



## 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-JI, *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:*

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## 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)*  
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 GEORGY KUNADZE, *Russian Federation Office of the Ombudsman for Human Rights*  
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 ALEXEY PODBEREZKIN, *System Research Institute*  
 VITALY SHLYKOV, *CFDP*  
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 SERGEI VYKHUKHOLEV, *Russian Information Agency Novosti*  
 SERGEI YASENEV, *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

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AKIRA KOJIMA, *Nihon Keizai Shimbun; Japan Center for Economic Research*

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YUKIO OKADA, *Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation*

MASAYUKI TADOKORO, *Keio University*

KOJI WATANABE, *JCIE*

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## 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:**

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MONIQUE HALPERN, *Coordination française pour le Lobby Européen des Femmes, France*

MITSUKO HORIUCHI (Chair), *International Labor Organization (ILO), Tokyo Branch Office, Japan*

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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, ASEF, 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.

## **Research and Survey on Trends in U.S. Attitudes Toward East Asia Community**

In early 2006, JCIE was commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to conduct a survey of attitudes among key segments of American society toward the development of an East Asia community. The survey examined both nongovernmental views—those in universities, think tanks, other research institutions, the media, and the business community—and views in all branches of government. Generally speaking,

the survey found that U.S. reactions to East Asia community-building initiatives can be broken down into three broad categories: benign neglect; concern over Chinese influence; and support for long-term regional cooperation. There has been an emerging sense on the part of members of both the second and third camps over the past year or two, however, that the time has come to push for greater U.S. focus on Asia. Critics from both parties argue that U.S. neglect of East Asia has left a vacuum in the region, setting in motion developments that may undermine U.S. interests over the long term.

## **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.

JCIE 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, JCIE*
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- 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.

## **Evaluating Human Security Projects: Health and HIV/AIDS in a Human Security Context**

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 Tang Jiaxuan, 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 cosponsored 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 Yasuhisa 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 Fukushima 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 Cheju 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.