

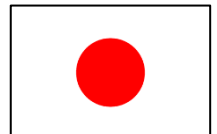


ASEAN and Japan – Trusted Partners –

Briefing for Asian Young Scholars Forum

7 February 2025

KIYA Masahiko, Ambassador of Japan to ASEAN



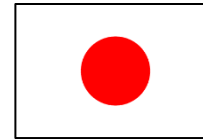
Agenda

1. Why does ASEAN-Japan cooperation matter?
2. Why are ASEAN and Japan “Trusted Partners”?
3. The next steps for ASEAN-Japan Cooperation?

1. Why does ASEAN-Japan cooperation matter?



ASEAN



Japan

- **Geo-strategic location**
(Centre of the Indo-Pacific, Chokepoint of a major sea lane)
- **Growth centre of the world**
(Population of 670 million with the vitality of youth, growing market for innovation)
- **Hub of multi-layered cooperation**
(ASEAN-led mechanisms across sectors, engagement of external partners with ASEAN at the centre)
- **Growth and solution experience**
(Track record of rapid economic growth and addressing economic/social challenges)
- **Technology with craftsmanship**
(Track record of automobiles, electronic appliances, quality infrastructure, etc.)
- **Global democratic power in Asia**
(Member of G7/G20, Frequent non-permanent member of UN Security Council)

2. Why are ASEAN and Japan “Trusted Partners”?

Turbulent relationship in the beginning

- Scars sustained in the World War II
- Backlash against Japan's rapid economic growth
- Anti-Japanese demonstrations in 1970s

Starting point of ASEAN-Japan cooperation

- 1973 Establishment of ASEAN-Japan Forum on Synthetic Rubber
- 1977 1st ASEAN-Japan Summit,
Declaration of Fukuda Doctrine (“Heart to Heart” relationship)

Progress of ASEAN-Japan cooperation

- 1981 Establishment of ASEAN-Japan Centre
- 1990 Cambodia Peace Conference in Tokyo
- 1992 Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia, PKO dispatch

2. Why are ASEAN and Japan “Trusted Partners”?

Overcoming difficult times together

- 1997 **Asian Financial Crisis** response
→ 1st ASEAN+3 Summit (1997), Chiang Mai Initiative (2000), Multilateralization (2010)
- 2004 Sumatra **Earthquake** and Indian Ocean **Tsunami Disaster** response
→ ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) (2011)
- 2020 **COVID-19 Pandemic**
→ Commitment to support for ASEAN Centre for Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases (ACPHEED)

Strengthening the support for ASEAN Community

- 2006 Establishment of Japan ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF)
- 2008 Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)
- 2011 Opening of Mission of Japan to ASEAN
- 2020 Adoption of Joint Statement on Cooperation on ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP)
- 2023 ASEAN-Japan 50th Year Commemorative Summit in Tokyo

Fukuda Doctrine (1977)

1. Japan, a nation **committed to peace, rejects the role of a military power**, and on that basis is resolved to contribute to the peace and prosperity of Southeast Asia, and of the world community.
2. Japan, as a true friend of the countries of Southeast Asia, will do its best for consolidating the **relationship of mutual confidence and trust based on "heart-to-heart" understanding** with these countries, in wide-ranging fields covering not only political and economic areas but also social and cultural areas.
3. Japan will be an **equal partner of ASEAN and its member countries**, and **cooperate positively with them in their own efforts to strengthen their solidarity and resilience**, together with other nations of the like mind outside the region, while aiming at fostering a relationship based on mutual understanding with the nations of Indochina, and will thus contribute to the building of peace and prosperity throughout Southeast Asia.



Speech by PM Fukuda in Manila on 18 August 1977
(Credit: Cabinet Public Affairs Office)

ASEAN-JAPAN RELATIONS STARTED

ASEAN-Japan
Centre established
1981



Japan-ASEAN Exchange
Projects Fund (JAEP)
1988



1973
ASEAN-Japan
dialogue on
synthetic rubber

1977
Formal relations started at
the 1st ASEAN-Japan Summit,
Fukuda Doctrine

Japan-ASEAN
Solidarity Fund
1999

Japan-ASEAN General
Exchange Fund (JAGEF)
2000

50-YEAR JOURNEY OF ASEAN-JAPAN PARTNERSHIP & COOPERATION



2006
Japan-ASEAN Integration
Fund (JAIF) established



2007
JENESYS
Japan-East Asia Network of
Exchange for Students and
Youths (JENESYS)



2020
ASEAN and Japan issued
the "Joint Statement of the
23rd ASEAN-Japan Summit
on Cooperation on ASEAN
Outlook on the Indo-Pacific"

2019
Adoption of the ASEAN
Outlook on the Indo-Pacific
(AOIP) at the 34th ASEAN
Summit

2011
Establishment of Mission of
Japan to ASEAN



2023
ASEAN-Japan 50th Year
Commemorative Summit



Commemorative Summit (Tokyo, 17 December 2023)

● JOINT VISION STATEMENT ON ASEAN-JAPAN FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION



Subtitle : Trusted Partners

Building on mutual trust, ASEAN and Japan will strengthen the **Comprehensive Strategic Partnership** that is meaningful, substantive, and mutually beneficial under the following three pillars, embracing ASEAN unity and centrality:

- 1) Heart-to-Heart Partners across Generations
- 2) Partners for Co-creation of Economy and Society of the Future
- 3) Partners for Peace and Stability

● **IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: 130 cooperation items**
- Actions for “Peace and Prosperity” through “Co-creation” based on “Trust”

Actions for “Peace and Prosperity” through “Co-creation” based on “Trust” announced by Prime Minister KISHIDA on the occasion of Commemorative Summit

1. Heart-to-Heart Partners across Generations

- **“Partnership to Co-create a Future with the Next Generation : WA Project 2.0”**
 - Promotion of sustainable researchers’ network
 - Networking of young business leaders, Study program in Japan for ASEAN Secretariat officials

2. Partners for Co-creation of Economy and Society of the Future

- **New Efforts in Public-Private Partnership for Finding Solutions through Co-creation**
 - Asia Zero Emission Community (AZEC) platform
 - **ASEAN-Japan Co-Creation Initiative for the Next-Generation Automotive Industry**
 - Boosting the private investment for strengthening connectivity, climate change measures, and support for MSMEs & start-ups

3. Partners for Peace and Stability

- **Efforts to ensure and strengthen a free and open international order based on the rule of law**
 - Development of human resources in cybersecurity, Humanitarian assistance through ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (**AHA Center**)

44 Areas of ASEAN-Japan Cooperation

Mission of Japan to ASEAN
February 2025

Heart-to-Heart Partners across Generations

- ◆ Youth and People-to-People Exchanges
- ◆ Cultural and Intellectual Exchanges
- ◆ Sports
- ◆ Tourism
- ◆ Language
- ◆ Education
- ◆ Foreign Workers
- ◆ Science and Technology
- ◆ Human Resource Development
- ◆ Business Exchanges
- ◆ Local Government Exchanges
- ◆ Support for ASEAN Capacity Development
- ◆ Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai

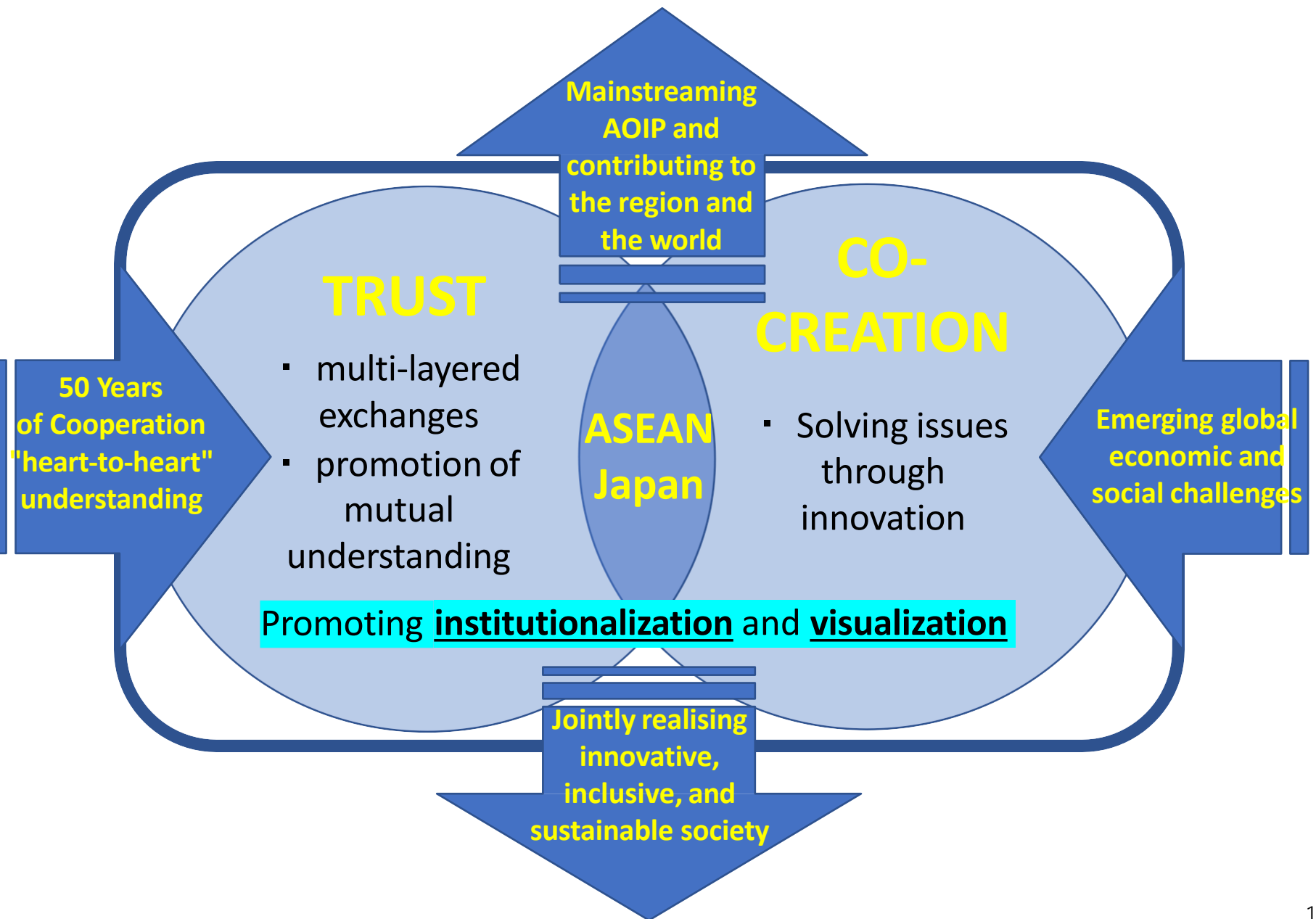
Partners for Co-creation of Economy and Society of the Future

- Economy
- Finance
- Connectivity
- Transport
- Climate Change and Environment
- Energy and Critical Minerals
- Disaster Management
- Health and Social Welfare
- Smart City and Urbanization
- Digital
- Outer Space
- Agriculture and Food Systems
- Narrowing the Gap
- Gender
- Labour
- SDGs
- Civil Service
- Rural Development

Partners for Peace and Stability

- Rule of Law
- Maritime Security
- Defense
- WPS, YPS, Peacebuilding
- Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation
- Human Rights
- Transnational Crimes
- Cybersecurity
- Disinformation
- Competition Policy and Law
- Immigration
- Landmines
- Regional Architecture

3. The next steps for ASEAN-Japan Cooperation?



Three Concrete Steps

1. Strengthening multiple **people-to-people networks** with **trust**

- Focus on the next generation for the future
- Intellectual exchanges for shared visions and strategies

2. Realising **economic and social benefits** through **co-creation**

- Economy, finance, connectivity, climate change, energy and critical minerals, environment, disaster management, health, digital, outer space, agriculture and food systems, social issues

3. Promoting the **shared principles and values** in the region and the world through **mainstreaming and implementing AOIP**

- Defending the principles and values, such as peaceful settlement of disputes without resorting to the threat or use of force, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity
- AOIP helps to generate momentum for building “strategic trust”

Prime Minister ISHIBA's Visit to Malaysia and Indonesia (January 9-12, 2025)

- As **his first bilateral visit** since taking office, Prime Minister ISHIBA visited Malaysia, this year's Chair of ASEAN, and Indonesia, which has the largest economy and population in ASEAN.
- Amid increasing uncertainty in the international affairs, **strengthening cooperation and trust with Southeast Asia**, which is a key region in the Indo-Pacific region and the world's growth center, is extremely important for Japan's future diplomacy.
- Established personal relationships with Prime Minister Anwar and President Prabowo.

1 Japan-Malaysia Summit Meeting (10 January: for about 90 mins)

(1) Security

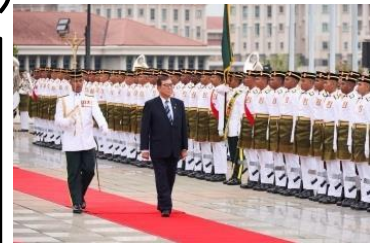
- Progress in the **strategic dialogue** and the **start of joint intermarine training**.
- Steady progress in the **provision of equipment for vigilance and surveillance** through the **OSA** (Official Security Assistance) was confirmed.
- The **substantive agreement on the cooperation document** between the Coast Guard and the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency.

(2) Economy

- Agreed to cooperate in the areas of **supply chain resilience** and **rare earths development**.
- Confirmed the promotion of cooperation to ensure energy security and decarbonisation through various pathways such as **Carbon dioxide Capture and Storage (CCS)**.
- Agreed to further strengthen cooperation on the **Asian Zero Emissions Community (AZEC)**.
- Strengths to support flood control in Malaysia.

(3) Regional/ International Affairs

- Exchanged views on regional and international affairs, including the situation in the East and South China Sea, the Middle East and Myanmar and **cooperation for Palestine**.
- Agreed to continue to work together on maintaining and strengthening a free and open international order based on the rule of law.



Welcoming ceremony



Small-group meeting



General meeting

2 Japan-Indonesia Summit Meeting (11 January: for about 110 mins)

(1) Security

- Agreed to hold a '2+2' foreign and defence ministerial meeting by the end of the year. Welcomed the launch of consultations between defence working-level officials on maritime security, including defence equipment and technical cooperation.
- Welcomed the signing of an Exchange of Notes on the provision of fast patrol boats by the OSA.
- Confirmed the importance of human networking through the acceptance of foreign students to the National Defence Academy.

(2) Economy, Disaster management, etc

- Agreed to strengthen cooperation on stable energy supply. Confirmed cooperation in the decarbonization, energy and key mineral sectors.
- In the area of disaster management, supports the resilience of Indonesia's national land, taking into account that both countries are disaster-prone, and utilises Japan's knowledge.
- Agreed to promote cooperation on the dissemination of school lunches, promotion of fisheries and agriculture, and human resources development, as promoted by President Prabowo, based on Japan's experience.

(3) Regional/ International Affairs

- Agreed to continue to work together to maintain and strengthen a free and open international order based on the rule of law.
- Agreed to further strengthen their cooperation in the international arena, including by actively supporting the progress of Indonesia's OECD accession process.

(4) Others

- Prime Minister ISHIBA conveyed his intention to invite President Prabowo to visit Japan this year.



Welcoming ceremony



Handshake before the Summit Meeting



Small-group meeting