



Report of the

ASEAN-JAPAN

Eminent Persons Group



REPORT OF THE ASEAN-JAPAN EMINENT PERSONS GROUP

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ASEAN-JAPAN EMINENT PERSONS GROUP



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01

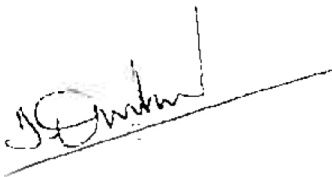
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL OF THE ASEAN-JAPAN EMINENT PERSONS
GROUP REPORT TO THE TWELFTH ASEAN-JAPAN SUMMIT

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1 December 2008

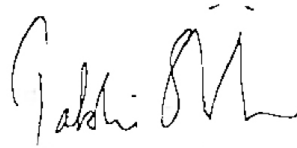
Dear Leaders of ASEAN and Japan,

01. The ASEAN-Japan Eminent Persons Group (EPG) was established following the decision of the 10th ASEAN-Japan Summit on 14 January 2007 in Cebu to take stock of ASEAN-Japan Dialogue Relations over the past 33 years and to come up with recommendations for advancing future ASEAN-Japan cooperation.
02. We, as the Members of the ASEAN-Japan EPG, have actively worked together for the whole year of 2008 by deliberating the issues cooperation over 3 decades, identifying priority areas and formulating action-oriented recommendations covering 3 main areas of cooperation i.e. political and security, economic, and socio-cultural fields in line with 3 pillars of the ASEAN Community building in the lead up to 2015 and beyond to advance towards a strong comprehensive strategic and enduring partnership between ASEAN and Japan.
03. We envisaged the need for ASEAN and Japan to further enhance and deepen our cooperation amidst the rapidly changing global political and economic landscape. We emphasized that there is great potential to further expand and deepen our cooperation, and that a successful ASEAN-Japan strategic partnership will not only benefit ASEAN and Japan, but will also benefit East Asian community building in the long run, thus contributing to maintaining of peace and security and sustaining growth in the region and the world.
04. We have prepared our Report with the support of our Assistants and the ASEAN Secretariat, which is hereby submitted for your kind consideration.



Thongsavath Praseuth

Former Ambassador
Co-Chair of the ASEAN-Japan Eminent Persons Group
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02

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ASEAN-JAPAN EMINENT PERSONS GROUP

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ASEAN-JAPAN EMINENT PERSONS GROUP

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Since the last ASEAN-Japan Eminent Persons Group Meeting in October 2000, new global and regional developments had emerged that have implications for ASEAN and Japan. These developments include: the financial crisis that originated in the US has spread to Europe and Asia; uncertainty in the prices of oil and other commodities; the debate on global warming and mitigation and adaptation issues; and the proliferation of nuclear weapons; and the rise of China and India and their growing significance in the regional and global economy. In the meantime, ASEAN countries have overcome the 1997-98 economic crisis, and ASEAN integration has entered a new phase with the signing of the ASEAN Charter. Significantly, the evolving ASEAN integration is setting the pace of East Asia's regional architecture-building.
2. Future cooperation between ASEAN and Japan will be characterized by the growing interdependence and integration among regional and global economies driven by trade, investment, and interconnection of production processes. This will make both regionalism – in Southeast Asia as well as East Asia – and globalization very relevant. The current global financial crisis reminds us once again that countries in the region need to collectively think and act together.
3. The ASEAN-Japan Eminent Persons Group (EPG) was established by the Leaders of ASEAN and Japan at the 10th ASEAN-Japan Summit held on 14 January 2007 in Cebu, Philippines. The task of the EPG is to assess ASEAN-Japan relations over the past 30 years and explore ways and means to deepen and widen the existing cooperation between ASEAN and Japan. The recommendations will be submitted to the Leaders of ASEAN and Japan at their Summit in December 2008 in Thailand.
4. The EPG met three times this year in Tokyo, Vientiane and Hoi An to discuss and provide recommendations on the nature and direction of the future of ASEAN-Japan relations.
5. The EPG affirmed the significance of enhancing the ASEAN-Japan strategic partnership in order to overcome our common challenges and promote continuing regional peace, stability and prosperity in the region and in the world at large.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS

6. With this Report, a set of action-oriented recommendations are respectfully submitted with the aim of strengthening the strategic partnership to achieve regional peace, stability, and prosperity.

The recommendations primarily address three critical concerns: (i) Accelerating implementation of key activities in the existing ASEAN-Japan plan of action; (ii) Identifying priority activities to support implementation of the three pillars of the ASEAN Community; and (iii) Promoting new areas/ forms of cooperation.

7. Recommendations leading up to 2015 focus on Japan's assistance to ASEAN's efforts in accelerating integration and establishing the ASEAN Community, while the post-2015 recommendations are aimed to greatly enhance ASEAN-Japan cooperation and consolidate ASEAN integration as the bases for building a broader East Asian community in the long run.

III. PRIORITY AREAS OF COOPERATION

a. Food Security

8. Faced with increasing uncertainty in the resource supply and distribution, ASEAN and Japan must tackle both the short-term and long-term issues surrounding global food security. There is urgent need to ensure access to adequate, reliable supply and stable prices of staples food products in the region while strengthening the efficient functioning of the market and enhancing sustainable food production and trade. There is also a need to enhance access and investment for modern farm inputs as well as introduce and adopt higher-yielding varieties, post harvest technologies, rural infrastructure and logistics, research and development for increased and sustainable agricultural and food production and productivity.

b. Energy Security

9. ASEAN and Japan need to promote more efficient energy usage, develop and share energy-efficient and environment friendly technologies and find alternatives to the depleting fossil fuel. The growing concern on climate change and volatility in oil and gas prices have forced many ASEAN countries to seriously consider utilizing renewable and clean energies, among others, hydropower and nuclear power for electricity generation. ASEAN and Japan shall make full use of existing global and regional mechanisms and agreements on the peaceful use of nuclear energy to electricity generation. ASEAN and Japan shall make full use of existing global and regional mechanisms and agreements on the peaceful use of nuclear energy to promote greater cooperation and safety in the development and application of nuclear energy, and at the same time, strengthen cooperation through the global framework for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, particularly the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

c. Environment and Climate Change

10. The key to successfully addressing environmental issues and climate change is better technology, and the advance of technology depends in large part on research. ASEAN and Japan should accelerate cooperation for example in the utilization of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol as it offers several benefits for ASEAN Member States, including new capital investments, transfer of technology, and improvement of the environment. Deepening cooperation is also important in the areas of waste management, 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) such as “urban mining” (extracting various resources from city garbage).

IV. POLITICAL AND SECURITY COOPERATION

a. Support ASEAN Community building by 2015, and the implementation of the ASEAN Charter

11. Building the ASEAN Community by 2015 and the implementation of the ASEAN Charter require vigorous efforts from ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners including Japan. Japan has to assist ASEAN by developing activities that respond to the implementation of the ASEAN Charter, the three ASEAN Community Blueprints and the Second Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Work Plan. Dissemination of information to enhance ASEAN awareness and understanding of the ASEAN Charter among the people of ASEAN and Japan is essential for ASEAN as a people-oriented organization to deepen understanding and mutual trust. The appointment of the Japan's Ambassador for ASEAN would greatly be of help in this community building process.

b. Enhance cooperation to fight against terrorism, transnational crimes, sea piracy, and other non-traditional security and human security issues

12. ASEAN and Japan should pursue follow-up actions on the “ASEAN-Japan Joint Declaration for Cooperation in the Fight against International Terrorism” in areas such as prevention, suppression, and combating terrorism. Cooperative activities between ASEAN and Japan should also cover preventive measures, such as promoting an interfaith and intra-faith dialogues, and enhancing social awareness and participation, including those in the field of education. Closer cooperation in capacity building and information sharing activities among the counter-terrorism centers and law enforcement agencies in ASEAN and Japan has to be enhanced. Japan has to provide funding support and technical assistance for training and capacity building programs at the various ASEAN counter-terrorism centers.

V. ECONOMIC COOPERATION

a. Effective implementation of the ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP)

13. The AJCEP Agreement provides potential benefits for trade and business expansion. In this regard, enhancing greater awareness amongst businesses and citizens is important to facilitate optimum utilization of the Agreement. Efforts has to be intensified to ensure the effectiveness of the ASEAN – Japan economic integration process through periodic monitoring of the implementation of the AJCEP Agreement, as well as further enhance development and technical cooperation to support balanced regional integration, prosperity and growth including bilateral FTAs/CEPs. Moreover, cooperation in the field of labor mobility has to be expanded to ensure competitiveness.
14. Improved governance and transparency both in the public and private sector is a requisite to establishing a favorable investment climate. An ASEAN-Japan business confederation has to be formed to promote dialogue and to build constructive stakeholder relationship for ASEAN-Japan economic cooperation and to improve the investment climate in ASEAN and Japan as well as mutual business confidence.

b. Cooperation in Narrowing the Development Gap in ASEAN

15. ASEAN-Japan cooperation must be intensified with a view to supporting the establishment of the ASEAN Community by 2015 which is also the target date for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. In this regard, it is important that Japan deepens its commitment to assist in the implementation of the Second IAI Work Plan and to address development needs in parts of ASEAN, particularly the sub-regional areas such as East-West Economic Corridors, Mekong sub-region, BIMP-EAGA, and IMT-GT. Japan through its International Cooperation Agency (JICA) together with the more advanced ASEAN Member States should further strengthen South-South triangular arrangements utilizing ASEAN specialized skills and expertise.

VI. SOCIAL - CULTURAL COOPERATION

a. Increase people-to-people exchange

16. ASEAN and Japan should promote greater people-to-people and community-to-community exchanges particularly among youth, women and senior citizens, farmers as well as local communities, with the view to strengthening broader and active civil society and public participation.

17. Providing scholarships for ASEAN and Japanese students to study in each other's countries is the single most important way to promote mutual understanding and at the same time create employment opportunities. Enhanced academic and research exchanges will also improve skills training and human resources development. ASEAN and Japan have to intensify short-term youth exchanges and long-term academic exchanges; and enhance educational scholarships and academic and intellectual exchanges e.g. promoting Asian version of ERASMUS Program.

b. Cooperation in Disaster Management and Emergency Response

18. ASEAN and Japan have to deepen collaboration in the area of disaster relief and management as well as in emergency response. This objective would be achieved through, amongst others, cooperation in the implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER). Japan's support is important in the operationalization of the disaster management network in Asia with the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) as the hub.

VII. INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT AND IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

19. Taking into account the timeframe for the ASEAN Community building process by 2015 and the evolving reforms under the ASEAN Charter, there is need for effective and timely implementation of the EPG recommendations. It is respectfully recommended that concerned sectoral bodies in ASEAN and agencies in Japan to jointly draw up an implementation plan for the realization of the various strategic actions and measures outlined in this Report, with the assistance of the ASEAN Secretariat and Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA). Experts from ASEAN and Japan could be invited, on a case-by-case basis, to develop specific work programs and project proposals.

03

REPORT OF THE ASEAN-JAPAN EMINENT PERSONS GROUP

REPORT OF THE ASEAN-JAPAN EMINENT PERSONS GROUP

I. INTRODUCTION

1. ASEAN and Japan have enjoyed long years of solid and beneficial relations as “partners thinking together, acting together, and sharing a future vision”. The pattern of the ASEAN-Japan relationship has shifted over the years from economic benefit to deeper mutual understanding and respect, to financial aid and assistance to promote economic and political stability, and now to regional fusion as equal strategic and enduring partners. ASEAN and Japan interests converge regionally and globally. There still remains scope for ASEAN and Japan to further strengthen their broad-ranging partnership and play a central role in building an East Asian community.
2. Total trade between ASEAN and Japan expanded by 7.0 percent from USD 161.8 billion in 2006 to USD 173.1 billion in 2007. ASEAN exports to Japan increased by 4.6 percent from USD 81.3 billion in 2006 to USD 85.0 billion in 2007. ASEAN imports from Japan for the same period also grew from USD 80.5 billion to USD 88.0 billion or by 9.3 percent. FDI flows from Japan decreased from USD 10.7 billion in 2006 to USD 8.9 billion in 2007. Among ASEAN's Dialogue Partners, Japan ranks as the second largest source of FDI flows to ASEAN, next to the European Union, but ranks first among individual country sources. In tourism, Japan ranks second in terms of non-ASEAN countries arrival to ASEAN with more than 3.6 million arrivals in 2007.
3. Since the last ASEAN-Japan Eminent Persons Group Meeting in October 2000, we have witnessed new global and regional developments that have implications for ASEAN and Japan. These developments include: the rise of China and India and their growing significance in the regional and global economy; the financial crisis that originated in the US has spread to Europe and Asia; uncertainty in the prices of oil and other commodities; the debate on global warming and mitigation and adaptation issues; and the proliferation of nuclear weapons. In the meantime, ASEAN countries have overcome the 1997-98 economic crisis, and ASEAN integration has entered a new phase with the signing of the ASEAN Charter. Significantly, the evolving ASEAN integration is setting the pace of East Asia's regional architecture-building.
4. This century will be recognized as “the Asian Century” as the world's center for economic growth gravitates to this region.
5. Japan's rapid improvement of ties as well as deepening trust and confidence with China and Korea, provide hope for the formation of an East Asia community. The long-term vision towards an East Asia community has become a shared goal and its realization should be the major objective of cooperation between ASEAN and Japan.

6. While the East Asian region has seen dramatic economic growth and prosperity in recent decades, demography will also set the pace and limit of economic growth. Falling birth rates, ageing population and migration trends are crucial factors. Problems such as rising labor costs, labor shortage (of skilled personnel) and brain and brawn drain need to be addressed collectively to enable the region to maintain its economic competitiveness vis-à-vis other regions.
7. Future cooperation between ASEAN and Japan will be characterized by the growing interdependence and integration among regional and global economies driven by trade, investment, and interconnection of production processes. This will make both regionalism – in Southeast Asia as well as East Asia – and globalization very relevant. The current global financial crisis reminds us once again that countries in the region need to think and act together.
8. ASEAN-Japan cooperation should be consistent with the imperatives of wider East Asian cooperation and community building towards the realization of the East Asian vision of peace, prosperity and progress. In the context of East Asian community building, cooperation should complement and reinforce ASEAN community building.
9. The ASEAN-Japan Eminent Persons Group met three times this year in Tokyo, Japan in March, Vientiane, Lao PDR in June and Hoi An, Viet Nam in October to discuss and provide recommendations on the nature and direction of the future of ASEAN-Japan relations. The Group affirmed the significance of enhancing the ASEAN-Japan strategic partnership in order to overcome our common challenges and promote regional peace, stability and prosperity.

ii. RECOMMENDATIONS

10. In light of the above developments, the ASEAN-Japan partnership needs to be further deepened. With this Report, we present a set of action-oriented recommendations to our Leaders with the aim of strengthening the strategic partnership to achieve regional peace, stability, and prosperity. Our recommendations primarily address three critical concerns: (i) Accelerating implementation of key activities in the existing ASEAN-Japan plan of action; (ii) Identifying priority activities to support implementation of the three pillars of the ASEAN Community; and (iii) Promoting new areas/ forms of cooperation.
11. The timeframe of our recommendations is necessarily long-term. Recommendations for the period leading up to 2015 will focus on Japan's assistance to ASEAN's effort in accelerating integration and establishing the ASEAN Community, while the post-2015 recommendations aim to greatly enhance ASEAN-Japan cooperation and consolidate ASEAN integration as the bases for building a broader East Asian community. All of our recommendations are in line with the Guiding Principles between ASEAN and Japan.¹

¹The Guiding Principles include the UN Charter, the ASEAN Charter, ZOPFAN, SEANWFZ, the Fukuda Doctrine, the ASEAN-Japan Plan of Action to implement the Tokyo Declaration for the Dynamic and Enduring ASEAN-Japan Partnership in the New Millennium, the Joint Statement on Deepening and Broadening of ASEAN-Japan Strategic Partnership; and other related Japanese cooperative partnership documents which underline the openness and inclusiveness of ASEAN-Japan cooperation in promoting peace, stability, and prosperity.

III. PRIORITY AREAS OF COOPERATION

a. Food Security

12. Faced with increasing uncertainty in the resource supply and distribution, ASEAN and Japan must tackle both the short-term and long-term issues surrounding global food security. Governments should ensure access to adequate, reliable supply and stable prices of staples in the region while strengthening the efficient functioning of the market and enhancing sustainable food production and trade.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Enhance access and investment for modern farm inputs as well as introduce and adopt higher-yielding varieties, post harvest technologies, rural infrastructure and logistics, research and development for increased and sustainable agricultural and food production and productivity, with due consideration for the interest and livelihood of the small farmers. Assistance to the development of market support infrastructure for the CLMV would promote timely market delivery of farm products and help to stabilize farm prices and supply;
- (b). Move beyond the ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership, to promote ASEAN-Japan efforts in liberalizing agriculture and food trade by reducing trade barriers and market distorting policies;
- (c). Strengthen cooperation toward emergency food security arrangements, to effectively cope with soaring food prices, supply disruptions, and natural disasters, among others;
- (d). Encourage technology transfer for agricultural infrastructure as well as modern storage, preservation and transportation techniques;
- (e). Expand trainings, seminars, consultation and workshops as well as sharing of knowledge on scientific and environmental-friendly approaches to crop cultivation;
- (f). Set up a research institute in ASEAN to undertake studies on food products and to establish a data bank on modern methods of disease and pest controls;
- (g). Tap existing research institutes in the region, such as the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), to recommend policy measures on regional agricultural development focusing on sustainable food production and trade, and strengthen cooperation and funding to these institutes;
- (h). Enhance the sharing of information and data on food production and reserve, consumption, market price as well as on export and import policies of staples by further building the capacity of the ASEAN Food Security Reserve (AFSR) Board and the ASEAN Emergency Rice Reserve (AERR) as well as the ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS);
- (i). Intensify efforts to develop a new generation of agriculture scientists and researchers and increase scholarships for ASEAN students to study agriculture in Japanese universities;
- (j). Promote cross-border agricultural development of the Mekong Delta region and next joint

- development projects such as the 2nd or 3rd East-West Corridors and South-North Corridors;
- (k). Develop early warning and surveillance mechanisms to address food security concerns, including the sharp rise of food prices;
 - (l). Enhance food safety by establishing traceability systems and inspection systems covering food production and distribution procedures;
 - (m). Enhance the sharing of information and data on food safety to promote production of safe and healthy food; and
 - (n). Strengthen food inspection and certification systems.

b. Energy Security

13. Intelligent use of energy is the basis for future energy conservation. Japan is a leading developer of clean energy technology and energy-efficient equipment, and has been very successful in raising public awareness on energy conservation. Although sources of energy use in ASEAN and Japan are to some extent different, ASEAN can benefit from Japan's know-how and technology, for efficient energy consumption and in developing energy conservation technology suitable for the region, especially nuclear energy.
14. ASEAN and Japan need to promote more efficient energy usage, develop and share energy-efficient technologies and find alternatives to the depleting fossil fuel. The growing concern on climate change and volatility in oil and gas prices have forced many ASEAN countries to seriously consider utilizing nuclear power for electricity generation. ASEAN and Japan shall make full use of existing global and regional mechanisms and agreements on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy to promote greater cooperation and safety in the development and applications of nuclear energy. It would, however, be difficult to attain this objective if the public perception related to increased use of nuclear energy also implies easier proliferation of nuclear weapons. ASEAN and Japan must cooperate on buttressing the global framework for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, particularly the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Enhance cooperation on addressing the links between energy security, climate change and food security, including the sustainable production and use of bio-fuels;
- (b). Strengthen existing policy dialogues, consultation mechanism, facilities for exchange of information and best practices and cooperation on emergency response measures, including oil stockpiling system, to address energy supply and transport disruptions as appropriate;
- (c). Initiate pilot projects in ASEAN on clean renewable energies and assist the CLMV countries to harness hydroelectric power;
- (d). Transfer of technology for the use of alternative energy and energy conservation; and share energy efficient equipment;

- (e). Develop concrete projects on clean energy to promote the development of renewable energy which will include but not limited to solar, wind, sea tides and waves, hydro, geothermal, bio fuels, and clean coal energy;
- (f). Organize workshops and seminars, and provide scholarships for ASEAN students to study energy policy and planning in Japanese universities and institutes;
- (g). Japan to invest and provide technical assistance in the development of the ASEAN Power Grid and other sources of electricity generation;
- (h). Encourage the private sector to explore the use of alternative energy;
- (i). Japan to invest, provide technical assistance and transfer technology in the field of solar energy, for use in rural areas for electrification and other economic activities;
- (j). Share best practices on establishing a robust nuclear safety regime;
- (k). Enhance cooperation on nuclear safety, security and safeguards, in line with the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);
- (l). ASEAN and Japan to cooperate in the evolving international policy to support the NPT and to present such a policy at the next conference for the review of the NPT;
- (m). Japan to invest and promote technology transfer in the development of underwater energy resources (i.e. reserves of rare metals and oil under seabed such as methane hydrate) as next-generation energy sources;
- (n). Study possible joint efforts on energy conservation;
- (o). Set up a joint research institute in ASEAN to study new technologies and innovation, including renewable energy; and Japan to utilize the Practical Energy Management Training Center (PEMTC) in Thailand which has been set up with JICA support as a regional centre to train ASEAN personnel on energy conservation; and
- (p). Promote exchanges among experts on nuclear energy development.

c. Environment and Climate Change

- 15. The key to successfully addressing environmental issues and climate change is better technology, and the advance of technology depends in large part on research. ASEAN and Japan should accelerate cooperation in the utilization of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol as it offers several benefits for ASEAN Member States, including new capital investments, transfer of technology, and improvement of the environment.
- 16. Global warming is mainly caused by energy use and its by-product, carbon dioxide. Japan has a long history of research on carbon capture and storage (CCS), one of the innovative technologies to cut global warming emissions.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Deepen cooperation in the areas of waste management, 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) such

as “urban mining” (extracting various resources from city garbage), water resources management and water services;

- (b). Promote new initiatives to share best practices and transfer new technologies to ASEAN Member States;
- (c). Utilize ICT applications to assist in addressing climate change;
- (d). Intensify cooperation to address climate change by collaborating and developing concrete measures, such as sharing expertise on developing alternative, new and clean energy sources and energy-efficient technologies, as well as sharing knowledge on carbon trading arrangements in their follow-up to the Bali Roadmap of the 2007 United Nations Framework Conference on Climate Change to ensure a future post-Kyoto Protocol international agreement on climate change;
- (e). Promote cost-effective collaborative innovation on carbon dioxide reduction, including carbon capture technology;
- (f). Forge closer cooperation in combating transboundary environmental pollution, including haze pollution and transboundary movement of hazardous wastes under the framework of the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution and other environmental initiatives within ASEAN;
- (g). Promote Japan’s energy-conserving technologies and know-how through the “Japan Alliance for Smart Energy Business” to promote greater proliferation of energy-conservation business; and
- (h). Promote joint research and development on environmental friendly consumer products.

IV. POLITICAL AND SECURITY COOPERATION

a. Support ASEAN Community building by 2015, and the implementation of the ASEAN Charter

17. Building the ASEAN Community by 2015 and the implementation of the ASEAN Charter require vigorous efforts from ASEAN and Japan. Japan is to assist ASEAN by developing activities that respond to the implementation of the ASEAN Charter, the three ASEAN Community Blueprints and the 2nd Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Work Plan. Dissemination of information to enhance ASEAN awareness and understanding of the ASEAN Charter among the people of ASEAN and Japan is essential for ASEAN as a people-oriented organization to deepen understanding and mutual trust.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Appoint Japan’s ambassador for ASEAN immediately after the ASEAN Charter enters into force; and
- (b). Enhance cooperative efforts and capacity building activities to support the implementation of the ASEAN Community Blueprints, the 2nd IAI Work Plan, and the ASEAN Charter.

b. Enhance cooperation to fight against terrorism, transnational crimes, sea piracy, and other non-traditional security and human security issues

18. ASEAN and Japan should pursue follow-up actions on the “ASEAN-Japan Joint Declaration for Cooperation in the Fight against International Terrorism” in areas such as prevention, suppression, and combating terrorism. Cooperative activities between ASEAN and Japan should also cover preventive measures, such as promoting interfaith and intra-faith dialogues, and enhancing social awareness and participation, including those in the field of education.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Enhance closer cooperation in capacity building and information sharing activities among the counter-terrorism centers and law enforcement agencies in ASEAN and Japan. Japan to provide funding support and technical assistance for training and capacity building programs at the various ASEAN counter-terrorism centers;
- (b). Increase assistance and intensify cooperation in order to address the root causes of terrorism through, among others, poverty reduction programs;
- (c). Hold annual interfaith dialogue;
- (d). Educate the public on the modus operandi of human trafficking, as well as set up a help line for the public to report on missing persons;
- (e). Enhance capacity building for law enforcement and prosecution agencies on criminal justice responses to trafficking in persons; and
- (f). Establish a centre for capacity building to address non-traditional security and human security issues.

c. Promote maritime safety and security cooperation

19. Maritime cooperation is essential for ASEAN and Japan since marine resources are crucial for food security and sea lanes are essential to facilitate trade and commerce, alleviate poverty and hunger and sustain economic growth. The Straits of Malacca and Singapore is one of the busiest sea lanes in the world. The security of the Straits is crucial as most ships, particularly Japanese tanker ships, cross this strait. Establishing an ASEAN-Japan maritime cooperation could address issues such as crimes committed at sea or using sea to commit illegal activities, such as drug trafficking, smuggling including arms smuggling, sea piracy, kidnapping of crew members, acts of terrorism and human trafficking.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Deepen ASEAN-Japan cooperation in maritime security, including capacity building programs on the implementation of International Maritime Organization (IMO) conventions;
- (b). Promote capacity building, enhance training and technical cooperation on all aspects of maritime

safety and security, and share best practices and knowledge; and

(c). Develop a data bank on maritime intelligence and other navigational safety information.

d. Expand cooperation to addressing the threats of infectious diseases including avian and human flu and SARS

20. ASEAN and Japan recognize the importance of national, regional and global collaboration in combating infectious diseases. Transforming national institutions into regional centers will improve emergency coordination and mobility.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Convert the Viet Nam-Japan Center for Pandemic Disease, based at the National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology (NIHE) of Viet Nam, into a regional center;
- (b). Promote virus sample sharing and facilitate fair and equitable access to vaccines as well as appropriate sharing of information on the outbreak of infectious diseases;
- (c). Improve delivery arrangements of antiviral and personal protective equipment (PPE); and
- (d). Strengthen coordination and cooperation with regional and international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).

e. Promote conflict prevention cooperation and peace building dialogues in the region and beyond to enhance confidence and mutual trust

21. ASEAN and Japan, through the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and other regional processes and fora, should deepen cooperation in conflict prevention and peace building measures and in the promotion of dialogues in the region and beyond to enhance confidence and mutual trust for the maintenance of peace, stability, and prosperity in the region.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Develop capacity building, training and information exchange on conflict management and prevention and for peace building dialogues, as well as an ASEAN security outlook.

f. Cooperation on Cyber Security

22. ASEAN and Japan should develop cooperative framework in sharing of experiences and expertise in developing and implementing national legislation on Information Technology and E-commerce. ASEAN and Japan should also collaborate to address cyber threat in the form of capacity building and training programs.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Promote technology transfer and information sharing on best practices and lesson learned in combating cyber crimes;
- (b). Develop ASEAN-Japan common legal framework relating to cyber security;
- (c). Strengthen the capacity of operational centers (Computer Emergency Response Centers (CERTS)/ National Information Security Centers) to ensure safe and secure business environment as well as to enhance ICT usage environment; and
- (d). Promote cooperation and collaboration amongst its coordination centers on information security.

V. ECONOMIC COOPERATION**a. Effective implementation of the ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP)**

23. The AJCEP Agreement provides potential benefits for trade and business expansion. In this regard, enhancing greater awareness amongst businesses and citizens is important to facilitate optimum utilization of the Agreement.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Ensure the effectiveness of the ASEAN – Japan economic integration process through periodic monitoring of the implementation of the AJCEP Agreement;
- (b). Further enhance development and technical cooperation to support balanced regional integration, prosperity and growth including bilateral FTAs/CEPs;
- (c). Expand trade relations beyond trade in goods to cover services and investment;
- (d). Strengthen technical assistance and ICT to enhance infrastructure and capacity building with a view to facilitating trade;
- (e). Establish an ASEAN-Japan Single Window integrating ten National Single Windows of individual ASEAN Member States with Japan Single Window;
- (f). Promote e-commerce between ASEAN and Japan;
- (g). Increase awareness of the business opportunities in Japan and the ASEAN region through the organization of seminars, exhibitions and media publications;
- (h). Promote business matching sessions with a general or industry-specific focus conducted in the form of networking sessions;
- (i). Encourage information exchange between the relevant agencies and private sector groups in each country, including capability building in exchanging information on domestic regulations and requirements for trading in each country; and
- (j). Increase cooperation in Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) issues with a view to facilitating trade of food and agricultural products.

b. Promote favorable investment climate including through improved governance and transparency

24. Improved governance and transparency both in the public as well as private sector is a requisite to establishing a favorable investment climate.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Establish an ASEAN-Japan business confederation to promote dialogue and to build constructive stakeholder relationship for ASEAN-Japan economic cooperation and to improve the investment climate in ASEAN and Japan as well as mutual business confidence;
- (b). Promote business mobility through business-friendly visa regime similar to APEC Business Travel Card;
- (c). Sharing of experiences and best practices in promoting effective and efficient public and corporate good governance, with a view to possibly formulating an ASEAN-Japan Code of Conduct on Governance for Public and Private Sector for which shall include a check list to address issues on accountability, responsibility, transparency, integrity and ethics;
- (d). Identify and focus on key priority areas for structural and regulatory reform;
- (e). Enhance cooperation on anti-corruption by building capacities in the areas of corruption prevention and prosecution, and promoting mutual legal assistance with respect to corruption offences, offenders, and the return of embezzled funds to the state concerned, subject to provisions of relevant treaties and domestic laws; and
- (f). ASEAN and Japan to cooperate in the development of common product standards to facilitate greater intra-regional trade, with due consideration on enhancing technical capacity and competencies in both public and private sectors.

c. Cooperation in Narrowing the Development Gap in ASEAN

25. ASEAN-Japan cooperation must be intensified with a view to supporting the establishment of the ASEAN Community by 2015 which is also the target date for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. In this regard, it is important that Japan deepens its commitment to assist in the implementation of the 2nd IAI Work Plan and to address development needs in parts of ASEAN, particularly the sub-regional areas such as East-West Economic Corridor, Mekong sub-region, BIMP-EAGA, and IMT-GT.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Japan to consider further strengthening specialized financial institutions and/or mechanisms to further promote investment and cooperation at both the regional and sub-regional levels;
- (b). Japan to strengthen its cooperation and support for the implementation of the 2nd IAI Work Plan 2009-2015 and other sub-regional development programs;

- (c). Bridge digital divide and promote ICT as an enabler through the development of local capacity (human, infrastructure) and through empowerment of indigenous enterprises such as SMEs;
- (d). Promote and strengthen public-private partnerships for rural infrastructure and telecommunication development, as well as for poverty alleviation and other social needs; and
- (e). Japan through JICA together with the more advanced ASEAN Member States should further strengthen South-South triangular arrangements utilizing ASEAN specialized skills and expertise.

d. Strengthen financial and monetary cooperation through Chiang Mai Initiative (CMI) multi-lateralization and the Asian Bonds Market Initiative

26. Regional financial stability is crucial for economic integration and the promotion of sustained economic development and prosperity in the region. Stability of foreign exchange together with the financial stability of each country and free movement of capital in the region is important for companies engaging in economic and trade activities. Thus, ASEAN and Japan should continue to work together to enhance financial and monetary cooperation through efforts that strengthen the surveillance process and self-help mechanisms in the region, promote deep and vibrant capital markets, and intensify policy dialogue and coordination. ASEAN and Japan should continue to accelerate cooperation in establishing a regional mechanism in view of the current financial turmoil in the US which shows that the Asian region is not immune to economic downturn and turmoil in the US financial market and that risky investment decisions in the US could have impact on Asia's financial stability. In fact, Asian financial institutions and central banks are playing a key role in supporting the US in the current financial turmoil by injecting capital in the US financial system and liquidity support to the international money markets. Sovereign wealth funds and other financial institutions in the region have provided much needed support to the US financial sector. The unraveling of the sub-prime crisis has exposed the limitations of the international financial architecture in dealing with risky investment decisions under the guise of new and complex financial instruments.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Intensify institutional capacity building in areas such as but not limited to financial supervision and regulation, financial training and education, financial information;
- (b). Promote the setting up of joint venture/consortium as well as in advancing financing instruments for ASEAN infrastructure and SMEs;
- (c). Call for more exchange of information among regulators on new financial instruments and products that help hedge and spread risk but may lead to speculative behavior and asset price bubbles;
- (d). ASEAN and Japan to cooperate closely on ASEAN Plus Three or East Asia Summit (EAS) financial mechanisms to enable East Asia to secure greater financial stability in the evolving financial

framework; and

- (e). Ensure the stability in the current financial market through the financial and monetary cooperation.

e. Open Skies Policy

- 27. Japan's engagement with ASEAN has resulted in substantive economic developments and strengthened people-to-people links within the region and with Japan. Lifting restrictions on air services can better facilitate connectivity between ASEAN and Japan. An ASEAN-Japan air services agreement would raise the level of economic cooperation and contribute to further strengthening ASEAN-Japan ties, in terms of trade, investment and tourism opportunities and people-to-people exchanges.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Develop more liberalized air services arrangements;
- (b). Provide greater access to the Haneda Airport as an additional international gateway for ASEAN carriers; and
- (c). Enhance aviation safety and security in ASEAN and Japan.

f. Increase tourism cooperation

- 28. Recognizing the ever-greater role of tourism in socio-economic development, ASEAN and Japan should deepen cooperation particularly in private-public partnership in tourism development, especially in the fields of infrastructure investment, human resource development, the improvement of quality tourism products and services, tourism marketing and promotion, and the protection of tourism resources for the sustainability of tourism development.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Institutionalize the Tourism Investment Forum to provide favorable avenues and opportunities for business matching and promotion of investments in tourism infrastructure in ASEAN and sub-regional areas for the benefits of both the investors and local communities;
- (b). Undertake travel facilitation measures for tourists by studying the possibility for tour packages and new direct air linkages among cultural heritage sites and major tourism destinations in ASEAN and Japan to further promote tourist flows into and within the region; and
- (c). Explore the possibility of applying a joint Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) approach as an effective and efficient tool in measuring the contribution of tourism to economic growth. The TSA approach may also be applied by ASEAN and Japan to harmonize common tourism benchmarking which will create a clearer overview of the important role of tourism for the prosperity and well being of ASEAN and Japan.

g. Enhance SMEs cooperation

29. SME is the backbone of most ASEAN economies and will be an integral part in the global production chain in a more interdependent and competitive economic environment.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Intensify cooperation between Japanese institutions in charge of SME cooperation with similar institutions in ASEAN Member States with a view to enhancing direct business linkages;
- (b). Share experience and know-how for the mutual benefit in the areas of best practices on SME competitiveness, innovation and entrepreneurship;
- (c). Explore possible ways of enhancing industrial and SME cooperation by identifying meaningful industrial and SME cooperation initiatives, including SME financing;
- (d). Undertake efforts to develop long-term capacity building and to improve the management of SMEs through management consultancy, provision of training in entrepreneurship development, fostering enterprise clustering and networking among SMEs and increasing SME capabilities in new information and communications technologies and e-commerce potential; and
- (e). ASEAN and Japan should work on identifying key barriers to SME access to international markets. ASEAN and Japan should also strengthen cooperation in microfinance, including strengthening cooperation and networking between microfinance institutions.

h. Cooperation in Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Protection

30. ASEAN and Japan should advance anti-counterfeiting and piracy initiatives through information and experience sharing, enhanced training and technical assistance, and the development of practical tools to combat new techniques in counterfeiting and piracy. Cooperation should also take place in setting up a technical and regulatory system that protects content, and rewards both creators and investors, with the view to rolling out digital broadcasting services faster, providing greater innovation and investment in platforms and contents and widening choice for consumers.

31. Availability and accessibility of IP information is necessary for research and development at the inception stage. A one-stop source of IP research databases will facilitate access for researchers, inventors, business users as well as IP professionals.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Promote public awareness of protection of intellectual property in the ASEAN region;
- (b). Focus on economic, financial and development dimensions of IP creativity as the main driver of productivity growth and enhanced competitiveness of ASEAN;
- (c). Foster IP asset creation, to build up IP awareness and capacity, and to promote IP-related business

development services (BDS) and BDS hubs; and

- (d). Develop integrated and easily accessible IP information search system as a reference point for IP inquiries.

i. Promote Labor Mobility

- 32. ASEAN and Japan shall expand cooperation in the field of labor mobility to ensure competitiveness of the ASEAN and Japan economies taking into account future demographic trends that would have impact on human resource needs.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Harmonize professional qualifications;
- (b). Develop joint studies to look into ways and means to facilitate the movement of labor, including among others through increasing access to apprenticeship opportunities and cooperation to enlarge training facilities for qualified skilled workers;
- (c). Expand cooperation in the area of labor and employment, in particular, in building industrial relations as well as occupational safety and health (OSH) capabilities;
- (d). Create training centers in ASEAN countries to educate nurses and nursing care workers on the language, health care systems and specialist knowledge for employment in Japan; and
- (e). Strengthen cooperation in developing and promoting centers of excellence for competencies and skills standards with a view to obtaining accreditation of training facilities.

j. Further strengthening and utilization of ASEAN-Japan Centre in promoting trade, investment, tourism and people's exchange

- 33. Since its inception, the ASEAN-Japan Center has played an important role in promoting ASEAN-Japan relations, notably in trade, investment and tourism, which had been recognized and appreciated by both the leaders of ASEAN and Japan. The Center's recent thrusts on capacity-building programs, SME development, IT utilization to bridge digital divide and design promotion in its programs and activities has been acknowledged to be beneficial to and timely for ASEAN Member States.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Strengthen Center's programs and activities based on the recommendations of its Eminent Persons Committee, including people's exchanges between ASEAN and Japan;
- (b). All Member States, especially Japan, to continue and expand their support to the Centre in terms of financial and non-financial contributions;
- (c). Designate the Centre as a promotion arm of the ASEAN Secretariat in the development of trade, investment and tourism between ASEAN and Japan as well as a public relations office for ASEAN

- in Japan and Japan in ASEAN;
 - (d). Intensify Center's programs and activities, to contribute to the strengthening of the partnership between ASEAN and Japan in line with globalization and the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) and Comprehensive Economic Partnership (CEP) initiatives, as well as in helping the promotion of ASEAN integration; and
 - (e). Jointly implement programs and activities that support ASEAN's sub-regional initiatives to help bridge the economic gaps and ICT divide in ASEAN.
- k. Cooperation in the development of hard and soft logistics infrastructure through ASEAN region

34. Japan to strengthen the cooperation with ASEAN in the development of hard and soft logistics infrastructures such as logistics related facilities; custom procedures to realize the competitive business environment; and smooth flows of goods in the ASEAN region. Moreover, regional overall development plans across the countries are needed to achieve the sustainable development of the region.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Develop the concept studies on the East Asia Industrial Corridor Project through ERIA; and
- (b). Encourage the human resource development on logistics such as JETRO's human resource development projects on logistics management in ASEAN countries.

VI. SOCIAL-CULTURAL COOPERATION

a. Increase people-to-people exchange

35. ASEAN and Japan should promote greater people-to-people and community-to-community exchanges particularly among youth, women and senior citizens, farmers as well as local communities, with the view to strengthening broader and active civil society and public participation.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Provide scholarship for Japanese students to study about ASEAN and vice versa;
- (b). Increase the number of faculties related to Asian Studies, and set up Southeast Asian Studies Programs in Japanese universities to promote greater understanding of ASEAN;
- (c). Hold exchange of visits and tours of ASEAN and Japanese artists, writers, and musicians;
- (d). Promote regular exchange and dialogues among women leaders on women's issues and empowerment;
- (e). Promote each other's culture, history and lifestyle by organizing museum exhibitions;

- (f). Organize regular ASEAN-Japan film festivals;
- (g). Encourage cooperation among media and the study of Japanese film and animation industry;
- (h). Hold forum for young diplomats to interact as well as exchanges of legislators and community leaders; young parliamentarians, businessmen, professionals, and farmers associations;
- (i). Promote community work among the youth to discover their full potential by working in a rural/ remote community in the ASEAN Member States and/or Japan similar to the Project Raleigh Expedition; and
- (j). Explore formation of an ASEAN-Japan volunteer corps for community building.

b. Cooperation in research, academic, education and human resources development (HRD)

- 36. Human resource development is instrumental to the long-term development of the region. Enhanced academic and research exchanges should also include young experts and researchers.
- 37. The granting of scholarships for ASEAN and Japanese students to study in each other's countries is the single most important way to promote mutual understanding and at the same time create employment opportunities. Enhanced academic and research exchanges will improve skills training and human resources development.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Intensify short-term youth exchanges and long-term academic exchanges;
- (b). Promote mutual recognition of educational standards, accreditation and academic credit transfers;
- (c). Encourage government agencies to employ graduates of exchange programs;
- (d). Enhance educational scholarships and academic and intellectual exchanges e.g. promoting Asian version of ERASMUS Program;
- (e). Promote networking among young experts and researchers through academic exchanges; and
- (f). Japan to recruit and provide job training for ASEAN students after their graduation in Japan to gain work experience and skills needed by Japanese industries both in ASEAN and Japan.

c. Cooperation in Disaster Management and Emergency Response

- 38. ASEAN and Japan should deepen collaboration in the area of disaster relief and management as well as in emergency response. This objective would be achieved through amongst others cooperation in the implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER).

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Japan to support the operationalization of the disaster management network in Asia with the

ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) as the hub;

- (b). Increase capacity building measures through seminars, consultation and training, technology transfer and, increased funding for disaster management activities;
- (c). Develop a “rapid task force mechanism” on disaster assistance and networking with the UN, regional and international organizations for humanitarian assistance and management of stockpile on equipment, medicines and food;
- (d). ASEAN and Japan to strengthen cooperation in the areas of adaptation to, and mitigation of the consequences of climate change and natural disasters such as meteorology cooperation and flood prevention/ forecasting; and
- (e). Create a disaster management network in Asia making use of disaster management centers in ASEAN and Japan including the ones based in Jakarta, Kobe and Bangkok.

d. Poverty alleviation e.g. enhance programs for social safety net

39. ASEAN and Japan should deepen cooperation and develop more concrete measures on poverty alleviation including through enhancing joint programme on Social Safety Nets and in implementing the ASEAN Plan of Action on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (RDPE) in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Develop programs geared to narrowing the digital divide and the income gap and the mismatch between employment opportunities and qualifications of job seekers;
- (b). Improve ASEAN's capacity in simple and applicable assessment and monitoring poverty reduction strategies through a targeting system that ensures low exclusion and leakage rates;
- (c). Work toward the establishment of an ASEAN data bank on poverty incidence and poverty reduction programme, which can be shared among ASEAN Member States;
- (d). Intensify sharing of experiences and best practices on issues pertaining to poverty alleviation and social safety nets; and
- (e). Japan to assist some ASEAN Member States to clear unexploded ordinance (UXO), which will not only provide more land space for agricultural farming and greater opportunity for development in rural areas, but will also reduce human casualty caused by the UXOs.

e. Cooperation in Corporate Social Responsibility

40. ASEAN and Japan should collaborate in ensuring that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is included in the corporate agenda to contribute toward sustainable socio-economic development in ASEAN Member States.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Share expertise and experience in developing a public policy model or codes on Corporate Social Responsibility or legal instrument for reference of ASEAN Member States;
- (b). Encourage private companies to work toward the adoption and implementation of international standards on corporate social responsibility; and
- (c). Encourage private companies to develop awareness raising activities on Corporate Social Responsibility toward sustainable relations between commercial activities and communities where they are located, in particular supporting community-based development.

f. Strengthen Science & Technology cooperation including technology transfer

- 41. As a world leader in science and technology, Japan should bridge the knowledge gap between ASEAN and Japan and among the ASEAN Member States to promote national and regional development. Cooperation on S&T and R&D between research institutes and academic institutions in ASEAN and Japan should be encouraged.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Promote scientific innovation and S&T appreciation among the youth through holding of S&T competition, promotion of science club and awarding of outstanding young scientists;
- (b). Develop an ASEAN-Japan S&T cooperation plan which can include the establishment of an ASEAN-Japan S&T fund to promote innovation and creativity in the advanced sciences;
- (c). Enhance cooperation on S&T between research institutes in ASEAN and Japan by embarking on joint research programme in specific areas, e.g. manufacturing industry; and
- (d). Japan to share best practices on human resources management of research institutes and to provide training programs for researchers.

g. Protection of Migrant Workers

- 42. ASEAN and Japan should collaborate in developing concrete activities to drawing up implementing instruments in accordance with the ASEAN Declaration on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Encourage Japan to support the ASEAN Declaration on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers; and
- (b). Focus on capacity building by holding of seminars, consultations, workshops and training courses as well as by creating a network of information sharing.

h. Cooperation in Water Resources Management

43. Rapidly rising populations, economic growth, urbanization and climate change have led to an expansion in the demand for water for domestic and industrial uses leading to increased competition for water and water supply constraints. This situation is compounded by the uneven geographical distribution of water. Asia, where 60 percent of the world population lives, has only 36 percent of global water resources. There is therefore a need to go beyond conventional water sources such as rain and ground water to alternative water sources to develop new supply systems.
44. ASEAN and Japan should encourage greater cooperation in the area of water resources management to ensure sustainable development and effective utilization of water resources. ASEAN and Japan should urge their private sectors to invest in developing water resources for mutual benefits.

Recommended Actions:

- (a). Increase cooperation on water-saving technologies and efficient water management systems to promote sustainable water supply and optimize existing sources;
- (b). Promote cooperation in developing alternative water resources and diversifying water sources (e.g. desalted water, reused sewage) to address supply shortfalls resulting from increased water demand arising from population growth, economic growth, urbanization and climate change;
- (c). ASEAN and Japan to conduct a joint study on underground water resources and monitoring; and
- (d). Japan to provide technical assistance and capacity building for watershed development and management, and waste water treatment and management.

VII. REGIONAL ARCHITECTURE

45. A stable environment is essential for the continued growth and prosperity for all countries in the region. As the region develops, it will have to manage the confluence of two major driving forces -- globalization and regionalization. These trends pose opportunities as well as challenges for ASEAN and Japan. Globalization has led to a more integrated and interdependent world. It has also increased the disparities within and between nations. At the same time, regionalization, which started in Europe, has spread to all parts of the world.
46. Within the region, ASEAN's integration is proceeding steadily. The signing of the ASEAN Charter is a crucial step that transforms ASEAN into a closely integrated, rules-based, and people - oriented regional organization. Moving forward, ASEAN is seeking to integrate further and to become an ASEAN Community by 2015. The simultaneous rise of China and India augurs well for the future of Asia. Peaceful co-existence and integration among Japan, China and India with the rest of the

region will be mutually beneficial to the region.

47. ASEAN and Japan can continue to play an important role in the evolving political and security architecture in the region. Through ASEAN-Japan relations and regional processes such as ASEAN Plus Three, ARF, ASEM, APEC, and EAS, both ASEAN and Japan can strengthen regional linkages. It is in our best interest to have a regional architecture that engages ASEAN and all major players, including Japan, who have strong ties with the region and can play a constructive role in promoting peace and stability in the region. Together, these overlapping linkages will ensure that the regional architecture is robust, open and inclusive.

VIII. INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT AND IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

48. Taking into account the time-frame for the ASEAN Community building process by 2015 and the evolving reforms under the ASEAN Charter, there is need for effective and timely implementation of our recommendations.
49. The working arrangement for the implementation of the recommendations outlined in this Report is proposed as follows:
 - (a). Concerned sectoral bodies in ASEAN and agencies in Japan to jointly draw up an implementation plan for the realization of the various strategic actions and measures outlined in this Report, with the assistance of the ASEAN Secretariat and ERIA. Experts from ASEAN and Japan could be invited, on a case-by-case basis, to develop specific work programs and project proposals;
 - (b). Japan will provide technical support to the ASEAN Secretariat in coordinating and/or in carrying out the implementation plan;
 - (c). Utilize existing funding and cooperation mechanisms under ASEAN-Japan relations including the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) and Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) for effective coordination and implementation of the Implementing Plan; and
 - (d). Undertake regular review of the Implementation Plan through existing mechanisms such as the meeting of the Economic and Foreign Ministers of ASEAN and Japan and the ASEAN-Japan Forum;
50. It is important that with the ASEAN Charter, the role of the ASEAN Secretariat as the coordinator of regional cooperation should be strengthened. The ASEAN – Japan partnership should contribute towards enhancing the ASEAN Secretariat's capacity to design, initiate, manage, and implement strategic "regional" cooperation.

IX. CONCLUSION

51. The ASEAN-Japan Eminent Persons Group has actively worked together for the whole year of 2008 and come up with its action-oriented recommendations covering 3 main areas of cooperation namely political and security, economic, and socio-cultural fields in line with 3 pillars of the ASEAN Community.
52. Our recommendations have focused mainly on urgent common concerns and challenges to global security such as food and energy security, climate change, disaster management, financial instability, infectious diseases, international terrorism and transnational crimes, as well as measures to narrow the development gaps and to assist ASEAN in its community building by 2015.
53. Apart from defining priority areas and recommended actions, we also identified new forms of cooperation that go beyond the existing frameworks of ASEAN-Japan cooperation such as cooperation in water resources management so as to better prepare ourselves to meet new challenges that may occur in the future.
54. We reaffirmed that there is a pressing need for ASEAN and Japan to further enhance and deepen their cooperation amidst the rapidly changing global political and economic landscape. We emphasized that there is great potential to further expand and deepen our cooperation, and that a successful ASEAN-Japan strategic partnership will not only benefit ASEAN and Japan but will also benefit East Asian community building in the long term, thus contributing to maintaining peace and sustaining growth in the region and the world.

04

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE ASEAN-JAPAN EMINENT PERSONS GROUP

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE ASEAN-JAPAN EMINENT PERSONS GROUP

I. BACKGROUND

1. At the 10th ASEAN-Japan Summit on 14 January 2007 in Cebu, Leaders of ASEAN and Japan agreed to establish an Eminent Persons Group (EPG) as proposed by Japanese Prime Minister to take stock of ASEAN-Japan relations over the past 33 years and to come up with recommendations for advancing future ASEAN-Japan relations.

II. PURPOSE

2. The EPG will take stock of ASEAN-Japan relations over the past 33 years and explore ways and means to deepen and widen the existing cooperation between ASEAN and Japan as well as to recommend concrete measures for further deepening ASEAN-Japan relations in the future, taking into account existing mechanisms and documents already adopted by both sides, also taking into account the ASEAN Charter and other documents to be adopted until the EPG finalizes its report.

III. SCOPE OF WORK

3. The functions of the EPG will be as follows:
 - 3.1 Assess ASEAN-Japan dialogue relations over the past 33 years;
 - 3.2 Provide valuable views and opinions and recommend concrete and practical measures to deepen and broaden existing and future ASEAN-Japan strategic partnership into comprehensive cooperation that will enhance mutual benefit, understanding and trust;
 - 3.3 Explore ways and means to strengthen ASEAN-Japan strategic partnership in light of rapidly changing economic and political landscapes in the region in order to ensure that ASEAN-Japan partnership will remain one of the key pillars in East Asia's evolving regional architecture;
 - 3.4 Recommend a strategy for the effective implementation of the ASEAN-Japan Plan of Action to implement the Tokyo Declaration for the Dynamic and Enduring ASEAN-Japan Partnership in the New Millennium adopted at the ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit in Tokyo in December 2003 and the Joint Statement on Deepening and Broadening of ASEAN-Japan Strategic Partnership adopted at the 9th ASEAN-Japan Summit in Kuala Lumpur in December 2005;
 - 3.5 Study the institutional framework of ASEAN-Japan dialogue relations and recommend measures to enhance and streamline its process; and
 - 3.6 Recommend strategies for ASEAN and Japan to constructively engage within a wider context, including moving forward East Asia cooperation within the ASEAN Plus Three and East Asia Summit process.

IV. COMPOSITION

4. Each Government of the ASEAN Member Countries will appoint one eminent person from political, academic, cultural, economic or business circle of their respective country to be members of the EPG, and one assistant for each EPG member. Japan will appoint 2-6 eminent persons from political, academic, economic or business circle of Japan to be members of the EPG, and (an) assistant for them.
5. EPG members will participate in all relevant activities in their personal capacity and not as representatives of their countries.

V. SECRETARIAT OF THE EPG

6. The ASEAN Secretariat will be tasked to be the secretariat of the EPG and shall assist the EPG members in drafting the final report.
7. The ASEAN Secretary-General will assign one of his senior staff members to act as a resource person and one assistant to assist in keeping records of the EPG meetings.

VI. FREQUENCY AND VENUE

8. The EPG will meet at least three times, once in Japan and twice in ASEAN, prior to the 12th ASEAN-Japan Summit to be held in 2008 in Thailand. Additional meetings could be convened, if and when necessary, as determined by the Group.
9. The EPG may form ad hoc working group, as may be deemed necessary, in order to facilitate its work. The composition of the ad hoc working group shall be the assistants of each EPG member.

VII. DECISIONS

10. All decisions will be based on consultation and consensus.

VIII. CHAIRMANSHIP

11. The meeting shall be co-chaired by the EPG member from country coordinator for the ASEAN-Japan Dialogue Relations and one from Japan.
12. The host country will provide secretarial services and administrative assistance for the meeting such as the arrangement of facilities and documentation.

IX. TIME FRAME

13. The EPG final report recommending concrete measures for strengthening and advancing ASEAN-Japan strategic partnership based on key ASEAN-Japan documents will be submitted to the Leaders of ASEAN and Japan at the 12th ASEAN-Japan Summit to be held in 2008 in Thailand.

X. AGENDA

14. The agenda of the meeting will be prepared by the Co-chairs in consultation with all members of the Group.

XI. FUNDING

15. Funding support for the participation of EPG members and their assistants as well as the two representatives from the ASEAN Secretariat may come from the JAIF or JAEP or JAGEF.

XII. AMENDMENT

16. This Terms of Reference (TOR) can be amended by mutual agreement of the ASEAN Member Countries and Japan. The EPG members may also recommend amendments to the TOR through their respective countries.

05

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF THE ASEAN-JAPAN EMINENT PERSONS

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF THE ASEAN-JAPAN EMINENT PERSONS

1. H.E. Thongsavath Praseuth (Co-Chair, Lao People's Democratic Republic)

H.E. Thongsavath Praseuth received a hydro-meteorological Engineer Degree from France and joined the Ministry of Public Works and Transport in 1955. He was assigned to serve at the Secretariat of the International Mekong Committee in Bangkok, as permanent cadre hydro-meteorological Engineer (1968-1975). Then he returned to Laos and came back to the Ministry of Public Works and Transports. In 1982, he was appointed as Vice Minister of the Ministry of Communication, Transport, Post and Construction (in charge of Department of Post and Telecommunication and Department of Civil Aviation). In 1995, he served as Ambassador of the Lao PDR to Sweden, concurrently accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway, and from 2001 to 2007 as the first resident Ambassador of the Lao PDR to the Republic of Korea in Seoul. For his service, the President of the Republic of Korea awarded him the Order of Diplomatic Service Merit Gwanghwa (First Class) Medal. He was also Representative of Laos to the Asian Games and Olympic Games (1978-1995). He is presently Advisor to Minister of Foreign Affairs.

2. Dr. Takashi Shiraishi (Co-Chair, Japan)

Dr. Takashi Shiraishi, born in 1950, majored in international relation at the University of Tokyo, graduating in 1972, and obtained his Ph. D. in History from Cornell University in 1986. He served as Research Associate at the Institute of Oriental Culture, the University of Tokyo (1975-79); Assistant Professor of International Relations, University of Tokyo, 1979-1986; Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, and Professor of History and Asian Studies (1987-1998) at Cornell University; Professor of Southeast Asian Studies at Kyoto University (1996-2005); and is currently Professor and Vice-President at National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies in Tokyo. He has also served as editor, Indonesia, Cornell Southeast Asia Program (since 1987); editor-in-chief, Japan Echo (since 2007); visiting fellow, Yomiuri Shinbun (since 2001); faculty fellow, Research Institute of Economy, Industry and Trade (Rieti, since 2001); faculty fellow, NIRA (since 2007); and President, Institute of Developing Economies (since May 1, 2007). In 2007, he was awarded the Japanese Medal of Honor with Purple Ribbon.

3. H.E. Pengiran Dato Paduka Osman Patra (Brunei Darussalam)

Pengiran Dato Paduka Osman Patra is Permanent Secretary, at the Prime Minister's Office. Prior to that, he was Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade since 2002. Pengiran Dato Paduka Osman Patra joined the Brunei Foreign Service in 1981 after graduating from Essex University. He also holds a Masters Degree in Area Studies (Southeast Asia) from the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London. Before his transfer to the Prime Minister's Office in August 2008, he has held numerous positions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, primarily in the ASEAN and Political Departments and also served at the Brunei mission

in the Philippines. He also contributed actively to a number of meetings hosted by Brunei in particular, ASEAN Ministerial Meetings (1989, 1995 and 2002), APEC (2000) and ASEAN Summit (2001). He was appointed Deputy Permanent Secretary (1997-2002) and eventually as Permanent Secretary (since 2002). He was involved in the Brunei Darussalam Economic Council (1997) and more recently as Joint Secretary for the Brunei Darussalam 2035 Long Term Development Plan.

4. H.E. Chenda Sophea Sok (Kingdom of Cambodia)

H.E. Chenda Sophea Sok became in September 1997 Secretary General of the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC), an agency of the Royal Government of Cambodia responsible for the rehabilitation, development and the oversight of investment activities. Samdech Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia is the CDC's Chairman. The CDC consists of three executive boards: the Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board (CRDB), responsible for public investments and the coordination of international assistance, the Cambodian Investment Board (CIB) dealing with private investments and the Cambodian Special Economic Zones Board (CSEZB) tasked to promote and provide assistance to Special Economic Zones.

H.E. Chenda Sophea Sok is a personal advisor to the Prime Minister, a Vice-Chairman of the Supreme National Economic Council and also serves as the National Coordinator of the GMS Cooperation Program. In the framework of the ASEAN-Japan Partnership, H.E. Chenda Sophea Sok is a member of the ASEAN-Japan Eminent Persons Group.

Prior to his appointment at the CDC, H.E. Chenda Sophea Sok was Under Secretary of State of the Ministry of Tourism, from 1993 to 1997. Prior to his government service, Chenda Sophea Sok was working in France for Private Companies. He is a graduate of the Faculty of Economic Sciences - Aix en Provence - FRANCE

5. H.E. Soemadi D.M. Brotodiningrat (Republic of Indonesia)

H.E. Soemadi D.M. Brotodiningrat received his Degree in International Relations from Gadjah Mada University in Yogyakarta, and his Masters Degree in Diplomacy at Institut International d'Administration Publique, Paris. He started his professional career in the Department of Foreign Affairs in 1965, as staff for the Directorate of Information and subsequently held different positions at different times before becoming Director General for Foreign Economic Relations in 1995-1998. Abroad, H.E. Soemadi D.M. Brotodiningrat held various posts at Indonesian missions in Paris, Brussels and the Indonesian Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York and Geneva at various times. He was Indonesia's Ambassador/Permanent Representative to the UN and other International Organization in Geneva in 1991-1995, and later became Indonesia's Ambassador to Japan and the USA respectively in 1998-2002 and 2002-2005. During his professional career, H.E. Soemadi D.M. Brotodiningrat was appointed Head of the Indonesian Delegation to numerous

International and Global conferences, including under the UN system, GATT/WTO, IMF, World Bank, the Non-Aligned Movement, G77, ASEAN, APEC and others as well as Special Envoy for specific missions. He also led the Indonesian delegation as Chief Negotiator for the negotiations of the Indonesia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (IJEPA). For his services both national and abroad, he was conferred several meritorious awards and decorations from the Government of Indonesia as well as from various Governments/States he was assigned to. At present, he lectures at the Centre for Education and Training of the Department of Foreign Affairs and serves as alternate chairperson of the IJEPA Joint Commission.

6. H.E. Tan Sri Marzuki Mohd Noor (Malaysia)

H.E. Tan Sri Marzuki Mohd Noor graduated from University Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, in 1972 with a BA (Hons) degree. He began his diplomatic career in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Assistant Secretary and served in various Malaysia's missions abroad including Italy, Iraq, India, Hong Kong and Belgium. He was later appointed as Malaysian Ambassador to Argentina with concurrent accreditation to Paraguay and Uruguay in 1991. He then served as the High Commissioner of Malaysia to India before assuming the post as Malaysian Ambassador to Japan from 1999 until July 2006 before retiring from the diplomatic service. Tan Sri Marzuki is now active in the private sector. He is currently advisor to the Al Bukhary Foundation, Chairman of MMC International Holdings Ltd., EON Berhad and Northern Gateway Sdn. Bhd. He is also a Board member of DRB-HICOM Berhad, Horsedale Development Berhad, HICOM Holdings Berhad, MMC Utilities Ltd. and Al Bukhary International University.

7. H.E. Aung BWA (Union of Myanmar)

H.E. Aung BWA is currently a member of the Eminent Persons' Group of ASEAN-Japan Dialogue Relations. He served as Director General of ASEAN Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) Myanmar from 2001- 2007 after serving as Deputy Director General from 2000-2001. He also served as a Director of Consular Division and Deputy Director General of Political Department from 1995- 1999. He was Deputy Chief of Mission at the Myanmar Embassy in Sri Lanka and United Kingdom. During his tenure at the MOFA, he also first served as Joint Secretary in the National Commission for Environmental Affairs (NCEA) and later on as Secretary for the Commission. He attended numerous meetings, conferences and seminars on environmental affairs, Asia Pacific Security Workshop, Asia Pacific Round Table, ASEAN Standing Committee Meetings, other various ASEAN meetings, ASEAN Ministerial Meetings and ASEAN Summits. He was a member of the ASEAN High Level Task Force (HLTF) for the ASEAN Charter.

8. H.E. Amb. Domingo L. Siazon, Jr. (Republic of the Philippines)

H.E. Ambassador Siazon received his Degree in Political Science at the Ateneo de Manila University and graduated with a B.S. Degree in Physics at Tokyo University of Education. He received his MPA Degree from the JFK School of Government of Harvard University as an Edward S. Mason Fellow.

Ambassador Siazon served from 1973 as Resident Representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). In 1980, he was Philippine Ambassador to Austria, Permanent Representative to the IAEA and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). In 1982, he was President of the IAEA General Conference. In 1985, he was elected Director General of UNIDO as a Specialized Agency and was re-elected unopposed in 1989. He holds the distinction of being the highest ranked Filipino Executive in the UN System.

Ambassador Siazon was Philippine Ambassador to Japan from 1993 to 1995. From 01 May 1995 to 20 January 2001, he served as Secretary of Foreign Affairs under Presidents Fidel V. Ramos and Joseph Ejercito Estrada. Since 2001 he has been the Philippine Ambassador to Japan. Ambassador Siazon has participated in many conferences on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and served as Co-Chairman of WG-III of the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation (INFCE). He has been a speaker in various conferences including Nikkei Shimbun's Conference on the Future of Asia.

Ambassador Siazon was decorated by the governments of Argentina, Austria, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Japan, Philippines and Senegal. He is fluent in English, Filipino, French, Japanese, German and Spanish.

9. H.E. Lim Chin Beng (Republic of Singapore)

H.E. Lim Chin Beng graduated from the University of Malaya in Singapore in 1956, with an Honours Degree in Economics. In that year, he joined the Singapore Civil Service as an Administrative Officer in the Ministry of Finance. In 1960, Mr. Lim left the civil service to join Malayan Airways, the forerunner of Singapore Airlines.

When Singapore Airlines was established in 1972, he was appointed its first Managing Director. In 1982, he became the airline's Deputy Chairman until his retirement in 1996. Mr. Lim was concurrently the Chairman of the Singapore Tourist Promotion Board from 1985 to 1989. He was also the Singapore Ambassador to Japan from 1991 to 1997. Mr. Lim served as a member of the Public Service Commission from 1998 to 2008. In 2003, Mr. Lim started Valuair, Singapore's first low cost airline, which subsequently merged with Jetstar Asia in 2005.

He presently holds a number of directorships in the private sector, including Chairmanship of the Ascott Group, Singapore Airshow Ltd and Changi Airport International Ltd. He is also a Director of CapitaLand Ltd, the Pontiac Land Group and StarHub Ltd. Between 2001 and 2002, Mr. Lim was the Singapore Chief Negotiator for the conclusion of the Japan/Singapore Free Trade Agreement and in the following year in 2003, he was the Co-Leader of the India/Singapore Study Group for the establishment of a Free Trade Agreement between the two countries. In recognition of his significant contribution to the airline and tourism industries, Mr. Lim was awarded the Businessman of the Year Award in 1986 and the Outstanding Contribution to Tourism Award in 1990. In 1998 Mr. Lim was inducted as a Legend into the Aviation Week & Space Technology Laureates Hall of Fame. In 2004, Mr. Lim was conferred the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun (Kyokujitu Daijusho) by the Emperor of Japan and in 2007, he was awarded the Public Service Star by the Government of Singapore.

10. H.E. Supong Chayutsahakij (Kingdom of Thailand)

H.E. Supong Chayutsahakij received his Bachelor and Master of Engineering (Electrical) Degree from the University of Tokyo. He also received a Master of Management Degree from Chulalongkorn University and holds a Honourary Doctorate of Business Administration from Phranakhon Rajabhat University in Thailand. He started his career at Teijin Polyester (Thailand) Limited. After working at Teijin Polyester (Thailand) Limited for more than twenty years, he joined the Bangkok Expressway Public Co., Ltd. where he now serves as Vice-Chairman of the Executive Board. In addition to his business career, he is also active in academic circles. He is presently Chairman of the Institute Council of Thai-Nichi Institute of Technology and holds executive position in a number of academic associations.

11. H.E. Ambassador Nguyen Thanh Chau (Socialist Republic of Viet Nam)

H.E. Ambassador Nguyen Thanh Chau joined the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1970. After years of teaching at the College of Diplomacy and later pursuing higher education abroad, he was posted to the Vietnamese Permanent Mission to the United Nations in 1983 as Second Secretary. In 1986, he became Deputy Secretary-General of the Viet Nam National UNESCO Commission. From 1992 to 1996, he was Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Vietnam to Australia. In 1996 he then became Director-General of the Department of International Organizations of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and then served as Viet Nam's Permanent Representative to the United Nations between 2000 and 2004. During the 2004-2005 period, he was Head of the Advisory Group to the Foreign Minister. Before his retirement from the Foreign Service in May 2007, he had been Deputy Chief of Viet Nam National Secretariat for APEC-2006.

Ambassador Chau was born in Phu Tho in 1945. He holds a Bachelor degree from Karl Marx University (Budapest, Hungary) and an MA degree from Australia National University. His major foreign language is English. Ambassador Chau is married with a daughter and a son.

12. H.E. Mr. Nobutoshi Akao (Japan)

H.E. Mr. Nobutoshi Akao, Secretary-General of ASEAN-Japan Centre since 2003, was in the Japanese Foreign Service and served as Ambassador to Thailand (1999-2001), Ambassador and Permanent Representative to International Organizations in Geneva (1996-99) and Vienna (1994-96) respectively. He was Director-General of the United Nations Bureau, the chief negotiator for Japan in the Uruguay Round and Ambassador for Global Environment in the early 1990s. He was deeply involved with multilateral diplomacy as well as bilateral trade problems with the United States throughout his career. He obtained BA from Kyoto University and MA from Yale University and was a Senior Research Fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London. Among his publications are *An Agenda for Sustainable Development* (Tokyo, 1993) and *Japan's Economic Security: Resources as a Factor in Foreign Policy* (1983, London and New York).

13. Dr. Mariko Bando (Japan)

After graduating from Tokyo University, Dr. Mariko Bando joined the Prime Minister's office in 1969, beginning what was to be a distinguished career as a civil servant: April 1995, became Vice Governor of Saitama Prefecture; June 1998, appointed Consul General in Brisbane, Australia, Japan's first female Consul General; January 2001, Director-General, Gender Equality Bureau; October 2003, Trustee, Showa Women's University; April 2004, professor and director for the Institute Women's Culture, Showa Women's University; April 2005, Vice President, Showa Women's University; and April 2007, President, Showa Women's University. She is also the author of over 20 books.

14. Mr. Yasuo Hayashi (Japan)

Mr. Yasuo Hayashi was educated at the University of Tokyo and Oxford University. He joined the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) in 1966, later serving as Director-General of the Basic Industry Bureau (1995), the International Trade Policy Bureau (1996) and the Small and Medium Enterprises Agency (1997). He also served as Senior Executive Director of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (later the Japan Bank for International Cooperation) from 1998 to 2000, and Visiting Professor, Graduate School of Economic Science, at Saitama University (lectured on theory of international financial institutions) from 1999 to 2000. Mr. Hayashi joined Mitsui & Co., Ltd. in 2000 as Executive Managing Director, later being named Executive Vice President and also Managing Director of Mitsui & Co., Europe PLC (2004) and Counselor (2006). He was appointed Chairman and CEO of JETRO in April 2007.

15. Mr. Yasuhiko Ota (Japan)

Mr. Yasu Ota, born in Tokyo in 1961, received his Bachelor Degree in Physical Chemistry at Hokkaido University and finished graduate school course of Night Science Journalism Program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). He became a science writer of The Nikkei, the world's largest business daily, in 1985. After having covered industrial and international news in Tokyo, in 1994, he was assigned to Washington D.C. correspondent and he reported US economic policy of Clinton administration, mostly on US-Japan trade dispute and WTO negotiation. After coming back to Tokyo in 1998, he covered international trade issues, monetary markets, and Japanese monetary policy of Bank of Japan. Then he became the Bureau Chief of Frankfurt, Germany in 2000 and covered monetary policy of European Central Bank (ECB) and economic issues in Europe. Since 2004 he has become Editorial Writer and Senior Writer at International News Department covered international economy and Chronicles Columns.

16. Mr. Mikio Sasaki (Japan)

Mr. Mikio Sasaki was born on October 8, 1937. In 1960, he graduated from Waseda University (Science & Engineering) and joined Mitsubishi Corporation. He has been posted abroad including Dusseldorf, London, Teheran and New York while in Tokyo, he served as Director (1992), Managing

Director (1994), President & CEO (1998) and currently Chairman of the Board (since 2004). He is also currently Chairman of International Chamber of Commerce Japan (since 2002), Vice Chairman of Japan Business Federation (since 2007) and Honorary Chairman of Japan Foreign Trade Council, Inc. (since 2008).

17. Dr. Tomoyuki Sugiyama (Japan)

Dr. Tomoyuki Sugiyama, born in Tokyo, 1954, worked as a visiting researcher at MIT Media Lab for 3 years from 1987. After working as the chief researcher at the International Media Research Foundation in 1990 and a full-time instructor at Nihon University Junior College in 1993, he established Digital Hollywood Co., LTD. in October, 1994. He opened Digital Hollywood Graduate School (Graduate School of Digital Content) in 2004 which is the first graduate school for specialists run by a corporation in Japan. He opened Digital Hollywood University (School of Digital Communications) in the following year and currently serving as the School President of the University. He has held positions such as a representative of Multimedia Broadcasting Business Forum, the chairman of F-Contents and the chairman of Metaverse Association, members of Japanesque Modern Committee, the CG-ARTS Society, the Digital Content Association of Japan and others. He received a special achievement award in the AMD Award of Association of Media in Digital in 1999.

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LIST OF ASEAN-JAPAN EMINENT PERSONS GROUP DELEGATES

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Brunei Darussalam

- H.E. PENGIRAN DATO PADUKA OSMAN PATRA
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- MS. ROHAYATY YASSIN
Second Secretary, ASEAN Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Cambodia

- H.E. MR. SOK CHENDA
Adviser to Samdech HUN SEN, Prime Minister &
the Secretary-General of the Council for the
Development of Cambodia
- MR. KAN PHARIDH
Director-General, General Department of ASEAN
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International
Cooperation

Indonesia

- H.E. MR. SOEMADI D.M. BROTDININGRAT
Former Ambassador to Japan
- MR. BENYAMIN CARNADI
Deputy Director, Directorate General for ASEAN
Cooperation
Department of Foreign Affairs

Lao PDR

- H.E. MR. THONGSAVATH PRASEUTH
Former Ambassador to the Republic of Korea
- MR. PHONGSAVANH SISOUATH
Deputy Director-General, ASEAN Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- MR. PHANTALY CHANTARATHIP
Desk Officer, ASEAN-Laos
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Malaysia

- H.E. TAN SRI MARZUKI MOHD. NOOR
Former Ambassador to Japan
- MR. CHUAH TEONG BAN
Deputy Director-General, ASEAN-Malaysia
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Myanmar

- H.E. AUNG BWA
Former Director-General, ASEAN-Myanmar
- MR. TIN WIN
Head of Branch (1)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Philippines

- H.E.MR. DOMINGO L. SIAZON
Ambassador to Japan
- MR. ALAN DANIEGA
Consul
Philippine Consulate Osaka-Kobe

Singapore

- H.E.MR. LIM CHIN BENG
Former Ambassador to Japan
- MR. WILLIAM TAN
Deputy Director-General, ASEAN Directorate
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- MR. NG CHIUN MING NELSON
Desk Officer
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Thailand

- H.E. MR. SUPONG CHAYUTSAHAKIJ
Chairman of the Institute Council of Thai-
Nichi Institute of Technology and Thailand's
Representative to ASEAN-Business Forum.

- MR. ARTHAYUDH SRISAMOOT
Deputy Director-General, Department of
ASEAN Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- MS. WANLAPA JITSOMBOON
First Secretary, Department of ASEAN Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Viet Nam

- H.E. MR. NGUYEN THANH CHAU
Former Ambassador and
Permanent Representative at the United Nations
- MR. TRAN DUC BINH
Deputy Director-General of ASEAN Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Japan

Eminent Persons

- DR. TAKASHI SHIRAISHI
Vice President and Professor
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
- H.E. MR. NOBUTOSHI AKAO
Secretary-General, ASEAN-Japan Centre
Former Ambassador of Japan to Thailand
- DR. MARIKO BANDO
President
Showa Women's University
- MR. YASUO HAYASHI
President
Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)
- MR. YASUHIKO OTA
Senior Writer
Editorial Writer, Nikkei Inc.
- MR. MIKIO SASAKI
Chairman of the Board, Mitsubishi Cooperation
Vice Chairman, Nippon Keidanren

- DR. TOMOYUKI SUGIYAMA
President
University of Digital Content

Assistants

1. MR. KAZUTOSHI AIKAWA
Director, Regional Policy Division
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2. MR. KOICHI ITO
Director, Regional Policy Division
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
3. DR. JUN HONNA
Assistance Professor
Faculty of International Relations
Ritsumeikan University
4. MR. HIROSHI NAWATA
Deputy Director, Regional Policy Division
Asian and Oceanian Affairs Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
5. MR. HIROYUKI NEMOTO
Vice President
Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)
6. MR. ISAMU WAKAMATSU
Senior Coordinator
ASEAN & South Asia Planning Department
Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)

ASEAN Secretariat

- MR. HONORIO R. VITASA
Director - Agriculture & Infrastructure Cluster
Bureau for Economic Integration and Finance
- MR. M. RUHIMAT SOERAKOESOEMAH
Assistant Director
Office of the Principal Director
Bureau for Economic Integration and Finance

