

# [For reference] Concept of the “Asia-Pacific Industrial Science & Technology and International Standardization Cooperation Program”

## (Basic policies)

- (1) Strategically promote international standardization through joint research with Asian countries in the smart grid and other new sectors.
- (2) Disseminate standards for energy efficiency evaluation methods and the like across Asia to ensure that Japan’s outstanding environmental technologies are appropriately evaluated in addition to enhancement of the conformity assessment system in the region.
- (3) Cooperate on research toward standardization conducive to the development of Asian regional industries.

(For reference) Excerpt from the New Growth Strategy (Basic Policies)

### (3) Asian economic strategy

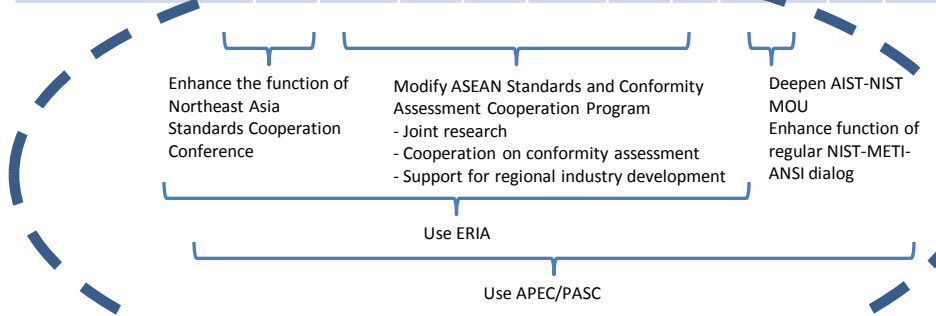
(Extension of Japan’s standards for “safety and security” in Asia)  
 Japan’s “safe and secure” approach can make large contributions toward the establishment of a stronger socioeconomic safety net in Asian nations, and can also serve as a foundation for economic growth. Japan can contribute to the realization of growth and the spread of the “safe and secure” approach in Asian countries while creating an easier environment for activities by Japanese firms. This can be achieved by working together with countries in Asia to jointly develop international standards using Japan’s technologies, regulations, and mandatory and voluntary standards related to the environmental field and product safety issues. The results can then be proposed and transmitted to the international community. In particular, Japan will urgently advance strategic international standardization works in fields in which the nation enjoys technological superiority, such as smart grids, fuel cells, and electric cars.

Since the program involves every phase from research and demonstration, standardization and conformity assessment to commercialization support, and deals with smart grids and other issues that are hard to be classified under traditional sectors, the flexible use of various kinds of organizations should be considered in setting the operating organization. The program is expected to run for 3-5 years.

Operating organization

|   | India | China & Korea |       | ASEAN     |          |          |           | Oceania | North America |    | Latin America |
|---|-------|---------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|---------|---------------|----|---------------|
|   |       | China         | Korea | Singapore | Malaysia | Thailand | Indonesia | ••••    | Aus & NZ      | US |               |
| Research  |       |               |       |           |          |          |           |         |               |    |               |
| Demonstration   |       |               |       |           |          |          |           |         |               |    |               |
| Standardization   |       |               |       |           |          |          |           |         |               |    |               |
| Conformity Assessment                                       |       |               |       |           |          |          |           |         |               |    |               |
| Market research & enforcement                               |       |               |       |           |          |          |           |         |               |    |               |
| Cross-cutting cooperation                                   |       |               |       |           |          |          |           |         |               |    |               |
| Human resources   |       |               |       |           |          |          |           |         |               |    |               |
| Promotion of conformity assessment with international rules |       |               |       |           |          |          |           |         |               |    |               |

- Take a cross-cutting approach to issues that can be jointly addressed by multiple countries, while using bilateral cooperation as the basic approach.  
 - Permit variation in cooperation levels, in consideration of the national situation, and develop a dynamic program.  
 - Aim for policy cooperation in broad areas, including environmental and energy conservation, soft power, and human resources.



Combine the utmost use of existing frameworks and schemes with radical reforms

### •APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation)

Consists of seven ASEAN countries (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam), Japan, Korea, China, Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong-China, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Australia, New Zealand, U.S., Canada, Peru, Chile and Russia.

### •ASEAN (Association of South-East Asia Nations)

Consists of ten countries: Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia.

### •PASC (Pacific Area Standards Congress)

Consists of seven ASEAN countries (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam), Japan, Korea, China, Hong Kong - China, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Australia, New Zealand, U.S., Canada, Peru, Chile, Colombia, Fiji, India, Mongolia and South Africa.

### •ERIA (Economic Research Institute of ASEAN and East Asia)

Consists of 16 countries: ten ASEAN countries, Japan, China, Korea, India, Australia and New Zealand.