

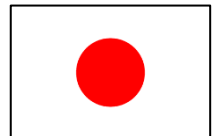


ASEAN and Japan – Trusted Partners –

“Collaborative Roles between Japan and ASEAN in
Navigating the Indo-Pacific”

21 March 2025

KIYA Masahiko, Ambassador of Japan to ASEAN



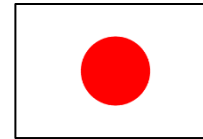
Agenda

1. Why does ASEAN-Japan cooperation matter?
2. Why are ASEAN and Japan “Trusted Partners”?
3. How to navigate the Indo-Pacific together?
4. What 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)

1. Why does ASEAN-Japan cooperation matter?

Trade

- ASEAN's **4th largest trading partner** after China, the U.S., and the EU, accounting for about **7%** of the total (2022).

Inward Direct Investment

- The **2nd largest source country** of FDI to ASEAN after the U.S., accounting for **11.1%** of the total (2022).

Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF)

- Japan's contribution/grants to ASEAN amounts more than **875 million USD in total** from 2006-2023.

Evaluation by ASEAN

- The **1st trusted and reliable friend** in the region, accounting for **58.9%** of the total (ISEAS Survey 2024).

Multi-layered regional cooperation of ASEAN

1978 ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference (ASEAN・PMC)

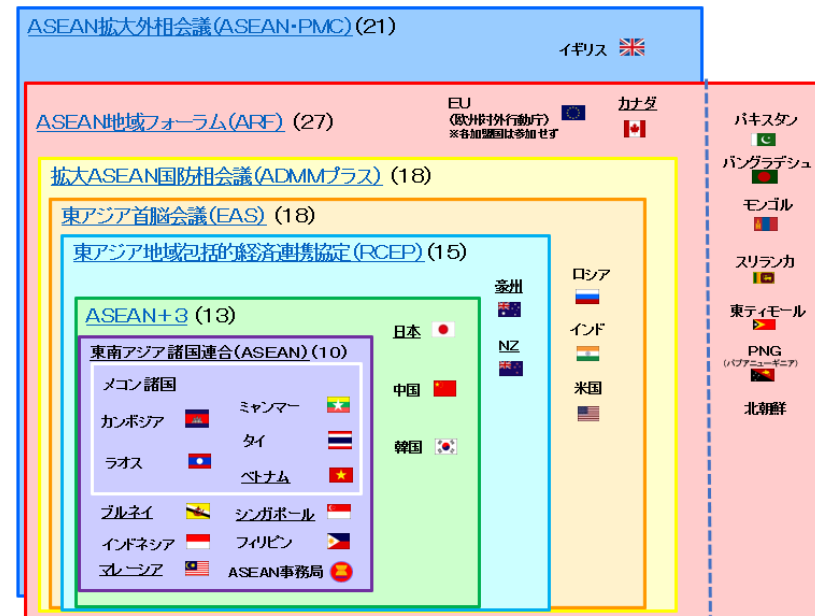
1994 ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)

1997 ASEAN + 3 Summit (APT)

2005 East Asia Summit (EAS)

→ Since 2011 US & Russia joined

2010 1st ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting-Plus (ADMM+)



※ASEAN-led framework

All of them are held in the ASEAN chair country.

※The APEC Ministerial Meeting has been held since 1989, and the APEC Summit has been held since 1993 (Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar among ASEAN countries are not members).

注1: 0内は参加している国・地域・機関の数
注2: 下線は環太平洋パートナーシップに関する包括的及び先進的な協定(TPP11)参加国(その他の参加国はメキシコ、ペルー、チリ)

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)

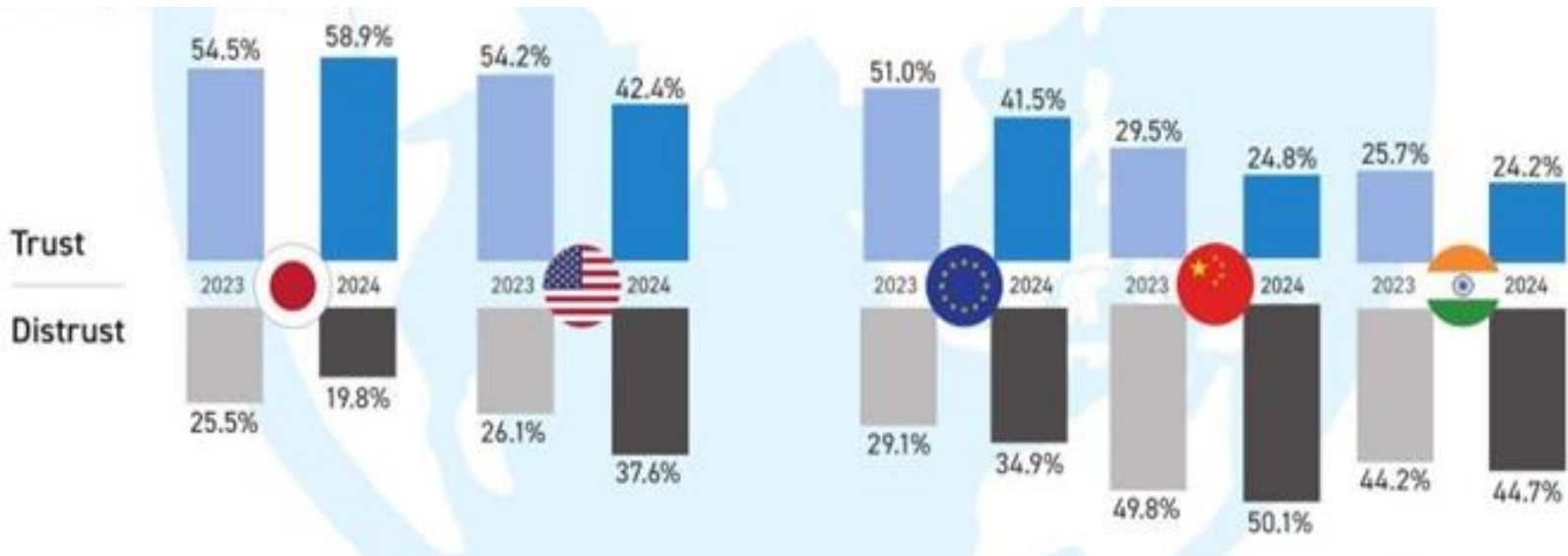
ASEAN Awareness Survey "State of Southeast Asia 2024"

Japan ranked first in trust among major countries!

The survey, conducted annually since 2019 by the ISEAS Yusof Ishak Institute's ASEAN Studies Centre in Singapore, targets approximately 2,000 researchers, businesspeople, civil society and media representatives, and government and international organization officials from the 10 ASEAN countries.

Japan **ranked first among major countries**, with **trust** significantly exceeding distrust.

Japan's respectful and thoughtful low-key approach to the Southeast Asian region, and its call for regional partners to "co-create" a vision at the 50th Anniversary Summit, were well received.



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**)

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

Connecting “Heart-to-Heart” relations to the next generation by further fostering mutual understanding through exchanges that benefit both ASEAN and Japan

➤ **“Partnership to Co-create a Future with the Next Generation: WA Project 2.0”**

Comprehensive People-to-People exchange programs through Intellectual and Cultural exchanges and “NIHONGO (Japanese language) Partners”, which will benefit more than 10 million people over the next 10 years (40 billion Yen).

➤ **Promotion of sustainable researchers network**

Further promote a sustainable researcher network with ASEAN countries by launching a new project to support initiatives based on common understanding with ASEAN countries, including international joint research and human resource exchange and development (15 billion Yen).

➤ **Networking of young business leaders, Study program in Japan for ASEAN Secretariat officials**

Establishment of Young/Generation Z Business Leaders’ Community for human resources exchanges and collaboration among start-ups, study program in Japan (ex. public policy) for prospective young officials of ASEAN Secretariat, dispatch of young government officials and other personnel of ASEAN to Japan Association for EXPO2025,

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

Aiming for a resilient economy and society by bringing each other's strengths, finding solutions to mounting challenges and making vitality of both Japan and ASEAN flow back and forth

➤ **New Efforts in Public-Private Partnership for Finding Solutions through Co-creation**

■ **Asia Zero Emission Community (AZEC) platform**

Simultaneous achievement of economic growth, energy security and decarbonization/Energy transitions through various pathways towards the common goal of carbon neutrality/policy support and collaboration implemented by Asia Zero Emission Center (to be established at ERIA)

■ **ASEAN-Japan Co-Creation Initiative for the Next-Generation Automotive Industry**

Developing and implementing a master plan to make ASEAN remain a world's central production and export hub for the automobile industry

■ **Boosting the private investment for strengthening connectivity, climate change measures, and support for MSMEs & start-ups**

Promotion of New Efforts such as Introduction of the Co-Creation for Common Agenda Initiative, Starting-up of “ Private Capital Mobilization-type Grant”, Further utilization of Overseas Loans and Investments, aiming to mobilize more than 35 billion US dollars in public and private funds in ASEAN region over the next five years through boosting the private investment.

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

3. Partners for Peace and Stability

Contributing to peace and prosperity in the region where people of ASEAN and Japan live together and Co-creating the world where all people enjoy prosperity and human dignity is protected

- **Efforts for a free and open international order based on the rule of law**
 - Support for development of human resources in cybersecurity at ASEAN-Japan Cybersecurity Capacity Building Centre (AJCCBC)
 - Humanitarian Assistance for the people of Myanmar through AHA Center
 - Deploy various efforts in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation based on “Hiroshima Action Plan”, cooperation on law and justice including legal technical assistance, Women, Peace and Security (WPS), cybersecurity, defense exchanges and cooperation and Official Security Assistance (OSA), taking into account the situation in each country



NIHONGO Partners



Construction of wind power plants
in Vietnam



Japan-ASEAN Ship Rider Cooperation Program 15

44 Areas of ASEAN-Japan Cooperation

Mission of Japan to ASEAN
March 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

Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) Factsheet

What's JAIF?

- ◆ Established in 2006 with Japan's initial contribution of 70 million USD to assist the integration efforts of ASEAN Member States and community building and narrowing development
- ◆ Over 860 million USD contributions from Japan since 2006
- ◆ More than 570 projects implemented or on-going

**Japan's New Contribution of 100 million USD to JAIF
(March 2023)**

【Example of Cooperation Projects for AOIP Mainstreaming】

1. Support for Functions of ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC)

- Employment of ASEC Officers for monitoring AOIP cooperation, WPS
- Development of E-learning Training for ASEC Officers



2. Human Resource Development of Young Government Officials of ASEAN

- Master's Degree Programme for Attachment Programme Graduates
- Contribution to ASEAN Junior Fellowship Fund
- Timor-Leste's new participation to Attachment Programme



Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) Factsheet

3. AOIP Cooperation in Four Priority Areas (Project Examples)

Maritime Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Training of VTS Operators ➤ Support for Reduction of Marine Plastic Debris <p>*VTS: Vessel Traffic Services</p>
Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ GNSS Implementation Plan Training (GIPTA) ➤ Support for Expanded Application of ASEAN Guiding Principles for Quality Assurance and Recognition of Competency Certification System (AGP) <p>*GNSS: Global Navigation Satellite System</p>
SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support for Implementation of ASEAN Declaration on Sports and SDGs, ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Food Security ➤ Promotion of Rule of Law (ex. legal technical assistance, capacity building)
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cooperation on Disaster Management in the Indo-Pacific through AHA Centre ➤ Support for Start-Ups (Digital Economy, Clean Energy) ➤ Development of Climate Change Strategies ➤ Promotion of Tourism (Wellness Tourism, EXPO2025) <p>*AHA Centre: ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management</p>

ASEAN- related Summit Meetings (Oct 2024)



The 27th ASEAN Japan Summit
(Photo: Cabinet Public Affairs Office)



The 27th ASEAN Plus Three
(Japan-China-Republic of Korea) Summit
(Photo: Cabinet Public Affairs Office)



The 19th East Asia Summit (EAS)
(Photo: Cabinet Public Affairs Office)

▷ [The 2nd Asia Zero-Emission Community \(AZEC\) Leaders Meeting \(October 11, 2024\)](#)

▷ [The 19th East Asia Summit \(EAS\) \(October 11, 2024\)](#)

▷ [The 27th ASEAN Plus Three \(Japan-China-Republic of Korea\) Summit \(October 10, 2024\)](#)

▷ [The 27th ASEAN Japan Summit \(October 10, 2024\)](#)



Joint Vision Statement and our Efforts



Heart-to-Heart Partners across Generations



Youth Exchanges

(JENESYS and SSEAYP)

Overview (JENESYS)

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

• It aims to promote mutual trust and understanding between the youth of ASEAN and Japan and to build a basis for future friendship and cooperation.

Concrete Actions

• Expand international and intergenerational people-to-people connectivity under invitation, dispatch, and online exchange programs in a variety of fields including politics, economics, society, culture, and sports.

JENESYS



ASEAN-Japan Students Conference

Overview (SSEAYP)

(The Ship for Southeast Asian and Japanese Youth Program)

• This joint project between Japan and ASEAN member countries launched in 1974 that is aimed at fostering leaders in the globalizing society through living together on board.

Concrete Actions

- Ship program for the first time in 5 years since the Covid-19 pandemic;
- Period: Nov 4 - Dec 11, 2024 (38days)
- Participants: approx.160 youths from Japan and ASEAN member countries
- Ports of call: Ho Chi Minh City(Vietnam) and Jakarta(Indonesia)
- Discussion themes: 6 fields have been selected from “Implementation Plan of the Joint Vision Statement on ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation *Trusted Partners*”



Cultural Exchanges

(Partnership to Co-create a Future with the Next Generation: WA Project 2.0)

Overview

• On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation (2023), the Government of Japan launched a comprehensive people-to-people exchange initiative as a Japan Foundation project that will benefit more than 10 million people, especially the next-generation leaders of Japan and ASEAN, and will implement this initiative intensively over the next 10 years.

Concrete Actions

- Promotion of intellectual dialogue on global issues
- Human networking and collaborative projects in the fields of art and culture
- Dispatch of “**NIHONGO Partners**” to secondary or other schools in ASEAN countries and Training in Japan for the teachers and the students (counterparts) invited from ASEAN countries



ASEAN-Japan Youth Forum



Japanese Film Festival (Indonesia)



NIHONGO Partners (Vietnam)



Joint Vision Statement and our Efforts



Heart-to-Heart Partners across Generations



Sports (Chiang Mai Declaration)

Overview

- To commemorate the 50th anniversary, the Declaration unanimously adopted at the Fourth ASEAN-Japan Sports Ministers Meeting in September 2023 .
- Aiming to expand Japan-ASEAN sports cooperation towards 2030, the Declaration includes the development of quality physical education teachers and coaches, increasing participation of women in sports, advancing sports for persons with disabilities, and anti-doping activities, as well as the expansion of the areas of priority to include cooperation in the field of sports management.

Concrete Actions

- Project to develop quality physical education teachers' education and advance sports for persons with disabilities.
- Project to promote gender equality in sports (Sport for Tomorrow (SFT)).
- Policy planning and capacity building support for the development of sports coaches (SFT).
- ASEAN Football4SDGs project (JAIF).
- Support for the Southeast Asia Regional Anti-Doping Organization.



Dispatch of Referees to ASEAN Para Games



Gender Equality Promotion Project Workshop



Tourism

Overview

- Joint Media Statement was adopted at the ASEAN-Japan Tourism Ministers' Special Dialogue in 2023. It outlined the direction of future cooperation in the tourism sector in order to promote sustainable tourism and mutual exchanges.

Concrete Actions

- Collaboration with ASEAN countries to share best practices on sustainable tourism.
- Cooperation on capacity building training, human resource exchange in the field of tourism, and development and quality improvement of tourism products in cooperation with ASEAN-Japan Center, JICA, and other related organizations.
- Expanding tourism exchange across diverse fields.





Heart-to-Heart Partners across Generations



People-to-people Exchanges, Science and Technology

Overview

- Promote close personal exchange and human resource development to further strengthen mutual trust and understanding and foster multilayered exchanges and networks.

Concrete Actions

- Support for the **Asia KAKEHASHI Project + (plus)** to increase the number of students invited from ASEAN, provide scholarships for both incoming international students and outgoing Japanese students, establish overseas centers for the strategic acceptance of international students and promote cooperation with related institutions. Support for the development of international joint degree programs, etc., to promote inter-university exchange with quality assurance, support for proceeding with consideration of measures to stimulate student exchange at the ASEAN+3 meeting on mobility and quality assurance in higher education, and support for the establishment of the online international education platform that serves as a gateway to supporting international students from acceptance to retention.
- Launch of a master's degree program for graduates of the **Attachment Program**, and participation of Timor-Leste in the Attachment Program.
- Start of exchange of administrative officials, strengthening of cooperation with **SEAMEO** (Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization) and promotion of joint projects

- In the “**Networked Exchange, United Strength for Stronger Partnerships between Japan and (NEXUS)**”, implement personnel exchanges, joint research, and strengthen hub functions.
- Continue to promote the “**Sakura Science Program**” as a youth exchange in the field of science and technology.
- Invite young researchers who have just completed or are about to complete their doctoral degrees to Japan under the “**Postdoctoral Fellowships for Research in Japan**”. In 2025, “Postdoctoral Fellowships for Research in Japan (Short-term (PA) which focuses on inviting researchers from the ASEAN/Africa region was launched.
- Promote the “**Work Plan on Cooperation in Culture and Arts**” (January 2022) agreed upon at the Japan-ASEAN Culture Ministers' Meeting (cooperation in the fields of cultural heritage protection and copyright, etc.) and exchanges in the film field and other fields.





Joint Vision Statement and our Efforts



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



Economy

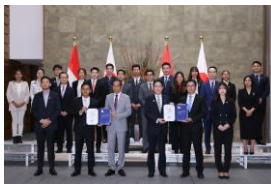
(ASEAN-Japan Economic Co-creation Vision)

Overview

• The ASEAN Economic Ministers - METI Consultation held on 22nd August 2023 reached an agreement on the "vision" to jointly create industries that will shape the future for the next 50 years, and "plan" outlining specific initiatives under the vision by the ASEAN-Japan governments from the perspective of "co-creation" based on trust.

Concrete Actions

- To strengthen the network of the next generation of business leaders, the **ASEAN-Japan Young and Generation Z Business Leaders Summit** was held in Japan, in December 2023.
- To improve the business environment infrastructure in ASEAN, **Asia Zero Emission Centre, ERIA Digital Innovation and Sustainable Economy Centre (E-DISC), etc. were launched.**
- To promote open innovation between ASEAN and Japan, Japan proposed the "**ASEAN-Japan AI Innovation Co-Creation Roadmap**" at the ASEAN Economic Ministers-METI Consultation in September 2024.
- To develop the Masterplan for ASEAN-Japan **Next Generation Automotive Industry.**



Finance

Overview

- The ASEAN+3 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Meeting in May 2024 adopted a joint statement formally agreeing to establish the Emergency Loan Facility (RFF), the first new facility of its kind since 2014.
- The RFF will contribute to the rapid recovery of the affected countries through the Japan-led Disaster Risk Financing (DRF).

Concrete Actions

- Led the establishment of **RFF**, which has been a priority of ASEAN countries.
- Regarding the **ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office** (AMRO: Economic Surveillance Organization), a new deputy director has been appointed to take charge of thematic surveillance of the increasingly important financial sector and other areas.
- Welcomed the substantial progress on ABMI and DRF.
- **Driving concrete progress on the Asian Bond Markets Initiative** (ABMI: Fostering Bond Markets in Local Currencies) and the **DRF**.
- Provided insurance coverage for countries affected by Typhoon Yagi in September 2024 through the use of the DRF.



ASEAN+3 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting (Georgia) 23



Joint Vision Statement and our Efforts



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



Transportation

(Luang Prabang Action Plan)

Overview

- Luang Prabang Action Plan was adopted at 21st ASEAN-Japan Transport Ministers Meeting in 2023 to further strengthen transport cooperation over the next 10 years, commemorating 50th Year of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation and 20th Year of ASEAN-Japan Transport Partnership (AJTP).

Concrete Actions

- Projects such as Human resource development and technical assistance being implemented under the 5 pillars (Resilient Supply Chains, Enhancing People-to-People Connectivity, Decarbonization and Sustainable Transport, Inclusive and Accessible Transport, Safe and Secure Transport).
- New initiatives under the AJTP will be adopted in November 2024, that will work with human resource development on Aids to Navigation (AtoN) and support to decarbonize aviation sector.



Indonesia
Jakarta MRT North-South Line



Manila, Philippines
GNSS Education and Training



Maintenance of aids to navigation



Connectivity

(Japan-ASEAN Comprehensive Connectivity Initiative)

Overview

- Announced “Japan-ASEAN Comprehensive Connectivity Initiative” at the ASEAN-related Summit Meetings in September 2023 to further strengthen regional connectivity in both hard and soft cooperation.
- Transport infrastructure development projects worth 2.8 trillion yen are being implemented. Capacity building projects will be provided for 5,000 individuals over the next 3 years.

Concrete Actions

- **Transport infrastructure development**
 - Advanced projects, such as Metro Manila Subway and Jakarta MRT (East-West Line).
- **Digital connectivity and maritime cooperation**
 - Launched the Co-creation for common agenda initiative in the digital field for Cambodia.
 - Cooperate through ASEAN-Japan Cybersecurity Capacity Building Centre (AJCCBC).
- **Supply chain resilience, electricity Connectivity**
 - Cooperate with ASEAN Center for Energy (ACE) .
- **Human and knowledge connectivity**
 - Accept trainees to EXPO 2025 Osaka, Kansai



AJCCBC:
JICA's technical cooperation project



Joint Vision Statement and our Efforts



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



Energy and Climate Change

(Asian Zero Emission Community (AZEC))

Overview

- Proposed by Japan in January 2022, with the aim of sharing the philosophy that Asian countries will decarbonize and work together to advance energy transitions. The First AZEC Ministerial Meeting was held among 11 partner countries in March 2023.
- AZEC promotes regional decarbonization through projects and policy coordination under the principles of “achieving carbon neutrality through various of pathways” and “achieving decarbonization, economic growth, and energy security simultaneously”.

Concrete Actions

- **The first AZEC Leaders Meeting** was held in Japan on December 18, 2023, on the occasion of the Special Summit for the 50th Anniversary of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation.
- Approaches such as “achieving carbon neutrality through various pathways” and “achieving decarbonization, economic growth, and energy security simultaneously” were confirmed as AZEC principles.
- **The second AZEC Ministerial Meeting** was held in Indonesia on August 21, 2024. Initiatives to promote decarbonization in the power, transport, and industry sectors were adopted, and the “Asia Zero Emission Center” was launched in ERIA to serve as a platform for regional decarbonization. Around 70 MOUs were also announced.
- Concrete decarbonization projects are underway through public-private partnerships.



Environment

(Strategic Program for ASEAN Climate and Environment (SPACE))

Overview

- SPACE was launched in 2023, aiming to address 3 unprecedented global crises: climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss.

Concrete Actions

- **Climate change:** Climate-related financial information disclosure, Fukuoka-method methane reduction, introduction of early warning systems through public-private partnerships (surveys in ASEAN).
- **Pollution:** Plastic pollution countermeasures enhancement (marine plastic debris mapping database AOMI available since May 2024), Promoting sustainable e-waste management and recycling (including development of regulatory frameworks, private-sector collaboration)
- **Biodiversity loss:** National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) revision support, knowledge sharing on good practice of NBSAP implementation



<https://www.ewsi.green/en>

EWS Initiative website



<https://aomi.env.go.jp/>

AOMI top page



Use of
secondary nature



Joint Vision Statement and our Efforts



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



Disaster Management

Overview

- Implementation of the ASEAN-Japan Work Plan on Disaster Management 2021-2025

Concrete Actions

- The project on “Integrating climate change projections into floods, drought and landslide risk assessments with focus on spatial approach (DRR-CCA)”.
- ASEAN-Japan Public-Private Seminar on Innovative Policies and Technologies for Disaster Risk Reduction.
- The Pilot Project on Utilization of State-of-Art Communication Technologies for CBDRM and Disaster Emergency Management.
- The project on “Promotion of database linkage and capacity enhancement through utilization of Global unique disaster IDentifier (GLIDE).
- The Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA) project.
- The project on “Strengthening ASEAN’s Collective Response Capacity through the Enhancement of the Capacity Building of the Regional ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT).
- AHA Centre Executive (ACE): Leadership in Emergency and Disaster Management Programme (ACE-LEDMP).
- The Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of AWP 2021-2025.
- The project proposal on the Development of AADMER Work Programme 2026-2030.
- Planned dispatch of an expert to the AHA Center.



ACE-LEDMP Training at Hyogo Prefectural Government



CBDRM+ICT Workshop with Local Community



Digitalization

Overview

- Broaden the “Hiroshima AI Process”, facilitate Open RAN usage and support regional capacity building on cybersecurity to promote DX, digital connectivity and cybersecurity, throughout the ASEAN region.

Concrete Actions

Took the following actions based on the **“ASEAN-Japan Digital Work Plan for 2024”** formulated at the **“ASEAN Digital Ministers' Meeting with Japan” (ADGMIN+J*)** :

- Launched the **“Hiroshima AI Process Friends Group”** (some ASEAN Member States (AMS) have joined) on the occasion of the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting to promote collaboration in AI governance.
- Signed Memorandum of Cooperation with some AMS and implemented some pilot projects with funds contributed by Japan to strengthen the supply chain of 5G networks in ASEAN with **Open RAN**.
- Supported capacity building for officials from government and critical infrastructure sectors in AMS through periodic training on cybersecurity organized by the **ASEAN-Japan Cybersecurity Capacity Building Centre (AJCCBC)**.



* Mr. WATANABE Koichi, in the center, State Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications



Joint Vision Statement and our Efforts



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



Agriculture

(ASEAN-Japan MIDORI Cooperation Plan)

Overview

- Contribute to the resilient and sustainable agricultural & food systems and the regional food security.
- Implement cooperation projects with Japan's technologies and experience.

Concrete Actions

- A draft JCM methodology for Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD) to reduce methane emissions from rice paddy fields in the Philippines was completed and published in June 2024. The development will be disseminated to other ASEAN countries in the future.
- Reducing fertilizer through satellite data with automatic plotting technology and soil diagnosis was demonstrated, and will be extended (Thailand).
- ICT-based AWD will be examined this year (Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam).



ICT-based Water Management System



Soil diagnosis by satellite images



Others

Concrete Actions

- Conduct a health policy survey in the ASEAN region through ERIA research regarding **persons with developmental disabilities** to identify policy needs; Facilitate exchanges among the parties concerned, experts, and government officials by developing guidelines to improve the quality of life of parents of people with developmental disabilities.
- Plan to dispatch Japanese experts to the Secretariat of the ASEAN Center for Communicable Disease Control and Prevention (**ACPHEED**).
- Establish a Digital Platform (JADi) to integrate information on digital **start-ups and SMEs** in ASEAN and Japan; Conduct capacity building on digital technology enhancement for start-ups and SMEs.
- Promote investment in the region by Japanese companies through the **JBIC Global Investment Enhancement Facility**.





Joint Vision Statement and our Efforts



Partners for Peace and Stability



Justice

(Joint Statement • Work Plan)

Overview

• “Joint Statement” was adopted at the ASEAN-Japan Special Meeting of Justice Ministers in 2023 as guidelines for ASEAN-Japan cooperation in the field of law and justice, which was the first time to adopt ASEAN-Japan political document in the field.

Concrete Actions

- ASLQM-Japan Consultation on a regular basis (The 3rd consultation is to be held in October 2024.).
- Strengthening the use of international arbitration and mediation.
- Launch of ASEAN-Japan Criminal Justice Seminar (The 1st seminar is to be held in December 2024.).
- Criminal Justice Forum for Asia and the Pacific on a regular basis (The 3rd forum was held in June 2024.).
- Systematic and institutional exchange of legal experts.
- Judicial Symposium on Intellectual Property (JSIP) follow-up seminar (to be held in December 2024.).
- Launch of the joint study on Business and Human Rights for exchange students from ASEAN countries (The 1st joint study was held in August 2024.).
- Workshop organized by AICHR and SEANF, using JAIF.



Joint Research on “Business and Human Rights” Criminal Justice Forum for Asia and the Pacific



Defense

Japan-ASEAN Ministerial Initiative for Enhanced Defense Cooperation (JASMINE)

Overview

• Japan proposed JASMINE* during the ASEAN-Japan Defence Ministers’ Informal Meeting in 2023 to advance the cooperation to a new level, in line with the spirit of “Vientiane Vision 2.0,” which presents direction of defense cooperation with ASEAN.

*Four Pillars of JASMINE: (1) Japan-ASEAN to carry out efforts to create a security environment that does not allow any unilateral attempts to change the status quo by force or coercion, (2) continue and expand the Japan-ASEAN defense cooperation, (3) to pursue further friendship and opportunities between Japan and ASEAN defense officials, (4) to support defense cooperation between ASEAN, Japan, and the Pacific Island countries

Concrete Actions

- “The 6th Japan-ASEAN and Timor-Leste Ship Rider Cooperation Project” and “the 2nd Japan-Pacific Island Countries Ship Rider Cooperation Project” : seminars on international maritime law and WPS aboard JS Izumo. Promoted mutual understanding. (Jun 2024)
- “The 4th Professional Airmanship Program (PAP)” : lecture on Air Domain Awareness and base visit for air force officers from ASEAN countries. Contributed to ensuring rule of law. (Jul 2024)
- “The 3rd Japan-ASEAN Cybersecurity Cooperation Project” and “the 2nd Japan-ASEAN Cyber International Law Seminar” : contributed in improving incident response capability and shared the understanding on the importance of rule of law. (Jul 2024)



Ship Rider Cooperation Program (JS Izumo)



PAP (Tokyo)



Cyber Security Cooperation Program (Viet Nam)



Partners for Peace and Stability



Transnational Crimes

Overview

- The 9th ASEAN Plus Japan Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime was held in August, 2024, in Laos

Concrete Actions

- Japan and ASEAN Member States exchanged views on countering transnational crime including cybercrime, organized fraud such as online and telephone fraud, investment/romance fraud via social media, and terrorism.
- A joint statement which emphasizes on the enhancement of cooperation to combat transnational crime including organized fraud, and on the abduction issues was adopted.



Others

Concrete Actions

- Conduct training on **maritime law enforcement**.
- Scheduled capacity building workshop to promote **WPS** in the area of disaster prevention and response.
- Promote **mine and UXO countermeasures** (South-South cooperation project in the Mekong region).



Project for strengthening operational capacity of UXO Lao in Laos

- Reconfirming the AZEC principles consistently.
- Committed to COP28 and GST including tripling renewable energy capacity globally.
- Operationalizing AZEC platform by aligning it with the partner country's policy direction including ASEAN Strategy for Carbon Neutrality.
- "Action Plan for Next Decade" was newly adopted to raise the partner's efforts to the next stage.
- Policy development and coordination were prioritized while promoting tangible projects to support energy transitions.



(Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)

“Action Plan for Next Decade”

1. Develop a short- to medium-term action plan to facilitate “AZEC solutions”

- ❑ visualization of GHG emissions throughout the supply chain
- ❑ transition finance
- ❑ agriculture and forestry sectors
- ❑ transport sector
- ❑ ports and road infrastructure
- ❑ carbon markets

2. Sectoral initiatives

- ❑ sector-specific collaboration initiatives
 - power generation
 - sustainable fuel
 - next-generation industry
- ❑ Asia Zero Emission Center



3. Promoting tangible projects

- (in case of Japan)
 - ❑ through official development aid (ODA)
 - ❑ JBIC, JETRO, JOGMEC, NEDO NEXI etc.
 - ❑ agriculture, forestry, smart city, waste treatment. Etc.

➤ **more than 120 projects added since 1st LM**

ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP)

2019 Adopted AOIP at the **ASEAN Summit in Bangkok**

2020~ Japan and partner countries successively adopted joint statements supporting AOIP

2022 Adopted **ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Mainstreaming Four Priority Areas of the AOIP within ASEAN-Led Mechanisms**

2023 EAS Leaders' support for mainstreaming AOIP

2024 Adopted **ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on the AOIP for the Future-Ready ASEAN and ASEAN-Centered Regional Architecture**

- Affirming the importance of open and inclusive cooperation through ASEAN-led mechanisms
- Enhancing AOIP implementation
- Promoting strategic confidence and trust-based cooperation

ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP)

Objectives

- (1) Providing **guidance for regional cooperation**
- (2) Strengthening trust by promoting regional peace, stability, and economic prosperity
- (3) Reinforcing ASEAN's role as the center of regional frameworks
- (4) Expanding and deepening ASEAN's priority cooperation areas:
⇒ **Maritime cooperation, connectivity, SDGs, and economic cooperation**, etc

Principles

Strengthening ASEAN centrality, openness, transparency, inclusiveness, rule-based frameworks, good governance, sovereignty, non-interference, supplementing existing regional frameworks, equality, mutual trust, mutual respect, and promoting strategic trust through dialogue and cooperation.

Why Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) now?

March 2023


- **The international community is at a history's turning point**
 - **Rise of emerging countries and developing countries**
→The balance of power is shifting dramatically. There is a growing call that various opinions should be heard. On the other hand, the issue of disparities is also surfacing.
 - **A compound crisis with entanglement of different issues** (Global challenges, issues brought by scientific and technological developments)
→The more vulnerable the nation, the greater the sacrifices. On the other hand, there is a growing need for cooperation among countries.



The international community lacks a guiding perspective that is acceptable to all about what the international order should be.

The considerable discrepancies in the attitudes across various countries even toward Russia's aggression against Ukraine is an indication that a strong centrifugal force is working within the international community at the level of a "perspective."

- **Core principles of FOIP is defending "freedom" and "the rule of law", and respect for "diversity", "inclusiveness" and "openness".** These principles have won a lot of sympathy from the international community. FOIP has gained widespread support and endorsement not only from the U.S. and European countries but also from emerging and developing countries.



In the current situation where there is no consensus on what should be the underlying perspective for the next era, the FOIP is a vision that is gaining in relevance in order to seek cooperation in the international community.

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

1. Purpose and Fundamental Concept

<Purpose>

- Demonstrate clearly the concept of FOIP as a guiding perspective to be shared by the international community at the history's turning point.
- Strengthen efforts to realize FOIP. In particular, incorporate new elements of addressing peace and the global commons (such as climate and the environment, global health and cyberspace)-related issues into cooperation for FOIP. Also, take further measures in areas such as connectivity and freedom of the seas that have been the focus of FOIP.

<Fundamental Concept>

- The FOIP has been flexible in evolving in a way that embraces various voices from the international community and can be characterized as "our FOIP," shared by countries. This vision is becoming more important than ever toward the goal of leading the international community in the direction of cooperation rather than division and confrontation.
- Even at this turning point, the fundamental concept of FOIP remains the same. We will enhance the connectivity of the Indo-Pacific region, foster the region into a place that values freedom, the rule of law, free from force or coercion, and make it prosperous. With this backdrop,
 - Defend freedom and the rule of law: Vulnerable countries are in greatest need of the rule of law. The principles of the UN Charter should be upheld.
 - Respect diversity, inclusiveness, and openness: Not excluding anyone, not creating camps, and not imposing values.
- Based on these principles, the approach we should take going forward is
 - Rulemaking through dialogue: Having a dialogue and cooperation regardless of the size of countries.
 - Equal partnership among nations: Aim for a world where diverse nations coexist and prosper together under the rule of law, without falling into geopolitical competition, instead of unipolar, bipolar, or multipolar one.
 - Approach focusing on "people": Creating necessary conditions for the survival, welfare, and life with dignity of individual people anywhere in the world while respecting diversity and inclusiveness among countries.
- Japan will strengthen coordination with the United States, Australia, India, ASEAN and the Pacific Island countries, the ROK, Canada, Europe and elsewhere. We will expand the networks among countries that share the vision, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and direct efforts in the spirit of co-creation.

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

2. Expansion of Cooperation for FOIP (New Pillars of Cooperation for FOIP)

Set forth the pillars of cooperation for FOIP that are suited for the history's turning point in order to realize a world that FOIP aims for

First Pillar: Principles for Peace and Rules for Prosperity

The backbone of FOIP. Defend “peace”, and create an international environment where freedom, transparency, and the rule of law are upheld and **the weak are not beaten by force.**

- **Fundamental principles that the international community should uphold for Peace / Peace Building**
 - Respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and opposition to unilateral changes to the status quo
 - Settlement of disputes through dialogue
 - Response from a perspective of Women, Peace and Security (WPS)
- **Create a free, fair and just economic order in a manner that adapts to changing times**
 - Maintain the WTO rules as a foundation and promote a higher level of liberalization, such as the CPTPP
 - Economic Partnership Agreement with Bangladesh, which will soon graduate from being classified as a least developed country
 - Enhance cooperation with the U.S. and partners through IPEF
- **Rulemaking to prevent opaque and unfair practice**
 - Promote the implementation of the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment
 - Lead the international community toward transparent and fair development finance (debt restructuring of Sri Lanka)

Second Pillar: Addressing Challenges in an Indo-Pacific Way

The new focus of cooperation for FOIP. Expand cooperation for FOIP with the dramatic increase in the importance of **“global commons”, such as climate and the environment, global health and cyberspace,** and thereby enhance the resilience and sustainability of societies.

- **Climate and the environment / energy security**
 - “Asia Zero Emission Community” concept, aiming for achieving both decarbonization and economic growth
 - “Assistance for loss and damage” to countries vulnerable to natural disaster
 - “Blue Ocean Vision” to protect the ocean
- **Food security**
 - Emergency food aid to support vulnerable countries etc.
 - Offering the framework for providing rice to ASEAN region in response to an emergency
- **Global Health**
 - Cooperation to achieve universal health coverage
 - Support establishing the ASEAN Centre for Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases
- **Disaster prevention and disaster response capacity**
 - Cooperation in the field of disaster prevention, for which Japan has know-how and technologies
- **Cyber**
 - Countermeasures against disinformation (holding workshops etc.)
 - Support for cybercrime prevention, cyber security capacity building etc.

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

Third Pillar: Multi-layered Connectivity

Core element of the cooperation for FOIP. In order to achieve vigorous growth of the entire region, countries need to stay connected in various aspects. Japan will increase each country's options and help them overcome their vulnerabilities through initiatives to further enhance connectivity.

• Initiatives to further enhance connectivity

- Southeast Asia
(a new contribution of 100 million US dollars to the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund etc.)
- South Asia
(the Bay of Bengal-Northeast India industrial value chain concept in cooperation with India and Bangladesh etc.)
- Pacific Islands region (overcoming vulnerabilities through integrated development of various infrastructure) (e.g. the new Palau International Airport Terminal project, undersea cable, capacity building etc.)

• Enhance “knowledge” connectivity, which is a further development of “human” connectivity

- Connect the “youth” who will lead the next generation (exchange programs etc.)
- Connect “knowledge and experience” (a branch of the University of Tsukuba in Malaysia etc.)
- Connect “laboratories and the field” (providing remote ICU services etc.)
- Connect “entrepreneurs and investors” (supporting startups etc.)

• Digital connectivity

- Promote open and reliable digital technology, including Open RAN
- Develop information infrastructure including undersea cable

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

Ensure the security and safety of the entire “public domain,” having **“marine routes”** at the center as the **“focus of FOIP”** and incorporating ensuring the safe and stable use of air domain.

• “Three principles of the rule of law at sea”

- Japan officially adopted the position that existing baselines can be maintained even if the coastline recedes due to rising sea levels caused by climate change
- Hold seminars on law of the sea and maritime cooperation in collaboration with ASEAN countries

• Strengthen maritime law enforcement capabilities

- Providing patrol ships and equipment and supporting maritime transport infrastructure
- Human resource development and network building (especially cooperation among coast guard agencies)
- Combating IUU fishing

• Enhance maritime security

- Capacity building support for other countries defense authorities, joint training, and development of legal infrastructure such as the RAA and ACSA
- A new framework for assistance (grant aid to armed forces and other organizations of friendly countries)
- Strengthen Maritime Domain Awareness (capacity building support and utilization of maritime information gained by satellites)

• Promote safe and stable use of the air space

- Enhance capability for grasping situation of the air
- Cooperation on new technology (measures in the environment field and drones etc.)

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

3. Methods to Promote Cooperation for FOIP

- In expanding cooperation for FOIP, the key will be to implement an optimal combination of various methods. Japan will further strengthen diplomatic efforts including by expanding our ODA in various forms, while engaging in a strategic use of it.
 - From this viewpoint, Japan will revise the Development Cooperation Charter and set forth guidelines for Japan's ODA for the next 10 years.

Specifically,

→Strengthen coordination among agencies that handle ODA and other official flows, and **launch an "offer-type" cooperation** which will enable to create and propose attractive plans tailored to development demands while taking advantage of Japan's strengths.

→**Introduce a new framework for "private capital mobilization-type" grant aid that will attract investments as a new form of ODA.** It is a new menu that combines grant aid and technical cooperation in order to contribute to tackling economic and social challenges by supporting start-ups. It will create a mechanism which mobilizes the wisdom and investments of private capital which seeks to contribute to economic and social challenges.

- In terms of mobilizing private capital, Japan will **amend the JBIC Law**.

→The amendment will enable the JBIC to make a loan to foreign companies that support Japanese companies' supply chains as well as to invest in startups with overseas operations with an eye on growth areas such as digital and decarbonization.

- Japan will **respond robustly to the needs of each country** with the public and private sectors working in tandem through these efforts.
Japan will mobilize **a total of more than 75 billion US dollars in public and private funds in the Indo-Pacific region by 2030** in infrastructure, for which there are major demands from each country. Japan will grow together with other countries.

Key regional and international issues discussed at the East Asia Summit (EAS)

- North Korea issue
- South China Sea issue
- Myanmar issue
- Ukraine issue
- Middle East issue



ASEAN in 2025

In 2024

Chair country : Lao PDR

Theme : Enhancing Connectivity and Resilience



In 2025

Chair country : Malaysia

Theme : Inclusivity and Sustainability

Priority area :

1. Strengthening ASEAN Centrality
2. Intra-regional Trade, Investment and Science and Technology Innovation
3. Inclusiveness and Sustainability (reducing inequality, improving living standards, mitigating the effects of climate change)

+ Adoption of the ASEAN Community Vision 2045



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

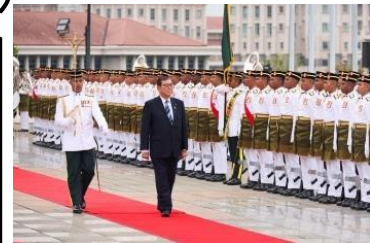
- Progress in the **strategic dialogue** and the **start of joint intermarine training**.
- Steady progress in the **provision of equipment for vigilance and surveillance** through the **OSA** (Official Security Assistance) was confirmed.
- The **substantive agreement on the cooperation document** between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

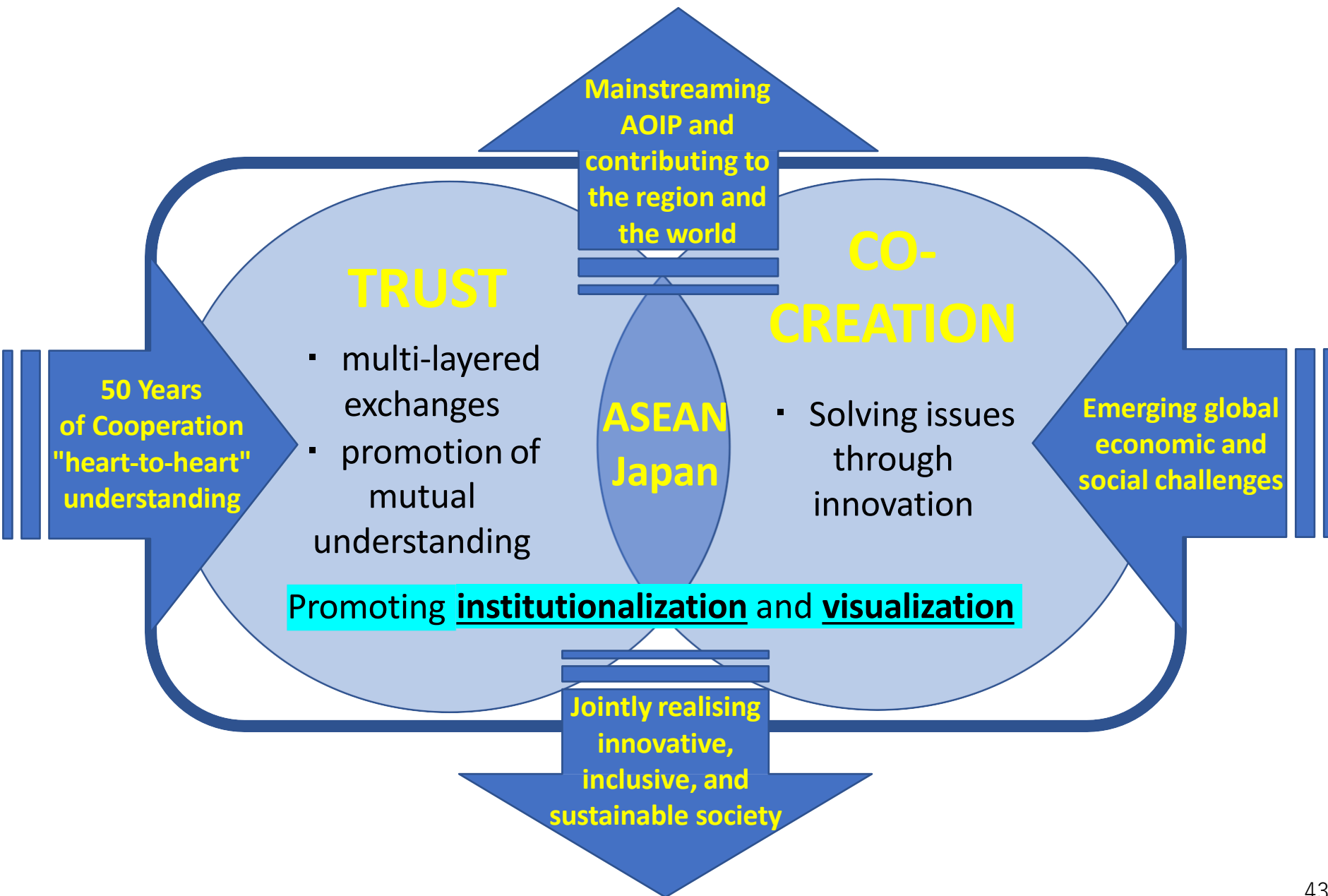


Handshake before the Summit Meeting



Small-group meeting

4. What 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”

My message: Change the world with “VMAP”

◆ **Vision** : Dream a vision

◆ **Mission** : Identify yourself with that dream

◆ **Action** : Start your work

◆ **Passion** : Overcome any difficulties