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President’s Message

The two years covered in this report of the activities of the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE) represent a time of both continuity and evolution for this institution. There was continuity in the fundamental elements of our work, in our commitment to greater Japanese engagement in the region and the world, and in our belief in the need for inclusive, substantive dialogues and collaborative efforts that bring together those in various sectors from around the world. At the same time, our focus has been evolving, encompassing new issues, new approaches, and new networks. This shift has brought a renewed energy to the organization, reconfirming the importance of the work that has gone before and allowing us to look to the future with greater assurance of continued relevancy.

Since its establishment in 1970, JCIE has made it a fundamental institutional philosophy to be proactive and innovative, seeking to respond to the evolving needs of Japan in its relationship with the outside world. Over the past ten years, JCIE has developed three programmatic clusters of activities to meet that goal: Global ThinkNet, a program to promote policy-oriented research and dialogue; CivilNet, which aims to strengthen civil society’s role in meeting diverse domestic and international needs; and Political Exchange Programs to deepen the international engagement of emerging Japanese political leaders in Japan and promote dialogue between them and their counterparts abroad. In undertaking activities around these three programmatic clusters, JCIE has developed strong networks with leading institutions and individuals around the world in a broad range of sectors and fields. As a result, we are uniquely equipped to tackle the types of emerging issues that face the international community today—issues that increasingly require multisectoral cooperation.

In recent years, JCIE has begun to develop thematic focuses on three key issues that are increasingly pressing and where it seems JCIE may be able to play an innovative and catalytic role. These issues cut across the programmatic areas, building on and expanding the networks and resources that we have developed in the past.

The first focus is building cooperation and community in East Asia. Profound shifts are underway in East Asia as it is starting to play a more central role on the world stage and as the regional order goes through a historic transformation, facing all of the various opportunities and perils that typically accompany such transitions. Since the 1970s, JCIE has played a key role in promoting dialogue and exchange among
political leaders, policy intellectuals, and civil society organizations in the region. Recent activities include projects designed to promote active exploration of ways to build the underpinnings of an East Asia community; to consider how best to engage the United States in the emerging regional community; and to encourage and implement regional cooperation in key areas such as human security, communicable diseases, and gender issues.

A second focus is on strengthening human security responses to the challenges facing the world today. While traditional security approaches are still important and relevant, particularly in the Asian context, there has been an increasing recognition that the proliferation of cross-border challenges—ranging from environmental degradation and communicable diseases to migration and violent conflict—threaten the security of individuals and not just nations. In this context, the human security approach offers a new, more effective paradigm. JCIE has been at the forefront of policy work in this area in Japan and we have begun to play an important role in the exploration of more effective ways of implementing human security approaches on the ground as well. One important component in this field is our work since 2004 in administering the Friends of the Global Fund, Japan (FGFJ). We have also been working more closely with institutions such as the UN Trust Fund for Human Security and the United Nations Foundation.

Finally, JCIE’s third focus is on exploring and promoting a more active international role for Japan. In recent years, Japan has been undergoing an intense reevaluation of its international role. This has accelerated JCIE’s efforts to undertake domestic and international study, dialogue, and exchange that can promote deeper cooperation between Japan and its neighbors and more robust Japanese contributions to the international community. JCIE has been undertaking innovative programs to encourage promising future leaders in Japan to think more deeply about Japan’s international role. For example, it quietly convened a year-long study group of eight rising Diet members who are emerging as key foreign policy leaders, four each from the ruling and opposition parties, to jointly explore the future course of the U.S.-Japan alliance.

As organizations throughout the field of international affairs in Japan have come under increased strain, there has been a marked growth in the number and complexity of demands placed upon JCIE. One striking trend in the past two years has been the growing stream of requests for JCIE to play a role in undertaking substantive international collaborative schemes and policy dialogues—ones which coincide with the organization’s overall mission and goals. We would like to think of these requests as an acknowledgement of the increasing relevance of JCIE’s
innovative approaches and of the uniqueness of its character among nonprofit organizations in Japan.

Perhaps the most significant among these was the request from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in early 2004 for JCIE to create the FGJ. This initiative aims to promote Japanese involvement in the fight against the spread of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases and has involved JCIE in a broad range of action-oriented studies and dialogues. In 2005, JCIE also became the Japanese secretariat for the Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue, an annual track-two dialogue initiated in 1993 by the Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation at the University of California, San Diego. In addition, JCIE was asked by the participating governments of the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), a summit-level dialogue between East Asian nations and EU member states, to help assess the impact of ASEM’s first 10 years and examine its potential future role. The World Bank asked JCIE to organize a session on the theme of “Why Human Security Now?—Challenges for Implementation at Regional and Country Levels” at its Annual Bank Conference on Development Economics, held in Tokyo in May 2006. And, building on a long history of research on international philanthropy and cooperation with philanthropic organizations, JCIE has continued to strengthen its cooperation with the Shibusawa Ei’ichi Memorial Foundation and has begun assisting a number of new philanthropic initiatives in Japan, working with Nipponkoa Insurance, Standard Chartered Bank, and the American hedge fund company Voyager Management.

Although the financial and regulatory climate in Japan continues to be unfavorable for civil society organizations, JCIE’s continued ability to evolve in response to global trends, coupled with our broad and expanding network of colleagues and friends and the tireless efforts of our energetic and dedicated staff in Tokyo and New York, gives us optimism that we can overcome these challenges and make critical and unique contributions to Japanese society and to the international community in the years ahead.

Tadashi Yamamoto
President
**JCIE Activities:**
**April 2004–March 2006**

### 2004

**Apr. 13–14**  
CAEC, workshop (Tokyo)

**Apr. 19–20**  
ASEAN-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange, Tokyo Roundtable

**May 7–10**  
Trilateral Commission, plenary meeting (Warsaw)

**May 17–21**  
Washington Seminar: Efficiency and Fairness in the Competitive Economy

**June 16–18**  
Connecting Civil Societies of Asia and Europe, conference (Barcelona)

**June 19**  
A Gender Agenda, planning meeting (Barcelona)

**June 28–29**  
6th Russia-Japan Policy Dialogue (Moscow)

**June 30**  
CAEC, workshop (Berlin)

**July 1**  
CAEC, workshop (Brussels)

**Aug. 8–15**  
U.S. Congressional Staff Exchange, 18th U.S. Delegation to Japan

**Sept. 13–15**  
12th Korea-Japan Forum (Shimonoseki)

**Sept. 24–26**  
APSO, authors meeting (Bali)

**Sept. 25–Oct. 9**  
U.S.-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange, 19th Japanese Delegation to the United States

**Oct. 4–5**  
The Role of Philanthropy in Postwar U.S.-Japan Relations, conference (Tokyo)

**Oct. 8–10**  
13th German-Japan Forum (Tokyo)

**Nov. 5**  
FGFJ Diet Task Force, inaugural meeting (Tokyo)

**Nov. 18–20**  
Trilateral Commission, Pacific Asia Group meeting (Bangkok)

**Dec. 8–10**  
FGFJ seminars with Dr. Richard Feachem, executive director, Global Fund (Tokyo)

**Dec. 10**  
FGFJ Diet Task Force, meeting with Dr. Feachem (Tokyo)

**Dec. 12–14**  
A Gender Agenda, task force meeting (Singapore)

### 2005

**Jan. 15–28**  
U.S.-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange, 23rd U.S. Delegation to Japan

**Feb. 23–24**  
Building a Multiethnic Society and Revitalizing Local Communities, researcher meeting (Tokyo)

**Feb. 25–26**  
10th APAP Forum (Tokyo)

**Feb. 26–Mar. 5**  
Australia-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange, 14th Australian Delegation to Japan

**Mar. 5**  
U.S.-Japan Sister City Exchange Revitalization Project, public seminar (Yokohama)

**Mar. 10–13**  
21st UK-Japan 21st Century Group (Tokyo and Nagoya)

**Mar. 30–31**  
Involving Multiple Local Actors in Grassroots International Cooperation, initial planning meeting (Tokyo)

**Mar. 31–Apr. 1**  
FGFJ meetings with Edward W. Scott, founder, Friends of the Global Fight (Tokyo)

**Apr. 1**  
FGFJ seminar: Cross-Sectoral Partnership in Responding to Global Challenges (Tokyo)

**Apr. 1**  
FGFJ Diet Task Force, meeting with Mr. Scott (Tokyo)

**Apr. 11–12**  
16th NEACD meeting (Seoul)

**Apr. 15–18**  
Trilateral Commission, plenary meeting (Washington DC)
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GLOBAL THINKNET

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 form an underlying current of analysis in most Global ThinkNet projects. Research and dialogue projects in recent years have focused primarily on regional community building in Asia Pacific, enhancing and redefining Japan's global role, and the application of a human security framework to critical regional and global issues.

In addition to its own research and dialogue projects, JCIE also facilitates projects for other organizations, serving as the secretariat for multilateral forums and occasionally conducting commissioned research. Combining those two roles, JCIE began serving in 2004 as the secretariat for the newly created Friends of the Global Fund, Japan (FGFJ), which has allowed JCIE to examine the types of functional cooperation at the regional and global levels that are needed to combat the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria that plague so many countries around the world.
Policy Research and Dialogues

Asia Pacific Agenda Project

The Asia Pacific Agenda Project (APAP) has been a centerpiece of Global ThinkNet activities since 1996. JCIE has organized a multinational consortium of policy research organizations and academic institutions that works to strengthen networks and enhance joint research and dialogue among institutions and intellectual leaders in the Asia Pacific region. The consortium institutions sponsor joint policy research projects and hold workshops, seminars, and an annual forum to discuss their research findings. The past two years’ activities primarily featured dialogues and publications focused on various aspects of East Asia community building.

Engaging the United States in an Emerging East Asia Community

A sense of regional community has been emerging among countries in East Asia in recent years as their economic, political, and cultural interdependence has grown. At the same time, however, there has been a shared sense that it is crucial to ensure that the United States and East Asia remain constructively engaged. In cooperation with the United States Asia Pacific Council (USAPC, a program of the East-West Center), JCIE has launched a joint study and dialogue project that explores Asian actors’ incentives, goals, and visions of regional community; potential U.S. reactions to those developments; and ways to constructively and appropriately engage the United States in the community-building process. Study group members presented initial research outlines for discussion at the 10th APAP Forum on February 25–26, 2005, in Tokyo, and further discussions were held at the 11th APAP Forum, held on October 23–24, 2005, in Washington DC (see descriptions below).

Joint Project Directors:

CHARLES E. MORRISON, President, East-West Center
J. STAPLETON ROY, Chairman, USAPC; Former U.S. Ambassador to China and Indonesia
TADASHI YAMAMOTO, President, JCIE

10th APAP Forum, Tokyo

The 10th APAP Forum was held on February 25–26, 2005, in Tokyo. Nearly 50 participants from throughout the Asia Pacific region gathered to discuss the future of East Asia community building and means of strengthening constructive U.S. engagement in the community-building process. A number of prominent guest speakers addressed the forum, including José Ramos-Horta, then foreign minister of Timor-Leste; Representative Matsuda Iwao, member, House of Councillors, and chief secretary of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Research Commission on Foreign Affairs; and Hitoshi Tanaka, then Japan’s deputy foreign minister.

Visions of East Asia Community

CHOI YOUNG-Il, Ambassador Designate to the United Nations; Former Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Republic of Korea
JESUS P. ESTANISLAO, Chairman, Institute of Corporate Directors; Former Secretary of Finance, Philippines
HADI SOESASTRO, Executive Director, Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Indonesia
AKIHIKO TANAKA, Director, Institute for Oriental Culture, University of Tokyo
JUSUF WANANDI, Co-founder, Member of the Board of Trustees, and Senior Fellow, CSIS, Indonesia (moderator)

Dinner Session

HITOSHI TANAKA, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan
José Ramos-Horta, Senior Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Timor-Leste

U.S. Interests and Goals in East Asia
Gerald L. Curtis, Burgess Professor of Political Science, Weatherhead East Asian Institute, Columbia University, United States
Edward J. Lincoln, Senior Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations, United States
Charles E. Morrison, President, East-West Center, United States (moderator)
J. Stapleton Roy, Chairman, USAPC; Former U.S. Ambassador to China and Indonesia

Lunch Session
Iwao Matsuda, Chief Secretary, Research Commission on Foreign Affairs, LDP; Member, House of Councillors, Japan

Changes and Adjustments Required for the Realization of East Asian Regionalism
Peter Drysdale, Professor Emeritus, Asia Pacific School of Economics & Management, Australian National University
Yoichi Funabashi, Chief Diplomatic Correspondent and Columnist, Asahi Shimbun, Japan
Han Sung-Joo, Former Ambassador to the United States; Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea
Tadashi Yamamoto, President, JCIE (moderator)
Zhang Yungling, Director, Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

11th APAP Forum, Washington DC
The 11th APAP Forum was held on October 23–24, 2005, in Washington DC, in conjunction with a study and dialogue project conducted by JCIE and the USAPC on Engaging the United States in an Emerging East Asia Community. On October 24, a workshop was held in Washington DC with prominent experts from East Asia and the United States. The following day, on October 25, the participants presented their arguments to the public at the USAPC Washington Conference on “New Challenges in the Transpacific Partnership.” Speakers at the October 24 workshop are listed below.

Overview—East Asia Community Building and the United States
J. Stapleton Roy, Chairman, USAPC; Former U.S. Ambassador to China and Indonesia
Akihiko Tanaka, Director, Institute for Oriental Culture, University of Tokyo
Tadashi Yamamoto, President, JCIE (moderator)

Political/Security Dimensions of U.S. Engagement with East Asia Community
Stephen Bosworth, Dean, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University; Former U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Korea
Charles E. Morrison, President, East-West Center (moderator)
Hitoshi Tanaka, Senior Fellow, JCIE; Former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
Wang Jisi, Dean, School of International Studies, Beijing University

Economic Dimensions of U.S. Engagement with East Asia Community
C. Fred Bergsten, Director, Institute for International Economics, United States
K. Kesavapany, Director, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore (moderator)
Hadi Soesastro, Executive Director, CSIS, Indonesia

The Future Challenges of East Asia Community Building and of Engaging with the United States in the Process
James Kelly, Senior Advisor, Center for Strategic and International Studies; Former Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Charles E. Morrison
Jusuf Wanandi, Co-founder, Member of the Board of Trustees, and Senior Fellow, CSIS, Indonesia
Tadashi Yamamoto (moderator)
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 Institute for Strategic and International Studies 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 young specialists, each of whom writes a background paper on his or her own country. Each year, Asia Pacific Security Outlook is published in time to be submitted to the ASEAN Regional Forum’s Senior Officials Meeting as a reference. Overview chapters of past editions are available on the JCIE website.

Nineteen authors from around the region gathered on Bali, Indonesia, on September 24–26, 2004, for a workshop to discuss their contributions to the 2005 volume. In addition to the usual chapters offering country and regional perspectives from Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, the European Union, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, the United States, and Vietnam, APSO 2005 includes two thematic chapters focusing on human security in Asia Pacific and the search for paths to peace in South Asia.

Project Directors:
Charles E. Morrison, East-West Center
Jusuf Wanandi, CSIS, Indonesia
Tadashi Yamamoto, JCIE

Editors and Overview Authors:
Richard W. Baker, East-West Center
Charles E. Morrison

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Brian L. Job, University of British Columbia, Vancouver
China: Chu Shulong, Tsinghua University
European Union: Martin Wagener, University of Trier (Germany)
Indonesia: Philips Vermonte, CSIS, Indonesia
Japan: Ken Jimbo, Keio University
Republic of Korea: Kim Sung-han, Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security
Malaysia: Elina Noor, Institute of Strategic and International Studies
Mongolia: Bayarmagnai Toinkhuu, Institute for Strategic Studies
New Zealand: Peter Cozens, Center for Strategic Studies, Victoria University of Wellington
Papua New Guinea: Ronald J. May, Australian National University
Philippines: Noel Morada, Institute for Strategic and Development Studies
Russia: Sergei Sevastyanov, Vladivostok State University of Economics
Singapore: Yeo Lay Hwee, Singapore Institute of International Affairs
Thailand: Sakkarin Niyomsilpa, Institute of Security and International Studies
United States: Richard W. Baker, East-West Center
Vietnam: Hoang Anh Tuan, Research Institute for International Relations
Human Security: Charles Morrison
South Asia: Mallika Joseph, Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (New Delhi)
Dialogue and Research Monitor: Towards Community Building in East Asia

The Dialogue and Research Monitor: Towards Community Building in East Asia, a publication that is available in print and online, regularly monitors policy-relevant dialogue and research projects at both the governmental and nongovernmental levels dealing with the East Asian region. It focuses specifically on dialogue and research projects that are multilateral in nature and are broadly related to security—traditional, nontraditional, and human security—as well as to regional community building. The Monitor, which is published as an element of APAP, is accompanied by an overview report examining some of the most significant trends during the survey period. Two volumes covering the periods January–December 2003 and January–June 2004 were published in FY2004. The July–December 2004 issue was published in FY2005.

East Asia Insights—Toward Community Building

In January 2006, JCIE launched a series of policy briefs reporting on and analyzing the long-term community-building process in East Asia. Over the past several years, economic interdependence has increased and nations in the region are facing a growing number of common concerns, such as environmental degradation and the fight against communicable diseases. East Asia Insights is designed to offer perspectives on the various issues the region is facing, particularly in light of the move toward greater cooperation and community building in East Asia. Hitoshi Tanaka, senior fellow at JCIE and former deputy minister of foreign affairs, serves as a regular contributor, offering his analysis on recent developments in East Asia community building as well as on critical bilateral and regional challenges. The first issue, “The ASEAN+3 and East Asia Summit: A Two-Tiered Approach to Community Building,” examined the region’s parallel tracks to build multilateral cooperation, while a second issue, published in March 2006, looked at China-Japan relations and the steps necessary to strengthen this important relationship.

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. The Sixth Russia-Japan Policy Dialogue was held in Moscow on June 28–29, 2004, to discuss how to strengthen bilateral cooperation within the changing regional context. Participants discussed issues such as the rise of China, nuclear proliferation in North Korea and South Asia, post-conflict peace building in Afghanistan, and post–September 11 policies toward Central Asia.

Russian Participants:

Mihail Delyagin, Institute for Globalization Problems
Vladimir Dvorkin, Center for Strategic Nuclear Forces, Military Science Academy
Andrei Federov, Council on Foreign and Defense Policy (CFDP)
Leonid Grigoriev, Expert Institute, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (RSPP)
Youri Kobaladze, Renaissance Capital Investment Bank
Georgy Kunadze, Russian Federation Office of the Ombudsman for Human Rights
Alexander Kuznetsov, Fund for Political Research and Consulting
Fyodor Lukyanov, Russia in Global Affairs
Sergei Oznobishev, Institute for Strategic Assessments
Alexey Podbereznin, System Research Institute
Vitaly Shlykov, CFDP
Dmitri Suslov, CFDP
Sergei Vykhukholye, Russian Information Agency Novosti
Sergei Yasenev, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Sergey Zverev, Company for Development of Public Affairs (CROS)

Japanese Participants:
Akira Iriyama, Sasakawa Peace Foundation
Kenji Isezaki, Rikkyo University
Akira Kojima, Nihon Keizai Shimbun; Japan Center for Economic Research
Kyoji Komachi, International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office
Hiroshi Nakanishi, Kyoto University
Yukio Okada, Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation
Masayuki Tadokoro, Keio University
Koji Watanabe, JCIE
Tadashi Yamamoto, JCIE

A Gender Agenda: Asia-Europe Dialogue

The establishment of the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) in 1996 has led to a heightened exchange of ideas and information between Asia and Europe. However, there has been little direct discussion on the topic of gender. Recognizing this gap, the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) and JCIE, with the support of the Japanese government and the European Commission, began an Asia-Europe study and dialogue project in 2000 entitled “A Gender Agenda: Asia-Europe Dialogue.” As the third phase of this project, a research project on “Economic Empowerment for Gender Equality” was launched to examine successful cases of grassroots-level economic empowerment in Asia and Europe and to explore how they are impacting women’s participation in decision making and leading to social change. Following a planning meeting in Barcelona, Spain, in June 2004, and a task force meeting in Singapore in December 2004, research was conducted in France, Greece, Indonesia, Japan, the Netherlands, and the Philippines. The process culminated in October 2005 with a major conference in Manila, where the researchers presented their findings. A book based on this research will be published in 2006.

Steering Committee Members:
Nieves R. Confesor, Asian Institute of Management, Philippines
Monique Halpern, Coordination française pour le Lobby Européen des Femmes, France
Mitsuko Horiuchi (Chair), International Labor Organization (ILO), Tokyo Branch Office, Japan
Potini Sianou, Center for Research and Action on Peace (KEDE), Greece
Stefan De Vylder, Stefan de Vylder Ekonomikonsult AB, Sweden
Francis X. Wahono, Institute for Rural Empowerment and Global Studies (Yayasan Cindelaras), Indonesia

Co-organizers:
Bertrand Fort, ASEF
Hideko Katsumata, JCIE

Task Force Members:
Director: Chia Siow Yue, Singapore Institute of International Affairs
France: Alain Laferte, Center for Administrative Political and Social Studies (CERAPS), University of Lille 2
Greece/Turkey: Meral Ekmekcioglu, WINPEACE Turkey
Indonesia: Francis X. Wahono, Yayasan Cindelaras
Japan: Takayoshi Kusagao, Research Center for Civil Society, Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka University
Netherlands: Helen Louapre, Kappa Packaging Group companies
Philippines: Rufa Cagoco-Guiam, Mindanao State University; Center for Peace and Development Studies
ASEM’s Role in Enhancing Asia-Europe Cooperation: Ten Years of Achievements and Future Challenges

Since its launch in 1996, ASEM has been bringing together the heads of state and government of Asian and European nations. At the seventh ASEM Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, held in Kyoto in May 2005, participants endorsed a proposal from Finland and Japan to embark on a critical review of the ASEM process and trends in Asia-Europe relations.

As part of this project, an international conference and symposium featuring Asia-Europe relations specialists and officials took place from December 11 to 13, 2005, in Tokyo. These events were co-organized by JCIE, ASEP, and the EU Institute in Japan, with support from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Tokyo Club. Sixty-eight participants, including many government officials from both Asia and Europe, participated in the conference. A half-day public symposium was also held, with approximately 70 participants from corporations, the media, research centers, governments, and universities. A report based on conference discussions was presented at the ASEM Senior Officials Meeting in March 2006 in Vienna, and a summary of the findings and recommendations, “ASEM in Its Tenth Year: Looking Back, Looking Forward,” was published the same month.

Survey on the Intellectual Underpinnings of U.S. Policy Toward Asia and East Asia Community

In FY2005, JCIE conducted a preliminary survey of the intellectual underpinnings of U.S.-Asia relations. The survey was commissioned by the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP) and was intended to gain an initial sense of the state of U.S. research and dialogue on efforts to build a more cohesive regional community in East Asia. The JCIE research team gathered basic background information on the activities of U.S. research organizations, universities, and individual scholars and carried out interviews with leading experts in the field in order to further develop its analysis of the strengths and gaps in the current American understanding of East Asia regional dynamics.

As part of the research process, nearly 20 senior Asia experts convened in New York for a joint workshop on March 1, 2006, which was co-organized with CGP to assess how the American academic and policy communities are following developments in Asia in light of ongoing regional integration. Hitoshi Tanaka, JCIE senior fellow and former deputy minister of foreign affairs; Professor Hugh Patrick of Columbia University; and George Packard, president of the United States–Japan Foundation, served as speakers.
Survey and Assessment of Functional Cooperation as a Strategy for East Asia Community Building

There has been a growing recognition that intraregional cooperation among governmental and nongovernmental bodies to address the common challenges facing the countries of East Asia plays a critical role in the effort to build a regional community. It has become particularly evident that this type of “functional cooperation” at the regional level is essential to address a wide variety of issues that impact fundamental human security, including the environment, energy, communicable diseases, and natural disasters such as the devastating tsunami of December 2004. These are issues that transcend borders and thus cannot be addressed by any single nation; they require cooperation among the region’s private and quasigovernmental research organizations, think tanks, and academic institutions, and between these types of organizations and NGOs.

JCIIE was commissioned in early 2006 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to conduct a survey of the types of functional cooperation that are currently underway in East Asia, focusing on three sets of actors: 1) research institutions, including think tanks, universities, and other private or semi-private institutions; 2) NGOs; and 3) private foundations. As part of this study, which was carried out in cooperation with CSIS, Indonesia, seven researchers from leading organizations around the region surveyed the key actors and networks involved in functional cooperation on the regional level in the areas of the environment, poverty alleviation, disaster prevention, energy security, migration, HIV/AIDS, and governance. A full-day project workshop was held in Jakarta, Indonesia, on February 26 for the researchers to present their findings and prepare recommendations.
Human Security Research and Dialogue

Friends of the Global Fund, Japan

The FGFJ was launched in March 2004 as a private support group for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in order to help mobilize greater Japanese participation in the fight against these three deadly diseases. It operates with JCIE as its secretariat. Its 16-member board brings together prominent leaders from various sectors of society—politics, government, business, academia, labor, and civil society—and is chaired by former Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori. The FGFJ works to support the Global Fund’s activities by creating an enabling environment in Japan for effective responses to the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis. At the same time, it seeks to encourage Japan to expand its role in the battle against communicable diseases and build momentum for a cooperative regional response.

A wide range of FGFJ activities were undertaken in FY2004 and FY2005, targeting various sectors of society including political leaders, business, labor, academia, the nonprofit sector, and the media. In June 2005, a large-scale conference and a smaller workshop brought leaders from around the world to Tokyo to discuss the promotion of regional cooperation in Asia in the fight against communicable diseases. These events were linked with a major study of the regional response to the spread of AIDS. (The meetings and study are described in greater depth below.)

The corporate sector is one major focus of FGFJ activities, and the FGFJ carried out a variety of research activities and seminars targeting business leaders. Notably, on April 1, 2005, approximately 50 representatives from corporations, NGOs, and the media took part in a seminar on “Cross-Sectoral Partnership in Responding to Global Challenges: The Roles of Civil Society and Corporations in Enhancing the Work of the Global Fund.” As described below, a second, larger conference was held on June 28 on “The Role of Business in the Fight Against AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria,” where case studies of successful corporate responses were presented. Over the course of the year, the FGFJ also provided advice to and cooperated with a wide range of Japanese and foreign corporations interested in developing programs related to the major communicable diseases.

The FGFJ also undertook various activities to raise political awareness about the major communicable diseases and help expand the involvement of political leaders in the fight against them. As described below, a multiparty task force of nearly 30 Diet members was launched, and the participants have actively participated in a variety of meetings to explore ways to broaden Japan’s international role in combating AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

Another priority area of the FGFJ is human security, and a major study examining human security approaches to addressing the spread of HIV/AIDS was also carried out, as described below. In addition, various FGFJ activities were designed to help enhance the role of Japanese civil society in the fight against communicable diseases. For example, as part of the effort to promote greater civil society contributions, the FGFJ facilitated a US$250,000 contribution to the Global Fund by a coalition of Japanese NGOs participating in the Hottokenai Sekai no Mazushisa anti-poverty campaign.
FGFJ Board Members (as of April 2006):
Yoshiro Mori (Chair), Former Prime Minister; Member, House of Representatives
Tadashi Yamamoto (Director), President, JCE
Tatsuo Higuchi, President and Representative Director, Otsuka Pharmaceutical Company
Mitsuko Horiuchi, Director and Special Advisor on Gender Issues (Asia), ILO, Tokyo Branch Office
Ai Kichijoji, Professor of Infectious Diseases, Advanced Clinical Research Center, Institute of Medical Science, University of Tokyo
Masahiro Kihara, Professor, Department of International Health and Social Epidemiology, Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto University
Yuzaburo Mogi, President and CEO, Kikkoman
Shigeru Nakajima, Executive Director, Department of International Affairs, Japan Trade Union Confederation (Rengo); Member, Governing Body, ILO
Kichisaburo Nomura, Executive Advisor, All Nippon Airways
Shigehiro Oba, Director and Senior Managing Executive Officer, Sumitomo Chemical Company
Tadao Shimao, President and Chairman of the Board, Japanese Foundation for AIDS Prevention; Former President, Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association
Hideo Shinozaki, President, National Institute of Public Health; Former Director-General of the Health Service Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare; Co-Chairman, Okinawa International Conference on Infectious Diseases
Masayoshi Tarui, Professor of Philosophy/Ethics, Keio University; Vice President, Japan AIDS & Society Association
Nobuo Tateishi, Chairman, Committee on International Labor Affairs, Japan Business Federation (Nippon Keidanren); Executive Advisor, OMRON
Teruhito Tokumoto, President, Japan International Labor Foundation
Mitoji Yabunaka, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs

Commemorative Symposium on the Fifth Anniversary of the Okinawa Summit: The East Asian Regional Response to HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria

A major symposium examining East Asian regional cooperation in the fight against AIDS and other communicable diseases was held on June 30, 2005, in Tokyo. The meeting commemorated the fifth anniversary of the 2000 Kyushu-Okinawa G8 Summit, at which leading members of the international community first publicly acknowledged the need to mobilize significant resources to address the spread of communicable diseases. That idea led to the establishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi addressed the conference, urging greater international cooperation in battling the spread of AIDS in Asia and announcing that Japan would dramatically raise its commitment to the Global Fund to US$500 million. Other prominent speakers included former Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori, who chairs the FGFJ; Tommy G. Thompson, honorary chair of the Global Fund and former U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services; and Global Fund Executive Director Richard Feachem. They and other top leaders commented on a series of research papers analyzing country-level responses to the spread of AIDS in Asia and explored ways to promote greater regional cooperation in tackling the spread of communicable diseases.

More than 100 government, business, philanthropic, academic, and civil society leaders from around the world took part in the symposium, which was organized by the FGFJ; the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; and the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Funding for the conference was generously provided by the Open Society Institute, the United Nations Foundation, and the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The proceedings of the conference were published in 2006 in English and Japanese under the title East Asian Regional Response to HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.
FGFJ Symposium: The Role of Business in the Fight Against AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria—Learning from Successful Cases in Meeting Global Challenges

The full commitment of the business community is an integral component of the response to AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, and deeper engagement in the fight against these devastating diseases is in the sector’s best interest. A number of corporations have launched innovative and effective programs to help combat these diseases, and their experiences were explored in a half-day symposium on June 28, 2005, that brought together leaders from the corporate, nonprofit, philanthropic, and governmental sectors in Japan and around the world. General trends in corporate involvement were analyzed by speakers from a number of organizations that promote and facilitate corporate engagement. Meanwhile, panelists from businesses that are making notable contributions related the backgrounds, motivations, and content of their corporations’ initiatives and discussed ways for businesses to make greater contributions in this common fight. A conference report was produced in Japanese.

Comparative Research on Responses to the Spread of Communicable Diseases in East Asia

In order to lay the groundwork for joint regional policy responses and actions in East Asia, the FGFJ launched a major study examining national-level and regional responses to the spread of HIV/AIDS in East Asia. This project sought to advance general understanding of the challenges of communicable diseases and develop a regional network of leaders from diverse sectors who actively seek common solutions. A workshop was held in Tokyo on June 29, 2005, to exchange views on the reports of 12 project researchers from Australia, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam. The papers were presented the following day at the commemorative symposium described above. The revised papers were published in 2006 in English as Fighting a Rising Tide: The Response to AIDS in East Asia. Japanese and Chinese editions are scheduled for publication, and a follow-up meeting to explore further avenues for regional cooperation is planned for the summer of 2006 in Beijing.

Human Security Approaches to HIV/AIDS in Asia and Africa

The international community has been searching for effective approaches to the human security threat posed by HIV/AIDS since the first cases emerged more than 25 years ago. Many countries are now taking holistic approaches to stemming the spread and impact of HIV/AIDS by integrating their efforts on prevention, testing, treatment, and care. JCIE is exploring ways to further expand this approach to incorporate a human security perspective that would address HIV/AIDS more comprehensively by focusing on the interconnections between the disease and other human security challenges, such as poverty, migration, inequality, and lack of access to education; by bringing all sectors into the fight to not only provide protection but also empower vulnerable populations; and by promoting integration of efforts across disciplines and agencies. Since FY2005, a JCIE research team has been developing case studies of projects in Asia and Africa that take a human security approach to HIV/AIDS. The case studies will be discussed at a May 2006 workshop in Tokyo and will be published by JCIE in the summer of 2006.

FGFJ Diet Task Force

A multiparty task force of nearly 30 Diet members was formed in November 2004, and the participants have taken part in a variety of FGFJ activities to explore ways to broaden Japan’s international role in combating AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. Its inaugural meeting was on November 5, 2004, and a second meeting was held on December 10, 2004, with Dr. Richard Feachem, executive director of the Global Fund. The third official meeting of the task
force was held on April 1, 2005, when Edward W. Scott, an American entrepreneur and philanthropist who founded the U.S.-based Friends of the Global Fight, joined to discuss potential areas of collaboration between the United States and Japan on communicable diseases. On July 1, the fourth Diet Task Force meeting was convened so that the members could exchange views with Tommy G. Thompson, former U.S. secretary of health and human services and honorary chair of the Global Fund.

The director of the task force, Ichiro Aisawa, then senior vice minister of foreign affairs, traveled to Rwanda in October 2005, accompanied by a representative of the Global Fund, to meet with children and adults living with HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria and to discuss the country’s progress in the fight against HIV/AIDS with health officials. Prior to the visit, he stopped in Geneva for a consultation and briefing with Richard Feachem and other Global Fund executives.


JCIE began developing case studies of projects supported by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) in 2003 in order to gain a better understanding of what a human security approach looks like in its implementation. In February and March 2006, JCIE undertook a new study—commissioned by Japan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs—aimed at recommending a framework for monitoring and evaluating human security projects, focusing on the unique characteristics of the approach. A JCIE research team traveled to Tanzania, South Africa, and Zimbabwe to develop case studies of three UNTFHS-supported projects and study the projects’ approaches to monitoring and evaluation. The team’s preliminary findings from these visits were discussed at a JCIE workshop in Pretoria, South Africa, on March 10, 2006, with 20 representatives from UN agencies, other international organizations, and academic institutions. A proposed framework for monitoring and evaluating UNTFHS-supported projects was submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs later that month.
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 Pacific Asia 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 serves as the Pacific Asia Secretariat. (The Pacific Asia Group includes members from the original five ASEAN countries—Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand—Australia, Japan, New Zealand, and South Korea. In addition, a number of leading individuals from China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan are invited to participate.)

On May 7–10, 2004, the annual plenary meeting of the Trilateral Commission took place in Warsaw, Poland, with the participation of roughly 210 members. Much of the discussion focused on political and economic developments in the trilateral regions, with particular attention given to Poland, Russia, and Eastern Europe. Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski, Prime Minister Nominate Marek Belka, and Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Lech Walesa addressed the group. Special sessions were held on new challenges to national, international, and human security; the future of the European Union; international currencies and competitiveness; and the Israel-Palestine issue. Meanwhile, former U.S. National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, who served as director of the Trilateral Commission at its founding, stirred the participants with a moving keynote speech marking his return to his birthplace of Warsaw.

Later in the year, on November 18–20, 2004, the Pacific Asia Group held its fifth regional meeting in Bangkok, Thailand. Approximately 45 members gathered to debate the impact of political developments in various Asian countries, the East Asia community-building process, China’s growing regional role, and how to better engage the United States in Asia. Delegates also compared perspectives on the role of Islam, and Thailand’s Minister of Industry, Pongsak Ruktapongpisal, addressed the group.

The 2005 plenary meeting was held from April 15 to 18 in Washington DC. Approximately 230 members were in attendance, and their discussions focused on American foreign policy; the rise of China and its impact on global governance; community building in East Asia; relations with the Muslim world; and the future prospects for partnership between Europe, East Asia, and the United States. Vice President Dick Cheney described the policy directions of the U.S. administration, while Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve, spoke on global currency issues. The group was also addressed by U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld and by Paul Wolfowitz, U.S. deputy secretary of defense and president-elect of the World Bank.

The sixth meeting of the Pacific Asia Group was held on November 25–27, 2005, in Beijing, China. Members met to discuss the regional political and security agenda, including the challenges of security in an increasingly interdependent East Asia, and ways to manage regional economic interdependence. Other topics included the rise of China and its global implications, creating a road map for East Asia community...
building, and domestic developments within the three trilateral regions and their implications for global governance. Li Zhaoxing, minister of foreign affairs, gave a keynote speech, and Tâng Jiàxuàn, state councilor of the People’s Republic of China, hosted a dinner at the State Guest House.

**Council for Asia-Europe Cooperation**

At the 1996 inaugural meeting of 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. The CAEC is managed by a steering committee comprised of major research institutions in Asia and Europe. JCIE was involved in the inception of the CAEC and has been serving as the secretariat in Asia.

Beginning in 2003, three task forces undertook studies in preparation for the October 2004 ASEM summit in Hanoi, Vietnam. The task forces focused on the necessity for Asia-Europe cooperation; Asia-Europe cooperation on energy security; and Asia-Europe cooperation on global governance. The findings were presented to Japanese government officials in a Tokyo meeting on April 13–14, 2004; to German government officials and think tank representatives at a June 30, 2004, workshop in Berlin co-sponsored by the German Council on Foreign Relations; and to European Union officials and researchers at a July 1, 2004, Brussels meeting co-sponsored by the Centre for European Policy Studies. These studies were published as *Asia and Europe: The Necessity for Co-operation; Asia and Europe: Global Governance as a Challenge to Co-operation; and Asia and Europe: Cooperating for Energy Security.*

**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 forum of private sector, public sector, and civil society leaders 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 Asia House in London acts as its British counterpart.

The 21st annual meeting was held in Tokyo and Nagoya from March 10–13, 2005, under the joint chairmanship of Yasuhsia Shiozaki, member, House of Representatives, and Jack Cunningham, member, House of Commons. Thirty-five leaders from both countries discussed areas in which closer bilateral cooperation could be especially effective, including development aid for Africa, support for measures to forestall the spread of communicable diseases, environmental protection, and the promotion of civil society organizations. Group members also met with Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi.

The 22nd Annual Meeting of the UK-Japan 21st Century Group was held at Ware in Hertfordshire, UK, on March 16–18, 2006, again chaired by Shiozaki and Cunningham. The group discussed recent economic and political developments in the UK and Japan; threats to energy security; challenges posed by the movement of people; and the current and future implications of the rise of China and India for Europe and Asia. Before the meeting, the Japanese delegation called on Prime Minister Tony Blair and Foreign Secretary Jack Straw, both of whom noted the excellent state of the bilateral relationship and emphasized the potential for cooperation between the two countries in a wide range of multilateral contexts.
German-Japan Forum

The German-Japan 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 German chancellor which documents common challenges facing both countries and outlines recommendations for German-Japanese cooperative action.

Nearly 30 participants gathered for the 13th German-Japan Forum in Tokyo on October 8–10, 2004, to share experiences with domestic challenges, such as economic restructuring, and to discuss the potential for deeper German-Japanese cooperation as regional community building progresses in Asia and Europe. Toshihiko Fukui, governor, Bank of Japan, Ichiro Aisawa, senior vice minister of foreign affairs, and Fukushiro Nukaga, member, House of Representatives offered their remarks to the forum.

The 14th Forum was held in Tokyo on October 14–16, 2005. Thirty-seven participants gathered to discuss four themes: (1) recent sociopolitical developments in Japan and Germany; (2) challenges of global governance and the respective roles of international organizations, major nations including Germany and Japan, and NGOs; (3) corporate governance in changing domestic and global socioeconomic environments; and (4) the implications for German-Japanese relations of growing regional interdependence in East Asia and Europe.

Korea-Japan Forum

The Korea-Japan Forum was initiated in November 1993, during a summit meeting between South Korean President Kim Young-sam 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 12th Korea-Japan Forum was convened on September 13–15, 2004, in Shimonoseki, Japan. Forty-six leaders from the political, nonprofit, academic, media, and corporate sectors gathered to discuss such topics as the recent sociopolitical developments in both countries, bilateral security cooperation in Northeast Asia, regional economic integration, and ways to expand Korea-Japan exchange.

Forty-one leaders gathered on August 29–31, 2005, for the 13th Korea-Japan Forum, held on Jeju Island, Korea. The year 2005 marked the 40th anniversary of the normalization of Japan-Korea ties, highlighting the importance of constructing a stronger and more forward-looking relationship between the two countries. In keeping with that sentiment, the participants issued a 2005 Cheju Island Statement in Korean and Japanese upon the conclusion of the forum, which set out guidelines and a detailed action plan for encouraging greater exchange and collaboration between the two countries.

Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue

The Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue (NEACD) was launched in 1993 by the Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation of the University of California, San Diego. The NEACD meetings serve as a unique, multilateral, track-two forum, involving foreign ministry officials, defense ministry officials, military officers, and academics from China, Japan, North Korea, Russia, South Korea, and the United States. The NEACD keeps vital lines of communication open in Northeast Asia by providing regularly scheduled meetings in an informal setting, allowing participants to candidly discuss issues of regional security and cooperation.
In 2005, JCIE began to serve as the Japanese secretariat for the meetings. It started by facilitating the 16th meeting of the NEACD, which was held on April 11–12, 2005, in Seoul. The meeting focused on national perspectives on Northeast Asian security, as described by experts from each country, and on the situation on the Korean peninsula.
POLITICAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Since its creation, JCIE has worked to promote closer relations between Japan’s leaders and their overseas counterparts. The Political Exchange Program dates back to 1968, when the first U.S.-Japan Parliamentary Exchange brought eight Congressional members to Tokyo for an unprecedented program of meetings and discussion sessions with leading Japanese political and social figures. In the ensuing years, JCIE broadened its programs, establishing additional exchange programs for young political leaders from Japan and the United States, for senior U.S. Congressional staff, and for young Australian and Japanese political leaders. More than 1,000 political leaders have taken part in one or more of these exchange programs.

While the initial emphasis of these exchange programs was generally on deepening mutual understanding and building bilateral networks of leaders, dramatic changes in the international and domestic environment have encouraged JCIE to increasingly stress dialogue on common challenges. This evolution has been accompanied by a significant expansion in the role of Japanese politicians in policymaking that has made political exchange even more meaningful, and in response, JCIE has expanded its programs to include frequent study meetings for Diet members on issues relating to international affairs, often with the participation of visiting foreign leaders and other experts.

JCIE has also increasingly drawn on the strong network of political leaders it has developed through this program to involve them in study and dialogue projects on key policy issues. For example, members of the Diet who have participated in previous exchanges or dialogues form the core of the Friends of the Global Fund, Japan (FGFJ), Diet Task Force (see page 19), which meets regularly to discuss Japan’s response to the spread of communicable diseases. This type of multisectoral strategy is recognized as essential to solving many of the emerging issues facing the world today.
The U.S.-Japan Parliamentary Exchange Program was initiated in 1968, making it the longest-running exchange of its kind. The annual weeklong exchange visits of Japanese and American parliamentary delegations at the core of this program typically consist of a series of high-level meetings, briefings, and working sessions with leaders from diverse sectors of society. In response to the evolving needs of political leaders, this program has continued to become more substantive in nature, shifting in focus from purely bilateral relations to the regional and global role of the U.S.-Japan partnership. For example, in 1997, JCIE initiated the Joint Parliamentary Study and Dialogue Project on U.S.-Japan Security Relations in Asia Pacific in order to promote a deeper understanding of the bilateral security relationship among members of Congress and the Diet.

In addition to the activities described below, JCIE continues to facilitate visits to the United States by individual Diet members and visits by individual American members of Congress to Japan as the opportunity arises. In December 2005, for example, JCIE assisted with arrangements for a visit to the United States by a delegation led by Seiji Maehara, member of the House of Representatives and then president of the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ).

25th Japanese Diet Delegation to the United States

Due to domestic political developments and the war in Iraq, Congressional and Diet delegations scheduled for FY2004 were postponed. The program resumed in FY2005 with the 25th delegation of Diet members to visit the United States. From January 31 to February 2, 2006, three of the most influential and articulate foreign policy experts in the Diet visited Washington DC for a series of discussions with a wide range of American political leaders and foreign policy experts. Representative Ichiro Aisawa, acting secretary general of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Representative Shigeru Ishiba, former defense minister, and Representative Takeshi Iwaya held discussions on U.S.-Japan relations and security relations in East Asia with Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, Deputy Secretary of State Robert Zoellick, and former Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage. A number of Congressional members, including Senator Paul Sarbanes and House Asia and Pacific Subcommittee Chair Jim Leach exchanged views with the Diet members, and several Congressional members organized a roundtable on U.S.-Japan relations.

The delegation members also took part in a small roundtable with American experts on Northeast Asia security at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, and a luncheon briefing by senior Congressional staffers on UN issues was arranged in the Senate dining room by the United Nations Foundation. Nearly two dozen U.S. policy experts joined the Diet members for a seminar on China-Japan-U.S. relations, which was hosted by the Brookings Institution's Center for Northeast Asia Policy Studies.

Participants:

Ichiro Aisawa, Member, House of Representatives, LDP; Acting Secretary-General, LDP; Okayama
Shigeru Ishiba, Member, House of Representatives, LDP; Tottori
Takeshi Iwaya, Member, House of Representatives, LDP; Oita
Observer:
YASUO YOSHIOKA, Chief of Staff and Senior Policy Advisor to the Hon. Keizo Takemi

Study Groups for Members of the Diet

Since 1997, as part of the Joint Parliamentary Study and Dialogue Project on U.S.-Japan Security Relations in Asia Pacific, JCIE has organized multi-party study groups of young, emerging Diet members that meet with leading foreign experts from the fields of academia, policy, government, business, and media in order to enhance their understanding of international affairs. In FY2004, meetings were held with Ambassador Stephen Bosworth, dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and former U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Korea, Morton Abramowitz, former U.S. ambassador to Turkey, and Professor Ezra Vogel of Harvard University.

In 2005, JCIE also organized a bipartisan study group comprised of eight Diet members from the ruling LDP and the DPJ who met regularly over the course of a year to discuss the future of the U.S.-Japan relationship.
JCIE established the U.S. Congressional Staff Exchange Program in 1982 in recognition of the vital role that staff members play in legislative and policymaking processes. The one-week program provides senior Congressional staffers with the opportunity to meet a wide range of Japanese legislators, policymakers, and experts and thus give them a sense of Japan’s policymaking process as well as trends in politics, economics, and foreign policy. Since its inception, 134 staffers serving Congressional members from both parties have visited Japan on this program, bringing their heightened understanding of U.S.-Japan relations and the politics of Japanese policymaking back to their work in the U.S. Congress.

18th U.S. Delegation to Japan

Seven senior Congressional staff traveled to Tokyo, Chiba, and Kyoto during the week of August 8–15, 2004, as part of the program’s 18th delegation. During the course of their visit, Katsuya Okada, the new president of the DPJ, Hakubun Shimomura, deputy secretary-general of the LDP, and Isamu Ueda, senior vice-minister for finance, explained their parties’ platforms in separate meetings and outlined recent shifts in party dynamics. Other highlights included a discussion of U.S.-Japan cooperation in Iraq and Northeast Asia with Ichiro Aisawa, senior vice minister for foreign affairs; a session with Chiba Governor Akiko Domoto on the growth in local government autonomy; and a day of site visits in Chiba Prefecture.

The delegates compared notes on the policymaking processes in the United States and Japan in a roundtable session with 12 senior policy staff from the Diet. They also participated as speakers in a public symposium on “U.S. Political Dynamics in an Election Year” and continued the public discussion afterward in a reception with a number of cabinet ministers and prominent Diet members, including Yuriko Koike, minister of the environment, and Toshimitsu Motegi, minister of state for Okinawa and Northern Territories affairs, science and technology policy, and personal information protection.

Participants:

Amy Angelier, Senior Analyst, Senate Budget Committee (Majority Office)
Rock Cheung, Junior Analyst, Senate Budget Committee (Minority Office)
Patricia Lawler, Legislative Assistant, Rep. Bob Etheridge (D-North Carolina)
Michael Moran, Legislative Assistant, Sen. Craig Thomas (R-Wyoming)
Paula Nowakowski, Staff Director, House Committee on Education and the Workforce (Majority Office)
Janet Nuzum, Senior Policy Advisor, Rep. Cal Dooley (D-California)
Steven Perrotta, Senior Legislative Assistant, Rep. Amo Houghton (R-New York)
Since 1973, JCIIE has worked with the American Council of Young Political Leaders (ACYPL) to carry out the U.S.-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program. This intensive two-week study program is designed to expose young leaders from each country to the political, social, and economic conditions of the other country; enhance their understanding and appreciation of U.S.-Japan relations; and create personal networks among the two nations’ leaders. In addition to visiting the host nation’s capital for meetings with national leaders, participants travel to at least two additional cities to gain a more diverse perspective. During the course of the program, delegates meet with a wide range of senior government officials, political party representatives, industry executives, and community leaders. American delegates typically include state and local elected officials as well as staff members, and equal numbers of Democrats and Republicans are selected each year. The Japanese delegates primarily consist of Diet staffers and prefectoral and local elected officials from the ruling and opposition parties.

The delegation’s stay in Ohio was hosted by State Representative Geoff Smith and began with a dinner with Lieutenant Governor Jeanette Bradley. During their five days in Ohio, Columbus Mayor Michael Coleman spoke with the delegates about local-level politics in the United States, Ohio Supreme Court Justice Thomas J. Moyer explained the workings of the judicial system, and the chairs of the state Republican and Democratic parties described their campaign preparations as Ohio was emerging as the key battleground state in the presidential election.

The group concluded their visit in New Mexico, where they had meetings with Governor Bill Richardson and former Governor Gary E. Johnson. Stuwart Paisano, governor of the Pueblo of Sandia reservation, discussed the economic development strategies of the local Native American community with the delegation members, and leading officials in the Bush and Kerry presidential campaign offices briefed the group on their state-level strategies.

Participants:

MASAKI ITO, Member, Katsushika Ward Assembly, DPJ
Naoki Kazama, Legislative Assistant to Akihisa
Nagashina, Member, House of Representatives, DPJ
Rina Ohishi, Vice Representative, Federation of Gifu Prefecture, DPJ
Masayoshi Taniguchi, Deputy Manager, Party Policy Research Council, New Komeito Party
Yuka Uchida, Deputy Manager, Policy Research Committee, DPJ
Hiroaki Yamamoto, Professional Staff Member, Party Organization Bureau, LDP
Mariko Yamamoto, Member, Okayama Prefectural Assembly, LDP

19th Japanese Delegation to the United States

Seven local elected officials and Diet staffers visited Washington DC, Ohio, and New Mexico from September 25 to October 9, 2004, as part of the 19th Japanese Delegation of the U.S.-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program. In Washington, they met with a wide range of political and governmental leaders, including Representative Deborah Pryce, Representative Tom Udall, and White House officials.
23rd U.S. Delegation to Japan

From January 15 to 28, 2005, the eight members of the 23rd U.S. Delegation of the U.S.-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program traveled to four cities in Japan. They began their stay in Tokyo, where, in separate meetings with five Diet members, they discussed Japan’s changing social political dynamics and diplomatic agenda. They also spoke at a panel discussion hosted by the Graduate School of Governance Studies at Meiji University. The delegates were briefed on sociopolitical developments by Toshiaki Miura, editorial writer for the Asahi Shimbun, and on Japan’s economic and financial outlook by banking analysts and entrepreneurs. In addition, the delegation visited the American Embassy for briefings and took part in a roundtable discussion with eight local government officials who had visited the United States on the Young Political Leaders Exchange Program between 1999 and 2004.

After five days in Tokyo, the delegates traveled to Yamagata City, where they met Yasuo Matsuura, chair of the Yamagata Prefectural Assembly, and Yoshihiro Kanamori, vice-governor of Yamagata Prefecture, and discussed local politics with a multiparty group of eight Yamagata prefectural assemblymen. Before moving on to Osaka, the delegation took part in a homestay program in Sakata City. Upon arriving in Osaka, the group had a luncheon with the mayor, briefings on urban policy from city officials, and a dinner meeting hosted by Osaka prefectural assembly members. In Kyoto, the final city of their visit, Kenta Izumi, member of the House of Representatives, talked with the delegation about his experiences in the Diet.

Participants:

Bronwyn Bedient, Program Officer, ACYPL
(Democrat)

Cory Black, Board Member, 9th Assembly District
Democratic Committee, Sacramento, California
(Democrat)

Valarie McCall, City Clerk, Cleveland City Council,
Ohio (Democrat)

Matthew Avara, Councilman at Large, Pascagoula
City Council, Mississippi (Republican)

Carlos Castillo, Junior Election Commissioner,
Douglas County, Nebraska (Republican)

Rob Fairbank, President, Politically Direct (Republican)

Jeff M. Rasmussen, Commissioner, Cowlitz County,
Washington (Republican)

Matthew Wilber, County Attorney, Pottawattamie
County, Iowa (Republican)

Tami Jackson, Senior Manager, Government Affairs,
DuPont, Washington DC (Unaffiliated)
In 1991, JCIE and the Australian Political Exchange Council launched the Australia-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program in order to build a network among the next generation of leaders in both countries and to promote bilateral dialogue. To date, 183 participants have visited their counterparts’ countries for briefings and discussions with political, business, nonprofit, and opinion leaders.

14th Australian Delegation to Japan

The 14th Australian Delegation to Japan visited Tokyo, Nagoya, and Kyoto from February 26 to March 5, 2005. In Tokyo, the group met with Diet members and other prominent officials, including Ichiro Aisawa and Yoriko Kawaguchi, special advisor to the prime minister. They also met with leaders from business, the media, and the nonprofit sector and participated in a panel discussion with Diet members on Australia-Japan relations. In Nagoya, the delegates exchanged views with local politicians and visited a local junior high school.

Participants:

Kim Baker, Council Representative, Australian Political Exchange Council
Steven Ciobo MP, Federal Member for Moncrieff, Liberal Party
Robert Clancy, Director of Communications and Media, Office of the Leader of the Opposition, Victorian Parliament, Liberal Party
Kate Ellis MP (Delegation Leader), Federal Member for Adelaide, Australian Labor Party (ALP)
Luke Hartsuyker MP, Federal Member for Cowper, National Party

Andrew McNamara MP, State Member for Hervey Bay, Queensland Legislative Assembly, ALP

15th Australian Delegation to Japan

The 15th Australian Delegation to Japan visited Tokyo, Nagoya, and Kyoto from February 18 to 24, 2006. In Tokyo, the delegation took part in meetings with government leaders and other prominent officials, including Ichiro Aisawa. They also met with leaders from business, the media, and the nonprofit sector to speak about Japanese politics, economy, and foreign policy. In Nagoya, the delegates exchanged views with the Nagoya City assembly members and received a briefing on environmental issues from city officials.

Participants:

Matt Brown MLA, New South Wales Parliamentary Secretary Assisting the Minister for Roads and the Minister for Transport; Member of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly for Kiama, ALP
Michael Keenan MP (Delegation Leader), Federal Member of the House of Representatives for Stirling, Liberal Party
Helen Kroger, Federal Vice President and State President, Liberal Party (Victorian Division)
Pandora Livanes, Executive Officer, Australian Political Exchange Council
Tony Robinson MLA, Member of the Victorian Legislative Assembly for Mitcham, ALP
Fiona Simpson MLA, Member of the Queensland Legislative Assembly for Maroochydore, National Party
Carmel Tebbutt MLA, New South Wales State Minister for Education and Training; Member, New South Wales Legislative Assembly for Marrickville, ALP
ASEAN-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program, Tokyo Roundtable

With funding from the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Indonesia, began operating an ASEAN-Japan Young Political Leaders Retreat in 2002 with the goal of promoting cooperation between Japan and the ASEAN member countries by building mutual understanding and personal networks between emerging political leaders. On April 19–20, 2004, eight delegates from ASEAN member countries took part in a workshop in Tokyo that was organized by JCIE. The event included a series of briefings and seminars, as well as a roundtable with 23 Japanese researchers, Diet members, and local legislators on the theme of “ASEAN-Japan Cooperation in East Asian Community Building.” The meetings also included a session with young Diet leaders, including Isamu Ueda (Komeito), Yoshimasa Hayashi (LDP), and Nobuhide Minorikawa (Independent).

Participants:
Cambodia: Kheak Ravy, Ministry of Commerce
Indonesia: Clara Joewono, CSIS, Indonesia
Landry Subianto, CSIS, Indonesia
Rizal Sukma, CSIS, Indonesia
Laos: Sittiphone Bouphavenh, City Council Member, Vientiane
Philippines: Rowena Layador, Institute for Strategic and Development Studies
Singapore: Reuben Wong Yik Pern, Singapore National University
Vietnam: Dang Cam Tu, Centre for Southeast Asian Studies, Institute of International Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Washington Seminar: Efficiency and Fairness in the Competitive Economy

In cooperation with the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation and the Tokyo America Center, JCIE brought a delegation of 10 emerging Japanese leaders in the field of economics to Washington DC for a weeklong program on May 17–21, 2004. The delegates took part in meetings and seminars with a wide range of policymakers and analysts from the Bush administration, the U.S. Congress, and key think tanks.

Participants:
Akira Abe, NTT DoCoMo
Motomi Hiratsuka, BNP Paribas Securities (Japan)
Youke Kagabayashi, Development Bank of Japan
Takeshi Manabe, Office of Kenji Manabe, Member, House of Councillors
Kunitake Nakamura, Mizuho Research Institute
Kaori Nikami, Japan Center for Economic Research
Tetsuya Nojima, DPJ Staff
Kenichi Oki, Economic Exchange Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government
Hiroyuki Okuyama, National Diet Library
Takashi Yoshimura, Nippon Keidanren
CIVILNET

Through its CivilNet Program, JCIE continues its long tradition of leadership in promoting the development of a vibrant civil society in Japan, Asia Pacific, and around the world. With more than three decades of experience in the field, JCIE finds itself in a unique position to create collaborative networks of civil society organizations worldwide and enhance cooperation among them in addressing common challenges.

One top priority of the CivilNet Program is the promotion of a broader and deeper understanding of civil society in Japan and around the world, particularly through research and dialogue projects designed to contribute to an enhanced role for civil society organizations in the governance of society. As one example, JCIE has been conducting a groundbreaking study of the role of philanthropy in strengthening postwar U.S.-Japan relations, drawing lessons on ways in which civil society can be instrumental in rebuilding and sustaining ties between nations.

Another important CivilNet objective is to promote dynamic and innovative approaches in the philanthropic sector. JCIE has a long record of facilitating philanthropic programs in Japan and Asia Pacific on behalf of domestic and overseas foundations and corporations. Over the past year, it has organized such creative new programs as SEEDCap and the Nipponkao Grant Program.

JCIE also works to promote international outreach by Japan’s civil society. This work involves the promotion of grassroots exchanges between Japan and other countries, as well as studies and dialogues that examine effective ways for local communities to turn globalization into a positive rather than a negative force. JCIE makes a special effort to encourage civil society leaders in Japan to work more closely with their counterparts in Asia Pacific and around the world in order to improve their effectiveness and heighten the potential contributions of the sector.
Promoting Understanding of the Role of Philanthropy and Civil Society

The Role of Philanthropy in Postwar U.S.-Japan Relations

After World War II, philanthropy played a critical, but often overlooked, role in driving the dramatic change in perceptions and values that enabled two bitter foes, Japan and the United States, to become the closest of allies. Since 2002, JCIE has been conducting a major study that examines the long-term impact of foundations and individual philanthropists, mainly in the United States but also in Japan, on the bilateral relationship. This project is designed to fill gaps in the knowledge of U.S.-Japan relations and shed light on the historic role of philanthropy and civil society in international relations. Building on extensive archival research and interviews, the team of in-house researchers and outside experts is examining the motivations of foundation personnel, the relationship between philanthropic activity and government policy, and the impact of philanthropic support in areas such as U.S.-Japan intellectual exchange, institution building in Japan, Japanese studies in the United States, and American studies in Japan.

Nearly 100 leaders from the fields of civil society, philanthropy, and government gathered at a major conference in Tokyo on October 4–5, 2004, to review the contributions of American and Japanese philanthropy to U.S.-Japan relations after the devastation of World War II and draw contemporary lessons from this experience. The conference, entitled “Lessons in Rebuilding Relations between Nations: The Role of Philanthropy and Civil Society in Postwar U.S.-Japan Relations, 1945–1975,” was the culmination of a series of workshops designed to enlist feedback for the project researchers and help promote discussion of their findings. It featured keynote speeches from Susan Beresford, president of the Ford Foundation, and Sadako Ogata, president of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The papers presented at the conference have been revised and compiled for publication in June 2006 in English as Philanthropy and Reconciliation: Rebuilding Postwar U.S.-Japan Relations. A Japanese edition of the book is scheduled to be published in early 2007 by Minerva Press.

Researchers and Topics:

Tadashi Yamamoto, JCIE

The Role of Philanthropy and Civil Society in U.S. Foreign Relations
Akira Iriye, Harvard University

Makoto Iokibe, Kobe University

The Evolving Role of American Foundations in Japan: An Institutional Perspective
Kim Gould Ashizawa, JCIE/USA

American Philanthropy in Postwar Japan: An Analysis of Grants to Japanese Institutions and Individuals
Jun Wada, JCIE; Kanda University of International Studies

Promoting the Study of the United States in Japan
James Gannon, JCIE/USA

Understanding the “Other”: Foundation Support for Japanese Studies in the United States
Kim Gould Ashizawa

The Development of Grassroots International Exchange in Japan and the Impact of American Philanthropy
Toshiiro Menju, JCIE
**Collaboration with the Shibusawa Ei’ichi Memorial Foundation**

The Shibusawa Ei’ichi Memorial Foundation honors the ideals that the Meiji-era entrepreneur and civic leader Ei’ichi Shibusawa advocated and practiced throughout his life by carrying out a wide range of activities to promote civilian diplomacy, social welfare, and public education. It operates three core programs—the Shibusawa Memorial Museum, a research program, and the Resource Center for the History of Entrepreneurship—that are designed to build upon the achievements and ideals of Shibusawa and to encourage the development of a dynamic society with a strong civil society at its core. The foundation’s research department is working closely with JCIE on a number of fronts. The two organizations are partnering to promote the development of a stronger civil society in Japan and, going beyond this, to facilitate international exchange and collaboration through policy research and dialogue and the construction of institutional and personal networks among policymakers, researchers, and civil society leaders in Japan and abroad.

**Keio University Shibusawa Ei’ichi Memorial Lectureship—“The Doctrine of the New Public Good”**

In FY2004, the Shibusawa Ei’ichi Memorial Lectureship was established at the Faculty of Law at Keio University with the sponsorship of the Shibusawa Ei’ichi Memorial Foundation. This for-credit course consists of a series of lectures, to be held every year for a five-year period, that deal with the redefinition of the public good and the role of civil society. In 2004, JCIE and the Shibusawa Ei’ichi Memorial Foundation arranged 11 lectures with prominent speakers on the theme of “The Second Opening of Japan—Reenvisioning a New Nation-Building Effort.” Lecturers explored the nature of the public good, who should define it and take responsibility for realizing it, and the respective roles of civil society and government. The FY2004 lectures have been compiled and published as a volume by Keio University Press.

In FY2005, a series of nine lectures was held under the theme “Japan’s Administrative Reform—Adjusting the Division of Labor between the Government and Civil Society,” and those presentations will also be published. The topics and speakers from each year are listed below.

**FY2004 Lectures:**

**Civil Society as the New Overseer of the Public Good: Framework and Objectives of the Shibusawa Ei’ichi Memorial Lectureship**

**TADASHI YAMAMOTO, President, JCIE; Visiting Professor, Keio University**

**The Contemporary Significance of Shibusawa Ei’ichi’s Lifework**

**MASAHIDE SHIBUSAWA, Director and CEO, Shibusawa Ei’ichi Memorial Foundation**

**Fostering the Individual and Creating a New “Public”**

**YOICHI FUNABASHI, Chief Diplomatic Correspondent and Columnist, Asahi Shimbun**

**Civil Society’s Global Contributions**

**KENSUKE ONISHI, Representative, Peace Winds Japan**

**Japan’s Contribution to Global Governance and Working with the United Nations**

**YASUSHI AKASHI, former Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations**

**Human Security as the New Framework of Japanese Diplomacy**

**KEIZO TAKEMI, Member, House of Councillors**
Development of Welfare Policy and the New Public 
Good
Tsutomu Hotta, President, Sawayaka Welfare 
Foundation

Learning from Shibusawa Ei’ichi: How to Create 
Effective Educational and Social Welfare Systems
Masato Kimura, Professor, Department of Business 
Administration, Bunkyo Gakuin University; Director, 
Research Department, Shibusawa Ei’ichi Memorial 
Foundation

Shibusawa Ei’ichi and Fukuzawa Yukichi: Human 
Resource Development in a New Era
Makoto Iokibe, Professor, Graduate School of Law, 
Kobe University

Business and the Public Good
Glen S. Fukushima, President & CEO, Cadence Design 
Systems Japan

A Business View on the Urgency of Administrative 
Reform
Yuzaburo Mogi, President & CEO, Kikkoman 
Corporation

FY2005 Lectures and Seminars:
The Relationship between Politicians and the 
Bureaucracy in Administrative Reform
Koichi Kato, Member, House of Representatives

Japan’s Administrative Reforms
Gerald Curtis, Burgess Professor of Political Science, 
Weatherhead East Asian Institute, Columbia 
University

A Historical Analysis of Administrative Reform and the 
Issues Ahead
Takeshi Sasaki, former President, University of Tokyo

Administrative Reform and Decentralization—A Local 
Government Perspective
Shigefumi Matsuzawa, Mayor, Kanagawa Prefecture 
Hatsuhito Iozaki, Professor, Faculty of Law, Chuo 
University

Reform of Public Interest Corporations—An NPO 
Perspective
Tatsuo Ohta, President and CEO, Japan Association of 
Charitable Organizations
Akira Matsubara, Executive Director, C’s (Coalition 
for Legislation to Support Citizens Organizations)

Reflections on Nakasone’s Administrative Reform
Yasuhiko Nakasone, former Prime Minister 
Taiyo Yakuji, Executive Research Director, 
International Institute for Policy Studies; Professor, 
Political Science, Keio University

Promoting University-Based Lectures and 
Research on Civil Society
General interest in the nonprofit and philanthropic 
sector has grown dramatically in recent years in 
Japan, and an increasing number of university 
courses are being offered on the topic of civil society. Nevertheless, research and teaching in the field 
is not yet being undertaken in a systematic fashion. 
In order to explore effective methods of institutionalizing university research and teaching on civil society in Japan, JCIE, with the support and cooperation of the Shibusawa Ei’ichi Memorial Foundation, undertook a survey project examining the study of university nonprofit study centers in the United States. Over 
the past several decades, a number of interdiscipli-
ary centers for the study of civil society and philanthropy have been established in universities around 
the United States in response to student interest and societal needs. This research project examined se-
lected university institutes and research centers with particularly strong records of success, with the aim of exploring how universities in Japan might also pro-
vide effective research, education, and training on philanthropy and civil society.
Promoting Dynamic, Innovative Approaches to Philanthropy

Levi Strauss Foundation Advised Fund of JCIE

Levi Strauss & Co. has long been recognized for its extremely active corporate philanthropy program, which provides support not only for various causes in the United States, but also in countries worldwide where it has offices and factories. In 1997, Levi Strauss & Co. joined forces with JCIE to create one of the first donor-advised funds in Japan. Under this arrangement, the Levi Strauss Foundation provided annual grants to JCIE, which in turn redistributed the funds to NGOs in Japan according to guidelines set by the Levi Strauss Foundation. In FY2004, grants totaling ¥12.2 million (approximately $114,000) were provided to 10 nonprofit organizations to support activities designed to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, help the underprivileged achieve economic independence, and provide capacity-building support to organizations whose activities fall within these areas. Those grants are listed below.

This advised fund was continued through FY2004, after which it was closed. In seven annual grant rounds, $1,128,600 was distributed to 133 Japanese nonprofit organizations. From November 2004 to October 2005, with funding from the Levi Strauss Foundation, JCIE carried out an evaluation that looked at the impact of the Levi Strauss Foundation Advised Fund on Japanese foundations and other grant-making programs, the impact on grantees, the relative advantages and disadvantages of the advised fund compared with other grant programs, and other lessons learned for the future development of NPO activities in Japan.

FY2004 Grants:

Preventing the Spread of HIV/AIDS

- **Japan AIDS & Society Association, Tokyo** ¥1,000,000
- **JANP+ (Japanese Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS), Tokyo** ¥1,000,000
- **CHARM (Center for Health and Rights of Migrants), Osaka** ¥1,300,000
- **SWASH (Sex Work and Sexual Health), Tokyo** ¥1,500,000
- **CAI (Campus AIDS Interface), Tokyo** ¥700,000

Achieving Economic Independence

- **Tokyo Alien Eyes, Tokyo** ¥1,000,000
- **NGO Network for Foreigners’ Assistance KOBE, Hyogo** ¥1,000,000
- **Homeless Support Net Nihata** ¥1,500,000
- **Youth Support Center, Tokyo** ¥1,500,000

Capacity Building

- **Chiiki Seikatsu Shien (Regional Support) Network/Women’s Net, “Saya-Saya,” Tokyo** ¥1,700,000

Social Entrepreneur Enhanced Development Capital Program

The Social Entrepreneur Enhanced Development Capital Program (SEEDCap) Japan, a funding initiative that was launched in 2004, serves as a new model for nonprofit financing in Japan, where funding can be especially difficult to obtain. Through an innovative arrangement that was conceived by the investment advisory firm Shibusawa and Company, Voyager Management, an American “fund of funds” investment company that aggregates and invests funds for
small and mid-sized hedge funds, has begun contributing 10 percent of the incentive fees from its transactions on behalf of several Japanese corporations to JCIE. This contribution is then re-granted by JCIE to exemplary Japanese nonprofit organizations that are chosen by a selection committee.

The first SEEDCap grant of several million yen was awarded to OurPlanet–TV, an independent media portal established in October 2001. OurPlanet–TV seeks to reflect the individual stories of ordinary Japanese by presenting Internet broadcasts from their viewpoints on issues such as human rights and the environment. The grant was made for the “Torch Project,” which enables young journalists, students, and activists to produce programs on the social problems they are working to alleviate. OurPlanet–TV provides technical support for production and then airs the programs on its website.

SEEDCap made its second grant to Florence, a Tokyo-based nonprofit organization, for a project on “Care for Sick Children: Building a Model Program.” With the increase in the number of two-income families in Japan, it is becoming difficult for parents to care for sick children, but Japanese society has been slow to respond to this issue. Florence uses existing networks and resources in communities to provide at-home care for sick children. With medical support from pediatricians, experienced childcare workers have created the “Children’s Rescue Brigade,” which provides one-on-one care for sick children in their homes. The project is already being implemented in two districts in Tokyo, and the organizers plan to use it as a model to be replicated in other parts of the country.

**Nipponkoa Grant Program**

In FY2004, the Nipponkoa Grant Program was initiated in partnership with Nipponkoa Insurance Company, through its Grant Club, which promotes and matches employee giving. In the first year, approximately ¥3,000,000 (roughly $27,000) in grants was awarded to six Japanese nonprofit organizations carrying out activities in the fields of international exchange and cooperation involving other Asian countries, education, and women’s issues. Another ¥3,000,000 was granted in these fields in FY2005. JCIE managed the planning, operations, and selection process for the program. The program not only aims to make corporate grants to nonprofit organizations but also promotes collaboration between nonprofit organizations and corporations.

**Facilitating the “Seeing is Believing” Initiative**

Standard Chartered Bank launched its “Seeing is Believing” program in 2003, as one of its major global community programs. In 2005, JCIE began working with Standard Chartered to facilitate this program. The objective is to help alleviate blindness across the globe. Today, there are more than 45 million blind people in the world and the vast majority live in developing countries. Tragically, it is estimated that 80 percent of these people are needlessly blind, often because they do not have access to basic healthcare treatment. The program’s objective is to raise $7.5 million, which would assist in restoring sight to 1 million people. JCIE has been managing the donations from Japan to this program, which go toward support for the work of such international organizations as Vision 2020 and Sightsavers International.
Promoting International Outreach by Japan’s Civil Society

U.S.-Japan Sister City Exchange Revitalization Project

Sister city relationships have been central to U.S.-Japan grassroots exchange for years, but they are often criticized for not keeping up with the changing times. This project, which is being carried out in cooperation with the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP), has brought together a committee of 10 leaders in the field of grassroots exchange—two each from five localities around Japan that have exemplary sister city relationships with the United States—to discuss effective ways of revitalizing sister city exchanges.

In six committee meetings held around the country, members surveyed various types of exchange activities undertaken in sister city relationships (e.g., educational, cultural, business, issue-oriented, and Internet-based exchange) and traded views on the challenges facing sister city relationships. The findings were presented at a public seminar on March 5, 2005, held in cooperation with the Yokohama Association for International Communications and Exchange, and the report is available on JCIE’s website. In March 2006, a handbook for sister cities with concrete examples of exchanges was published in Japanese by CGP and JCIE.

Sister City Relationships and Research Members:

Hanamaki (sister city: Hot Springs, Arkansas)
Ichiro Fudai, Staff, Hanamaki International Exchange Association
Hisako Kikuchi, Representative, Hanamaki Good Will Club

Yokohama (sister city: San Diego, California)
Takashi Kondo, Assistant Manager, Office of International Relations, General Affairs Bureau, City of Yokohama
Akiko Murai, Chief Coordinator, Activity Support Division, Yokohama Association for International Communications and Exchange

Kakegawa (sister city: Eugene, Oregon)
Masatoshi Hirano, Adviser, Kakegawa International Center
Hiroyuki Mizoguchi, Vice President, Kakegawa International Friendship Association

Gero (sister city: Ketchikan, Alaska)
Shoichi Fujikake, Director, Regional Internationalization Support Center

Okayama (sister city: San Jose, California)
Yasuko Akamatsu, Deputy Director-General, Interkids Okayama
Hisako Kunitomi, Board Member, Okayama International Friendship Association

Building a Multiethnic Society and Revitalizing Local Communities

The number of foreign nationals residing in Japan has grown rapidly since 1980, accounting for 1.5 percent of the population in 2005. As a result, communities around Japan are finding that they need to rethink how they deal with non-native residents. In order to make them viable community members, it is important to create ways to utilize their potential and focus on the roles played by the actors who work as a
bridge between foreign and Japanese residents at the community level. With the support of the Shibusawa Ei’ichi Memorial Foundation, the project research team held an initial meeting of the researchers on February 23–24, 2005.

The researchers then began to focus on six cities with high concentrations of foreign nationals, holding workshops with community leaders, activists, and others who could offer insight into potentially effective approaches. Meetings were held on June 21–22, 2005, in the city of Tsuruoka, Yamagata Prefecture; on October 2–3, 2005, in Oizumi, Gunma Prefecture; and on February 23–24, 2006, in Kobe. Each meeting examined the situation and key issues in the locales being studied and the various organizations and mechanisms currently in place to facilitate relationships among community members from different cultural backgrounds. A report will be published in 2006.

Research Team:
MASAAMI ISHIHARA, Director, Hamamatsu Foundation for International Communications and Exchanges (Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Prefecture)
TOSHIHIRO MENJU, Chief Program Officer, JCIE (Research Director)
JUNKO NAKAGAWA, Director, Nara NPO Plaza (Nara)
ERIKO SUZUKI, Gendai Advanced Studies Research Organization (Advisor)
SHOKO TAKANO, Chief Director, NPO Oizumi Center of International Education and Vocational Training (Oizumi, Gunma Prefecture)
MICHELLE WANG, Representative, Center for Multicultural Information and Assistance—Tokyo 21 (Tokyo)
NASUKO YAMAGUCHI, Vice President, Shounai International Exchange Association (Tsuruoka, Yamagata Prefecture)
SHIZUO YOSHITOMI, President, Multilanguage Center FACIL (Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture)

Connecting Civil Societies of Asia and Europe

Together with the Asia-Europe Foundation, Casa Asia, and the International Institute for Asian Studies, JCIE co-organized a major conference on June 16–18, 2004, in Barcelona, Spain, bringing together more than 180 civil society leaders from Asia and Europe to discuss strengthening nongovernmental ties between the two regions. Surin Pitsuwan, former minister for foreign affairs of Thailand, and Jan Paul Dirkse, director general, Constitutional and Royal Relations, Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, the Netherlands, gave keynote addresses, and the participants exchanged views in a series of thematic workshops (human rights and gender, environment and urbanization, education, interfaith and cross-cultural dialogue, and trade and development) and sectoral working group meetings (focusing on the media, NGOs, think tanks, labor unions, cultural institutions, and philanthropic and other civil society resource organizations). The conference recommendations were compiled in The Barcelona Report and presented to the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) member governments in preparation for the October 2004 ASEM summit.

Japan-EU Grassroots Exchange Project for Community and Local International Cooperation

The Japan-EU Grassroots Exchange Project for Community and Local International Cooperation was held on July 9–17, 2005, as a collaborative effort by JCIE, the Japan Foundation, Links Japan, and the EU. This program was carried out as one of the Japan-EU People-to-People Exchange Year programs and was intended to deepen understanding of grassroots international cooperation activities and to explore the potential for a Japan-EU grassroots partnership for the betterment of people in developing
countries. It was designed to be the first step in a new collaboration between citizens of Japan and the EU for global action.

Five Europeans who are involved in grassroots international cooperation were invited to Japan. They visited Nagoya, Takikawa, Sapporo, Yokohama, and Tokyo, holding public seminars to share their experiences with Japanese audiences. They also exchanged views with Japanese NGO leaders. A report on the activities and the discussions is available on the JCIE website.

EU Participants:
Serena Foracchia, Head of International Project Division, Reggio nel Mondo, Italy
Nick Maurice, Director, UK One World Linking Association
Phillida Purvis, Director, Links Japan, UK
Joe Sang, Chairman, Friends of GAA, UK
Peter Slits, Consultant, Former Director of International Union of Local Authorities, Netherlands

Involving Multiple Local Actors in Grassroots International Cooperation

In FY2005, JCIE was commissioned by JICA to undertake a yearlong project to examine successful cases of grassroots-level international cooperation activities. The objective was to explore the process and methodology for carrying out such cooperation with the involvement of diverse actors at the local level. Four areas were selected, each of which has a strong tradition of international cooperation, and a research committee was formed. Two-day meetings were held in each location and discussions were held with local participants in international cooperation activities to try to ascertain the particular characteristics and success factors of their activities.

An initial planning meeting was held on March 30–31, 2005, at JICA’s Tokyo International Center. A second meeting was held in Takikawa, Hokkaido, on June 12–13, 2005. That was followed by meetings on August 8–9, 2005, in Takamatsu, Kagawa Prefecture; on November 13–14, 2005, in Nagaoka, Niigata Prefecture; and February 6–7, 2006, in Musashino, Tokyo. In addition to examining the significance of citizen-to-citizen, regional-level international cooperation, participants sought to better understand what is involved at the local community level when such projects are encouraged, and what benefits the activities bring to the community. They considered what policies might effectively encourage local international cooperation that involves multiple actors and what JICA’s role might be in that process.
Providing Information and Analysis on Japan’s Civil Society

Civil Society Monitor

JCIE’s Civil Society Monitor newsletter serves as one of the only sources of English-language information on the current state of the Japanese nonprofit sector. It seeks to link Japan’s nonprofit sector with the international community by reporting on current events and noteworthy activities and organizations in Japan’s emerging civil society.

The ninth issue, published in June 2004, focused on the fundraising challenges facing Japan’s nonprofit sector and the recent debate on reforms to the public interest corporation system in Japan. In April 2005, the tenth issue was published, featuring articles on the response from Japan’s civil society to the tsunami relief efforts; trends among Japanese international development NGOs; the launch of the Friends of the Global Fund, Japan; the latest developments in nonprofit sector reform in Japan; and the lessons to be learned from the postwar U.S.-Japan experience with regard to the role of civil society in promoting reconciliation in post-conflict situations. In October 2005, the eleventh issue appeared, focusing on how Japan’s nonprofit sector is contributing to the fight against the HIV/AIDS epidemic and the challenges those organizations face in raising the necessary funding for their efforts. The issue also reported on proposed nonprofit sector reforms in Japan that deal with the issue of tax deductability.

Grassroots Network

In an effort to keep pace with the proliferation of local-level international activities in Japan, JCIE launched a “Grassroots Network” section on its Japanese website in 2002. In order to help build networks among domestic grassroots organizations, an online database was created that provides background information on major organizations around Japan that are involved in international activities. The database was revised in March 2005 and includes extensive information in Japanese on 337 organizations. Also, as part of the Grassroots Network initiative, JCIE has been publishing a monthly electronic magazine, GrassNet, on new trends, issues, and developments in the field of local-level international exchange and cooperation in Japan. Select articles have been translated into English and posted on JCIE’s website as well. Five issues of the magazine, which reaches 1,700 subscribers and is available through the JCIE website, were published in FY2004 before it went on hiatus after issue 25.
Asia and Europe: Cooperating for Energy Security
FRANÇOIS GODEMENT, FRANÇOISE NICOLAS, and TAIZO YAKUSHIJI, eds.
Because of broad similarities in their economies, energy security—the availability of energy at all times, in various forms, in sufficient quantities, and at affordable prices—is an issue of common concern for Asia and Europe. Any option chosen by one region will necessarily reverberate in the other. In particular, the rise in energy demand in Asia, most of all in China, will have obvious implications for Europe, as well as for the rest of the world. This report from the Council for Asia-Europe Cooperation (CAEC) task force on energy security examines the strategic implications of each region’s choices for the other region, compares existing and potential schemes for regional cooperation, and defines areas for interregional cooperation. For example, one significant finding of the task force, a group comprised of Asian and European political scientists and economists, was a need for expertise transfer from the more advanced to the less advanced countries in the partnership.
(English: JCIE, 2004)

Asia and Europe: Global Governance as a Challenge to Co-operation
WILLIAM WALLACE and YOUNG SOO Gil, eds.
The end of the Cold War and the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, have brought about profound changes in international politics. The world is in desperate need of a new system of global governance, a structure for consultation and cooperation among states to maintain global order, to contain disorder, to promote global prosperity through shared management of an open world economy, and to address the difficult issues of global equity, rights, and justice. This CAEC publication attempts to redefine the roles of Asia and Europe in a changed world and to analyze the ways in which cooperation could enhance global governance.
(English: JCIE, 2004)
Asia and Europe: The Necessity for Co-operation
Karl Kaiser, ed.

This book summarizes the work of several CAEC task forces and reviews the role of Asia-Europe co-operation in the contemporary world. Convincing that the most important rationale behind Asia-Europe co-operation is the shared interest in preventing a further deterioration of multilateralism and of international institutions, editor Karl Kaiser finds it crucial for the two regions to co-operate—in order to ensure that multilateral rules, regimes, and institutions remain the basis of the emerging world order. The book explores the specific roles of Asia and Europe in the 21st century and ways they can work together to avert crises, restore peace where necessary, and create a better structure of global governance.

(English: JCIE, 2004)

Asia Pacific Security Outlook 2004
Charles E. Morrison, ed.

The annual Asia Pacific Security Outlook provides assessments of the security environment, defense issues, and regional and global co-operation from the perspectives of countries that participate in the ASEAN Regional Forum. This 2004 edition also presents theme-oriented essays on major subregional problems: the North Korean nuclear threat in Northeast Asia, terrorism in Southeast Asia, and the search for paths to peace in South Asia. The impact of and reaction to the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq was the single most important development affecting the security outlook and perceptions in the Asia Pacific in 2004. Other key events and trends included the crisis on the Korean peninsula and renewed terrorist attacks in Southeast Asia; encouraging signs of common purpose and practical cooperation both at the major power level and among the smaller states; and China’s growing role and responsible conduct. Based on the work and expertise of a multinational team of security analysts and written for generalists and specialists alike, the Outlook is the most concise and authentic comparative work in this field.

(English: JCIE, 2004)
Asia Pacific Security Outlook 2005
Richard W. Baker and Charles E. Morrison, eds.
The 2005 edition of the *Outlook* was greatly affected by the tsunami of December 26, 2004, which took a quarter of a million lives in Southeast and South Asia, providing an overwhelming demonstration of the frailty of human life. The combined toll from natural disasters, disease, and persistent poverty—even in the midst of impressive growth—undermines the most fundamental sense of human security throughout the Asia Pacific region. A number of more traditional security issues are also contributing to a generally more uncertain and potentially volatile security outlook for 2005: the continuing crisis over North Korea’s nuclear program; further terrorist attacks; and stresses in relations between major regional powers. On the positive side are the fact that the governments of the region are engaged in an intense and virtually continuous dialogue over regional security issues; the undertaking of a number of practical steps to strengthen cooperation, such as patrolling the Strait of Malacca; and the impressive regional and international response to the tsunami.
*(English: JCIE, 2005)*

Communicable Diseases: An Action Agenda for Corporate Social Responsibility
The full commitment of the business community is an integral component of the response to AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, and deeper engagement in the fight against these devastating diseases is in the sector’s best interest. A number of corporations have launched innovative and effective programs to help combat these diseases, and their experiences were explored in a half-day symposium on June 28, 2005, that brought together leaders from the corporate, nonprofit, philanthropic, and governmental sectors in Japan and around the world. This report includes presentations on various organizations engaged in the fight against communicable diseases, case studies of businesses with innovative programs, and a summary of the discussions at this symposium.
*(Japanese: JCIE, 2005)*
East Asian Regional Response to HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria—Report on the Commemorative Symposium on the Fifth Anniversary of the Kyushu-Okinawa Summit, Tokyo, June 2005

This bilingual report offers a summary of presentations and discussions from a June 2005 symposium held in Tokyo to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the Kyushu-Okinawa G8 Summit, the 2000 meeting that eventually led to the creation of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund) in 2002. JCIE and the Friends of the Global Fund, Japan (FGFJ), organized this anniversary symposium, at which Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi announced Japan’s renewed commitment of US$500 million to the Global Fund. In addition to the prime minister’s remarks, the report includes comments by former Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori, chair of the FGFJ, and former U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Tommy G. Thompson, honorary chairman of the Global Fund, who spoke about the achievements of the Global Fund as well as its challenges ahead. The discussion at the symposium focused on national-level challenges and responses to major communicable diseases throughout East Asia, responses from international organizations and civil society networks, and measures for promoting regional responses.

(English and Japanese: JCIE/FGFJ, 2006)

Fighting a Rising Tide: The Response to AIDS in East Asia

TADASHI YAMAMOTO and SATOKO ITOH, eds.

Twelve chapters were commissioned to experts around the Asia Pacific to examine how government, civil society, corporations, and the media are responding to the rising tide of HIV/AIDS infection that is afflicting the region. These chapters portray a surprising diversity of experiences. Countries such as Australia had early, concentrated epidemics. Others, like China, are experiencing rapidly growing epidemics. Thailand has seen high but declining prevalence rates, while Vietnam is seeing exponential growth in rates among specific populations, particularly intravenous drug users. Meanwhile, Japan and others still have low prevalence rates but need to remain vigilant and active if they are to avoid an epidemic. The varied responses by each society to the rising threat offer critical and practical lessons. Equally important is the increasing recognition that many problems contributing to the spread of HIV/AIDS are cross-border issues that must be addressed collaboratively. This volume provides detailed analyses by experts in the field who offer insight into the efforts occurring in their own societies to fight the spread of HIV/AIDS.

(English, Chinese: JCIE/FGFJ, 2006; Japanese, forthcoming)
**The Human Security Challenges of HIV/AIDS and Other Communicable Diseases: Exploring Effective Regional and Global Responses**

Asia is emerging as a crucial new battleground in the fight against AIDS and other communicable diseases. A dramatic expansion of the HIV/AIDS epidemic appears increasingly likely in several Asian countries, with grave implications for economic development, human resource development, political cohesiveness, and ultimately for the security of nation-states. The threat posed by this and other diseases is further amplified by rising regional and global interdependence. This publication reports on a conference jointly held by the Asia Society and JCIE in March 2004, in Tokyo. Nearly 120 leaders from a broad range of countries and backgrounds gathered to discuss how experts, organizations, and governments in Asia and around the world can work together to meet these shared challenges.

*(English: JCIE and Asia Society, 2004)*

**Human Security in the United Nations** (JCIE Papers: 38 and 39)

There is a pressing need to explore effective ways in which the concept of human security can be translated into concrete action. In response to the Commission on Human Security’s call for research on ways to implement human security approaches on the ground, JCIE carried out case studies of five projects funded by the UN Trust Fund for Human Security, which was established in the United Nations with funding from the Japanese government. The case studies were then analyzed in an attempt to propose common elements to be included in human security projects on the ground as well as to highlight the challenges faced by people designing and implementing human security projects.

*(English, Japanese: JCIE, 2004)*

**Japan’s Response to the Spread of HIV/AIDS** (JCIE Papers: 37)

In a report commissioned by the Open Society Institute, JCIE researchers examine the current state of the Japanese response to the domestic and global spread of HIV/AIDS by both the public and private sectors. This was the first systematic effort to portray in English how various actors in Japan have been addressing the epidemic. The report identifies key actors and examines the current state of the epidemic in Japan and projections for its future spread; government policies on HIV/AIDS; and nongovernmental actors involved in the fight against HIV/AIDS, including civil society, the media, and the corporate sector.

*(English: JCIE, 2004)*
Pacific Asia 2022: Sketching Futures of a Region
Simon S. C. Tay, ed.
As seen from the vantage point of the early 21st century, Pacific Asia is a very different place now than what visionaries predicted it would be a decade ago. The Asian economic crisis of 1997 and the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, have taken their toll on the region and forced a revision of views on the Asian miracle. Yet the future of Pacific Asia extends beyond a financial crisis and terrorism. In this volume, scholars examine seven key developments at the national and regional levels: demographic changes and challenges; the consolidation of trade and investment regimes; information technology and its impact on the region; the challenge of environmental protection and sustainable development; issues of governance at the national level; the need for a new security order; and the needs and the likely shape and modality of regional institutions. What emerge are sketches of the region’s future in the first decades of the 21st century that take into account broader issues and the interplay of various possible events.
(English: JCIE, 2005)

Sister City Exchange: How to Revitalize Your Town through International Exchange
Sister city relationships have been central to U.S.-Japan grassroots exchange for years, but they are often criticized for not keeping up with the changing times. In 2005, JCIE undertook a joint project with the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP) that brought together a committee of 10 leaders in the field of grassroots exchange—two each from five localities around Japan that have exemplary sister city relationships with the United States—to discuss effective ways of revitalizing sister city exchanges. The findings from this project have been published in Japanese in an easy-to-read handbook format that provides practical information and advice on what a sister city exchange entails, what it can mean to the citizens of the cities involved, what types of fields can be involved, and what the future of sister city exchanges might look like.
(Japanese: CGP and JCIE, 2005)
Toward East Asian Community Building: New Challenges of Regional Cooperation and Partnership

This booklet contains a summary of presentations and subsequent discussions at the ninth annual forum of the Asia Pacific Agenda Project, convened in Tokyo on March 19–21, 2004. The conference focused on the issue of regional community building in East Asia, with particular emphasis on the intellectual underpinnings that can facilitate that process. Speakers included Hitoshi Tanaka (Japan), Jusuf Wanandi (Indonesia), Wang Gungwu (Singapore), Narongchai Akrasanee (Thailand), Jesus Estanislao (Philippines), Ryokichi Hirono (Japan), Ahn Byung-Joon (Korea), Paul Evans (Canada), Akihiko Tanaka (Japan), Wang Jisi (China), Kim Kyung-Won (Korea), Ryosei Kokubun (Japan), and Zhang Yunling (China).

(English: JCIE, 2005)
Appendices

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