

The background features several concentric circles in light gray, some solid and some dashed, creating a ripple effect. A large blue speech bubble shape is centered on the page, containing the main text.

The Updated Free and Open Indo-Pacific

- to be more resilient and prosperous together-

Guiding Principles

- Japan will continue to fulfill its responsibilities in building an international order based on “freedom”, “openness”, “diversity”, “inclusiveness”, and “the rule of law” in the Indo-Pacific region, which holds the key to peace and stability of the international community.
- The world is undergoing rapid change, driven by accelerating **technological innovation**, including AI; emerging and growing **social challenges** arising from the rise and economic growth of the Global South; and intensifying **geopolitical competition**.
- In light of these changes, it is necessary to **update** the vision of the FOIP, while firmly upholding its core principles as set out in 2016.

Key Features of the Updated FOIP

- Amid an increasingly severe international environment, it is essential for countries in the Indo-Pacific, including Japan, to **enhance resilience** and **promote their freedom to decide for themselves** across economic, social, and security domains, so that they can determine their own future while recognizing the complexities of interdependence.
- Japan will advance these efforts on its own while also working closely with its ally, the United States, and other like-minded partners to provide cooperation tailored to the needs of countries in the region. Through these efforts, Japan aims to become more **resilient** and **prosperous together** with the region as a whole.
- To achieve this, Japan will **identify priority areas** that require particular attention at present and advance **concrete initiatives** that deliver benefits to both partner countries and Japan, making full use of all available tools.

Priority Areas

- **Area1 Building economic infrastructure for the age of AI and data including by strengthening supply chain resilience for energy and critical materials**

To achieve economic prosperity while addressing a wide range of risks, including supply disruptions and cyber threats, Japan will strengthen efforts to enhance the **resilience of supply chains for energy and critical materials**.

Japan will also focus on **developing both hard and soft infrastructure necessary for the age of AI and data**.

Japan will work together with partner countries to build **an innovation ecosystem** based on security, safety, trust and sharing.

Through these efforts, Japan aims to establish new economic infrastructure suited to the changing era and to **enhance the region's resilience** and **promote their freedom to decide for themselves**.

Priority Areas

- **Area2 Co-creation of economic growth opportunities through public-private collaboration and rule sharing**

By leveraging Japan's expertise and technology to address challenges in the Global South, Japan will advance concrete cooperative projects through **public-private collaboration**, thereby co-creating **new business opportunities and markets**.

To elevate the Indo-Pacific economy to new heights and achieve shared prosperity, Japan will work to strengthen **connectivity**, support the **development and implementation of rules**, and promote **free trade** and investment, thereby opening new frontiers for economic growth.

Priority Areas

- **Area3 Enhancing cooperation in the field of security to ensure regional peace and stability**

Japan will further advance the development of multilayered security cooperation frameworks.

Japan will seamlessly utilize and coordinate the full range of policy tools at its disposal including ODA, OSA(Official Security Assistance), and defense equipment transfers and related cooperation. By doing so, Japan will work with like-minded partners to enhance the connectivity of operations, training, related industries and initiatives.

Through these efforts, Japan will **strengthen the security and law enforcement capabilities of countries in the region** and cooperate toward the realization of peace and stability in the region.

Priority Areas

- 1 Building economic infrastructure for the age of AI and data including strengthening supply chain resilience for energy and critical materials
- 2 Co-creation of economic growth opportunities through public-private collaboration and rule sharing
- 3 Enhancing cooperation in the field of security to ensure regional peace and stability

Europe

- International joint research through the Horizon Europe

- (France) Cooperation in rare earth refining projects

ASEAN

- Building a safe, secure, and trustworthy AI ecosystem and providing AI education programs
- Supporting infrastructure development, including submarine cables, mobile networks, and AI foundations
- High-performance, energy-efficient, and reliable digital infrastructure enabled by domestically developed next-generation CPUs
- Critical mineral recycling project
- Utilization of data from the greenhouse gases observing satellite GOSAT
- Support for ASEAN–Japan Cybersecurity Capacity Building Centre
- Cybersecurity capacity-building for defense authorities
- Introduction of maritime surveillance systems operated by the Japan Coast Guard
- Capacity-building support through the Coast Guard Capacity-Building Support Unit
- Enhancing maritime domain awareness (MDA) through the use of satellite data and information analysis technologies
- Promotion of defense equipment transfer and cooperation contributing to peace and stability in the region and the international community

United States

- (JPN-U.S.) Enhancing the resilience of pharmaceutical supply chains
- (JPN-U.S.-ROK) Support for the deployment of small modular reactors (SMRs)
- (QUAD) Critical Minerals Initiative
- (JPN-U.S.-AUS-PHL) Cybersecurity-related exercises

Africa

Support for the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

(India) Development and operation of data centers and related infrastructure, including submarine cables

(Bangladesh) Provision of patrol boats (OSA)

Support for airport and port development in Palau and the Federated States of Micronesia (ODA/OSA)

(Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru) Support for submarine cable installation, maintenance and operation, and capacity building for upkeep and management

(Djibouti) Provision of coastal radar systems (OSA)

(Sri Lanka) Provision of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) (OSA)

(Singapore) Research cooperation in the fields of quantum computing and semiconductors

(Malaysia) Provision of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) (OSA)

(Philippines and others) Use of AI for disaster risk reduction

(Chile and others) Demonstration projects for all-photonics networks (APN)

(Philippines) Demonstration project on 5G Open RAN

(Pacific island countries) Support for correspondent banking in island states

(Chile) Financing for Chile's state-owned copper company

(Singapore) Ammonia bunkering projects and floating LNG storage and regasification units (FSRU)

Oceania

- Capacity-building support through the Coast Guard Capacity-Building Support Unit
- Support for enhancing maritime domain awareness (MDA) through the use of satellite data and information analysis technologies

(Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique) Development and strengthening of transport infrastructure and promotion of industrial development in the Nacala Corridor region

(Indonesia) LNG projects, geothermal power expansion, and waste-to-energy projects

(Timor-Leste, Indonesia, the Philippines, and others) Strengthening ship repair hubs

(Australia) Cooperation with Australian companies on rare earth projects in Malaysia involving Australian-sourced rare earths

(Fiji) Provision of patrol boats (OSA) and capacity-building support for the military

(Tonga) Provision of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and other equipment (OSA)

Appendix



Area 1 Building economic infrastructure for the age of AI and data including strengthening supply chain resilience for energy and critical materials

◆ Diversification of critical minerals supplies, including rare earths, energy and other essential goods

- Strengthening cooperation with like-minded partners through the Partnership On Wide Energy and Resources Resilience Asia (**POWERR Asia**).
- Participating in **rare earth projects** in Malaysia, including production, separation and refining, in cooperation with Australia.
- Supporting the establishment of **recycling systems** in ASEAN countries for used home appliances and end-of-life vehicles, including lithium-ion batteries, which contain critical minerals, and promoting **collaboration with Japanese companies** in order to contribute to the reuse of critical minerals utilizing **Japan's advanced technologies and facilities**, with particular focus on cooperation in Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Indonesia.
- To enhance the resilience of pharmaceutical supply chains, **supporting pharmaceutical companies in diversifying supply sources** for medically essential drugs, strengthening **domestic manufacturing capacity of antibiotics** and **improving supply capabilities to like-minded partners**, in cooperation with the United States.

◆ Development of infrastructure essential for the age of AI and data

- In cooperation with the United States and Australia, supporting the installation of **new submarine cables** in the Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, and Kiribati. In Tuvalu, supporting the installation of the country's first international submarine cable in collaboration with the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and Taiwan.
- Supporting the development of high-speed and secure communication networks through **5G Open RAN**, including conducting pilot projects in the Philippines and Indonesia. Promoting pilot projects on the use of **all-photonics networks (APN)** for applications such as mining monitoring in Chile.
- Supporting **large-scale data center construction and operation projects** by Japanese companies in India. In Bhutan, launching pilot projects for data centers with a view to supplying AI computing resources.
- Advancing **joint development of local-language AI** in Cambodia as part of **Japan's strategic overseas expansion of its AI technologies** and providing **advanced AI education programs in Africa and ASEAN**. Through these efforts—including the development of global AI talent and the formation of communities—Japan aims to build a safe, secure, and trustworthy AI ecosystem.

◆ Development of an innovation ecosystem

- In the field of **quantum computing research**, advancing cooperation between the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) and research institutions in Singapore. In the **semiconductor sector**, promoting collaboration between Rapidus and Singapore's Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR) on **advanced back-end process technologies**.
- Promoting joint research and human resource development in advanced science and technology fields with partner countries by utilizing frameworks such as **Networked Exchange, United Strength for Stronger Partnerships between Japan and ASEAN (NEXUS)** and the **India-Japan Circulation of Talented Youths in Science Programme (LOTUS)**.

◆ Creating business opportunities and markets through addressing challenges

- Providing financing for a **geothermal power expansion project** in Indonesia. Through engagement in Indonesia that possesses the world's second-largest geothermal resources, strengthening its international competitiveness.
- Strengthening engagement in **ammonia** as a **next-generation fuel in international shipping**. Multiple Japanese companies will participate in pilot projects and early-stage operations in Singapore, the world's largest bunkering hub to contribute to rule-making and to secure business licenses at an early stage leveraging its knowledge.
- Utilizing its **greenhouse gases observing satellite, GOSAT**, to address methane emissions from rice paddies in ASEAN countries and to prevent gas leaks from pipelines. By enabling highly accurate measurement of greenhouse gas emissions associated with corporate activities, we are supporting the development of a reliable emissions trading market. These efforts will also contribute to the international deployment of Japan's advanced environmental technologies and infrastructure, such as waste-to-energy systems.

◆ Enhancing connectivity and rule-making

- Providing support in the Philippines, Fiji, and India for the **maintenance and management of infrastructure, such as aging roads** and bridges, as well as for their **planned renewal**. In Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, and Cambodia, promoting the **development and maintenance of urban rail systems, transit-oriented development (TOD), and smart cities**.
- Contributing to ensuring maritime safety in the region through the development of **aids to navigation**, hydrographic surveys, and human resource development in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore. Contributing to the development of rules governing passage through these straits.
- **Addressing the correspondent banking issues in the Pacific Islands region** through financial contributions and technical assistance to prevent the withdrawal of correspondent banks in the region and the resulting loss of access to the global financial network, working with allies and like-minded partners, including the United States, Australia, and New Zealand, as well as international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

◆ Promotion of free trade and investment

- With regard to the **CPTPP**, which is characterized by its high-standard and comprehensive rules, we will pursue **its strategic expansion**, including the early launch of accession negotiations with the Philippines, Indonesia and others, and promote the **upgrading of the Agreement by strengthening disciplines in areas such as e-commerce and supply chain resilience** and by enhancing **cooperation to address market-distorting practices and economic coercion**. We will also advance dialogue with the European Union (EU) and ASEAN.

◆ Enhancing maritime security capabilities in the region

- Promoting the introduction of **reliable maritime surveillance systems**, long operated by the Japan Coast Guard, to address challenges faced by Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam, and Indonesia etc, including domain awareness, countering illegal fishing, and ensuring port security. By sharing collected and analyzed information with countries in the region, Japan aims to **enhance maritime security capabilities** and to contribute to **the optimization of port logistics**.
- Taking the commissioning of the “Patrol Vessel for International Cooperation and Training” scheduled for December 2026, as an opportunity, we will establish within the Japan Coast Guard a “**Coast Guard Capacity-Building Support Unit for the Promotion of FOIP**”, and aim to strengthen cooperation with foreign coast guard agencies and enhance mutual capabilities through capacity-building support to regional countries and joint exercises.
- Enhancing **maritime domain awareness (MDA) capabilities** by leveraging **Japan’s satellite data and information analysis technologies** to address maritime crimes such as illegal fishing and smuggling, which pose significant threats in ASEAN and Pacific Island countries.

◆ Leveraging ODA and OSA for security, and promoting defense equipment transfers and cooperation

- Utilizing ODA to **support the expansion and operation of the terminal at Palau International Airport in Palau**, which is strategically located in the central Pacific and to **support the expansion of Pohnpei Port**, the largest port in **the Federated States of Micronesia**.
- Expanding the scale, scope, and sectors of Official Security Assistance (OSA), a grant aid framework for providing equipment and supplies, as well as assistance infrastructure development, to the armed forces and other related organizations of like-minded countries. To date, Japan has decided to provide **coastal radar systems to the Philippines and Djibouti**; **patrol boats to Bangladesh, Fiji, and Indonesia**; and **unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) to Malaysia, Sri Lanka, and Tonga**.
- Through **a review of the defense equipment transfer policy**, promoting the transfer of defense equipment and related cooperation that meet the needs of like-minded countries and contribute to peace and stability in the region and the international community.

◆ Capacity-building support in areas such as cybersecurity

- Conducting exercises based on simulated cyberattack scenarios to strengthen cooperation between ASEAN and Japan, as well as across the Indo-Pacific region, in responding to cyber incidents.
- Supporting the operation and other aspects of **the ASEAN-Japan Cybersecurity Capacity Building Centre**, as well as conducting exercises in Pacific island countries through ODA and other means.
- Inviting **officials responsible for cybercrime countermeasures from foreign law enforcement agencies** and provide training programs.