

Research Report
on
International Affairs
and Global Warming Issues

INTERIM REPORT
(Extracts)

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Research Committee on
International Affairs and Global Warming Issues
House of Councillors

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CONTENTS

I. Process of Deliberations	1
II. Recommendations and Other Issues.....	3
1. International Affairs (Recommendations)	3
The Role of NGOs	3
International Efforts to Deal with Earthquakes and Other Large-Scale Natural Disasters and Infectious Diseases.....	8
How to Help Africa	13
2. Global Warming Issues (Discussion Points and Main Views).....	21
The Current Status of Global Warming Countermeasures and Issues Toward the Achievement of the Kyoto Protocol Targets and International Efforts and Japan’s Role and Tasks: Issues for 2013 and After	21
Reference Process of Deliberations in the Second Year.....	29
Appendix List of Committee Members.....	33

I. Process of Deliberations

The Research Committee of the House of Councillors is a body established to conduct long-term and comprehensive research relating to basic issues of national policy. It hears opinions from voluntary testifiers and others and conducts free discussions among members on the research theme. Recommendations regarding matters on which the Committee can reach agreement are compiled. With this purpose in mind, the Research Committee on International Affairs and Global Warming Issues was established on October 5, 2007, during the 168th session of the Diet, to conduct long-term and comprehensive research relating to international affairs and global warming issues.

The research theme for the Committee over the three-year period, “Japan’s Role and Exercise of Leadership in the International Community,” was decided by a Board of Directors meeting held on October 31, 2007.

Seven specific research themes were decided relating to international affairs: “Strengthening Japan’s Dissemination Capability,” “The Role of NGOs,” “International Efforts to Deal with Earthquakes and Other Large-Scale Natural Disasters and Infectious Diseases,” “How to Help Africa,” “Security in Asia,” “How to Promote Disarmament Diplomacy,” and “Human Rights Issues and Human Rights Diplomacy Including Postwar Settlement.”

Another two themes were decided relating to global warming issues: “The Current Status of Global Warming Countermeasures and Issues Toward the Achievement of the Kyoto Protocol Targets” and “International Efforts and Japan’s Role and Tasks: Issues for 2013 and After.”

In the first year of the research, regarding international affairs, the Committee took up the specific theme of “Strengthening Japan’s Dissemination Capability.” Regarding global warming issues, in view of the fact that the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit would be held in Japan in July 2008 and that global warming issues would be one of the main items on the agenda, it took up the specific themes of “The Current Status of Global Warming Countermeasures and Issues Toward the Achievement of the Kyoto Protocol Targets” and “International Efforts and Japan’s Role and Tasks: Issues for 2013 and After,” compiling thereafter an interim report, including recommendations, on June 9, 2008, which was submitted to the President of the House of Councillors.

The second year of the research began in autumn 2008. Regarding international affairs,

the Committee took up the specific themes of “The Role of NGOs,” “International Efforts to Deal with Earthquakes and Other Large-Scale Natural Disasters and Infectious Diseases,” and “How to Help Africa.” Regarding global warming issues, continuing the first year’s research, it took up the specific themes of “The Current Status of Global Warming Countermeasures and Issues Toward the Achievement of the Kyoto Protocol Targets” and “International Efforts and Japan’s Role and Tasks: Issues for 2013 and After.”

Regarding international affairs, the Committee heard opinions from voluntary testifiers and reports from government testifiers six times and asked them questions, and the members exchanged opinions among themselves. On the themes of “The Current Status of Global Warming Countermeasures and Issues Toward the Achievement of the Kyoto Protocol Targets” and “International Efforts and Japan’s Role and Tasks: Issues for 2013 and After,” the Committee heard reports from government testifiers and opinions from voluntary testifiers three times and asked them questions.

After the closing of the 169th session of the Diet, a group of members of the House of Councillors composed mainly of Committee members was dispatched to the Federal Republic of Germany, Kingdom of Denmark, and Great Britain to conduct a fact-finding survey on the European Union countries’ efforts to deal with global warming and on political and economic conditions in those countries. The Committee heard a report from the members dispatched on that mission.

Thus, from the fall of 2008, the Committee conducted research for the second year on the respective themes of international affairs and global warming issues and decided to compile this interim report, including recommendations.

II. Recommendations and Other Issues

1. International Affairs (Recommendations)

● The Role of NGOs

Against the backdrop of deepening international relationships of interdependence due to the spread of globalization, threats to humankind are diversifying in nature and efforts to deal with poverty, infectious diseases, environmental destruction, and so forth are becoming increasingly important. However, there are limits to the efforts that can be made by national governments and international organizations composed of national governments, etc., and in certain areas it is impossible to achieve adequate results. Given this situation, the role of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), which are not bound by such frameworks, has begun to attract attention.

NGOs are entities independent of national governments that can provide close support appropriate for local community needs, respond quickly and flexibly, and engage in activities that go beyond national boundaries and national interests. If national governments and international organizations utilize the information-gathering capabilities of NGOs, their ability to move quickly, and their knowledge and tackle various issues while mutually complementing each other, they can be expected to achieve better results toward solutions.

From now on, when dealing with the various problems faced by the international community, Japan should also fully realize the importance of the role of NGOs and further strengthen cooperation with them in order to make steady progress toward contributing to the international community. In addition, assistance provided in cooperation with NGOs would provide benefits directly to recipients and give a concrete face to the efforts of Japan as a whole, which would also help deepen understanding of Japan.

From the perspectives described above, the Committee took up the role of NGOs as one of the themes of international affairs. In its research, the Committee grasped the current conditions and activities of NGOs, deepened its awareness of their role, and studied what problems exist and what efforts should be made to overcome those problems in order to work in even closer cooperation with NGOs with a view to solving various issues.

As a result, the Committee gained a renewed sense of the broad range of NGO activities and importance of their role, such as their involvement in drawing up international

conventions and so forth. Furthermore, it clearly understood that there are a variety of challenges to be addressed, including the need for Japan, when cooperating with NGOs, from the standpoint of differentiating itself from other countries and so on, to view this cooperation strategically and clarify its purposes, and the necessity for Japanese NGOs in particular, which lack the expertise required for strengthening partnership in the future and whose financial and organizational foundations are weak, to be consolidated in terms of these foundations.

Based on these research results, the Committee makes the following recommendations for closer cooperation between the government and NGOs in order to move toward resolving international issues and to enable Japan to make more effective international contributions.

(1) Strengthening cooperation between the government and NGOs

(a) Purposes and desirable forms of cooperation

The government, in strengthening cooperation with NGOs, should first make clear the purposes and desirable forms of cooperation. When doing so, it is important for the government to be aware that it should not only place importance on NGOs but also treat them as equal partners and that it should use the specialized knowledge and experience of NGOs and also work in cooperation with them in making policies.

(b) Efforts for strengthening cooperation

In its cooperation with NGOs, the government should take the following initiatives so that the specialized knowledge and experience of NGOs are adequately reflected in its policies:

- Promoting participation in the policymaking process and nurturing NGOs capable of making policy recommendations

The government should promote the participation of NGOs in the policymaking process, including planning, strategy, and so on, so that the expertise of NGOs, such as their knowledge and experience of local conditions acquired through their activities in local communities, can be adequately integrated into cooperation with the government. To this end, it is necessary to ensure the nurturing of NGOs capable of making policy recommendations, promote further dialogue with such NGOs, and secure opportunities for dialogue at a higher level as well.

The government should also actively reach out to and support NGOs to make it possible

for them to attend international conferences and other such forums where international policies are decided.

- Nurturing human resources and so forth to encourage higher expertise

In order for them to participate in the policymaking process and in international conferences, it is essential for NGOs to have a higher level of expertise. To achieve this, it is necessary to create a system to comprehensively nurture specialists, including by providing NGOs with opportunities to systematically study specialized knowledge.

In addition, in order to improve the ability of NGOs to make policy recommendations, the government should provide increased support toward turning NGOs into think tanks, including by supporting human resource exchanges through the training of personnel at policy-oriented NGOs in the United States and Europe and cooperation with universities and other research institutions and by ensuring the accumulation of specialized information and knowledge and the improvement of research and analysis capabilities.

(2) Strengthening the financial foundations of NGOs, etc.

(a) Support for strengthening financial foundations

Compared to NGOs in the United States and Europe, Japanese NGOs are very inferior in terms of financial size, amount of donations, and so on, and this hinders them from securing talented personnel. In light of the fact that NGOs play an important role in initiatives related to international affairs, in order to strengthen their financial foundations, the government should give adequate consideration to increasing its budget for supporting NGOs and conduct further in-depth discussions on the tax system, including reviewing the tax system for donations and promoting a system such as that adopted by Ichikawa City in Chiba Prefecture, whereby a portion of the residential tax can be directed to the NGO of the taxpayer's choice.

For their part, it is important for NGOs to work to secure their own funding and strengthen their structures and capabilities, while also making redoubled efforts to ensure transparency and accountability for the sake of the sound operation of their organizations.

(b) Strengthening organizational operation capabilities

In order to adequately fulfill their role, in addition to strengthening their expertise, it is important for NGOs to operate stably, which means developing their administrative department human resources as well as strengthening their organizations. But this is difficult

for many Japanese NGOs, which are small and have no financial leeway. Therefore, the government should consider offering financial support to NGO administrative departments and work to expand further support for nurturing human resources, such as participation in external training for NGO staff, and for strengthening NGO organizations.

(c) Expansion and strengthening of intermediate support organizations

In strengthening the organizational operation capabilities of NGOs, the role of intermediate support organizations to indirectly support NGOs in terms of financing, the supply of information, and organization management is also important. Since Japanese intermediate support organizations do not operate projects, they have difficulty in financing and cannot conduct adequate support activities. Therefore, the government should endeavor to expand and strengthen such intermediate support organizations.

(d) Training and securing human resources engaged in international cooperation

In Japan, the lack of adequate career paths after serving in the international community is one of the factors that make capable young people hesitate to engage in international cooperation activities. The government should offer support to create career paths so that young people can work in NGOs and have prospects for the future. It should also create an environment in which society appreciates young people who have worked in the international community.

Some have pointed out that experience in supporting local communities in developing countries to become self-supporting and so on can be used in Japan to invigorate local areas and build communities. The central and local governments and others should consider providing opportunities for young people who have experience in international cooperation as NGO staff, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, and so forth, including hiring them as employees, so as to apply their experience as much as possible.

(3) Stronger efforts to deepen the public's understanding toward NGOs

The public's trust in Japan's NGOs is not necessarily strong, and this is one reason why donations remain scarce. Therefore, NGOs should actively devote themselves to creating organizations that deserve the public's trust and strengthen their capabilities to disseminate information about their activities to the public and so on. The government should also support this effort and endeavor to nurture the awareness of the public so as to deepen their

understanding of NGOs.

Furthermore, it is important to educate the public about the *raison d'être* of NGOs and the importance of their role through school education and other means.

● **International Efforts to Deal with Earthquakes and Other Large-Scale Natural Disasters and Infectious Diseases**

Almost every year countries around the world experience large-scale natural disasters, such as the Cyclone Nargis that struck the southern part of Myanmar and the major earthquake in China's Sichuan Province. These large-scale disasters not only cause widespread loss of life and property but also have a serious and long-lasting impact on the overall economic and social system. In particular, developing countries suffer serious damage because they are vulnerable to disasters, and they are often unable to deal with the disaster appropriately on their own, making international cooperation essential.

Similarly, infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis, malaria, and others, constitute factors that not only threaten human lives but also hinder economic and social development in developing countries. In addition, with the spread of globalization, the risk is higher that infectious diseases will spread outside developing countries, and the international community must cooperate and take steps to prevent and treat such diseases.

Against the backdrop of the situation described above, in which international cooperation is essential in the case of large-scale natural disasters and infectious diseases, Japan recognizes the importance of cooperation and makes efforts in this direction. Natural disasters and tuberculosis are areas where Japan, making use of its excellent knowledge and technologies developed through past experience and research, can make a major contribution to the world. Therefore, from the humanitarian viewpoint, naturally, and also in the sense of improving its reputation and exerting its leadership in the international community, Japan must make more international contributions in these areas and also must think of how to provide more effective assistance.

From this perspective, the Committee decided to take up international efforts to deal with large-scale natural disasters and infectious diseases as one of the themes of international affairs, grasping the current state of Japan's efforts and related issues and investigating the desirable form of cooperation from now on.

As a result, in order to provide more efficient and more effective assistance, it became clear, from the standpoint of improving Japan's reputation, that it is necessary to strengthen cooperation with other countries and other organizations and to create an environment for activities in the field by rescue teams, doctors, and other personnel, and that it is important to disseminate on an international scale information about Japan's efforts in the fields of disasters and infectious diseases and develop human resources capable of performing

internationally.

Based on these results, the Committee makes the following recommendations in order to improve the effectiveness of efforts in the areas of disasters and infectious diseases, so that this can lead to improving Japan's international reputation.

(1) Desirable form of international efforts in disaster relief and other issues

(a) Rapid dispatch

In principle, disaster relief teams are supposed to be dispatched respecting the sovereignty of the country affected by the disaster and upon its request. From the viewpoint of respect for human life, however, even when no request is made, the government should consider beforehand the desirable form of response so as to dispatch rescue teams quickly. At the same time, the government should also make efforts to spread the idea in the international community that rescue teams can be dispatched to save lives in response to international appeals and in other cases.

(b) Seamless support

When carrying out disaster assistance, it is necessary to provide not only emergency measures for saving lives immediately after the disaster but also to give support appropriate to various stages from restoration and reconstruction to disaster prevention and disaster reduction. To provide this support smoothly and without delay, it is important to take measures beforehand for providing seamless support when a disaster occurs, such as dispatching study teams and so on in relation to restoration and reconstruction, and these efforts should be further strengthened.

(c) Strengthening international collaboration

In order to carry out international efforts to deal with large-scale natural disasters and infectious diseases efficiently and effectively, the experience, technologies, knowledge, and other resources of each country should be effectively utilized, and consistent efforts under mutual cooperation of the countries involved are needed. To achieve this, the government should further strengthen international cooperation and, within this framework, make efforts to ensure in particular that joint research on infectious diseases, information sharing on the disaster relief capabilities of each country and so on, personnel exchanges, joint drills, and coordination of the role sharing among the respective countries in the disaster area are carried

out adequately and appropriately.

(d) Strengthening collaboration with NGOs

If a disaster or infectious disease occurs, NGOs often carry out support activities, and they play an increasingly important role in this area. The government should work in cooperation with NGOs and actively use their knowledge and experience in order for Japan to provide more effective assistance.

In particular, support activities in cooperation with NGOs should be strengthened when rapid support activities are difficult because the affected country's government has not requested assistance or if it is necessary to encourage local residents to change their behavior to prevent infectious diseases.

(2) Creating a better environment for activities by rescue teams, doctors, and others

(a) Securing rapid means of transportation to the disaster area

In order to save human lives, rescue teams must reach disaster areas as speedily as possible. It is also necessary to reduce the burden on rescue team members while in transit. From these perspectives, efforts should be made to secure rapid means of transportation to disaster areas, including the use of international charter flights or local helicopters.

(b) Grasping disaster conditions and informing about rescue team capabilities

In order for rescue teams to begin activities quickly in the disaster area and perform effectively, it is important to gather information beforehand and ensure that rescue teams can perform in regions appropriate to their capabilities. To this end, efforts should be made to collect information through NGOs and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and to thoroughly communicate with the affected country to inform them of the capabilities, aptitude, and so forth of a Japan Disaster Relief Team (JDR).

(c) Communication among rescue team members

In the difficult conditions of a disaster area, it is important to ensure that rescue team members can communicate with each other adequately so that they can carry out their activities efficiently and effectively. To this end, the government should try to secure as many opportunities as possible for joint practice sessions involving personnel of the Fire and

Disaster Management Agency, National Police Agency, Japan Coast Guard, and other entities registered as JDR members.

(d) Support for medical workers

With regard to support for infectious diseases, if medical facilities in the recipient country are functioning normally and medical care-related NGOs are to operate in the field, it is required, among others, to obtain permission to operate and ensure coordination with local medical workers. For this purpose, the Japanese government should provide support for such coordinating activities and ensure that medical care-related NGOs can concentrate as much as possible on medical care activities.

(3) Improving the reputation of Japan's international cooperation

(a) Developing excellent human resources engaged in international cooperation

Every research field of infectious disease has internationally well-known researchers who can be said to be an emblem of their respective fields. Japan, however, has few such researchers and is unable to manifest its presence in this area. Therefore, in cooperation with universities, research institutions, NGOs, and other bodies, it is necessary for Japan to also develop excellent human resources capable of performing internationally.

(b) Giving Japan's support activities a visible face

In light of the favorable local evaluation of the behavior of Japanese rescue team members when they displayed sincere courtesy toward those who died in the major earthquake that hit Sichuan Province in China, the government should pay due attention in particular to how rescue teams should conduct their activities in disaster areas so that this kind of behavior can be passed on and so forth.

Furthermore, since developing countries lack adequate medical facilities, rescue teams need to bring their own equipment to set up treatment facilities. From the viewpoint of saving this kind of effort and making medical activities more efficient, as well as giving Japan's assistance a visible face, it is necessary to consider the dispatch of an international hospital ship equipped to provide medical care, including surgical operations.

(c) Dissemination of results of international cooperation in the field of health and medical care

The government should actively disseminate the results and achievements of Japan's international cooperation activities. When doing so, it is important to strengthen dissemination of information in English in particular.

Additionally, with regard to Japan's international cooperation through international organizations in the field of health and medical care, such activities are not easily visible from outside and seem somehow unlikely to lead to enhancing the international reputation of Japan. Therefore, the World Health Organization and other international organizations should also be asked to disseminate information about Japan's contributions, and Japan itself should make efforts in this direction as well.

(4) Putting in place domestic systems for international cooperation

(a) Creation of a cooperation system within the government

Providing rapid support is important in the case of not only major natural disasters but also other incidents, including disasters due to conflicts. Japan's response can hardly be called appropriate, however, partly because the laws governing these areas are divergent and jurisdiction is spread among different ministries. Therefore, from the viewpoint of providing rapid support in response to international disaster issues, the government should consider how to structure the support system within the government, including the enactment of legislation.

Furthermore, regarding infectious disease measures as well, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation and coordination within the government in order to ensure consistency between domestic measures and international cooperation and effective response on the part of each governmental entity in charge of the task.

(b) Establishment and operation of P4-level facilities

It is no longer improbable that highly contagious pathogens with a high mortality rate might penetrate into Japan via overseas travelers or imported animals. To research and develop vaccines against these highly dangerous pathogens, Japan will need to establish or operate research facilities called P4-level facilities that are capable of containing pathogens. To this end, the government should make efforts toward establishing and operating such facilities, from the viewpoint of strengthening domestic measures against infectious diseases and also international cooperation in the research field of infectious disease.

● How to Help Africa

Africa is rich in oil and other natural resources, and some African countries have achieved dramatic economic growth in recent years amid a steep rise in natural resource prices and other factors. On the other hand, in other countries in Africa, especially in the sub-Saharan region, power struggles and natural resource disputes between government and antigovernment forces and conflicts between tribes and between countries have occurred frequently, causing massive refugees, economic stagnation, and infrastructural destruction, as well as exacerbating poverty, hunger, infectious diseases, and other issues that pose a threat to human survival. It has been pointed out that such issues are liable to affect the international community as a whole and serve as a major destabilizing factor in the international political and economic situation.

While African nations are working to resolve the above issues, it is extremely difficult for them to do so solely on their own, owing to the fact that their administrative functions are not well developed. The cooperation of the international community is essential.

Based on the fundamental idea that there will be no stability or prosperity in the world unless the problems of Africa are resolved, Japan is actively involved in assistance to Africa, primarily through the process of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD). In particular, such human security issues as poverty, infectious diseases, and education, as well as institution building for good governance and the boosting of economic growth through trade and investment, are areas in which Japan can take advantage of its experience, knowledge, and economic and technological capabilities to make contributions. At the same time, it is necessary to study ways to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of future assistance to Africa, as there have been cases where assistance has not produced as great an impact as might be expected. This is attributable, among other things, to the fact that poor governance and various other obstacles on the part of the recipient countries often prevent the benefits of economic growth from helping resolve the problems of poverty.

In view of the foregoing, the Committee decided to focus on how to provide assistance to Africa as one of the themes of its research on international affairs. It reviewed the status and issues of ongoing initiatives and explored the desirable form of future assistance to Africa in order to reexamine the role that Japan should play in providing aid to Africa.

As a result of the foregoing, various issues to be tackled were revealed, including the delivery of assistance that gives consideration to both ensuring human security and supporting economic growth, initiatives for realizing good governance, support for narrowing gaps,

putting in place the infrastructure and business environment, capacity enhancing at the individual and community levels, and promotion of human resource development and dispatch for assistance.

In consideration of the above results, the Committee makes the following recommendations to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of Japan's assistance to Africa so that such assistance can contribute more to the elimination of poverty and other issues and to Africa's own efforts to achieve self-reliance.

(1) Measures for effectively assisting Africa

(a) Ensuring human security and supporting economic growth

Japan is actively involved in assistance to Africa. The region has now surpassed Asia as the number-one recipient of Japan's bilateral official development assistance (ODA). Japan's assistance to Africa has so far been concentrated on poverty elimination and other issues for ensuring human security. To bring about a true resolution of these issues, however, it is also important to promote sustainable economic growth in Africa so that greater employment can help improve the people's quality of life. Therefore, efforts should be made to achieve an optimum balance between assistance for ensuring human security and assistance for boosting economic growth so that the two together can help eliminate poverty and other issues.

(b) Implementing ODA Steadily

Considering the resolution of Africa's problems to be a priority, at TICAD IV in 2008, Japan announced its intention to double its ODA to Africa by 2012, offer up to US\$4 billion of yen-denominated loans, and double its grant and technical cooperation for Africa. However, greatly affected in economic and fiscal terms, like Africa, by the recent worldwide financial and economic crisis, Japan is faced with the challenge of securing the necessary budget for ODA. To fulfill its commitments, Japan should make efforts to secure a budget for ODA and steadily implement assistance activities.

(c) Strengthening collaboration with other countries and international organizations

Issues confronting Africa have become increasingly serious, and the situation is further aggravated by the fact that Africa consists of numerous countries with very different conditions, economic and otherwise. While developed nations and international donor organizations are providing assistance to Africa in a variety of sectors, one of the problems

that can be seen is that when selecting and carrying out assistance projects, they are not taking full advantage of the experience and knowledge accumulated so far in the field of assistance. For this reason, it is important for donor countries and international organizations to strengthen collaboration with one another and share their information, knowledge, experience, and technologies. As a major donor country, Japan should exert efforts to promote collaboration between and among countries and international organizations.

(d) Strengthening collaboration with NGOs

NGOs, which have abundant knowledge of local conditions, carry out various assistance activities, including antipoverty initiatives, the prevention of infectious diseases, and support for individual self-reliance in areas where administrative functions are not adequately developed. Such assistance, which is carried out after obtaining in-depth understanding of local needs, not only generates awareness of Japan as the donor country but is also highly effective as an assistance measure. For this reason, collaboration with NGOs should be strengthened in such sectors and their knowledge and capabilities utilized to increase the effectiveness of support provided.

Furthermore, in seeking collaboration with NGOs, it is important to have them participate in the entire assistance process, from policy formulation to project implementation, in order to take full advantage of their knowledge and experience.

(e) Support for efforts to realize good governance

The realization of good governance is a major key to solving the diverse issues confronting Africa. To ensure the effectiveness of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), under which African nations evaluate each other and share experiences concerning political governance, economic governance, and private-sector corporate governance, Japan should encourage all African nations to participate in the mechanism and help improve the monitoring capability of citizens and NGOs in the participating nations. Furthermore, Japan should actively encourage China and other emerging donor countries to adhere strictly to international rules when providing assistance and to give consideration to achieving better governance when carrying out support activities.

(f) Strengthening the administrative capacity of African nations

To enable African nations to tackle and resolve issues on their own, it is important to strengthen their administrative capacity and allow economic development and industrial

advancement to be pursued steadily under government guidance. It is also necessary to enhance administrative capacity and develop human resources in charge of these tasks. Accordingly, in addition to expanding policy dialogues with African countries, the Japanese government should enhance the dispatch of more experts to African countries and the acceptance of more African trainees and students to Japan in order to help develop the human resources necessary for strengthening the administrative capacity of African nations. It is also necessary to ensure that government personnel are offered more favorable working conditions and better workplace and living environments, as highly educated Africans with outstanding expertise often go abroad to seek better employment and living conditions.

(g) Providing assistance for narrowing gaps

In some African countries, the benefits of economic growth have not reached local residents, resulting in a wider gap between rich and poor. While Japan has provided assistance to tackle poverty and other issues and to boost economic growth, such assistance has not necessarily helped solve the disparity issue owing to the recipient country's socioeconomic structure, governance issues, and other factors. Accordingly, the Japanese government should provide assistance focused on the poor, such as providing medical facilities and other basic social services and infrastructure, in order to narrow gaps, thereby laying a more solid groundwork for growth.

(2) Measures for supporting Africa's sustainable growth

(a) Providing assistance for infrastructure development, maintenance, and management

The development, maintenance, and management of road networks, power grids, and other infrastructural elements are essential for sustainable economic growth in Africa. At present, however, infrastructure development remains insufficient in many African countries owing to weak fiscal bases, low administrative capacity, and other factors, as well as the fact that investments from abroad have not advanced. Accordingly, the Japanese government should strive to strengthen assistance toward the organized development of infrastructure in African countries by providing the necessary know-how and yen-denominated loans. In conjunction with this, it should also step up support for the development of personnel with the knowledge and technical expertise to carry out infrastructure maintenance and management.

(b) Creating a better business environment and other measures to promote investment

The promotion of private-sector investment is essential for realizing the sustainable growth of Africa. At TICAD IV, Japan announced its intention to double the amount of private-sector investment in Africa. To promote private-sector investment hereafter, it is necessary to create an environment conducive to carrying out investment, including through the promotion of trade-related technology transfer, the improvement of trade insurance services, and the protection of intellectual property. Additionally, since the weakness of administrative functions in Africa forces companies willing to invest in Africa to bear considerable costs for school construction, infectious disease measures, and other corporate social responsibility activities, it is necessary to study, among others, the possibility of including such costs in ODA allocations. At the same time, with a view to creating new industries in Africa, it is necessary to help introduce a small-loan system in order to facilitate establishing academic institutions for business management and other relevant studies and funding necessary for business management.

(3) Assistance measures for ensuring human security

(a) Strengthening capacity building at the individual and community levels

In Africa, where administrative functions are not well developed, it is necessary to strengthen the ability of individuals and local communities to deal with diverse threats to life and livelihood. Japan should capitalize on the experience it has gained through the African Village Initiative and other activities to provide comprehensive community development support. It should also provide support necessary in terms of human resource development and so forth for the success of the “one village, one product” movement in order to help local communities achieve self-reliance. When doing so, consideration should be given to transport costs and other issues, in addition to conducting sufficient marketing research, so that the movement is aligned to actual circumstances in Africa.

(b) Implementing initiatives for reducing poverty and hunger

Poverty persists as the most serious issue in Africa. Severe hunger and malnutrition are chronic amid the inability of African governments to effect adequate measures in the face of tight finances and other problems. Despite this, there is a lack of awareness on the part of donor nations and organizations concerning the urgency of the issue, with the result that adequate support has not been forthcoming. For this reason, Japan should position chronic

hunger as a particularly grave human security issue and provide active support to help maintain a continuous supply of food to individuals and communities. When doing so, care should be taken to ensure that food definitely reaches the poor.

Additionally, in view of the fact that food crises affect children the greatest, Japan should focus on better nutrition as a key goal in the area of health care assistance, stepping up support for the spread of school lunches for children and so on.

(c) Strengthening assistance in the health and medical care sector

Africa is faced with a variety of increasingly serious health and medical care issues, including high infant and pregnancy-related mortality rates and the spread of HIV/AIDS and malaria. While Japan has provided such support as the establishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, in consideration of the fact that the situation in Africa has not improved, it should make efforts to expand its support in the health and medical care sector in the future, providing more funds, sending a greater number of personnel, and supplying more medical equipment and pharmaceuticals.

(d) Strengthening assistance in the education sector

Education is the foundation for attaining self-reliance and advancement. In sub-Saharan Africa, there are an estimated 33 million non-schooled children, and classrooms and teachers need to be secured for them. Japan should fulfill without fail its commitments to (i) build 1,000 schools or approximately 5,500 classrooms, (ii) improve the capabilities of 100,000 science and math teachers, and (iii) improve the management of 10,000 schools through community participation in school management (“School for All” model), as well as other commitments. It should also ensure that school curriculums are adapted to local needs and cover a comprehensive range of subjects, including environmental protection and health care.

(e) Providing support for establishing peace

Signs of peace can be seen in many regions in sub-Saharan Africa in recent years, thanks partly to the efforts of the African Union (AU). Nevertheless, conflict still remains one of the major issues facing the continent at present. To allow peace to take hold in Africa, it is important to improve Africa’s own peacekeeping capability. Japan has hitherto developed its own pool of civilian experts in addition to supporting peacekeeping operation training centers and helping develop human resources in various African countries. In the future, it should strengthen its assistance activity still further so as to create greater awareness of Japan’s

contributions to peace building in Africa.

(f) Providing support for initiatives to address climate change

Africa is one of the regions most sensitive to the effects of climate change, and there are concerns about potential declines in food production due to droughts and risks of flooding and other damage owing to heavy rains or higher sea levels. It has been pointed out that such climate change issues can not only cause poverty and infectious diseases but also affect economic growth. Developing countries do not have the infrastructure or knowledge necessary for implementing adequate measures to deal with climate change issues. While Japan has formed Cool Earth Partnerships with such countries to provide the necessary assistance, it should pursue such initiatives even more actively in the future to ensure that developing countries can strengthen their ability to deal with climate change.

(4) Measures for gaining greater recognition of Japan's efforts to aid Africa

(a) Obtaining understanding from the international community concerning aid to Africa

Japan has actively extended aid to Africa, including the hosting of four TICAD conferences to date. However, Japan's aid to Africa through TICAD and other frameworks is not very well known by the international community and, where known, not very highly recognized. In the future, the government should actively disseminate appropriate information and hold dialogues with other countries in order to promote other countries' understanding of the philosophy, goals, strategies, specific measures, effects, and other aspects of Japan's aid to Africa and enhance the effectiveness of aid initiatives. Furthermore, when doing so, it should actively undertake to disseminate information about assistance that Japan provides through aid-related international organizations.

(b) Strengthening efforts for the dispatch and development of assistance personnel

With regard to international cooperation for aid to Africa and other purposes, contributions are expected in the form of personnel as well as funds. While the Japanese government and various donor organizations, including JICA, have dispatched assistance personnel to African countries, the number of such personnel is far from sufficient. For Japan to fulfill the role expected by the international community, it is necessary to dispatch a greater number of assistance personnel. This will have the added benefit of increasing Japan's presence in the recipient country. Furthermore, since there are only limited experts in Japan

well versed in the actual conditions of Africa and capable of providing relevant advice necessary for solving African issues, the government should exert active efforts to develop such experts.

(c) Increasing understanding from the Japanese public concerning aid to Africa

Japan should continue to actively strive to provide aid to Africa, as maintaining relations with African nations is important in terms of Japan's diplomatic and economic interests, among other considerations. Amid Japan's tight finances, however, it can hardly be said that understanding and support is sufficiently widespread among the Japanese public concerning the importance and necessity of aid to Africa, which is located far away and until now has had only weak economic and political ties with Japan. Accordingly, the government should exert efforts to obtain the public's understanding of the importance of aid to Africa by explaining the poverty issue and other humanitarian aspects of such aid, as well as its significance in terms of Japan's national interest.

2. Global Warming Issues (Discussion Points and Main Views)

● The Current Status of Global Warming Countermeasures and Issues Toward the Achievement of the Kyoto Protocol Targets and International Efforts and Japan's Role and Tasks: Issues for 2013 and After

At the start of the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period, the Japanese government revised the target achievement plan of the protocol in order to make it more sure to realize the targeted average reduction of 6% from the 1990 levels over the five years up to 2012. Despite global warming measures implemented in accordance with the revised plan, greenhouse gas emissions have risen 9% from the base year, placing Japan in a tight spot.

Meanwhile, on the international front, negotiations have commenced for the creation of a post-Kyoto Protocol framework ahead of the final showdown at the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP15) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to be held in December this year. Views are being exchanged over such aspects as the establishment of a medium-term greenhouse gas reduction target and the participation of developing countries. Amid this situation, the Committee hopes that Japan will exercise leadership in having the parties reach agreement and is watching developments closely.

Taking into consideration the above-mentioned domestic and overseas circumstances, the Committee in its second year of existence decided to continue its research on global warming measures and the post-Kyoto Protocol framework from the standpoint of Japan's exercising leadership in those areas. In conducting the research, the Committee focused on "CO₂ reduction efforts as a national movement" as a research theme, in view of the fact that household-based greenhouse gas reduction has not progressed adequately. It deepened discussions on the public's efforts and explored the desirable form of initiatives for the realization of a low-carbon society.

During the research, various views were expressed in relation to the public's efforts, including the following: (i) To promote private-sector initiatives, it is necessary to introduce systems that encourage organizations and people to change their behavior, as well as to create a national willingness to accept the pains that will accompany the introduction of such systems; (ii) in order to link the people's behavior to CO₂ reduction, it is necessary to make scientific knowledge concerning CO₂ emissions accessible to everyone and disseminate the knowledge to the general public, in addition to defining the attributes of the low-carbon society that Japan should aim to realize and showing the roadmap to that society; (iii) while a

national movement is important for preventing global warming, more basic measures, such as reducing the carbon emissions of energy conversion sectors, promoting renewable energy sources, and suppressing the use of coal, are equally important; and (iv) it is necessary to make the public aware of the problems of global warming, such as the higher risk of climate uncertainty and the potential expansion of regions where infectious diseases occur.

Furthermore, the following opinions, among others, were expressed in relation to Japan's leadership: (i) As a country boasting superior energy efficiency, it is necessary for Japan itself to solve the global warming issue; (ii) technical and financial cooperation must be provided for improving energy efficiency in the manufacturing sectors of developing countries; and (iii) what Japan needs is the establishment of a vision for fighting global warming and the courage to stand at the forefront to create a new world on its own on the basis of that vision.

Discussions also extended to medium-term goals in relation to the above-mentioned exercise of leadership. Views expressed in this connection included the following: (i) The government should present effective measures without delay and establish very high goals backed by such measures and (ii) aiming at a high figure with only a little time remaining would be hardly feasible, and one should determine where one's own foothold is before debating the matter. In addition, the opinion was given that efforts should be made to achieve the higher targets indicated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) during the period until the year 2020, rather than aiming for the lower figure announced by the Japanese government as the target for the medium term.

Various other opinions were expressed in relation to the desirable form of global warming measures, ranging from basic concepts to specific measures, and comments were also made on such aspects as the desirable form of the administrative structure to take charge of the global warming issue and sources of funding for global warming measures.

Taking into consideration the foregoing and recognizing that discussions should be further deepened ahead of the compilation of a final report next year, the Committee organized, in the process of preparing this interim report, the discussion points raised during the second year of research on the global warming issue, as well as the various views expressed on those points, in order to facilitate further discussions in the final year of research. The discussion points and views are given below.

It should be noted that the discussion points and views given below are the individual opinions of Committee members and not the consensus view of the Committee as a whole.

Definite achievement of the Kyoto Protocol targets and realization of a low-carbon society

(1) Basic thinking about Japan's policy against global warming

(Policy against global warming: Current status and issues)

- When implementing measures, it is important to base things on science and have a clear vision. Furthermore, it is necessary to prepare a policy package of tax schemes, systems building, and other aspects necessary for realizing the vision.
- When pursuing the global warming policy, it is necessary to put in place measures from the standpoint of creating a long-term growth structure.
- Japan has gone almost as far as it can to conserve energy in the manufacturing sector, and households, offices, and transport are now the three sectors with the highest potential for greenhouse gas reduction. Since the conservation of energy used in daily life, such as for air conditioning and heating water, is especially important, consideration should be given to the issuing of “self-reliance government bonds” to promote conservation in this area.
- Japan's energy self-sufficiency rate is low, while its fossil fuel dependency is high. In terms of nation-building as well as CO₂ reduction, a shift away from this situation is essential.
- To enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of measures for preventing global warming, it is necessary to eliminate overlapping measures, verify the CO₂ reduction effect of measures implemented, and place emphasis on the most effective measures.
- Global warming policy should be consistent with energy policy. To this end, consideration should be given to the formation of a “Ministry of Sustainable Development” or other such organ that combines the functions of the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

(“Green New Deal” policy)

- The “Green New Deal” has been introduced in North America and Europe as a measure for accelerating the growth of natural energy industries. The focus of the “Green New Deal” is on natural energy industries, such as wind power and solar power.
- Japan should first provide support to natural energy and low-carbon vehicles, which are areas that offer quantitative growth. The “smart power grid” should also be pursued for its potential as a seed of innovation.

(2) Specific initiatives

(a) Utilization of economic methods

(Green tax and similar measures)

- The green tax system, the objective of which is to place renewable energy on an equal footing with fossil fuels, is extremely important for the realization of a low-carbon society.
- To promote the general public's environmental efforts, such as the building of eco-friendly houses, it is important to utilize economic methods, such as taxation and subsidies.
- Sweden, which has succeeded in achieving CO₂ reductions without sacrificing economic growth and realized a speedy transition to alternative energy sources, offers ideas that Japan may be able to use. For example, Sweden protects its forests by levying heavy taxes on fossil fuels while imposing no taxes on biomass fuel made from local lumber.

(Emissions trading system)

- The trial operation of an emissions trading system has commenced without obtaining alignment with credit markets. The system should be redesigned into an aligned, easy-to-understand, and simple system so that business enterprises can feel safe and confident about participating in the system.
- Rather than relying entirely on emissions trading, which is liable to be targeted for speculative trading, more basic measures for reducing CO₂ emissions should be promoted.

(b) Energy measures

(Promoting the spread of renewable energy)

- When promoting the adoption of renewable energy, it is important to formulate measures that encourage the setting of high goals and investment for renewable energy adoption.
- If a feed-in tariff scheme is to be introduced, the scheme should be designed on the basis of a full discussion of which renewable energy sources to target, the purchasing terms, and other salient aspects.
- In addition to pursuing a renewable energy policy integrated into strategies to counter global warming, the government should establish ambitious goals for renewable energy adoption to provide a clear indication of its intention to actively support renewable energy utilization. It is also necessary to clearly present the benefits and burdens of renewable energy to the public.

(Energy conservation)

- While the CO₂ emissions of Japan's manufacturing sector are likely to decline significantly if an emissions trading system is adopted for plants greatly contributing to emissions, it is first necessary to establish a common information platform for assessing energy efficiency, since a variety of different indicators are currently used in discussions of energy efficiency in Japan and other countries.
- Achieving higher energy efficiency will have a major impact on reducing greenhouse gases. Accordingly, at the household level, it is important to ensure the improvement of housing insulation and promote the use of heat-pump water heaters.
- There is a need to establish legislation that requires energy-saving qualities to be included in any new houses or buildings to be constructed.

(Issues of nuclear power policy)

- When expanding nuclear power generation, it is necessary to obtain the public's understanding concerning the risk management for accidents, disposal of final waste, and other issues. It is difficult to obtain understanding on these issues when there is no national consensus on the nuclear fuel cycle.
- Since technological development is likely to ensure lower cost natural energy and safer nuclear power generation, Japan will eventually have a viable choice between natural energy and nuclear power. Until then, however, there is no recourse but to rely on nuclear power, and it would be difficult to completely terminate its use.

(c) CO₂ sink measures

- Reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD) is an important issue, and when addressing this issue baseline assessment and monitoring of changes will be extremely important. Meanwhile, the post-Kyoto Protocol agreement is highly likely to add agricultural land as potential CO₂ sinks. If organic farming is promoted, it will be possible to substantially increase the amount of carbon sequestered in agricultural land.
- If forestry is going to be promoted in Japan as a way of reducing CO₂, basic measures to secure the profitability of forestry operations should be proposed, rather than simply adopting a "treat the symptom" approach, where forests are thinned simply for obtaining carbon reduction certification.

(d) Promotion of local government efforts

(Development of compact cities)

- Even if radical measures are devised, realization will take time. Debates should give greater weight to the time factor.
- The compact city remains only a concept. The roadmap for its realization is virtually invisible at present owing to the existence of various obstacles, such as intricately entangled regulations, the transfer of relevant authority, and lack of funding.

(e) Promotion of citizen efforts

(Effects of global warming and the public's sense of crisis)

- “Global warming,” as termed in Japan, is more usually called “climate change” in other countries, and it is not simply about rising temperatures. First of all, it is necessary to have the public fully understand that the risk of uncertainty is high.
- Ever since the industrial revolution, humankind has gained enormous power through science and technology, to the extent of being able to bring about global changes. However, the people's mentality remains the same as during the preindustrial days, when nothing humans did could affect Earth in any major way. Therefore, a paradigm shift toward living within Earth's limits is needed.

(Educating and enlightening the public on environmental issues)

- It is believed that knowledge and interest in CO₂ reduction are weak at the household level. For reduction efforts to be thoroughly implemented even at this level, it is necessary to gain understanding by offering easy-to-understand explanations.
- Concerning environmental education, the inclusion of a course on the environment in the school curriculum is an idea worth considering. Meanwhile, in actual school education, environmental issues and global warming issues have already made their way into interdisciplinary studies, social studies, science, and so forth to a considerable extent. Studies should be made to determine whether it is better to teach environmental issues as a separate course or to teach them together with related fields of study in an integrated manner. It may also be important, among other things, to prepare effective teaching aids and to raise the knowledge level of teachers.

(Introduction of systems to promote changes in people's behavior)

- To promote a national movement, it is necessary to introduce systems that encourage

organizations and people to change their behavior, as well as to ensure the formation of a national willingness to accept the pains that will accompany such introductions. When doing so, the benefits should be fully explained together with the cost increases.

- To link people's behavior to CO₂ reduction, it is necessary to make scientific knowledge concerning CO₂ emissions accessible to everyone and disseminate the knowledge to the general public, in addition to defining the attributes of the low-carbon society that Japan should aim to realize and showing the roadmap to that society.

Exercising international leadership on global warming issues

(1) Efforts to be made by Japan

(Basic stance of Japan in international negotiations)

- For Japan to exercise international leadership in tackling global warming, it is essential for Japan to fulfill its international commitments under the Kyoto Protocol.
- The factor most needed for Japan's leadership is vision and the courage to stand at the forefront of the world on the basis of that vision.
- Japan should maintain an unwavering foothold based on such scientific rationales as the findings of the IPCC. It should correct its practice of adopting different stances according to its perceived distance from the other countries.
- To promote investments necessary for improving energy efficiency in the manufacturing sectors of developing countries, it is necessary to strengthen international finance. This is another area where Japan can exercise leadership.

(Medium-term goals)

- While the government has announced a medium-term reduction goal of 15% from the 2005 level and 8% from 1990, the goal should be closer to the 25%–40% indicated by the IPCC for reductions to be achieved by developed countries.
- The desirable forms of energy and economy should be modified through policies. The government should present effective measures without delay and establish very high goals backed by such measures.
- Aiming at a high figure with only a little time remaining would be hardly feasible and will only result in forcing a virtually unattainable target on the people. One should determine where one's own foothold is before debating the matter.

- It is necessary to determine the extent of reductions that are actually possible and to define the logic behind this in a way that can be satisfactorily explained to the world. Japan has so far allowed an increase of 9%. Unless Japan shows in an effective manner that it will achieve a certain figure by 2020 and absolutely halve emissions by 2050, Japan's *raison d'être* in the international community may become questionable.

(2) Sector-by-sector approach

- A sector-by-sector approach is liable to leave things up to the voluntary efforts of each sector, and there is a risk that the reduction goals will not be met.

Reference

Process of Deliberations in the Second Year

Diet Session	Date	Outline
170th	December 24, 2008 (Wednesday) (No. 1)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Election of new Director to fill vacancy 2. Research on International Affairs and Global Warming Issues [Report of Diet member dispatched overseas] 3. Request for continuous research
171th	February 10, 2009 (Tuesday) (No. 1)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Election of new Director to fill vacancy 2. Research on International Affairs and Global Warming Issues: Investigation concerning the role of NGOs (current status of Japanese NGOs and their roles), under the overall theme of “Japan’s Role and Exercise of Leadership in the International Community” [Government reports/Q&A]
	February 18, 2009 (Wednesday) (No. 2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research on International Affairs and Global Warming Issues: Investigation concerning the current status of global warming countermeasures and issues toward the achievement of the Kyoto Protocol targets, and investigation concerning international efforts and Japan’s role and tasks: issues for 2013 and after (report on the efforts to counter global warming from the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit to COP 14 and issues toward the future), under the overall theme of “Japan’s Role and Exercise of Leadership in the International Community” [Government reports/Q&A]
	February 25, 2009 (Wednesday) (No. 3)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research on International Affairs and Global Warming Issues: Investigation concerning the role of NGOs (role of Japanese NGOs and their issues toward the future), under the overall theme of “Japan’s Role and Exercise of Leadership in the International Community” [Statement of views by voluntary testifiers/Q&A] Voluntary testifiers: Nobuhiko KATAYAMA National Director, World Vision Japan Motoko MEKATA Professor, Faculty of Policy Studies, Chuo University [Summary explanation of investigation] [Exchange of views]
	April 1, 2009 (Wednesday) (No. 4)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research on International Affairs and Global Warming Issues: Investigation concerning international efforts to deal with earthquakes and other large-scale natural disasters and infectious diseases (international efforts to deal with

		<p>earthquakes and other large-scale natural disasters and infectious diseases and current status of Japan's assistance and issues), under the overall theme of "Japan's Role and Exercise of Leadership in the International Community"</p> <p>[Statement of views by voluntary testifiers/Q&A]</p> <p>Voluntary testifiers: Hatsuo TAKASE Assistant Director, International Affairs Division, National Police Agency Osamu HARA Chief, Rescue Section, Fire Suppression Division, Tokyo Fire Department Aikichi IWAMOTO Professor, Advanced Clinical Research Center, The Institute of Medical Science, The University of Tokyo Junko SHIRAKO Director, International Medical Relief Department, Japanese Red Cross Nagoya Daini Hospital</p>
	<p>April 8, 2009 (Wednesday) (No.5)</p>	<p>1. Research on International Affairs and Global Warming Issues: Investigation concerning the current status of global warming countermeasures and issues toward the achievement of the Kyoto Protocol targets, and investigation concerning international efforts and Japan's role and tasks: issues for 2013 and after (CO₂ reduction efforts as a national movement), under the overall theme of "Japan's Role and Exercise of Leadership in the International Community"</p> <p>[Statement of views by voluntary testifiers/Q&A]</p> <p>Voluntary testifiers: Tetsuya IIDA Executive Director, Institute for Sustainable Energy Policies Hidetoshi NAKAGAMI President, Jyukankyo Research Institute Inc. Junichi FUJINO Senior Researcher, Climate Policy Assessment Section, Global Environment Research Center, National Institute for Environmental Studies</p>
	<p>April 15, 2009 (Wednesday) (No. 6)</p>	<p>1. Research on International Affairs and Global Warming Issues: Investigation concerning international efforts to deal with earthquakes and other large-scale natural disasters and infectious diseases (international efforts to deal with earthquakes and other large-scale natural disasters and infectious diseases [desirable form of international efforts to deal with earthquakes and other large-scale natural disasters and infectious diseases]), under the overall theme of "Japan's Role and Exercise of Leadership in the International Community"</p> <p>[Government reports/Statement of views by voluntary testifiers /Q&A]</p> <p>Voluntary testifiers: Toshio ASANO</p>

		<p>Professor, Institute for Interdisciplinary Education, Kobe Gakuin University Yasuhide NAKAMURA Professor, Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka University [Summary explanation of investigation] [Exchange of views]</p>
<p>June 17, 2009 (Wednesday) (No. 7)</p>	<p>1. Research on International Affairs and Global Warming Issues: Investigation concerning international efforts and Japan's role and tasks: issues for 2013 and after (toward realization of a low-carbon society and Japan's leadership in the field of sustainable environment), under the overall theme of "Japan's Role and Exercise of Leadership in the International Community" [Statement of views by voluntary testifiers/Q&A] Voluntary testifiers: Hiroshi KOMIYAMA Chairman of the Institute, Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc. Junko EDAHIRO Environmental Journalist [Summary explanation of investigation] [Exchange of views]</p>	
<p>June 24, 2009 (Wednesday) (No. 8)</p>	<p>1. Research on International Affairs and Global Warming Issues: Investigation concerning how to help Africa (current status of assistance to Africa and issues), under the overall theme of "Japan's Role and Exercise of Leadership in the International Community" [Statement of views by voluntary testifiers/Q&A] Voluntary testifiers: Toko TOMITA Programme Coordinator for Bennin & Burkina Faso/ Advocacy Manager, Hunger Free World Hiroaki NAGAOKA President, Community Action Development Organization Amane FUNABASHI Program Officer, Public Relation Advocacy Group, Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning Yuki SADOTOMO Representative, Earth Tea L.L.C.</p>	
<p>July 1, 2009 (Wednesday) (No. 9)</p>	<p>1. Research on International Affairs and Global Warming Issues: Investigation concerning how to help Africa (desirable form of assistance to Africa), under the overall theme of "Japan's Role and Exercise of Leadership in the International Community" [Statement of views by voluntary testifiers/Government reports/ Q&A] Voluntary testifiers: Minoru OBAYASHI</p>	

		<p>Professor, Faculty of Economics, Ryukoku University Katsumi HIRANO Director General, Asia Study Center, Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization [Summary explanation of investigation] [Exchange of views]</p>
172th	September 18, 2009 (Friday) (No. 1)	1. Request for continuous research
173th	November 18, 2009 (Wednesday) (No. 1)	1. Election of new Director to fill vacancy 2. Authorization for the Research Report (Interim Report)

Appendix List of Committee Members

(as of November 18, 2009)

Chairman	Hajime ISHII (DP-SR-PN-N)
Directors	Ryo SHUHAMA (DP-SR-PN-N) Marutei TSURUNEN (DP-SR-PN-N) Yukihisa FUJITA (DP-SR-PN-N) Haruko ARIMURA (LDP-JRP) Takao MAKINO (LDP-JRP) Shuichi KATO (NK)
Members	Kumiko AIHARA (DP-SR-PN-N) Tadashi INUZUKA (DP-SR-PN-N) Masamitsu OISHI (DP-SR-PN-N) Yukishige OKUBO (DP-SR-PN-N) Kusuo OSHIMA (DP-SR-PN-N) Naoki KAZAMA (DP-SR-PN-N) Kunihiko MUROI (DP-SR-PN-N) Yuko MORI (DP-SR-PN-N) Tokio KANO (LDP-JRP) Sinobu KANDORI (LDP-JRP) Yoriko KAWAGUCHI (LDP-JRP) Masakatsu KOIKE (LDP-JRP) Masahisa SATO (LDP-JRP) Iwao MATSUDA (LDP-JRP) Kazuya MARUYAMA (DP-SR) Eiichi YAMASHITA (NK) Kanae YAMAMOTO (NK) Tokushin YAMAUCHI (SDP)

Note:	DP-SR-PN-N	The Democratic Party, The Shin-Ryokufukai, The People's New Party and The Nippon
	LDP-JRP	Liberal Democratic Party and Japan Renaissance Party
	NK	New Komeito
	SDP	Social Democratic Party