

REPORT OF THE CANADA-JAPAN FORUM 2003-2006

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June 2006

Toward a Renewed Canada Japan Partnership

- Addressing challenges and opportunities of a changing world -

The Canada-Japan Forum (the Forum) has conducted over the past three years intensive discussions on matters of common concern to and between Canada and Japan. The Forum recognizes that the world today is facing unprecedented changes. The Forum sees every reason that Canada and Japan should fully exercise their potential to cooperate together, in order to address the global challenges of the 21st century. It is the sincere wish of the Forum that this report would serve as a catalyst toward a renewed Canada-Japan partnership to address challenges and opportunities of a changing world .

Japan and Canada share fundamental common values, including the rule of law, freedom, democracy, respect for human rights and the promotion of open market economies. The two countries also share common concerns such as environmental protection, nuclear disarmament, and non-proliferation. Interaction with the international community and cooperation with the United States are core pillars of foreign policy for both Canada and Japan. These common interests form the broad foundation on which Japan and Canada have worked together to tackle the challenges currently facing the international community. When the prime ministers of Japan and Canada met in January 2005, they agreed that Japan-Canada co-operation has yet to reach its full potential. The Forum concurs. The celebrations of the 80th anniversary of diplomatic relations in 2008-09 provide a benchmark that should be used to strengthen bilateral relations.

There already exist over 40 governmental and non-governmental consultative schemes between Japan and Canada. For example, at the government level there are politico-military talks, the Joint Economic Committee, and multiple regular consultations on peace and security. At the non-governmental level, there are the Japan-Canada Forum, and the Japan-Canada Symposium on Peace and Security Co-operation as well as numerous links between groups in such fields as culture, education and the professions. Many recommendations and ideas regarding Japan-Canada cooperation have already emerged from these frameworks, for example the Peace and Security Cooperation Agenda. In addition, the two governments have made concrete advances in the economic sphere, particularly the creation of the Japan-Canada Economic Framework at the bilateral summit in January 2005, the Japan-Canada Economic Conferences in September 2004 and October 2005, and the signature of the Canada-Japan Social Security Agreement in February 2006. Therefore, the first step towards achieving the full potential of Japan-Canada cooperation should be to act on the recommendations and ideas that have been agreed by existing fora.

The Forum is of the view that Canada and Japan should intensify their efforts to deepen the bilateral relationship. In the interest of expanding understanding, co-operation, dialogue, and exchanges, emphasis should be put on the promotion of trade, investment and tourism, culture and academic relations, joint research on environment and energy issues, expansion of the JET program, working holidays and sister-city agreements, and strengthening media co-operation. Japan and Canada should also work to make themselves more open to learning from each others' experiences and policy responses on social matters such as issues affecting the elderly and youth unemployment.

The emergence of China and India as significant participants in and contributors to the international community will increase Asia's role as a key global player in the future. Increasing economic integration and corresponding efforts led by ASEAN to create an East Asian community for the future are among the many remarkable recent developments in the Asian region. Canada and Japan can form a dynamic and innovative partnership that is also a force for stability. There is a strong basis for such a partnership based on the longstanding historic strength of our relationship and our complementary economic and political associations with our Asia Pacific neighbours.

A reformed United Nations is critical to solving the global challenges that face the world today. Canada and Japan must ensure the active engagement of major international players in multilateral efforts, especially those under the UN framework. In this regard, the Forum expects both Canada and Japan to cooperate in the urgent task of UN reform including UN Security Council reform and it believes that Japan should be accorded a permanent seat on the Security Council.

Canada and Japan share a common commitment to tackling emerging global challenges through dialogue and active multilateral diplomacy at the government as well as the non-governmental levels. Challenges such as post-conflict reconstruction, terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, disaster relief and early warning systems, over-population, environmental degradation, poverty, shortages of energy and food supplies, and global food chain diseases have become matters which nation-states can no longer address in traditional ways. Both Canada and Japan have separately embraced the concept of human security and should cooperate further in the implementation and dissemination of this approach.

The challenges the world faces today are daunting, but they are also an opportunity for imaginative solutions to which a renewed Canada-Japan cooperation can bring a creative synergy and contribute to a brighter future.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Canada-Japan Forum recommends:

1. That an early visit to Canada by Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress take place as a symbol of the significance of the relationship of trust and friendship fostered over the years between peoples of Canada and Japan.

POLITICS AND DIPLOMACY

2. That a policy be instituted of reciprocal visits by prime ministers at least every second year to ensure ongoing engagement of the partnership at the highest level. Foreign ministers should meet every year in Canada or Japan to discuss issues of common concern, and this should be complemented by annual strategic talks at the deputy-ministers' level.

3. That the Bilateral Peace and Security Cooperation Symposium should establish two expert groups of officials and representatives from civil society; one to advance practical cooperation on disarmament and non-proliferation, and a second one on human security including health issues. Both should attach particular emphasis on cooperation in Asia.

4. That cooperation and dialogue on development between JICA and CIDA and among NGOs continue, with greater emphasis on common priorities of education, human rights, small business development, science and technology, and the socio-economic role of women.

5. That the Canadian and Japanese governments seek common ground and a coordinated approach towards the reform of the United Nations and, in particular, the Security Council.

ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

6. That a comprehensive Free Trade Agreement should be the ultimate objective of the Joint Study conducted under the Economic Framework and that a clear strategy be established for follow up actions to the Joint Study expected in December 2006.

7. That the challenges of the entry of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) into each other's market be addressed, and that the role of trade commissioners of Canada and the Japan External Trade Organisation (JETRO) in support of SMEs be reviewed in consultation with stakeholders.

8. That laws and regulations that may hinder the development of a closer economic partnership, be reviewed and where appropriate amended, including issues relating to working visas and unemployment insurance for nationals on assignment in each other's countries and a revision of the Canada-Japan Tax Treaty.

9. That governments further encourage the exchange of research on emerging agricultural, marine, and medical issues and technologies between the relevant agencies and between the universities and research institutions of both countries. One suitable area for research would be cooperation in marine environment protection.

10. That governments undertake bilateral discussions on the consequences of current changes in the global energy situation, focusing on non-traditional energy approaches.

11. That, in order to respond to the serious global warming issue, both countries work together in all environment-related fora in which they are active, to coordinate policy, and obtain broad support from the governments and the private sectors for workable solutions in the post-Kyoto framework.

12. That tourism authorities review the declining trend in two-way tourism and identify measures to redress the situation, and set numerical targets for the industry's development.

PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE EXCHANGES

13. That Canada establish a system modelled after the JET program to assist in the teaching of Japanese in Canadian schools. Japan should actively promote the program in Canada, and expand the parameters of the JET program to allow retired or semi-retired Canadian English teachers to participate.

14. That the Japan Foundation expand funding available for exchanges of opinion leaders and that the Canadian Government create a parallel program.

15. That the quota of 5,000 visas a year available to young Japanese wishing to take working holidays in Canada be immediately doubled, and that Japan streamline its procedures for its working holiday programs.

16. That governments publicize sister and friendship arrangements between Canadian and Japanese cities and towns and promote the expansion of this network.

17. That exchanges between media outlets, journalists, journalism schools, and journalism students be promoted. Governments should establish an ongoing program of information tours for visiting journalists and encourage the participation of senior editors.

18. That the international cultural divisions of the Japanese and Canadian foreign ministries, the Japan Foundation and the Canada Council, convene a bilateral meeting of cultural leaders to make specific recommendations to expand bilateral cultural relations.

19. That universities and colleges of both countries create more cooperative research and development programs.

THE FUTURE

20. That, as recommended by previous Forum reports, the Forum continue with its status as a standing, non-governmental consultative body covering the full spectrum of the bilateral relationship.

21. That governments ensure the implementations of these recommendations bearing in mind the celebrations of the 80th anniversary of diplomatic relations in 2008-2009.

Commentary

POLITICS AND DIPLOMACY

That Canada and Japan have increasingly like-minded attitudes towards international affairs and common foreign policy interests has been apparent for well over a decade. This alignment is based on shared values, including the rule of law, freedom, democracy, respect for human rights and the promotion of open market economies as the benchmark for response to global events.

The Canadian and Japanese governments already have a complex of links on global and regional political and security issues. We are partners in the G8 groups of industrialised countries, and in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Both countries have devoted people, money and ideas to sustain the United Nations and its associated bodies. Tokyo and Ottawa both recognise the deficiencies of the current UN Security Council and the need to ensure multilateral organisations can operate effectively. Interests in the Asia-Pacific community are shared through participation in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation forum. On regional and global security issues, the Canada-Japan relationship is founded on the joint commitment to alliance with the United States. Bilateral interests are pursued at the Japan-Canada Symposium on Peace and Security Co-operation and at politico-military talks.

The Forum believes this framework can support a much broader canvas of joint Canada-Japan engagement in international affairs than is currently the case. Regular meetings between the two prime ministers and other senior ministers and officials would give practical and visible expression to the common purposes. On peace and security issues there is room for closer engagement on matters involved in post-conflict reconstruction; counter-terrorism; and non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament. The Forum believes it would be useful to establish two expert working groups under the umbrella of the Japan-Canada Symposium on Peace and Security Co-operation Symposium to meet at least annually and perhaps more frequently. These should seek to expand existing co-operation on peace and security issues and also develop co-operative approaches towards human security matters, including questions of health and disease.

There can also be much greater co-operation on emergency relief, humanitarian assistance and development aid. While Japan's JICA and Canada's CIDA maintain a useful relationship, partnerships between Canadian and Japanese non-governmental organisations working in the fields of civil society, economic and social development have not grown. More effort could be put into developing fruitful partnerships among Canadian and Japanese NGOs working in such areas as issues related to education, human rights, small business development, science and technology, and the socio-economic role of women. The Forum members felt that Canadian and Japanese official development assistance programs and NGOs could play an especially useful joint role by promoting technical and scientific education among Arab nations and in the broader Middle East.

ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

The successful pattern of trade and investment established between Canada and Japan

in the post-war period has faded in the last 15 years through lack of attention on both sides. The initial success of the economic relationship from the 1950s through the 1980s was based on Canadian exports of natural resources and processed raw materials in return for Japanese manufactured products. Two-way trade between Canada and Japan is just below \$Cdn 20 billion a year, and roughly in balance. Cumulative investment in each other's economies is also on a par.

This picture, however, masks a number of serious deficiencies in the economic relationship, which has been in real decline for 15 years. In the 1990s a number of factors arose which diverted attention in both Japan and Canada, and has left a residue of misconceptions and outdated views of each other's economies. On the Canadian side the increasingly erroneous view persists that Japan remains a largely closed market protected by tariff and non-tariff barriers. Japanese, meanwhile, often continue to see Canada simply as a source of raw materials. With some notable exceptions, such as the auto industry, Japanese exhibit little understanding of Canada's manufacturing, technological and service industry competitiveness or, in some sectors, its supremacy.

For Canada the free trade agreement reached with the United States in 1989 and expanded into the North American Free Trade Agreement in 1994 with the inclusion of Mexico has become the overarching focus of business and investment attention to the exclusion of other opportunities, including Japan. At the same time, Japanese trade and investment has been increasingly drawn towards its own Asian neighbourhood. Japan has paid a good deal of attention to fostering closer economic integration with its East Asian and Southeast Asian neighbours as those nations have achieved sustained growth and development.

Members of the Canada-Japan Forum are pleased that their meeting in Japan in September 2004 acted as a stimulus for discussions in Tokyo between the Japan Business Federation – the Nippon Keidanren – and the Canadian Council of Chief Executives. This meeting led to the organisations urging both governments to create a framework for strengthening Japan-Canada economic relations, including the negotiation of an economic partnership agreement. This suggestion was taken up by prime ministers Paul Martin and Junichiro Koizumi at their meeting in Japan in January 2005. As a result the prime ministers agreed to launch a new Economic Framework aimed at addressing new and emerging economic challenges and opportunities, responding to the concerns of the Canadian and Japanese private sectors, promoting economic co-operation with a focus on enhancing both countries' capabilities in innovation and the knowledge-based economy, and launching a joint study on the benefits and costs of further promotion of trade and investment and other co-operative issues. Officials are now conducting the Joint Study.

Tourism is both an industry and an important component in the development of people-to-people links from which a wealth of frequently unpredictable benefits flow. Yet here too the Japan-Canada relationship has withered in the last five years. The terrorist attacks on the United States in 2001 and the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome in 2003 prompted many Japanese not to take overseas vacations. The number of Japanese travelling abroad dropped from nearly 18 million in 2000 to 13.5 million in 2003. But for those who did travel, a disproportionate number avoided Canada, which saw the number of Japanese arrivals decline by 48 per cent over the four years 2000-2003. In comparison Australia saw a decline of only 13 per cent and Austria, which in 2003 attracted almost as many Japanese visitors as Canada, by only 23 per cent.

The time is long gone when energy, environmental protection, conservation and efficiency, and the development of new energy sources could be considered as separate and distinct policy issues. They are irrevocably intertwined and will remain so. Environmental issues and efforts to reverse degradation resonate strongly with voters in both Canada and Japan. This applies to both domestically-generated and trans-boundary environmental issues. Japan and Canada have come to the questions around energy and the environment from very different directions and with different assets. But here too there is a strong convergence of views and policies that are a sound footing for co-operation in the future. As both Japan and Canada are surrounded by sea, marine environment protection would be a suitable area for cooperation by Japan and Canada, not only for prevention of marine pollution but also for preservation of rich resources.

For reasons of necessity in the case of Japan and inclination on the Canadian side, both countries are leaders in the development of alternative means of energy production, and of systems and technologies to maximise the efficient use of energy. Because of its resource industry heritage, Canada is also a leader in resource exploration and the development of resources industries as well as extraction methods with low environmental impact. There is already a degree of co-operation between Japan and Canada on development of a number of forward-looking energy technologies, for example fuel cells and the use of hydrogen. But common interest should promote a much wider companionship in this area with the exploration of clean coal technologies being an obvious subject for a major unity of purpose.

PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE EXCHANGES

The easy interaction between peoples of different nations and cultures gives body and durability to the relationship. It provides a deeper and more encompassing perspective to the march of daily events, and a sheet anchor when the relationship is buffeted by the squalls of conflicting national interests or purposes. Canada's grass roots relationship with the United States and the increasingly cosmopolitan dialogue between ordinary Europeans are good examples of how, by and large, familiarity among the citizenry fosters and sustains the broader purposes of understanding between nations. That said, it is clearly a challenge for Canada and Japan to expand and improve human and cultural exchanges because of language, distance, the lack of substantial Diaspora in each other's countries, and very different national cultures that do not immediately draw sparks of recognition or shared experience.

Even so, the current level of human exchanges between Canada and Japan is clearly substantial, though not easy to quantify. But even the most cursory research shows a vibrant interplay between Japanese and Canadians. There are well-established exchange relationships between institutions such as schools, universities, and professional organisations as well as a host of connections on special interest subjects ranging from IKEBANA (flower arrangement) to baseball. Much of this intercourse is self-generated and beyond any realistic capacity of various levels of government or other institutions to aid in its stimulation. There are programs both existing and potential, however, where facilitation can have an impact.

The Canada-Japan Forum has kept young people firmly in mind throughout its discussions for the obvious reason that investing in the experience of young people today helps form bonds that will last a life time, if not generations. Japan and Canada, though, are both

experiencing a relatively new phenomenon of populations that are ageing, but healthy and active. Retired people in both countries are increasingly a clientele and a resource whose abilities and aspirations deserve attention. Fostering interaction must therefore not be confined to any particular demographic bracket.

An important existing program that has had significant impact on the interaction between Canada and Japan is the Japan Exchange and Teaching (JET) program. The JET program sees young university graduates from several countries, including Canada, go to Japan for at least a year to act as assistants to English language teachers in Japanese schools. The program started in 1987 and there are now about 6,500 Canadian alumni who maintain their own associations. The JET program is not only an important factor in grass roots bilateral relations between Japan and Canada, but is also providing Canada with a repository of people who have a profound experience of life in the other country.

There is no similar program available for young Japanese wishing to gain work experience in Canada, and education authorities that have grasped the importance to Canada's future of facility in Asian languages should examine the JET program. Nevertheless, many young Japanese do seek to come to Canada each year on working holidays. At the moment the visa quota is only 5,000 and these are quickly taken up. The Forum believes the Canadian government should double this quota and remain prepared to keep the quota in line with demand.

Young Canadians also seek working holidays in Japan, many of them getting employment as assistants to teachers of English, but outside the JET program. However, statistics issued by the Japan Association for Working Holiday's Makers, a non-profit organisation under the auspices of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, show that in 2004 only 840 working holiday visas were issued to Canadians. Young Canadians do not appear to be sufficiently aware of the working holiday opportunities in Japan and efforts should be made to encourage parity in these programs as well as easing bureaucratic barriers.

Forum members have concluded there are many aspects of daily life in both countries where learning from each other's experiences could be of benefit. In this respect the cultural differences can be a boon more than a barrier. Exchanges, secondments or internships can provide new ways of looking at how our societies function and potentially offer fresh approaches to common challenges.

Cultural exchanges and contacts between Canada and Japan tend to be discrete and confined to areas where enthusiasms, personal connections and resources have allowed them to flourish. There are, though, Canada-Japan ties already in place which could be used more effectively to broaden cultural contact and exchange. There are about 75 formal sister or friendship city relationships between Japanese and Canadian municipalities. It is beginning to be understood by Canadians that these "twinning" arrangements are taken more seriously in Japan and Asia in general than they are in Canada. In Asia these bonds are seen as a commitment to a long-term and multifaceted relationship. But while many of the Canada-Japan twinning agreements are between smaller cities – such as Prince Rupert, B.C., and Owase-shi in Mie Prefecture – the main cultural exchange activity is between larger urban centres. These friendship agreements are an existing resource whose potential is not being met.

For two countries with so many common interests and attitudes both regionally and

globally, it is remarkable how little sophisticated attention both the Canadian and Japanese media pay to each other. None of the mainstream media of either Japan or Canada maintain staff correspondents in the other country. What coverage there is the product of freelance “stringers”, the international news agencies or, occasionally, work by a visiting reporter. That coverage is seldom negative, but it is all-too-often heavy with stereotypes or pandering to eccentric perceptions.

Yet there are opportunities for partnerships of various forms that have not been seriously explored. The Japanese media is by far the most professional in Asia and the most knowledgeable in its coverage and assessments of the region. This is well recognised in other parts of the world, Europe in particular, where media have forged alliances with Japanese newspapers and broadcast outlets. Several European and international newspapers carry on a daily basis Asian stories from their Japanese partners. Lacking the will or resources to enhance their own direct coverage of Japan and Asia, Canadian media should consider taking a similar path and for Japanese news outlets, access to Canadian media product could provide a useful alternative view of North America.

Both the Canadian and Japanese governments directly fund or otherwise sponsor visiting journalists’ programs. It would be helpful to mutual long-term media awareness if these programs put special emphasis on attracting the participation of policy-making editors. In a similar vein, academic institutions in Japan and Canada should explore the possibility of establishing visiting fellowships for senior journalists from the other country. Such fellowships are common elsewhere and usually involve the recipient giving “masterclass” lectures and providing regular reports for his or her news outlet at home while being provided the facilities to conduct project research. The Japan Foundation’s official visit program for distinguished people in the fields of culture and education is very successful in building understanding and exchange among opinion leaders from both countries. This program could be re-invigorated by the establishment in Canada of a similar initiative, preceded and engendered, perhaps, by a bilateral meeting on cultural leaders organised by the two Foreign Ministries, the Japan Foundation and the Canada Council.

Forum members are convinced of the opportunities offered both countries by more intensive co-operation in the field of science and technology in the public, private fields as well as in academic institutions. Canada has one of the most decentralised science and technology sectors in the industrialised world. In the public sector the political jurisdictions are the provincial governments at the policy level while the administration of primary and secondary schools is vested with the municipalities. Canadian universities operate as autonomous bodies whose administrative ethos is regulated by the provinces and which are dependent largely on provincial funding, but whose academic management is their own. It is thus difficult for Canada to co-ordinate co-operation on education or science and technology with foreign countries. But promoting co-operative research and development is ever more vital to the creation of partnerships and other joint ventures between Canadian and Japanese companies and institutions. There are therefore compelling reasons for the mechanisms of a science and technology forum to be explored in a fashion that produces a utilitarian result.

There are eight Canadian studies centres or programs at Japanese universities. There is also the Japanese Association for Canadian Studies, which has about 300 members, many of whom also participate in the Canadian Literary Society of Japan. Institutes for Japanese studies

in Canada are far fewer, but the number is roughly in proportion to the difference in population. The Japan Studies Association of Canada is, however, very active and its meetings regularly operate on the cusp between academic and commercial interest in Japan as well as exploring the Canada-Japan relationship in the context of Asia. There are 41 Canadian universities that have some form of exchange agreements, 181 in all, with 94 Japanese universities.

As well as the study of each other's societies, academic institutions have an interest in how Canadian and Japanese educational bodies manage their administrative and internal political affairs. As part of the 2001 "Think Canada" symposium in Japan, a roundtable of Canadian and Japanese university presidents was held in Tokyo. Leading on from this initiative there have been bilateral and multilateral meetings between Canadian and Japanese university administrators. There is particular interest in Japan in the process of constitutional and management reform being undertaken by Canadian universities and colleges. Equally, the Japanese academic institutions are interested in Canada's "lifelong learning" approach to participation in university and college studies.

THE FUTURE

The Canada-Japan Forum is a standing, non-governmental consultative body. Since the Forum's establishment in 1991 both governments have reconstituted it from time to time new members who brought fresh insights and whose expertise reflect topics of current bilateral interest. As they conclude their work, the current Forum members believe this institution should be maintained by the two governments to provide a stimulus to the Japan-Canada relationship and to periodically review its progress.

APPENDIX

BACKGROUND

In 1991, the Prime Ministers of Canada and Japan announced the establishment of a Canada-Japan Forum, a non-governmental eminent persons group mandated to develop a stronger and more effective bilateral partnership. The first Forum was co-chaired on the Canadian side by Peter Lougheed and on the Japanese side by Yoshio Okawara. A Follow-up Committee worked from 1993 and 1995, and the Forum was re-constituted in 1996 as a standing mechanism with new membership that continued until 2000. The Forum was renewed again in 2003.

MEMBERSHIP

(Canadian members)

Don Campbell	Group President, CAE (Co-chair) (Former Ambassador to Japan)
William J.S. Boyle	CEO, Harbourfront Centre
Jonathan Manthorpe	International Affairs Columnist, The Vancouver Sun
Lorna Marsden	President, York University
Robert Ritchie	President and CEO, Canadian Pacific Railway
G�rard Veilleux	President, Power Communications Inc.

(Japanese members)

Peter Yoshiyasu Sato	Advisor, Tokyo Electric Power Company (Co-chair) (Former Ambassador to the People's Republic of China)
Hiroyuki Yoshino	Director and Advisor, Honda Motor Co., Ltd,
Hiroshi Zaizen	Corporate Advisor, Mitsubishi Corporation
Akira Kojima	Chairman, Japan Center for Economic Research Special Editorial Adviser, Nihon Keizai Shinbun
Masayuki Yamauchi	Professor, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, University of Tokyo
Reiko Kuroda	Professor, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, University of Tokyo

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. The Government of Canada and the Government of Japan (The Governments) agree to establish a bi-national panel, to be known as The Canada-Japan forum (The Forum).
2. The Forum will consist of twelve members, six appointed by each government. One member of each national contingent will be designated by the appointing government as Co-Chair of the Forum.
3. Members will normally be appointed for terms of three years, except that appointments made at the time the Forum is established may be for one or two years at the discretion of the appointing government. A member term may be renewed once for a three-year period.
4. The forum is mandated to pursue the following activities, focusing its efforts as may be appropriate from time to time:
 - (a) to identify opportunities, gather ideas, promote understanding and stimulate enhanced Canada-Japan cooperation in fields including but not limited to the following: peace and

stability; promotion of trade, tourism and investment; industrial and scientific partnership; enhancement of cultural and educational exchanges; and collaboration on global challenges such as development and environmental protection.

(b) to support and encourage concrete cooperation and collaboration in appropriate areas between non-governmental sectors in Canada and Japan, including but not limited to the business, academic, cultural and media sectors.

(c) to facilitate contact and promote cooperation between groups in various regions of Canada and Japan active in bilateral programs, including but not limited to provincial and municipal twinnings, business organizations, Canada-Japan associations and Canadian/Japanese studies programs.

(d) to encourage both expert study and public awareness of important issues in Canada-Japan relations, through the holding of seminars and other means.

5. The forum will hold one formal session (the annual meeting) in each fiscal year, alternately in Canada and Japan based on an agenda to be agreed in advance by the Co-Chairs. Other full or partial meetings of the Forum or its individual national contingents may also be called by the Co-Chairs, financial considerations permitting.

6. The Co-Chairs may each elect to invite an appropriate participant to sit with the Forum at a given annual meeting, to provide expert advice on specific items of interest.

7. The Co-Chairs will provide to the Governments an annual report on the Forum substantive activities and findings for the previous fiscal year. This report will normally be made public.

8. Financial arrangements:

(a) the Governments will separately provide sufficient financial resources to their respective national contingents to fund at a minimum the annual meeting (including participation by the experts noted in item 6 above) and the preparation and distribution of the annual report.

(b) national contingents, after consultation with respective Governments, may choose to seek funding from, or establish cooperative relationships with other bodies, to organize additional activities.

(c) financial administration and reporting systems will be set for each national contingent by its respective Government.

9. The Governments will each establish a Secretariat to their respective national contingent, who will be responsible for the administration and financial management of the national contingent, under the general supervision of the pertinent Co-chair. The official addresses of the Forum will be the addresses of the two national Secretariats.

10. The progress of the Forum will be reviewed at the appropriate times by the Governments.

11. The views expressed by the Forum or by its individual members on matters pertaining to the Forum mandate need not reflect, and should not be taken necessarily to reflect, those of the Governments on these matters.