



# INDIA-JAPAN ANNUAL SUMMIT 2022

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- » Recently, Prime Minister of Japan Mr. Kishida Fumio made an official visit to India, as his first bilateral visit, from 19 to 20 March 2022 for the 14th India-Japan Annual Summit with Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India.

## ABOUT

- » It was 14th edition India Japan annual summit.
- » The summit coincided with celebration of 70th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between both the nations and also India is celebrating the 75th anniversary of its independence.

## KEY POINTS

- » Reaffirming the Special Strategic and Global Partnership between India and Japan, the Prime Ministers concurred that the shared values and principles enunciated in the India-Japan Vision Statement issued in 2018.

## QUAD

- » With their commitment to promoting peace, security, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region, the Prime Ministers affirmed the importance of bilateral and plurilateral partnerships among like-minded countries of the region, including the quadrilateral cooperation among Australia, India, Japan, and the United States (the Quad).
- » The cooperation to be leverage to a higher level in the upcoming Quad Summit in Tokyo.

## INDO-PACIFIC REGION

- » Prime Minister Kishida welcomed the Indo-Pacific Oceans' Initiative (IPOI) announced by Prime Minister Modi in 2019.
- » They reiterated their strong support for ASEAN's unity and centrality and their full support for the "ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP)" which upholds the principles such as the rule of law, openness, freedom, transparency and inclusiveness.
- » They reaffirmed their determination to continue prioritizing the role of international law, particularly the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and facilitate collaboration, including in maritime security, to meet challenges against the rules-based maritime order in the East and South China Seas.





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» They emphasized the importance of non-militarization and self-restraint. They further called for the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea.

6TH CENTURY	1940'S	COLD WAR	1990S	1998	2000
Buddhism reached Japan from India	Azad Hind Fauj was formed with Japanese help to fight for Indian independence	Japan was in US led capitalist camp while India was non-aligned.	Fall of USSR and start of India's Look East Policy	Pokharan Atomic Test led to Japanese boycott of India	India and Japan signed 'Global Partnership in 21st Century Treaty starting new phase
					

## TERRORISM

- » Countries to work together for rooting out terrorist safe havens and infrastructure, disrupting terrorist networks and their financing channels, and halting cross-border movement of terrorists.
- » Taking swift and irreversible actions against the countries as well as against terrorist networks operating out of its territory and comply fully with international commitments including to FATF.
- » They also concurred to strengthen counter-terrorism efforts in multilateral fora, and to work together on early adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) in the United Nations.

## MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC COOPERATION

- » Both PMs welcomed the holding of the first 2+2 meeting of their Foreign and Defense Ministers in November 2019 in New Delhi and instructed their Ministers to hold the second meeting at the earliest opportunity in Tokyo and reaffirming the security and defense cooperation.
- » Endorsement of Reciprocal Provision of Supplies and Services between the Japan Self-Defense Forces and the Indian Armed Forces.
- » Expression of commitment to continue bilateral and multilateral exercises including "Dharma Guardian" and "Malabar" respectively, while welcoming the participation of Japan for the first time in exercise MILAN.
- » Both nations agreed to hold fighter exercise between the Japan Air Self-Defense Force and the Indian Air Force as soon as possible.
- » Both Nations reaffirmed their shared recognition that India and Japan are legitimate/deserving candidates for permanent membership in an expanded UNSC
- » Japan stressed the importance of early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and pledged to continue working together for India's membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, with the aim of strengthening the global non-proliferation efforts.



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## CURRENT CRISIS AND WAR LIKE SITUATIONS ALL OVER THE WORLD

- » Both PMs agreed on the importance of addressing humanitarian crisis, promoting human rights and ensuring establishment of a truly representative and an inclusive political system

## AFGHANISTAN

- » Reaffirmed the importance of UNSCR 2593 (2021) which unequivocally demands that Afghan territory not be used for sheltering, training, planning or financing terrorist act.

## MYANMAR

- » They called on Myanmar to urgently implement ASEAN's Five-Point Consensus.
- » Both welcomed Cambodia's active engagement as ASEAN chair to break the deadlock. And called to end all violence while advocated a return to path of democracy for Myanmar.

## UKRAINE

- » They emphasized that the contemporary global order has been built on the UN Charter, international law and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of states.

## NORTH KOREA

- » Both the nations condemned North Korea's destabilizing ballistic missile launches in violation of United Nations Security Council resolutions (UNSCRs). They reaffirmed their commitment to the complete denuclearization of North Korea.

## TRADE

- » It was confirmed that India is going to participate in the Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan, as an opportunity to further strengthen and broaden trade, investment and people-to-people links between the two countries.
- » Commitment For upholding and strengthening the rules-based multilateral trading system, with the World Trade Organization (WTO) at its core.
- » More than 3,700 Indians were trained in JIMs (Japan-India Institutes for Manufacturing) and JECs (Japanese Endowed Courses) in the past year.
- » Operationalization of the Specified Skilled Worker (SSW) system this year under the Memorandum of Cooperation signed in January 2021 to provide technical internship to Indians in Japan.
- » Opening of the Rudraksha Convention Centre in Varanasi has been celebrated as a symbol of India-Japan friendship
- » Extension of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) scheme has been announced for Japanese language education and training in India

## INVESTMENTS

- » Announcement of 5 trillion Yen (\$ 42 billion) by Japan consisting of public and private investment and financing from to India in the next five years.



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- » Strengthen India-Japan Industrial Competitiveness Partnership (IJICP) including in the areas of MSME (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises), manufacturing and supply chains.
- » Pacts were signed on loans to the tune of Rs 20,400 crore for projects in connectivity, water supply, sewerage, horticulture, healthcare, and biodiversity conservation in different states.
- » Renewal of their bilateral currency swap agreement of USD 75 billion.
- » Promoting trade of fish surimi between India and Japan under India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)
- » India's approval of imports of Japanese apples and relaxation of procedures of Indian mango exports to Japan.

## JOINT EFFORTS OF INDIA AND JAPAN

- » Launch of the "India-Japan Initiative for Sustainable Development of the North Eastern Region of India", which includes "Initiative for Strengthening the Bamboo Value Chain in the North East" and cooperation in health care, forest resources management, connectivity and tourism in different states of the North Eastern Region.
- » Bilateral cooperation project of the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR).

## SCIENCE AND TECH

- » Vision for technologies, guided by the Quad Principles on Technology Design, Development, Governance, and Use, would be further shared by all like-minded nations.
- » India-Japan fund-of-funds" to mobilize funds for emerging Indian start-ups.
- » bilateral cooperation in the field of science and technology, including through the holding of the 10th Meeting of the India-Japan Joint Committee on Science and Technology Cooperation in November 2020, and looked forward to the joint lunar research project.
- » India-Japan Digital Partnership to provide opportunities for Indian IT professionals to work in Japan and Japanese companies, and collaboration made in the area of IoT, AI and other emerging technologies.
- » The collaborated partnership to further cooperate in various fields like 5G, Open RAN, Telecom Network Security, submarine cable systems, and Quantum Communications.

## ENVIRONMENT

- » India-Japan Clean Energy Partnership (CEP) for cooperation towards achieving sustainable economic growth,
- » Establishing the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) between India and Japan
- » Cooperation in decentralized domestic wastewater management.
- » Japanese cooperation for smart cities missions in Varanasi, Ahmedabad and Chennai will be enhanced.
- » Japan would be joining the Indian-Swedish climate initiative LeadIT to promote heavy industry transition.
- » MoC between India and Japan on Sustainable Urban Development.

## OTHER INDIA-JAPAN INITIATIVES

- » Japan is the 5th largest source of FDI; largest supplier of ODA (development partner of India).
- » Supply Chain Resilience Initiative (SCRI) had been launched by joint efforts of India, Japan, and Australia to counter China's dominance of the supply chain in the Indo-Pacific region.



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- » Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA) signed by India-Japan is a logistics agreement which was signed in 2020 for armed forces of both countries to coordinate closely in services and supplies.
- » Upgradation of India-Japan relation in 2014 to Special Strategic and Global Partnership
- » India is the largest recipient of Japanese aid and Japan is India's 12th largest trading partner under the frame work of Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)
- » India and Japan are common members of G 20, G 4, and the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER).

## WAY FORWARD

- » India and Japan share common ideals like democracy, the rule of law, and human rights, in addition to the prevalence of complementarities that bind their economies which should be leverage to synergize further.
- » The trade potential between India and Japan has to be realized by joint efforts and further cooperation in various fields, the bilateral stood at a meagre of \$15.71 billion between India-Japan as compared to the Sino-Indian bilateral trade insane period which stood at \$84.44 billion in spite of the political tensions.
- » India needs to balance between QUAD and regional groupings like BIMSTEC and BRICS after its refusal from joining Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).
- » Interests of both India and Japan will be best served if the Indo-Pacific region remains multipolar with no single regional power assuming a preponderant position.
- » Japan is a technological powerhouse with immense financial strength and could fulfill development needs in various spheres including infrastructure.

## CONCLUSION

- » The 21st being an open and multinational era of world is on a path of protectionism in terms of trades and various military and economic interests.
- » India aspires to be "Viswa Guru" and target of \$ 5 trillion economy needs strategic and long term economic as well as technological partnership with likeminded nations.
- » And Japan is the key to hold multipolar and rule based order in the Indo-Pacific region.