

Japan-ASEAN Partnership

Kazuo Sunaga

Ambassador of Japan to ASEAN

March, 2017

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1. About us, the Mission

Mission of Japan to ASEAN

Background

- In line with the ASEAN Charter, ASEAN Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR) was established in 2008 and ambassador level representatives were assigned in Jakarta.
- Japan appointed its first ambassador to ASEAN who resides in Jakarta in 2010. The Mission of Japan to ASEAN opened in May 2011.

Staff of our mission

- Ambassador (Kazuo Sunaga since Mar 2016), 15 full time officials and 13 officials who concurrently hold positions in the Embassy of Japan in Indonesia.

Main task of our mission

- Following through on the agreements between Japan and ASEAN
- Supporting ASEAN integration process:
Japan ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF), Support for ASEAN Connectivity, Cooperation in disaster management (support for AHA Center), etc.
- Covering ASEAN-related meetings:
ASEAN-Japan, ASEAN+3, East Asia Summit (EAS), ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), etc.

2. Japan-ASEAN relations

(1) Brief History

Brief History of Japan-ASEAN Relations

1967: Founding of ASEAN

1973: ASEAN-Japan relations began with the establishment of the Forum on Synthetic Rubber

1977: 1st ASEAN-Japan Summit and declaration of the Fukuda Doctrine

- (1) Never become a military power
- (2) Build heart-to-heart relations with ASEAN countries
- (3) Japan and ASEAN as equal partners

1997: 1st ASEAN Plus Three (Japan, China, Republic of Korea (ROK)) Summit

2003: ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit

Adoption of the *“Tokyo Declaration”*

- (1) “Strategic Partnership” for regional peace, stability, and prosperity
- (2) Cooperation for developing an East Asian Community based on universal values and rules

2004: Japan’s accession to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia

2005: 1st East Asia Summit

2008: Entry into force of the ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP) Agreement

2011: Establishment of the Mission of Japan to ASEAN in Jakarta

2013: ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit

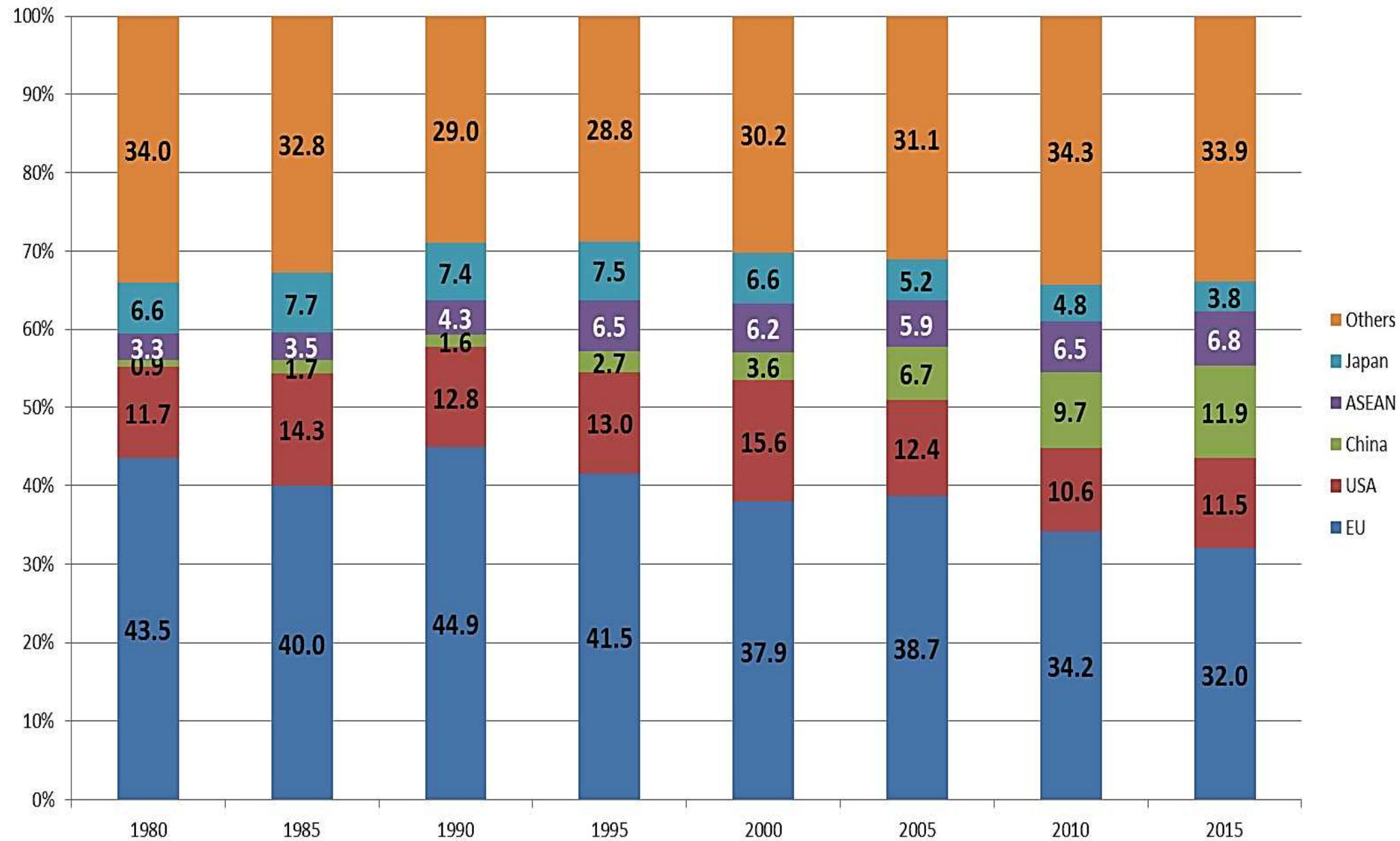
Adoption of the *“Vision Statement on ASEAN-JAPAN Friendship and Cooperation”*

2015: Establishment of the ASEAN Community

2017: 50th anniversary of ASEAN

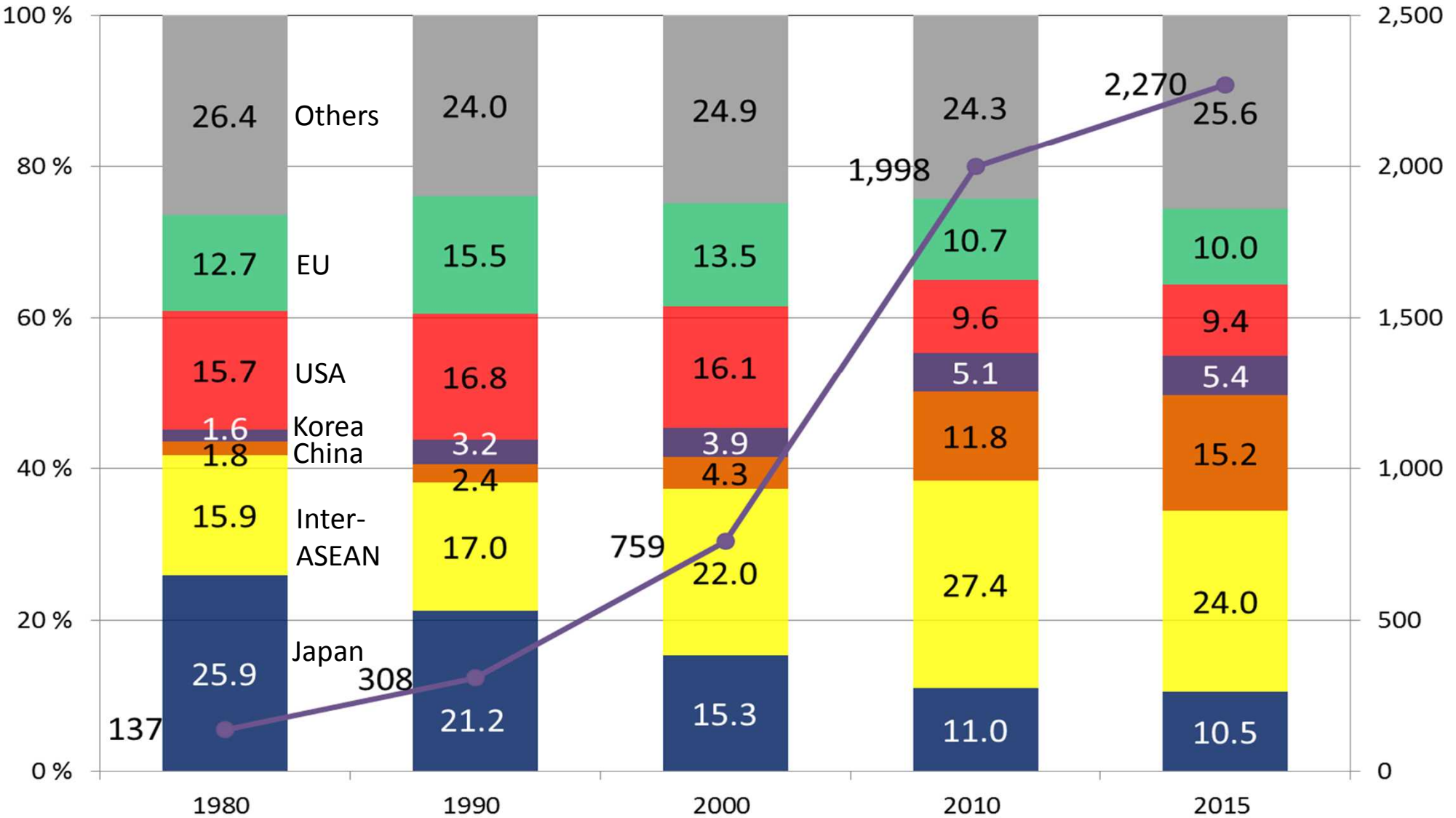
(2) ASEAN's economic progress and relation with Japan

ASEAN's Share in the Total World Trade



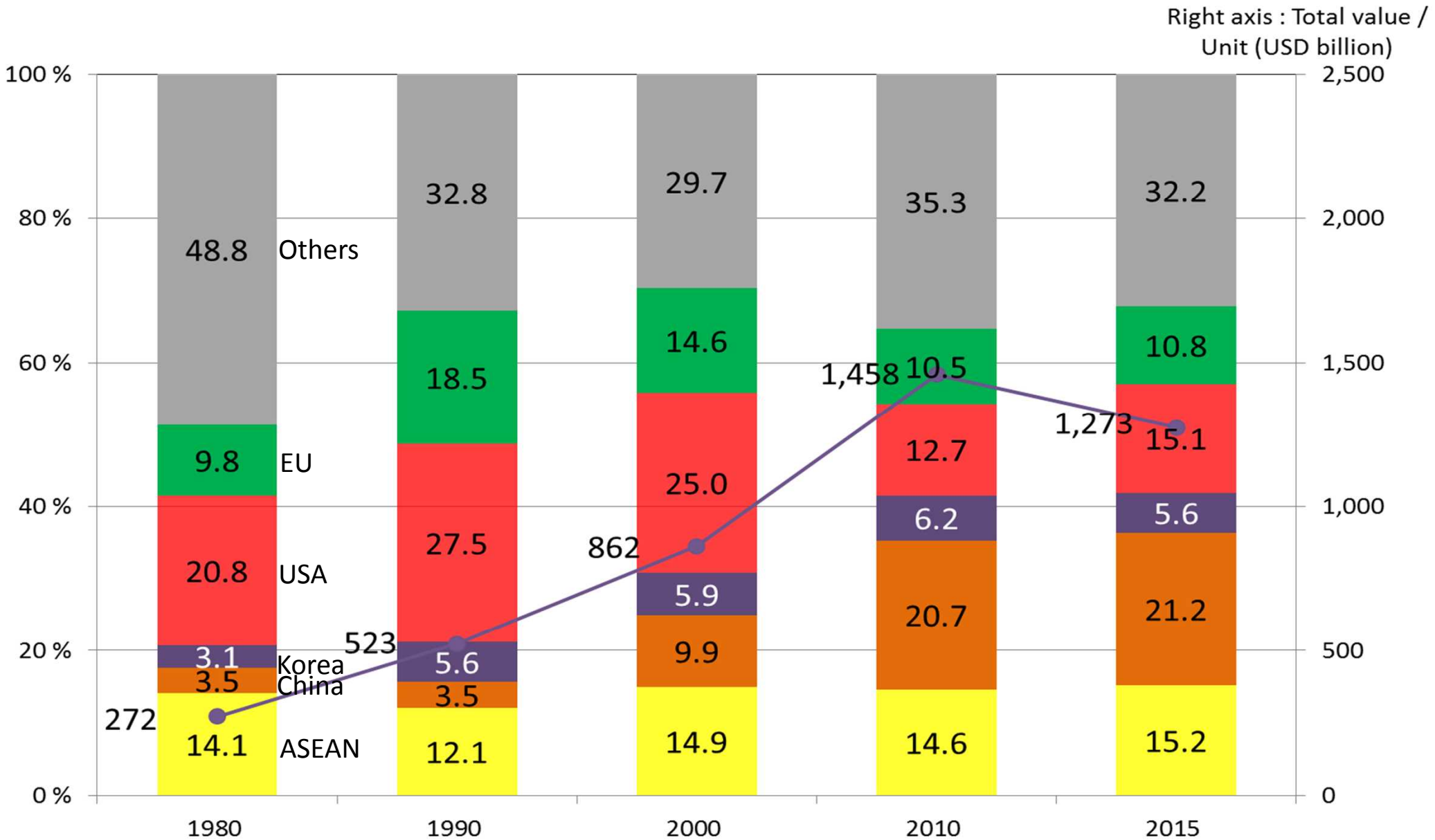
ASEAN's Major Trading Partners

Right axis : Total value /
Unit (USD billion)



Source: ASEAN Merchandise Trade Statistics Database

Japan's Major Trading Partners

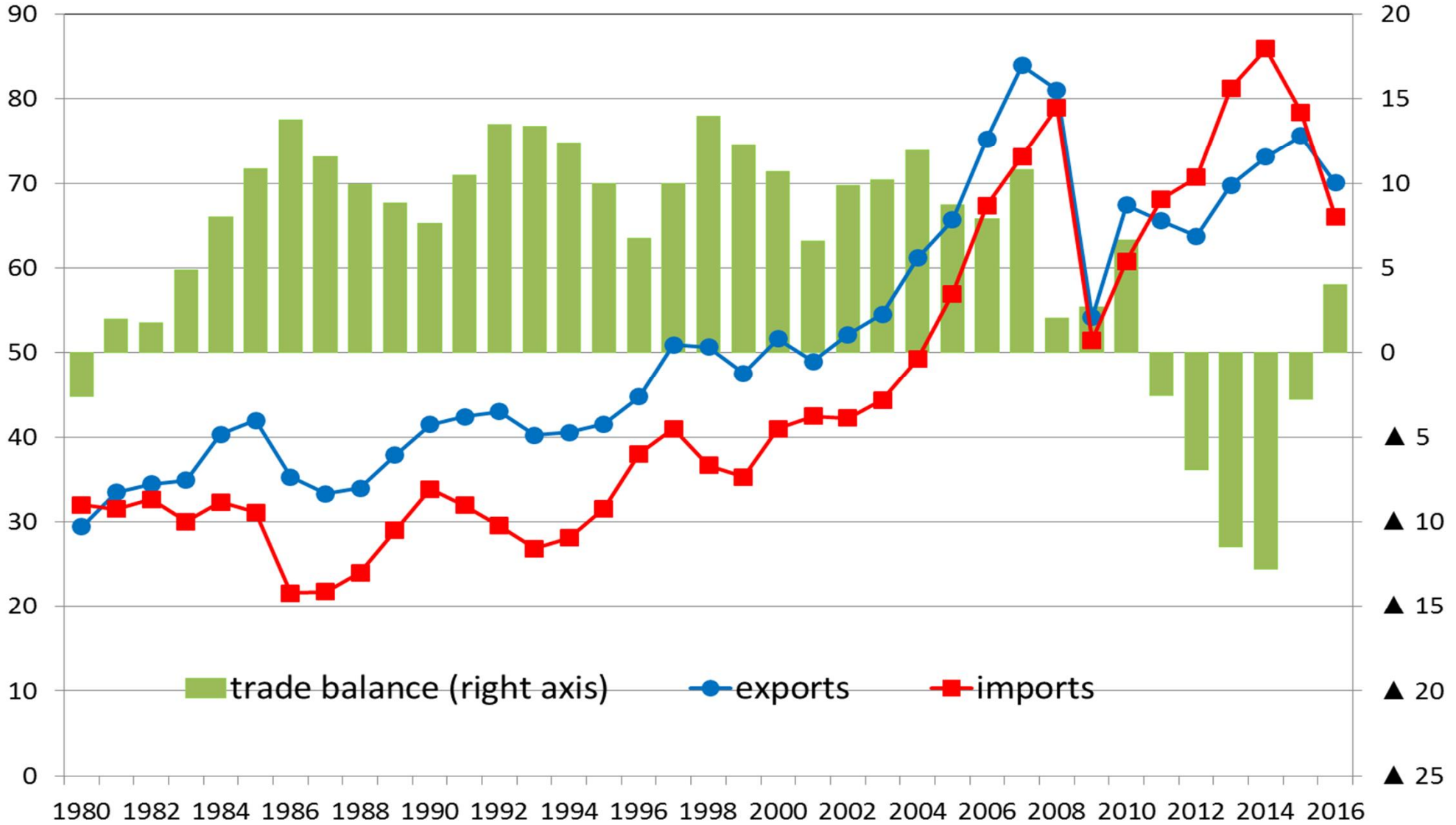


Source: JETRO "Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics"

Japan's Trade Balance

(Unit: JPY trillion)

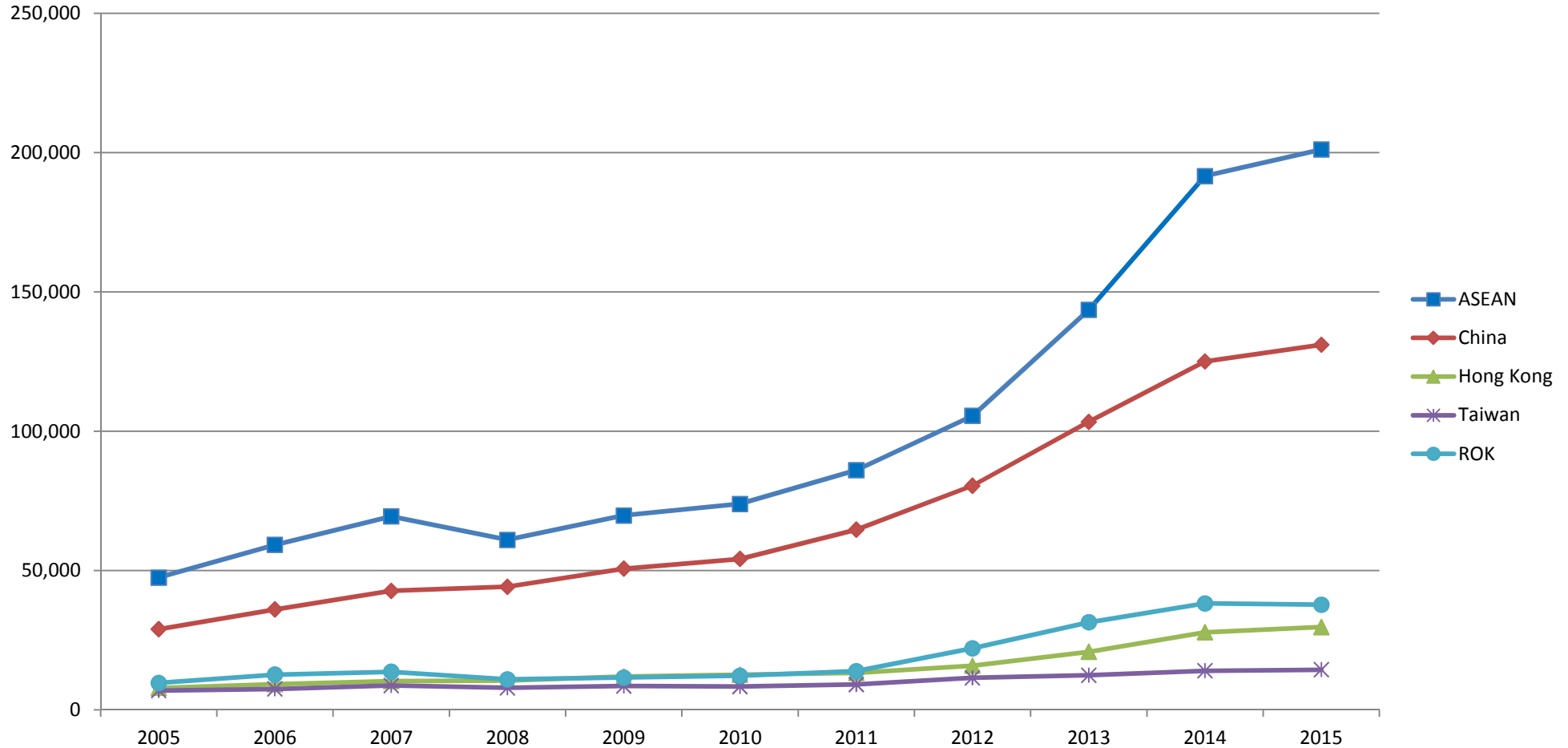
(Unit: JPY trillion)



Source: Ministry of Finance

Destination of Japan's FDI

Japan's FDI : Trends in East Asia direct investment balance of major countries and regions
(JPY billion)



Source: Bank of Japan (stock basis)

(3) Japanese companies in ASEAN

Japanese Companies in ASEAN

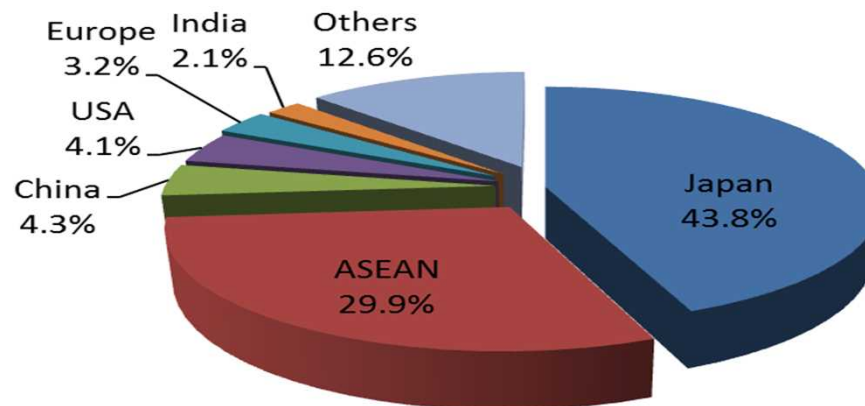
Membership of Federation of Japanese Chambers of Commerce and Industry in ASEAN (FJCCIA)

Country	June 2014	June 2015	June 2016
Brunei	3	3	3
Cambodia	168	192	218
Indonesia	703	743	786
Lao PDR	71	77	79
Malaysia	582	607	610
Myanmar	168	239	310
Philippines	721	745	776
Singapore	801	832	854
Thailand	1,552	1,624	1,716
Viet Nam	1,323	1,463	1,562
Total	6,092	6,525	6,914

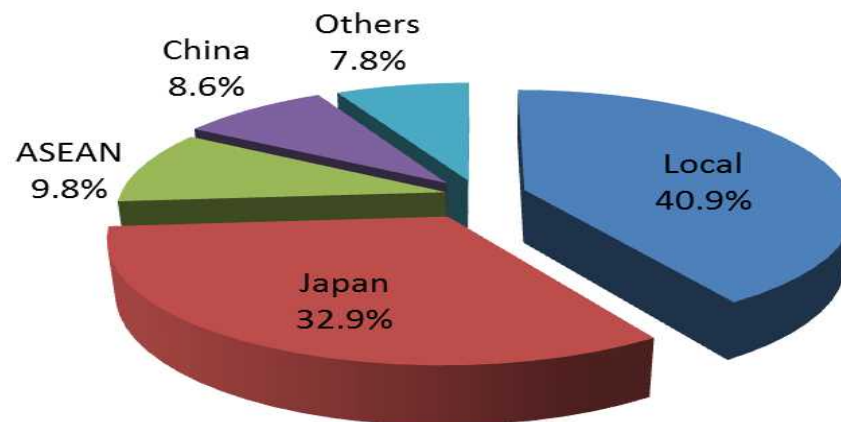
Source : FJCCIA

Activities of Japanese Companies in ASEAN

Export destinations



Average ratio of raw materials and parts procurement sources



Source: Survey of Japanese-Affiliated Firms in Asia and Oceania (2016/JETRO)

Countries/Areas Targeted by Japanese Manufacturing Companies Over a Medium-Term Period (Around 3 Years)

2013

Rank	Country	Rate (%)
1	Indonesia	44.9
2	India	43.6
3	Thailand	38.5
4	China	37.5
5	Viet Nam	30.3
6	Brazil	23.4
7	Mexico	17.2
8	Myanmar	13.1
9	Russia	12.3
10	USA	11.1
11	Philippines	8.0
12	Malaysia	7.6
12	Korea	5.7
14	Taiwan	4.7
15	Turkey	4.7
16	Singapore	3.9
17	Cambodia	2.5
18	Germany	2.0
19	South Africa	2.0
20	Laos	1.8

2014

Rank	Country	Rate(%)
1	India	45.9
2	Indonesia	45.7
3	China	43.7
4	Thailand	35.3
5	Viet Nam	31.1
6	Mexico	20.2
7	Brazil	16.6
8	USA	13.2
9	Russia	12.0
10	Myanmar	11.0
11	Philippines	10.0
12	Malaysia	9.2
13	Turkey	5.2
14	Singapore	5.0
15	Korea	4.0
17	Taiwan	3.8
18	Germany	1.8
19	France	1.4
19	Saudi Arabia	1.4
19	South Africa	1.4

2015

Rank	Country	Rate(%)
1	India	40.4
2	Indonesia	38.8
2	China	38.8
4	Thailand	30.7
5	Viet Nam	27.5
6	Mexico	23.6
7	USA	16.6
8	Philippines	11.5
9	Brazil	11.1
10	Myanmar	7.9
11	Malaysia	6.2
12	Russia	5.5
13	Singapore	4.6
14	Turkey	3.9
14	Korea	3.9
16	Taiwan	3.7
17	Cambodia	3.2
17	Germany	3.2
19	Saudi Arabia	1.6
20	Bangladesh	1.4
20	Laos	1.4
20	UK	1.4

2016

Rank	Country	Rate (%)
1	India	47.6
2	China	42.0
3	Indonesia	35.8
4	Viet Nam	32.7
5	Thailand	29.4
6	Mexico	25.9
7	USA	19.3
8	Philippines	10.6
9	Myanmar	10.1
10	Brazil	7.2
11	Malaysia	6.8
12	Singapore	4.8
13	Taiwan	4.6
14	Germany	4.1
15	Russia	3.5
16	Korea	3.1
17	Cambodia	2.5
17	Turkey	2.5
19	Australia	2.3
20	Iran	1.7

 ASEAN member states



(Source) Bank of Japan for
International Cooperation

Automobile Production Facilities in ASEAN in 2015 and Related Data

ASEAN

ASEAN (2015)
 Land Area (sq.km) 4,486,739
 Population: 630,492,642
 GDP at current prices (US\$ million): 2,442,472
 GDP per capita (US\$): 117,611
 Source: World Bank (<http://data.worldbank.org/>)

MYANMAR

Facilities	1
Employment	95
Annual Prod. Cap. (x1000)	0.8

VIETNAM

Facilities	10
Employment	15,072
Annual Prod. Cap. (x1000)	87

THAILAND

Facilities	27
Employment	63,853
Annual Prod. Cap. (x1000)	2689

MALAYSIA

Facilities	17
Employment	17,131
Annual Prod. Cap. (x1000)	843

SINGAPORE

Facilities	5
Employment	1,072

THE PHILIPPINES

Facilities	12
Employment	8,074
Annual Prod. Cap. (x1000)	170

INDONESIA

Facilities	27
Employment	47,572
Annual Prod. Cap. (x1000)	1628

Automobile

	Related Facilities	99 Facilities
	Employment in Related Business	152,869 People

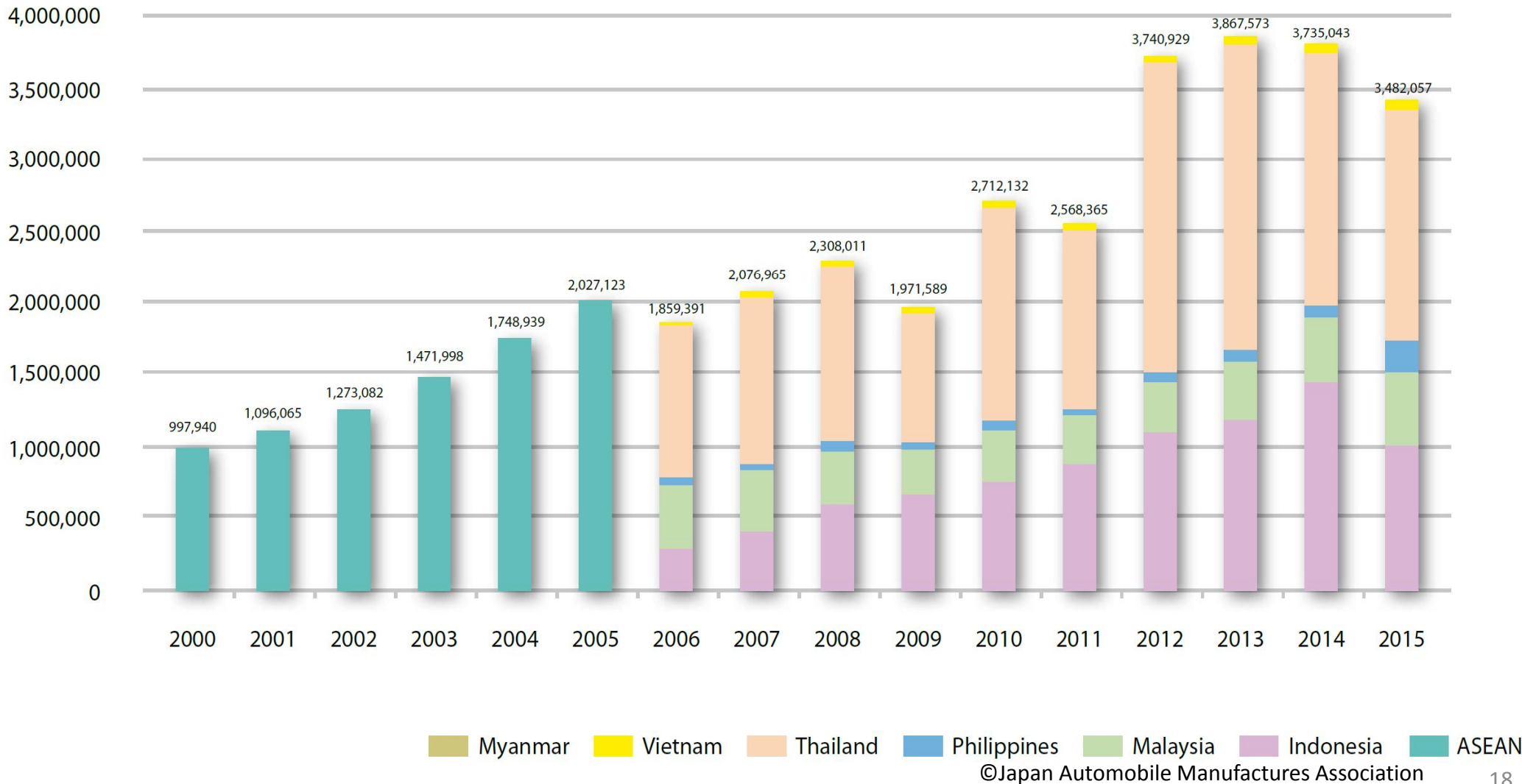
ASEAN Automobile Production, Sales and Exports of JAMA Members and their ASEAN Counterparts

	Production Qty	3,482,057 Units
	Sales Qty	2,547,624 Units
	Exports Qty	1,369,240 Units

	COUNTRY NAME
	FACILITIES
	EMPLOYMENT
	ANNUAL PROD. CAP. (X1000)

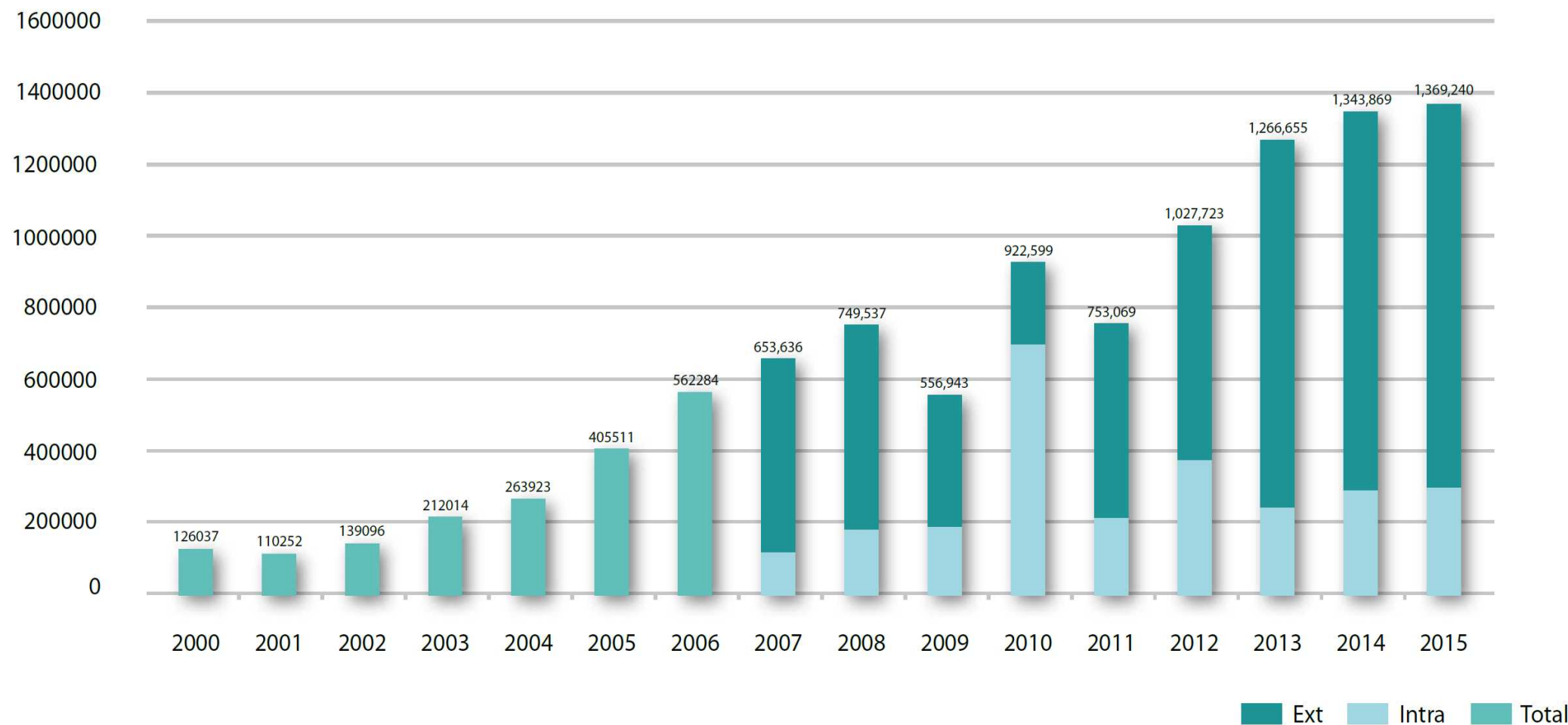
ASEAN Automobile Production by Japanese and related manufactures

A total of 3.5 million units of passenger cars, trucks and buses were produced in 2015, a small drop of 7% compared to the previous year caused by reduced demand related to global economic downtrends.



ASEAN Automobile Exports by Japanese and related manufactures

In 2015, a total of 1.37 million units of passenger cars, trucks and buses were exported by JAMA member companies and their ASEAN counterparts, representing a 2% surge compared to previous years. Among these, 1.0 million units were bound for destinations outside ASEAN, with the remaining classified as intra-ASEAN exports. ASEAN, a key strategic partner of JAMA member companies, has become a core production base, with ever-greater outbound sales expected in future.



3. Japan-ASEAN cooperation

(1) Overview

Five Principles of Japan's ASEAN Diplomacy

Prime Minister Abe announced the five principles of Japan's ASEAN diplomacy when he officially visited several Southeast Asian countries and gave a presentation in Indonesia in January 2013.

- Protect and promote together with ASEAN member states universal values such as freedom, democracy and basic human rights
- Ensure in cooperation with ASEAN member states that the free and open seas, which are the most vital common asset, are governed by laws and rules and not by force, and to welcome the United State's rebalancing to the Asia–Pacific region
- Further promote trade and investment, including flows of goods, money, people and services, through various economic partnership networks, for Japan's economic revitalization and prosperity of both Japan and ASEAN member states
- Protect and nurture Asia's diverse cultural heritages and traditions
- Promote exchanges among the young generations to further foster mutual understanding

The Japan-ASEAN Commemorative Summit

- The Japan-ASEAN Commemorative Summit was held in Tokyo in December 2013 to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Japan-ASEAN relations.
- A Vision Statement on ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation was adopted and a Joint Statement of the ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit was issued to express Japan and ASEAN's common recognition of regional and global issues in the context of Japan-ASEAN relations in the international community.

VISION STATEMENT ON ASEAN-JAPAN FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION

(1) Partners for Peace and Stability

Cooperation for peace and stability in the region and the world

(2) Partners for Prosperity

Promoting economic coordination and cooperation for regional prosperity

(3) Partners for Quality of Life

Working together to address new challenges such as social and environmental issues

(4) Heart-to-Heart Partners

Strengthening mutual trust and "heart-to-heart" understanding

"Future direction of Japan and ASEAN"

- Strengthen cooperation on maritime security

- Infrastructure projects for strengthening connectivity
- Substantial agreement on negotiations on the investment and services chapter of the AJCEP

- Cooperation package for disaster management

Approx. 300 billion yen in five years

- Cultural exchange (culture and art exchange & support for Japanese language learners)
- Youth exchange

ODA

About 2 trillion yen in five years

- Maritime security
- Rule of law
- Strengthening ASEAN connectivity
- Narrowing the development gap in the region
- Disaster management
- UHC
- Empowering women

JAIF2.0

(Japan ASEAN Integration Fund)

About USD 100 million

- Maritime
- Terrorism, Cyber
- Connectivity
- Disaster management

"WA Project - Toward Interactive Asia through Fusion and Harmony"

ASEAN Community Vision 2025

“ASEAN Community Vision 2025” and **“Blueprint 2025”** of three Communities were adopted at the **ASEAN Summit in November 2015**, to realise a **rule-based, people-oriented, people-centred ASEAN**.

ASEAN Political-Security Community

(APSC)

1. Rule-based, people-oriented People-centred community
2. Peaceful, secure and stable region
3. ASEAN Centrality in a dynamic and outward-looking region
4. Strengthened ASEAN institutional capacity and presence
3. Enhanced connectivity and sectoral cooperation
4. Resilient, inclusive, people-oriented and people-centred ASEAN
5. Global ASEAN

ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

1. Highly integrated and cohesive economy
2. Competitive, innovative and dynamic ASEAN
3. Sustainable
4. Resilient
5. Dynamic

ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community

(ASCC)

1. Engages and benefits the people
2. Inclusive
3. Sustainable
4. Resilient
5. Dynamic

(2) For “ASEAN Economic Community”
(AEC)

Japan's Vision for Supporting ASEAN Connectivity

〈Cooperation for enhancing connectivity in all ASEAN countries〉

-  EWEC
Da Nang, Vietnam ~ Mawlamyaing, Myanmar
-  SEC
Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam ~ Dawei, Myanmar

<Formation of the Vital Artery for East-West and Southern Economic Corridor>

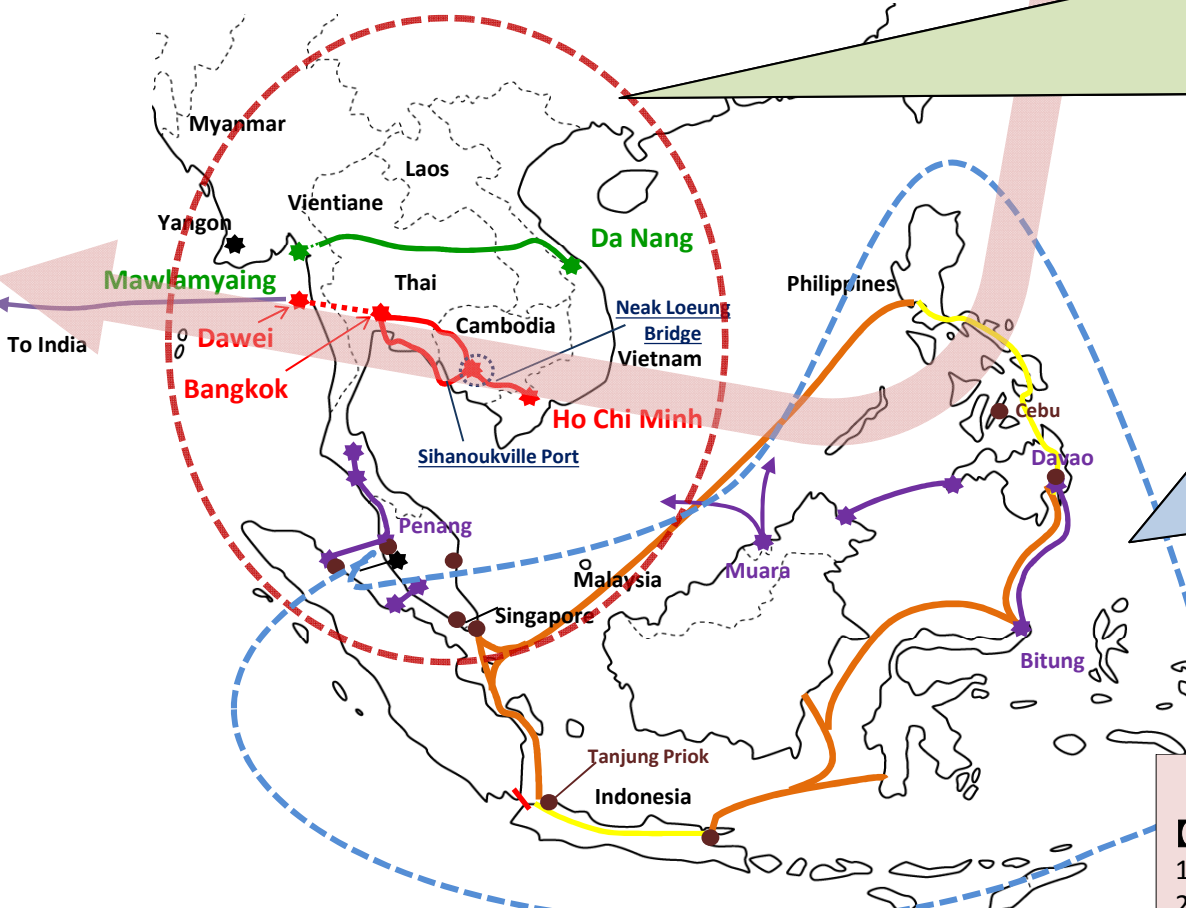
Hard Infrastructure development in Mekong region that connects the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean
 Assistance to develop the **"Southern Economic Corridor"** that connects Ho Chi Minh, Phnom Penh, Bangkok and Dawei as well as **"East-West Economic Corridor"** that expands from Da Nang to Mawlamyaing .
 ⇒Improvement of both corridors will enable overland access across Indochina Peninsula, bringing a great benefit to transportation and distribution of goods.



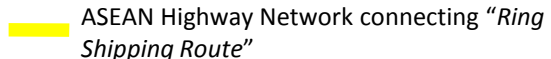
< ASEAN Maritime Economic Corridor>

Consolidating connectivity through the development of port, port-associated industries as well as energy and ICT networks in major cities of Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei and the Philippines.

<Soft Infrastructure projects in the ASEAN region>

- 【Examples】**
1. ASEAN Smart Network
 2. Trade Facilitation
 3. Common rules for standards for Automotive
 4. Single Aviation Market
 5. Logistics Enhancement and Sea-land Intermodal Transportation



-  'Ring Shipping Route' to be improved described in MPAC Chap.3
-  Potential International Route described as Key Action in MPAC Chap.3
-  ASEAN Highway Network connecting "Ring Shipping Route"

“Vibrant and effective connectivity”



Following the proposal made by Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida on May 2, 2016, “Japan-Mekong Connectivity Initiative” was launched at the 9th Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers’ Meeting on July 25, 2016 in order to realize a vibrant and effective connectivity.



“Infrastructure in the region is interconnected and utilized through institutional improvements and development of the surrounding areas”

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe elaborated Japan’s cooperation on strengthening connectivity including the idea of vibrant and effective connectivity at ASEAN-Japan Summit Meeting.(September 7, 2016, Vientiane)

Japan's contributions to Infrastructure in Mekong Region (East-West Economic Corridor)

Nam Ngum Hydroelectric Power
(Loan/Grant)



Lao PDR
Customs Administration (Expert: 2013~2015)

Pha Lai Thermal Power Plant (Loan)



Vietnam

Improvement of Customs Administration (Expert: 1996~2009)
Modernization and Internationalization of Customs Administration (TC: 2004-07)
Reinforcement of Custom Functions (GA: 2008-2010)
Strengthening the Training System for Improving Capacity of Frontline Officers of Vietnam Customs (TC: 2009-2012)
E-Customs and National Single Window for Customs Modernization (GA: 2011)
Promoting E-customs in Vietnam (TC: 2012-2015)

Nam Leuk Hydroelectric Power Plant (Loan)



Myanmar
Customs Administration (Expert: 2012~2015)
National Single Window and Customs Modernization by Introducing Automated Cargo Clearance System (GA, TC: 2014~2018)

East-West Economic Corridor Improvement (Loan)

East-West Economic Corridor

Thailand
Regional Cooperation on Risk Management for Customs in the Mekong Region (TC: 2008-11)
Enhancing the Transparency and Predictability of Tariff Classification and Customs Valuation (TC: 2012~2015)



Mekong River

Myanmar
Nay Pyi Taw

Lao PDR
Vientiane

Viet Nam
Hanoi
Hai Phong

Thailand
Bangkok
Mawlamyaing
Dawei

Cambodia
Phnom Penh
Ho Chi Minh

Southern Economic Corridor

Hai Van Tunnel (Loan)



Da Nang Port (Loan)



2nd Mekong International Bridge (Loan)



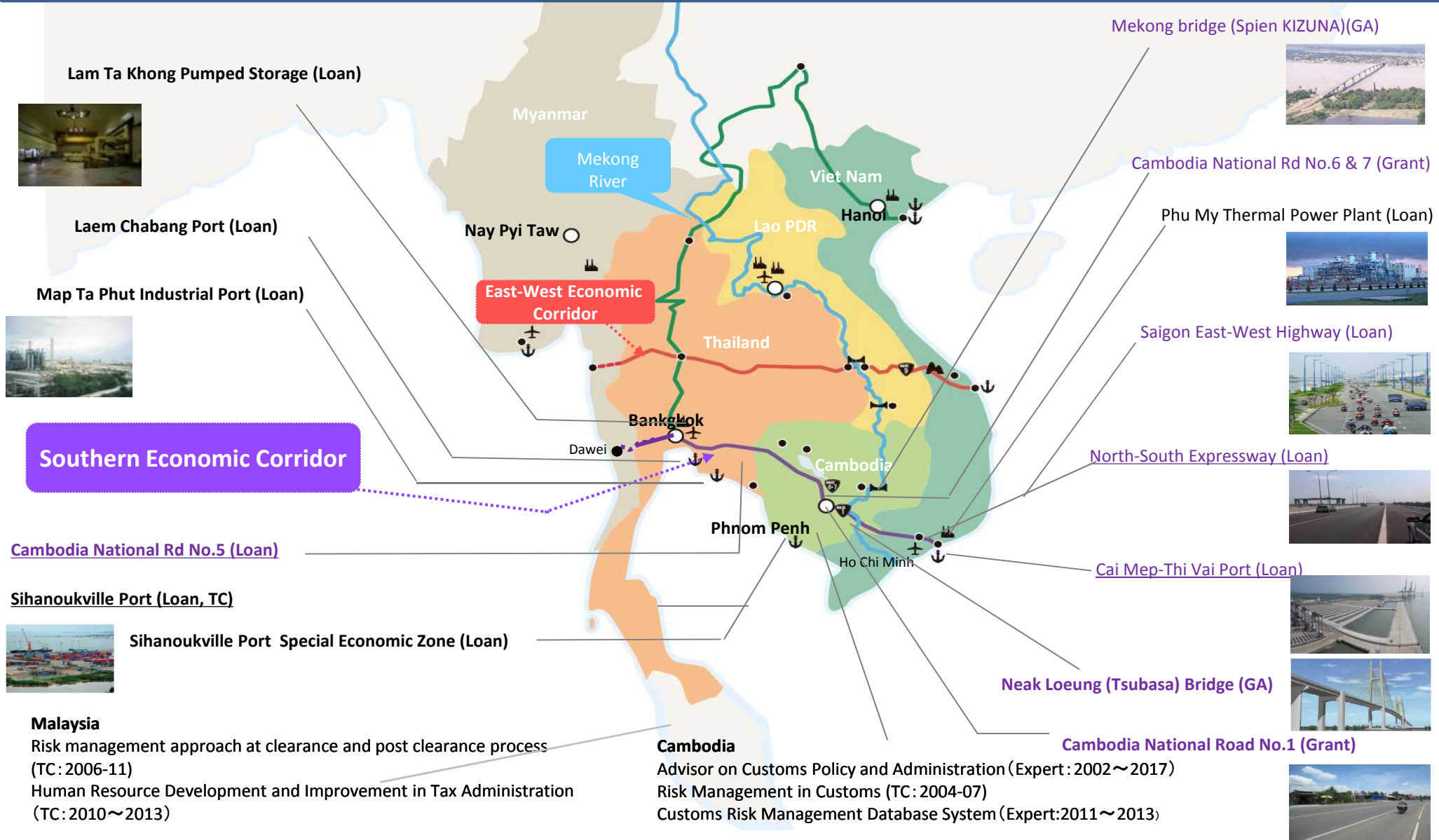
Pakse Bridge (Grant)



Lao National Road No.9 (Grant)

(note) **Red Letters**: East-West Economic Corridor, **Loan**: ODA Loan, **GA**: Grant Aid, **TC**: Technical Cooperation, UNDERLINED: ongoing projects, **without underline**: completed projects

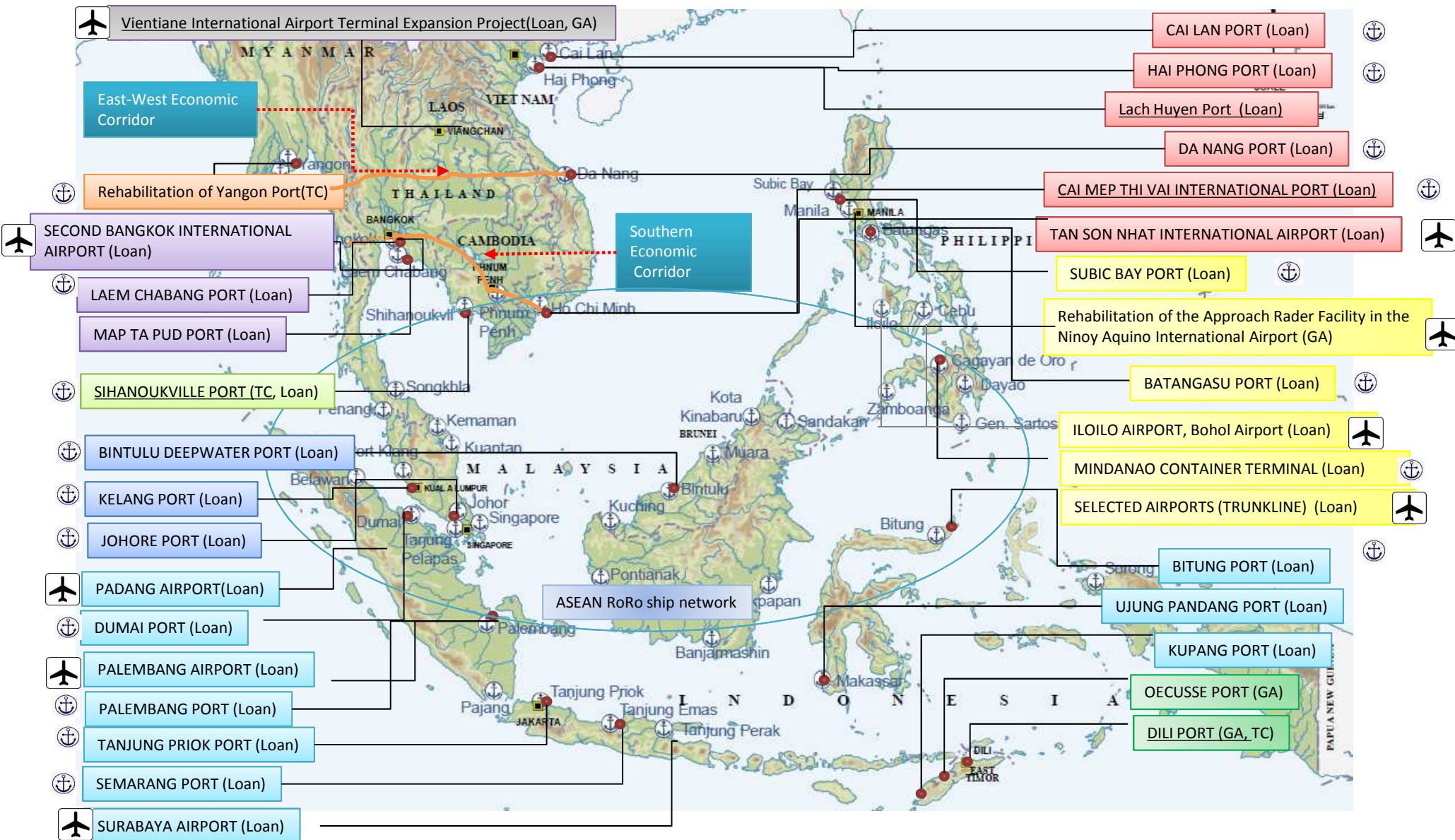
Japan's contributions to Infrastructure in Mekong Region(Southern Economic Corridor)



(note) Purple letters: Southern Economic Corridor, Loan: ODA Loan, GA: Grant Aid, TC: Technical Cooperation, UNDERLINED: ongoing projects, **without underline**: completed projects

Japan's contributions to Infrastructure

Maritime and Air Economic Corridor



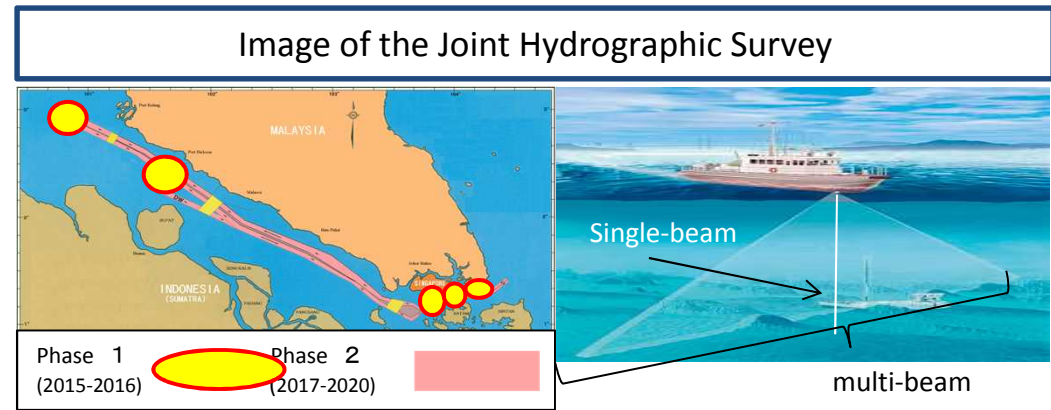
Loan: ODA Loan, GA: Grant Aid, TC: Technical Cooperation, UNDERLINED: ongoing projects, without underline: completed projects

ASEAN 47 network port

Japan's soft infrastructure projects for ASEAN connectivity

Joint Hydrographic Survey of the Straits of Malacca and Singapore

Ensures safety of navigation and protection of the marine environment in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore by updating electronic navigational charts (ENCs) with multi-beam echo-sounder technology.
<Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF)>



Development of VTS (Vessel Traffic Service) Operator's Capacity

Secures safety of navigation for maritime transport through the development of VTS operator's capacity in accordance with international standards and the establishment of the ASEAN Regional Training Center. .<Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF)>



Image of Corporation



Training Center (Malaysia)

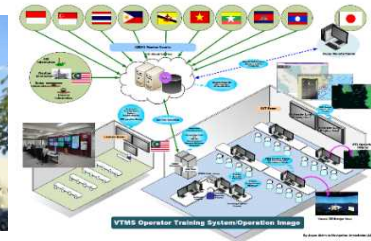


Image of Training Center

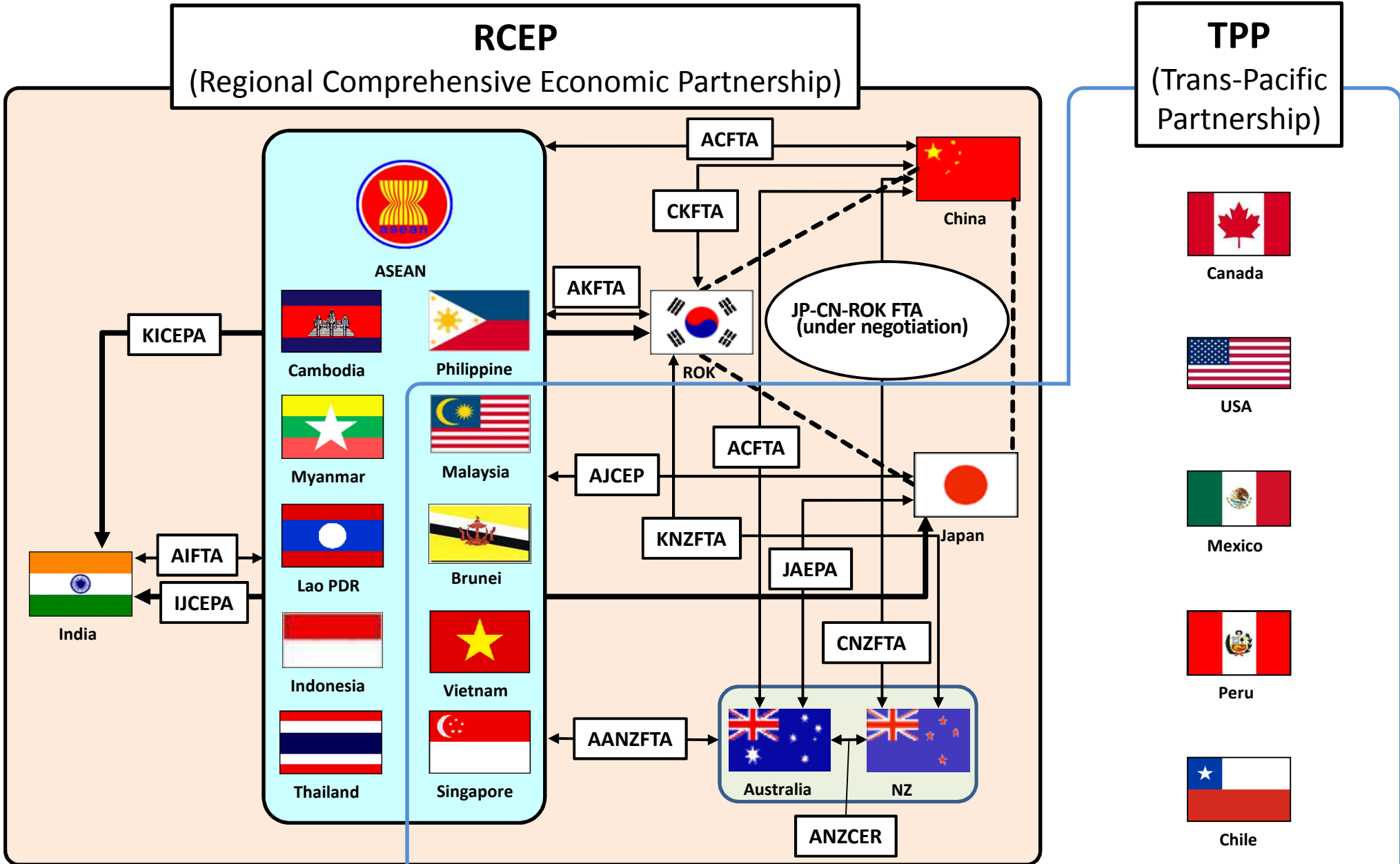
Joint Research on Road Technologies for ASEAN Cross-Border Corridors

Creates technical references on road pavement and overloading control to improve quality of transit highway networks for better connectivity.



The 1st ASEAN – Japan Experts Group Meeting on Joint Research on Road Technologies for ASEAN Cross-Border Corridors

Framework of Asia-Pacific economic cooperation



(3) For “ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community”
(ASCC)

Japan-ASEAN Cooperation on Disaster Prevention

- Support to AADMER (ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response) Work Programme 2016-2020
- Cooperation with the AHA Centre (ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management)



AHA Centre: Established in 2011 to promote communication and coordination among National Disaster Management Offices (NDMO) of ASEAN member states and international organizations in the event of regional natural disasters emergencies.

■ Japan's cooperation through JAIF

✓ Develop an integrated disaster prevention ICT system with a focus on the AHA Centre

Provide ICT equipment and software (WebEOC) to the AHA Centre and the NDMOs in CLMV, thereby connecting AHA Centre with all ASEAN NDMOs.

✓ Construction and operation of Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA)

Stockpile emergency relief supplies in the WFP warehouse in Subang airport, Malaysia, and maintain the transportation system used for delivery.

➡ Utilised in large-scale disasters such as earthquakes in Myanmar, 2012, typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, 2013, and floods in Myanmar, 2015.

✓ Disaster-related human resource development project (ACE Program)

6-month training program for executive officers of national NDMOs.

✓ ASEAN ERAT Transformation Project – Phase I

■ Japan's cooperation through JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)

✓ The project of Building Disaster and Climate Resilient Cities in ASEAN

✓ The Project of Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration

✓ The Project for Strengthening the ASEAN Regional Capacity on Disaster Health Management (ASEAN ARCH Project)



Youth Exchange Program (JENESYS) (Japan-East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths)

Two-way exchange program for youths from Japan and ASEAN countries.

- To promote mutual trust and understanding among the peoples of Japan and the Asia-Pacific region, and to build a basis for future friendship and cooperation.
- To promote a global understanding of Japan's society, history, diverse culture, politics, economics and diplomatic relations.



Traditional culture experience



Discussion among participants



Homestay



Sports exchange



School visit



Factory tour

Youth Exchange Program (JENESYS)

27,500 ASEAN youths visited Japan through JENESYS since 2007.

	Invited from ASEAN to Japan	Dispatched from Japan to ASEAN	Total
<p>1. JENESYS (Japan-East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths) - Implemented from 2007 to 2012</p>	Approx. 13,500 people	Approx. 700 people	Approx. 14,200 people
<p>2. Kizuna (bond) Project(The Youth-Exchange Project with Asia-Oceania and North America) - Implemented from 2012 to 2013 - Aims at promoting global understanding of Japan's revival efforts in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake</p>	Approx. 2,300 people	Approx. 300 people	Approx. 2,600 people
<p>3. JENESYS 2.0 - Implemented from 2013 to 2015</p>	Approx. 10,100 people	Approx. 600 people	Approx. 10,700 people
<p>4. JENESYS 2015 - Implemented from 2015 to 2016</p>	Approx. 1,600 people	Approx. 200 people	Approx. 1,800 people
<p>4. JENESYS 2016 - Ongoing from 2016</p>	Expected Approx. 3,500people	Expected Approx. 200 people	Expected Approx. 3,700 people

AUN/SEED-Net

Network of 40 Engineering Universities

**10 ASEAN countries
26 Member Institutions**

**Japan 14 Supporting
Universities**

- University of Yangon
- Yangon Technological University

- Chulalongkorn University
- King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang
- Burapha University
- Kasetsart University
- Thammasat University

- Institute of Technology of Cambodia

- Universiti Sains Malaysia
- Universiti Malaya
- Universiti Putra Malaysia
- Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

- National University of Singapore
- Nanyang Technological University

- National University of Laos

- Hanoi University of Science and Technology
- Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology

- University of the Philippines – Diliman
- De La Salle University
- Mindanao State University – Iligan Institute of Technology

- Universiti Brunei Darussalam
- Universiti Teknologi Brunei

- Institut Teknologi Bandung
- Universitas Gadjah Mada
- Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember
- Universitas Indonesia

- Hokkaido University
- Keio University
- Kyoto University
- Kyushu University
- Nagoya University
- National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
- Osaka University
- Shibaura Institute of Technology
- Tohoku University
- Tokai University
- Tokyo Institute of Technology
- Toyohashi University of Technology
- The University of Tokyo
- Waseda University

**Color code for
Related Universities**

- Japanese Supporting Univ.
- Host Institution
- Non host Institution

Project Timeline

Phase 1 : 2003 - 2008

Phase 2: 2008 - 2013

Phase 3 : 2013 - 2018

Way Forward

Establishment of
Framework

Strengthening and
Promote Network

Addressing Common
Regional Issues and Industry

Objective of the Project Phase 3

Project Purpose to be achieved by March 2018

A region-wide system for advanced research and education is established by Member Institutions, in collaboration with Japanese Supporting Universities .

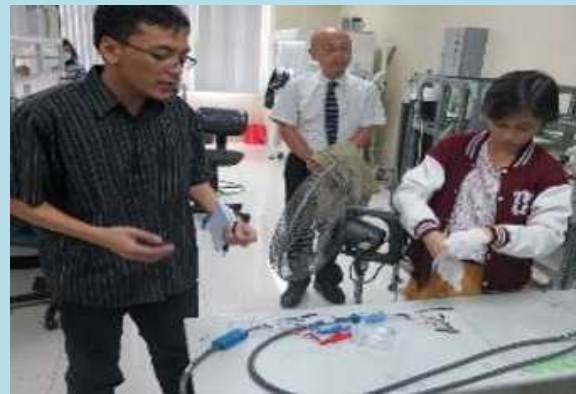
1. Capacity development of academic staff of Member Institutions
2. Academic networking among member universities in ASEAN and Japan
3. Contribute to solving the common regional issues
4. Linkage between universities and industry

Activities: Programs for Graduate Degree, Research and Networking



Graduate Degree Program (1,293 Scholarships)

- **741**, Master's in ASEAN
- **240**, PhD Sandwich in ASEAN & Japan
- **11**, Integrated Program in ASEAN & Japan
- **58**, PhD in Singapore
- **243**, PhD in Japan



Research Programs (213 Research Projects)

- **47**, Collaborative Research with Industry (CRI)
- **45**, Collaborative Research Program for Common Regional Issues (CRC)
- **121**, Collaborative Research Program for Alumni members (CRA)



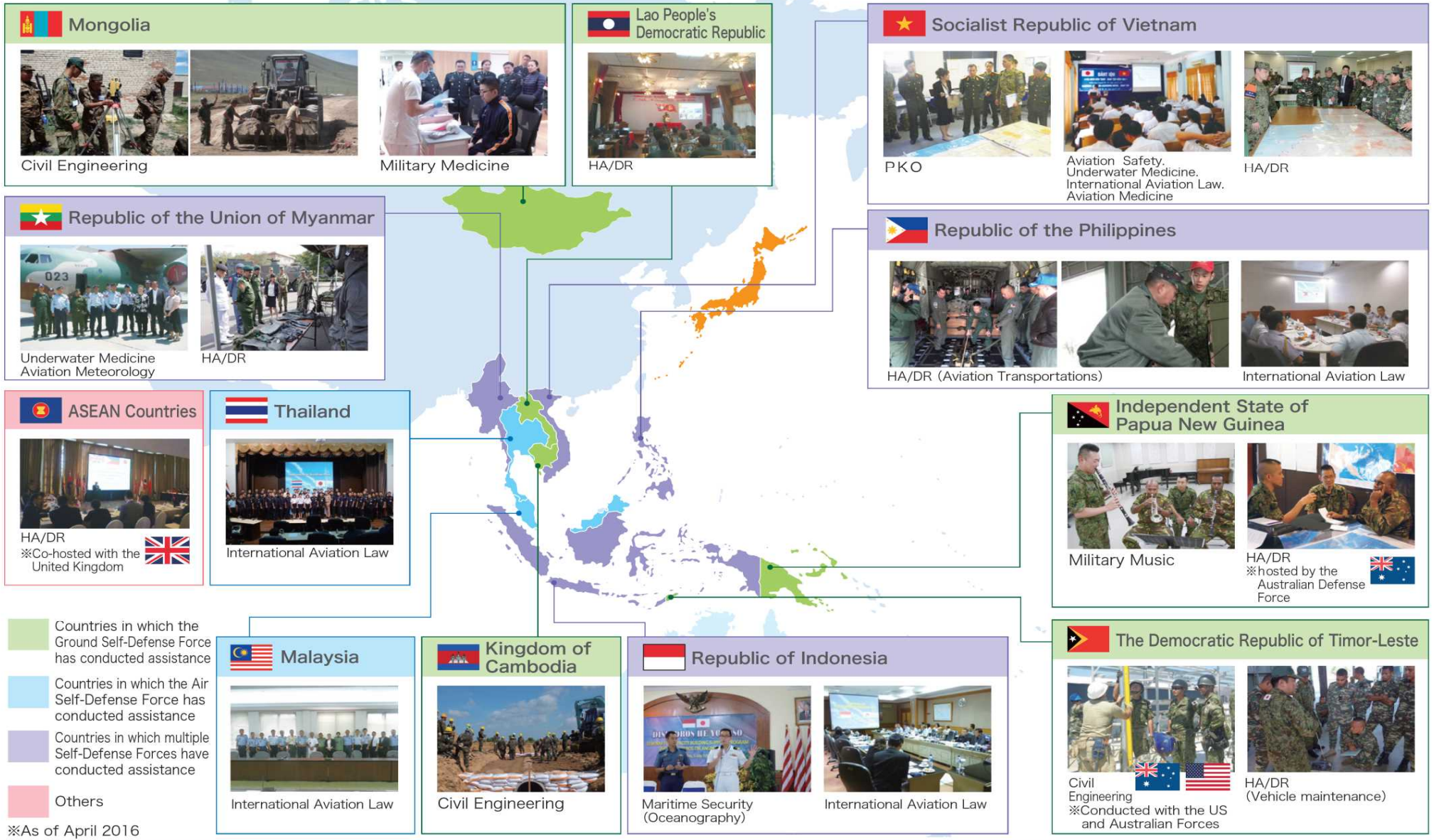
Mobility/Networking (More than 700 Trips)

- Research Fellowship (RF)
- Short-term Research Program in Japan (SRJP)
- Short-term Visit Program in ASEAN (SVAS)
- Japanese Professor Dispatch Program (JPDP)

(4) For “ASEAN Political-Security Community”
(APSC)

Japan's Defense Capacity Building Assistance

Overview



Maritime security cooperation

Japan is a maritime nation, and consistently regards the stability of the region based on “Rule of Law” of the ocean as important. Japan steadily implements hard and soft ODA cooperation in the areas of maritime security for the nations facing sea lanes.

- Vessels, Human Development, Equipment

Viet Nam

- ◆ **Non-Project Grant Aid (Grant, FY2014, JPY 500 million)**
Providing 6 used vessels (completed in November, 2015) and equipment related to maritime safety.
- ◆ **The Economic and Social Development Programme (Grant, FY2015, JPY 200 million)**
Providing several used vessels and equipment related to maritime safety (addition to the above).
- ◆ **Maritime Security and Safety Capacity Improvement Project (Loan, JPY 38,482 million)**
Pledging to Provide 6 new patrol vessels.

=Technical Cooperation=

- ◆ **Training for maritime safety.**

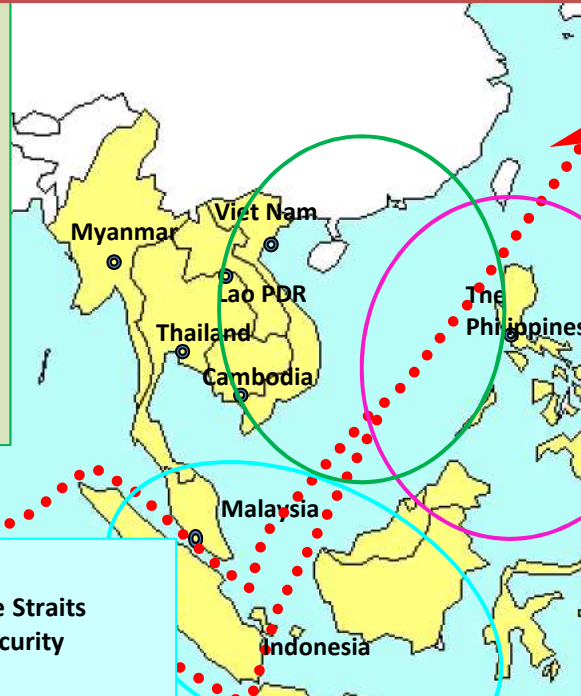


Malaysia

- ◆ **For anti-terrorism and anti-piracy in Malacca/Singapore Straits**
- ✓ **Project for Improvement of Equipment for Maritime Security Enhancement (Grant, FY2007/FY2008, JPY 751 million)**
Enhancing the equipment for the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency(MMEA) and Marine Police (laser cameras, radio direction finders, speed boats, etc.).
- ✓ **The Project for Strengthening the Capabilities for Preventing Sea Smuggling and Other Illegal Activities (Grant, FY2008, JPY 714 million)**
Providing the equipment for the Royal Malaysian Customs (speed boats and hand held thermal imagers).
- ◆ **The Economic and Social Development Programme (Grant , FY2016, JPY 700 million)**
Providing equipment and services related to maritime safety.

=Technical Cooperation=

- ◆ **Experts to MMEA since 2005, now improving education and training system for the maritime academy under MMEA.**



The Philippines

- ◆ **The Project for Enhancement of Communications System for Maritime Safety and Security (Grant, FY2007, JPY 609 million)**
Enhancing the communication system among the PCG headquarters and Coast Guard districts.
 - ◆ **Maritime Safety Capability Improvement Project for the Philippine Coast Guard (Loan, FY2013, JPY 18,732 million)**
Providing 10 new patrol vessels (Now building). 3 vessels have arrived at the Philippines .
 - ◆ **Maritime Safety Capability Improvement Project for the Philippine Coast Guard (Phase 2) (Loan, FY2016, JPY 16,455 million)**
Providing 2 large patrol vessels.
 - ◆ **The Economic and Social Development Programme (Grant, FY2016, JPY 600 million)**
Providing high-speed boats and other equipment.
 - ◆ **The Project for Enhancement of Communications System of PCG (Grant, FY2013, JPY 1,152 million)**
Enhancing the communications system and introducing Vessel Traffic Management System(VTMS).
- =Technical Cooperation=**
- ◆ **Experts to PCG since 2002.**



Indonesia

- ◆ **For anti-terrorism and anti-piracy in Malacca/Singapore Straits**
- ✓ **The Project for Construction of Patrol Vessels for the Prevention of Piracy, Maritime Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons (Grant, FY2006, JPY1,921 million)**
Providing 3 new patrol vessels for Marine Police.
- ✓ **The Project for Improvement of Port Security System (Grant, FY2008, JPY 545 million)**
Providing X-ray baggage inspection equipment, metal detectors, etc. for major 8 ports.
- ✓ **The Project for Enhancement of Vessel Traffic System in Malacca and Singapore Straits (Grant, FY2008/FY2010, JPY3,005 million)**
Introducing Vessel Traffic Service(VTS) system.

=Technical Cooperation=

- ◆ **Experts to Directorate General of Sea Transportation since 2006 (started new phase in March, 2015).**
- ◆ **Experts to BAKORKAMLA (Indonesian Maritime Security Coordination Body) from 2008 to 2011.**