





## About SPF

The Sasakawa Peace Foundation (SPF) was established with funding from the Nippon Foundation and the motorboat racing industry. Today, it conducts multi-faceted operations with the International Program Department, which takes issue-focused approach, as well as four regionally oriented funds (Sasakawa Pacific Island Nations Fund, Sasakawa Japan – China Friendship Fund, Sasakawa Middle East Islam Fund and Sasakawa Pan Asia Fund). It also operates the Ocean Policy Research Institute for studying ocean policies, compiling policy recommendations and communicating related information, and the Global Frontier Fund taking on new frontiers of development.

With regard to program implementation, the SPF takes advantage of its mobility and flexibility, which are its strengths as a non-governmental international foundation, in developing and administrating programs for carrying out research, compiling policy recommendations and promoting international coordination and exchange. It actively takes on global tasks, promotes mutual understanding with various regions around the world, and strives to expand and enhance Japan's international contributions under private-sector leadership.

Programs can be categorized into two types, i.e. programs implemented under the SPF's own initiative (Self-operated), and programs assisting fresh challenges of nonprofit organizations and research institutes in Japan and abroad with specialized expertise (Grant). The networks developed under both program types are organically combined to enhance the synergistic effects of all programs, maximizing their outcome and impact.

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## Chairman's Message



Chairman of  
the Sasakawa Peace Foundation

**Nobuo Tanaka**

The FY2016 was the year of a milestone for the Sasakawa Peace Foundation. Let me take this opportunity to thank everyone for your support and guidance, which helped us successfully mark the SPF's 30th anniversary.

Looking back, the world experienced paradigm shift of a scale beyond expectations, as seen in the United Kingdom's referendum result in favor of leaving the EU and the victory of Donald Trump in the U.S. Presidential Election.

Populism is gaining momentum in Europe and other parts of the world, while a trend of political leaders increasing their power is emerging in other countries. Political and geopolitical risks are growing, threatening the conventional Liberal International Order.

International situations continue to be in chaos with a murky outlook, amidst energy security risks arising from supply reliance on the ever-destabilized Middle East, refugee issue that has no end in sight, and the threat of terrorism from extremist organizations.

Given the turbulent state of the world, the roles the SPF plays are becoming more and more important because of its ability to make contributions to security and peace-building at its own discretion, without any constraints from existing frameworks.

Working toward actualizing missions set out in its Mission Statement, the SPF has adopted five priority goals for 2017, i.e. (1) Further strengthening Japan – U.S. relationship, (2) expanding Japan's presence in Asia, (3) enhancing understanding on and relationship with Islamic countries, (4) establishing ocean governance and (5) empowering women.

Furthermore, we are reviewing our programs, a task undertaken since amalgamation with the Ocean Policy Research Foundation, and shifting toward a program structure based on our keen awareness of the need to adapt to changes more flexibly and swiftly than ever before.

As a Public Interest Incorporated Foundation, we can freely explore ideas even in areas that present constraints on government offices and private enterprises, while examining matters and taking action autonomously with a long-term perspective so as to make further growth as a unique foundation capable of collaborating with international parties that share similar awareness on issues, and contributing to policy-making.

Your continued support and guidance would be sincerely appreciated.

## Mission Statement

The Sasakawa Peace Foundation addresses the diverse and complicated issues that human society is encountering in the 21st century. In order to respond to increasing natural disasters and social crises, we implement and support a variety of necessary programs and projects. As a private Japanese foundation, we strive to strengthen cooperation at all levels between our country and countries abroad. We make use of our freedom as a private foundation to effectively promote activities, proposals, and exchanges in the search for a new governance model for human society

1

### Toward New Ocean Governance

We make necessary proposals for ocean governance and promote implementation to protect this common heritage of mankind. With international cooperation and coordination, we promote research and studies aiming for comprehensive ocean management and sustainable development. As an organization of a country surrounded by the sea, we pursue a model of a new ocean State that maintains a balance between development and utilization of marine resources and environmental protection. We make efforts to enhance cooperation with the international community, especially with Asian and Pacific countries, to establish the ocean governance of the future.

2

### Realization of World Peace and Security

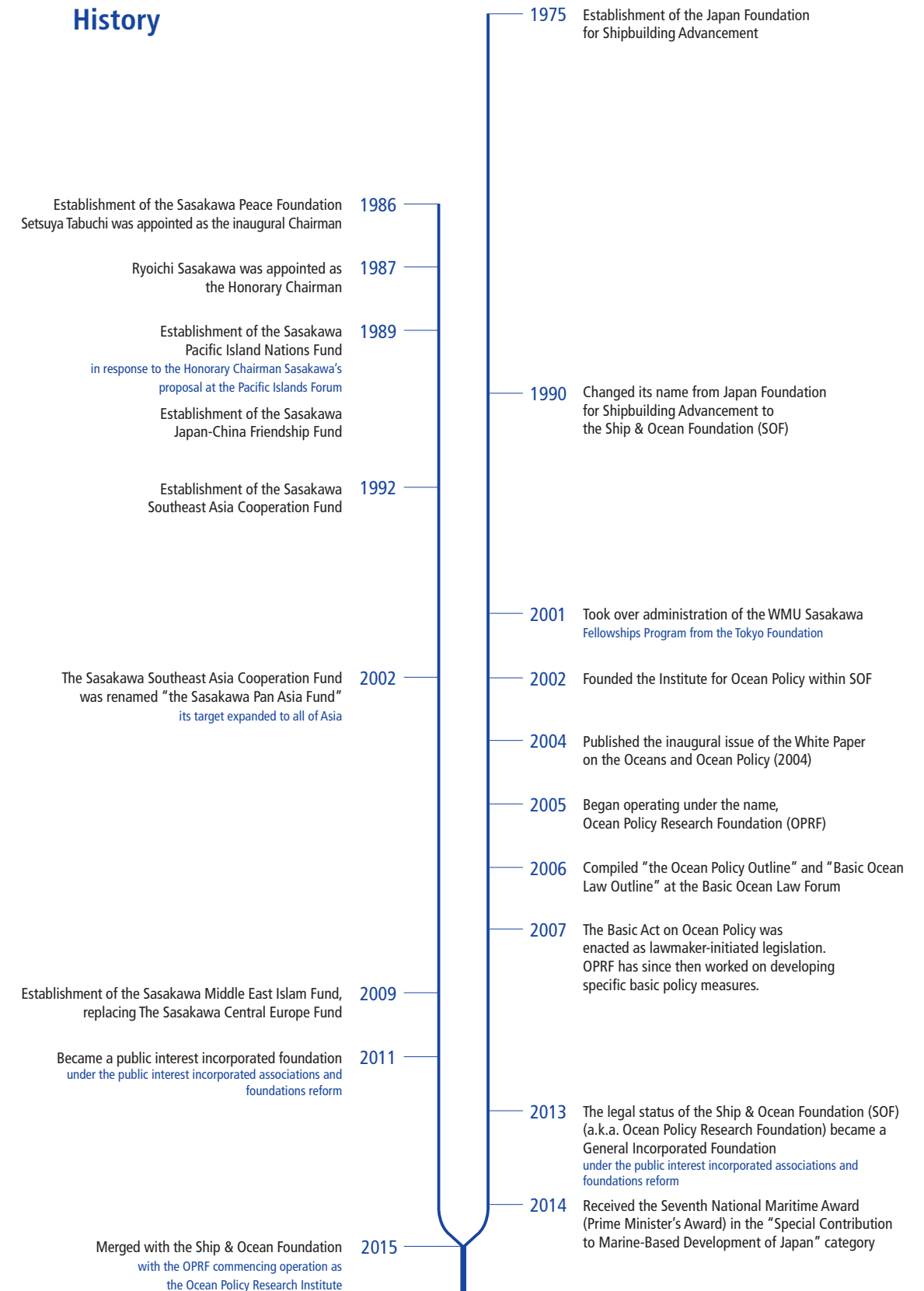
We implement and support projects that contribute to world peace and security. We devote our efforts to the stability and development of the Asian-Pacific region and the international community. At the same time, we consider ways of governance in new areas of maritime and space security in cooperation with the leaders of other countries and various fields by conducting research studies and making proposals. We also examine and implement measures to ensure security of citizens against internal conflicts, terrorism, and natural disasters that are recently increasing around the world.

3

### Solving Diverse Problems of the Planet

Keeping the diversity of the world community in view, we seek for tailor-made solutions for each country and region. With the current aging of the population in Japan and the developed world, growth has slowed down in recent years. Social problems are arising from the aging population and increasing economic disparities. On the other hand, the population in the developing world is growing rapidly, bringing about various problems inside as well as outside these countries. To come up with practical solutions to these problems, we promote approaches that respect diversity. For the realization of societies where individuals can fully express their potential and contribute to finding solutions, we support innovative policies and implementation efforts at the policy-making level

## History





# Regular Projects

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## Efforts to Ensure Peace and Security in the International community



### Peace Building and Security Issues

In peace-building initiatives, the SPF assisted efforts to promote peace dialogue in southern Thailand conflict. We organized working-level peace dialogue through the King Prajadhipok's Institute (KPI) of Thailand, invited local civil society organizations representing both the Buddhist and Muslim sides to Japan for trainings. We also arranged training opportunities for civil society organizations in southern Thailand, assisted by a human rights organization based in Jakarta.

With the aim of raising public interest in peace-building, we worked with experts to distribute information through website both domestically and internationally on conflict situations and peace-building initiatives in Asia. Furthermore, three representatives of the Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet, were invited to Japan in FY2016 to speak at seminars and other events to communicate the importance of dialogue in conflict resolution.

### Non-Traditional Security Issues

In view of the importance of national security against threats that cannot be addressed with the conventional military-oriented security system, the SPF implemented projects concerning response to issues such as refugees and major natural disasters, which are emerging as serious challenges in Asia. Concerning the refugee issue, the SPF and the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) co-hosted a round-table conference inviting representatives from the central government, local governments, academics, NGOs businesses and international organizations. Local seminars were also held in Hakodate City (Hokkaido), Hiroshima City, Saga City and Nagoya City (Aichi) to build up a momentum for welcoming refugees in regional Japan under the "Third Country

Resettlement" program.

As for response to major natural disasters, in order to continue strengthening the organizational foundation of the Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management (A-PAD), launched in 2012, we supported leader trainings in Indonesia for junior staff members of national platform secretariats in five member countries, while also facilitating internship in Japan for staff members of South Korea, Sri Lanka and Japan.

## Addressing Positive and Negative Aspects of Globalization



### Market and Disparities Issues

Amidst the increasing manifestation of the negative aspects of global capitalism, e.g. growing disparity, the SPF commissioned a study on the potential of policy coordination that the international community could adopt to correct the course of globalization. With regard to the need of fundraising for resolving social issues, we commissioned a study on the possibility of having a community foundation launch a data center function, as well as a project for inviting key fundraisers from three Asian countries and one region. Furthermore, research on initiatives by the not-for-profit sector in the United States was conducted on the premise that a "financial inclusion" approach could be effective in supporting low-income earners in Japan.

## Promotion of Mutual Understanding between the prioritized regions and Japan



### Exchange Program between Japan and the United States

From the medium-to-long-term perspectives for both Japan and the United States, we implemented projects for building a multi-faceted human network through people-to-people exchanges between the two countries, promoting policy research with the focus on security, and fostering next-generation experts in the field of U.S.-Japan relations.

### ▶ People-to-people exchanges between Japan and the United States

We invited influential American opinion leaders, including policy makers, journalists, researchers and former Members of U.S. Congress, to Japan. We also collaborated with U.S. think tanks and co-organized seminars on critical issues such as "Maritime Security in East Asia" and "U.S. roles in Asia." In collaboration with the Congressional Study Group on Japan (CSGJ), we invited a delegation of Congressional Members and senior Congressional staffers to Japan for networking with high-ranking Japanese government officials and academics. Furthermore, in cooperation with the U.S.-Japan Council (UISJC), a delegation of Asian American state legislators was invited to Japan. We also sent Japanese opinion leaders and academic researchers to the United States on a long-term arrangement, and worked with the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) to conduct a project for sending young Japanese scholars to the United States. These two-way initiatives were designed to promote mutual understanding and policy dialogues between Japan and the United States.

### ▶ Enhanced information dissemination within the United States

We conducted research projects through the Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA (SPF-USA) in the fields of security, economy and common issues shared between Japan and the United States and organized events in the United States for presenting research results. At the same time, networking and information dissemination activities were arranged to promote understanding on Japan-U.S. relations among various groups including policy makers, lawmakers, students, young academics, and general public. In an effort to promote understanding about Japan and Japan-U.S. relations, we also supported the "Japan Update" series of seminars on most updated Japan-related issues that were organized and implemented by Japan-America Societies across the U.S. through the National Association of Japan-America Societies (NAJAS).

### ▶ Multilateral policy dialogues led by Japan and the United States

In cooperation with the Center for American Progress (CAP), we organized "Japan-U.S.-China Trilateral Dialogue for the cooperation in Southeast Asia" in Tokyo, in which experts and researchers from the three countries discussed about the areas they could cooperate in Southeast Asia. Results were briefed to each of the country's policymakers. We also worked with the German Marshall Fund of the United States to hold "Young Strategists Forum" in which government, academic, military officials and business leaders from Japan and the U.S. as well as Indonesia, Britain, Germany, Sweden, Australia, India and South Korea participated in the program in Tokyo, including a seminar, a unique grand strategy simulation, and a study tour and they deepened their understanding on Japan and the importance of Japan-U.S. alliance.







# The Sasakawa Pacific Island Nations Fund

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## Cooperation for Peace and Solidarity between Maritime States



Based on an agreement signed by the Palau government, the Nippon Foundation and the Sasakawa Peace Foundation in February 2016, SPINF executed a project on “enhancing human resources for maritime security in the Micronesia region.” This venture aimed at boosting the maritime security capability of Palau, which is in a strategically important location close to Japan. Specifically, We continued to provide on-the-job-trainings to maritime police trainees who command small patrol boats supplied by the Nippon Foundation. In FY2016, officers from the Japan Coast Guard were invited for training sessions including rescue operation drills. The Nippon Foundation plans to provide a new 40-meter-class patrol boat to the Palau government sometime after December 2017. In preparation, the SPINF made multi-stage efforts to secure the personnel required to operate the patrol boat, and coordinated preparations for their training scheduled to be held in Japan some time after May 2017.

At the same time, in support of the Palau government’s attempt to promote eco-tourism from a private-sector perspective, we carried out a project on “realizing environment-conscious tourism in Palau” based on the aforesaid tripartite agreement signed in February 2016. In particular, we examined specific ways of conducting an environmental tourism-carrying capacity study at main tourist sites, and drew up draft guidelines for the environmentally sustainable use of these sites. To promote community-based eco-tourism in Palau, we provided on-site trainings to invited trainees from Palau, who represent participating state governments in Iriomote (Okinawa), Mie, Ninohe (Iwate) and Tokyo. Based on the results of these training workshops, we held community workshops in six states in Palau as part of our consistent human resource development operations throughout the year.

## Initiative for project development



The SPINF held two seminars: the first on “fisheries diplomacy by Pacific Island nations and the enhancement of their influence” and the second on “Pacific Island nations’ new diplomacy and Japan.” These seminars were aimed at delivering information in Pacific Island Nations directly to Japanese stakeholders. The seminars served as opportunities for communicating the expectations and requests of Pacific Island nations to Japan in light of these nations most up-to-date situations.

# The Sasakawa Japan-China Friendship Fund

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## Personnel Exchange and Dialogue



In an effort to mitigate political confrontation between Japan and China, and foster an environment for improving the bilateral relations, persons who are expected to play key roles in promoting mutual understanding between the people of the two countries were invited to Japan or sent to China under the projects organized by the SJCF. More specifically, ❶ eight Chinese online media personalities with a large number of followers and ❷ 16 high-performing university students majoring in Japanese language at eight universities in western China, which offer very limited contact opportunities with Japanese people, were invited to Japan to participate in trainings, inspection tours and networking across the nation, thereby deepening their understanding of Japan. As part of the projects, the participants conveyed information about today’s Japan to a broad range of Chinese people back home. Eight Chinese experts in international laws and security were invited to Japan in February 2017 to expand private-sector communication channels and form a close network of experts. In March, six Japanese experts were sent to China to discuss maritime safety measures in the East China Sea.

## Information Sharing and Groundwork Activities for Mutual Understanding



The SJCF carried out the following projects to establish an environment that facilitates mutual exchange of objective information between Japan and China, so as to promote mutual understanding between the people of the two countries: ❶ We continued to operate the project for translating and publishing a choice collection of Japanese books, selected by Japanese and Chinese experts, to provide information about today’s Japan to China’s general reading population. In FY2016, five books were translated and published, including “Japan’s Healthcare System and Policy”. ❷ We coordinated a working group of mid-tier researchers from Japan and

China for the compilation of a glossary of terms on China and Japan’s modern history, in order to present differences in historical interpretation between the two countries to the people of the two countries in plain language for promoting mutual understanding. ❸ We invited a total of six Chinese experts in domestic issues of China in May and November 2016 to hold an open reporting session concerning China’s current status and future tasks. In February 2017, three Japanese experts were sent to China for a reporting session on the nuclear issue of the Korean Peninsula. To help Chinese people gain better understanding of Japan, the SJCF also actively disseminated information, setting up a special page on the website of China’s mainstream media (People’s Daily Online) with strong influence on China’s online users, to communicate our program policy, project information and achievements to a wide range of online users in the country.

## Cooperation for Social and Economic Development



Japan and China share similar issues in a variety of areas including the environment, population aging and social security. In making a contribution to achieving sound social development and building mutual trust between the two countries, the SJCF implemented projects to help the countries share information and experiences for resolving such issues and explore solutions together. In FY2016, we collaborated with the Tsinghua University’s School of Environment to compile recommendations to the Japanese and Chinese governments on measures required to mitigate PM2.5 particle pollution in the atmosphere. More specifically, five Chinese experts were invited to Japan in August for a panel discussion, co-organized by the SPF and Japan Society for Atmospheric Environment, concerning the current status and future outlook of atmospheric environment in the Japan and China. A joint research forum was also held in Tokyo to discuss measures for overcoming pollution, e.g. introducing legislation for preventing air pollution. The outcome of this series of exchange activities was compiled into a recommendation report.





## The Sasakawa Middle East Islam Fund

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### Facilitating the Exchange of Knowledge and Policies, and Building an Intellectual Platform



In "The Changing Geopolitics of the Middle East: Inter-Regional Cooperation and Globalization" project, the SMEIF invited researchers specialized in international politics and regional studies from Turkey, Southeast Asia and Japan to the National University of Singapore's Middle East Institute for an international conference titled "Changing Geopolitics and the Emerging Order of the Middle East," based on the outcome of fact-finding studies in the Middle East by Turkish researchers. As for the "UK-Japan Joint Research: Foundation for Original, Team-Based Research in the Modern Middle East" project, Japanese and British PhD candidates in Middle Eastern studies received training at a center of Oxford University's School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies. Experts were invited from in and outside the University to also hold a workshop in preparation for fact-finding research in the Middle East, commencing in April 2017.

### Human and Cultural Exchange



In our program for building relationships between Iran and international society, the SMEIF worked with Vice Presidency for Woman and Family Affairs to jointly organize international symposiums on "Women, Peace and Sustainable Development" and "Women, Education and Economic Empowerment" in Teheran and Tokyo, respectively providing opportunities of gathering Japanese and Iranian experts in women's affairs. As for exchange of young generation, a total of eleven people, consisting of diplomat candidates and an instructor of Iran's School of International Relations (SIR), within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were invited to Japan to attend a ten-day program in Japan to get familiar with Japanese culture, society and people. Seven Japanese students were given an opportunity to attend a short-term training program at SIR. With regard to regional medical care and women's roles, we conducted research into women's roles in home care nursing in Iran, with cooperation from the Isfahan University of Medical Sciences.

### Information and Communication



With the project "Promoting a Multi-dimensional Understanding of the Middle East", the SMEIF organized a Middle East information seminar titled "Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Foreign Policy toward Middle East and East Asia", inviting Saudi Foreign Minister Adel bin Ahmad Al-Jubeir. Two researchers of Sabanci University, Turkey, were also invited to Japan for a seminar delivering the outcome of fact-finding missions conducted in three Middle Eastern countries as part of the "The Changing Geopolitics of the Middle East: Inter-Regional Cooperation and Globalization" grant project, to Japanese academics. In "Understanding Today's Middle East through a Documentary Film", we invited Egypt's up-and-coming filmmaker, Nadine Salib, presenting her documentary film "Mother of the Unborn," which depicts situations surrounding women in Egypt, and holding a talk session with the filmmaker.

### Initiatives for project development



For the development of future projects, the SMEIF held an international symposium titled "Future Prospects of Japan-Iran Relations: In a Changing International and Cultural Environment" in Teheran in March. In today's difficult international situations with the global proliferation of inward-looking mentality and on-going conflict in the Middle East, the symposium provided an opportunity to reflect on the wisdom and history that enabled long-term friendly relations between Iran and Japan and discuss the development of future ties, with the aim of building an even stronger bilateral relationship. We also sent a delegation to Singapore to look for potential partners in the "The Changing Geopolitics of the Middle East: Inter-Regional Cooperation and Globalization" project, visiting educational organizations and think tanks involved in Middle East studies. This resulted in a partnership with the National University of Singapore's Middle East Institute.

## The Sasakawa Pan Asia Fund

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### Promotion of Further Mutual Understanding



The SPAF carried out a project for inviting opinion leaders from Asian countries with the aim of promoting mutual understanding between Japan and other Asian countries, and building a human network. In FY2016, which was the third year of this initiative, those invited included Prof. Gowher Rizvi (advisor to the Prime Minister of Bangladesh) from Bangladesh, Dr. C. Raja Mohan (one of India's leading experts in diplomacy and strategy, and the director of Carnegie India) from India, the renowned human right activist Dr. Bambang Widjojanto (former Vice Chief, Indonesia Corruption Eradication Commission) from Indonesia, Dr. Parni Hadi Kasanpuro and his fellow members of Indonesia's largest Zakat foundation Dompot Dhuafa, which won the Ramon Magsaysay Award in 2016, and Dr. Wijarn Simachaya (Director General of Thailand's Pollution Control Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment) and his fellow members from Thailand. The project contributed to the effort to broaden a range of opinion leaders interested in relations with Japan. Dr. Bambang Widjojanto, who became the first to experience a long-term visit under this project, was able to interact with not only local experts in Tokyo but also experts in the Kansai region as well as Indonesians who live in Japan. This project also plays a part in building specific collaboration structures for the future.

### Commitment to Sustainable Development



With a view to address social issues shared among Asian countries, the SPAF implemented projects for creating a better society through utilizing Japan's knowledge / insight and promoting regional cooperation. We have an on-going project, since FY2013, for introducing Japan's internationally acclaimed Kosen (collages of industrial technology) system to Mongolia as a practical engineer training scheme for developing highly skilled engineers to support the country's economic growth. The project brought Mongolian teachers to Japan for trainings, dispatched Japanese experts to Mongolia, and lobbied the Mongolian government to adopt the Kosen education system. In April 2016, the Mongolian Parliament passed an amendment to the Education Act, formally approving the introduction of the five-year Kosen program to the country's higher education framework. As Mongolia neared completion of the foundation for the Kosen system, the Japanese government also announced its support for Kosen education in Mongolia. The fact that the SPAF's initiative became reflected to the policy of the two governments indicates the scale of our contribution. Another project by the SPAF, delivered through assistance to Keio University, was aimed at building infrastructures (For Asian countries' greater) involvement in Internet governance. In FY2016, the second year of the project, we held a Summer Session in Tokyo in August, bringing young government administrators in charge of online affairs from Asian countries for a week-long training organized by experts of respective fields, mainly from Japan and the United States. The seminar, held as part of this Session, attracted a large number of industry observers involved in Internet affairs in and outside Japan, including representatives from major U.S. IT companies, bringing the total number of participants to over 50. This fiscal year, we also launched a new research project concerning assistance for northeast India. This region is geo-





# Ocean Policy Research Institute

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politically in an extremely important location, sharing national borders with China, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal. While attracting strong interest from both Japanese and Indian governments as the place where Southeast Asia meets South Asia, the eight states of northeast India have long been marginalized from the economic growth of the rest of India and confronted with issues concerning security and human rights. Focusing on this region, we carried out a fact-finding study, analyzing challenges that local people face. As a result, we were able to form a network of opinion leaders and intellectuals to implement future projects, and explore future support measures in specific details.

## Contribution to Regional Stability



The SPAF promoted security and defense exchange between Japan and other Asian countries to build on mutual trust and understanding in the field of regional security thereby contributing to the peace and stability of Asia. In FY2016, the third year of the project, we facilitated Defense Exchange at the field-officer level between Japan Self-defense Forces and the Vietnamese People's Army. This allowed the delegations of both countries to visit each other's countries to deepen the understanding of their cultures and histories, as well as to network with commanders of various ranks, update current defense policies and base visits to Air, Navy and Army. We also implemented, with partial financial support, a Japan visit by a delegation of South Korea's retired Generals, which included the base visits and dialogue with Japanese retired Generals, as well as officers in active services. Another SPAF project was aimed at examining diverse and emerging issues on maritime cooperation in the South China Sea, and proposing the direction and framework for easing tension, so as to contribute to the peace and stability of East Asia.

In FY2016, the second year of the project, a conference of experts from Japan, China, Indonesia and the United States was held in Jakarta to examine problems surrounding the South China Sea issue and share information about the

necessity of a future-oriented collaboration framework. Starting this year, the SPAF has initiated a research project for identifying the current situations and future tasks concerning Muslim communities in Asia. Focusing on the diversity of Muslims in the South and Southeast Asia, the project worked with Japanese area study researchers to conduct field research in eight countries; India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines, to understand the current situations of Muslim communities from a regional perspective. Research results were released online, and shared through to various lecture sessions and seminars to promote public understanding of the reality of diverse Muslim communities in Asia.



## ► Research Projects on Comprehensive Ocean Governance

OPRI carried out a research project for formulating and promoting comprehensive ocean policies. More specifically, with discussion trends in Japan in mind and with the objective of clarifying issues regarding management of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and comprehensive management of the coastal zone, we conducted debates on systematic frameworks, etc., as well as compiled an interim evaluation of the government's second Basic Plan on Ocean Policy. We also examined ocean policies of 12 countries in Europe, North America, Oceania and East Asia, and, in order to address ocean issues in the international community, participated in a preparatory meeting for the United Nations Ocean Conference, organizing side events, offering recommendations to Japanese and foreign stakeholders, supplying reference materials and disseminating information on the outcome. In particular, we focused on discussions about the direction of future initiatives for promoting sustainable development in islands and their surrounding seas. As an activity for actualizing these, we held the 2nd General Meeting of the "Islands and Oceans Net" in December 2016 (attracting approx. 120 participants from 11 countries and 12 international organizations).

In disseminating information and publicizing project achievements, OPRI issued various publications, covering the latest developments concerning ocean affairs. Specifically, we published the Ocean Newsletter (Nos.376 – 399 in Japanese and Nos. 20 and 21 in English), and the "2017 White Paper on the Oceans and Ocean Policy," which provides cross-disciplinary coverage of developments and activities in a variety of areas related to oceans and coastal affairs. The publications were distributed to Diet members, government offices, libraries, etc., for the purpose of raising public awareness. We also worked towards the mutual exchange of information among the public through holding the 129th ~ 140th sessions of the Ocean Forum.

## ► Implementation of model site projects on Integrated Coastal Management

With the aim of achieving sustainable use of oceans and coastal areas, OPRI conducted projects for promoting Integrated Coastal Management. More specifically, we commenced new model site projects using both the wide-area model (Omura Bay) and island model (Taketomi Town). Through joint research with respective local governments at seven model sites, including the above two, we provided support for the introduction and smooth implementation of Integrated Coastal Management. OPRI also organized training and study sessions in local communities (Taketomi Town in Okinawa Prefecture, Togitsu Town and Nagayo Town in Nagasaki Prefecture, Sukumo City and Otsuki Town in Kochi Prefecture), and convened networking meetings, inviting not only stakeholders of the model sites but also a broad range of government officials and experts, allowing us to build and reinforce a human network covering broader communities and multiple layers of stakeholders. The outcomes of these activities were presented as policy recommendations at PT meetings of the advisory council preparing for the amendment of the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy.

## ► Project for enhancing ocean education in the Japanese school system

OPRI engaged in activities for expanding and enhancing ocean education as part of the Japanese school curriculum guidance, and developed a learning environment necessary to promote ocean education at schools. More specifically, we provided our opinions as a public comment on the proposed amendment of the school curriculum guidance, presented by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, in light of the progress of debate at the Central Council for Education. Other activities included compiling and distributing study materials for ocean education, hearing opinions of Boards of Educations and schools, and conducting a survey on "Board of Education's Promotion of

Ocean Education.” Furthermore, we compiled future measures to be required for promoting ocean education, from the perspectives of ① enhancing the ocean education system, ② establishing a base for facilitating practical activities and ③ promoting research and disseminating information.

► Research on International Cooperation in Arctic Governance

OPRI newly launched the Arctic Future Forum as a platform for conducting multi-faceted discussions and exchange of opinions about the Arctic among a cross-disciplinary group of experts from the perspectives of industry, government and the academic sectors. The Forum met four times to examine a wide range of issues, with the participation of researchers, industry representatives, Diet members, and members of relevant government offices. Also, on February 2 – 3, 2017, the “Workshop on Arctic Governance Tokyo 2017” was held to facilitate exchange and debate among stakeholders from the Arctic region, Japan, and other Asian countries. About 70 experts from 13 countries participated in the closed discussions. Along with compiling presentations and discussions from the Forum and international workshop into a summary, the domestic and international networks on the Arctic that were formed will provide a basis for making policy recommendations concerning Japan’s future initiatives and international cooperation on the Arctic and enhancing the dissemination of information both in and outside Japan.

▶ Promotion of International Cooperation in Ocean Related Fields

OPRI extended international cooperation in the field of education to foster maritime human resources, and promote the establishment of an exchange network of people capable of anticipating various international maritime issues in the future. We also devised measures with a view to assist network development by maritime and ocean-related educational organizations around the world, and carried

out projects promoting human resource development, international exchange, and international cooperation in ocean-related fields. More specifically, 29 people (among which one withdrew), including two Japanese people, were selected for the Sasakawa Fellowship Program at the World Maritime University (WMU). We also provided training in Japan, compiled a database of Sasakawa fellowship recipients, developed a network of fellowship recipients, assisted the activities of local offices in various countries, issued Newsletters (Nos.55 – 58) and enhanced the website, thereby contributing to the promotion of exchanges among Sasakawa fellowship recipients and between the Fellows and stakeholders.

► **Research on Marine Resource Conservation Policy**

OPRI gathered comprehensive information and conducted basic surveys concerning conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, worked towards building foundations for research, carried out surveys regarding expert knowledge, facilitated exchanges of ideas with experts, and participated in international conferences. The number of overseas trips for information gathering and opinion exchange sessions with experts totaled more than ten. The enhanced and extended exchange of ideas with Japanese and overseas experts helped us build a human network, useful for promoting future projects and gaining a broad range of insights. We commissioned overseas research organizations to carry out six investigations / studies, which contributed to identifying the current status, future challenges, and international trends concerning the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources.

▶ **Studies to Promote implementation of the Basic Act on Ocean Policy**

In this project, OPRI cooperated in the promotion of the Basic Act on Ocean Policy, undertaken by the Study Group on Strategy for the Basic Act on Ocean Policy, so as to contribute to the Japanese government's efforts to promote its ocean policy. More specifically, the Study Group on Strategy for the Basic Act on Ocean Policy held its 15th session in April 2016, participated in by its members, including a group of 13 inter-party Diet members and 10 ocean experts, as well as observers and presenters from the secretariat of the government's Headquarters for Ocean Policy and representatives from other relevant government offices. Under the theme of "legislation concerning the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)," the session discussed specific details about developing the legislation, taking into consideration the levels of progress in efforts made at legislation-related government offices and opinions expressed by the experts.

## ▶ Advancement of Ocean Policy Studies

In an effort to establish ocean policy studies as a field of knowledge essential to finding cross-disciplinary solutions to various policy challenges surrounding maritime affairs, OPRI carried out projects for gathering, analyzing, circulating and publicizing progress in ocean policies and information on ocean policy research, thereby contributing to the formation and establishment of comprehensive and interdisciplinary ocean policy studies in Japan. More specifically, we provided assistance to the Japan Society of Ocean Policy to gather information about trends in ocean-related research and academic societies. On March 10, 2017, OPRI and the Japan Society of Ocean Policy co-organized a special seminar under the theme of “Protection of Japan-registered ships and enforcement of measures such as the inspection of foreign-registered ships in the event of Japan’s use of its collective self-defense rights.”

► Research on “Seeds” for New Projects and Outreach Activities

Amidst changes in social conditions and the international environment surrounding Japan, OPRI carried out studies on urgent ocean issues that require swift response, while conducting projects with the aim of disseminating information effectively and subsequently contributing to the promotion of integrated ocean management. More specifically, we built a high-function English-language website, essential for delivering advanced information as part of our efforts to establish a maritime information platform, produced operation manuals using CMS, and relocated the Japanese website providing important information about the “extension of continental shelves” and updated links associated with the site.

- ▶ Gathering and disseminating information on islands and island issues

As a non-government actor working to contribute to maintenance of order on the seas and peaceful resolution of maritime issues, OPRI gathered highly credible primary materials that could be referred to in trying to resolve the various island issues, analyzed them from the perspective of international law, and disseminated the outcomes to the international community. More specifically, we gathered information to expand and enhance the online contents of the OPRI Center for Island Studies, digitized collected reference materials, and incorporated the data into the database. We also enhanced the online contents of the OPRI Center for Island Studies, and undertook preparation work for a new launch. Vol.6 No.1 and No.2 of the "Journal of Island Studies," our periodical compiling research papers, were produced, published and distributed. Research papers featured in the Journal of Island Studies were translated into English and posted on the English-language website of the OPRI Center for Island Studies. The English version of the Journal, called "Review of Island Studies (Revised 2016)" was also produced and distributed overseas via the Cabinet





Office, Defense Ministry, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Island Studies Committee met three times to discuss the contents of information to be disseminated. OPRI also participated in opinion exchange sessions in Washington D.C. and Miami concerning island territories, upon request from the Cabinet Secretariat, and provided lectures on “Territorial Sovereignty and International Law” at an educators’ seminar on island territories and a territorial education seminar targeting school textbook publishers.

#### ▶ Research on Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use

With regard to Marine Biodiversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ), OPRI conducted research activities for exploring, examining and suggesting approaches, specific policies and measures toward establishing a new ocean governance that takes into account the balance between sustainable use and conservation, and mechanisms for benefit distribution. More specifically, we participated in the first to third meetings of the preparatory committee for drawing up a BBNJ implementation agreement, highlighted the importance of human resource development in the un-official working group on building human resource capabilities and transferring maritime technologies, and worked with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), et al, to organize two side events on “capacity building and environmental impact assessment” and “sustainable fisheries.” At the 22nd session of the Conference of the Parties to the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP22), OPRI worked with the Global Ocean Forum (GOF) and other parties to co-organize a side event, the “Oceans Action Event” (on November 12, 2016, attracting approx. 400 participants), stressing the need to adopt a strategic action plan that fully takes into account the close association between oceans and climate.

#### ▶ Maritime Security Studies

OPRI implemented projects for research conducted from a security perspective on subjects such as maritime defense / security, sustainable use, preservation and conservation of the natural environment, and responses to climate change and variability. The projects were also designed to facilitate exchanges with foreign research organizations and experts for promoting such research activities as internationally shared issues. More specifically, we held an international conference on security in the Eurasia Blue Belt (EBB) in Tokyo on November 29, 2016, inviting six speakers from relevant countries, and co-organized a symposium on ocean security with the Suikoukai in Tokyo on September 15, 2016, so as to exchange opinions about international coordination on maritime defense and security, comprehensive national security, and international humanitarian assistance and other public welfare initiatives.

Furthermore, we visited research organizations in Shanghai (China) in September 2016, Jakarta (Indonesia) in February 2017 and Sydney (Australia) in March 2017 to exchange opinions.

#### ▶ Collection and Dissemination of Maritime Security Information

With the aim of contributing to policy research concerning maritime security, OPRI gathered information through exchanges with overseas research institutes and from public information issued by relevant organizations. The information covered diverse ocean related subjects such as: military movements, security incidents, conflicts, piracy and other illegal activities, events surrounding ocean navigation routes, various countries’ defense and security policies, and the impact of climate change on national security. Such information was analyzed and evaluated before being sent to relevant organizations. In particular, we gathered information about maritime security and Arctic-related information to issue our Maritime Information Newsletter on our website,

“From the Oceans,” updated four times throughout the year, as well as the information-disseminating periodical “Ocean Information Quarterly” three times a year to more broadly distribute relevant information.

#### ▶ Ocean Education Pioneer Schools

In order to increase accessibility and improve the quality of ocean education at schools through the development of a national ocean education curriculum as well as future leaders in ocean education, OPRI subsidized activities of schools that offer ocean education and facilitated support from experts in the fields of education and ocean affairs. More specifically, we subsidized the activities of national, public and private elementary schools, junior high schools, senior high schools, combined secondary schools and special needs schools across the nation (21 cases in the course development category and 46 cases in the general category). A website for the Pioneer Schools program was also launched, posting activity reports from these schools, reference teaching materials and event information, so as to promote ocean education and share / disseminate the project’s achievements. The new Japanese school curriculum guidance, announced in March 2017, aims at expanding ocean education, mainly as part of Social Studies. In response, we initiated a survey on teaching ocean education classes, targeting Social Studies teachers at 15,000 elementary and junior high schools across the nation (completed in June 2017).



OPRI carried out project development and research for the purpose of exploring an action strategy / guideline for Japan’s ocean industries, taking a cross-disciplinary approach that can swiftly adapt to changes in the world economy and social situations, and contributing to the development of ocean industries. More specifically, for identifying international trends in ocean policies as well as research seeds, we worked

with China’s National Institute for South China Sea Studies to co-organize a seminar titled “Japan – China dialogues: For a collaborative approach to maritime issues in East Asia,” facilitating exchange of expert opinions to establish a project for research on East Asian ocean issues. In March 2017, we carried out fact-finding studies in Pacific states (Australia and Fiji) concerning ocean management by island nations, and obtained information that will help establish a project in this area. For the smooth establishment of the Ocean Education Pioneer Schools program, we also held a FY2016 meeting of the Ocean Education Pioneer Schools Program Development Committee, printed leaflets / project support logo stickers, and circulated information to schools and boards of education across Japan (by direct mail). A primary case study on advanced human resource development programs in various countries was carried out so as to establish new projects for promoting human exchange in ocean fields.

The Ocean Policy Research Institute carries out its projects with assistance from the Nippon Foundation.

# Global Frontier Fund

*The Sasakawa Peace Foundation*

## Projects of the Global Frontier Fund



### ► Issues and Implications of Aging Asian Population

The GFF conducted formative research, including fact-finding studies, on the current status and future challenges of formal and informal healthcare in six Asian countries (Japan, China, South Korea, Thailand, Vietnam and the Philippines), which have a different level and pace of population aging. A committee of five experts on population aging met in September to discuss the direction of research, and a series of reports on “Aging in Japan and Across Asia (16 reports in total)” was released on the website of the Nippon Communications Foundation.

### ► Women Leadership and Empowerment

The GFF conducted research on ❶ improving women’s employment rate in the field of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM), ❷ empowering women through information and communication technology (ICT), and ❸ examining women’s role in relation to Women, Peace and Security (WPS). We also signed a memorandum of cooperation with the U.N. Women in related areas, and participated in its international conferences such as those organized by the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) to establish a human network and enhance knowledge.

### ► Promoting Innovative Finance for Development

The GFF commissioned a study on the current status of innovative finance in Asia, and conducted fact-finding studies in Singapore, China, South Korea, Malaysia, India and Jakarta. We also invited innovative finance investors from in and outside Japan to hold a seminar for external parties in collaboration with the Nippon Foundation.

### ► World Forum for Muslim Democrats

Following a preparatory meeting in Brussels in June, the GFF held the third session of its international forum in Tokyo in November. Some 150 politicians, academics and researchers, invited to the session from the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Japan and Europe included Sunni and Shia Muslims (from Iran), providing an opportunity to transcend regional and religious differences in having in-depth discussions on diverse issues in Muslim regions. This contributed to helping Japanese people enhance their understanding of Islam.

### ► Security in the Indian Ocean Region

The steering committee was convened in April to deliberate on project directions, which led to the compilation of research papers by experts from Japan, Australia, India and the United States in preparation for an international conference, covering items adopted by the Committee (regional economy, energy security, infrastructures, maritime transportation, traditional and non-traditional security and China). In February, delegates from the said four countries held the “International Conference on Security of the Indian Ocean Region” at India’s Vivekananda International Foundation. Its plenary session, participated also by local diplomats (e.g. former ambassador), Indian navy officials and researchers, engaged in debate based on the research papers, contributing to the preparation of policy recommendations, due to be presented in the second year.

### ► Goals and Tactics of Lesser Allies: NATO Summit Warsaw and Implication for Japan-U.S. Alliance

The GFF organized forum sessions in Japan for discussions, and commissioned research to Oxford University in the United Kingdom. Three forum sessions in Japan, participated by four researchers and Defense Ministry officials, evaluated the NATO Summit in Warsaw, and examined negotiation tactics adopted by NATO’s European junior partners in the lead-up to the summit.

From February to March 2017, fact-finding studies were conducted in subject countries. Delay in finalizing the commissioning agreement meant that only one forum session was held in the United Kingdom, but fact-finding studies were conducted at locations including the NATO headquarters in Brussels.

### ► The Japan-NATO Partnership and the Security of the Global Commons

The GFF convened two meetings in this project. The workshop on hybrid war and cyber security, held in London in October, focused on issues such as cyber security on the national level and a policy approach to hybrid war strategy. The seminar on the importance of cyber security in maritime operations, held in Tokyo in March, discussed cyber cooperation, cooperation in the Indian Ocean and cooperation in maritime security. These sessions were structured to explore challenges in Japan- NATO partnership, resulting in very useful debates between Japanese and European researchers and practitioners involved.

### ► International Trends and Challenges in Refugee Protection

In the midst of global refugee crisis, Asia hosts one fifth of global refugees. For the purpose of understanding current situation and challenges in Asia, and presenting possible solutions, the GFF conducted research under close cooperation between the Habibie Center (Indonesia) in three Asian countries (Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand). Based on the findings we held a series of workshops in the three countries and in Tokyo, and released the research report “Managing Refugee Crisis in Southeast Asia” on the current status, challenges and strategic solutions in Asia.

### ► Strengthening Defense Capabilities in the Cyber Space

The GFF conducted research on developing and securing human resources for cyber defense, focusing on issues of the legal system for defense in the cyber space in Japan. More specifically, we held six study sessions, gathering cyber defense experts from the industry, government and academic sectors in Japan, and compiled a report. We also commissioned the Institute for Future Engineering to research various countries’ programs for developing security-related human resources, and compile a report. Furthermore, a compilation of case studies on main cyber-attacks around the world was produced.

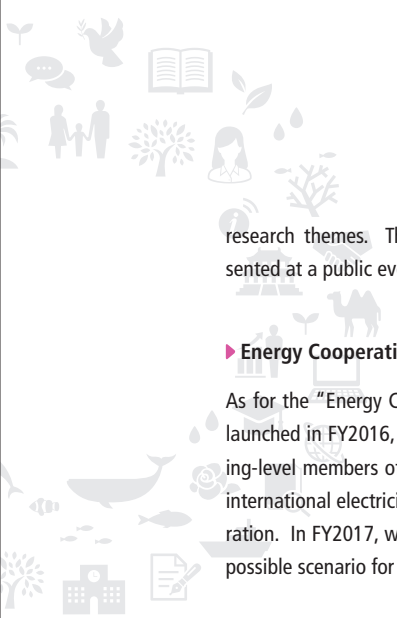
### ► Research Project on Sustainability of Nuclear

The GFF organized two study groups, consisting of researchers and experts ; ❶ for the themes of Japan’s policy of peaceful use of nuclear energy and ❷ the re-examination of nuclear non-proliferation / roles of nuclear weapons. The study group on the Japanese policy of peaceful nuclear energy use compiled a report (in Japanese and English) about pyroprocess technology and small metal-fueled fast reactor system as a way of waste processing in Fukushima and presented it to a group of experts. In the study group on the re-examination of nuclear non-proliferation / roles of nuclear weapons, all members wrote papers on their respective region and theme, reflecting findings from their study trips to Europe.

### ► Future Sustainability of Nuclear Power in US Energy Policy

Columbia University worked with external experts to examine three research themes, i.e. “A comparison of Advanced Nuclear Technologies” “The Role of Policy in Revin-ing and Expanding the US Global Nuclear Leadership” and “The Geopolitics of Nuclear Power and Technology” An English-language report was compiled for each of the





research themes. The outcome of these studies was presented at a public event in New York.

► **Energy Cooperation in North East Asia**

As for the “Energy Cooperation in North East Asia” project, launched in FY2016, the GFF held study sessions with working-level members of the energy industry on the subjects of international electricity partnership and gas pipeline collaboration. In FY2017, we plan to use the outcome to develop a possible scenario for international energy cooperation.

► **Dialogue on the Recognition of Historical Issues and the Future of Sino-Japan Relations**

In this project, the GFF invited six Chinese academics in the fields of politics, diplomacy, international relations and modern history in March 2017 to engage in dialogues with their Japanese counterparts on the issue of historical interpretation. We also held a public seminar on America’s new government leadership and the future of U.S.-China relationship, which are issues of strong public interest in Japan.

► **Research on Adaptation Measures for Global Warming and Ocean Acidification**

The GFF began developing the Ocean Crisis Watch system as the information base for an “ocean crisis monitoring and action platform,” analyzed observation data on ocean acidification and developed a system for future projection, thereby clarifying nationwide ocean acidification trend in Japan. In January 2017, we held an international conference (6 attendants invited from overseas and 140 participants) to examine specific details for building an ocean acidification network for the western Pacific. In order to promote this project, an examination committee of 11 academics was convened three times. The outcome of these activities was presented in and outside Japan through occasions such as an annual meeting of the North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES).

Furthermore, possibility of developing education on ocean acidification was explored in partnership with the Kanagawa Prefectural Marine Science High School.

# Project List

| Project Name | Implementing Agency | Location | Type | Budget (yen) | Year |
|--------------|---------------------|----------|------|--------------|------|
|--------------|---------------------|----------|------|--------------|------|

## Regular Projects

### Efforts to Ensure Peace and Security in the International community【Peace Building and Security Issues】

|   |                                    |           |               |            |     |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|-----|
| Japan’s Peace building Role in Asia   | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation      | Japan     | Self-Operated | 29,036,722 | 2/3 |
| Empowering Civil Society in Southern Thailand Through Regional Partnership II | The Jakarta Legal Aid Institute    | Indonesia | Grant         | 17,639,898 | 2/3 |
| Asia Peace building Web Initiatives   | Hosei University                   | Japan     | Grant         | 6,361,171  | 1/3 |
| Conflict Transformation in Southern Thailand II                               | King Prajadhipok’s Institute (KPI) | Thailand  | Grant         | 5,830,246  | 1/1 |

### Efforts to Ensure Peace and Security in the International community【Non-Traditional Security Issues】

|   |   |       |               |            |     |
|---|---|-------|---------------|------------|-----|
| Toward a Better Resettlement Program in Japan                       | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation                 | Japan | Self-Operated | 15,822,111 | 3/3 |
| Toward Enhancement of Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management | Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management | Japan | Grant         | 7,500,000  | 1/2 |

### Promotion of Mutual Understanding between Priority Regions and Japan【Exchange Program between Japan and The United States】

|   |   |        |               |             |     |
|---|---|--------|---------------|-------------|-----|
| Japan-US Opinion Leaders’ Dialogue III  | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation                                 | Japan  | Self-Operated | 85,665,696  | 3/3 |
| New Voices from Japan: Capacity Strengthening through US-Visits for Young Researchers | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation                                 | Japan  | Self-Operated | 26,696,955  | 3/3 |
| Young Strategists Forum 2   | The German Marshall Fund (GMF) of the United States           | U.S.A. | Grant         | 19,194,218  | 2/3 |
| Next Generation Leader at the McCain Institute  | The McCain Institute for International Leadership             | U.S.A. | Grant         | 5,078,737   | 2/2 |
| Strengthening the US-Japan Relationship from US Perspectives                          | Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA (SPF-USA)                       | U.S.A. | Grant         | 328,825,597 | 1/1 |
| Asian American Leadership Delegation  | U.S.-Japan Council  | U.S.A. | Grant         | 15,940,601  | 1/3 |
| Japan Update Through Japan-America Societies  | National Association of Japan-America Societies, Inc. (NAJAS) | U.S.A. | Grant         | 19,768,321  | 1/3 |
| Enriching the US-Japan Exchange Program   | Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA (SPF-USA)                       | U.S.A. | Grant         | 37,602,624  | 1/1 |
| Maximizing U.S.-Japan Cooperation in Southeast Asia: the China Angle                  | Center for American Progress (CAP)                            | U.S.A. | Grant         | 7,842,116   | 1/1 |

## The Sasakawa Pacific Island Nations Fund

### Cooperation for Peace and Solidarity between Maritime States

|  |                               |       |               |            |     |
|--|-------------------------------|-------|---------------|------------|-----|
| Supporting for Environment-conscious Tourism in Palau      | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 31,154,099 | 2/2 |
| Supporting Maritime Security in the Sea Area of Micronesia | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 13,671,941 | 1/3 |



| Project Name | Implementing Agency | Location | Type | Budget (yen) | Year |
|--------------|---------------------|----------|------|--------------|------|
|--------------|---------------------|----------|------|--------------|------|

### The Sasakawa Japan-China Friendship Fund

#### Personnel Exchange and Dialogue

|   |                               |       |               |            |     |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|---------------|------------|-----|
| Training Program for Japanese Language Learners from Western China Phase II | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 21,112,834 | 3/3 |
| Japan-China Dialogue on East China Sea Security                             | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 9,839,214  | 3/3 |

#### Information Sharing and Groundwork Activities for Mutual Understanding

|  |                               |       |               |            |     |
|--|-------------------------------|-------|---------------|------------|-----|
| Website for Dissemination of Information Phase II                                      | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 8,019,238  | 3/5 |
| Book Translation and Publication Project for Understanding Contemporary Japan Phase II | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 10,196,779 | 3/5 |
| Japan-China Opinion Leader Dialogue  | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 11,084,618 | 3/3 |
| Invitation Program for Chines Journalists  | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 7,223,086  | 1/5 |
| Creating a Glossary of Modern History Terms regarding Sino-Japanese Relations          | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 6,876,885  | 1/3 |

#### Cooperation for Social and Economic Development

|  |                               |       |               |           |     |
|--|-------------------------------|-------|---------------|-----------|-----|
| Japan-China Joint Research for Measures against PM 2.5 Air Pollution           | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 3,272,741 | 2/2 |
| Joint Research and Publishing towards Solving Issues Shared by Japan and China | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 6,181,584 | 1/3 |

### The Sasakawa Middle East Islam Fund

#### Facilitating the Exchange of Knowledge and Policies, and Building an Intellectual Platform

|   |   |         |       |           |     |
|---|---|---------|-------|-----------|-----|
| The Changing Geopolitics of the Middle East: Inter-Regional Cooperation and Globalization       | Sabancı University  | Turkey  | Grant | 9,192,279 | 1/2 |
| UK-Japan Joint Research: Foundation for Original, Team-Based Research in the Modern Middle East | The School of Inter-disciplinary Area Studies, University of Oxford | England | Grant | 8,623,131 | 1/3 |

#### Human and Cultural Exchange

|   |                               |       |               |            |     |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|---------------|------------|-----|
| Building Relationships between Iran and International Society | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 54,645,296 | 1/3 |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|---------------|------------|-----|

#### Information dissemination

|  |                               |       |               |           |     |
|--|-------------------------------|-------|---------------|-----------|-----|
| Promoting a Multi-Dimensional Understanding of the Middle East | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 2,645,747 | 1/3 |
|--|-------------------------------|-------|---------------|-----------|-----|

### The Sasakawa Pan Asia Fund

#### Promotion of Further Mutual Understanding

|   |                               |       |               |            |     |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|---------------|------------|-----|
| Promoting Japan-Asia Relations:An Opinion Leaders' Exchange | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 28,495,966 | 3/3 |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|---------------|------------|-----|

#### Efforts toward sustainable development

|   |                                |        |               |            |     |
|---|--------------------------------|--------|---------------|------------|-----|
| The Introduction of Japanese-style KOSEN (College of Industrial Technology) Education in Mongolia | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation  | Japan  | Self-Operated | 18,173,387 | 3/3 |
| Research Project on Support for Northeast India   | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation  | Japan  | Self-Operated | 10,811,338 | 1/1 |
| Support for Science Journalists in Asia   | Keio Research Institute at SFC | Canada | Grant         | 15,369,459 | 2/3 |

#### Contribution to Regional Stability

|  |                               |       |               |            |     |
|--|-------------------------------|-------|---------------|------------|-----|
| Security Dialogues and Defense Exchanges between Japan and Asian Countries | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 26,095,566 | 3/3 |
| Policy Dialogues on International Cooperation in the South China Sea       | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 11,356,113 | 2/2 |
| Islam in Asia: Diverse Images and Challenges                               | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 11,761,456 | 1/2 |

| Project Name | Implementing Agency | Location | Type | Budget (yen) | Year |
|--------------|---------------------|----------|------|--------------|------|
|--------------|---------------------|----------|------|--------------|------|

### Ocean Policy Research Institute

|  |                               |       |               |             |     |
|--|-------------------------------|-------|---------------|-------------|-----|
| Studies to Promote implementation of the Basic Act on Ocean Policy   | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 677,099     | 1/3 |
| Advancement of Ocean Policy Studies                                  | Japan Society of Ocean Policy | Japan | Grant         | 4,500,000   | 1/3 |
| Public relations for ocean policy                                    | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 39,952,884  | 1/3 |
| Research on “Seeds” for New Projects and Outreach Activities         | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 4,434,530   | 1/1 |
| Gathering and disseminating information on islands and island issues | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 23,206,088  | 1/1 |
| Enforcement of model site projects on Integrated Coastal Management  | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 16,252,982  | 1/1 |
| Research Projects on Integrated Ocean Governance                     | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 146,946,607 | 1/3 |
| Research on Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use     | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 24,777,543  | 1/3 |
| Maritime Security Studies  | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 8,900,057   | 1/2 |
| Maritime Security Information Report                                 | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 7,522,647   | 1/3 |
| Study on Effective International Cooperation to Arctic Governance    | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 20,632,667  | 1/1 |
| Project for enhancing ocean education in the Japanese school system  | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 8,897,127   | 1/1 |
| Promotion of International Cooperation in Ocean Related Fields       | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 184,277,103 | 1/3 |
| Ocean Education Pioneer Schools                                      | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 43,745,506  | 1/3 |
| Research on Marine Resource Conservation Policy                      | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation | Japan | Self-Operated | 42,595,410  | 1/1 |

### Global Frontier Fund

#### Pioneering new project territories

|  |   |        |               |            |     |
|--|---|--------|---------------|------------|-----|
| International Trends and Challenges in Refugee Protection                                      | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation   | Japan  | Self-Operated | 9,163,680  | 2/2 |
| Strengthening Defense Capabilities in the Cyber Space  | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation   | Japan  | Self-Operated | 11,423,225 | 1/1 |
| Research Project on Sustainability of Nuclear Energy   | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation   | Japan  | Self-Operated | 30,488,596 | 2/2 |
| Future Sustainability of Nuclear Power in US Energy Policy                                     | Center on Global Energy Policy, School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University | U.S.A. | Grant         | 25,136,093 | 2/2 |
| Energy Cooperation in North East Asia  | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation   | Japan  | Self-Operated | 8,895,070  | 1/2 |
| World Forum for Muslim Democrats   | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation   | Japan  | Self-Operated | 46,530,581 | 2/2 |
| Issues and Implications of Ageing Asian Population   | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation   | Japan  | Self-Operated | 40,699,612 | 1/3 |
| Promoting Innovative Finance for Development   | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation   | Japan  | Self-Operated | 7,930,433  | 1/2 |
| Women Leadership and Empowerment   | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation   | Japan  | Self-Operated | 22,584,115 | 1/3 |
| Security in the Indian Ocean Region  | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation   | Japan  | Self-Operated | 25,021,084 | 1/2 |
| Goals and Tactics of Lesser Allies: NATO Summit Warsaw and Implication for Japan-U.S. Alliance | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation   | Japan  | Self-Operated | 4,891,095  | 1/2 |
| The Japan-NATO Partnership and the Security of the Global Commons                              | King’s College, London  | Japan  | Grant         | 6,432,920  | 1/2 |
| Dialogue on the Recognition of Historical Issues and the Future of Sino-Japan Relations        | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation   | Japan  | Self-Operated | 24,172,389 | 1/5 |
| Research on Adaptation Measures for Global Warming and Ocean Acidification                     | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation   | Japan  | Self-Operated | 29,610,134 | 1/4 |

# Financial Position

(For Year Ended March 31, 2017)

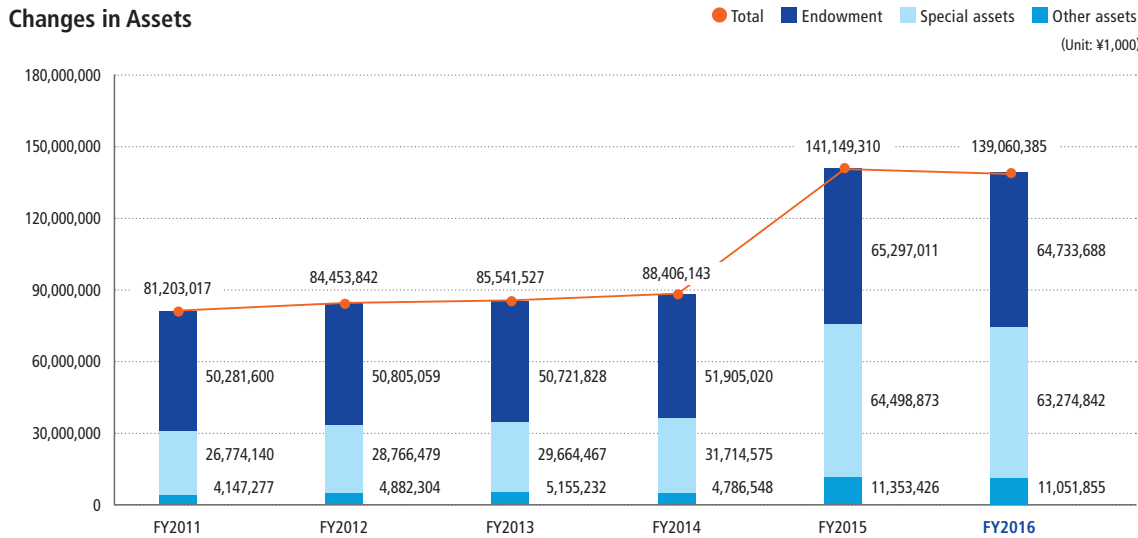
## Statement of Income and Expenses

(Unit: ¥1,000)

|  | YF2011    | YF2012      | YF2013    | YF2014    | YF2015     | YF2016    |
|--|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| <b>I. Operating activities</b>           |           |             |           |           |            |           |
| 1. Income                                |           |             |           |           |            |           |
| From endowment                           | 1,039,045 | 1,034,573   | 1,320,983 | 868,297   | 1,094,985  | 1,085,636 |
| From special funds                       | 677,595   | 608,217     | 818,066   | 702,535   | 1,500,464  | 1,209,825 |
| Other income                             | 22,102    | 60,369      | 42,149    | 116,355   | 305,454    | 132,638   |
| Contributions / grants                   | 0         | 500,000     | 0         | 0         | 393,076    | 459,551   |
| Total income from operating activities   | 1,738,742 | 2,203,159   | 2,181,198 | 1,687,187 | 3,293,979  | 2,887,650 |
| 2. Expenses                              |           |             |           |           |            |           |
| Program                                  | 1,342,587 | 1,282,782   | 1,538,247 | 1,788,802 | 3,259,961  | 3,019,898 |
| General and administrative               | 156,277   | 134,327     | 141,335   | 145,627   | 366,254    | 310,293   |
| Total expenses from operating activities | 1,498,864 | 1,417,109   | 1,679,582 | 1,934,429 | 3,626,215  | 3,330,191 |
| Net income from operating activities     | 239,878   | 786,050     | 501,616   | △ 247,242 | △ 332,236  | △ 442,541 |
| <b>II. Investing activities</b>          |           |             |           |           |            |           |
| 1. Income                                |           |             |           |           |            |           |
| Proceeds from reversal of special assets | 288,360   | 68,579      | 201,459   | 555,307   | 12,471,754 | 932,018   |
| Deposits return income                   | 0         | 0           | 0         | 0         | 90,946     | 0         |
| Total income from investing activities   | 288,360   | 68,579      | 201,459   | 555,307   | 12,562,700 | 932,018   |
| 2. Expenses                              |           |             |           |           |            |           |
| Purchase of investments                  | 17,332    | 1,195,973   | 354,903   | 49,277    | 10,093,033 | 29,110    |
| Purchase of property                     | 100,937   | 123,438     | 82,299    | 55,391    | 1,896,735  | 96,010    |
| Total expenses from investing activities | 118,269   | 1,319,411   | 437,202   | 104,668   | 11,989,768 | 125,120   |
| Net income from investing activities     | 170,091   | △ 1,250,832 | △ 235,743 | 450,639   | 572,932    | 806,898   |
| <b>III. Financing activities</b>         |           |             |           |           |            |           |
| 1. Income                                |           |             |           |           |            |           |
| Total income from financing activities   | 0         | 0           | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0         |
| 2. Expenses                              |           |             |           |           |            |           |
| Total expenses from financing activities | 0         | 0           | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0         |
| Net income from financing activities     | 0         | 0           | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0         |
| Net income                               | 409,969   | △ 464,782   | 265,873   | 203,397   | 240,696    | 364,357   |
| Carried over from previous year          | 1,080,791 | 1,490,760   | 1,025,978 | 1,291,851 | 1,769,909  | 2,010,605 |
| Carried forward to the next year         | 1,490,760 | 1,025,978   | 1,291,851 | 1,495,248 | 2,010,605  | 2,374,962 |

Net income from merger

## Changes in Assets



## Statement of Changes in Net Assets

(Unit: ¥1,000)

|  | YF2011     | YF2012     | YF2013     | YF2014     | YF2015      | YF2016      |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>I. Net assets-unrestricted</b>                                      |            |            |            |            |             |             |
| 1. Recurring revenues and expense                                      |            |            |            |            |             |             |
| (1) Recurring revenues   | 1,712,342  | 1,628,453  | 1,808,332  | 1,739,848  | 3,102,399   | 3,033,864   |
| (2) Recurring expenses   | 1,482,034  | 1,466,463  | 1,749,374  | 2,009,462  | 3,764,947   | 3,600,498   |
| Net assets from recurring activities before valuation                  | 230,308    | 161,990    | 58,958     | △ 269,614  | △ 662,548   | △ 566,634   |
| Profit and Loss on Appraisal in Basic Assets                           | 87,560     | 285,800    | 430,837    | 150,690    | △ 85,804    | △ 162,836   |
| Net assets from recurring activities                                   | 317,868    | 447,790    | 489,795    | △ 118,924  | △ 748,352   | △ 729,470   |
| 2. Non-recurring revenues and expenses                                 |            |            |            |            |             |             |
| (1) Non-recurring revenues   | 0          | 0          | 97,639     | 99,999     | 232,370     | 0           |
| (2) Non-recurring expenses   | 0          | 0          | 26         | 0          | 35,983      | 0           |
| Net assets from non-recurring activities                               | 0          | 0          | 97,613     | 99,999     | 196,387     | 0           |
| Current period general net asset increase / decrease amount before tax | 317,868    | 447,790    | 587,407    | △ 18,925   | △ 551,965   | △ 729,470   |
| Net assets-unrestricted, beginning of year                             | 4,633,476  | 4,951,344  | 5,399,134  | 5,986,541  | 33,454,571  | 32,902,606  |
| Net assets-unrestricted, end of year                                   | 4,951,344  | 5,399,134  | 5,986,541  | 5,967,616  | 32,902,606  | 32,173,136  |
| <b>II. Net assets-temporarily restricted</b>                           |            |            |            |            |             |             |
| Change in net asset-temporarily restricted                             | 1,120      | 2,788,374  | 470,426    | 2,901,697  | △ 736,762   | △ 1,384,269 |
| Net assets-temporarily restricted, beginning of year                   | 75,988,693 | 75,989,813 | 78,778,187 | 79,248,613 | 108,044,782 | 107,308,020 |
| Net assets-temporarily restricted, end of year                         | 75,989,813 | 78,778,187 | 79,248,613 | 82,150,310 | 107,308,020 | 105,923,751 |
| <b>III. Total net assets, end of year</b>                              | 80,941,157 | 84,177,321 | 85,235,154 | 88,117,926 | 140,210,626 | 138,096,887 |

Net income from merger

## Balance Sheet

(Unit: ¥1,000)

|                                      | YF2011       | YF2012       | YF2013       | YF2014       | YF2015       | YF2016       |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>I. Assets</b>                     |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| 1. Current assets                    |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| Cash and cash equivalents            | 409,834      | 581,621      | 581,053      | 413,689      | 722,051      | 2,606,496    |
| Securities                           | 1,187,996    | 541,648      | 826,904      | 1,171,270    | 1,437,640    | 168,323      |
| Other current assets                 | 332,784      | 320,036      | 3,259,557    | 304,263      | 658,370      | 468,377      |
| Total current assets                 | 1,930,614    | 1,443,305    | 1,733,913    | 1,889,222    | 2,818,061    | 3,243,196    |
| 2. Fixed assets                      |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| Endowment                            | 50,281,600   | 50,805,059   | 50,721,828   | 51,905,020   | 65,297,011   | 64,733,688   |
| Special funds (special assets)       | 26,774,140   | 28,766,479   | 29,664,467   | 31,714,575   | 64,498,873   | 63,274,842   |
| Other special assets                 | 2,075,215    | 3,202,738    | 3,157,803    | 2,651,897    | 3,092,110    | 2,589,208    |
| Other fixed assets                   | 141,448      | 236,261      | 263,516      | 245,429      | 5,443,255    | 5,219,451    |
| Total fixed assets                   | 79,272,403   | 83,010,537   | 83,807,614   | 86,516,921   | 138,331,249  | 135,817,189  |
| Total assets                         | 81,203,017   | 84,453,842   | 85,541,527   | 88,406,143   | 141,149,310  | 139,060,385  |
| <b>II. Liabilities</b>               |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| Current liabilities                  | 148,324      | 144,387      | 161,796      | 142,158      | 499,114      | 571,077      |
| Long-term liabilities                | 113,536      | 132,134      | 144,576      | 146,058      | 439,570      | 392,421      |
| Total liabilities                    | 261,860      | 276,521      | 306,373      | 288,216      | 938,684      | 963,498      |
| <b>III. Net assets</b>               |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| 1. Net assets-temporarily restricted | 75,989,813   | 78,778,187   | 79,248,613   | 82,150,311   | 107,308,020  | 105,923,752  |
| To endowment                         | (49,950,611) | (50,404,591) | (50,289,737) | (51,462,214) | (59,103,549) | (58,552,539) |
| To special assets                    | (26,039,202) | (28,373,596) | (28,958,876) | (30,688,097) | (48,204,471) | (47,371,213) |
| 2. Net assets-unrestricted           | 4,951,344    | 5,399,134    | 5,986,541    | 5,967,616    | 32,902,606   | 32,173,135   |
| To endowment                         | (330,988)    | (400,468)    | (432,091)    | (442,807)    | (6,193,461)  | (6,181,149)  |
| To special assets                    | (2,705,770)  | (3,475,265)  | (3,728,774)  | (3,536,873)  | (18,979,356) | (18,128,445) |
| Total net assets                     | 80,941,157   | 84,177,321   | 85,235,154   | 88,117,927   | 140,210,626  | 138,096,887  |
| Total liabilities and net assets     | 81,203,017   | 84,453,842   | 85,541,527   | 88,406,143   | 141,149,310  | 139,060,385  |

Foundation Profile

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Name of the Organization       | The Sasakawa Peace Foundation (SPF)  |
| Date of Establishment          | September 1, 1986 (Transition to public interest incorporated foundation in October 2011)  |
| Objectives                     | We are committed to achieving the following objectives by applying the innovative ideas and methods of the private sector:<br>- To respond to changes in nature and the social environment which have become evident as the result of human activities;<br>- To contribute to the sound and sustainable development of human society which is becoming more stratified and complex.<br>- To build a new governance system for human society on this planet of oceans and land, by promoting research activities making policy recommendations, and supporting international cooperation and exchange projects.   |
| Project description            | In order to achieve the abovementioned objectives, we carry out the following projects, or provide assistance to parties implementing the projects:<br>(1) Conducting research, information dissemination and raising public awareness with the aim of solving issues in human society<br>(2) Developing human resources that contribute to solving issues in human society, supporting human exchange and networking.<br>(3) Conducting research, information dissemination and raising public awareness with the aim of forming new governance system in human society<br>(4) Conducting R&D and studies on maritime affairs<br>(5) Promoting international understanding, international exchange and international cooperation<br>(6) Organizing conferences and events concerning (1) – (5) above<br>(7) Gathering / disseminating information and issuing policy recommendations concerning (1) – (5) above<br>(8) Lending facilities<br>(9) Conducting any other projects required to achieve our objectives |
| Endowment                      | ¥64,733,687,433 (As of March 31, 2017)   |
| Special assets                 | ¥63,274,842,018 (As of March 31, 2017)   |
| Fiscal 2016 Operating Expenses | ¥3,849,373,000 (As of June 31, 2017)   |

Board Members (As of June 31, 2017)

Councilors

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Takeju Ogata       | President, The Nippon Foundation                                |
| Hideki Kato        | President, Japan Initiative                                     |
| Shin Kisugi        | Executive Trustee, Vice President, The Open University of Japan |
| Eiko Kono          | Former Chairman, Recruit Co., Ltd.                              |
| Yoichi Sumi        | Professor Emeritus, Yokohama National University                |
| Masayuki Takahashi | Professor Emeritus, The University of Tokyo                     |
| Koji Tanami        | Advisor, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.                     |

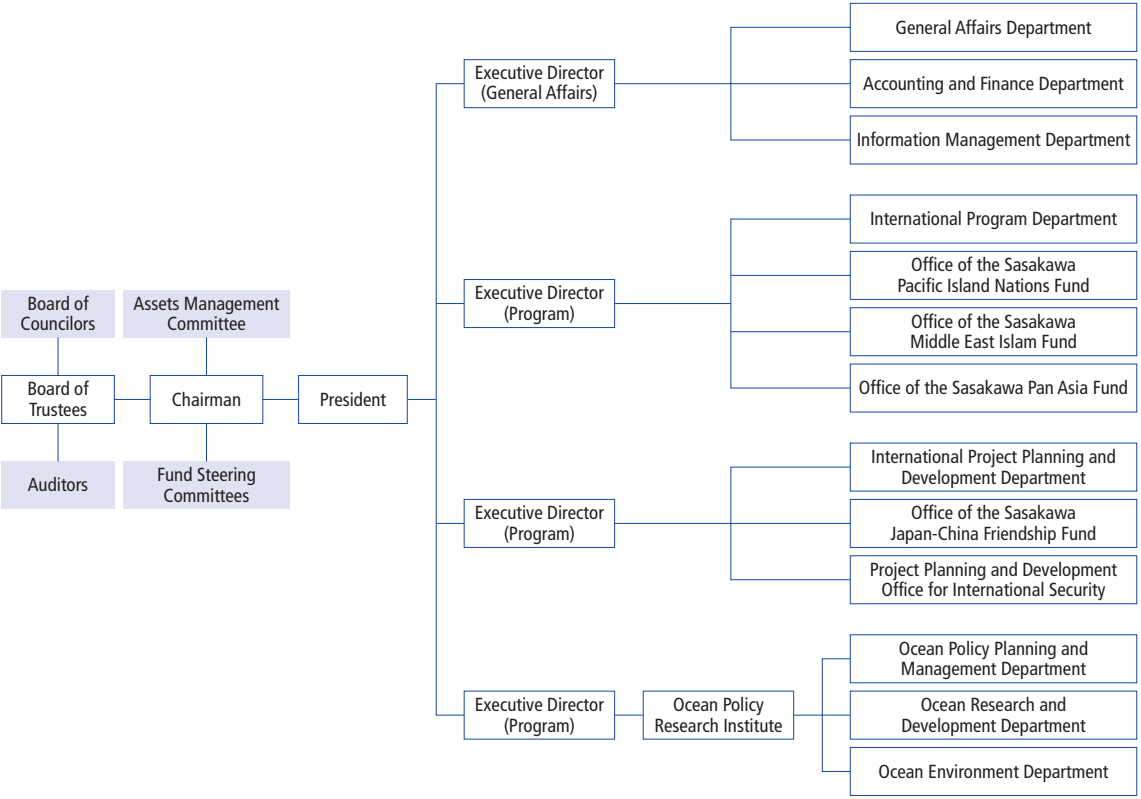
Honorary chairman

|                |                                 |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Yohei Sasakawa | Chairman, The Nippon Foundation |
|----------------|---------------------------------|

Board Members

|                    |                    |   |
|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| Chairman           | Nobuo Tanaka       |   |
| President          | Shuichi Ohno       |   |
| Executive Director | Akinori Sugai      | (General Affairs)   |
|                    | Junko Chano        | (Program)   |
|                    | Atsushi Sunami     | (Program)   |
| Trustees           | Motoshige Itoh     | Professor, Gakushuin University   |
|                    | Tamaki Ura         | Director, Specially appointed professor, Center for Socio-Robotic Synthesis, Kyushu Institute of Technology |
|                    | Shigeki Sakamoto   | Professor, Doshisha University  |
|                    | Yuko Miyazaki      | Attorney at Law   |
| Auditors           | Shuheï Okazaki     |   |
|                    | Sadahiko Yoshimura | Certified Public Accountant   |

Organization Chart (As of June 31, 2017)



The Sasakawa Peace Foundation Bldg.,  
1-15-16 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8524, Japan  
Tel: 03-5157-5430 FAX: 03-5157-5420  
URL: <https://www.spf.org> Email: [spfpr@spf.or.jp](mailto:spfpr@spf.or.jp)  
One minute walk from No.4 Exit of Toranomon Station on Tokyo Metro Ginza Line