

**Research Report on International Economy and
Foreign Affairs**
(Interim Report)
(Excerpt)

May 2017

Research Committee on International Economy and Foreign Affairs
House of Councillors
Japan

Contents

Foreword-----	1
I. Research Process-----	2
II. Research Outline (Omitted) -----	4
III. Summary of Issues-----	4
1. General Issues Involving Research Theme -----	4
2. Challenges for Initiatives to Improve Diplomatic Capabilities and Strategy -----	6
(1) Initiatives to Improve Government’s Foreign Policy Implementation	
Structure and Communication Capabilities -----	6
(2) Collaboration with Various Organizations like NGOs -----	8
(3) Parliament’s Roles in Diplomacy-----	10
3. Initiatives and Challenges for Building Confidence and Realizing	
Permanent Peace-----	11
(1) Japan-China and Japan-U.S. Relations-----	11
(2) Japan-South Korea and Japan-North Korea Relations-----	13
Afterword-----	16
Reference 1 Timeline of Deliberations -----	17
Reference 2 List of Committee Members-----	22

Foreword

While the Asia Pacific region where Japan is located has achieved remarkable development under globalism and is expected to become one of the world economy drivers, the security environment that is growing more severe and the emergence of a new order due to intensive national leadership changes have become major challenges. Since Asia Pacific countries have different political and economic systems and are in different development stages, it is important to act based on various values in order to achieve regional stability and prosperity.

Given the importance of the region for achieving peace and stable development of the international community, when determining the research theme for this term, the Committee decided to focus on the region and conduct a three-year research on how to achieve peace and regional cooperation and on the role of Japanese diplomacy in this process.

In the first year of the research, after listening to opinions of 19 experts as testifiers at six sessions and asked them question, Committee members exchanged views to sort the issues and deepen discussions.

This report outlines the past research and clarifies the issues that have been identified therein and that should be discussed further.

I. Research Process

The House of Councillors establishes Research Committees to conduct long-term and comprehensive research relating to fundamental matters of government. On September 26, 2016, during the 192nd session of the National Diet, the Research Committee on International Economy and Foreign Affairs was established for the purpose of conducting long-term and comprehensive research on the international economy and foreign affairs.

At a Board of Directors meeting on December 14, 2016, the Committee decided on “How Best to Realize Peace, Promote Regional Cooperation and Conduct Japanese Diplomacy in the Asia Pacific Region” as the theme for this three-year term’s research. The Committee also adopted five subsidiary research themes: “Present Situation of Cross-Border Problems and Challenges toward Their Resolution,” “Initiatives and Challenges for Building Confidence and Realizing Permanent Peace,” “Challenges for Initiatives to Improve Diplomatic Capabilities and Strategy,” “Challenges for Initiatives to Use Soft Power Including Cultural and Personal Exchanges for Building Confidence,” and “Challenges for Building Domestic Arrangements for Promoting and Implementing International Commitments Including SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) and the Paris Accord.”

During the 193rd Diet session, in order to proceed with the research, the Committee listened to opinions from four testifiers and asked them questions on “How Best to Realize Peace, Promote Regional Cooperation and Conduct Japanese Diplomacy in the Asia Pacific Region” as a means of making a general review of the role of the Asia Pacific region in economic, diplomatic, security and other issues in the international community (February 8, 2017). Subsequently, the Committee selected “Challenges for Initiatives to Improve Diplomatic Capabilities and Strategy” from among the five subsidiary themes and listened to opinions of three testifiers and asked them questions each on “Initiatives to Improve Government’s Foreign Policy Implementation Structure and Communication

Capabilities,” “Collaboration with Various Organizations like NGOs” and “Parliament’s Roles in Diplomacy” (February 15 and 22, April 12). Furthermore, the Committee also discussed the topic “Initiatives and Challenges for Building Confidence and Realizing Permanent Peace” listening to opinions of three testifiers and asked them questions each on “Japan-China and Japan-U.S. Relations” and “Japan-South Korea and Japan-North Korea Relations” (April 19 and 26). Finally, the Committee members exchanged views on “Challenges for Initiatives to Improve Diplomatic Capabilities and Strategy” and “Initiatives and Challenges for Building Confidence and Realizing Permanent Peace” regarding the research theme of “How Best to Realize Peace, Promote Regional Cooperation and Conduct Japanese Diplomacy in the Asia Pacific Region” (May 10).

II. Research Outline

(Omitted)

III. Summary of Issues

The Committee decided on the theme of “How Best to Realize Peace, Promote Regional Cooperation and Conduct Japanese Diplomacy in the Asia Pacific Region” for this three-year term’s research and held seven research meetings, including one for the Committee members to exchange views, after its establishment. Among the issues discussed at these meetings, those on which discussions should be deepened in order to provide concrete recommendations in the future are summarized below:

1. General Issues Involving Research Theme

Following are international political and economic issues in the Asia Pacific region:

(International Politics)

- Depending on the U.S. Trump administration’s policies, regional cooperation excluding the United States could emerge in Asia. Japan is required to take its own initiatives in Asia.
- Japan should provide economic cooperation for developing human resources and infrastructure in order to deal with foreign affairs as an Asian leader.
- As tensions are growing over Syrian and North Korean problems, as a country with the Constitution’s Article 9, the first of its kind in the world, Japan should base its foreign policies on the Japanese Constitution.
- Asian countries’ expectations on Japan are changing due to relative decline of its economic power.

- Japan should implement policies that are more aligned with the Asian economic development and the rise of China and India.

(International Economy)

- Without abandoning the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement, Japan should consider revisions and other measures for encouraging the United States to return to the TPP. In extending such efforts, Japan should attempt to realize the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and the Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP).
- Given the world economy center's shift to Asia, Japan should develop relations with India that has long history of good diplomatic relations with Japan and features great economic potential.
- China should have a common understanding with Japan that it is necessary to maintain peace and free trade while recognizing that its development and its citizens' livelihood are secured under the globalization.
- If the United States takes protectionist policies under the current Asian economic structure, it will affect adversely not only the Asian economy but also the U.S. economy.
- Given that demand should be increased to avoid war, Japan should improve relations with neighboring countries and take measures to increase demand including the One Belt and One Road Initiative.
- Although it has been difficult to handle the automotive sector, Japan should consider an economic partnership including the Trump administration's return to the TPP.

2. Challenges for Initiatives to Improve Diplomatic Capabilities and Strategy

(1) Initiatives to Improve Government's Foreign Policy Implementation Structure and Communication Capabilities

Following are issues regarding initiatives to improve government's foreign policy implementation structure and communication capabilities:

(Desirable State of MOFA)

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should implement thorough training to improve capabilities involving international law, diplomatic history and the development of foreign policy strategies, taking into consideration the importance of intermediate training at foreign universities and think tanks for this purpose.
- MOFA's capacity of response to international finance and overseas-expanding Japanese companies is being limited by the lack of authority to control all foreign policies or conduct domestic coordination.
- Overseas diplomatic establishments linked directly to diplomatic capabilities should continue to be expanded and the structure of small diplomatic establishments should be discussed.
- Structure of intragovernmental cooperation for improving foreign policies and strategies

(Types of Foreign Policy Initiatives)

- The merit of conducting diplomacy centered on the United Nations is that Japan can present arguments and defend principles directly to the international community without being restrained by bilateral relations.
- The parliament and lawmakers, upgrade Japanese diplomacy to the level of other developed countries and have superiority in a complex international situation, should

be able to participate in diplomacy and obtain the required budget.

- Effective utilization of the United Nations, to which Japan provides massive financial contributions, and effective official development assistance should be considered.
- Japan should increase its participation in the United Nations peacekeeping operations, which are given new missions and provide member countries with opportunities to share risks.
- Concerns exist on Japan that makes no positive use of the United Nations and is exclusively devoted to aligning itself with the United States while the center of the world economy shifts to Asia.

(Initiative to Enhance Communication Capabilities)

- Systematic initiatives are necessary to promote international communication including the development of systems for the immediate translation of senior government officials' press conferences and the provision of information for influential individuals overseas.
- It is necessary to hold a pivot of contents distribution to improve the cost performance of cultural exchange.
- Further assistance should be provided to the subculture industry, which contributes to the good image of Japan but finds itself in an environment where it is difficult to secure human and financial resources.
- Concerns exist on Japan that may lose its presence in the international community if it fails to take a stand on the Trump administration's immigration control and is seen as subordinate to the United States.
- Methods not only to express gratitude for overseas assistance after the Great East Japan Earthquake but also to inform foreigners of Japan's safety and security should be considered.
- Importance of human resources exchange between the media and diplomats
- Government should cooperate for implementing foreign language education at junior

and senior high schools to nurture human resources that are well versed in Asian languages by utilizing the partnerships between local authorities in Japan and its friendship cities overseas.

(2) Collaboration with Various Organizations like NGOs

Following are issues regarding collaboration with non-governmental organizations and other organizations:

(Present Situation and Challenges for NGOs)

- The low status and vulnerability of NGOs in Japan may become a disadvantage in an international environment where foreign policies inclusive of various actors are indispensable for securing a country's safety.
- The legitimacy and accountability of NGOs are questioned more than ever with the engagement of NGOs in security after the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban movement.
- Significance of the Japan Platform for providing international assistance in humanitarian emergencies and crises at the same level as Europe and the U.S.
- An NGO with coordination functions is required to organically link multiple NGOs for development cooperation that are able and willing to implement human security.
- The reliability of NGOs should be enhanced to encourage the interest of the young in diplomacy and international contributions through participation in NGO activities.

(How Best to Support NGOs)

- The corporate community's and ordinary citizens' participation in and government contributions to the activities of the Japan Platform are insufficient and should be improved.
- How best to provide state protection to high-risk NGO activities
- Both the expansion of state budget and tax support for NGOs and methods for NGOs

to get funding from the private sector by themselves should be considered.

- There are concerns that if the Self-Defense Forces implement the so-called “rush to the rescue” mission and become a party to battles, it will generate hostility towards Japan making it difficult for NGOs to carry out their activities.

(Cooperation with NGOs, etc.)

- Dialogue between NGOs, the parliament and political parties should be increased.
- To enhance the functions, effects and diversity of foreign policies, Japan should promote personnel exchanges between NGOs and MOFA, increase the flexibility of funding for NGOs and establish a “basic act on international cooperation” and the “Ministry of International Cooperation,” etc.
- To develop multiple foreign policies in partnership with NGOs, Japan should establish a budget for assistance to dispute settlement and cooperation between religions and set up relevant MOFA divisions, think tanks for the parliament and political parties.
- As local governments take leadership in responding to disasters in Japan, fostering of relevant local human resources and development of a platform to organize such resources should be treated as a matter of urgency.
- The government should increase the number of accepted refugees by cooperating with the private sector.
- The national government should discuss the significance and challenges of diplomacy, international exchange and mutual training of personnel by local governments and proactively support these initiatives.

(3) Parliament's Role in Diplomacy

Following are issues regarding the parliament's role in diplomacy:

(Present Situation and Challenges for Parliament's Diplomatic Initiatives)

- Japan should acknowledge that Japanese lawmakers have difficulty in contributing to discussion and lose opportunities at various international conferences due to the limitation of their participation, frequent changes in participating lawmakers and the short time of participation.
- To inform citizens of its importance and provide public financial support for lawmakers' diplomatic activities, the House of Councillors should implement a reform to make lawmakers' overseas trips more flexible.
- Types of diplomatic activities that the parliament can conduct regarding medium to long-term challenges including environmental and carbon dioxide emission problems
- Better rules should be considered for approving overseas trips of the prime minister, cabinet ministers and lawmakers to improve the flexibility of overseas trips.
- Given the fact that the discussions on the U.S. military bases in Okinawa in the U.S. and in Japan are based on different understandings of the issue, Japanese and U.S. lawmakers should have cross-border discussions.
- Given that many countries continuously dispatch the same lawmakers to international conferences such as conference of parties to treaties, Japan should also dispatch the same lawmakers to such conferences and facilitate the specialization of lawmakers.
- The role that the parliament can play in Japan's diplomatic negotiations for conciliation with neighboring countries

(New Mechanism to Diversify Diplomatic Activities)

- Importance of political foundations of developed countries as Germany that conduct private diplomacy supplementing formal diplomacy to diversify the images of their

countries and promote exchanges that formal diplomacy cannot cover

- Importance of building a system of political foundations that, although cooperating with political parties, acts in the interest of the public and not of the parties because they are financed primarily by state coffers.
- The U.S. National Endowment Democracy should be used as a model for building a mechanism for lawmakers to conduct a wider range of diplomatic activities.
- The reason why Japan has failed to create political foundations involving the parliament and political parties despite their desirability.
- The reason why political foundations are acknowledged as key diplomatic players without being criticized for affecting the consistency of foreign policies in Germany and France.
- The influence of difference of related political party on the selection of priority activities by political foundations in Germany.
- If Japan considers allowing the participation of lawmakers in diplomatic activities and the establishment of respective political foundations, the democracy within political parties and lawmakers' autonomy will have to be discussed.

3. Initiatives and Challenges for Building Confidence and Realizing Permanent Peace

(1) Japan-China and Japan-U.S. Relations

Following are issues regarding Japan-China and Japan-U.S. Relations:

(Recognition of China's Present Situation and Future Outlook)

- Japan should recognize the importance of China's contributions as the creation of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the One Belt One Road Initiative as a strategic tool for peace and economic diplomacy for increasing demand, and the accession to the Paris Accord for promoting the switch to renewable energy.

- The influence of President Xi Jinping's consolidation of power in a run-up to the next Communist Party Congress on China's foreign policies including policies toward Japan.

(Present Situation and Challenges for Japan-China Relations)

- Japan and China should improve and develop their relations with a focus on the enhancement of economic and cultural partnerships, nontraditional security cooperation and other strong aspects of bilateral relations while managing weak points such as historical problems, the Senkaku Islands and security issues.
- Importance of public diplomacy, knowledge exchange, youth exchange, etc. to establish a common standard,
- Concerns on the fact that Japan's efforts to comprehensively develop Japan-Taiwan and Japan-China relations may be in contradiction to China's One China policy.
- How to address the problem that the information Japan wants to transmit to China through public diplomacy is different from the information Chinese people wants to receive
- Concerns on the present situation in which the Japanese and Chinese leaders are unable to hold in-depth talks while their actions are important for improving the difficult Japan-China relations.

(Recognition of Present U.S. Situation and Future Outlook)

- Measures should be taken as fast as possible to address the rise of populism that are not necessarily unique to President Trump at a time when inflation originating from China's excessive yuan supply had led to a relative decline of the middle class.
- Strangeness of the Trump administration's "America First" policy that regards bilateral negotiations as favorable for the United States and attempts to use tax measures for resolving trade problems.
- The Trump administration's actions are difficult to predict due to unexpected senior

official appointments, business owners' management style, retraction of previous statements and a belief that the predictability of policies makes the situation disadvantageous for the administration.

- There are concerns on whether President Trump could fully serve his term due to the use of business principles for politics and personnel management problems.

(Present Situation and Challenges for Japan-U.S. Relations)

- Given a fear that Japan could get involved in international conflicts as the deepening of the U.S.-Japan relations lead to a symmetric alliance, Japan should consider what it can do on its own and a structure of national security that includes other countries and not only the United States.
- Japan's support for U.S. missile attacks on Syria could affect Japan's efforts to build trust with other countries.
- The United States' likely response if the 11 countries excluding the United States go ahead with the TPP.
- Given Americans' sympathy for China and the increase of China-U.S. student exchange, China-U.S. relations could be good over a long term.

(2) Japan-South Korea and Japan-North Korea Relations

Following are issues regarding Japan-South Korea and Japan-North Korea relations:

(Recognition of Present South Korean Situation and Future Outlook)

- Influences of media reports and citizens' groups on the formation of public opinion in South Korea and policies towards Japan and behind-the-scene aversion against immoral acts
- The influence of anti-Japan education on the growing of moral-oriented mentality in

South Korea's society

- Reasons for the frequent arrest of presidents after their terms of office

(Present Situation and Challenges for Japan-South Korea Relations)

- Considering that Japan and South Korea share strategic interests, have different systems and that potential sympathy for Japan exists in South Korea, Japan and South Korea should renew their joint declaration to mark its 20th anniversary next year.
- Japan and South Korea should continue to question the importance of their relationship on the premise that they have different values.
- As in Japan-China relations, Japan should pay more attention to economic and human exchange and other strong aspects of Japan-South Korea relations.
- Irrespective of whether the next South Korean administration adopts a pro-Japan or anti-Japan policy, Japan and South Korea as U.S. allies should conduct diplomacy aligned with each other.
- South Korean and Japanese societies have different conceptions of morals, and Japan should take a tolerant attitude toward South Korea.

(East Asian Security and North Korea)

- Measures to resolve the North Korea issue, including China's economic sanctions, U.S. military operations and Japan's support for a government-in-exile scheme.
- Considering that Japan's position will be determined by its attitude towards the process to resolve the North Korea issue, which is essential for building a security environment in East Asia, Japan should take the initiative proactively engaging in this process.
- Influence of the Trump administration's responses to North Korea, which can be taken as intimidation, on the diplomatic goal of a 'soft landing' for North Korea
- China's intentions for North Korea or the Korean Peninsula when implementing sanctions on North Korea

- In alignment with the international movement towards the abolition of nuclear weapons, Japan with its constitution's Article 9 and as a non-nuclear weapon country should play its role in preventing North Korea from owning nuclear weapons.

(Present Situation and Challenges for Japan-North Korea Relations)

- A North Korean attack on Japan needs to be avoided because it could not only damage the country but also make relations between the Korean Peninsula and Japan full of hatred and hostility.
- Adverse effects of the growing tensions between Japan and North Korea, which have made it difficult for the two countries to dialogue, on the resolution of the issue concerning North Korean abductions of Japanese citizens
- Possibility that the easing of sanctions will give Japan an opportunity to dialogue with North Korea

Afterword

The United Kingdom's decision to exit from the European Union on June 23, 2016, put into question the EU's presence as a pillar of postwar international order, democracy and prosperity and the globalization trend that has contributed to world growth and cooperation in recent years. Under such a situation, the Committee was established on September 26, 2016. Before the Trump administration the United States seemed to be the leader in the globalization process. However, in January 2017, the Trump administration was inaugurated under the slogan of "America First", adopting trade, immigration and other policies completely different from those under earlier U.S. administrations. Since last year, leadership changes also occurred in France, Italy, South Korea, New Zealand and Australia, putting into question various aspects of the international order that have led to the postwar stability and prosperity in the world.

Since the establishment of the Committee, tensions have grown in the Asia Pacific region as the United States has dispatched carrier strike groups and nuclear submarines to the Sea of Japan in response to North Korea's efforts to develop nuclear weapons and missiles in defiance of repeated warnings from the international community. In addition, China has repeatedly taken actions that indicate the intention of change the status quo in the South and East China Seas by force. In this way, the region's security environment remains unstable, with achieving peace and promoting cooperation in the region being more important than ever.

In order to identify the essence of and find solutions for these problems, Japan should enhance its diplomatic capabilities with creativity and long-term strategies to improve the security environment. It is important for Japan to reconsider its foreign policies. The Committee held seven research meetings, including one for the Committee members to discuss their opinions, in its first year. Since a wide range of problems, each with issues that require further consideration, was discussed in these meetings, the Committee will need to continue the research. In its second year, the Committee will increase its efforts to proceed with the research on the issues summarized in this report while adding new research topics.

Reference 1 Timeline of Deliberations

Diet session and date	Outline
<p>192nd</p> <p>September 26, 2016</p> <p>September 29</p> <p>December 14</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the Research Committee on International Economy and Foreign Affairs • Election of the Committee Chairman (KONOIKE Yoshitada (LDP)) • Election of Directors • Decision on the research theme (“How Best to Realize Peace, Promote Regional Cooperation and Conduct Japanese Diplomacy in the Asia Pacific Region”)
<p>193rd</p> <p>February 8, 2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election of new Director to fill vacancy • Hearing opinions from voluntary testifiers and conducting a question and answer session (“How Best to Realize Peace, Promote Regional Cooperation and Conduct Japanese Diplomacy in the Asia Pacific Region”) <p>(Voluntary testifiers)</p> <p>SHIRAISHI Takashi President, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies</p> <p>UMADA Keiichi Professor Emeritus, Kyorin University</p> <p>SAKAKIBARA Eisuke Professor, Aoyama Gakuin University</p> <p>NIWA Uichiro</p>

Chairman, Japan-China Friendship Association

- February 15
- Hearing opinions from voluntary testifiers and conducting a question and answer session (“Challenges for Initiatives to Improve Diplomatic Capabilities and Strategy” (Initiatives to Improve Government’s Foreign Policy Implementation Structure and Communication Capabilities) regarding the research theme of “How Best to Realize Peace, Promote Regional Cooperation and Conduct Japanese Diplomacy in the Asia Pacific Region”)

(Voluntary testifiers)

FUJISAKI Ichiro

Professor, Sophia University

KAWATO Akio

Ex-Ambassador to Uzbekistan and Tajikistan

KAWABATA Kiyotaka

Professor, Faculty of International Career Development,
Fukuoka Jo Gakuin University

- February 22
- Hearing opinions from voluntary testifiers and conducting a question and answer session (“Challenges for Initiatives to Improve Diplomatic Capabilities and Strategy” (Collaboration with Various Organizations like NGOs) regarding the research theme of “How Best to Realize Peace, Promote Regional Cooperation and Conduct Japanese Diplomacy in the Asia Pacific Region”)

(Voluntary testifiers)

OHASHI Masaaki

Professor, University of the Sacred Heart, Tokyo
Board Member, Japan NGO Center for International
Cooperation

OSA Yukie

Professor, Graduate School of Social Design Studies,
Rikkyo University
President, Association for Aid and Relief, Japan

ONISHI Kensuke

Co-Chairpersons, Japan Platform
Chief Executive Officer·Chairperson, Peace Winds Japan

April 12

- Hearing opinions from voluntary testifiers and conducting a question and answer session (“Challenges for Initiatives to Improve Diplomatic Capabilities and Strategy” (Parliament’s Roles in Diplomacy) regarding the research theme of “How Best to Realize Peace, Promote Regional Cooperation and Conduct Japanese Diplomacy in the Asia Pacific Region”)

(Voluntary testifiers)

KAWAGUCHI Yoriko

Fellow, Meiji Institute for Global Affairs

SAALER Sven

Japan Representative, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

SUGAWARA Schu

Journalist

April 19

- Hearing opinions from voluntary testifiers and conducting a

question and answer session (“Initiatives and Challenges for Building Confidence and Realizing Permanent Peace” (Japan-China and Japan-U.S. Relations) regarding the research theme of “How Best to Realize Peace, Promote Regional Cooperation and Conduct Japanese Diplomacy in the Asia Pacific Region”)

(Voluntary testifiers)

ITO Tsuyoshi

Professor, Department of Political Science, Meiji University

Glen S. Fukushima

Senior Fellow, Center for American Progress

TAKAHARA Akio

Professor, Graduate School of Law and Politics, The University of Tokyo

April 26

- Hearing opinions from voluntary testifiers and conducting a question and answer session (“Initiatives and Challenges for Building Confidence and Realizing Permanent Peace” (Japan-South Korea and Japan-North Korea Relations) regarding the research theme of “How Best to Realize Peace, Promote Regional Cooperation and Conduct Japanese Diplomacy in the Asia Pacific Region”)

(Voluntary testifiers)

KOHARI Susumu

Professor, Faculty of International Relations, University of Shizuoka

	<p>LEE Young-hwa Professor, Faculty of Economics, Kansai University</p> <p>HIRAIWA Shunji Professor, Department of Policy Studies, Nanzan University</p>
May 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange of views between Committee members (“Challenges for Initiatives to Improve Diplomatic Capabilities and Strategy” and “Initiatives to Improve Government’s Foreign Policy Implementation Structure and Communication Capabilities” regarding the research theme of “How Best to Realize Peace, Promote Regional Cooperation and Conduct Japanese Diplomacy in the Asia Pacific Region”)
May 31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision on the research report and its submission to the President of the House of Councillors • Decision to offer the report at a plenary meeting

Reference 2

List of Committee Members

(as of May 31, 2017)

Chairman	KONOIKE Yoshitada (LDP・PJK)
Director	SAKAI Yasuyuki (LDP・PJK)
Director	TSUGE Yoshifumi (LDP・PJK)
Director	MIYAMOTO Shuji (LDP・PJK)
Director	FUJITA Yukihisa (DP-SR)
Director	SASAKI Sayaka (KP)
Director	TAKEDA Ryosuke (JCP)
Director	AZUMA Toru (JIP)
	IMAI Eriko (LDP・PJK)
	ONODA Kimi (LDP・PJK)
	OTSUJI Hidehisa (LDP・PJK)
	OHNO Yasutada (LDP・PJK)
	NAKAYAMA Kyoko (LDP・PJK)
	MARUYAMA Kazuya (LDP・PJK)
	MIKI Toru (LDP・PJK)
	MIYAJIMA Yoshifumi (LDP・PJK)
	YOSHIKAWA Yumi (LDP・PJK)
	OTSUKA Kohei (DP-SR)
	KOGA Yukihito (DP-SR)
	SUGIO Hideya (DP-SR)
	MAYAMA Yuichi (DP-SR)
	TAKASE Hiromi (KP)
	YOKOYAMA Shinichi (KP)
	KIDOGUCHI Eiji (HC)
	IHA Yoichi (OW)

Note: LDP·PJK: Liberal Democratic Party and The Party for Japanese Kokoro
DP-SR: The Democratic Party and The Shin-Ryokufukai
KP: Komeito
JCP: Japanese Communist Party
JIP: Nippon Ishin (Japan Innovation Party)
HC: Hope Coalition (Kibou)
OW: Okinawa Whirlwind

First Special Research Office

Research Committee on International Economy and Foreign Affairs

House of Councillors

House of Councillors #2 Annex

1-11-16 Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0014, Japan

Tel: 81-3-3581-3111 Ext. 75401

Direct line: 81-3-5521-7659

Fax: 81-3-5512-3915