese practitioners and experts to the United States, making follow-ups on mutual exchange with the invited Japanese Americans, and supporting exchange and networking with young Japanese Americans active in various sectors of the United States

(1): Sending Japanese researchers to the United States

→Human networking with American practitioners and experts



(2)-1: Invitation of young Japanese Americans to Japan
→Supporting their networking with Japanese practitioners and experts

(2)-2: Sending young Japanese practitioners and experts to the United States
→Follow-ups on mutual exchange with the Japanese Americans invited in (2)-1

Pillar 3 : Multi-layered Connectivity

Case (34): Enhancement in “digital” connectivity

1. Basic concept

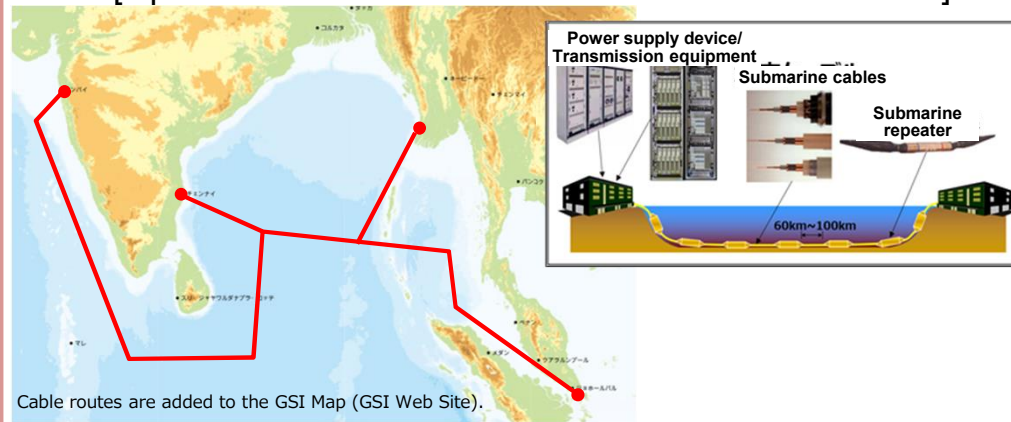
- Conventionally digital technology has been considered as one of the important tools for regional economic prosperity, and infrastructure improvement and personnel development for the use of this technology have been promoted (physical connectivity and personal connectivity).
- In recent years, with the changes in people’s socioeconomic activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic, human connections and the flows of products, money and data by using digital technology have increased, so it is necessary to further promote construction of safe and resilient digital infrastructure.
- Moreover, in addition to the inclusiveness to leave no one behind the progress of digitization, it is necessary to create a free and open Internet environment ensuring the security and reliability such as ensuring security in cyberspace.

⇒ **We will enhance the safe and secure “digital” connectivity to support new socioeconomic activities, and maintain and improve the vibrant Indo-Pacific.**

2. Items of cooperation

- Promoting development of communication networks and systems ensuring the security, reliability and transparency, and spread of digital services using those networks and systems
(Examples) Promotion of Open RAN, laying and maintenance of submarine cables, establishment of data centers and improvement of business environment in collaboration with Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)
- Promoting business to solve social issues in emerging countries and sophistication of supply chains, encouraging mutual investment through collaboration between companies in Japan and Indo-Pacific and enhancing digital connectivity utilizing The Japan-Australia-India Supply Chain Resilience Initiative and Japan India Digital Partnership
- Promote private trade through digitalization of trade procedures, facilitating trade data exchange based on international standards and global expansion of trade platforms.
- Further boosting of active trading between private businesses by promoting digitization of trade procedures
- Creating an inclusive, safe and secure digital environment by developing personnel to respond to concerns accompanied by the progress of digitization and other means
(Examples) Building of cybersecurity capabilities, building capabilities for ICT infrastructure and promoting the use of the infrastructure

[Optical submarine cables centered on Southeast Asia]

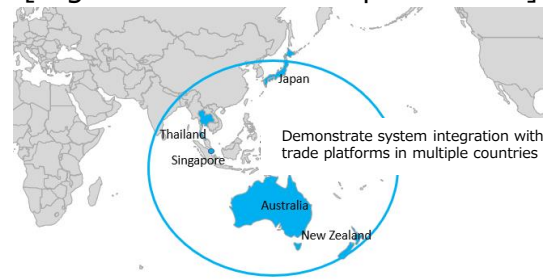


[Building of cybersecurity capabilities]

- (1) ICS Cybersecurity week for Indo-Pacific Region (Host : METI, IPA, US and EU)
- (2) ICT cybersecurity training for ASEAN Member States
(co-hosted by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and The Government of The Kingdom of Thailand)



Scene of a cybersecurity exercise [Digitalization of trade procedures]



Pillar 3 : Multi-layered Connectivity

Case (35): Digital cooperation in the post-pandemic era

1. Basic concept

- As the social conditions is drastically changing due to the impact of COVID-19 and other factors, the field of "smart cities" which utilize digital technology to solve urban issues, is expected to grow globally in the future. Efforts are underway with particular emphasis in ASEAN countries in a rapid urbanization.
 - DFFT is important for both data free flow and data safety and security. Prime Minister KISHIDA made a policy speech in December 2021, and expressed his commitment to promote international rule-making for the realization of DFFT.
- ⇒ **Involved in the realization of smart cities in ASEAN to contribute to the vibrant growth in accordance with the actual conditions of the regions and cities, as well as achieving peace and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific through ensuring free, fair and safe cyberspace and DFFT.**

2. Items of cooperation

- Utilization of the JASCA website, introduction of good practices at the High-level Meeting of the Japan Association for Smart Cities in ASEAN
- Conducting the survey on the project formation for the Smart City supported by Japan ASEAN Mutual Partnership (Smart JAMP)
- Utilization of the "ASEAN Smart City Planning Guidebook"
- Promoting cooperation in view of coordination between Japan's Vision for a Digital Garden City Nation Realization and Singapore's Smart Nation Initiative (the Japan-Singapore Experts Level Meeting on Digital Economy Cooperation was held in December 2022)
- Promoting the establishment of legal systems on data flow and utilization in developing countries and improvement of data infrastructure, etc.
- Pursuing the ideal Society 5.0 urban model across the region that covers FOIP

(Examples) International standardization of urban models (ISO, etc.); sparking up discussions about FOIP urban communities as well as establishing the mechanisms for mutual collaboration

■ Japan Association for Smart Cities in ASEAN (JASCA)

The association was launched in 2019 for the purpose of cooperation with the ASEAN Smart Cities Network (ASCN)*1
As of December 2022: 312 members



■ High-level Meeting of the Japan Association for Smart Cities in ASEAN

The meeting has been held annually since 2019, with the purpose of effectively providing information about good practices of the smart cities in Japan, Japanese companies information, etc., as well as promoting the realization of smart cities in ASEAN.



The 4th High-level Meeting
(Co-chairman and representatives of cities in ASEAN countries)

■ Smart City supported by Japan ASEAN Mutual Partnership (Smart-JAMP)

Support through coordination among Japanese relevant ministries toward the realization of the ASEAN smart cities concept. Proposed at "The 2nd High-level Meeting of the Japan Association for Smart Cities in ASEAN"

■ ASEAN Smart City Planning Guidebook

The guidebook was prepared in cooperation with the ASEAN Secretariat and ASCN member cities with the aim of supporting the resolution of urban issues and the realization of smart cities in ASEAN, while sharing concepts such as DFFT.



*1 ASEAN Smart Cities Network (ASCN)

This is a framework in ASEAN established by Singapore's proposal in 2018, for the purpose of cooperating for smart cities development. ASEAN member countries selected three cities (from 26 cities in 10 countries) as model cities to promote the initiatives on smart cities.

Pillar 3 : Multi-layered Connectivity

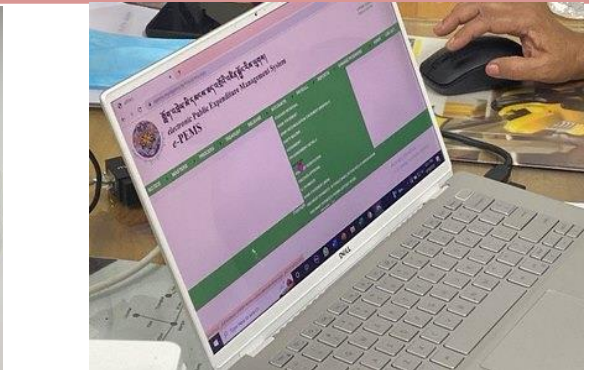
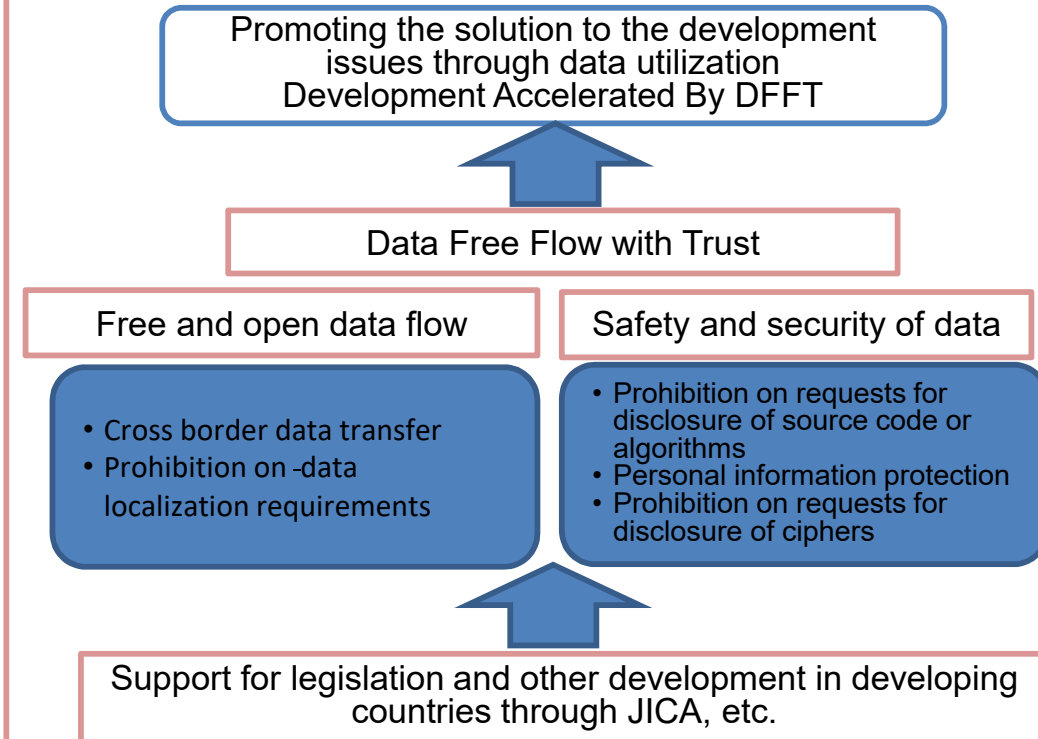
Case (36): Support for Promoting Data Free Flow with Trust (DFFT) in Developing Countries through Legal Systems and Infrastructure Development

1. Basic concept

- Japan proposed the concept of the Data Free Flow with Trust (DFFT) in the World Economic Forum (Davos) in January 2019 secure free and open data flow with data safety and security.
 - Prime Minister KISHIDA expressed his commitment , in his speech in December 2021, to build a free and fair economic order through international rule-making towards the realization of “DFFT”, which is essential for the security and prosperity of Japan, and support global economic recovery and new growth.
 - While there are international rules such as TPP and discussion about international rulemaking at WTO, these have not yet widely known in developing countries and related legislation has not been developed as well.
 - Some developing countries are showing a willingness to actively utilize data for economic growth and to address development issues, and there are growing needs for support for the development of related legislation and infrastructure.
- ⇒ **For promotion of DFFT, Japan needs to support the development of related legislation systems and infrastructure in developing countries**

2. Items of cooperation

- Human resource development for promoting DFFT
(Examples) Implementation of the DFFT related trainings in Japan
- Establishment of legal systems and infrastructures for data flow and utilization in developing countries
(Examples) Dispatch of experts; development of legal systems through Development Policy Loans, etc.; Support for data infrastructure development in the health sector
- Industrial development through DFFT
(Examples) Support for promoting digital service exports from developing countries; and digital industry development in developing countries
- Capacity building of cybersecurity (Cybersecurity For All)
(Examples) Technical cooperation project on cybersecurity with ASEAN



▲ Above: Bhutan's "Project to strengthen the government's capacity for digital technology and data use"

◀ Left: Rwanda "ICT Innovation Ecosystem Enhancement Project"

Pillar 3 : Multi-layered Connectivity

Case (37): Development and operation of overseas ports to attract Japanese companies

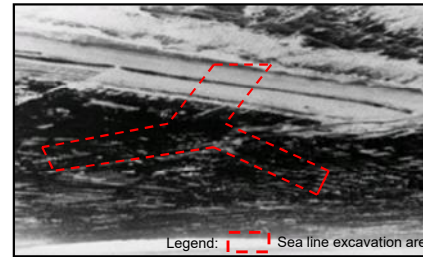
1. Basic concept

- To meet expectations for the local industrial development and the business expansion of Japanese companies into the region, Japan will promote infrastructure development centered on ports.
 - In Japan, there are successful examples of "Industry-Oriented Port Development" such as Port of Kashima, where industrial location and port development in the waterfront area are implemented in an integrated manner.
- ⇒ **Proposing the know-how of the "Industry-Oriented Port Development" to overseas, so that Japanese government will help Japanese companies engage in developing and operating the local ports and expand their business in the port and its hinterland.**

2. Items of cooperation

- Patimban Port (Indonesia)
This port was conducted with Japanese ODA. The car terminal has been operating by the operating company established by Japanese firms since 2021, and exports of cars by local Japanese automobile companies began.
- Lach Huyen Port (Vietnam)
Japanese companies have developed the breakwater, navigation channel, etc. with Japanese ODA, (the port opened in 2018), and are also participating in its operation. Many companies including Japanese firms are operating around the port.
- Mombasa Port (Kenya)
In the Mombasa Special Economic Zone that could be the base for overseas promotions for Japanese companies, Japan will help develop infrastructures such as ports, roads, electricity, and water supplies by utilizing Japanese ODA, as well as by reviewing the taxation system on SEZ through bilateral government dialogue with Kenya.

■ Industry-Oriented Port Development (e.g., Port of Kashima)



Port of Kashima before development (1963)



Current Kashima Port

■ Specific initiatives



Status of the vehicle terminal



Container terminal

Pillar 3 : Multi-layered Connectivity

Case (38): International standardization in the cold chain logistics

1. Basic concept

- Despite the growing demand for the cold chain logistics services that need temperature control in the ASEAN area, the logistics network has not been well developed yet and many inadequate logistics services are seen, which causes problematic issues including health damage and dispose of food in the process of being transported.
- The dissemination of Japanese-style cold chain logistics service standards (JSA-S1004) can lead to building a healthy market in which adequate quality of services is chosen. This will contribute to a reduction of health damage and food loss.
- Additionally, through the development of more recognized ISO standards based on JSA-S1004, a healthy market environment where the quality is prioritized needs to be created.

2. Items of cooperation

- Toward the dissemination of JSA-S1004, Japanese government will cooperate with relevant ministries, agencies and logistics businesses to reach out to the partner countries.

(Examples) Policy dialogue between the two countries and holding workshops

Implementation of pilot transportation program

Formulation of individual action plans for designated five ASEAN countries (Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam),

international standardization based on JSA-S1004 (ISO/TC315)

Standardization of Japanese-style cold chain logistics service



Small-lot refrigerated distribution service (B to C)



ISO23412 *Issued in May 2020

[Raising awareness of international standards] *Collaboration with the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
○Encouraging efforts toward the national standardization and spread of this standard in ASEAN countries.
→Thailand achieved the national standardization in June 2021. Continuing to encourage other ASEAN countries

Cold chain logistics service (B to B)



JSA-S1004 *Issued in June 2020

[International standardization + promotion of Japanese standards]

○Toward the issue of the international standards based on JSA-S1004, Japan will lead the discussion on ISO ○Developing action plans toward the dissemination of JSA-S1004 in the designated five ASEAN countries (Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam)

Pillar 3 : Multi-layered Connectivity

Case (39): Green shipping corridors in the Indo-Pacific

1. Basic concept

Japan agreed to jointly support the establishment of green shipping corridors under the Quad framework as well as in the Clydebank Declaration proposed by the UK in COP26, 2021.

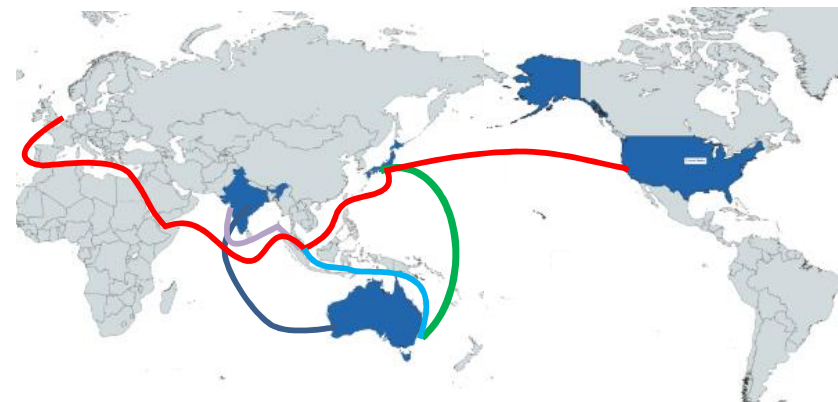
Japan's effort to establish the green shipping corridors will lead to further collaboration and cooperation with the international community. As this effort is envisioned to expand beyond the Quad countries to the Indo-Pacific region. It is consistent with the new FOIP concept.

⇒ **While strengthening connectivity in structural and non-structural aspects, including infrastructure development, will continue to be the centerpiece, realizing more earth-friendly logistics can create new added value.**

2. Items of cooperation

- Technological development of zero-emission ships
(Examples) Using the Green Innovation Fund to support the development of core technologies such as engines and fuel supply system for zero-emission ships fueled by ammonia and hydrogen.
→ Dedication to the dissemination of zero-emission ships in the Asia-Pacific region.
- Support through the International Maritime Organization (IMO)
(Examples) In order to promote the initial introduction of zero-emission ships, Japan proposed to support the companies pioneering the introduction of the ships.
→ Aiming to support the companies engaged in the zero-emission ships operations in each country, so that they can introduce the scheme to reduce their burden.
- Promoting the establishment of carbon neutral ports (CNP)
(Examples) Promoting the enhancement of port functions with consideration for decarbonization, and the establishment of carbon neutral ports (CNP) to improve the environment for accepting hydrogen.
→ Dedication to the dissemination of decarbonization technologies in ports, including cargo-handling equipment.

(1) Establishment of the Green Shipping Corridor in the Indo-Pacific (image)



(2) Development of the ships fueled by ammonia and hydrogen



(3) Promoting the establishment of CNP

Case study of the efforts contributing to decarbonizing supply chains in ports



Pillar 3 : Multi-layered Connectivity

Case (40): Global Financial Partnership Center

1. Basic concept

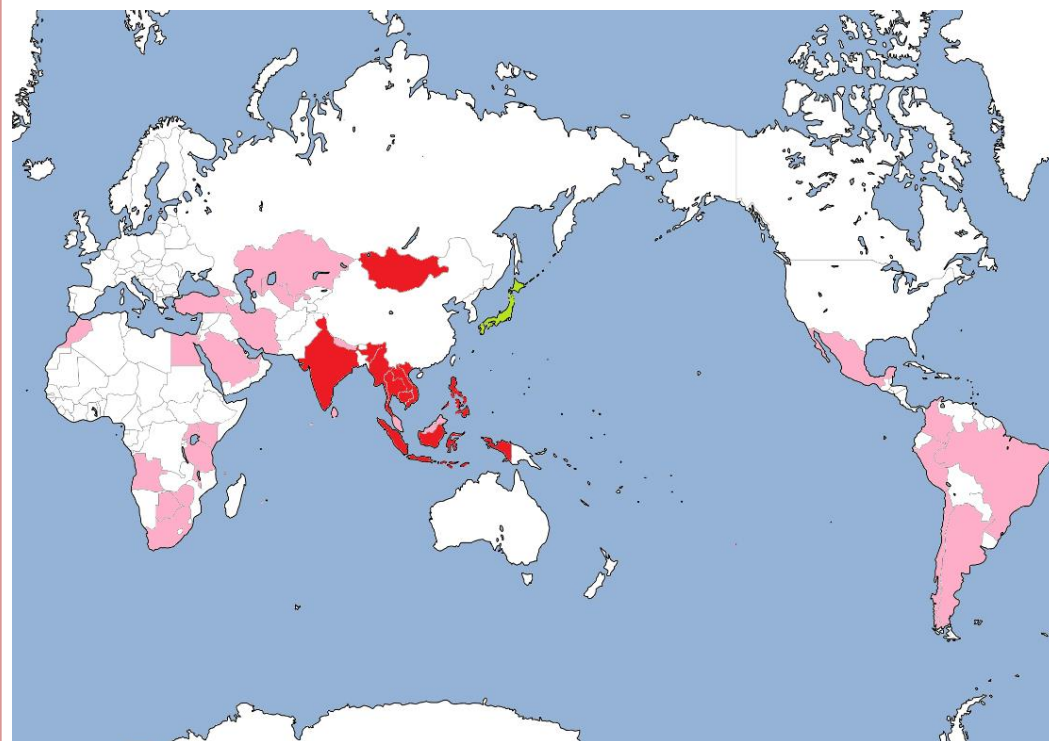
- Previously, while promoting the personnel exchanges with financial authorities in Asian countries, Japan has taken initiatives to support the development of overseas financial infrastructure as well as strengthening cooperation with the financial authorities.
- In recent years, as financial institutions continue to expand their global operations, Japan is expanding support for regions beyond Asian countries to meet the needs of Japanese companies' overseas expansion. In order to realize deep cooperation in terms of financial perspective in the Indo-Pacific, based on this initiative, Japan will further strengthen "human connectivity".

2. Items of cooperation

Global Financial Partnership Center (GLOPAC)

- Inviting executive candidates of the financial authorities in emerging countries, etc. as visiting fellows to Japan based on the recommendation of the authorities concerned. Established in 2014 as the Asian Financial Partnership Center.
- Through offering the training programs carefully tailored to the areas of interest of each visiting fellow, it is contributing to strengthening the relationship with the financial authorities in emerging countries and regions, as well as supporting the development of their financial infrastructures.
- 196 persons in total from 37 countries and regions have participated in the trainings since 2014.
- Online trainings were provided during the COVID-19 pandemic, and then face-to-face trainings have resumed since November in 2022.
- Even after the trainees completed their programs, FSA has been making efforts to maintain the relationship with the trainees by holding Alumni Forum meetings there when FSA officials go on business trips to the region.

<Record of accepting visiting fellows at GLOPAC>



- Countries that sent trainees
- Countries that sent 5 or more trainees

Pillar 4 : Extending Efforts for Security and Safe Use of the “Sea” to the “Air”

Case (41): Sharing of ideas and to ensure the rule of law at sea

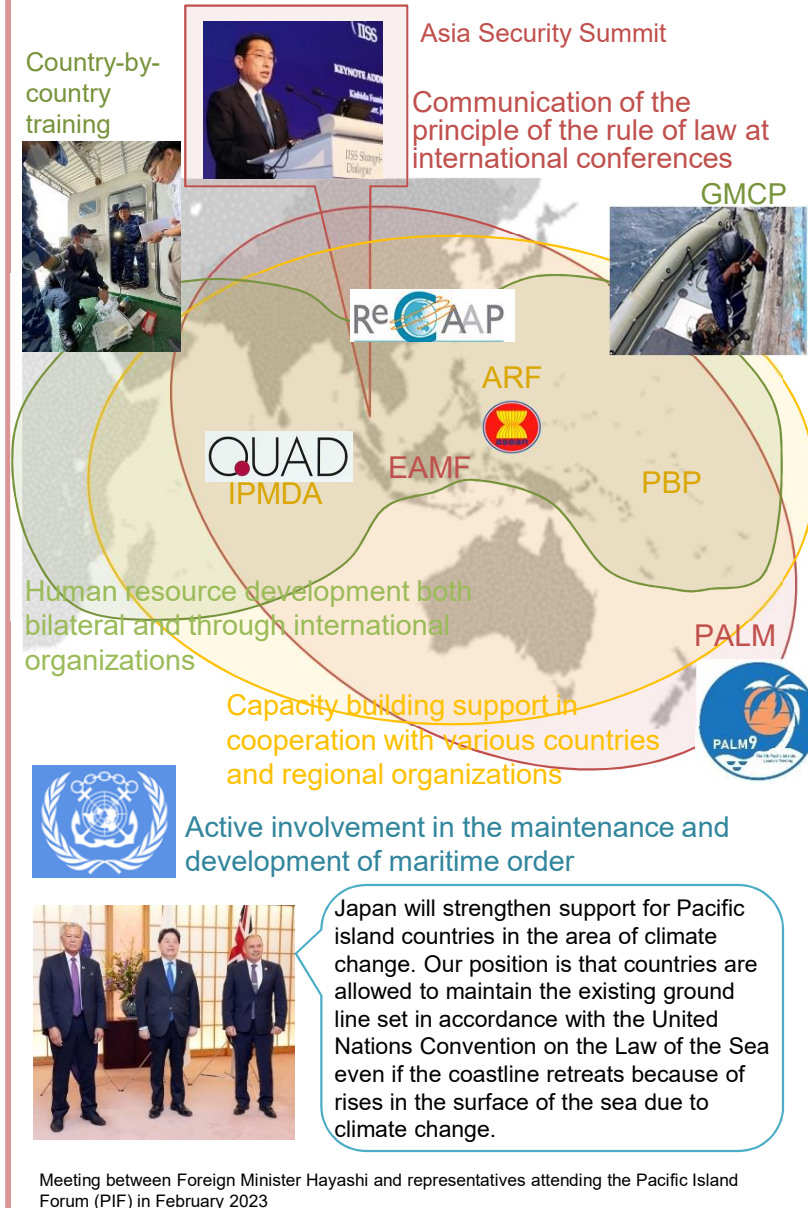
1. Basic concept

- (1) For Japan, a maritime nation, maintaining and bolstering maritime order based on the rule of law is an important issue to be addressed. Japan has constantly emphasized the “three principles of the rule of law at sea” on various occasions (claims based on international law, no use of force or coercion, and settlement of disputes by peaceful means).
- (2) Japan, an advanced maritime nation, is contributing to the stability of regional maritime order by sharing knowledge of maritime law enforcement.
- (3) As new oceanic challenges emerge, including rises in the surface of the sea due to climate change, greater expectations are placed on Japan’s knowledge.

⇒ **Promoting the sharing of ideas and knowledge to ensure the rule of law at sea by cooperating with various countries and regional organizations which share the idea of FOIP and communicating closely with Indo-Pacific countries based on their concerns and needs**

2. Items of cooperation

- (1) **Disseminate the “three principles of the rule of law at sea,” etc., actively and step up efforts for dialogues at international conferences**
(Example) Asia Security Summit, Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM), and Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum (EAMF)
- (2) **Capacity building support in cooperation with various countries and regional organizations**
(Example) Contribution to the Indo-Pacific Partnership for Maritime Domain Awareness (IPMDA), coordination and cooperation between Japan’s ODA projects and human resource development projects by voluntary countries and organizations, contribution to capacity building support projects through the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP), and cooperation and support utilizing ARF maritime security workshops and the Partners in the Blue Pacific (PBP)
- (3) **Continue and strengthen human resource development in bilateral support and support through international organizations**
(Example) Country-by-country and issue-by-issue training, maritime safety policy programs, and the UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP)
- (4) **Active involvement in the maintenance and development of maritime order**
(Example) Cooperation in human resources and finance for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS), Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS), and International Seabed Authority (ISA) and contribution to the maintenance and development of the international order of the sea following rises in the surface of the sea due to climate change



Pillar 4 : Extending Efforts for Security and Safe Use of the “Sea” to the “Air”

Case (42): Enhancement in maritime law enforcement capacity

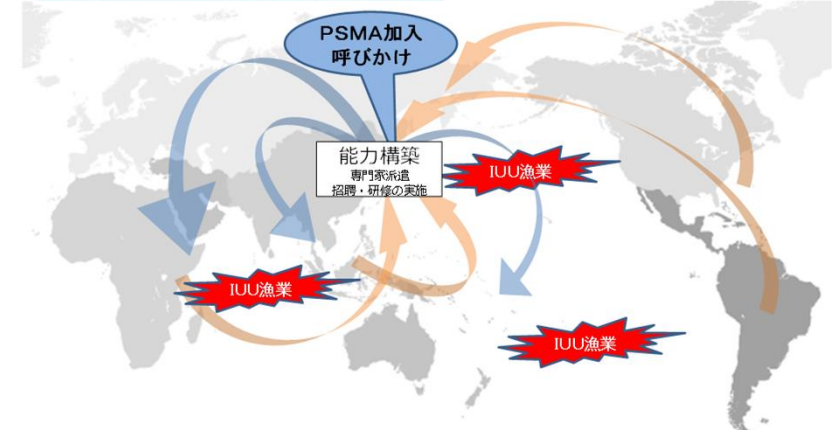
1. Basic concept

- The focus of FOIP is to protect “sea lanes”, the artery of logistics. As new challenges such as combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing arise, it is becoming more and more important to protect sea lanes.
 - IUU fishing, which takes advantage of deficiencies in international law and the vulnerability of coastal countries’ capacity to react, is confirmed in various places of the world its harmful effects such as (1) negative impacts on fisheries resources, (2) hitting local economy, including food security, (3) destroying the marine environment, and (4) threatening maritime security (invasion into other countries’ EEZ in the South China Sea) have been reported.
- ⇒ Contributing to maintaining peace and stability at sea mainly by stepping up a maritime domain awareness (MDA) campaign, including building a network to combat IUU fishing among like-minded countries, and providing Southeast Asian, Pacific island, Latin American countries, etc. with cooperation and other sorts of assistance to enhance maritime law enforcement capacity in tangible and intangible aspects based on Japan’s knowledge (with enhancing MDA capacity, security and rescue, and electronic hydrographic charts in mind)

2. Items of cooperation

- Continue to provide patrol ships and mechanical equipment and support maritime transport infrastructure
- Step up efforts to develop human resources and build networks, particularly establishing closer cooperation among coast guard agencies
- Encourage Non-Parties of the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA) to do so
- Support administrators at maritime law enforcement agencies in the Indo-Pacific region through capacity building to combat IUU fishing (such as sending and inviting experts)
- Train members of coast guards from various countries in Japan mainly through joint drills with these coast guards and maritime safety policy programs
- Consider domestic legislation with ship rider agreements in mind and dispatch the Japan Coast Guard’s and Fisheries Agency’s ships within the range allowed by the current laws and ordinances
- Dispatch Fisheries Agency’s vessels for cooperative survey on IUU fishing activities
- Develop electronic hydrographic charts in coastal countries facing sea lanes

同志国間のIUU対策ネットワークの強化



日本の知見に基づく海上法執行能力の構築支援



Example of a fishing boat that is reported as one engaged in IUU fishing



Scene from the capacity building support training

Pillar 4 : Extending Efforts for Security and Safe Use of the “Sea” to the “Air”

Case (43): Cooperation among coast guard agencies

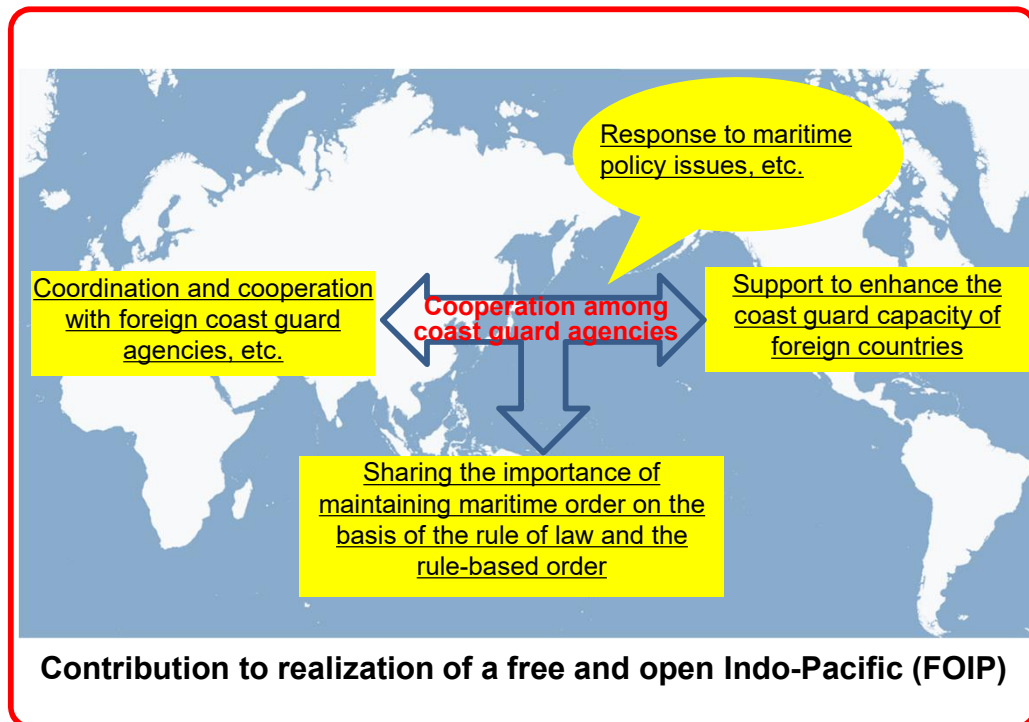
1. Basic concept

- Coast guard agencies, etc., play an important role in maintaining peace and stability at sea
 - Based on the National Security Strategy, the government enforces international coordination and cooperation with maritime law enforcement agencies.
 - The government supports the maritime law enforcement agency in each country in enhancing the ability to utilize patrol ships, etc., provided through ODA and other aid projects.
- ⇒ **These initiatives establish closer cooperation among coast guard agencies, contributing to the realization of a free and open Indo-Pacific (FOIP).**

2. Items of cooperation

The government promotes initiatives in accordance with “the Policy to Enhance Maritime Security Capabilities” (adopted at the Ministerial Council on December 16, 2022).

- Coordination and cooperation with foreign coast guard agencies, etc.
(Example) Implementation of the joint engagement “Sapphire” with the United States, port calls by patrol and other vessels in joint drills and personnel exchanges in India and Southeast Asia, cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Information Sharing Centre (ISC) for the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP), cooperation with Australia and Pacific island countries, etc.
- Further promotion of support to enhance the maritime safety capabilities of other countries
(Example) Dispatch of the Japan Coast Guard’s Mobile Cooperation Team, human resource development through maritime safety policy programs, support for the training of vessel traffic service personnel, support to enhance charting abilities, and support to enhance the capacity to provide navigation warnings
- Sharing the importance of maintaining maritime order based on laws and the rule of law with coast guard agencies in various countries
(Example) Coast Guard Global Summit, North Pacific Coast Guard Forum, Heads of Asian Coast Guard Agencies Meeting, bilateral meetings of heads of coast guard agencies, etc.
- Response to maritime policy issues, etc.
(Example) Signing of memorandums, etc., in the area of maritime domain awareness (MDA), information sharing and cooperation through the MDA Situational Indication Linkages (MSIL), academic research in the area of maritime safety, etc.



Coast Guard Global Summit



Japan-U.S. joint search and rescue drills



Support to enhance the capacity of patrol ships provided by Japan



Capacity enhancement support through Japan-U.S. cooperation



Support to enhance charting abilities

Pillar 4 : Extending Efforts for Security and Safe Use of the “Sea” to the “Air”

Case (44): Provision of equipment and materials and infrastructure development to armed forces and other related organizations

1. Basic concept

- The National Security Strategy formulated in December 2022 states that , apart from ODA aimed chiefly at economic and social development of developing countries, the Government will establish a new cooperation framework for the benefit of armed forces of other countries. It will provide these countries with equipment and materials and develop infrastructure in order to strengthen their security capacities and deterrence capabilities.
 - -When Japan strove to realize a “Free and Open Indo-Pacific”, there were growing needs for the provision of equipment and materials and the development of infrastructure to be used by the armed forces of other countries, particularly in the field of maritime security. Despite that, support for armed forces remained limited because of the principle of non-military purposes uses in ODA.
 - In order to enable Japan to fulfill its role more actively than before in an effort to promote maritime security which is a pillar of FOIP, the Government established a grant aid framework for the benefit of armed forces and other related organizations of other countries.
- ⇒ **Under this framework Japan will respond flexibly to the needs of various countries together with the conventional cooperation on defense equipment and technology transfer. It will also contribute to enhancing the security capacities and deterrence capabilities of other countries, strengthening their relationships of security cooperation with Japan, creating a desirable security environment, and maintaining and bolstering international peace and safety.**

2. Items of cooperation

- Provision of equipment and materials to armed forces etc., and the development of infrastructure in the field of monitoring and surveillance, counter-piracy measures, counterterrorism, and humanitarian operations (such as disaster response, search and rescue, and healthcare) etc.
- For the time being, the provision of equipment for the benefit of maritime security to Southeast Asia and other regions will be expected (radars, data analysis and communications equipment, etc.)



Provision of communications systems to enhance qualities of communications between vessels at sea and ground headquarters



Upgrading the maritime surveillance capacity of other countries by providing surveillance radars, antennas, etc., and providing equipment materials

Pillar 4 : Extending Efforts for Security and Safe Use of the “Sea” to the “Air”

Case (45): Cooperation projects to contribute to maritime security

1. Basic concept

- Further step up initiatives to help each country in the Indo-Pacific region to build the capacity of its armed forces, etc.
 - Strive to obtain the maximum effects by working closely with the United States, Australia, and other partners
 - Expand support for Typically Pacific Island Countries in addition to that for Southeast Asian and other countries
- ⇒ The government aims at creating a desirable security environment for Japan and work to strengthen relationships with countries we support.

2. Items of cooperation

- Japan-Philippines vessel maintenance cooperation project
- Japan-Philippines aviation medicine cooperation project
- Japan-Vietnam underwater medicine cooperation project
- Japan-Vietnam air rescue cooperation project
- Japan-Vietnam underwater UXO clearance cooperation project
- Japan-Sri Lanka air rescue cooperation project
- Japan-ASEAN Ship Rider Cooperation Program
 - Program that provides young officers, etc., from ASEAN member countries with ship riding and other sorts of training on the Maritime Self-Defense Force's vessels



Pillar 4 : Extending Efforts for Security and Safe Use of the “Sea” to the “Air”

Case (46): Promotion of cooperation on defense equipment and technology

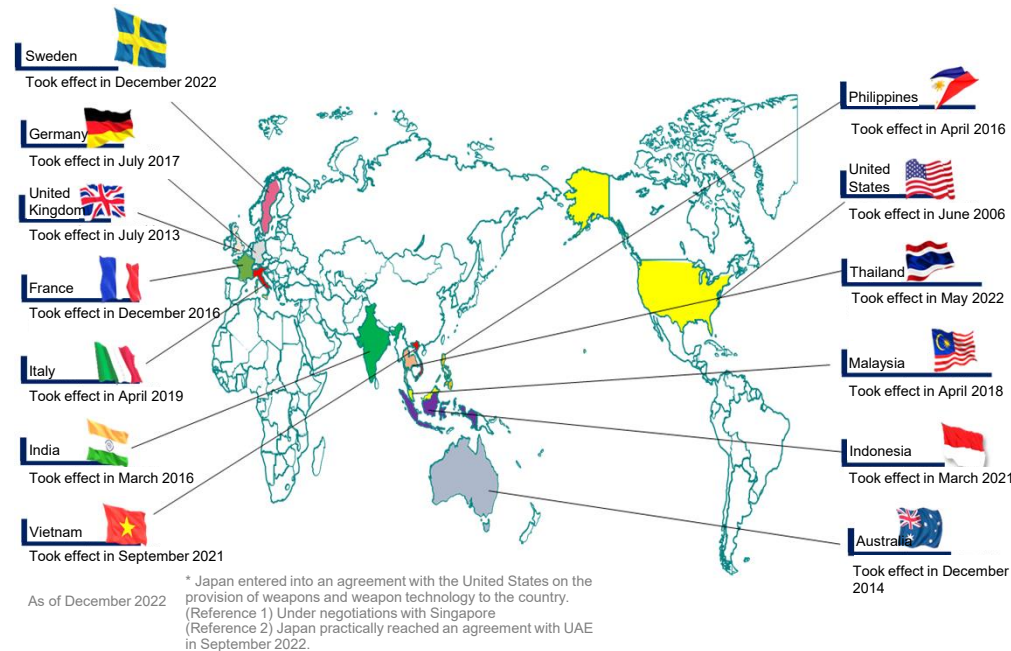
1. Basic concept

- Transfer of defense equipment and technology overseas is a key policy instrument to ensure peace and stability, especially in the Indo-Pacific region, to deter unilateral changes of the status quo by force, to create a desirable security environment for Japan, and to provide assistance to countries that are subject to aggression in violation of international law, use of force, or threat of force, and the government will make united efforts to push this initiative forward. The government will also advance the transfer of defense equipment and technology through public-private partnership mainly by creating a fund to facilitate the initiative and support related businesses as required.
- In this process, considering that cooperation on defense equipment is an initiative that spans more than half a century from conception to retirement, the government will strive to maintain and strengthen medium- to long-term relationships with partner countries and enhance the capacity of their armed forces by stepping up initiatives for equipment and technology cooperation, including overseas transfer of defense equipment and international joint development. In particular, the government will promote this initiative effectively by combining it with defense cooperation and exchange, training and exercises, capacity building, and other initiatives.

2. Items of cooperation

- Conclusion of defense equipment and technology transfer agreements
→ So far, Japan has entered into defense equipment and technology transfer agreements with 13 countries.
- Examples of equipment transfer
(Example) Equipment transfer to the Philippines
 - Lending and gratuitous transfer of TC-90 (2017)
 - Gratuitous transfer of UH-1H components, etc. (2019)
 - Agreement on the transfer of vigilance and control radars (2020)(Attachment: Reference materials)

Conclusion of defense equipment and technology transfer agreements



Examples of defense equipment transfer

2017: Lending and gratuitous transfer of TC-90



2019: Gratuitous transfer of UH-1H components, etc.



2020: Signing of the agreement on the transfer of vigilance and control radars

* The two photos to the right indicate the Self-Defense Forces' radars, which are different from ones transferred to the Philippines.



J/FPS-3



JTPS-P14

Pillar 4 : Extending Efforts for Security and Safe Use of the “Sea” to the “Air”

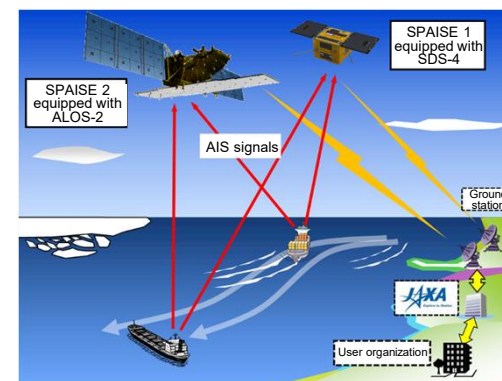
Case (47): Strengthening Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) capacity

1. Basic concept

- In order to maintain the safety of sea lanes and realize a “free, open, and stable sea” based on the rule of law, it is indispensable to strengthen Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) capacity among various countries, and based on this view, Japan has carried out initiatives such as supporting MDA-related capacity building and providing equipment and materials.
 - In recent years, there has been a growing interest in the utilization of artificial satellites as well as artificial intelligence and other cutting-edge technologies for maritime security and safety in the international community, and Japan, is also strengthening international cooperation in this field.
- ⇒ **Japan will maintain and strengthen “the free, open, and stable sea” by leading international cooperation to enhance the MDA capacity of various countries in the Indo-Pacific region through the combination of traditional capacity building, provision of equipment and materials and cutting-edge technology.**

2. Items of cooperation

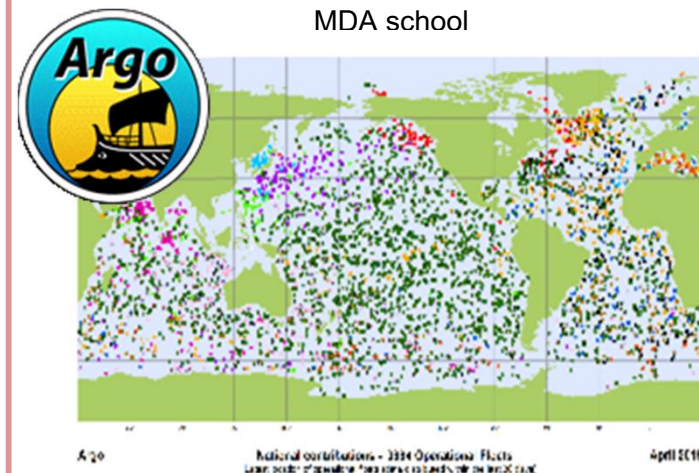
- Active involvement in the Indo-Pacific Partnership for Maritime Domain Awareness (IPMDA)
- Information exchange based on memorandums, etc., with friendly countries
- Support to enhance the MDA capacity of countries and territories facing sea lanes
(Example) Cooperation for MDA schools through UNODC, provision of MDA-related equipment and materials such as patrol ships and radars through ODA, and development of vessel traffic service (VTS) personnel in the ASEAN region
- Promotion of information sharing through the deployment of the MDA Situational Indication Linkages (MSIL) and capacity building support
- Deployment of Argo floats, etc., in the implementation of the International Argo Project as well as analysis of the global marine environment and forecasts of changes therein
(Example) Strategic deployment of Argo floats, deep floats, and biogeochemical (BGC) floats
- Implementation of basic ship observations
In accordance with the international observation framework, implementing embarkation on research vessels owned by Japan to conduct high-precision, multi-item joint observations and international joint observations.
(Example) High-precision observations in the Northwest Pacific, tropical Pacific, and Indian Oceans
- Implementation of observations using mooring systems
Japan participates in the international observation framework, deploying mooring systems in cooperation with its neighboring countries in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Obtaining long-term, chronological, and real-time observation data on interactions between the atmosphere and the ocean, which contributes to weather and disaster forecasts
(Example) Deployment of mooring systems for observations of the atmosphere and the ocean in the tropical Pacific
- Cooperation in the space field
(Example) Support for utilizing satellites in capacity building in the areas of climate change, disaster risk reduction, and oceanography, JICA training related to electronic base points, meteorological satellites, and earth observation satellites, and testing of quasi-zenith satellites (Fiji)



Automatic identification system (AIS) mounted on satellites



MDA school



International deployment of Argo floats

Pillar 4 : Extending Efforts for Security and Safe Use of the “Sea” to the “Air”

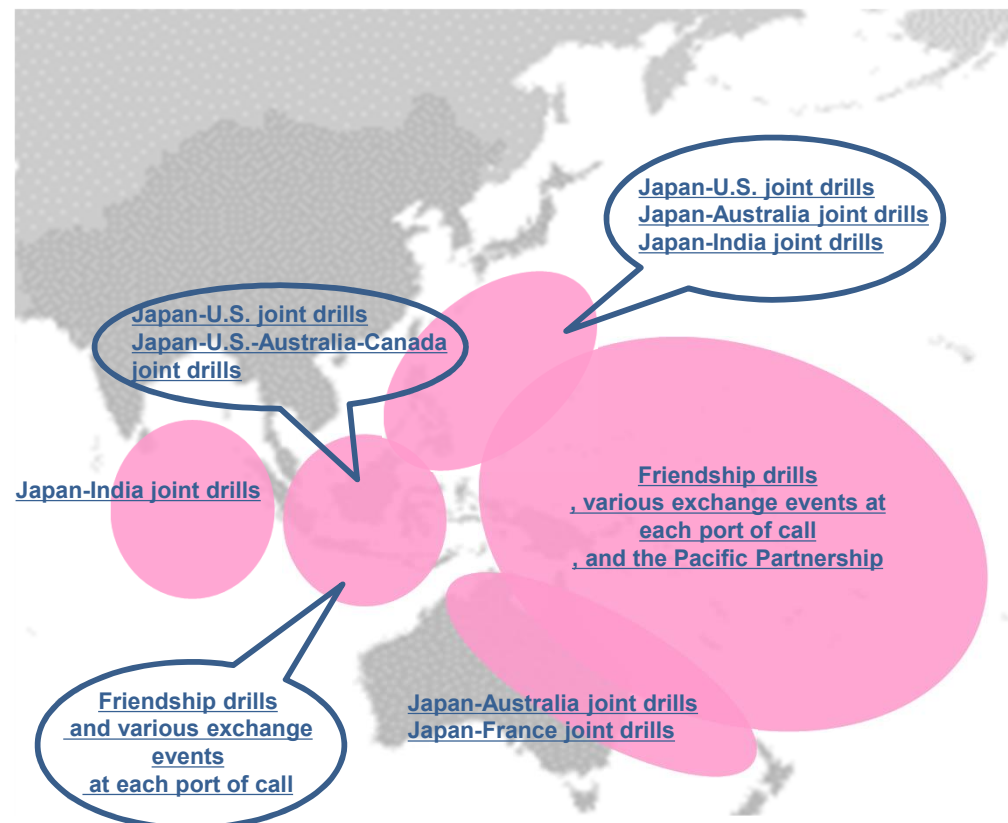
Case (48): Indo-Pacific Deployment (IPD)

1. Basic concept

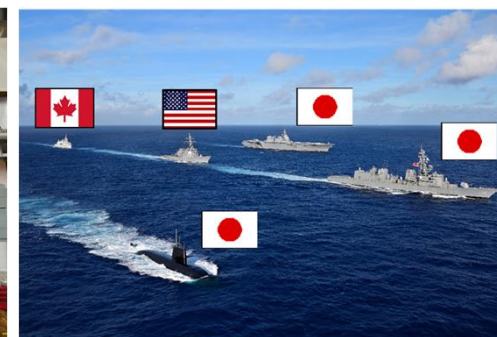
- The key to peace, stability, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region is “free and open seas,” and by dispatching its units as part of the IPD, the Maritime Self-Defense Force conducts defense cooperation and exchanges with the navies and other organizations of major countries such as the United States, Australia, India, Canada, and France which deploy in the Indo-Pacific region, ASEAN countries, and Pacific Island Countries in an effort to maintain and strengthen the peace, stability, and maritime order of the region.
- The Maritime Self-Defense Force and the U.S. Navy are cooperating in IPD activities and their relationship contributes to the peace and stability of the Indo-Pacific region and by extension, the world.
- The relationship between the Maritime Self-Defense Force and the navies of ASEAN countries is deepening steadily, and have cooperated in IPD operations.
- The Maritime Self-Defense Force regards the Pacific Island Countries as important partners, and promotes defense cooperation and exchanges through the IPD in collaboration with allies and like-minded nations.

2. Specific initiatives

- Bilateral exercises with the U.S. Navy, etc., in the South China Sea, etc. (various tactical exercises)
- Bilateral/multilateral exercises with the navies of major countries in the Indo-Pacific region, including Japan-U.S.-India-Aus
- Multilateral Exercise (Malabar), Japan-Australia Bilateral Exercise(Trident), Japan-India Bilateral Exercise(JIMEX), and Japan-France Bilateral Exercise(Oguri-Verny)
- Goodwill exercises and ship rider cooperation programs with ASEAN countries and Pacific Island Countries
- Participation in the Pacific Partnership
- Various exchange events at each port of call (including courtesy calls by royalties, prime ministers, and presidents)



Visit by the president (Palau)



Joint drills (South China Sea)

Pillar 4 : Extending Efforts for Security and Safe Use of the “Sea” to the “Air”

Case (49): Overseas Training Cruise

1. Basic concept

- Under the vision of a “Free and Open Indo-Pacific,” the Maritime Self-Defense Force has long contributed to maintaining a free, open and sustainable maritime order based on the rule of law. Japan will continue to strengthen cooperation with the naval forces of its ally, the United States, Australia, India, Britain, France, and other friendly nations such as the EU and NATO countries, in order to promote a “free and open Indo-Pacific.”
- Overseas Training Cruise is effective as a means of cultivating international awareness among junior officers and to promote friendly relations with the countries visited, as well as improving the security environment. It is necessary to be deployed in areas which are difficult to reach by long-term deployment actions such as IPD/ IMED units or in areas that require further port calls.

⇒ **Maintaining and increasing Japan’s presence in the Southeast Asian, European, and North and Latin American regions**

2. Items of cooperation

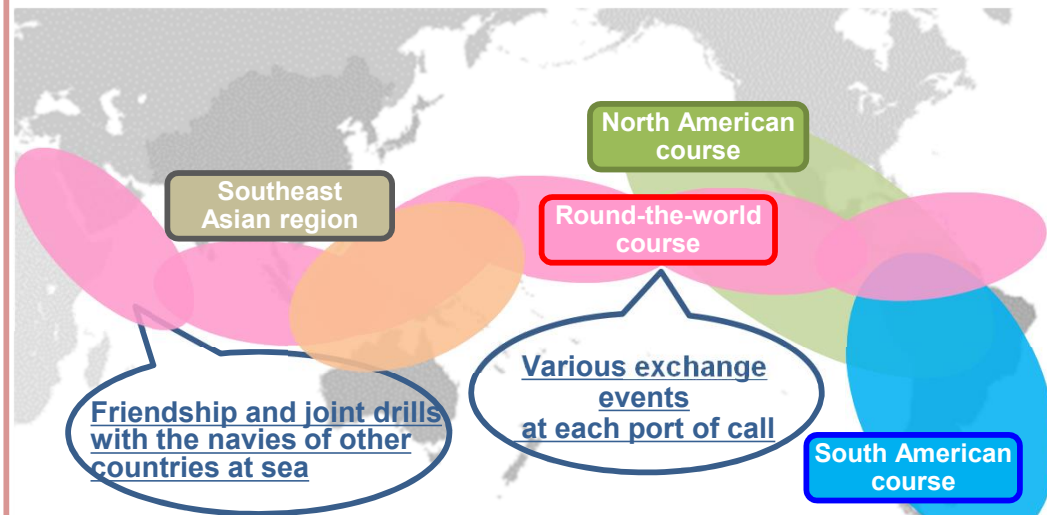
- Goodwill and bilateral/multilateral exercises with the navies of other countries at sea

(Example) Japan-U.S. bilateral exercise(Pacific Ocean), Japan-NATO bilateral/multilateral exercise(Europe),

Japan-Sri Lanka, Japan-Philippines, Japan-Thailand goodwill exercise (Southeast and South Asia), etc.

- Various exchange events at each port of call

(Example) Receptions on board, flower-offering ceremonies, concerts, exhibition of martial arts, etc.



Concert



Flower-offering ceremony



Exhibition of martial arts



Joint drills

Pillar 4 : Extending Efforts for Security and Safe Use of the “Sea” to the “Air”

Case (50): Promotion of safe use of the air

1. Basic concept

- Recognizing that open and stable seas and the use of airspace, based on existing international rules, are the foundation of Japan’s peace and prosperity as a maritime nation. It is also important to ensure the safe and stable use of airspace, in addition to the ocean, and to maintain situational awareness from above.
- Russia’s invasion of Ukraine has shaken the foundations of the rules that form the international order. As such, in order to show Japan’s intentions and capabilities in a positive and visible manner, it is necessary to enhance joint training/exercises, equipment/technical cooperation, capacity building and information sharing with countries that share a common recognition about the need to ensure maritime security and the stable use of airspace.
- Without knowing what is happening in the aviation domain, it is impossible to know whether the use of airspace is based on rules. For this reason, understanding what is happening in the aviation domain (hereafter referred to as air domain awareness is essential for the use of airspace based on international rules. In addition, air domain awareness can be seen as a foundation of maritime security as the ability for patrol aircraft to operate is predicated on aviation safety enhancing air domain awareness, not only in Japan but throughout the world, will contribute to the utilization of regional airspace based on international rules.

2. Items of cooperation

- Supporting capacity building related to air domain awareness in partner countries.
(Ex.) Transfer of warning and control radars to the Philippines and associated radar training for Philippine Air Force personnel by the ASDF
- Promoting the view that air domain awareness needs to be improved throughout the region, and sharing knowledge related to air domain awareness .
(Ex.) Expert exchanges related to warning and surveillance, high-level and working-level exchanges between Air Force branches

**air domain awareness
(Underpinning FOIP)**



Supporting capacity building related to air domain awareness in partner countries

• **Promoting the need to enhance air domain awareness across the region**
• **Sharing knowledge about air domain awareness**



Vigilance and control radar



Exchange of experts engaged in vigilance and surveillance



Training for personnel of the Philippine Air Force

Pillar 4 : Extending Efforts for Security and Safe Use of the “Sea” to the “Air”

Case (51): Promotion of cooperation in the aviation area (such as the environment and new technology)

1. Basic concept

- Cooperation in the area of international aviation which supports the international traffic of people and flow of goods is needed to ensure that the Indo-Pacific continues to grow and drives the world economy.
- This area is faced with global challenges. Initiatives are not limited to the areas of aviation safety and security as well as counter-terrorism, but environmental measures and other efforts are under way. Responding to new technologies such as drones and flying cars is also an urgent issue to be addressed.
- Up to now, Japan has provided support for developing countries, including technology development support. It is important to become involved in the establishment of international rules and lead discussions to that end while continuing to pay attention to these countries and cooperating with countries that share FOIP's values.

⇒ **Leading the formation of international order in the area of aviation in the new era while cooperating with countries that share the same values and utilizing international organizations**

2. Items of cooperation

- Establish closer cooperation with major countries that share the same values in the area of aviation
(Example) Environmental area (initiatives for air decarbonization, wider use of SAF, etc.)
Establishment and promotion of a system of cooperation among the aviation authorities in new technologies (such as aviation control, airport technology, drones, and flying cars)
- Lead discussions at international organizations, etc.
(Example) Leading discussions about the establishment of international rules at the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), etc.

Establishing closer cooperation with major countries that share the same values in the area of aviation



Left: Conclusion of a memorandum of cooperation between the aviation authorities of Japan and Singapore (December 2022)
(First memorandum concluded with foreign aviation authorities on initiatives for decarbonization)



Right: Exchange of information and opinions between the aviation authorities of Japan and France (December 2022)
(Both aviation authorities agreed to resume the cooperation working group to exchange information on and opinions about aviation policy and exchange experts between the two countries)

Leading discussions at international organizations, etc.

Leading discussions about the establishment of new rules at ICAO and other international forums



Meeting between Akimoto Masatoshi, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Salvatore Sciacchitano, President of the ICAO Council (January 2023)



[LTAG-TG Chairman]
Yoshimura Hajime
(enrolled in the Aviation Bureau of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism)



Speech by Toyoda Toshiro, State Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism at the ICAO Assembly as a representative of Japan (September 2022)

In March 2022, Mr. Yoshimura put together a report as the chairman of LTAG-TG, a task group to discuss long-term goals for decarbonization in the area of international aviation.