

U.S.-Japan-India Strategic Dialogue

October 17-19 in Delhi, India

Key Recommendations

Introduction

As India and Japan prepare for their annual bilateral summit in Tokyo this week, a group of Indian, Japanese and American experts urged Prime Ministers Manmohan Singh and Taro Aso to deepen their bilateral cooperation and take leadership in stabilising the international economic system and more actively contribute to the building of an Asian Security Order.

Building on the strength of the U.S. – Japan Alliance and the transformed U.S. – India Relationship, the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) organized a series of informal roundtables to deepen trilateral cooperation among these three democracies. Working with the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), CSIS hosted the first meeting in Washington in June 2006 and found that there was intense interest in developing a trilateral agenda in the areas of security, energy/environment, and economics. A second session was held in Tokyo in January 2007. The group reconvened in Tokyo on July 27–29, 2007,

and issued a set of recommendations to all three governments, under a joint publication by CSIS, CII, and The Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA).

The same three organizations convened the fourth meeting in this series in Delhi on October 17-19, 2008. The recommendations below reflect the fruitful discussions in Delhi but do not necessarily represent the views of every participant in every detail or the institutional positions of the three organizations. The participants will continue to convene roundtables periodically into the future in order to share perspectives and add further to an agenda for U.S.-Japan-India trilateral cooperation.

The three co-chairs are Tarun Das, Chief Mentor, Confederation of Indian Industry; Richard Armitage, President, Armitage International; and Yoshiyuki Kasai, Chairman and Representative Director, Central Japan Railway.

Economic Cooperation

The group of experts urged Prime Ministers Manmohan Singh and Taro Aso to take the initiative in developing a global consensus on measures for quick stabilisation of the international financial system and a more substantive reform of the global financial architecture in the near term.

The group underlined that accelerated economic cooperation between Japan, which is the world's second largest economy, and India, which is emerging as an important force, will have value beyond their bilateral cooperation and provide much needed depth to Asian economic integration and international economic stability. The group welcomed the negotiations between India and Japan for the Enhanced Economic Partnership agreement and urged their early conclusion.

On the bilateral front, the rapid implementation of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Freight and Industrial Corridors could transform the Indian economy and offer a real and enduring foundation for India-Japan economic partnership and for drawing broader FDI.

Civil Nuclear Energy Cooperation and Climate Change

Following the successful recent conclusion of the 123 agreement between India and the United States, and the modification of the guidelines of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the door is now open for civil nuclear energy cooperation between New Delhi and Tokyo. The group calls for early negotiations between the two sides for a bilateral agreement on civil nuclear cooperation that meets the energy security interests and non-proliferation concerns of both nations. The group believes there is considerable room for India-Japan cooperation for strengthening the

global non-proliferation regime and encouraging the major powers to move towards significant reduction of their nuclear arsenals.

Bilateral civil nuclear cooperation between India and Japan will provide an important bridge between India's concerns for energy security and development and Japan's global initiative for addressing the challenges of climate change. The group calls for a focused engagement between the industries of the two countries to complement the current efforts at mitigating the consequences of climate change. There is a natural fit between the imperatives of Indian industry to cut costs through energy efficiency and Japan's premier position in this area.

Pakistan / Afghanistan

The group urges Japan and India to coordinate their efforts at promoting peace and national re-construction in Afghanistan. The U.S. and Japan can also work together to encourage greater political cooperation among India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan and promote regional economic integration in the sub-continent.

Civilian Space Cooperation

As major space faring nations, India and Japan must lay the foundations for a deeper cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space. Although both nations have mechanisms for civilian space cooperation with the

United States, their own bilateral cooperation has been lagging. There is considerable room for both bilateral and trilateral space initiatives among India, Japan and the United States.

Asia-Pacific Security Mechanisms

The United States, India and Japan have a strong stake in building an open and inclusive regional framework in Asia that advances our shared norms and strengthens cooperation on new challenges.

Maritime Security Cooperation

The group welcomes the expanding maritime cooperation among their three navies. It applauds the Indian interest in extending its activity into the Western Pacific and the growing Japanese contribution to collective security goods in the Indian Ocean. The group believes that the full potential for naval and maritime cooperation between India and Japan remains unfulfilled. The group calls for more direct and deeper engagement between the Indian Navy and the Maritime Self Defence force as well as the broader group of civilian stake holders and the Coast Guards in maritime security in the Indian Ocean and the Western Pacific.

A New Bilateral Security Framework

The group welcomes the plans of Prime Ministers Singh and Aso to unveil a broad framework for security cooperation between their two

countries. The group urges the two leaders to move quickly towards an action plan that will contribute to the collective and cooperative security in the Indian Ocean and the Asia-Pacific region. The group urges the two leaders to look beyond exchanges between the two military establishments and explore the prospects for more enduring defence industrial collaboration and potential joint bilateral and multilateral security missions that the two sides can undertake in the near future.
