DIPLOMACY

Vol.78, Mar./Apr. 2023

Contents of Features

78 Turkey-Syria earthquake 2023: Why did the damage escalate?

The earthquake damage was extensive and rescue operations were stalled. What is happening in Syria? Did Turkey's seismic code work? What is the impact on Erdoğan's government, which faces the general election in May? Koii Miki (Mainichi Shimbun)

84 Israel's foreign policy at a standstill with the formation of the most right-wing government

A far-right party has joined Netanyahu's coalition government. The new Israeli government's hard line on Palestine is causing concerns in the US and Arab countries.

Toshiya Tsujita (Kansai Gaidai University)

90 The background of an agreement between Saudi Arabia and Iran to restore ties

Based on the perceived threat to Iran, There are various external circumstances behind Saudi Arabia's decision. China, as a broker, should be tested.

Shigeto Kondo (JIME, IIE)

94 Latin American left governments on the rise: Diverse movements of post-neoliberalism

There has been a wave of left-wing governments established in South America. An analysis of the diverse socio-economic context shows that this is the response of post-neoliberal societies.

Yusuke Murakami (Kyoto University)

100 Chancellor Scholz: Anguish over the provision of Leopard 2 tanks

Chancellor Scholz decided to provide Leopard 2 tanks to Ukraine. This issue will also affect the transfer of Japanese defence equipment overseas.

Yoshihiko Ito (Takushoku University)

FOCUS The End of the Cold War: 30 years of crises and contradictions

106 The "thirty years' crisis": Transition of the international order

The liberal international order, which was expected to spread after the end of the Cold War, did not penetrate. The West failed to share values such as democracy with China and Russia. This article traces this process. Yuichi Hosoya (Keio University)

116 Overconfidence and apathy in US diplomacy after the Cold War

In the 1990s the US was involved in the democratisation of Eastern Europe and was dubbed the 'Empire of Liberty'. However, the war on terror subsequently weakened the country and it was unable to effectively confront a rising China and Russia.

Naovuki Shimamura (Kvorin University)

124 German foreign policy: The end of the 'post-Cold War' era?

Germany's 'post-Cold War' worldview of overcoming its Nazi past, being part of the West and a policy of accommodation towards the East was broken by the invasion of Ukraine. What are the prospects for German diplomacy in the future? Takumi Itabashi (The University of Tokyo)

134 'Post-Cold War' Chinese threat perceptions

Xi Jinping aims for a police state to deal with 'threats'. Western countries must take into account the grievances of non-Western countries.

Chisako Masuo (Kyushu University)

142 Japan in the 'lost 30 years': Searching for a free and open international order

Once the second largest economy in the world, Japan experienced a 'lost 30 years' after the Gulf War. Japan has continued to search for a self-image. Can it defend the 'free and open international order' in the future? Wataru Yamaguchi (Teikyo University)

Special Feature:

G7 Hiroshima Summit in a testing time

Message from the Prime Minister

6 G7 Hiroshima Summit: Defending the international order based on the "rule of law" Fumio Kishida, Prime Minister of Japan

Roundtable

8 Beyond the unity of the West: Reclaiming and Sharing Value at the G7 Hiroshima Summit

Unity of the West is important, but the G7 Summit is no longer complete with the West alone. What is the message that should be conveyed from Hiroshima?

Nobukatsu Kanehara (Doshisha University), Mikio Sugeno (NIKKEI), Masayuki Tadokoro (International University of Japan)

22 It is time to show solidarity between Ukraine and the G7

Sergiy Korsunsky (Ambassador of Ukraine to Japan)

26 Deepening the Indo-Pacific strategy and EU-Japan cooperation from a European perspective

Toward like-minded countries that will share responsibility for the international order: Japan-Europe relations are undergoing a major change in character. This article considers the meaning of this change from a European perspective.

Eva Peisova (the Brussels School of Governance)

32 How to think about nuclear deterrence and nuclear disarmament

Nuclear disarmament and nuclear deterrence became issues following the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Now is the time to work towards a world without the need for nuclear weapons and nuclear deterrence.

Michiru Nishida (Nagasaki University)

38 Global economy in reverse: Global economic challenges and the G7

The economies of developed countries are holding up after the invasion of Ukraine. Meanwhile, the global economy is transforming into a bloc economy. Is it possible to rebuild an 'open international order'?

Sayuri Ito (NLI Research Institute)

44 The turbulent international energy situation and the challenges of the G7 Summit

The invasion of Ukraine has shaken global energy security. How will the G7 tackle many difficult issues, such as Net Zero and breaking away from dependence on Russia?

Ken Koyama (The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan)

50 India: The development of diplomacy vis-à-vis the Global South

Indian diplomacy is based on the concept of the Global South. How can Japan and India (and furthermore the G7 and G20) work together?

Kazutoshi Tamari (Chukyo University)

56 Global Governance and the G7 on food issues; Perspectives from the Middle East and Africa

Climate change, political instability and Russia's blockade of the Black Sea have raised concerns about food shortages in the Middle East and Africa. What are the responsibilities of the G7 and of Japan?

Yuko Ido (The Japan Institute of International Affairs)

62 Diplomatic shift to the Indo-Pacific: Deepening Japan-Canada relations at G7

Ian McKay (Ambassador of Canada to Japan)

66 Evolution of Japan-Canada relations into a 'new chapter': Developing geopolitical strategy

Kanji Yamanouchi (Ambassador of Japan to Canada)

Trend 2023

72 China: How to deal with advancing centralization

The leadership of Xi Jinping has set forth economic development, national security and social stability policies. The authority of Xi is to be further enhanced.

Tomoki Kamo (Keio University)