

# GLOBAL THINKNET

Policy Research & Dialogue



## GLOBAL THINKNET: Policy Research & Dialogue

The Global ThinkNet Program enables JCIE to act as a network-oriented policy research institution, relying on a relatively small core of in-house researchers who work together with outside experts and research institutions in Japan and abroad. Since 1996, this program has allowed JCIE to respond to the rapidly changing research agenda of today's world by engaging in policy-oriented study and dialogue projects on cutting-edge issues. It has also served as a vehicle for JCIE to strengthen and foster networks of independent policy research institutions and researchers, both in the Asia Pacific region and globally.

The interrelated issues of globalization and governance are a major concern of JCIE, and are the focus of most Global ThinkNet projects. They are approached from a variety of angles, generally through research and dialogue projects on topics that fit loosely into four inter-related categories: 1) the improvement of governance on the domestic, regional, and global levels, and particularly the role of civil society in governance; 2) regional community-building in Asia Pacific; 3) the delineation of the roles and potential contributions of Japan and Asia Pacific to the global system; and 4) the translation of the concept of human security into policy and its effective implementation.

JCIE makes a concerted effort to include promising, young intellectual leaders in many of its projects in order to develop a "successor generation" of policy thinkers who can participate effectively in collaborative research and dialogue. In addition to its own research and dialogue projects, JCIE facilitates projects for other organizations, serving as the secretariat for multilateral forums and occasionally conducting commissioned research.

### Asia Pacific Agenda Project Forums and Seminars

The Asia Pacific Agenda Project (APAP) has been a centerpiece of the Global ThinkNet activities since 1996. This multinational consortium of policy research organizations and academic institutions is designed to strengthen networks and enhance joint research and dialogue among institutions and intellectual leaders in Asia Pacific. JCIE and the consortium's other member institutions sponsor numerous joint policy research projects related to Asia Pacific and hold workshops, seminars, and an annual forum to discuss their research findings.

In addition to the annual forums held in Cambodia and China and the workshops in Myanmar described below, JCIE conducted two multilateral research projects that served as the basis for discussions at those meetings—"Asia Pacific and the Global Order After September 11" and "The Rise of China and the Changing East Asian Order" (see Policy-Oriented Research).

#### *APAP Siem Reap Forum*

More than 30 experts from 15 countries gathered in Siem Reap, Cambodia, on February 26–28, 2002, for the APAP Forum. The Cambodian Institute of Cooperation and Peace hosted the meeting, and His Excellency Hor Namhong, senior minister and minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, gave a special address. The main theme of the forum was "Asia Pacific and the Global Order After September 11," and provisional findings and conclusions from the multilateral project of the same name (see the Policy-Oriented Research section) were presented by the

respective paper writers. A session was also devoted to the exploration of an emerging Asia Pacific research/dialogue agenda. The forum consisted of the following sessions:

- Perspectives of Islam in Asia on the Post-9-11 Global System
- Perspectives of Japan, China, and the United States
- Impact on Major Power Relations
- Implications for International Organizations
- Emerging Asia Pacific Agenda

#### *APAP Kunming Forum*

The APAP Forum 2003 was convened in Kunming, China, on March 21–23, 2003. The location of this year's forum was particularly appropriate given that the meeting's central theme was the opportunities and challenges that the rise of China as a regional power presents for the task of regional community-building. Emerging intellectual leaders from China, Japan, Korea, and several ASEAN countries, members of a joint task force on this theme, presented their findings, which were discussed among some 30 participants from 14 Asia Pacific countries who attended this conference despite the outbreak of SARS and the war in Iraq. The forum consisted of the following sessions:

- Political and Economic Developments in China
- Perspectives of Other East Asian Neighbors
- Perspectives of ASEAN Countries and Australia
- Cultural Implications of the Rise of China for the Region
- China and the Asia Pacific Community



## Study and Dialogue Projects

### *APAP Myanmar Seminars*

In 2000, the ASEAN Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN-ISIS), along with JCIE, started a collaborative effort to develop a policy dialogue with their counterparts at the Myanmar Institute of Strategic and International Studies. To follow up on this effort, the Second Myanmar Seminar was held in Yangon on December 4–5, 2001, and the Third Myanmar Seminar was held on February 7–8, 2003, also in Yangon.

### **Global ThinkNet Conference, Tokyo**

Since March 1997, the Global ThinkNet Conference series has brought together members of the various Global ThinkNet research projects, representatives of policy research institutions, political leaders, and international affairs experts from around the world to explore the new agenda facing international society. On November 19–20, 2001, approximately 80 participants took part in the Fifth Global ThinkNet Conference in Tokyo. Topics discussed at this conference included the following:

- Governance for a New Century
- The New Policy Agenda and the Role of Politicians
- Force, Intervention, and Sovereignty
- Vision of Asia Pacific in the 21st Century
- The Impact of September 11 on Asia Pacific and the Global Order

Behind each of the above sessions were full-fledged multilateral research projects whose findings were shared with the participants of the conference. (For details of these projects,

see the Policy-Oriented Research section.) Moreover, the Tokyo Conference was a culmination of the research and networks cultivated throughout the past five years since the launching of the Global ThinkNet. That we were able to attract as many as 80 leading intellectuals from all over the world to discuss such a wide range of well-studied issues was testimony to the viability and effectiveness of the concept of the “thinknet.”

The proceedings of the final session on “The Impact of September 11 on Asia Pacific and the Global Order” were published as *Asian Reflections on a New World After 9-11*, and a report on the entire conference can be found on the JCIE website.

### **Intellectual Dialogue on Building Asia’s Tomorrow**

Since 1998, JCIE has organized a series of research and dialogue projects on “human security.” This initiative was a response to a call made by then Foreign Minister Keizo Obuchi for a region-wide intellectual dialogue on the human toll of the Asian financial crisis. As part of the initial year of the Intellectual Dialogue on Building Asia’s Tomorrow, JCIE, in cooperation with the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), convened a conference in Tokyo in December 1998, on the theme of “The Asian Crisis: Meeting the Challenges to Human Security.” Regular meetings have been held in the ensuing years to further explore the potential of human security as a new policy framework and to seek ways to translate the concept into concrete action.

## Study and Dialogue Projects

### *Fourth Intellectual Dialogue: Health and Human Security*

The Fourth Intellectual Dialogue on Building Asia's Tomorrow was held on March 16–17, 2002, in Kisarazu, Japan. It had been stressed at previous meetings that in order to further advance the international debate on human security, more practical policy discussions were required, and that this could best be accomplished by examining in-depth case studies of effective responses to specific human security threats. Accordingly, case studies were commissioned on one of the most serious and conspicuous human security challenges in East Asia: the lack of primary health care for the poor. These focused on Cambodia, Indonesia, and the Philippines, and were presented for discussion before approximately 40 health and human security experts and other leading Asian public intellectuals who took part in the conference.

### *Fifth Intellectual Dialogue: Evaluation of Human Security Projects*

The Intellectual Dialogue on Asia's Future series played a significant role in the establishment of the Commission on Human Security in 2000. The Commission, which was co-chaired by Sadako Ogata, former UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and Amartya Sen, Nobel Laureate in Economics, published a final report in May 2003 that offers specific recommendations for the implementation of the concept of human security. The Japanese Government has also recently created a ¥15 billion program of Grant Assistance to Grassroots Human Security Projects. In order to promote such human security initiatives, it

has become important to clarify what human security projects would entail. For this purpose, the Fifth Intellectual Dialogue, held in Bangkok on December 11–12, 2002, was designed to explore key indicators of human security and feasible methods of evaluation for human security projects.

### **A Gender Agenda: Asia-Europe Dialogue**

The establishment of the annual Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) in 1996 has led to an increased exchange of ideas and information between Asia and Europe over the past five years. However, there has been little direct discussion on the topic of gender. Recognizing this gap, the Japanese government and members of the ASEM partnership agreed to bring together key individuals from the two regions to initiate an Asia-Europe dialogue on gender issues. In response, the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) and JCIE began a study and dialogue project entitled “A Gender Agenda: Asia-Europe Dialogue.”

### *A Gender Agenda I: Asia-Europe Dialogue—New Visions and Perspectives for Women and Men*

On May 23–25, 2001, a conference was convened in Chiba, Japan, bringing together 70 participants from 21 of the ASEM partner nations. Issues discussed included globalization, the feminization of poverty, and the IT revolution; the human dimension of the economy and the issue of “engendering the budget”; and transformational approaches to political decision-making that incorporate new gender perspectives. The results of the meeting



## Study and Dialogue Projects

and research papers were published in English and Japanese.

### *A Gender Agenda II: Asia-Europe Dialogue—Transformational Approach to the Roles of Women and Men in Political Decision-Making and Economic Life*

The second conference on A Gender Agenda was held in Tampere, Finland, on September 15–17, 2002. Two study groups focusing on the roles of women and men as agents of change in political decision-making and the economy reported their findings at the Tampere conference to a diverse group of 58 leading experts. The meeting produced recommendations for ASEM partner nations, international organizations, and civil society actors. A meeting report is forthcoming in 2003.

### **Russia-Japan Policy Dialogue**

Since 1997, JCIE has been organizing the Russia-Japan Policy Dialogue, a track-two seminar bringing together opinion leaders and nongovernmental leaders from both countries to discuss possible areas of cooperation. JCIE held its Third Russia-Japan Policy Dialogue on October 13–14, 2001, in Tokyo, where four Russian and six Japanese opinion leaders met to exchange views on a variety of issues. Meetings were also arranged for the Russian participants with a number of Japanese Diet members before and after the workshop so they could discuss politics and foreign relations, including the antiterrorism legislation under consideration in the Diet.

The Fourth Russia-Japan Policy Dialogue was held in Chiba, Japan, on November 7–9,

2002, to explore the bilateral relationship in the context of the long-term changes underway in the Asia Pacific region, particularly China's emergence as a regional power. Participants considered the perspectives of both Russia and Japan on the rapid development of China and its influence on the region, as well as the impact on the Japan-Russia relationship of China's relationship with each country.

### Vision of Asia Pacific in the 21st Century

This multinational research project brought together a team of promising, young scholars to examine the significant mid-term and long-term challenges facing the Asia Pacific region. The project began with a general assessment of the broad social, political, economic, and cultural changes affecting the region, and moved on to an examination of specific issues most important to building a peaceful, prosperous, and just region for the 21st century: security, the information technology revolution, trade and investment regimes, sustainable development, demographic change, and governance. An initial workshop was held in the spring of 2001 in the Philippines, where members of the research team met to discuss their findings, and a second workshop was held in November 2001 in Tokyo. The findings were subsequently presented at the Fifth Global ThinkNet Tokyo Conference, and will be published as *Pacific Asia 2022*.

#### Participants:

- Attempts at Regional Architecture  
**Simon Tay**, *Project Director, Singapore Institute of International Affairs, Singapore*
- From Economic Crisis to Global Governance in Pacific Asia  
**Ake Tangsupvattana**, *Chulalongkorn University, Thailand*
- Environmental Change and Sustainability Transitions in Pacific Asia  
**Louis Lebel**, *Chiang Mai University, Thailand*
- The Impact of ICT in Pacific Asia  
**Jamus Jerome Lim**, *Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore*
- Toward the Formation of an East Asian Regional Arrangement

**Yumiko Okamoto**, *Nagoya University, Japan*

Toward a New Security Order in Pacific Asia

**Yoon Young-kwan**, *Seoul National University, Korea*

A Vision of Democratic Changes in Pacific Asia

**Yu Xuejing**, *China Population Information and Research Center, China*

### Asia Pacific and the Global Order After September 11

Under the leadership of Professor Han Sung-Joo, president of Korea University's Ilmin International Relations Institute, APAP organized a multilateral research team consisting of Chinese, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Malaysian, and Singaporean researchers. The following individuals contributed papers.

#### Participants:

Perspectives of Islam in Asia on the Post-9-11 Global System

**Farish Noor**, *Institute of Strategic Studies, Malaysia \**

**Rizal Sukma**, *Center for Strategic and International Studies, Indonesia \**

Perspectives of Japan, China, and the United States

**Chu Shulong**, *Tsinghua University, China \**

**Narushige Michishita**, *National Institute for Defense Studies, Japan \**

**Charles Morrison**, *East-West Center, United States*

Impact on Major Power Relations and Implications for International Organizations

**Chin Kin-Wah**, *Singapore Institute of International Affairs, Singapore \**

**Lee Shin-wah**, *Ilmin International Relations Institute, Korea \**

Emerging Asia Pacific Agenda

**Jusuf Wanandi**, *Center for Strategic and International Studies, Indonesia*



**Paul Evans**, *University of British Columbia, Canada*

The papers marked with an (\*) above will be published in 2003 as *Coping with 9-11: Asian Perspectives on Global and Regional Order*.

### The Rise of China and the Changing East Asian Order

Under the joint leadership of three senior intellectual leaders in the region—Wang Jisi, director of American Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Ryosei Kokubun, professor of Keio University, and Jusuf Wanandi of CSIS Jakarta—a major research project was organized in 2002 to study the opportunities and challenges that the rise of China as a regional power presents for the task of regional community-building. Emerging intellectual leaders from China, Japan, Korea, and several ASEAN countries formed a joint task force. The paper writers are listed below, and their papers will be compiled as *The Rise of China and the Changing East Asian Order*.

#### Participants:

Political and Economic Developments in China

**Men Honghua**, *Institute of International Strategic Studies, Central Party School, China*

**Yang Guangbin**, *School of International Studies, Renmin University, China*

**Wang Rongjun**, *Institute of American Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), China*

**Ni Feng**, *Institute of American Studies, CASS, China*

Perspectives of Other East Asian Neighbors

**Akio Takahara**, *Rikkyo University, Japan*

**Hideo Ohashi**, *Senshu University, Japan*

**Geun Lee**, *School of International and Area Studies, Seoul National University, Korea*

**Sung-Hee Jwa**, *Korea Economic Research Institute, Korea*

Perspectives of ASEAN Countries and Australia

**Noel Morada**, *Institute for Strategic and Development Studies, Philippines*

**Mari Pangestu**, *Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Jakarta*

**Greg Austin**, *European Institute for Asian Studies, Belgium*

Cultural Implications of the Rise of China on the Region

**Wang Gungwu**, *East Asian Institute, Singapore*

China and the Asia Pacific Community

**Wang Jisi**, *Institute of American Studies, CASS, China*

**Ryosei Kokubun**, *Keio University, Japan*

**Jusuf Wanandi**, *CSIS, Jakarta*

**Chia Siow Yue**, *Singapore Institute of International Affairs*

### Asia Pacific Security Outlook

Since 1997, JCIE has sponsored the Asia Pacific Security Outlook (APSO), an annual research project on regional security issues that produces a publication of the same name. The APSO project, which is organized in cooperation with the ASEAN Institutes for Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN-ISIS) and the East-West Center, monitors changing perceptions of countries in the region in regard to their security environment, national defense issues, and contributions to regional and global security. APSO activities are carried out under multinational leadership, and the bulk of the work is conducted by a team of security analysts, many of them younger specialists, each of whom writes a background paper on his or her own country.

On November 2–4, 2001, authors gathered in Bangkok for a workshop to prepare for the 2002 edition, and a similar group met in Kuala Lumpur on November 4–6, 2002, to discuss the 2003 edition. Each year, Asia Pacific Security Outlook is published in time to be submitted to the Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) as a reference material. Countries covered include ARF members and nonmembers: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, the European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, the United States, and Vietnam. Abstracts of the most recent edition and overview chapters of past editions are available on the JCIE website.

### Force, Intervention, and Sovereignty

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO's) intervention in Kosovo in 1999 highlighted the contentious debate over "humanitarian intervention" in the field of international relations. Under the direction of JCIE Senior Fellow Koji Watanabe, a team of researchers examined the growing debate in Asia over the appropriate use of force, the conditions under which intervention merits international sanction, and the limits of national sovereignty. The research team first gathered for a workshop on February 13, 2001, in Cebu, the Philippines. Discussions at the workshop dealt with issues such as the question of whether there are distinct Asian perspectives on sovereignty and intervention and the future course of the debate on humanitarian intervention. A pre-

liminary report was presented at the Fifth Global ThinkNet Conference in Tokyo in November 2001. Country and regional perspectives on humanitarian intervention and sovereignty provided by the participants will be published in 2003 as *Humanitarian Intervention*.

### Participants:

**Koji Watanabe**, *Project Director, JCIE; former Ambassador to Russia, Japan*

**Jia Qingguo**, *School of International Studies, Peking University, China*

**Kim Sung-han**, *Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, South Korea*

**Koji Murata**, *Department of Politics, Doshisha University, Japan*

**Jasjit Singh**, *Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis, India*

**Rizal Sukma**, *Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Indonesia*

**Simon Tay**, *Singapore Institute of International Affairs, Singapore*

### New Perspectives on U.S.-Japan Relations

Two days of seminars were held in the United States to launch a new publication, *New Perspectives on U.S.-Japan Relations*, which was edited by Gerald Curtis (Columbia University) and features chapters by eight younger Japanese and American scholars. The seminars were held on June 11, 2001, in New York, in cooperation with the Japan Society and the Council on Foreign Relations, and on June 12, 2001, in Washington, D.C., in cooperation with the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. The seminars addressed



developments in Japanese domestic politics, such as the prospects of the Koizumi administration. The outlook for U.S.-Japan relations was also discussed, touching on the recent disarray in Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, complaints about a seeming lack of direction in Japanese foreign policy, and fears of American unilateralism.

### Seminar Participants:

**Gerald L. Curtis**, *Columbia University, United States*

**Thomas S. Foley**, *former U.S. Ambassador to Japan and former Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, United States*

**Takashi Kiuchi**, *Shinsei Bank, Ltd., Japan*

**Akihiko Tanaka**, *Institute of Oriental Culture, University of Tokyo, Japan*

### Moderators:

**Lawrence Korb**, *Council on Foreign Relations, United States*

**Tadashi Yamamoto**, *JCIE, Japan*

## Governance for a New Century: Japanese Challenges, American Experience

Both Japan and the United States have long wrestled with the issue of how to reform their respective systems of governance, in part to meet the challenges arising from globalization and the pluralization of societal interests. In 1998, JCIE and the Brookings Institution launched a comparative study on the premise that Japan and the United States face many similar challenges of governance. However, as the project progressed, it became obvious that Japan in particular was facing a serious crisis of governance with profound implications for its ability to deal with its decade-long economic

stagnation and deteriorating public trust in political processes. As a result, it was decided that the greatest possible contribution of the study would be for the five Japanese scholars and practitioners on the research team to analyze several of Japan's governance challenges—public disenchantment with politics, the role of the public sector in private affairs, the policymaking process, political finance, and party structure—and then for the five American policy experts to respond with insights from American experiences with reform.

As part of the project, an initial workshop was held in Tokyo in April 1999, and draft papers were presented at a second workshop, held in Washington, D.C., in March 2001. Additional meetings were held to elicit the views of politicians, journalists, and other opinion leaders in both countries, and a new set of papers was presented at the Fifth Global ThinkNet Tokyo Conference in November 2001. These were published in English in May 2002 under the title *Governance for a New Century*, and are also available in Japanese on the JCIE website.

### Participants:

Managing the Problems of Political Finance  
**Thomas E. Mann**, *Project Codirector, The Brookings Institution, United States*

The Changing Shape of Party Politics and Governance in Japan

**Takeshi Sasaki**, *Project Codirector, University of Tokyo, Japan*

**Tadashi Yamamoto**, *Project Codirector, JCIE, Japan*

The Economy and the Future of Japanese Political Reform

**E. J. Dionne, Jr.**, *Washington Post; The Brookings Institution*

## Policy-Oriented Research

Breaking the State Monopoly on Public Affairs

**Hideki Kato**, *Japan Initiative; Keio University, Japan*

The Tides of Reform Arrive in Japan

**Paul C. Light**, *The Brookings Institution*

The Promise and Peril of Legislative Reform

**James M. Lindsay**, *The Brookings Institution*

Changes in the Japanese Policymaking Process

**Yasuhisa Shiozaki**, *Member, House of Representatives, Japan*

Money and Politics in Japan

**Masaki Taniguchi**, *University of Tokyo, Japan*

The Limits of Institutional Reform in Japan

**R. Kent Weaver**, *The Brookings Institution*

Changes in the Japanese Policymaking Process

**Shin'ichi Yoshida**, *Asahi Shimbun; University of Tokyo, Japan*

### The Future of Governance and the Role of Politicians

A major evolution in Japan's system of governance has been taking place in recent years as politicians have become increasingly active in the policymaking process, where bureaucrats used to play the predominant role. The nature and implications of this emerging trend are not yet widely understood, and politicians face numerous obstacles as they attempt to formulate informed, effective, and timely policies. In order to gain insight into the growing role of politicians and to explore ways to improve governance in Japan, JCIE convened a study group of six members of the Diet from the Liberal Democratic, Democratic, and New Komeito parties.

Under the guidance of Professor Gerald Curtis of Columbia University, this group of

emerging political leaders met regularly and conducted case studies of the policymaking process in the fields of finance, information technology, education, and regulatory and fiscal policy in order to identify the appropriate roles of politicians and desirable changes in the policy processes. The results of their research were presented at the Fifth Global ThinkNet Conference in Tokyo in November 2001 and were subsequently published in 2002 in both English (*Policymaking in Japan: Defining the Role of Politicians*) and Japanese (*Seijika no yakuwari-seiji shudo o genba kara tou*).

#### Participants:

Politicians and Bureaucrats: What's Wrong and What's to Be Done

**Gerald L. Curtis**, *Project Director, Columbia University; Visiting Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Japan*

The Finance Diet of 1998

**Motohisa Furukawa**, *Member, House of Representatives, Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ)*

New Policy Challenges in Education

**Hiroshi Hase**, *Member, House of Representatives, Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)*

Information Technology: New Policy Issues and the Role of Politicians

**Tatsuya Ito**, *Member, House of Representatives, LDP*

Toward a Fundamental Review of PublicWorks

**Seiji Maehara**, *Member, House of Representatives, DPJ*

The Successful Handling of the Financial Crisis

**Takumi Nemoto**, *Member, House of Representatives, LDP*

Reform of Corporate Legislation

**Isamu Ueda**, *Member, House of Representatives, New Komeito*



### The Transformation of Japanese Communities and the Emerging Local Agenda

The rapid changes that have accompanied globalization and decentralization are forcing local governments to confront many new challenges. Under the direction of Shun'ichi Furukawa, a team of young scholars and think tank researchers was formed in 2000 to study the new demands facing local government. Several workshops were held and a study trip to San Francisco was undertaken in March 2001 with the cooperation of the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC). The results of the study were published in Japanese in June 2002 as *Jichitai henkaku no genjitsu to seisaku*, and in English in April 2003 as *Japan's Road to Pluralism*.

#### Participants:

Decentralization in Japan

**Shun'ichi Furukawa**, *Project Director,*  
*University of Tsukuba, Japan*

The Socioeconomic Impact of Community Business

**Koji Kanagawa**, *Kyushu Institute of*  
*Technology, Japan*

Local Government and Resident Foreigners:  
A Changing Relationship

**Chikako Kashiwazaki**, *Keio University, Japan*

International Policies of Local Governments

**Toshihiro Menju**, *JCIE, Japan*

Think Tanks in a Changing Regional Environment

**Madoka Nakamura**, *National Institute for*  
*Research Advancement, Japan*

Prospects for a Self-Sustainable Local Fiscal System

**Namiko Numao**, *Nihon University, Japan*

The Emergence of NPOs and the Implications for Local Governance

**Shigeru Tamura**, *Niigata University, Japan*

### The Intellectual Infrastructure for East Asian Community-Building (A Preliminary Survey)

Since the end of the cold war, new calls have arisen for deeper and more substantive regional cooperation, and in particular for the establishment of cooperative institutions in East Asia that can harness shared values and vision in order to meet critical regional and global challenges. Recognizing the importance of the development of an intellectual infrastructure that can serve as the backbone of such a community and facilitate confidence-building measures, JCIE undertook a preliminary survey on the current state of the intellectual network within the East Asian region. JCIE staff visited and surveyed leading policy research institutes in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, and South Korea. This project was commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan in response to a proposal made by Prime Minister Jun'ichiro Koizumi in Singapore in January 2002 for closer regional cooperation and a stronger Japan-ASEAN relationship.

## Support and Cooperation for Research and Dialogue

### Trilateral Commission

The Trilateral Commission, founded in 1973, is a nongovernmental forum of leading private citizens from Europe, North America, and Japan that aims to promote mutual understanding and closer cooperation on common problems facing these three major democratic, industrialized regions of the world. The Commission, which operates through three regional secretariats, coordinates task forces on a variety of pressing issues in international affairs and meets in regional groups as well as in an annual three-day plenary to discuss these studies and to share perspectives on common political, economic, and foreign policy challenges. JCIE has served as the Japanese Secretariat since the Commission was established and became the Pacific Asia Secretariat in 2000, when the Commission expanded its membership beyond Japan to other Asian countries, including a number of ASEAN member nations, Australia, New Zealand, and South Korea. In addition, a number of leading individuals from mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan were invited to participate.

On November 30–December 1, 2001, the Pacific Asia Group held its second regional meeting in Hong Kong. Roughly 40 individuals gathered to discuss a wide range of topics, including regional perspectives on the impact of September 11 on Asia Pacific and on the global order; China and the international system; Islamic and trilateral countries in the era of globalization; and the coordination of the global trading regime and regional trade arrangements. This meeting was held in preparation for the 33rd Plenary Meeting, which was held on April 6–8, 2002, in Washington, D.C.

The 2002 regional meeting was held on November 22–24 in Singapore in preparation for the 34th Plenary Meeting in Seoul in April 2003. Discussions at this gathering included the prospects of ASEAN, developments surrounding North Korea, the impact of free trade agreements on global and regional trading systems, and the perspectives of emerging Chinese leaders on the future direction of China. Tharman Shanmugaratnam (senior minister of state ministry of trade & industry and education, Singapore) also addressed the gathering on the theme of “What China Means for a New Asia.”

### Council for Asia-Europe Cooperation (CAEC)

At the 1996 inaugural meeting of the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM)—a summit that brings together the heads of state and government of Asian and European nations—the Japanese government proposed that networks between research institutions in these two regions be strengthened through the establishment of a forum for intellectual dialogue. As a result, the Council for Asia-Europe Cooperation (CAEC) was created and, in the ensuing years, it has helped shape the agenda for the ASEM process. CAEC is managed by a steering committee comprised of 12 research institutions in Asia and Europe. JCIE serves as the Asian secretariat while the Center for East Asian and Pacific Studies at Trier University in Germany is the European secretariat.

As part of the CAEC activities, three task forces undertook studies on the themes of “Migration,” “Comparing Experiences with Post-Conflict State Building in Asia and



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Europe: The Cases of East Timor, Bosnia, and Kosovo,” and “Unemployment: The East Asian and European Experiences in Perspective.” Findings and recommendations from these three task forces were presented and discussed at the London Plenary Conference, which was held on September 12–13, 2002. The conference also provided an occasion to discuss the policy messages that the CAEC should convey to ASEM IV. On March 4–5, 2003, a small group of CAEC members met in Paris to review recent CAEC projects, consider the direction of CAEC, and discuss potential joint research projects.

### UK-Japan 21st Century Group

The UK-Japan 21st Century Group (formerly the UK-Japan 2000 Group) was launched in 1985 at the joint recommendation of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. It is a coalition of private-sector, public-sector, and civil society leaders from both countries that aims to promote dialogue and cooperation between the two countries. Following each of the Group’s meetings, a summary report and recommendations are submitted to the prime ministers of both countries. JCIE serves as the secretariat in Japan and the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) in London acts as its British counterpart.

The 18th Group Conference was held on February 21–24, 2002, in Ditchley Park, UK, under the joint chairmanship of Yasuhisa Shiozaki (member, House of Representatives and former parliamentary vice-minister for finance) and the Rt. Hon. Peter Mandelson MP (member, House of Commons). Approxi-

mately 40 participants discussed UK-Japan relations, international affairs after September 11, approaches to common challenges such as the provision of welfare and other public services, and the contribution of technology to sustainable development.

The 19th Group Conference was convened in Kamakura, Japan, on February 14–16, 2003. Participants shared views on economic cooperation and developments in Asia and Europe, the role of science and technology in future economic growth, and the potential for cooperation between NGOs in both countries in addressing global challenges. They also met with Prime Minister Jun’ichiro Koizumi.

### Korea-Japan Forum

The Korea-Japan Forum was initiated in November 1993, during a summit meeting between South Korean President Kim Youngsam and Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa where they called for the formation of a new, forward-looking relationship between the two countries. This continuing dialogue has played a critical role in promoting mutual understanding and expanding the network of cooperative relationships between the two countries. JCIE and the Korea Foundation serve as the secretariats.

The ninth meeting of the Forum was held on September 1–2, 2001, in Gangwon Province, Korea with approximately 50 leaders from the political, business, academic, media, and nonprofit sectors. Discussions focused on domestic sociopolitical and economic developments in Japan and Korea, the state of bilateral relations and the reconciliation of historical grievances, security in

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Northeast Asia, enhancing economic cooperation, and ideas for the future.

On September 6–8, 2002, the tenth meeting of the Forum took place in Kanazawa, Japan. Over 40 leaders from the political, nonprofit, academic, media, and corporate sectors discussed such topics as Korea-Japan exchange and cooperation after the 2002 World Cup, sociopolitical and economic developments in both countries, the future of Korea-Japan economic cooperation, and the rise of China and the future of the Asia Pacific region.

### German-Japanese Forum

The German-Japanese Forum was created in 1993, at the joint initiative of Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, as a private, bilateral dialogue designed to promote mutual cooperation and understanding. Following the Group's annual meetings, a joint statement is drafted for submission to the Japanese prime minister and the chancellor of Germany which documents common challenges facing both countries and outlines recommendations for German-Japanese cooperative action.

The 10th German-Japanese Forum was held in Tokyo on February 2–4, 2002. More than 30 participants gathered to discuss five major issues of concern to the two countries: the political and economic consequences of the September 11 terrorist attacks for Japan and Germany; the role of Germany and Japan in the future development of Central Asia; recent developments in the global trading system and their consequences; the new frontier of economic development; and bilateral cooperation in intellectual and cultural exchange. Yasuo

Fukuda, chief cabinet secretary, addressed the Forum at its opening dinner.

The 11th Forum was held on March 5–7, 2003, in Berlin, where the participants discussed the obstacles to structural reform in Japan and Germany, new security challenges in East Asia, regionalism and bilateralism, and ways to cooperate with the United States in regards to the new challenges of global governance. The group also met with Chancellor Gerhard Schröder for an hour-long discussion.

### Israel-Japan Intellectual Exchange Program

The Israel-Japan Intellectual Exchange Program was established by JCIE and the Van Leer Jerusalem Institute in response to requests from the governments of Japan and Israel in 1993 to promote increased dialogue and exchange between the two countries. As part of the fifth exchange, seven intellectual leaders from Israel visited Tokyo on October 9–16, 2001, for a series of meetings and briefings with scholars, Diet members, diplomats, and business leaders on Japan's politics, economy, foreign policy, society, and culture. They also participated in two workshops, "Common Challenges of Governance in a Global Era" and "The Middle East Peace Process: Views from Israel and Views from Japan." Following their program in Tokyo, they visited the Peace Memorial Park and Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum to participate in a dialogue on "Israel-Hiroshima: Global Crisis and Challenges for the Peace." This dialogue included discussions on the future of the peace process in the Middle East and the peace movement from the perspectives of Israel and Hiroshima.



## Support and Cooperation for Research and Dialogue

### Japan Center for Asian Historical Records—Commissioned Planning Research

In 1994, Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama proposed the creation of a center for Japan-Asia relations as a key component of the Peace, Friendship, and Exchange Initiative, which was announced to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II. The goal of the proposed center was to promote “dialogue between Japan and the rest of Asia concerning modern history, and build a foundation for peaceful coexistence between Japan and the world in the 21st century.” In 1996, JCIE was asked by the Cabinet Councilor’s Office on External Affairs to explore the feasibility of establishing such a center.

From 1996 to 1999, JCIE conducted three initial studies for this purpose: a survey of similar collections in Europe, the United States, and Asia; a study focused on potential modalities for the operations of the center; and an evaluation of government records related to modern Japan-Asia relations held in four major government records depositories. In November 1999, the cabinet officially decided to establish the Asia historical center by the end of FY2001, and accordingly, a preparatory office for the center was created within the Prime Minister’s Office in April 2000. JCIE’s involvement in 1999 and early 2000 consisted of a study that provided the preparatory office with basic information and plans for the realization of the new center. In 2000, research teams provided extensive technical support for the information system supporting the center’s reference system, and in 2001, JCIE assisted with the opening of the

center, which took place in November of that year.

### Workshop on Conflict and Development: Roles of JBIC

In cooperation with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), JCIE organized a one-day conference in Tokyo on January 29, 2003, which examined the potential contributions of development assistance to conflict prevention, peace-building, and reconstruction. Presentations were given by JBIC and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) officers, government officials, and experts from the nonprofit and academic sectors. More than 130 attendees from related fields were on hand for the day’s seminars, which focused especially on Sri Lanka and Central Asia.