

# Pillar 2 : Addressing Challenges in an Indo-Pacific Way

## 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)