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Proposal

for

Phase I (Seattle Workshop)

of

Joint U.S.-Japan Study Group

on Energy and Environment

Sponsored by the U.S.-Japan

Economic Agenda (Washington, D.C. and New York)

and

Global Industrial and Social

Progress Research Institute (Tokyo)

May 1991

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The George Washington University has the necessary financial capacity, working capital and other resources to perform the grant without assistance from any outside source.

GW policy prohibits acceptance of projects which prevent the open dissemination of research results or which restrict the access by the academic community to research programs of its students. Under this policy, the results of University research projects must be publishable and researchers must be permitted to present their results at symposia and professional meetings, and to publish in journals, theses or dissertations, or otherwise of their own choosing, the methods and results of such projects.

Introduction

In 1989, the U.S.-Japan Economic Agenda (Washington, D.C. and New York, NY.) and the Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute (Tokyo) formed a joint study group to explore U.S. and Japanese policies and potential cooperation in energy and environmental issues. The leadership of the study team met initially in Tokyo in August 1989 and again in Tokyo in February 1990 to hold a research design meeting. The latter meeting resulted in an agreed program for a series of workshop and conferences to prepare policy studies and eventually recommendations for U.S.-Japanese government and industry cooperation on bilateral and global energy and environmental issues. The early meetings of the joint study team have been funded on the American side by the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission.

This proposal seeks funding for an initial first phase of the joint project. This phase involves a workshop to be held in Seattle, Washington in Fall 1991. This workshop will bring together the principal investigators for the project to discuss the substantive papers that are being prepared in the project and to initiate corporate contacts between U.S. and Japanese energy/environment companies.

The objective of the initial workshop is to develop a better understanding of the environmental and energy policy priorities and decision making processes of the Japanese government. Japan announced in 1990 "The New Earth 21" initiative, an action program for the twenty-first century to develop adapted and new technologies to meet the requirements of a safe and clean global energy economy and environment. This program embraces 5 areas:

1. stepped up efforts for energy efficiency and conservation

2. large scale introduction of clean energy sources

3. development of new environment-oriented technology

4. enhancing sinks (e.g., reforestation)

5. development of future generation energy-related technologies

The program is administered by the Ministry of International Trade and Technology through two new institutes: 1) GISPRI, a policy institute established in 1989 with whom the US-Japan Economic Agenda is cooperating in this project, and 2) RITE (Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the Earth), a technology institute established in 1990 to adapt and develop new energy and environmental technologies.

The workshop will produce outlines of six papers by each side (that is, six outlines by the Japanese participants and six by the

American participants) described later in this proposal. These papers will explore further aspects of US and Japanese government and private sector decisionmaking in the energy and environmental area and will identify principal areas of competition and possible cooperation between US and Japanese companies doing energy and environment-related business in third world countries in Asia. In addition, the U.S. team will gather information on the Earth 21 project and the process by which the Japanese are developing this project through discussions at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and other organizations. This information and the results of the workshop will be written up in a final report to the sponsor. The sponsor will also continue to receive all information from further phases of the project.

In a second phase of the project (which will be funded separately), these outlines will be developed into full-length papers which will also be available to the sponsors of the first phase of the project. Phase two is likely to be funded by the US-Japan Foundation and will involve a full-scale conference in Summer/Fall 1992 at which the completed papers by the Japanese and American investigators will be presented and subsequently published in book form.

In the rest of this proposal, separate sections describe:

-- the background of the organizations participating in the project

-- the purposes of the project

-- the participants, content, and expected results of the workshop planned for Seattle

-- the timetable for the overall project

-- a budget

-- the biographies of the leading individuals participating in the project.

Background

The U.S. Japan Economic Agenda is a joint non-advocacy, research and public policy forum of the Elliott School of International Affairs at The George Washington University. The Co-Directors are Henry R. Nau, Associate Dean of the Elliott School and Gaston Sigur, distinguished Professor in the East Asian Studies Program at the Elliott School. The Agenda works cooperatively with a similar project at the Carnegie Council for Ethics and International Affairs in New York. Robert J. Myers is President of The Carnegie Council.

The Agenda sponsors a number of joint research efforts with different institutes in Japan. These efforts include:

-- a joint study group with the Japan Institute of International Affairs (a research arm of Japan's Foreign Ministry) on East-West economic relations. The Agenda cooperates in this project with the MIT Japan Program directed by Professor Richard Samuels of M.I.T.

-- an annual conference on agricultural issues with the Japan International Agricultural Council (a research arm of Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry)

-- a semi-annual meeting of U.S. and Japanese legislators with the Japan Economic Foundation (a research arm of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry)

-- an annual seminar on financial market issues with the Japan Center for International Finance (a research arm of Japan's Ministry of Finance)

In these projects, as in the energy and environment project, the Agenda's purposes are threefold: 1) to stimulate professional policy-oriented discussion and publication on U.S.-Japan issues, 2) to establish on-going cooperation with Japanese research institutes which have worked traditionally only within their own vertical organizations (e.g., industry groups or government agencies) and conducted little cooperative horizontal research either at home or abroad, 3) to contribute to better understanding and stronger ties between private institutions and individuals in the United States and Japan.

The Agenda publishes a semi-annual newsletter (See Attachment A), a monograph series (See Attachment B), and full-length book manuscripts (See Attachment C).

The Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute (GISPRI) was established in Tokyo in December 1988 as a joint initiative of MITI (The Ministry of International Trade and Industry) and the leading industries of Japan, including energy, electronics, machinery, automobiles, engineering, construction, steel, and chemical industries, as well as financial organizations and trading houses. The Institute conducts research on two major subjects: 1) the optimum form of world society that will ensure the enduring prosperity of mankind, and 2) the most desirable relationship between industrial and economic factors on the one hand, and resources, the environment, daily life and culture on the other.

To implement these objectives, the Institute has established a policy forum consisting of 35 high-level business executives and

30-40 senior academic and opinion leaders. This group discusses and considers comprehensive policy proposals. Within this structure, four working committees have been created to deal with specific issues:

1. Committee for National Resources and Global Environment (chaired by Takashi Mukaibo, Chairman of the Industrial Technology Council)

2. Committee for International Economic and Social Systems (chaired by Hideo Sugiura, Advisor, Honda Motor Co., Ltd.)

3. Committee for Social Progress (chaired by Takuji Matsuzawa, Counsellor, The Fuji Bank, Ltd.)

4. Committee for Policy Coordination (chaired by Shinji Fukukawa, Senior Advisor, MITI)

Purposes of the Project

The joint study group on energy and the environment initiated by the U.S.-Japan Economic Agenda and GISPRI has four broad purposes:

1. to develop a better mutual understanding of the priorities of each country toward energy and environmental issues (including but not limited to CO_2 containment) and the policy mechanisms (domestic and international) by which these priorities are chosen/and implemented,

2. to facilitate informal, nonofficial opportunities for communications among the policymakers of the two countries. (An example of how the project provides such opportunities is given by the visit to Washington, D.C. in March 1990 of Sozaburo Okamatsu, Director General of the Industrial Location and Environmental Protection Bureau of MITI. The Agenda hosted a luncheon for Mr. Okatmatsu on March 6th, where he presented an outline of Japanese priorities on energy/environmental issues. Okamatsu's presentation foresaw the long-term program Japan surfaced at the April 1990 Washington Conference on Global Warming - See Attachment D for the participants and text of the Okatmatsu luncheon.);

3. to facilitate contact and greater openness between the commercial corporations of the two countries active in the energy and environmental sector, and help overcome the suspicions of commercial advantage that impede

cooperative technology transfer and technical assistance, particularly in third world countries;

4. to educate the general public through conferences, publication of books and media participation.

The energy and environmental sector would seem to be a promising one for U.S.-Japan cooperation. The two countries are both major contributors to the problems of pollution and environmental concern, such as global warming, and major sources, especially technological sources, of the solution to these problems. Yet the two countries are suspicious of one another, divided by serious issues in other areas such as trade and industrial policy, and poorly informed of what the other side intends or how policy is made by the other side in the energy/environmental area.

In April 1989, the Japanese government proposed cooperation with the United States on energy and environmental issues. By Spring 1990, the United States had yet to respond. Two interpretations about Japanese intentions divide the U.S. government:

1. Charitable View - the Japanese are looking for a way to become a great country, to express their national purpose and will through means other than their commercial interests. The initiative in the area of energy and environment reflects this desire to identify Japan with larger global and common interests.

2. Cynical View - the Japanese are scoping out another area in which they can promote their technological and industrial interest (i.e., selling environmental technologies in the U.S. and other countries).

Both views have merit. The proposed project seeks to promote a process of dialogue and analysis through unofficial and somewhat detached (i.e., academic) channels that can facilitate clearer communications among policymakers (i.e., identifying real conflicts and diffusing those based on poor information and understanding) and that can encourage corporations in the United States and Japan to look beyond their commercial competition and define their common responsibilities as good citizens in a global marketplace that preserves a healthy environment.

Specifically, the project hopes to identify ways in which Japan and the United States can combine their respective assets in dealing with the world's energy and environmental problems:

1. The United States, it has been pointed out, has important advantages in

   -- its political credibility and acceptability in foreign markets

   -- its widespread inf-astructure in the aid field, including vast expertise in dealing with so-called global issues, such as the environment, poverty, basic human needs, and agriculture.

   -- its technological leadership in the ocean, space and communications field -- all critical capabilities for monitoring, assessing and solving problems of global warming, ozone depletion, and resource management.

2. The Japanese, on the other hand, have important assets in

   -- specific technological sectors that improve the environment, such as clean-burning coal technologies, advanced pollution-free transportation systems, natural gas drilling technologies, and so on.
   -- vast financial surpluses making Japan the world's second largest aid donor to third world countries, soon to surpass the United States.

The project will look in particular for ways to combine these various assets. It will seek to involve industrial leaders and specialists in both countries to address cooperative possibilities in meeting corporate, as well as governmental, responsibilities in energy/environmental areas.

Participants, Content and Results of Main Phase of Project

The participating organizations conducted two preliminary meetings in Tokyo in August 1989 and February 1990. A report and list of participants from the first meeting are given in Attachment E. The agenda and participants from the February meeting are at Attachment F. Attachment G gives a full listing of the American participants in the project, and Attachment H does the same for Japanese participants. Bios for the main U.S. participants are at Attachment K.

Susumu Yoda, former Vice Minister of MITI for Administration, and Robert Fri, President of Resources for the Future, chair the Agenda-GISPRI study group. Osama Kobayashi, Director and Deputy General Manager of Plant Siting and Environmental Protection Administration of the Tokyo Electric Power company, and Henry R. Nau, Co-Director of the Agenda act as deputies. The Executive

Directors of the project include T. Hirano of GISPRI and Surekha Raghavan of the U.S.-Japan Economic Agenda.

In November 1989, the Agenda organized an advisory committee of distinguished individuals working in the energy and environmental sector to assist it in the design of the project. These individuals are listed in Attachment G.

The Advisory Committee met on December 8, 1989. It concluded that the GISPRI/Agenda project should focus on current factors - both perceptual and institutional - that impede U.S.-Japan cooperation on energy and environmental issues. The project would not seek to duplicate the detailed policy studies being done by numerous organizations on specific issues, such as greenhouse gases or CFCs. Rather it would focus on how the two governments set priorities and make policies on the range of energy and environmental issues, how they have sought to work together in the past, and where they could most fruitfully and most easily cooperate in the future. The objective would be to illuminate the mechanisms by which the two countries set priorities, make policy and cooperate, trying to understand better how they can avoid surprises and overcome mistakes which have complicated their cooperation in the past. At present, such cooperation is severely complicated both by commercial interests and by institutional differences that are at best poorly understood (e.g. MITI has strong close times with Japanese energy/environment industries, EPA has an adversarial, regulatory relationship with U.S. industries).

At the research design meeting in Tokyo in February, the joint study team agreed on a four-part outline to investigate the issues of priority-setting and policy process mechanisms (both domestic and international) in the two countries and to guide the preparation of initial research papers for the workshop in Seattle early next year. Each side agreed to develop a paper on each of the four parts of the outline, reserving the option to do more than one paper on each part if the subject warranted it.

Topics to be addressed by each side under each part of the four-part outline are identified in Appendix I. The first topic examines the attitudes and mechanisms for public (i.e. government) decision-making in each country on energy and environmental issues. The U.S. team has already decided to break up this topic into two papers. One paper will address the underlying historical, sociological and cultural attitudes toward energy and environmental decision-making in the United States. This paper will be done by Chester L. Cooper, Senior Fellow at Resources for the Future. The topics which Dr. Cooper will explore in this paper are listed in Attachment J. He is already consulting with Japanese contacts, seeking to identify a Japanese counterpart, who will investigate similar topics in the case of Japan. (Although the U.S. team cannot choose the Japanese participants, it can and will seek to influence these choices.)

The second paper under the first part of the outline deals with more immediate policymaking processes in government for decision-making on energy environmental issues. This paper will assess the role of special interest groups, the Congress, Executive Branch and non-profit organizations in contemporary energy and environmental decision-making and will focus on a number of recent case studies to illustrate such decision-making (e.g. help explain how recent bureaucratic maneuvering in the United States led to a more cautious Presidential speech at the global warming conference in Washington in April 1990 than many commentators and participants had expected). The Agenda is talking with Jessica Mathews, Vice President, World Resources Institute, about doing this paper.

The second part of the outline addresses energy and environmental priorities and decision-making in the private sector. At the research design meeting in Tokyo, the study team received a detailed briefing from Osamu Kobayashi, Director and Deputy General Manager of Plant Siting and Environmental Protection Administration of Tokyo Electric Power Company, concerning Japanese company initiatives and achievements in reducing environmental pollution in the energy sector. Kobayashi is likely to be the paper writer for this topic on the Japanese side. The objective of this paper is to identify what companies in the two countries are doing on their own to establish priorities and programs for a cleaner environment. Once again, the Agenda is proposing to do two papers. One paper will examine the policies and priorities of supply-side energy companies, such as utilities, electric power equipment companies, etc. The second one will look at major demand-side, energy consuming companies or sectors, such as transportation and housing. The Agenda is discussing the authorship of the first paper with Mason Willrich, President, Pacific Gas and Electric. The author of the second paper is still in the process of being identified.

The third part of the four-part outline investigates the international policy mechanisms, both governmental and corporate, by which the United States and Japan have sought to cooperate in the past. This paper seeks to learn from the experiences of the past in order to suggest ways to avoid the surprises and misunderstandings that have left a legacy of uncertainty and suspicion in U.S.-Japan energy cooperation (e.g. the sudden withdrawal of the United States from the SRC-2 clean coal-burning project after the United States had spent years persuading the Japanese [and the Germans] to participate in this project). Lawrence Scheinman, Professor of Government at Cornell University and a long-time student as well as participant in past U.S.-Japan energy (especially nuclear) cooperation, has agreed to do this paper.

The fourth part of the project outline draws upon and pulls together the data and insights generated in the first three parts of the project. The paper will identify the priority areas of both

public and private actors in the two countries (first and second parts of outline), indicating overlap or gaps in these priorities where the two countries might fruitfully cooperate to accelerate their own programs to clean up the energy environment and to transfer their know-how and resources to third countries. It will suggest mechanisms for bilateral and multilateral cooperation in these areas, drawing on the lessons of past cooperation (the third part of the outline). The objective is to wind up with a series of recommendations to public and private actors for seizing opportunities and overcoming obstacles in the perceptions and policies of the two countries, facilitating contributions to their own and third world programs to achieve a cleaner energy-environment relationship. The recommendations will focus, in particular, on how the United States and Japan can cooperate in third world countries, moderating their commercial suspicions and competition and marrying U.S. basic human needs and institutional assets in the developing countries with Japanese financial and infrastructure expertise. Jesse Ausubel, Fellow in Science and Public Policy at Rockefeller University, has agreed to do the American paper on this topic.

The Japanese side has already organized several teams to conduct the research identified in the four-part outline (a full list of Japanese participants appears in Appendix H). The first team is headed by Susumu Yoda, the Japanese director of the project, and backstopped by research staff at the Tokyo Electric Power Company. The second team is staffed by GISPRI, the third one by the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, and the fourth, which will draw on the work of the other three, will be organized at a later date.

Seattle Workshop

In preparation for the workshop, the Agenda will collect information detailing the progress of MITI's Earth 21 initiative and the Japanese-OECD consultations in Paris that went into developing this initiative. In addition, initial outlines of the six papers in each of the topical areas noted above will be discussed at the workshop planned in Seattle, Washington in Fall 1991. As noted above, a Japanese team will be doing a paper alongside the American participants, exploring similar issues in the Japanese context. This arrangement provides an opportunity for the American participants to raise questions and seek answers about the Japanese process for setting priorities and making decisions on energy and environmental issues. U.S. participants will be seeking, in particular, to understand better how Japan allocates resources for environmental programs in third world countries, especially in Asia. For example, the Japanese helped establish, 10 years ago, the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) in Tokyo to foster environmentally sound programs for harvesting timber resources in Malaysia, Indonesia and other Asian developing

countries. What has this organization done? How does it relate to Japanese corporate interests? Has this organization worked with firms other than Japanese? Is the work of ITTO being accelerated?

Recently, MITI created a new institute to adapt environmental technologies for transfer to third world countries, particularly technologies to reduce CO_2 emissions (where Japan has achieved notable success at home). At our February research design meeting, Japanese participants explained how cost-effective adaptations were being developed. Already MITI has identified techniques that can achieve 60% of the improvement Japan has achieved at only one-tenth the cost. These techniques will be given priority for transfer to third world countries. The Agenda-GISPRI project will seek to learn more about how these decisions are made, how the United States and international organizations may be able to influence them, and how American and foreign companies may be able to benefit from them.

To advance the objective of overcoming corporate suspicions, the Agenda plans, with the cooperation of a local consulting firm in Seattle (Crane International, a frequent contractor with A.I.D.), to involve the personnel and programs of Weyerhauser, the multinational timber and wood products corporation, in the activities and discussions of the Seattle Workshop. The Agenda and Crane International are currently discussing a visit to Weyerhauser headquarters (about two hours drive from the conference center), where workshop participants will tour Weyerhauser facilities and learn about Weyerhauser's environmental programs in third world countries. Dr. Norman E. Johnson, senior Vice President for Research and Development at Weyerhauser, has indicated Weyerhauser's willingness to host such a visit. Tentatively, the visit will focus on Weyerhauser's programs to plan, fund and manage large-scale tropical reforestation projects, to include high quality industrial plantations. We will ask GISPRI to identify (and perhaps suggest to them) representatives from Japanese industries who might wish to participate in the workshop and learn about Weyerhauser programs. The objective is to initiate greater openness and exchange between the industries in an informal and more detached (i.e. semi-academic) setting that can begin to break down the barriers of commercial suspicion.

The project is contacting additional corporations (for example, Waste Management International and the American Institute of Chemical Engineering Center for Waste Management Reduction Technology) to familiarize them with the purposes of the project and to encourage their participation in the workshop. At our next study group activity in Tokyo (see timetable of project in next section), we would ask GISPRI to reciprocate and arrange participation of and access to Japanese firms involved in environmentally-related activities in third world countries, perhaps some of the Japanese companies that have been involved in ITTO (see above).

The Seattle workshop, therefore, has two objectives:

1. to present and discuss among a relatively small group of policy and industrial experts (15-20 from each side) drafts of the papers identifying priorities, policy mechanisms (public and private), and international experiences in U.S. and Japanese decisionmaking related to energy and environmental issues.

2. to initiate informal and noncommercial contacts and open access among environmentally active U.S. and Japanese firms that can lead at subsequent stages of the project to the recommendation of specific cooperative projects between U.S. and Japanese firms.

Tentatively, we have selected the Battelle Conference Center outside Seattle for the site of the workshop. The Center has sleeping accommodations, meals, and meeting rooms on 18 acres of very attractive quiet grounds, with a lake and rustic building. It is 10 minutes from downtown Seattle and 40 minutes from the airport.

A tentative schedule and agenda for the workshop is being planned as follows:

Thursday

Morning:	JAL's flight arrives 10:05 a.m. from Tokyo
Afternoon:	Rest, Informal activities
Evening:	Dinner limited to group, plus a few local people (eg. representative of Japanese Counsul General)

Friday

Meetings all day.

Lunch:	Senior AID official to address workshop
Evening:	We are considering the possibility of requesting an evening reception/buffet at the Japanese Consul General's spacious home, inviting the Board of the Japan-America Society of Washington.

Saturday

Morning:	Drive to Weyerhauser (2 hours one way)
Afternoon:	Meet, tour facilities, and dinner
Evening:	We are planning an evening social event (ballgame, concert, etc.)

Sunday

Meetings all day, including lunch.

Evening:	Workshop participants might participate in event sponsored by Japan America Society of Washington and perhaps a local environmental group.

Monday

JAL departs direct for Tokyo at 3:15 p.m.

Timetable

The tentative timetable for the proposed project, including the workshop, is set out below. The workshop is the critical component in this first phase for propelling the project toward the second phase - larger conferences in Tokyo and the United States to publicize the work of the project and eventual publication of a book-length manuscript.

First Phase: (only part for which funds are being requested in this proposal)

June 1991 - Funding firmly in hand. Formally commission preparation of outlines of six principal papers. Collect background information on Earth 21 initiative and Japanese consultations ot OECD.

Fall 1991 - Workshop in Seattle. Presentation of initial drafts of six principal papers.

January 1992 - Report of background information and Workshop results.

Second Phase:

January - September 1992 - Development of full-length papers, involving direct interaction between US and Japanese paper writers.

Fall 1992 - Conference in Tokyo to discuss revised and new drafts of papers and to make results available to larger policy/corporate audience and media. Possible industry site visit and design of future joint cooperative projects between U.S. and Japanese firms.

Fall/Winter 1992 - Preparation and submission of manuscripts for publication.

Spring 1993 - Conference in the United States coincident with publication of book.

Budget (for First Phase only) (6/1/91 - 1/31/92)

Salaries:

Project director (one-half month)	$3,500
Executive director (one month)	2,400
Secretarial support (one month)	1,500
Employee benefits (24.6%)*	1,820
Total salaries and benefits	($ 9,220)

Preparation of Papers:

Honoraria (1 workshop report at $3,000 and six outlines at $500 each)	$ 6,000
Travel (consultation in Paris on Earth 21 intitiative - 1 roundtrip ticket)	1,000
Lodging, meals, etc. in Paris (1 American for 6 days/nights at $200 per day)	1,200
Total preparation of papers	($ 8,200)

Materials and supplies:

Telephone and fax	$900
Postage	700
Photocopying/printing	450
Computer rental (one year @ $1000)	1,000
Total materials and supplies	($3,050)

Seattle Conference:

Local Coordinator	$4,000
Audio-visual rental	300
Photography	500
Room rental	600
Meals: dinner for 20 people	800
lunch for 20 people	600
(Japanese will host one lunch and dinner)	
Xerox, misc.	400
Lodging (4 nights 20 @ $100), includes breakfast)	8,000
Total Seattle conference = (To be subcontracted to Crane International)	($15,200)

* Fringe benefits rates for regular employees @ 24.6% are fixed, from July 1, 1990 to June 30, 1991, and provisional from July 1, 1991 until amended, as negotiated on January 4, 1991 with Department of Health and Human Services.

Travel, hotel, and per diem in Seattle:	
Air fare (10 Americans @ $500)	$5,000
Bus, limos	500
Porterage	100
Other meals at hotel	650
Out-of-pocket (meals, parking, taxis)	1,000
Total travel	($ 7,250)
Total Direct Costs:	$42,920
Indirect Costs at 15%**:	$ 6,438
Total Direct and Indirect Costs Requested:	$49,358

** The negotiated indirect cost rate is 48% MTDC through June 30, 1991 and 52% MTDC from July 1, 1991 to June 30, 1993. The University will share the cost of the difference, $15,880, between the allowed 15% and University rate of 52%.

Attachments

A. U.S./Japan Economic Agenda newsletters.

B. List of U.S./Japan Economic Agenda monographs.

C. List of book manuscripts.

D. Participants and text of the March 6, 1990, address by Sozoburo Okamatsu.

E. Report and List of Participants from meeting in Tokyo in August 1989.

F. Agenda and Participants in meeting in Tokyo in February 1990.

G. Full List of U.S. Participants.

H. Full List of Japanese participants.

I. Topics to be discussed under each part of the four-part outline.

J. Chester Cooper topics.

K. Bios of Main U.S. participants.

HENRY R. NAU

Henry R. Nau is Associate Dean and Professor of Political Science and International Affairs at the Elliott School of International Affairs, The George Washington University. He is also Co-Director of the U.S.-Japan Economic Agenda, a joint project of the Elliott School and the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs in New York.

He holds a B.S. degree in Economics, Politics and Science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in International Relations from the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS).

He has taught at Williams College and as a Visiting Professor at Johns Hopkins SAIS, Stanford and Columbia Universities. He has also been a Fellow at the Johns Hopkins University Foreign Policy Institute, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and the Law and Economics Center, University of Miami Law School.

From January 1981 to July 1983, he served as senior staff member of the National Security Council responsible for international economic affairs. Among other duties he coordinated White House preparations for the Annual Economic Summits. Dr. Nau also served, in 1975-1977, as Special Assistant to the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs in the Department of State.

He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the Council on Foreign Relations and a recipient of the Superior Honor Award from the Department of State. From 1977-1981, he served on the Board of Editors of the journal, International Organization, and has been a consultant to the National Academy of Sciences, the National Science Foundation, the National Security Council and other organizations. He is a member of the U.N. Committee for Development Planning, the North-South Roundtable on Trade, and the U.S. Department of State's Advisory Committee on International Investment.

Among his published works (which include numerous articles) are:

Books:

The Myth of America's Decline: Leading the World Economy into the 1990's. New York: Oxford University Press, forthcoming.

Domestic Trade Politics and the Uruguay Round (New York: Columbia University Press, 1989), editor and contributor.

Articles:

"The U.S. has Lost its Economic Policy Compass", International Economy, March-April 1988.

"Trade and Deterrence", The National Interest, No. 7, Spring 1987.

"Where Reaganomics Works", Foreign Policy, No. 57, Winter 84-85.

RESOURCES
FOR THE FUTURE

Robert W. Fri
President and Senior Fellow

ROBERT W. FRI

President
Resources for the Future
Washington D.C.

Robert Fri is President of Resources for the Future, an independent nonprofit research organization in Washington, D.C., that conducts social science research and policy analysis on issues affecting natural resources and environmental quality.

Before joining Resources for the Future, Mr. Fri was President of the Energy Transition Corporation, engaged in new energy project development and technology commercialization.

Mr. Fri was appointed Acting Administrator of the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) on January 20, 1977, and served in that capacity until ERDA became part of the Department of Energy. From 1975 to 1977, he was the agency's first D uty Administrator, receiving the ERDA Gold Medal for Distinguished Service in 1976.

From 1971 to 1973, Mr. Fri served as the first Deputy Administrator, and then Acting Administrator, of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Between his government appointments, and from 1963 to 1971, Mr. Fri was a member of McKinsey & Company, Inc., management consultants. Elected a principal of the firm in 1968, he directed a variety of studies for government, industry, and university clients.

He was commissioned in the U.S. Navy in 1959, serving until 1962. Mr. Fri received his B.A. in Physics with honors from Rice University in 1957, and his M.B.A. with distinction from Harvard Business School in 1959. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi, and was a Baker Scholar at Harvard. He is listed in Who's Who in America.

From 1972 to 1979, Mr. Fri was a member of the President's Commission on Personnel Interchange. In 1976, he was attached to the White House to perform a major review of U.S. nuclear policy for President Gerald Ford. He led the U.S. delegation to the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency in 1977.

Mr. Fri is a director of Transco Energy Company, a director of the Environment and Energy Study Institute, and a member of the Energy Research Advisory Board to the Department of Energy.

January 1989

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Attachments

A. U.S./Japan Economic Agenda newsletters

B. List of U.S./Japan Economic Agenda monographs

C. List of book manuscripts

D. Participants and text of the March 6, 1990, address by Sozoburo Okamatsu.

E. Participants attending the meetings in Tokyo in August 1989 and February 1990.

F. Summary of August 1989 discussion.

G. December 8, 1989, advisory committee.

H. Topics to be discussed under each part of the four-part outline.

I. Chester Cooper topics

Attachment B

Monographs

issued by the U.S.-Japan Economic Agenda:

Issues in U.S.-Japan Agricultural Trade, by Richard Sorich.

U.S.-Japan Relations: Techonology, Economics, and Security, by Harold Brown.

The Current Restructuring of the Japanese Economy Under Yen Appreciation, by Masaru Yoshitomi.

The Allies and East-West Economic Relations: Past Conflicts and Present Choices

Edited by: Henry R. Nau and Kevin F.F. Quigley

Attachment C

Books supported by the U.S.-Japan Economics Agenda

Agricultural Reform Efforts
in the United States
And Japan

D. Gale Johnson, Editor

DOMESTIC TRADE POLITICS
AND THE URUGUAY ROUND

edited by
HENRY R. NAU

Attachment 21

US/JAPAN ECONOMIC AGENDA

A Luncheon Seminar

featuring

Sozaburo Okamatsu

Director General

Industrial Location and Environmental Protection Bureau
Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)

speaking on

Japan's New Priorities in the Energy and Environmental Field

sponsored by the
U.S. - Japan Joint Study Group
on
Energy and Environment:

A Project of the US/Japan Economic Agenda
and
The Global Industrial and
Social Progress Research
Institute in Tokyo

Morris Room, University Club
Marvin Center
800-21st St., N.W.

March 6, 1990
12:00 - 2:00 P.M.

Co-Directors
Robert J. Myers President, Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, 170 East 64th Street New York, N.Y. 10021
212/838-4120 Fax 212/752-2432
Henry R. Nau Associate Dean Elliott School of International Affairs The George Washington University Washington, D.C. 20052
202 994 6240

Attachment D2

Luncheon Seminar

on

Energy and the Environment

March 6, 1990

Featured Speaker:

Sozaburo Okamatsu
Director General
Industrial Location and
Environmental Protection Bureau
Ministry of International Trade and
Industry (MITI)

U.S./Japan Economic
Agenda Co-Directors:

Henry R. Nau
Associate Dean
Elliott School of International Affairs
The George Washington University

Robert J. Myers
President
Carnegie Council on Ethics
and International Affairs

Participants:

Richard Benedick Ambassador	World Wildlife Fund
Justin Bloom	Technology International, Inc.
F. Scott Bush Visiting Fellow	Environmental Affairs Center for Strategic and International Studies
Gina Despres Legal Counsel	Office of the Honorable Bill Bradley
Alvin Drischler Professor	Foreign Policy Institute Johns Hopkins SAIS
Steve Dryden	International Herald Tribune
Takashi Eguchi	Japan Center for International Finance

Bill Finan	Quick, Finan and Associates
Robert Fri President	Resources for the future
Masahary Fukuyama Chief Representative	Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc.
Hajime Furuta Special Representative	Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Roger Gale	Washington International Energy Group
Terumi Gale	Interpreter
Eric Gangloff	Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission
Carol Grunberg	Arnold and Porter Consulting Group
Martha Harris Director	Office of Japan Affairs National Research Council
Pat Kearns Executive Director	Japan-America Society
Hyung-Ki Kim Advisor	The Economic Development Institute The World Bank
William Kohl Professor	Johns Hopkins SAIS
Donald Lerch	Donald Lerch & Co., Inc.
James Mahoney Director	National Acid Precipitation Task Force
Frank McNeil Executive Director	Commission on U.S.-Japan Relations for the 21st Century
Alan Miller Executive Director	Center for Global Change University of Maryland
Richard K. Nanto Specialist, Industry and Trade	Economic Division Congressional Research Service
Akiyoshi Nasu Chief Representative	Mitsubishi Research Institute
Jun Okumura Director	Office of Global Environmental Policies (MITI)
Patti Petesch Associate	Overseas Development Council

Myer Rashish President	Rashish Associates, Inc.
Dan Reifsnyder Director	Office of Global Change Department of State
Robert Rycroft Professor	Science, Technology, and Public Policy The George Washington University
Lindley S. Sloan Executive Director	Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission
Atsushi Toyonago Deputy Director	Office of Global Environmental Policies (MITI)
Terry Van Hoozer	Department of Commerce Office of Japan
Donna Vogt	Congressional Research Service Library of Congress
Cecil Uyehara	Uyehara International Association
John Walsh	Senate Banking Committee
Larry Weber Program Manager	Division of International Programs National Science Foundation
William Weingarten Acting Deputy	Energy Resources and Food Policy Department of State
Richard Williamson Deputy Assistant Secretary	International Affairs Department of Energy
Toshiaki Yamamoto	New Energy and Industry Technology Development Organization
Nicholas Yost Chair	American Bar Association Standing Committee on Environmental Law

Project coordinator: Anita Caplan
The Elliott School of International Affairs

Project assistant: Michael D. Kull
The Elliott School of International Affairs

This seminar is supported by a grant
from the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission

U.S.-Japan Energy and Environment Project

U.S. Organizational Meeting

December 8, 1989

Participants

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Oran Young (not in attendance)
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Institute of Arctic Studies
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FAX: (603) 646-1279

Paper 1: Attitudes and Politics toward Energy and Environment: How each country defines the problem

Describes relationship of environment to history and culture of each country.

-- history of environment problems and the countermeasures adopted by each country.

Identify different groups in each society-political parties, nongov. groups, etc. - that have relevant views on that country's policy toward environment at home and abroad.

Discuss politics of environmental issues in two countries - legislation, differences between government policy and social, especially opposition, groups, conflicts among government agencies, etc.

-- activities of mass publics (including legal actions) and their awareness towards environment.

-- countermeasures by government (administrative and legislation).

-- countermeasures by industry (management philosophy, technology, cost-sharing between producer and consumer, role of media and academy groups).

New thinking about energy/environment-
Changes in paradigm from producer-oriented society to integrated industrial and environmental perspective.

Different structures of relationship between government and private sector (e.g. MITI's relationship to industry vs. EPA's relationship to industry)

Public opinion and acceptance, particularly when life style changes are involved. Also political reactions in LDCs who resent tendency of DCs to tell LDCs what to do.

Discuss gap between scientific information and public attitudes.

Describe role of environment in foreign policy, especially foreign aid programs, of each country (including social and political reactions of developing countries to these foreign aid programs).

Paper 2: Priorities and Activities to Deal with Energy and Environmental Problems:
How each country is seeking to solve the problem

Describe industry activities and initiatives toward energy and environmental problems taking into account making the most of all kinds of energy resources-include energy producers, equipment manufacturers and utilities on the supply side, and transportation, housing, and manufacturing sectors on the users side

-- examine not only energy-related technologies but also changes of individual life style, recycling systems to utilize wasted materials, reforestation of rain forests and so on.

Describe government activities and budget priorities for dealing with energy and environmental issues, taking into account making the most of all kinds of energy resources.

-- examine not only energy-related technologies but also changes of individual life style, recycling systems to utilize wasted materials, reforestation of rain forest and so on.

Identify technologies that each country views as most promising to solve energy and environmental problems-what techologies are not being adequately supported? Are there totally new ideas that neither country is considering and should?

Identify kinds of technologies that might be transferred to developing countries and how (see also paper 3 on mechanisms of technology transfer and development).

Describe commerical bank lending for environmental purposes or the environmental criteria for commercial loans for other purposes (e.g. development projects, etc.)

Paper 3: Cooperative Projects to Solve Energy and Environmental Problems:

What lessons has each country learned from previous efforts to cooperate bilaterally and globally to deal with problems?

Describe and critique major U.S.-Japan bilateral projects over past 15 years to cooperate in energy and environmental areas - what were characteristics of successful projects? See attached sheeet for more specific questions to be asked about past cooperative experiences.

Discuss major initiatives by each country to transfer energy and environmental technologies to third world countries. Identify joint U.S.-Japan projects to transfer technologies to third world (cooperative foreign aid programs) what has worked; what hasn't worked?

Describe and critique each country's participation in global efforts to improve energy/environment conditions - policies in international institutions, global study groups, etc. What has and has not been effective?

More Specific Questions for Paper 3:

What were the attitudinal, structural, socio-cultural factors that contributed to (successful) (unsuccessful) bilateral technological R&D cooperation in the past?

- Role of government in establishing cooperation.
- View of affected private sector.
- Relationship of government to private sector in this area, i.e. government proposes and funds and private sector executes? or some other arrangement?
- What were the surrounding conditions of the establishment and implementation of the agreement-i.e. Strong political incentive to cooperate? Remoteness from commercialization? Conveyance of official views on relevance of issue-area to cooperative strategy?
- How activity organized: parallel programs which share information? Exchange of technical personnel? Joint operation of facilities? Creation of new joint facility?
- What effect of financial arrangements?
- What administrative arrangements?
- Symmetry or assymmetry of asset each partner brought to the table?

Transferability of lessons:

- Changes of situation, conditions at present time.
- Conditioned or unconditional transfer - i.e. with or without correctives.
- Nature of adjustments.
- Impediments to cooperation under new circumstance.
- Alternative strategies to bilateral cooperation - i.e. multilateral or international.

What kind of unexpected discrepancies emerged in the course of bilateral cooperation caused, for example, by changes in energy policy, public opinion and priority among projects in one country or another?

Paper 4: Where should the U.S. and Japan be cooperating and how?

Taking account of differences investigated in papers 1-3.

New institutes or centers to provide better information and monitoring of global energy/environmental problems.

Research activities - bilateral, regional and global - to develop most promising technologies (e.g., gas turbine or clean coal burning technologies)

Global agreements such as Montreal Protocal or GATT-like agreement for global warming.

New or revitalized international institution-IIASA, UNEP

Mechanisms for technology transfer and diffusion to industrial countries and to developing countries - commercial and non-commercial ways to accomplish this; market-based vs. regulatory approaches

Paper I - ABSTRACT

Energy and Environment Attitudes, Politics and Policy in Perspective: How Each Country Has Come to Define and Address the Problem

As the United States and Japan face up to the final decade of the tumultuous twentieth century, three considerations loom large and stark:

1. The two countries are destined to engage in a continuing, robust, even aggressive, competition for international markets. But yet --

2. the two countries will, inevitably, have to cooperate closely on many fronts and, in particular, international energy and environmental policy. And so --

3. the first consideration (competition) complicates, but in no way diminishes the validity of the second (cooperation).

US-Japanese economic competition is being analyzed ad nauseum by analysts and policymakers in both countries, and in many others, as well; happily, this Japan Economic Agenda project does not contemplate further pursuit of this issue. But the second consideration, involving cooperation rather than competition, is another matter entirely; it is at least as important (actually, from the vantage points of the world at large and of generations hence, it is probably even more important) -- and it has not received the attention it merits.

All questions of economic competition aside, the United States and Japan make for an odd couple. This explains much (I think) about the critical factors that influence each society's current thinking about energy and environment -- and is likely to influence future policies.

Thus:[1]

Japan/Japanese	The United States/Americans
ancient nation	new nation
island nation	continental nation
Buddhist religion dominant	Christian religion dominant
inward looking	outward looking/gregarious
history dominated by resource constraints	history dominated by abundance
space-starved	spacious
minimalist	bigger is better
homogeneous society	heterogeneous society
highly-structured, stratified	loose, highly mobile
adaptive	creative
ideological (?)	pragmatic
foreign trade dependent	virtually self-sufficient

And yet:

aging society	aging society
high GNP per capita	high GNP per capita
industrialized	industrialized
gadget-oriented	gadget-oriented
well educated	(quite) well educated
urbanized	urbanized
democratic	democratic
optimistic	optimistic
temperate climate	temperate climate

* * * * *

In preparing Paper 1, I would hope to accomplish at least four tasks:

- To identify the social, cultural, economic, political, geographic and philosophical/ethical considerations that have dominated America's history during the past two centuries.
- To trace how these factors have influenced American concepts of stewardship and how this, in turn, has influenced American attitudes, practices and policies with regard to energy and the environment.

---

1. I put forward this shorthand effort to establish the unlikes and the likes of each society in humility (ignorance?) and in full recognition of the folly (mischief?) involved in attempting national stereotypes.

- To undertake a comparative analysis (from an American perspective, but with the help/participation of Japanese experts) of how the history, current situation and future developments in the United States and Japan with regard to energy and environment have been affected by the common and different societal characteristics.
- To show how, despite the differences and because of the likenesses -- and most especially, as a consequence of dire necessity -- the two societies will find themselves on a path of cooperation in terms of sustainable economic growth.
- To outline specific energy and environmental problems that are likely to emerge over the next few decades and likely US-Japan responses, given the various cultural, economic and political factors discussed in earlier sections.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D C 20523

ASSISTANT
ADMINISTRATOR

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR AA/PPC, REGINALD J. BROWN

FROM: AAA/PPC/PDPR, Robert W. Kelly

SUBJECT: PIO/T: Phase I (Seattle Workshop) of Joint U.S.-Japan Study Group on Energy and Environment

Problem. Your approval is requested on the attached PIO/T which will fund a workshop on "Energy and Environment" to be held in Seattle, Washington, in the Fall of 1991.

Discussion. PPC has received an unsolicited proposal to conduct the first phase of a research project on energy and the environment. The proposal was submitted by the U.S./Japan Economic Agenda at the Elliott School of International Affairs, The George Washington University. The research will be undertaken jointly by the The U.S./Japan Economic Agenda and the Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute (GISPRI) of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in Japan.

This first phase of the joint research consists of a workshop to be held in Seattle, Washington, in the Fall of 1991. The purpose of the workshop is to develop a better understanding of the environmental and energy policy priorities and decision making processes of the Japanese government, including in particular Japan's "New Earth 21" initiative announced in 1990.

The workshop will produce outlines of six papers by both the U.S. participants and the Japanese participants. These papers will explore various aspects of U.S. and Japanese government and private sector decision making in the energy and environmental area; they will also identify principal areas of competition and possible cooperation between U.S. and Japanese companies doing energy and envirnment-related business in Third World countries in Asia. The results of the workshop will be written up in a final report to be submitted to A.I.D.

The estimated cost of this first phase of the joint research (the workshop) is $49,358; these costs will be shared equally by PPC/PDPR and S&T/EN. S&T/EN will transfer $24,679 (one-half the total costs) to PPC/PDPR.

The second phase of the joint research, which will be funded

separately (most likely by the U.S.-Japan Foundation), will develop these outlines into full-length papers to be presented at a conference in the Summer or Fall of 1992, and subsequently published in book form.

Recommendation. That you approve the attached PIO/T to provide a grant of $49,358 to The George Washington University to fund the first phase (the Seattle workshop) of the joint research as proposed by the Joint U.S.-Japan Study Group on Energy and Environment.

Attachment: PIO/T

ILLUSTRATIVE BUDGET

I.	**Salaries**	
	A. Project Director (@ $7,000/mo.)	$ 3,500
	B. Executive Director (@ $2,400/mo.)	2,400
	C. Secretrial Support (@ $1,500/mo.)	1,500
	D. Employee Benefits (@ 24.6% of A+B+C)	1,820
	Sub-total	$ 9,220
II.	**Preparation of Papers**	
	A. Honoraria (6 outlines @ $500 each and 1 workshop report @ $3,000)	$ 6,000
	B. Travel (1 roundtrip to Paris)	1,000
	C. Per Diem (6 days in Paris @ $200/day)	1,200
	Sub-total	$ 8,200
III.	**Materials and Supplies**	
	A. Telephone and Fax	$ 900
	B. Postage	700
	C. Photocopying/Printing	450
	D. Computer Rental (1 year @ $1,000)	1,000
	Sub-total	$ 3,050
IV.	**Seattle Workshop**	
	A. Local Coordinator	$ 4,000
	B. Audio-visual Rental	300
	C. Room Rental	600
	D. Photography	500
	E. Photocopying	400
	F. Travel (10 roundtrips @ $500 each)	5,000
	G. Per Diem (4 days @ $117.50/day x 20)	9,400
	H. Miscellaneous (bus, parking, taxis)	2,250
	Sub-total	$22,450
V.	**Total Direct Costs**	$42,920
VI.	**Indirect Costs**	
	(@ 15% of V.)	$ 6,438
VII.	**Total Direct and Indirect Costs**	$49,358

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D C 20523

MEMORANDUM

TO: OP/W/CO, Ed Thomas

FROM: AAA/PPC/PDPR, Robert W. Kelly

SUBJECT: Justification for Non-competitive Procurement
Unsolicited proposal -- Proposed Cooperative Agreement
with The Agribusiness Council, Inc.

Based on the attached action memorandum, I request that you award a grant to The George Washington University without considering other sources.

I have determined that the substance of the original proposal is sufficiently unique to warrant exception from competitive procurement procedures.

Below is the Project Officer's certification that is required by A.I.D. PR Notice 78-4:

> I certify that neither I nor, to the best of my knowledge and belief, any other A.I.D. employee solicited the proposal from the offeror or had other prior contact with the offeror regarding the subject matter of the proposal other that to convey to the offeror an understanding of A.I.D.'s mission and needs relative to the type of effort contemplated in the offer.

Gilbert Jackson, PPC/PDPR
Project Officer

AID 1350-1
(3-87)

*PIO/T

AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION
ORDER/TECHNICAL
SERVICES

1. Cooperating Country: WORLDWIDE

Page 1 of Pages

2. PIO/T No.: See Page 1B

3. [X] Original or Amendment No. ____

4. Project/Activity No. and Title: US-Japan Workshop on Energy and Environment

DISTRIBUTION

5. Appropriation Symbol: See page 1B

6. Budget Plan Code: See page 1B

7. Obligation Status: [X] Administrative Reservation [ ] Implementing Document

8. Project Assistance Completion Date (Mo., Day, Yr.): 12/31/92

9. Authorized Agent: AID/W

10. This PIO/T is in full conformance with PRO/AG No. ____ Date ____

11a. Type of Action and Governing AID Handbook: [ ] AID Contract (HB 14) [X] AID Grant or Cooperative Agreement (HB 13) [ ] PASA/RSSA (HB 12) [ ] Other

11b. Contract/Grant/Cooperative Agreement/PASA/RSSA Reference Number (If this is an Amendment)

12. Estimated Financing (A detailed budget in support of column (2) is attached as Attachment No. ____)

		(1) Previous Total	(2) Increase	(3) Decrease	(4) Total to Date
Maximum AID Financing Available	A. Dollars		49,358		49,358
	B. U.S. Owned Local Currency				

13. Mission References

14A. Instructions to Authorized Agent

Provide a grant to The George Washington University to implement the program of work described in Attachment 1.

14B. Address of Voucher Paying Office

PFM/FM/PAFD, Room 700, SA-02

15. Clearances—Include typed name, office symbol, telephone number and date for all clearances

A. The Project Officer certifies that the specifications in the statement of work or program description are technically adequate. PPC/PDPR/RP, Gilbert Jackson	Phone No. 647-7034 Date	B. The statement of work or program description lies within the purview of the initiating office and approved agency programs. SA/PPC, TO'Keefe	Date
C. PPC/PDPR/RP, DMcClelland S&T	Date	D. Funds for the services requested are available PPC/PDPR/SI, AToure-Sy	Date
E. DAA/PPC, JChampagne AAA/PPC/PDPR, RKelly	Date 5-15-91 5-15-91		

16. For the Cooperating Country: The terms and conditions set forth herein are hereby agreed to

Signature ____ Date ____

Title

17. For the Agency for International Development

Reginald Brown

Signature ____ Date ____

Title AA/PPC

*See HB 3, Sup. A, App. C, Att. B, for preparation instructions. Note: The completed form contains sensitive information whose unauthorized disclosure may subject an employee to disciplinary action.

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18. Statement of work or program description for this project is described in Attachment No. 1.

19. Special Provisions

A. [X] Language Requirements (specify) N/A
(If marked, testing must be accomplished by AID to assure desired level of proficiency.)

B. [X] Access to classified information [ ] will [X] will not be required by technical specialists. (Indicate level) _____

C. [X] Duty post(s) and duration of technical specialist(s) services at post(s) (months) N/A

D. [X] Dependents [ ] will [X] will not be permitted to accompany technical specialist(s).

E. [X] Geographic code applicable to procurement under this PIO/T is [X] 000 [ ] 899 [ ] 935 [ ] 941 [ ] Other (specify) _____
(If other than authorized in HB 1, Sup B, Chap 5, Para 5A1d, attach waiver(s).)

F. [X] Salary approval(s) to exceed FS-1 salary ceiling are [ ] attached [ ] in process [X] N/A.

G. [X] Cooperating country acceptance of this project (applicable to AID/W projects only)
[ ] has been obtained [ ] is in process [X] is not applicable to services required by PIO/T.

H. [X] Justification for use of external resources for consulting services is [ ] attached [X] N/A.

I. [X] Clearance for procurement of ADP equipment, software, and services is [ ] attached [ ] in process [X] N/A.

J. [X] OMB approval of any report to be completed by ten or more members of the general public under the statement of work is
[ ] attached [ ] in process [X] N/A.

K. [X] Participant training [ ] is [X] is not being funded as part of this PIO/T.

L. [X] Requirement (contracts only) is recommended for [ ] small business set-aside [ ] SBA 8(a) Program [X] neither.

M. [ ] Other (specify).

20. Provisions for Logistic Support

A. Specific Items *(Insert "X" in applicable column at right. If entry needs qualification, insert asterisk and explain below in C. "Comments")*

	IN KIND SUPPLIED BY		FROM LOCAL CURRENCY SUPPLIED BY		TO BE PROVIDED OR ARRANGED BY SUPPLIER	N/A
	AID	COOPERATING COUNTRY	AID	COOPERATING COUNTRY		
(1) Office Space					X	
(2) Office Equipment					X	
(3) Housing and Utilities						X
(4) Furniture						X
(5) Household Appliances *(Stoves, Refrig., etc.)*						X
(6) Transportation in Cooperating Country					X	
(7) Transportation To and From Country					X	
(8) Interpreter Services/Secretarial					X	
(9) Medical Facilities (Health Room)						X
(10) Vehicles (official)						X
(11) Travel Arrangements/Tickets					X	
(OTHER SPECIFY) (12) Nightwatchman for Living Quarters						X
(13)						
(14)						
(15)						

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20. Provisions for Logistic Support (Continued)

B. Additional Facilities Available From Other Sources

☐ Diplomatic pouch ☐ PX ☐ Commissary

☐ Other (specify, e.g., duty free, entry, tax exemption)

C. Comments

21. Relationship of Contractor or Participating Agency to Cooperating Country and to AID

A. Relationships and Responsibilities

N/A

B. Cooperating Country Liaison Officials

N/A

C. AID Liaison Officials

Gilbert Jackson
PPC/PDPR/RP

22. Background information (additional information useful to authorized agent)

23. Summary of attachments that accompany the PIO/T (check applicable boxes)

☒ A. Detailed budget estimate in support of increased funding (Block 12)

☐ B. Evaluation criteria for competive procurement (Block 14A)

☒ C. Justification for procurement by other than full and open competition or noncompetitive assistance

☒ D. Statement of work or program description (Block 18)

☐ E. Waiver(s) justification(s), clearance(s), certification(s) (Block 19) (specify number _____)

US/JAPAN ECONOMIC AGENDA

May 9, 1991

Robert Kelly
Assistant Associate Administrator
for PPC/PDPR
Agency for International Development
Room 3892
U.S. Department of State
Washington, DC 20520

Dear Bob:

I am enclosing an unsolicited proposal to conduct the first phase of a joint research project between the U.S.-Japan Economic Agenda at the Elliott School of International Affairs, The George Washington University, and the Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute (GISPRI) of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in Japan.

Although A.I.D. is being asked to fund only the first phase, it will receive and benefit from all the results of the project including the detailed papers (12 altogether) that will be completed in the second phase of the project. The entire project will stretch over a period of 2-3 years during which time we expect to stay in close and continuous contact with your office and other interested parties at A.I.D.

I look forward to being in touch with you on this matter. Please call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,

Henry R. Nau

P.S. I have not enclosed the attachments to the proposal since your office already has a complete set.

FORWARDED WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY:

Helen Spencer, Director
Office of Sponsored Research

5/13/91
Date

Co-Directors
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212/838-4120 Fax 212/752-2432
Henry R. Nau, Associate Dean, Elliott School of International Affairs, The George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 20052
202/994-6240

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