

A New Chapter of Canada-Japan Relations: G7 Hiroshima and Beyond

May, 25, 2023

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RadioFreeEurope
RadioLiberty

Russia, As Expected, Vetoes UN Resolution On Invasion Of Ukraine





Year	Incidents
1960's~1970's	Détente between the US and the Soviet Union
1970's	Oil Crisis
1975	1st G6 Summit (in Rambouillet)
1976	Canada joined G7 (in San Juan)
1979	Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan
1989	Fall of the Berlin Wall
1991	Dissolution of the Soviet Union
1998	Russia officially joined G8 (in Birmingham)
2014	Russian "Annexation" of Crimea G8→ G7 (in Sochi→in Brussels)
2022	Russia's Invasion of Ukraine



Today's World is at a....



Russia's Invasion of Ukraine



Chinese Unilateral Attempts to Change the Status Quo by Force in the East and South China Seas



Nuclear and Missile Development by North Korea





Pandemic



Food/ Energy Crisis





Climate Change

AI

artificial intelligence

2022 - 2023



Rights

Equal

Freedom

Representation

Participation

DEMOCRACY

Voice

Citizen







Choice







G7 Members

Japan 	Italy  MOFA Website 	Canada  MOFA Website 	France  MOFA Website 
United States of America  MOFA Website 	United Kingdom  MOFA Website 	Germany  MOFA Website 	European Union (EU)  MOFA Website 

Invited Countries

Australia 	Brazil 	Comoros (African Union Chair) 	Cook Islands (Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Chair) 
India (G20 Presidency) 	Indonesia (ASEAN Chair) 	Republic of Korea 	Vietnam 

Invited international organizations

United Nations	International Energy Agency (IEA)	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
World Bank	World Health Organization (WHO)	World Trade Organization (WTO)	

Overview of the G7 official documents

G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué

Document adopted by G7 leaders

Standalone Statement

G7 Leaders' Statement on Ukraine

G7

G7 Clean Energy Economy Action Plan

G7

G7 Leaders' Hiroshima Vision on Nuclear Disarmament

G7

G7 Leaders' Statement on Economic Resilience and Economic Security

G7

Hiroshima Action Statement for Resilient Global Food Security

G7 and invited countries

RULE OF LAW

GLOBAL SOUTH

*"G7
Hiroshima
Leaders'
Communiqué"*

- **Ukraine**
- **Disarmament and Non-proliferation**
- **Indo-Pacific**
- **Global Economy, Finance and Sustainable Development**
- **Climate Change**
- **Environment**
- **Energy**
- **Clean Energy Economy**
- **Economic Resilience and Economic Security**
- **Trade**
- **Food Security**
- **Health**
- **Labor**
- **Education**
- **Digital**
- **Science and Technology**
- **Gender**
- **Human Rights, Refugees, Migration, Democracy**
- **Countering Terrorism, Violent Extremism and Transnational Organized Crime / Upholding the Rule of Law / Anti-Corruption**
- **Regional Affairs**

May 19, (Fri.)

The image features a blue sky with scattered white clouds as the background. In the foreground, the dark silhouettes of several people are shown on a jagged, rocky terrain. On the left, two figures stand together, one pointing upwards. In the center, two figures are holding hands, with one standing on a higher rock and the other on a lower one. To the right, another figure is reaching out with both hands towards the central group. The overall scene conveys a sense of teamwork and overcoming challenges.

Session 1

**Toward an International Community
Characterized by Cooperation, not Division and
Confrontation / Global Economy**

- **Free and Open International Order Based on the Rule of Law**
- **Global South**
- **Transition to Clean Energy Economy**
- **Reliable Supply Chains**
- **Generative AI ("Hiroshima AI Process")**

The image features the Ukrainian national flag, which consists of two horizontal stripes of equal width, blue on top and yellow on bottom. The flag is shown waving on a silver flagpole against a bright blue sky with scattered white clouds. The text "Session 2" is overlaid in white on the blue stripe, and "Ukraine" is overlaid in white on the yellow stripe.

Session 2

Ukraine

- **Diplomatic, Humanitarian and Military Support for Ukraine**
 - **Severe Sanctions against Russia, including Measures against Sanction Evasion and Circumvention**
- ***"G7 Leaders' Statement on Ukraine"***

Session 3

Foreign and Security Policy

- **Free and Open International Order Based on the Rule of Law**
- **China, North Korea**
- **Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation**
- **“World without Nuclear Weapons”**
 - *“G7 Leaders’ Hiroshima Vision on Nuclear Disarmament”*

*"G7 Leaders'
Hiroshima
Vision on
Nuclear
Disarmament"*

**Determination to advance
Nuclear Disarmament**

**Enhancing Nuclear Non-
Proliferation/ Promoting the
Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy**

**Improving the Understanding of
the Reality of Atomic Bombings**

May 20, (Sat.)

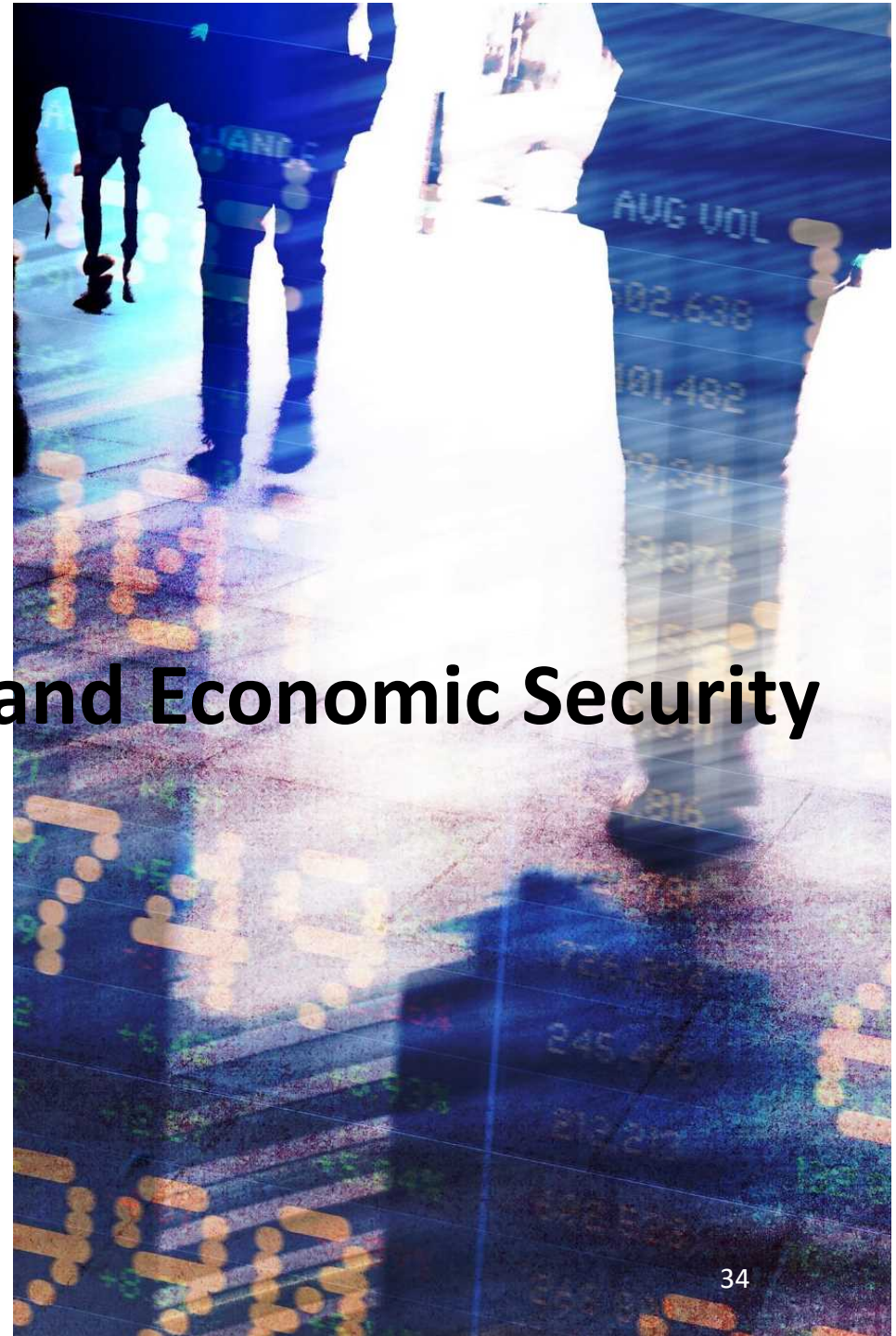
Session 4



- **Global South**
- **Food, Development, Health**
- **Principles of the United Nations Charter and the Rule of Law**
- **Poverty, Energy Transition, Finance**

Session 5

Economic Resilience and Economic Security



- **Enhancing Resilience of Supply Chain and Critical Infrastructure**
- **Strengthening Our Response to Non-Market Policy and Practice and Economic Coercion**
- **Appropriately Managing Critical and Emerging Technologies**

→ *"G7 Leaders' Statement on Economic Resilience and Economic Security"*

→ *"G7 Clean Energy Economy Action Plan"*

Session 6

Working Together to Address Multiple Crises



- **Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)**
- **Transparent and Fair Development Finance**
- **Response to Debt Issues**

→ *"Hiroshima Action Statement for Resilient Global Food Security"*

Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII)





Session 7

Common Endeavor for a Resilient and Sustainable Planet

- Climate Change, Energy, Environment
- “Climate Crisis”
- Net-Zero Emissions by 2050
- Supply Chain Resilience of Clean Energy Devices
- Critical Minerals Vital for Clean Energy Transition
- Mobilization of Climate Finance
- Plastic Pollution, Protecting Biodiversity, Protecting Forests, Marine pollution

May 21, (Sun.)



Session 8

Ukraine



- **Unwavering Commitment to Provide Diplomatic, Financial, Humanitarian and Military Assistance to Ukraine**
- **Free and Open International Order Based on the Rule of Law**



Session 9

Toward a Peaceful, Stable and Prosperous World

- United Nations (UN) Charter, including Respect for Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity
- Respect for International Law and the Principles of the UN Charter
- Unacceptance of any Unilateral Attempt to Change the Status-quo by Force
- Free and Open International Order Based on the Rule of Law.

Opinion

G7 reaffirms nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation during a historic turning point

Russia has propagated irresponsible nuclear rhetoric throughout their war on Ukraine and this must be condemned, writes Japan's ambassador to Canada.

Kanji Yamanouchi

Opinion



OTTAWA—The G7 Hiroshima Summit successfully concluded on the weekend.

"It was a fulfilling three days. The G7 Hiroshima Summit was held amidst a historic turning point. Russia's aggression against Ukraine threatens the international order based on the rule of law. I was honoured to take the lead to address the complex crises facing the international

community at the Summit" said Prime Minister Fumio Kishida.

The G7 leaders had intensive discussions on the challenges the international community faces today. The G7 showed solidarity to never accept the neglect of the rule of law or any unilateral attempt to change the status quo by force. They also agreed to further strengthen ties with the Global South. For this purpose, Prime Minister Kishida invited eight countries including India, Brazil, Comoros and the Cook Islands, as well as international organizations such as the UN and the World Bank. The Hiroshima Communiqué stipulates all the matters significant to this summit: regional issues like the Russian invasion against Ukraine, relations with China and North Korea, and economic and energy security; and global issues such as climate change and global health.

With the summit host city being Hiroshima, it was also a great opportunity to affirm G7 leaders' commitment to the disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Actually, I myself grew up in the countryside of Nagasaki and I visited the Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum many times. I

vividly remember how shocking it was to watch the tragic reality of nuclear weapons. Once nuclear weapons are used, it takes decades to recover. The atomic bomb survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki still suffer from the after-effects of the bombings, even 77 years after they occurred.

Russia has propagated irresponsible nuclear rhetoric throughout their war on Ukraine and this must be condemned. Nuclear weapons must never be used. Never again! This is an essential lesson from the Second World War, and the greatest message of this year's summit.

G7 leaders also shared the vision of a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)." Prime Minister Kishida announced that Japan will enhance its work towards the realization of FOIP with the goal of leading the international community in the direction of co-operation, rather than division and confrontation. In the area of infrastructure, where needs are particularly significant, Japan will mobilize more than US\$75-billion in public and private funds through private investment and yen loans to the Indo-Pacific region by 2030.

Besides the summit, Prime Minister Kishida met with Prime

Minister Justin Trudeau and had fruitful discussions on Canada-Japan bilateral relations as well as G7 related issues. Prime Minister Trudeau is the longest-serving leader among G7 countries, with his first G7 meeting being the Ise-Shima Summit seven years ago. Trudeau's experiences in past years as a G7 leader is highly appreciated.

This year is the 95th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and Canada. Even before the Statute of Westminster of 1931, which made Canada a complete sovereign nation, Japan had opened its embassy in Ottawa. Since then, our two countries have developed our relationship with shared fundamental values such as freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law.

Last October, our two countries issued the "Action Plan for contributing to a free and open Indo-Pacific" in six priority areas to promote peace and prosperity in the region, and announced the launch of official negotiations for the conclusion of the "General Security of Information Agreement." In November 2022, Canada announced its Indo-Pacific Strategy was announced to show its

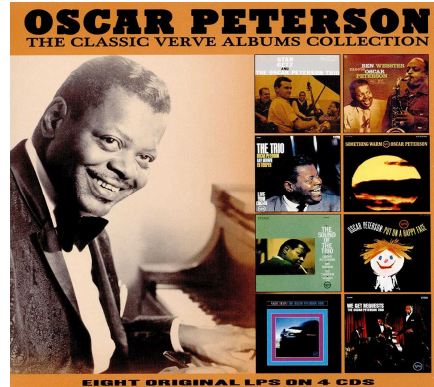
commitments to the region, which Japan sincerely welcomed. Prime Minister Kishida's visit to Ottawa in January this year was the perfect start for a new chapter of our bilateral relations.

Given the complicated geopolitical realities of the 21st century and the commitment of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050, there is massive potential in Canada for areas such as critical minerals, food, energy and high-tech. It is clear to me that now is the moment of golden opportunity for Canadian and Japanese companies to fulfill their biggest goals. Both governments should also work together even harder to further strengthen our bilateral cooperation as well as help countries in need following the Hiroshima Summit.

As the ambassador of Japan to Canada and with Japan holding the G7 presidency, I would love to share the essence of the G7 discussions with Canadian friends. As part of that, I will hold a seminar titled "G7 Hiroshima Summit and Beyond: geostrategic imperatives for Canada and its allies amidst uncertain tides" on May 26, inviting Canadian government officials, parliamentarians, diplomatic corps, business professionals and so forth. I am ready to work together with Canada on the challenges of the 21st century.

Kanji Yamanouchi is Japan's ambassador to Canada.
The Hill Times





LNG
CANADA



HISTORY

Year	Name	Incidents
1833	Iwakichi, Hisakichi, Otokichi	✓ First Japanese encounter with Canada
1867	—	✓ Canadian Confederation
1873	Davidson Macdonaold	✓ Sent to Japan as a Missionary ✓ Toyoeiwa/ Azabu
1877	NAGANO Manzo	✓ First Japanese Immigrant to Canada
1914 ~ 1918 WWI		
1926	—	✓ Balfour Declaration
1928	—	✓ Japan opened a Diplomatic Mission in Canada
1929	—	✓ Canada opened a Diplomatic Mission in Canada
1931	—	✓ Statute of Westminster

CANADA-JAPAN RELATIONS



72%

October, 2022 in Canada
Ipsos



Strength

- ✓ GDP: 3rd in the World
- ✓ Patent: 3rd in the World

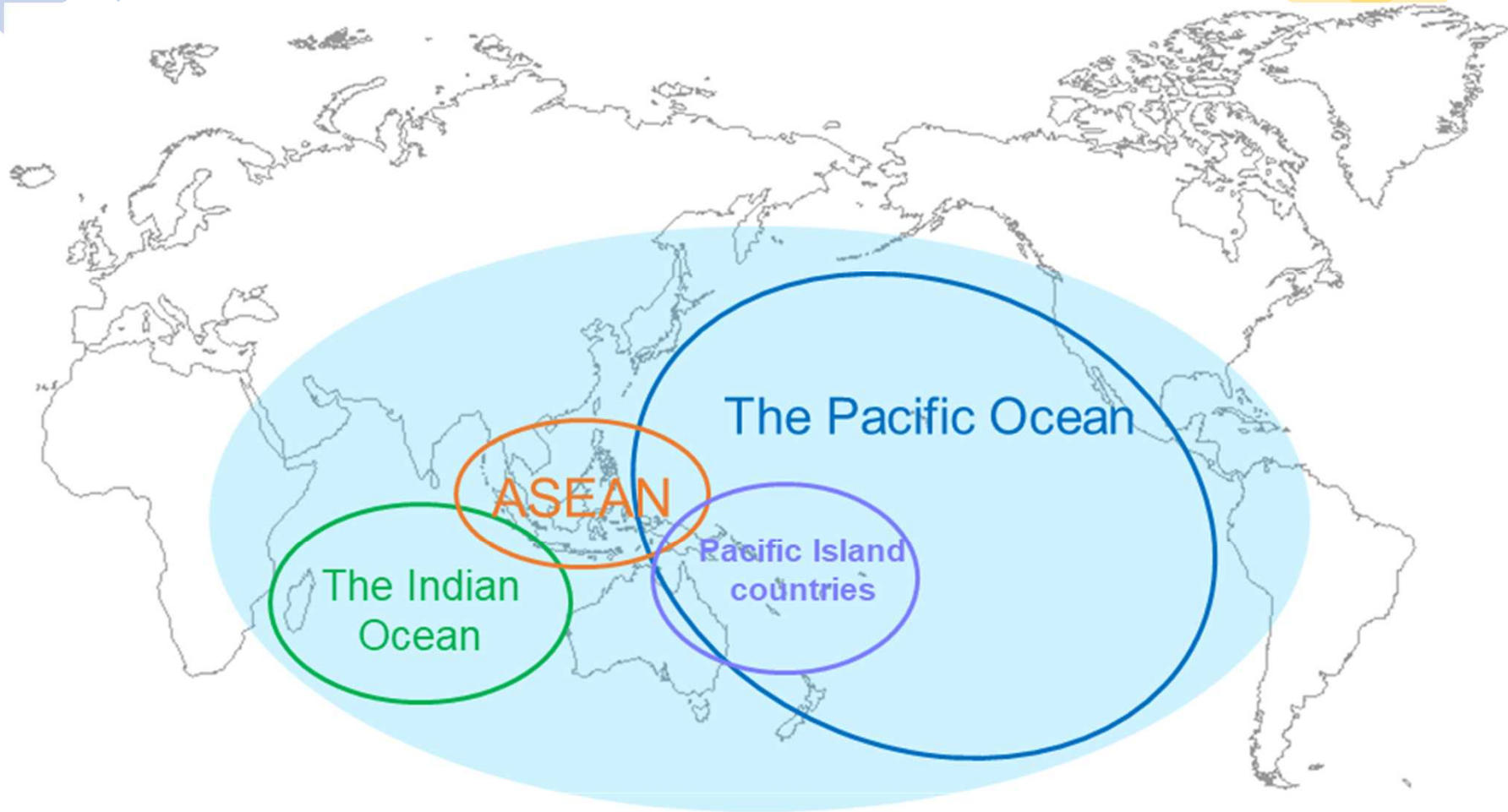
Weakness

- ✓ Declining Birthrate and Aging Population
- ✓ Self-Sufficiency Rate
 - Food: 38%
 - Energy: 13%



- ✓ Basic Values
 - Freedom
 - Democracy
 - Human Rights
 - Rule of Law
- ✓ G7
- ✓ TPP
- ✓ APEC
- ✓ Self-Sufficiency Rate
 - Food: 250%
 - Energy: 190%

"Free and Open Indo-Pacific" (FOIP)





Canada-Japan Chamber of Commerce, September, 2022



Canada-Japan Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Japan, October 11, 2022

Canada-Japan Action Plan for Contributing to FOIP

- Rule of Law
- Peacekeeping Operations, Peacebuilding, and Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief
- Health Security and Responding to COVID-19
- Energy Security
- Free Trade Promotion and Trade Agreement Implementation
- Environment and Climate Change



Canada's Indo-Pacific **Strategy**



Japan's National Security Strategy (NSS)

16 December 2022

■ New “National Security Strategy” announced in December 2022

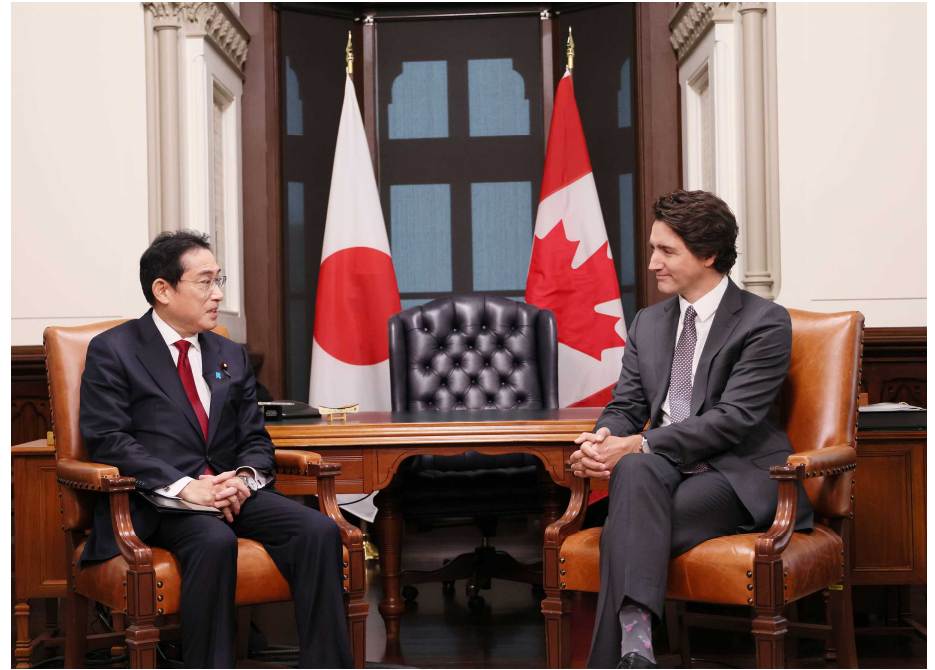
- Major and First revision since December 2013 under PM Abe

■ Importance of cooperating with Canada and other like-minded countries

- “Japan will enhance security cooperation with Australia, India, the ROK, European countries, ASEAN countries, **Canada**, NATO, EU, and others.”

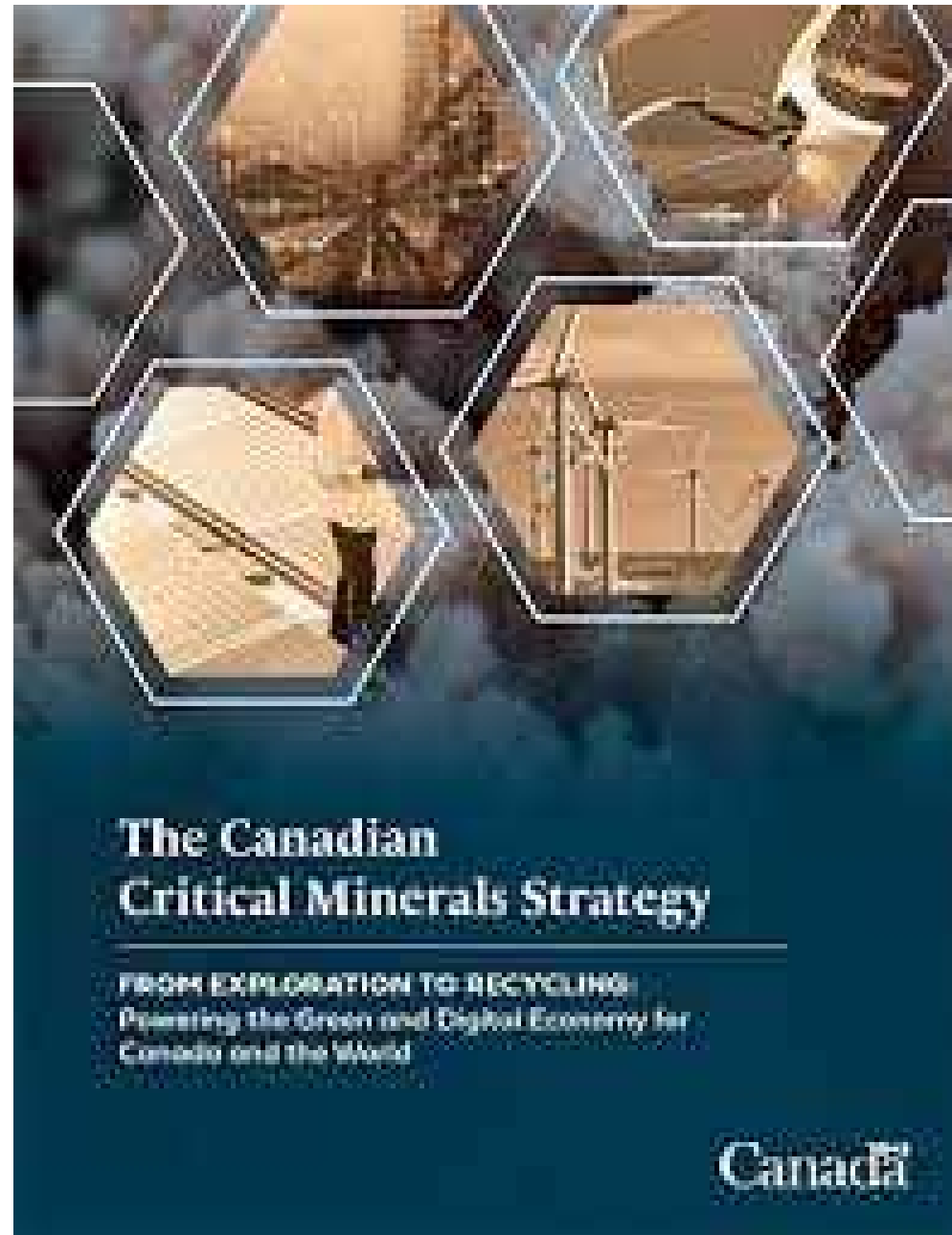
■ Reinforcement of Defense Capabilities

- “In FY 2027, as per its own judgement, Japan will take the necessary measures to make the level of its budget, for both the fundamental reinforcement of defense capabilities and complementary initiatives, reach 2% of the current GDP, through building on the contents of necessary defense capabilities.”



Canada-Japan Summit Meeting in Ottawa, January 12, 2023

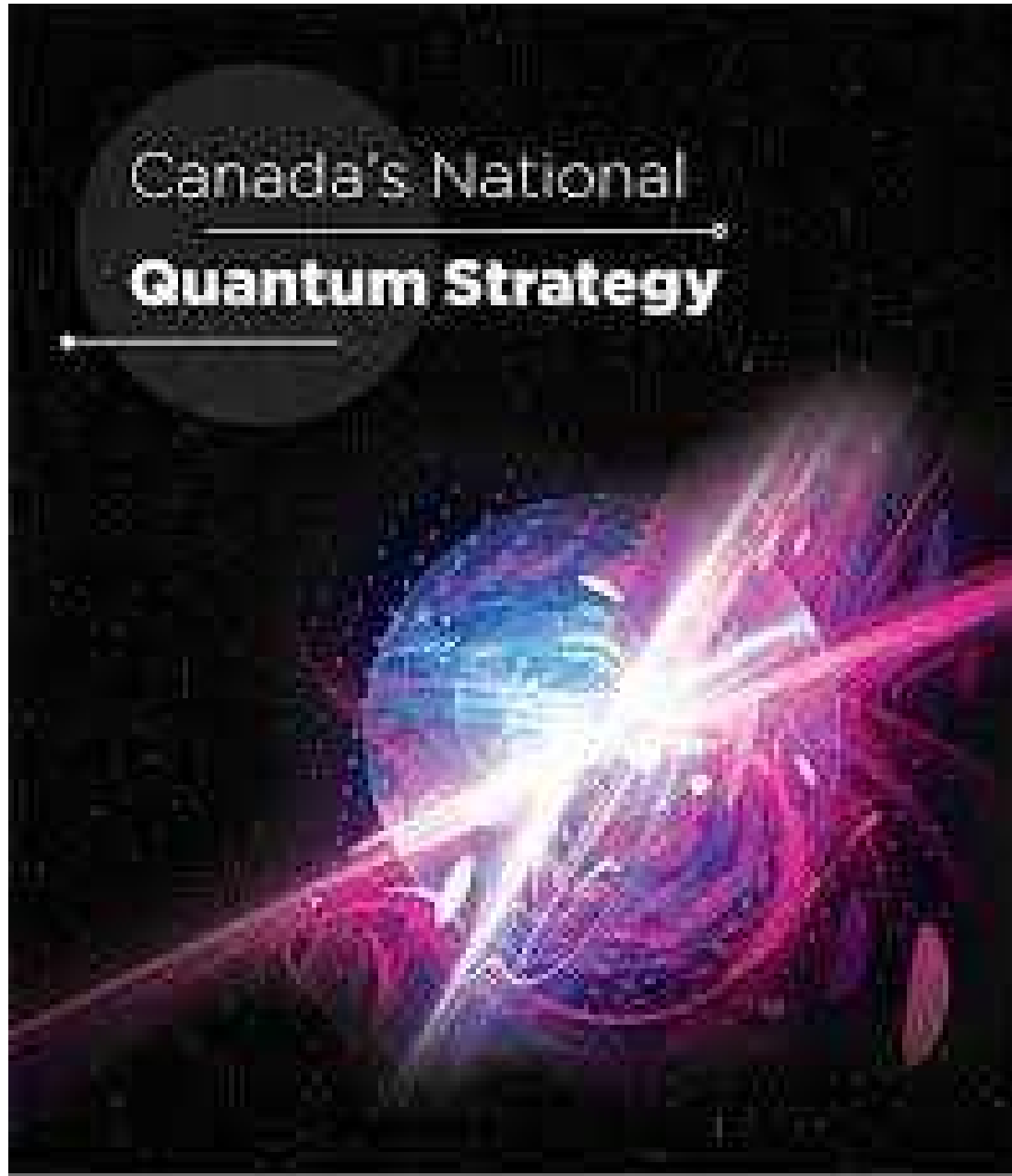




NEW AREA



Canada's National Quantum Strategy

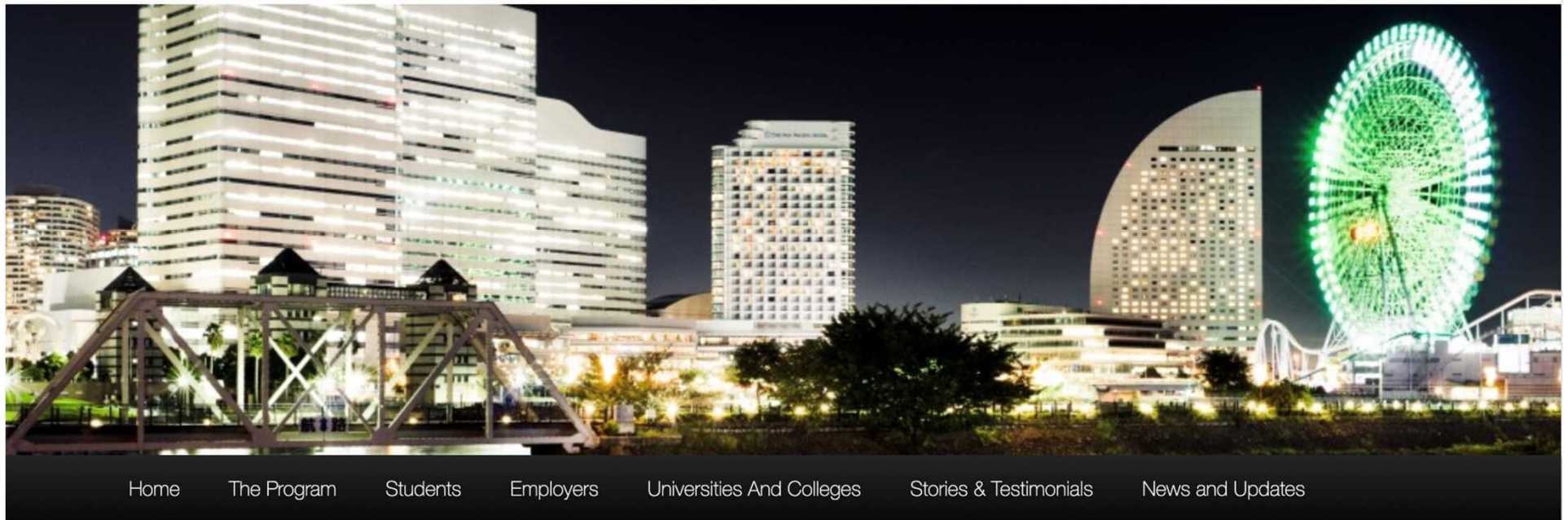


CANADA  **JAPAN**
CO-OP PROGRAM



 Search

The Canada-Japan Co-op Program



Thank You!

ありがとうございます