

Proposals for Future Collaboration between Canada and Japan

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Many good ideas have been raised over the course of this symposium for practical collaboration between Canada and Japan on peace and security. Some of these ideas build on work already underway, and others are new. The necessity to cooperate has been established some time ago and good work has been done, but we all agree that more can be done. I think we also all agree that the evolution in international relations in the last two years, since our last bilateral symposium in the year 2000, have created ample opportunity for us to identify new areas for cooperation.

Some of the changes which have been mentioned here include 911, the evolving US foreign policy posture, the counter-terrorism campaign, the new directions taken by the non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament agenda, and the evolution of peace support operations. The new international agenda also has to be taken into consideration and I would only mention here the international community's effort to bring stability to Afghanistan, the G8 commitments on the Global Partnership on the spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction, the G8 Africa Action Plan, the ARF's ongoing work on regional security, and the report on the Responsibility to Protect. The challenge that policy makers face is to address the changes and deliver on international commitments, and this includes translating broad policy directions into concrete work. Bilateral collaboration between capable like-minded countries such as Canada and Japan is one of the most effective ways to meet this challenge.

I have been asked to identify some practical proposals for future cooperation between Canada and Japan. You have received a list of such proposals that has been produced by DFAIT. I don't intend to read the DFAIT list but I will highlight the main elements. There will be an opportunity after the Symposium for participants to again share with the group the many excellent proposals have been identified over the course of our meetings, so I will not try and interpret the proposals made by others.

This will follow the order proposed by Professor Hoshino, who has produced a matrix which can be of great help to organize our thinking. The list covers counter-terrorism; non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament; human security; peace support operations; and defence relations.

Counter-Terrorism is clearly an area which is rich with potential for cooperation, and where the requirement for early international action is crucial. We should consider coordinated **capacity building assistance** to third countries in the Asia-Pacific region, notably in the areas of: immigration control, aviation security, customs cooperation, export control, police and law enforcement, and measures against terrorism financing. We should also work together to **operationalize the principles** agreed upon at Kananaskis by the G8 to prevent terrorists from

gaining access to weapons of mass destruction. We could broaden the scope of judicial assistance that Canada and Japan afford each other by concluding a Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (**MLAT**). Also, Canada and Japan could together encourage follow-up to the technical counter-terrorism commitments on issues such as **migration problems and high-tech use** made by G8 experts under the G8 Foreign Ministers and the G8 Justice and Interior Ministers's processes.

One area where like-mindedness is a particularly strong asset, but still an under-utilized one, is **non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament**. We should follow-up on the recent bilateral political military talks held in Tokyo to hold comprehensive bilateral **consultations** on NACD issues. We could also engage in joint action to promote adherence among Asia-Pacific states to the **Code of Conduct on ballistic missiles**. As we are developing our policy responses to our G8 commitments of this year, we should enhance dialogue on the **Global Partnership**. We should not wait until each side has decided on its implementation programs before starting coordination. By the way, this advice also applies to our policy development process regarding our commitments under the Africa Action Plan. The time to coordinate on these important projects is now.

Despite some differences of approach under our **Human Security** agendas, there are wide areas of intersections where cooperation is possible. In such places as **Afghanistan**, we should coordinate preventive actions to alleviate the factors that cause conflicts to develop, and that provide fertile ground for terrorism. Another good project under human security would be to encourage national ownership of the initiatives proposed in *The Responsibility to Protect*, the Report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (**CISS**).

Peace Support Operations is another area which is rich with potential. It was encouraging to hear during the Symposium that with imagination, it is possible to work around the national limitations that some militaries have, to coordinate efficient multinational operations. Canada and Japan should continue with **PK** training exchanges and cooperate on the possible establishment of a PK training centre in Japan. Canada would like to invite Japan to participate as an observer in SHIRRING during the Canadian presidency this year. Coming back to **Afghanistan**, there are possibilities for co-operation in Japan's 'Register for Peace' initiative on disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DAR) of ex-combatants. In that regard I would note that it was in this very room, back in February, that G8 Political Directors created the very useful G8 coordination group on security in Afghanistan.

As pointed out by Prof. Ishihara and others, **Defence Relations** is one area of very successful cooperation since the first symposium, but more can be done, particularly between **navies**. Not everyone agreed when someone said that there is not so much common ground between Canada and Japan. However drawing from Mr. Boutilier's remarks on maritime cooperation we can say that there is a lot of common waters. There are possibilities for naval cooperation in re-fuelling but also in a number of other sectors of maritime activities. In defence relations, the **UNDOF** continues to offer potential for cooperation.

In conclusion I would like to say that for the officials sitting in embassies or in geographic desks at headquarters our main goal is to develop relations between the two countries. However we all recognize that having active bilateral relations is not our only objective. What we are doing is offering the powerful tool of a healthy and well-oiled relationship, that between Canada and Japan, to the broader efforts of our governments to contribute to international peace and security. In that regard the practical proposals identified during this Symposium can make a difference.