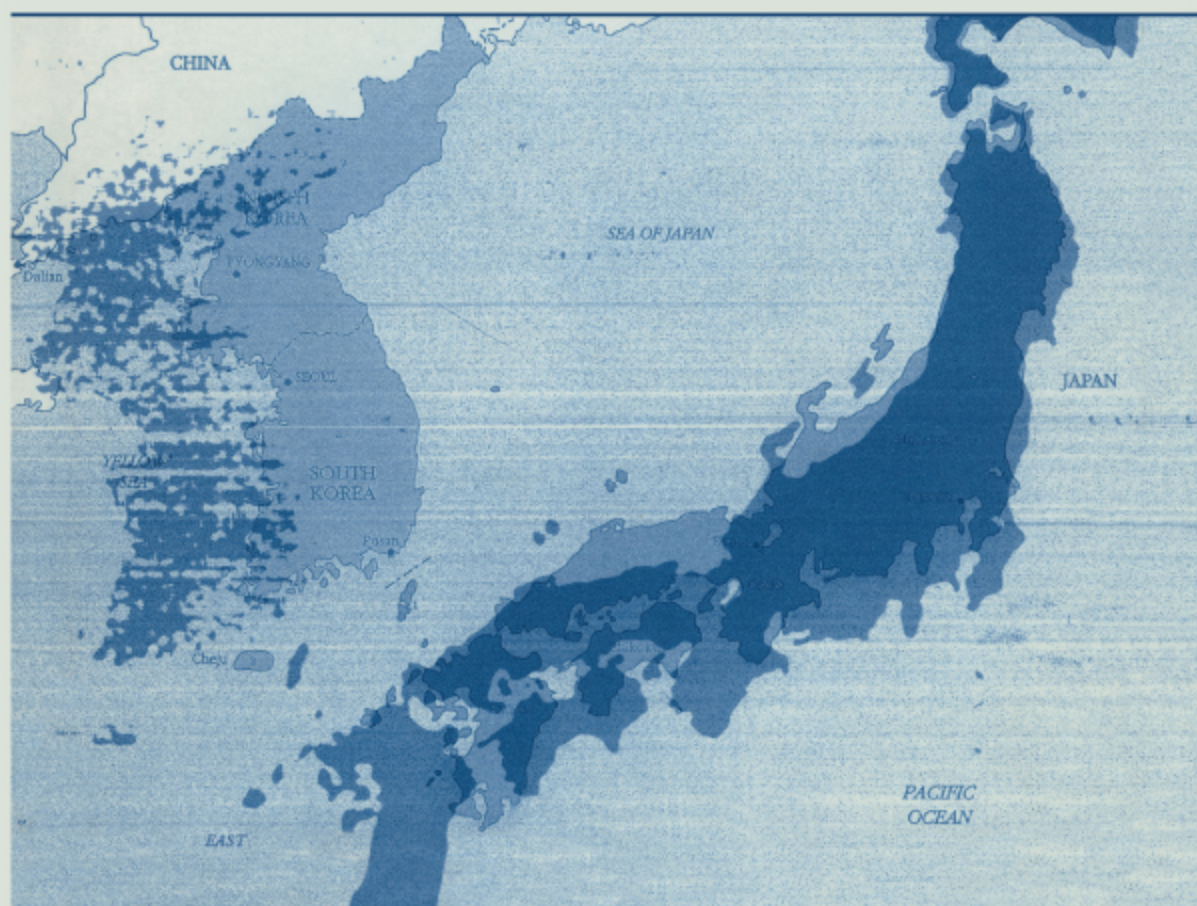


Japan and East Asian Regionalism

Edited by S. Javed Maswood

NISSAN INSTITUTE/ROUTLEDGE JAPANESE STUDIES SERIES



Japan and East Asian Regionalism

In the post-war period, Japanese foreign policy was structured around the preservation of good relations with the United States. Japan's relations with regional countries and involvement in regional issues were relatively underdeveloped even though Japan was the biggest regional economic power. In recent years, there is discernible evidence that the Japanese government is looking to play a larger role within its region, and this is an increasingly topical issue. In the light of this, *Japan and East Asian Regionalism* looks at Japanese regional foreign policy, not in terms of Japan's relations with specific countries but rather in terms of specific regional issues and problems.

After an introductory overview of Japanese foreign policy—which also traces issues of regional leadership and foreign policy activism—the book explores recent political developments within Japan, and how these might impact on future foreign policy priorities and objectives. Further chapters consider issues such as: the nexus between domestic politics and foreign policy; environmental aid and management; human rights and democracy; and conflict management.

The book concludes that whilst it is unlikely Japan will unilaterally exert its economic power and influence to secure a political leadership role within the Asia Pacific region, Japanese foreign policy is increasingly marked by greater activism and responsibility, even in the difficult issue area of conflict management. Much more however will remain to be done to change the negative perceptions of Japan, including its image as an environmental vandal.

S.Javed Maswood is a Senior Lecturer in the School of International Business, Griffith University. His many publications include *International Political Economy and Globalization*, *East Asian Crisis and Japanese Political Economy*, and *Japan and Protection: The Rise of Protectionist Sentiment and the Japanese Response* (also published by Routledge).

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Abbreviations

AMF	Asian Monetary Fund
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Corporation
ARF	ASEAN Regional Forum
ASEM	Asia Europe Meeting
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASEAN—ISIS	Association of South East Asian Nations-Institute of Strategic and International Studies
ASPAC	Asia and Pacific Council
CBMs	confidence building measures
CGDK	Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea
CGP	Clean Government Party
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
CoCom	Coordinating Committee for Export Control
CPP	Cambodian People's Party
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DK	Democratic Kampuchea
DRV	Democratic Republic of Vietnam
DSP	Democratic Socialist Party
EAEC	East Asian Economic Caucus
ESCAP	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
EU	European Union
EXIM	export-import
FDI	foreign direct investment
FUNCINPEC	<i>Front Uni National pour Cambodge Indépendent, Neutre, Pacifique et Coopératif</i> (National United Front for an Independent, Peaceful, Neutral and Co-operative Cambodia)
FY	financial year
G-5	Group of Five
G-7	Group of Seven
G-8	Group of Eight
HDTV	high definition television
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

ICETT	International Centre for Environmental Technology Transfer
ICORC	International Committee on the Reconstruction of Cambodia
ICSECR	International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights
IEA	International Energy Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organisation
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JCP	Japanese Communist Party
JDA	Japan Defense Agency
JETRO	Japan External Trade Organisation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JNP	Japan New Party
JNR	Japan National Railways
JRP	Japan Renewal Party
JSP	Japanese Socialist Party
JUTA	Japan—Vietnam Trading Association
KPNL	Kampuchean People's National Liberation
KPRP	Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party
LDP	Liberal Democratic Party
MC	Mekong Committee
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MFN	most favoured nation
MHW	Ministry of Health and Welfare
MIA	missing in action
MITI	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MPT	Ministry of Post and Telecommunications
MRC	Mekong River Commission
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Area
NFP	New Frontier Party
NGO	non-governmental organisation
NLD	National League for Democracy
NPS	New Party Sakigake
NTT	Nippon Telephone and Telegraph
OAS	Organisation of American States
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECF	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund
PAVN	People's Army of Vietnam
PDD	Partnership for Democratic Development
PDK	Party of Democratic Kampuchea
PKO	peacekeeping operations
PRC	People's Republic of China

PRK	People's Republic of Kampuchea
RITE	Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the Earth
SDF	(Japanese) Self Defense Forces
SDPJ	Social Democratic Party of Japan
SEANWFZ	Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone
SEATO	Southeast Asian Treaty Organisation
SLORC	State Law and Order Restoration Council
SNC	Supreme National Council
SOV	State of Vietnam
SPDC	State Peace and Development Council
SRV	Socialist Republic of Vietnam
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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Series editor's preface

At the beginning of the new century Japan, widely seen as a 'miracle country' between the late 1950s and early 1990s, was struggling out of its 1990s recession, which became particularly acute between 1997 and 1999. The 1990s were a time of turbulence in Japanese politics as in the economy, and pressure for restructuring has been strong. Grave weaknesses in the banking system were revealed in the form of a massive overhang of bad debt inherited from the boom period of the late 1980s and subsequent collapse. An ambitious programme of reform of the political system was announced by the Hosokawa coalition Government that replaced single-party rule by the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in 1993, but the path towards implementing reform proved far from smooth. Indeed, after a brief period out of office, the LDP was soon back in power as part of a succession of coalition arrangements, during which it gradually clawed back its dominant political position. Even at the start of the new century, however, the LDP was still unable to run the country without help from other parties, and curiously enough this help was beginning to bring about results in the form of the implementation of a reformist agenda. In particular the dominant role of government bureaucracy over policy-making was now being challenged through parliamentary legislation. Even the 1946 Constitution, which had inhibited Japan from acting as a 'normal nation' in defence matters, was now to be the subject of scrutiny by parliamentary commissions. Nevertheless, uncertainties remained and were being compounded. The removal of Prime Minister Obuchi from his post having suffered a severe stroke in April 2000 coincided with the withdrawal of a large section of one of the smaller parties in the coalition. Obuchi's successor, Mori, seemed unlikely to steer a conspicuously different course from his predecessor, but his leadership qualities were widely questioned.

The Nissan Institute/Routledge Japanese Studies Series seeks to foster an informed and balanced, but not uncritical, understanding of Japan. One aim of the series is to show the depth and variety of Japanese institutions, practices and ideas. Another is, by using comparisons, to see what lessons, positive or negative, can be drawn for the other countries. The tendency in commentary on Japan to resort to out-dated, ill-informed or sensational stereotypes still remains, and needs to be combated.

For most of the past half-century, the principal pillar of Japanese foreign policy has been the relationship—both economic and defence-related—with the United