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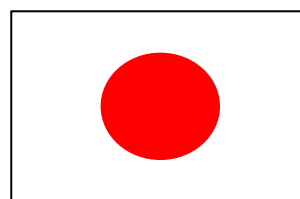
**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe**

ENGLISH only

**Office of the Secretary General**  
*Section for External Co-operation*



**2014 OSCE-Japan Conference**



**Sharing experiences and lessons learned between the  
OSCE and Asian Partners for Co-operation  
in order to create a safer, more interconnected and fairer world  
in the face of emerging challenges**

*Tokyo, Japan, 16 - 17 June 2014*

**Consolidated Summary**

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## **1 General information**

### **1.1 Venue**

The Conference was held on 16 and 17 June 2014, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan.

### **1.2 Participation<sup>\*)</sup>**

1.2.1 Forty-four OSCE participating States, including Greece/EU, took part in the Conference.

1.2.2 All the Asian Partners for Co-operation (Afghanistan, Australia, Japan, Korea and Thailand) were represented.

1.2.3 Two Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation (Israel and Tunisia) were represented

1.2.4 The OSCE Secretariat and the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly were represented.

1.2.5 The following international organizations were represented: the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA).

### **1.3 Timetable and organizational modalities**

1.3.1 The Conference began at 9.15 a.m. (opening session) on 16 June 2014 and ended at 1.30 p.m. on 17 June 2014.

1.3.2 The Conference was conducted in three thematic sessions.

1.3.3 The opening session was chaired by **H.E. Ambassador Makoto Taketoshi**, Embassy of Japan in Vienna, and the closing session by **H.E. Ambassador Thomas Greminger**, Head of the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the OSCE, Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office.

1.3.4 Each session had a moderator and a rapporteur.

1.3.5 The working language was English.

1.3.6 Arrangements were made for press coverage.

1.3.7 The rules of procedure and working methods of the OSCE were applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Conference.

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<sup>\*)</sup> See part 5, list of participants.

## 1.4 Agenda

### Monday, 16 June 2014

8.30–9.15 a.m. Registration of participants

9.15–10 a.m. Opening session

Moderator: **H.E. Ambassador Makoto TAKETOSHI**, Embassy of Japan in Vienna

- **H.E. Mr. Shinsuke J. SUGIYAMA**, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan
- **H.E. Ambassador Thomas GREMINGER**, Head of the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the OSCE, Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office
- **H.E. Mr. Sergiy KYSLYTSYA**, Deputy Foreign Minister of Ukraine, Vice Chairperson, Gender Equality Commission, Council of Europe
- **H.E. Lamberto ZANNIER**, Secretary General of the OSCE

10–10.30 a.m. Coffee break

10.30 a.m.–1 p.m. **Session 1: Collaboration between the OSCE and the Asia-Pacific region, including the OSCE Asian Partners for Co-operation, to make the world safer**

Moderator: **H.E. Norio MARUYAMA**, Ambassador, Special Representative for Central Asia, the Caucasus, and GUAM/Deputy Director-General, European Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Rapporteur: **Mr. Daniel PHELPS**, Political Officer, United States Mission to the OSCE

This session focused on:

- Confidence- and security-building measures designed to create a safer Asia-Pacific region, including the OSCE Asian Partners for Co-operation;
- Application of experiences gained by and lessons learned from the OSCE to emerging challenges such as the security of ICTs and their use, and counter-terrorism action;
- Sharing with the OSCE of the experience gained by Asian security frameworks, including the ASEAN Regional Forum.

Speakers:

**Dr. Michito TSURUOKA**, Senior Research Fellow, National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS), Japan

**Ms. Busadee SANTIPITAKS**, Deputy Director-General, Department of ASEAN Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand

**H.E. Ambassador Daniel BAER**, Permanent Representative of the United States to the OSCE

**Dr. Ernst Christoph MEIER**, Head of the Directorate for Arms Control, Confidence-Building, Counter-Proliferation Policy, and OSCE Policy, German Ministry of Defence

Discussion

Conclusions and remarks by the moderator

1–3 p.m.

Lunch hosted by **H.E. Lamberto ZANNIER**, Secretary General of the OSCE, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

3–5.30 p.m.

**Session 2: Efforts to create a more interconnected world in the global security environment**

Moderator: **H.E. Ambassador Gunaajav BATJARGAL**, Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the OSCE

Rapporteur: **Mr. Nicholas ROONEY**, Policy Officer, Greece/EU

This session focused on:

- Sharing best practices in the promotion of sustainable water management;
- Strengthening the dialogue and co-operation on stable energy supply, especially in the area of transportation systems;
- Environmental aspects of energy supply and transportation.

Speakers:

**Mr. Koichiro TANAKA**, Managing Director, Institute of Energy Economics, Japan

**H.E. Ambassador Dr. Sayed Mohammad Amin FATIMIE**, Ambassador of Afghanistan to Japan

**Mr. Kang Hyeon YUN**, Director General, Bureau for Global Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Republic of Korea

**Ms. Desiree SCHWEITZER**, Deputy Co-ordinator/Head, Environmental Activities, Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, OSCE Secretariat

**H.E. Ambassador David KILLION**, Chief of Staff, U.S. Helsinki Commission

Coffee break

Discussion

Conclusions and remarks by the moderator

6.30 –8 p.m. Reception hosted by **H.E. Mr. Nobuo KISHI**, Parliamentary Senior Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, at Tokyo Prince Hotel

## **Tuesday, 17 June 2014**

9–11.30 a.m. **Session 3: Efforts to encourage women to play a main role as a driver in creating a fairer world**

Moderator: **H.E. Ambassador Philip McDONAGH**, Head of the Permanent Mission of Ireland to the OSCE

Rapporteur: **Ms. Jooyeon Ellen KANG**, Deputy Director, International Security Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Republic of Korea

This session focused on:

- Enhancing women’s participation in public, political and economic life;
- Best practices in capacity-building of women;
- Emphasizing the importance of protection of women, and full and equal exercise of their rights in building a safer world.

Speakers:

**Ms. Kuni SATO**, Ambassador for Women’s, Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

**H.E. Mr. Sergiy KYSLYTSYA**, Deputy Foreign Minister of Ukraine, Vice Chairperson, Gender Equality Commission, Council of Europe

**Ms. Annemarie REERINK**, Senior Sector Specialist, Human Rights and Gender Equality Branch, Multilateral Policy Division, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia

**Ms. Walburga HABSBURG DOUGLAS**, Vice President, OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

Discussion

Conclusions and remarks by the moderator

11.30 a.m.–12 noon Coffee break

- 12 noon–1.30 p.m.      Closing session
- Chairperson: **H.E. Ambassador Thomas GREMINGER**, Head of the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the OSCE, Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office
- Discussion and assessment of the OSCE Asian dialogue
- Concluding statement by **H.E. Ambassador Makoto TAKETOSHI**, Embassy of Japan in Vienna
- Concluding statement by **H.E. Ambassador Ihor PROKOPCHUK**, Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the OSCE, Chairperson of the Contact Group with the Asian Partners for Co-operation
- 1.30 p.m.                End of Conference
- 1.30 p.m.–2.30 p.m.    Lunch hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
- 3–5.30 p.m.            Cultural programme (tour to Meiji Jingu Shrine)

## 2 Summary of the opening session

*Report by Marietta König, External Co-operation Officer, OSCE Secretariat*

**H.E. Makoto TAKETOSHI, Ambassador of Japan to Austria**, chaired the opening session. Opening remarks were delivered by **H.E. Mr. Shinsuke SUGIYAMA**, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan; **H.E. Dr. Ambassador Thomas GREMINGER**, Head of the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the OSCE, Chairperson of the OSCE Permanent Council; **H.E. Mr. Sergiy KYSLYTSYA**, Deputy Foreign Minister of Ukraine; and **H.E. Ambassador Lamberto ZANNIER**, Secretary General of the OSCE.

**H.E. Deputy Minister SUGIYAMA** welcomed the participants on behalf of the Japanese Government and thanked the OSCE for its assistance in preparing the Conference. He highlighted the long-standing relationship between the OSCE and Japan, and mentioned that Japan's security policy of "*Proactive Contribution to Peace*" was based on the principles of international co-operation. Referring to the situation in Ukraine, he recognized the OSCE as a key player in restoring the stability of the country. Referred to the recent visit of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe to Europe and his high-level meetings with European leaders, he noted that a common recognition had been reached that the security environments of Asia and Europe had become increasingly inseparable. It had also been decided to strengthen co-operation on the peace, stability and prosperity of Ukraine, East Asia and the rest of the international community.

Noting that the time was right for European and Asian representatives to exchange their wisdom and lessons learned, the speaker said that Japan was honoured to host the 2014 OSCE-Japan Conference. He stressed the existing affinity between the security approach of Japan and that of the OSCE and noted that Japan considered the OSCE to be the most appropriate window connecting Asia and Europe, in terms of security. Emphasizing the comprehensive understanding of security, which Japan shared with the OSCE, he explained that the National Security Strategy (NSS) decided by the Japanese Government in December 2013 comprised efforts ranging from peacebuilding, disarmament, non-proliferation, development assistance, climate change, and economic and energy security to the empowerment of women. In addition, the National Security Strategy expressed a commitment to strengthening co-operation with partners inside and outside of the Asia-Pacific region. He also pointed out that the Strategy clearly designated the OSCE as Japan's natural partner in the international arena and called for strengthening of the existing co-operation.

He concluded his statement by expressing the hope that the 2014 OSCE-Japan Conference would pave the way towards furthering constructive and proactive co-operation between the OSCE participating States and the Asian Partners for Co-operation.

In his opening remarks, **H.E. Dr. Ambassador Thomas GREMINGER** welcomed the participants and thanked Japan for its hospitality and excellent organization of the Conference. Noting the importance of the OSCE Partnership for Co-operation in the Swiss and Serbian Joint Work Plan for 2014 and 2015, Ambassador Greminger explained the intention of the consecutive chairmanships to deepen and operationalize the OSCE dialogue and co-operation with the Asian Partners. An important part of that approach was a particular focus on possible security implications of the withdrawal from Afghanistan by the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF).

He drew attention to the upcoming OSCE Annual Security Review Conference (ASRC) and encouraged the Asian Partners to make the best use of the Conference. Ideas developed at the



2014 OSCE-Japan Conference could be brought up at the ASRC, thereby helping to strengthen the co-operation between the OSCE and its Asian Partners. A further avenue for enhanced and mutually beneficial co-operation between the OSCE participating and partner States lay in the framework of the Helsinki +40 process. One of the eight thematic clusters was specifically dedicated to the Partners for Co-operation, which were co-ordinated by the Ambassador of Mongolia, a former Partner for Co-operation. Referring to the situation in Ukraine, he noted that much attention had been devoted to finding ways to de-escalate the crisis. He called attention to the road map for a pragmatic way forward in dealing with the crisis, including the establishment of a broad national dialogue, which the Swiss Chairmanship had distributed in May 2014. He welcomed the substantial contributions by the Asian Partners to different operations related to the crisis. Expressing gratitude for the significant support of OSCE initiatives, he particularly mentioned the host country, Japan, for its financial contributions to the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine. He added that the annual Asian Partners' Conferences were instrumental in building a common understanding and sharing experiences across the regions.

He concluded by thanking the Japanese Government for hosting the Conference and expressing appreciation for its strong engagement in the OSCE's activities.

**H.E. Deputy Minister Sergiy KYSLYTSYA** thanked the Government of Japan for organizing the Conference and for its excellent hospitality. Noting the timely title of the Conference, he pointed out that the topics for discussion encompassed three security dimensions, thus reflecting the OSCE's comprehensive approach to security. He was confident that the Conference would allow for new insights into possible approaches to further co-operation between the OSCE and the OSCE Asian Partners, relating to confidence- and security-building measures, and the development of effective responses in the areas of combating terrorism and the use of information and communication technologies. He pointed to the new initial set of confidence-building measures in the area of cyber/ICT security taking into account the growing scope of challenges in that sphere that had been agreed by the participating States in December 2013. Noting that the OSCE and its Partners for Co-operation could learn from each other in the areas of promoting sustainable water management and stable energy supply, he also pointed out that the agenda item on the empowerment of women was a topic equally relevant to both women and men, and to society as a whole.

Recent developments in the OSCE region had testified to the continuing high degree of relevance of the OSCE concept of comprehensive and indivisible security, which addressed the complexity of issues across the board in the context of three dimensions – the politico-military, the economic and environmental, and the human dimension. He pointed to the importance of sharing OSCE experiences with Partner States, and noted that Ukraine considered such co-operation to be increasingly significant. Referring to the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act in 2015, he pointed out that, at present, fundamental OSCE principles and commitments were being challenged and that recent development in and around Ukraine testified to a need to readjust existing mechanisms and instruments for crisis prevention and crisis management. He argued that more vigorous measures were needed within the Organization to respond to the violations of core OSCE principles and commitments.

Stressing the importance of the OSCE's experience for its Partners, he noted that the Organization could also learn from the experiences of relevant Asian fora and institutions, such as the ASEAN Regional Forum. He expressed his gratitude to the Government of Japan for its steadfast support to Ukraine over many years, particularly in regard to dealing with the

consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, and Japan's financial contributions to OSCE activities relating to the ongoing crisis in Ukraine.

In conclusion, he wished the participants fruitful and enriching debates that would develop into practical recommendations on enhancing the OSCE's partnership with its Asian Partners for Co-operation.

**OSCE Secretary General Lamberto ZANNIER** thanked the Government of Japan for organizing the 2014 OSCE-Japan Conference, as well as Ambassador Makoto Taketoshi and his dedicated team in Vienna for the excellent co-operation with the Secretariat in preparing the Conference.

He pointed out that Japan had been a driving force of the OSCE's dialogue with the Asian Partners and noted that it had been the first country to host the annual Partners for Co-operation Conference in Asia. Referring to Japan's recent generous financial contributions to the OSCE Border Management Staff College and to the OSCE's activities in Ukraine, he also pointed to Japan's support in the form of human resources to the ODIHR election observation missions. Noting the critical time of the Conference, he commented on the OSCE's engagement in dealing with the ongoing situation in Ukraine. The OSCE had from the very outset provided a permanent forum for dialogue and had also been able to quickly activate its entire toolbox in an effort to defuse the crisis and restore stability.

The OSCE had progressively adapted itself to deal with emerging new security challenges. It had adopted new commitments on trafficking in human beings and cybersecurity and had strengthened its tools and structures. The OSCE was ready to step up its engagement with its Partners in those areas. He was pleased to see that the Asian Partners were continuing to demonstrate a strong interest in the experiences and best practices of the OSCE. The OSCE Secretariat remained ready to develop further contacts and exchanges of experiences with regional institutions in Asia, as well as new projects and activities with its Asian Partners for Co-operation.

Referring to the issue of water as a potential trigger of conflict, he noted that many OSCE participating States had a long history of water co-operation with their neighbours. Managing water across borders in a sustainable and equitable way was an important element of conflict prevention and confidence-building. He noted the OSCE's expertise on environment/security linkages and encouraged the participants to attend the upcoming Security Days on the OSCE's role in enhancing security through water diplomacy. Finally, he stressed that mainstreaming gender perspectives into policies and programmes improved the OSCE's ability to exert a positive influence on both State and individual security. He also announced the upcoming Gender Equality Review Conference on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the OSCE Gender Action Plan and provided details on the topics for discussion.

In conclusion, the Secretary General reiterated his gratitude to Japan for holding the Conference and wished the event fruitful discussions and a successful outcome.

### 3 Reports by session rapporteurs

#### 3.1 Session 1: Collaboration between the OSCE and the Asia-Pacific region, including the OSCE Asian Partners for Co-operation, to make the world safer

##### *Report by Mr. Daniel Phelps, Political Officer, United States Mission to the OSCE*

**Dr. Michito TSURUOKA**, Senior Research Fellow at Japan's National Institute for Defense Studies, spoke of the need to manage expectations with regard to what the OSCE could achieve. He argued that two contrasting views – that the OSCE could change the world, on the one hand, and that the OSCE was completely ineffective at accomplishing anything meaningful, on the other – were equally inaccurate. He described two ways in which the OSCE was useful to advancing international peace. First, the weekly Permanent Council meetings provided a regular, consistent venue at which all the participating States could air their concerns. The fact that all the participating States took part in the Permanent Council, regardless of whether they wanted to face criticisms from other participating States, heightened the impact of those meetings. Second, the multilateral nature of the OSCE forced States to justify their criticisms, since any participating State that routinely criticized others without justification would quickly lose credibility, and it eliminated the sort of bullying that often occurred behind closed doors in bilateral interactions between strong and weak States. He suggested that those two components of the OSCE model were highly relevant to the Asia-Pacific region. While the level of institutionalization of international relations in the Asia-Pacific region lagged behind that of Europe, the situation was improving. For example, the ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting Plus provided a platform for operational co-operation between Japan's Self-Defense Forces and China's People's Liberation Army.

**Ms. Busadee SANTIPIITAKS**, Deputy Director-General of the Department of ASEAN Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, emphasized the important role that ASEAN played in regional security. She noted that the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was the only regional platform that included both the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea, making it a unique arena for addressing regional security concerns. She argued that there was room to improve co-operation between the ARF and the OSCE, and suggested that the ARF could learn from the OSCE's focus on confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs), preventative diplomacy, and conflict resolution mechanisms.

**Ambassador Daniel BAER**, Permanent Representative of the United States to the OSCE, argued that it was important to keep basic principles in mind at all times. He suggested that the goal of regional security organizations was to provide a rule-based order to guide the international community towards comprehensive security, which he defined as peace, prosperity, and the opportunity for human flourishing. CSBMs played a key role in that effort, both by mitigating risk by reducing the chance of countries misinterpreting the intentions of others and by building up the regional and global rules-based order by serving as a way to address new challenges through innovation. He focused on the impact of the Russian Federation's aggression in Ukraine on that undertaking, describing it as a hugely devastating setback that had undermined years of painstakingly built trust and had made political dialogue both more difficult and more important. He argued that there must be consequences for States that violated the rules of regional security structures. He also praised the ARF for the level of transparency it embraced in its discussions, suggesting that the OSCE could learn from that practice.

**Dr. Ernst Christoph MEIER**, Head of Directorate for Arms Control, Confidence-Building, Counter-Proliferation Policy, and OSCE Policy of the German Ministry of Defence, argued that the OSCE's CSBMs were unique, the most comprehensive and most successful such measures in the world. The Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE), the Treaty on Open Skies (OS), and the Vienna Document (VD) all made Europe more stable and transparent. CSBMs must be evolutionary in nature if they were to remain relevant; indeed, the main weakness of the CFE, OS, and VD was that they were aimed at preventing the increasingly unlikely scenario of inter-State armed conflict. He also insisted that CSBMs must not be deployed only in "fair weather"; rather, their primary purpose was to prevent negative situations from developing in the first place by building confidence. Several principles that underpinned the OSCE CSBMs were applicable to Asia, including a focus on core interests, inclusiveness, and consensus-based decision-making. He suggested that, to be successful, CSBMs should focus on achievable "low-hanging fruit."

The **discussion** that followed focused, in response to a question from the delegation of **Turkey**, on how the OSCE experience could apply to Asia. **Dr. Tsuruoka** argued that it was the spirit of the OSCE experience – a commitment to a continuous CSBM process – that was most relevant. **Dr. Meier** argued that regional security concepts were not transferable blueprints, and that it was up to the countries of Asia to adopt and adapt those elements of the OSCE experience and toolbox that they found relevant to their region. **Ms. Santipitaks** suggested that the ARF should develop more frameworks for promoting democracy. **Ambassador Baer** argued that, in the Helsinki Final Act, the OSCE had started with the most difficult differences between the various parties involved, and suggested that perhaps an effort to apply the OSCE model in Asia should also focus on the biggest issues. **The Russian Federation** argued that the best way to promote peace and security in East Asia was through a legally binding treaty similar to a European security treaty proposed in 2009 that had been killed by NATO. Perhaps the lack of military blocs in East Asia would make it easier for such a treaty to be adopted in that region.

The discussion then turned to the ongoing crisis in Ukraine. The delegation of **Poland** argued that that crisis was at the heart of security in Europe. Many of the basic underlying assumptions of the post-Cold War world – including the inevitability of the slow integration of the region, the view that the Russian Federation and other countries of the former Soviet Union would inevitably become part of the European whole, a trust in the progressive demilitarization of politics and diplomacy, and the idea that Europe was immune from extreme nationalism – had been severely undermined by the crisis. For its part, the delegation of the **Russian Federation** argued that the crisis in Ukraine stemmed from the February coup in Kyiv that, it asserted, had been sponsored by the United States and provoked by the European Union. That crisis had led to a massive anti-Russian geopolitical shift and had forced Russia to react to the new threat that that shift represented. That reaction had included responding positively to the desire of the people of Crimea to reunite with Russia, which had strengthened security in the Black Sea by ensuring that there would be no NATO naval bases in Sevastopol and no missile defence installations in Crimea. **Ambassador Baer** asserted that it would be a mistake to project too much geopolitics onto the Maidan protests in Ukraine, arguing that the protests had instead been a spontaneous action by the people of Ukraine in opposition to the rampant corruption of the previous regime. He acknowledged that, given the widespread corruption in the Russian Federation, Russia could see the Maidan movement as anti-Russian, but he asserted that the U.S. Government would be unable to mobilize one million Americans to participate in a protest in Washington, D.C., much less one million Ukrainians in Kyiv. **Ambassador Ihor Prokopchuk**, Permanent Representative of Ukraine

to the OSCE, argued that it was strange that the Russian Federation viewed developments in Ukraine as a threat, given Russia's blatant aggression against Ukraine. **Dr. Meier** argued that, while the OSCE had successfully implemented components of its CSBM toolbox in response to the Ukraine crisis, including the Open Skies Agreement and both Chapters III and X of the Vienna Document, the crisis had demonstrated the need to update and modernize those instruments, which, after all, were not designed to cope with such a conflict.

There was also a brief discussion about the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA). The delegation of **Turkey** expressed the view that CICA had profited from the OSCE experience in developing and implementing CSBMs, while the delegation of **Kazakhstan** argued that, although CICA was a useful forum, it was time to reform it into an Asian analogue of the OSCE, suggesting the establishment of an Organization for Security and Development in Asia. **Dr. Tsuruoka** expressed scepticism with regard to CICA, arguing that recent moves to exclude the United States had undermined its relevance because, from Tokyo's point of view, the United States was a Pacific country with a fundamental role to play in regional security.

### 3.2 Session 2: Efforts to create a more interconnected world in the global security environment

*Report by Mr. Nicholas Rooney, Policy Officer, Greece/EU*

In the function of the moderator, **H.E. Ambassador Gunaajav BATJARGAL**, Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the OSCE, introduced the panel and expressed the hope that the discussions would be fruitful and lively.

**Mr. Koichiro TANAKA**, Managing Director, Institute of Energy Economics, Japan, spoke on Japan's active support of and engagement with economies in Central Asia and Southeast Asia. Japan, not being able to sustain its long-term economic prosperity due to the scarcity of its own natural resources, had been pursuing a policy in Asia that was aimed at securing its economy, energy, food and environmental health status. In that regard, Japan had pursued the following principles: promoting regional stability by fostering unity among regional States; enhancing opportunities by improving connectivity within the region as well as with peripheral States; assisting economies in their efforts to alleviate various challenges, such as poverty and environmental concerns; addressing common security interests between Japan and regional States; and supporting the nations' aspiration for self-reliance and human resource development. Japan's main priorities in Central Asia included building infrastructure, particularly in the transportation and energy sectors; supporting political transitions towards democracy and market-based economies; and arranging suitable preconditions for potential Japanese investors. He made special mention of three projects that aimed at improving connectivity, particularly between Central Asia and South Asia, namely, the CASA-1000 project, development of the national highway grid in Afghanistan, and the building of the Kabul international airport terminal building. With regard to co-operation between Japan and the ASEAN States, he highlighted the importance of the agreement on regional co-operation on air pollution, the Greater Mekong Subregion development plan and the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity. Finally, he drew attention to the four ways in which Japan was assisting Asia's energy sector, namely, by building "strategic oil reserves" in ASEAN, leasing Japan's oil tanks to Middle East oil producers, securing sea lanes in the Strait of Malacca, and working for the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) in the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) Initiative.

**H.E. Dr. Ambassador Sayed Mohammad Amin FATIMIE**, Ambassador of Afghanistan to Japan, described how his country had the humble distinction of being visible evidence of the potential for international co-operation and the positive developments that resulted from it. His country was keen to exploit its very strategic location and its wealth of natural resources for the benefit of the region. In particular, he highlighted such opportunities as the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India pipeline, known as TAPI, and the South Asia regional energy market. He stressed the regional implications and potential shared benefits of water management, such as reduction of poverty, support for agriculture, improvement of health, and other related outcomes. Projects such as the joint Afghanistan and Pakistan power project on the Kunar River and the Kokcha irrigation and hydropower plant project were mentioned. A strong infrastructure network in Afghanistan could facilitate the transit of people and goods between South Asia, Central Asia, Eurasia, and the Middle East. Examples were the East-West road corridor and the Kabul-Jalalabad-Peshawar highway. Finally, he expressed his sincere appreciation for all the contributions to the betterment of his country, and hoped that international support and engagement would continue in 2014 and beyond.

**Mr. Kang Hyeon YUN**, Director General, Bureau for Global Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, drawing on his country's experience, spoke on water, energy and environmental issues related to security. Water and energy were inextricably intertwined, and needed to be dealt with in a holistic manner and not separately. Indeed, the Asia-Pacific region was highly vulnerable to water-related natural disasters such as large-scale floods and droughts. Noting that Korea itself was a 'water stress' country with large discrepancies in the distribution of water, he indicated that his country was ready to share experiences on those issues, including in the context of the 7<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum in 2015. With regard to issues of energy security, global demand for energy, particularly from China and India, was expected to grow steadily, and the combined effort of the entire Asia-Pacific region would be needed to ensure energy security. It was also important to diversify supplies and sources of energy. Finally, increased co-operation between Europe and Asia was needed to tackle the water, energy and environmental issues related to security.

**Ms. Desiree SCHWEITZER**, Deputy Co-ordinator/Head, Environmental Activities of the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, from the OSCE Secretariat, gave the fourth presentation. She stated that the OSCE promoted sustainable energy solutions and ensured the dissemination of information and best practices regarding cleaner energy, energy efficiency measures, renewable energy sources, and innovation in the energy sector. The adoption of two Ministerial Council decisions on environmental and energy issues at the MC meeting in Kiev in 2013 was being followed up by concrete activities, e.g., a seminar on renewable energy in Turkmenistan with the goal of establishing a centre of excellence on renewable energy, and an expert workshop on the protection of electricity networks from natural disasters, to take place in July in Vienna. Sustainable water management was among the priorities of the Swiss and Serbian OSCE Chairmanships in 2014 and 2015 and had been on the agenda of the OSCE for many years. Water issues were far from being solved by mutual consent everywhere. That could pose a risk in some places, and could potentially lead to tensions. Most of the OSCE's efforts to support transboundary water-co-operation were being conducted in the framework of the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC). Examples included, in Eastern Europe, OSCEs engagement on the Dniester River, which had led to the signing of a bilateral water co-operation agreement between Moldova and Ukraine, and in the South Caucasus on the Kura River Basin, where the OSCE, together with UNECE, was facilitating negotiations on a bilateral water agreement between Azerbaijan and Georgia; and several initiatives to support exchanges of experiences between OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation. Lastly, water and energy were two key areas of the OSCE's environmental activities and both were expected to get even more attention in the coming years, including in the context of the OSCE's Helsinki +40 Process.

**H.E. Ambassador David KILLION**, Chief of Staff, U.S. Helsinki Commission, gave the final presentation, highlighting the work of his agency in helping to promote good governance and combat corruption, particularly in the environmental and energy sectors. He mentioned the importance of the Dublin Declaration on Strengthening Good Governance and Combating Corruption, Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism in the OSCE's work on promoting good governance and combating corruption. Corruption and lack of transparency could fuel instability; resource-rich countries often suffered from those problems. In that context, he highlighted the adoption by the US and the EU of energy transparency laws which enabled citizens to better understand money flows and to hold government accountable. The transparency laws were game changers and created more stable

conditions for business in the energy sector. In the same vein, he saw a useful role for the OSCE as a valuable platform which could help raise awareness about those issues, especially if civil society could be more actively engaged in the OSCE's meetings in the second dimension. In particular, it was necessary to empower civil society and the media in order to hold governments accountable. In that context, he believed that the OSCE could be helpful in providing its experience.

In the discussion, the representative of **Slovenia** stated that his country was willing to share its experiences of successful regional co-operation with the Asian Partners. The **EU** expressed its belief that increased transboundary co-operation on water issues could foster dialogue among the OSCE participating States and serve as a further confidence-building measure. It noted that energy security could not be achieved without good governance and transparency. Finally, it encouraged the OSCE participating States as well as the Asian Partners for Co-operation to continue taking tangible steps towards strengthening regional security through the active promotion of sustainable water management, and the stable and environmentally friendly supply and transportation of energy. **Ukraine** noted that water and energy should be looked at as interlinked issues. It encouraged participants to familiarize themselves with Ministerial Council Decision No. 5/13, on improving the environmental footprint of energy-related activities in the OSCE region.

The representative of **Thailand** stressed that connectivity at both the regional and the subregional levels was a top priority for the country. The representative then outlined Thailand's experiences in energy co-operation in ASEAN, water security and integrated water resources management, and disaster management. In particular, Thailand believed that a comprehensive and integrated approach to water management was the best way forward. **Russia** called attention to the importance of a stable architecture and legal framework in energy co-operation. It supported exchanges of energy effectiveness. Water energy security was very important for the OSCE area, and a responsible approach was required for sharing resources. Finally, it was important for the OSCE to find its niche, and avoid politicization and duplication in its work.



### **3.3 Session 3: Efforts to encourage women to play a main role as a driver in creating a fairer world**

**Report by Ms. Jooyeon Ellen KANG, Deputy Director, International Security Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Republic of Korea**

The moderator, **Ambassador Philip McDONAGH**, Permanent Representative of Ireland to the OSCE, noted that in the OSCE and the UN, women's participation was being seen as a catalyst not only for enhancement of women's status, but for wider change. He described Ireland's efforts to promote women's empowerment, including Ireland's National Action Plan for Implementation of UNSCR 1325. The status of women could be a lens through which to evaluate the effectiveness of the overall efforts to build a humane, inclusive society.

**Ms. Kuni SATO**, Ambassador for Women, Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, discussed Japan's international and domestic efforts to empower women. Japan's key international policies included promoting women's role in society and women's empowerment; promoting maternal health and medical care; and supporting women's participation and protection in peace and security. Japan was committed to increasing development aid in the area of women's empowerment. Promoting women's role was also an important factor in the "third arrow" of *Abenomics* and in the policy on "Proactive Contribution to Peace". Japan was promoting women's activities as a core growth strategy due to the country's falling birth rate and its ageing population; awareness of the need for companies to hire competent people, given global competition; and the recognition that women's participation in management could bring diverse perspectives to make it possible to meet the demand for new goods and services. Japan would provide incentives for companies to place women in management positions; support women in work; and develop an environment where men and women could pursue a balanced life. She announced that Japan would hold the World Assembly for Women: Tokyo 2014 in September 2014 to promote gender mainstreaming. She also discussed co-operation projects between Japan and the OSCE in promoting women's entrepreneurship.

**H.E. Mr. Sergiy KYSLYTSYA**, Deputy Foreign Minister of Ukraine and Vice Chairman of the Gender Equality Commission of the Council of Europe (CoE), described the OSCE's efforts to promote gender equality since the adoption of the 2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality, including securing resources for capacity building. The OSCE Gender Equality Review Conference, to be held on the tenth anniversary of the Action Plan in July 2014 would afford a good opportunity to assess progress to date. The OSCE had the necessary instruments for the OSCE and participating States to implement the international standards on gender equality. Further efforts needed to be made to fulfil the commitments in respect of gender equality, for example in view of the low degree of participation of women in decision-making processes. Since the CoE played a leading role in setting norms and standards on gender equality, the OSCE and the CoE should strengthen their co-operation. Some of the CoE's best practices could be used as a reference in the OSCE, an example being adoption of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. He described how Ukraine was co-operating with the OSCE and the CoE on gender-related issues.

**Dr. Annemarie REERINK**, Senior Sector Specialist of the Human Rights and Gender Equality Branch in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia, said that the current session built on the previous OSCE-Asian Partners Conference on Improving the

Security of Women and Girls, which had been held in Australia. Violence against women and girls (VAWG) that was occurring around the world was a constraint on women's economic, political and human security, which were inextricably linked. Fortunately, there was an increased awareness with regard to VAWG and ways to address it. The Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict that had taken place in London in June illustrated how that awareness could be translated into promotion of women's human security. The international community should be more proactive regarding its commitments to address VAWG, in particular violence perpetrated by armed combatants, for example by tackling the discriminatory norms and attitudes at the root of sexual violence, so as to end the culture of impunity. To promote women's security, women should have equal access to property, the labour market and business opportunities. She outlined the various priorities of Australia's overseas aid programme and domestic policies to promote women's economic and human security. Australia was promoting women's self-reliance by increasing their connection to the workforce and designing parental leave schemes.

**H.E. Ms. Walburga HABSBURG DOUGLAS**, Vice President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly (PA), said that she was also participating in her capacity as a member of the Swedish Parliament, whose female representation rate of 44.7% was the fourth highest in the world. She pointed out that the international community had long recognized the need to establish norms and principles to tackle the marginalization of women. An example was UNSCR 1325. The OSCE's 2004 Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality had built on those achievements and identified the areas that States should focus on. She discussed how the OSCE PA had been promoting gender issues, among other things by adopting declarations and resolutions. Despite such efforts, the rate of shift towards gender equality was too slow. She also suggested ways that the OSCE could co-operate with its Asian Partners. First, the Partner countries could consider implementing the commitments and resolutions of the OSCE and the PA, which afforded a strong foundation for achieving gender equality; second, it was critical to exercise political will in such areas as programmatic activity, financing and sustained support; third, Partner countries could take advantage of the resources of the OSCE and its institutions; and lastly, there were opportunities for bilateral engagements.

In the discussion, a representative of the **United Kingdom** expressed appreciation for the support of governments towards the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict that had been held in London in June, which had been the biggest event on sexual violence in conflict to date. The United Kingdom appreciated the instrumental role that the OSCE was playing in that area, especially with a view to ending the culture of impunity. A representative of the **United States** welcomed the Deputy Minister of Ukraine speaking in the panel in favour of gender balance among the panelists. Discussions tended to focus on the barriers to women's empowerment, but more coverage was needed on progress made, for example the increasing number of women assuming high-level positions. A representative of the **OSCE** discussed the initiatives and programmes of the OSCE designed to promote gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment. A representative of **Slovenia** said that in Slovenia there was a high level of participation by women, and that the role of men was important in promoting women's rights. Slovenia was ready to share its experiences with other countries. A representative of **Afghanistan** described the recent achievements in promoting women's rights in Afghanistan, for example through the enactment of relevant laws and the establishment of a Ministry of Women's Affairs. Women's participation across Afghan society had increased significantly. He asked for the continued support of the Partners to tackle the remaining challenges. A representative of the **EU** stated that the OSCE

was well positioned to contribute to gender equality. The EU was committed to promoting women's rights, and had been making progress in respect of protection against gender-based violence. UNSCR 1325 should be implemented in a holistic manner to tackle violence against women. A representative of **Ukraine** said that men's participation was important for promoting greater equality, and that the lack of men's involvement could lead to the perception that that was a feminist issue, resulting in its further marginalization. A representative of **Thailand** stated that gender equality was indispensable for sustainable development. Greater participation of women in peacekeeping operations would bring more comfort to the women on the ground. A representative of **Russia** stated that promoting women's rights was of importance in achieving peace and security. Women were not as vulnerable as in the past and it would also be important to improve the rights of men.

## 4 Summary of the closing session

*Report by Marietta König, External Co-operation Officer, OSCE Secretariat*

**H.E. Dr. Ambassador Thomas GREMINGER**, Head of the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the OSCE, Chairperson of the OSCE Permanent Council, chaired the closing session. Closing remarks were delivered by the **Ambassador of Japan to Austria, H.E. Makoto TAKETOSHI**, and **H.E. Ambassador Ihor PROKOPCHUK**, Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the OSCE and Chairperson of the Contact Group with the Asian Partners for Co-operation.

On behalf of the Swiss OSCE Chairman-in-Office, **Ambassador Greminger** commented on the lively exchanges that had taken place during the Conference. He noted that the Conference had addressed the OSCE CSBMs, which could be of inspiration for the creation of similar mechanisms in the Asia-Pacific region; establishment of proactive co-operation between the ASEAN Regional Forum and the OSCE; and initiation of approaches to tackling transnational threats such as terrorism or assaults on cybersecurity. Security--environment linkages with a focus on water and energy security had been discussed, and the Conference had dealt with a range of issues related to women's empowerment and gender equality. Echoing Ambassador Taketoshi, he remarked that "by exchanging views and concrete practices, the security environments of Europe and Asia have become even more inseparable". Noting that "there is still a lot to learn from one another and much room to co-operate further in order to address common security challenges", he gave assurances that the Swiss Chairmanship would do its utmost to further the partnership between the OSCE, its participating States and the Asian Partners for Co-operation. He concluded by expressing his gratitude to all the participants for their valuable contributions, to the Government of Japan, to Ambassador Sugiyama and his team in Tokyo and to Ambassador Taketoshi and his delegation in Vienna. In addition he thanked the OSCE Secretariat, in particular the External Co-operation Section. Last but not least, he expressed his gratitude to Ambassador Ihor Prokopchuk for so ably chairing the Contact Group with the Asian Partners.

On behalf of the Government of Japan **Ambassador Taketoshi** expressed his appreciation to all the participants for the constructive discussions throughout the Conference; he valued the tone of genuine seriousness that had been brought all the way from Vienna to Tokyo. Noting the ever more inseparable security environments of Europe and Asia, he said that "multiple participants referred to the importance of respecting fundamental values, principles, norms and the rule of law". He referred to the "common understanding among participants to never condone changes to the *status quo* by the use of force and to ensure the security of both regions based on the rule of law". Stressing the importance of safeguarding a stable energy supply, he highlighted five points that Asia could take from the experiences and expertise of Europe. Two of those points, namely, the promotion of investment in infrastructure and enhancement of transparency and thereby accountability, were also applicable to water security. He also emphasized the importance of co-operation on counter-piracy measures in order to secure crucial sea lanes for both regions. He then outlined the conclusions of the last session, on women's empowerment and gender equality, and noted Japan's willingness to co-operate further on the matter with the OSCE. In addition, he said that the Government of Japan would like to use the outcomes of the session to prepare a high-level symposium: "World Assembly for Women--Tokyo 2014", to be held in Tokyo in September 2014. He concluded by expressing Japan's wish to further strengthen its co-operative relationship with the OSCE.

**Ambassador Prokopchuk** expressed his gratitude to all the speakers, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and the Japanese colleagues in Tokyo and Vienna, for their hospitality and most valuable assistance in organizing the 2014 OSCE-Japan Conference. He thanked the Swiss Chairmanship, the OSCE Secretary General and his staff, as well as the moderators, rapporteurs and all the participants for their constructive contributions. Outlining the results of the Conference, he noted that it had provided a good platform for exchanging views on all three security dimensions – the politico-military, the economic and environmental and the security dimensions—and had contributed to strengthening the dialogue and interaction between the OSCE and the Asian Partners for Co-operation. The Conference had taken place at a time when “the OSCE faces the biggest challenge as fundamental OSCE principles and commitments, in particular those enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act, are breached by one participating State”. Mentioning “the situation in and around Ukraine”, he stated that the “annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation and its ongoing support for armed separatist groups in the east of Ukraine violated the founding Helsinki principles and shatter the pillar of the security community concept”. He also stated that “the crisis in and around Ukraine testified to the ongoing pertinence of the fundamental OSCE principles and their implementation in good faith as means for guaranteeing peace and security”. He drew particular attention to the importance of the rule of law, specifically concerning the principle of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, as affirmed in the Helsinki Final Act and the UN Charter. Unilateral actions to change the status-quo by force represented grave challenges to international security and had far-reaching global consequences. He further stated that “a number of underlying principles of OSCE CSBMs can be of relevance for the Asia region in terms of inclusiveness, co-operativeness, consensus-based decision-making, and engagement in dialogue”. More co-operation was also possible in addressing transnational threats, particularly in the fight against terrorism, as that remained one of the most significant transnational threats to peace, security and stability as well as to human rights and social and economic development in the OSCE area and beyond. He also noted in that regard that the OSCE’s contribution to broader international efforts against terrorism had been given particular impetus by the adoption of the Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism, the OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism and the OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism. Noting similar approaches among the OSCE and Asian Partners to issues of energy security and water management, referring to them as a water-energy nexus, he said that energy and water were central to addressing many of the major security challenges in both regions. Empowerment of women in the public, economic and political spheres was crucial for the realization of the human rights of women, as well as of economic and political development, and durable peace and stability. The OSCE and Asia had good common ground for close co-operation towards achieving those objectives. He thanked the Asian Partners for their active participation in the Asian Contact Group meetings and their presentations in Vienna, which were helping to raise awareness of national priorities and practices in the areas relevant for both the Asian Partners and the OSCE region. The issues raised during the OSCE-Japan Conference would certainly be duly reflected in future discussions in the Asian Contact Group meetings. In conclusion, he said that the 2014 OSCE-Japan Conference had been an important event, which had succeeded in strengthening the engagement between the OSCE and the Asian Partners and seeking new avenues for enhancing co-operation.

## 5 List of participants

<b>OSCE Participating States</b>			
<b>ALBANIA</b>	Bujar	<b>Dida</b>	Ambassador, Embassy in Tokyo
<b>GERMANY</b>	Ernst-Christoph	<b>Meier</b>	Dr./ Head of Arms Control Division
<b>GERMANY</b>	Stefan	<b>Herzberg</b>	Minister, Deputy Head of Mission
<b>GERMANY</b>	David	<b>Hermann</b>	First Secretary, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Tokyo
<b>GERMANY</b>	Carsten	<b>Busch</b>	Defence Attaché
<b>USA</b>	Daniel	<b>Baer</b>	US Ambassador and Permanent Representative
<b>USA</b>	David	<b>Killion</b>	Ambassador, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
<b>USA</b>	Daniel	<b>Phelps</b>	Political Officer
<b>USA</b>	Shelly	<b>Han</b>	Policy Advisor
<b>USA</b>	Gary	<b>Schaefer</b>	First Secretary
<b>ARMENIA</b>	Grant	<b>Pogosyan</b>	Ambassador, Embassy of the Republic of Armenia in Japan
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	Bernhard	<b>Zimburg</b>	Ambassador, Embassy of the Republic of Austria in Tokyo
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	Peter	<b>Storer</b>	Minister, Embassy of the Republic of Austria in Tokyo
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	Peter	<b>Jussel</b>	Intern
<b>AZERBAIJAN</b>	Gursel	<b>Ismayilzada</b>	Ambassador of the Republic of Azerbaijan to Japan
<b>AZERBAIJAN</b>	Rovshan	<b>Mirzayev</b>	First Secretary, Embassy of Azerbaijan to Japan
<b>BELARUS</b>	Ilya	<b>Pushkin</b>	Attaché, Embassy of the Republic of Belarus in Japan
<b>BELGIUM</b>	Christophe	<b>de Bassompierre</b>	Minister Counsellor Embassy of Belgium in Tokyo
<b>BULGARIA</b>	Oleg	<b>Doychinov</b>	Minister Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Bulgaria, Tokyo
<b>CANADA</b>	Jean-François	<b>Renaud</b>	Second Secretary, Canadian Embassy in Japan
<b>CANADA</b>	Ala	<b>Ji</b>	Policy Advisor, Canadian Embassy in Japan

<b>CROATIA</b>	Vlastelica	<b>Sanjin</b>	Third Secretary, Embassy in Japan
<b>DENMARK</b>	Kazuhiro	<b>Terada</b>	Senior Political and Economic Officer, Royal Danish Embassy in Japan
<b>SPAIN</b>	Miguel Angel	<b>Navarro Portera</b>	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Japan
<b>SPAIN</b>	Enrique	<b>Asorey Brey</b>	Minister Counsellor, Embassy of Spain, Tokyo
<b>ESTONIA</b>	Toomas	<b>Moor</b>	First Secretary, Embassy of Estonia
<b>FINLAND</b>	Miia	<b>Rantanen</b>	First Secretary, Embassy of Finland, Tokyo, Japan
<b>FINLAND</b>	Mari	<b>Pollari</b>	Trainee, Embassy of Finland, Tokyo, Japan
<b>FRANCE</b>	Charles	<b>Serfaty</b>	Chargé de mission
<b>FRANCE</b>	Sabine	<b>Sciortina</b>	Political Councillor
<b>GEORGIA</b>	Levan	<b>Tsintsadze</b>	Ambassador of Georgia
<b>GEORGIA</b>	Gvantsa	<b>Barkaia</b>	Second Secretary
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	Julia	<b>Longbottom</b>	Minister, British Embassy, Tokyo
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	Joe	<b>Orcino</b>	British Embassy, Tokyo
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	Charles	<b>Ashcroft</b>	British Embassy, Tokyo
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	Ankur	<b>Narayan</b>	British Embassy, Tokyo
<b>GREECE/EU</b>	Nikolaos	<b>Tsamados</b>	Ambassador of Greece to Japan
<b>GREECE/EU</b>	Hans Dietmar	<b>Schweisgut</b>	Ambassador, Head of the EU Delegation to Japan
<b>GREECE/EU</b>	Georgios	<b>Stilianopoulos</b>	Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of Greece in Japan
<b>GREECE/EU</b>	Maeve	<b>Collins</b>	Minister, Deputy Head of the EU Delegation to Japan
<b>GREECE/EU</b>	Albrecht	<b>Rothacher</b>	Minister Counsellor, European Union Delegation to Japan
<b>GREECE/EU</b>	Nicholas	<b>Rooney</b>	Policy Officer, EU Delegation to the International Organizations in Vienna
<b>GREECE/EU</b>	Victoria	<b>Orban</b>	Intern, European Union Delegation to Japan
<b>HUNGARY</b>	István	<b>Szedahelyi</b>	Ambassador, Embassy of Hungary, Tokyo
<b>HUNGARY</b>	Zsuzsa Nóra	<b>Vincze</b>	Third Secretary, Embassy of Hungary, Tokyo
<b>ICELAND</b>	Hannes	<b>Hemisson</b>	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Japan

<b>IRELAND</b>	Philip Garate	<b>McDonagh</b>	Ambassador/Head of Mission
<b>IRELAND</b>	Donal	<b>Kenneally</b>	Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of Ireland
<b>ITALY</b>	Lorenzo	<b>Morini</b>	Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Embassy of Italy
<b>KAZAKHSTAN</b>	Akylbek	<b>Kamaldinov</b>	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
<b>KAZAKHSTAN</b>	Aigul	<b>Kuspan</b>	Director, Department of Europe, MFA
<b>KAZAKHSTAN</b>	Almas	<b>Dissyukov</b>	Counsellor (Deputy Head of Mission)
<b>KAZAKHSTAN</b>	Anvar	<b>Mirzatillayev</b>	Counsellor, Embassy in Japan
<b>KYRGYZSTAN</b>	Lira	<b>Sabyrova</b>	Counsellor, Embassy of the Kyrgyz Republic in Japan
<b>LATVIA</b>	Normans	<b>Penke</b>	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
<b>LATVIA</b>	Dana	<b>Rudaka</b>	Second Secretary, Embassy in Japan
<b>LITHUANIA</b>	Egidijus	<b>Meilunasu</b>	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Japan
<b>LITHUANIA</b>	Albertas	<b>Algirdas</b>	Minister-Plenipotentiary, Embassy in Japan
<b>LITHUANIA</b>	Violeta	<b>Gaižauskaitė</b>	Minister, Embassy of Lithuania in Japan
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>	Yasuko	<b>Muller</b>	Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
<b>MONGOLIA</b>	Batjargal	<b>Gunaajav</b>	Ambassador of Mongolia, Permanent Representative to the OSCE
<b>NORWAY</b>	Gry-Irene	<b>Skorstad</b>	First Secretary, Embassy to Japan
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	Rogier	<b>Hekking</b>	First Secretary, Political Affairs
<b>POLAND</b>	Przemyslaw	<b>Grudzinski</b>	Ambassador, Head of Mission
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	José	<b>de Freitas Ferraz</b>	Ambassador
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	João Martins	<b>de Carvalho</b>	Counsellor
<b>ROMANIA</b>	Simona	<b>Stinga</b>	Second Secretary, Embassy of Romania to Japan
<b>RUSSIAN FEDERATION</b>	Alexey	<b>Polishchuk</b>	Deputy Director, European Cooperation Department, MFA
<b>RUSSIAN FEDERATION</b>	Vladislav	<b>Chernov</b>	Senior Counsellor
<b>RUSSIAN FEDERATION</b>	Anderey Ivanovich	<b>Dmitrichenko</b>	Counsellor, Embassy of Russia in Japan
<b>RUSSIAN FEDERATION</b>	Guzal	<b>Khusanova</b>	Attaché at the Department for Humanitarian Cooperation and Human Rights of the MFA of the Russian Federation



<b>RUSSIAN FEDERATION</b>	Roman Victorovich	<b>Malyshev</b>	Attaché, Embassy of Russia in Japan
<b>SERBIA</b>	Nenad	<b>Glisic</b>	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Serbia - Japan
<b>SERBIA</b>	Namanja	<b>Grbic</b>	Attache, Embassy of Republic of Serbia - Japan
<b>SLOVENIA</b>	Helena	<b>Drnovsek Zorko</b>	Head of the Slovenian Delegation, Tokyo
<b>SWEDEN</b>	Anna	<b>Hamrell</b>	First Secretary
<b>SWITZERLAND/ CIO</b>	Thomas	<b>Greminger</b>	Dr., Ambassador, Head of Mission, Chair of the Permanent Council
<b>SWITZERLAND/ CIO</b>	Edgar	<b>Deorig</b>	Chargé d'Affaires a.i. / Minister, Embassy of Switzerland, Tokyo
<b>TAJIKISTAN</b>	Furkat	<b>Lafizov</b>	Embassy of Tajikistan in Japan
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	Katarina	<b>Fialkova</b>	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	Jan	<b>Juchelka</b>	Deputy Head of Mission
<b>UKRAINE</b>	Sergiy	<b>Kyslytsya</b>	Deputy Foreign Minister
<b>UKRAINE</b>	Ihor	<b>Prokopchuk</b>	Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the OSCE, Chairperson of the Contact Group with the Asian Partners for Co-operation
<b>Asian Partners for Co-operation</b>			
<b>AFGHANISTAN</b>	Dr. Sayed M. Amin	<b>Fatimie</b>	Ambassador of Afghan Embassy in Tokyo
<b>AFGHANISTAN</b>	Mohammad Yasir	<b>Karimi</b>	Second Secretary of Afghan Embassy in Tokyo
<b>AFGHANISTAN</b>	Farima Orya	<b>Afzali</b>	Second Secretary of Afghan Embassy in Tokyo
<b>AFGHANISTAN</b>	S. Ali Asghar	<b>Amiri</b>	Third Secretary of Afghan Embassy in Tokyo
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	Annemarie	<b>Reerink</b>	Dr., Senior Specialist - Gender Equality, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia
<b>JAPAN</b>	Fumio	<b>Kishida</b>	Minister for Foreign Affairs
<b>JAPAN</b>	Nobuo	<b>Kishi</b>	Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs
<b>JAPAN</b>	Makoto	<b>Taketoshi</b>	Ambassador, Embassy of Japan in Austria
<b>JAPAN</b>	Kuni	<b>Sato</b>	Ambassador for Women, Human Rights and

			Humanitarian Affairs, MoFA
<b>JAPAN</b>	Toyohisa	<b>Kozuki</b>	Director-General, European Affairs Bureau, MoFA
<b>JAPAN</b>	Norio	<b>Maruyama</b>	Ambassador, Special Representatives for Central Asia, Caucasus, and GUAM, MoFA
<b>JAPAN</b>	Michito	<b>Tsuruoka</b>	Dr., Senior Research Fellow, National Institute for Defense Studies
<b>JAPAN</b>	Koichiro	<b>Tanaka</b>	Executive Director, Institute of Energy Economics
<b>JAPAN</b>	Keiichi	<b>Hara</b>	Director, European Policy Division, European Affairs Bureau, MoFA
<b>JAPAN</b>	Kotono	<b>Hara</b>	Deputy Director, European Policy Division, European Affairs Bureau, MoFA
<b>JAPAN</b>	Kenshin	<b>Ito</b>	Deputy Director, European Policy Division, European Affairs Bureau, MoFA
<b>JAPAN</b>	Tomoyoshi	<b>Maehira</b>	Official, European Policy Division, European Affairs Bureau, MoFA
<b>KOREA</b>	Hyeon Yun	<b>Kang</b>	Director General for Global Economic Affairs Bureau, MoFA
<b>KOREA</b>	Jooyeon Ellen	<b>Kang</b>	Deputy Director, International Security Division, MoFA
<b>KOREA</b>	Ju-yeon	<b>Jang</b>	Third Secretary, International Security Division, MoFA
<b>KOREA</b>	Min Jeong	<b>Cho</b>	Third Secretary, International Energy Security Division, MoFA
<b>THAILAND</b>	Busadee	<b>Santipitaks</b>	Deputy Director-General, Department of ASEAN Affairs, MFA
<b>THAILAND</b>	Pannabha	<b>Chandraramya</b>	Director, Europe Division I, Department of European Affairs, MFA
<b>THAILAND</b>	Chamsai	<b>Menasveta</b>	First Secretary, Political-Security Division, Department of ASEAN Affairs
<b>THAILAND</b>	Natta	<b>Akapaiboon</b>	First Secretary, Europe Division I, Department of European Affairs, MFA

<b>Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation</b>			
<b>ISRAEL</b>	Peleg	<b>Lewi</b>	Deputy Chief of Mission of the Embassy of the State of Israel to Japan - Tokyo
<b>TUNISIA</b>	Farhad	<b>Khlif</b>	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Japan
<b>TUNISIA</b>	Mohamed	<b>Elloumi</b>	Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Tunisia, Tokyo
<b>International Organizations</b>			
<b>CICA</b>	Onur	<b>Demirbas</b>	Director, New Threats and Challenges Dimension
<b>UNHCR</b>	Michael	<b>Lindenbauer</b>	Representative
<b>UNHCR</b>	Naomi	<b>Kawahara</b>	Senior External Relations Officer
<b>OSCE Institutions</b>			
<b>OSCE SECRETARIAT</b>	Lamberto	<b>Zannier</b>	Secretary General
<b>OSCE SECRETARIAT</b>	Ian	<b>Mitchell</b>	Head, External Co-operation
<b>OSCE SECRETARIAT</b>	Desiree	<b>Schweitzer</b>	Deputy Co-ordinator, Head, Environmental Activities
<b>OSCE SECRETARIAT</b>	Alexander	<b>Krez</b>	External Co-operation Officer
<b>OSCE SECRETARIAT</b>	Marietta	<b>König</b>	External Co-operation Officer
<b>OSCE SECRETARIAT</b>	Aldona	<b>Szymanski</b>	Senior External Co-operation Assistant
<b>OSCE PA</b>	Walburga	<b>Habsburg Douglas</b>	Vice President