

13th JAPAN-EU SUMMIT
Tokyo, 22 June 2004
JOINT PRESS STATEMENT

Mr Junichiro Koizumi, Prime Minister of Japan; Mr Bertie Ahern, Taoiseach, in his capacity as President of the European Council; and Mr Romano Prodi, President of the European Commission, met in Tokyo on 22 June 2004 for the 13th Summit between Japan and the European Union.

Against the background of recent dynamic developments, including enlargement and adoption of a Constitution on the EU side and expansion of its role in international challenges and sustainable economic recovery on the Japanese side, the Summit leaders reconfirmed the importance of forging a solid strategic partnership between them. In this respect, the leaders issued the following documents on a number of issues where effective cooperation is of particular importance:

- Japan-EU Joint Declaration on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation
- Cooperation Framework for Promotion of Japan-EU Two-Way Investment
- Japan-EU Joint Initiative for the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in Asia
- Joint Statement on Cooperation on Information and Communication Technology

The leaders also reviewed the implementation of the “Action Plan for Japan-EU Cooperation”, adopted in 2001, and set priority actions to be taken by the next Japan-EU Summit (see Annex).

The following are the other highlights of the Summit:

For the peace and stability of the international community

Japan and the EU reaffirmed their commitment to upholding the territorial integrity of Iraq and welcomed UN Security Council Resolution 1546 endorsing the formation of an interim Government of Iraq and welcoming the end of the occupation and the reassertion of full sovereignty to Iraq. Both sides warmly welcomed the important contribution being made by the UN to the political transition and the preparation of elections and noted with particular satisfaction the role accorded to the UN through UNSCR1546. In this context, both sides expressed concern that the current campaign of terrorist violence is leading to significant loss of life, particularly among civilians. They condemned all violence and terrorist attacks, including the kidnappings and brutal murder of hostages, which impede the path to political progress and economic reconstruction in Iraq. They called on all parties concerned to immediately renounce the strategy of terror and to cooperate in the creation of a stable and secure environment in which the people of Iraq may pursue their road to democracy and prosperity. They reiterated that respect for human rights and adherence to the rule of law are essential in the fight against terrorism. Both sides underlined the continuing importance of a stable Iraq for the preservation of regional stability. They therefore underscored the need for the international community to support

the work of the interim Iraqi Government with a view to direct elections being held in accordance with the time table set out in UNSCR1546, as well as the importance of maintaining the multilateral effort for rehabilitation and reconstruction and continuing to work closely together both in donor fora and bilaterally. They noted the commitment under UNSCR 1546 to act in accordance with international law, including obligations under international humanitarian law. They reaffirmed that it is critical that the Multinational Force for Iraq succeed in accordance with the UNSCR1546 in its mission to help restore and maintain security, including protection of the United Nations presence, and to support humanitarian and reconstruction efforts.

They assessed progress in international efforts to seek a peaceful solution for the DPRK nuclear issue through the six-party process. They hoped that the DPRK understands that the choice of a negotiated agreement, with clear steps towards the complete, verifiable and irreversible dismantlement of its nuclear programmes and the denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula, would enhance its own security, improve the humanitarian situation, and be in its best interest. The EU underlined its readiness to support international efforts to find a comprehensive solution to the nuclear and other issues. The EU welcomed positive developments in Japan-DPRK bilateral relations resulting from the recent visit to North Korea by Prime Minister Koizumi and fully supported further efforts intended to lead to the settlement of the abduction issue.

As regards the Middle East, the leaders reaffirmed their commitment to a negotiated two-state solution agreed between the Israelis and the Palestinians which would result in a viable, contiguous, sovereign and independent Palestinian State existing side by side in peace with an Israel living within recognised and secure borders. They reaffirmed their belief that the Roadmap represents the only route to achieving such an outcome and called on both sides to end all acts of violence against each side and to fulfil their obligations under the Roadmap. They emphasised the principle that Final Status issues are a matter for negotiation and agreement between the parties themselves and must not be prejudged. They stated that any change to the pre-1967 borders can only be arrived at by agreement between the parties. They noted too that the refugee question is also a Final Status issue and that the Roadmap states that a final and comprehensive permanent status agreement that ends the Israeli-Palestinian conflict must include an agreed, just, fair and realistic solution to this question.

They reiterated their full commitment to assist the Afghan Transitional Authority (ATA) and future governments in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Afghanistan and, in particular, to assist the ATA in ensuring that elections can be held in accordance with the principles of the Bonn Agreement of December 2001. In this regard, Japan and the European Union strongly urged all concerned to make a full commitment to vigorous implementation and intensification of the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration process.

The leaders welcomed the positive outcome of the successful Ministerial Conference on Peace Consolidation and Economic Development of the Western Balkans, which was held in Tokyo in April on the initiative of the Government of Japan, and co-chaired by

the EU. They recognised the continuing close cooperative relationship between the EU and Japan in support of the Western Balkans and of the European perspective of the region.

They recognized that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, in particular to terrorists and states of concern, poses a serious threat to the peace and stability of the international community. They also recognized the importance of strengthening controls on conventional weapons that cause actual casualties and damage. In this regard, they reaffirmed their commitment to further reinforce the disarmament and non-proliferation regimes. To this end, they issued the joint declaration annexed.

In light of the continuing threat posed by terrorism, the EU and Japan reiterated their strong commitment to the principles contained in the Joint Declaration on Terrorism made at the 10th Summit in December 2001, in particular early ratification of the 12 counter-terrorism conventions and protocols, and called on all states which have not ratified all of the conventions to do so urgently. Japan and the EU also decided to hold a meeting on counter-terrorism as soon as possible. The EU-Japan Summit also took note of the EU's Declaration on Combating Terrorism and in particular its revised Plan of Action to combat terrorism.

Japan and the EU reaffirmed the importance of human security. They reiterated their commitment to an effective multilateralism and to a fair and just rules-based international order, with the United Nations at its heart, which is essential in meeting the challenges in international security. They stressed their support for the multilateral system of collective security, based on the UN Charter, with the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security resting with the UN Security Council. The EU and Japan underlined their commitment to the process of reform of the UN system and affirmed their belief that the Security Council should be reformed so that it operates in a more democratic and representative, effective and transparent manner in carrying out its mandate under the Charter. They underlined their support for the work of the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change. They committed to coordinate their efforts to ensure the success of the UN's high-level plenary meeting in 2005, addressing the implementation of the Millennium Declaration and the commitments and goals contained therein. Japan and the EU expressed their support for the International Criminal Court as an important means of complementing states' efforts to put an end to impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern.

For the prosperity of the world economy

Noting that economic relations between Japan and the EU are thriving, each having become a significant stakeholder in the other's economy, they recognised that strengthening trade and investment links further between them will help spread prosperity more widely. With this objective, they endorsed a Cooperation Framework aimed at promoting two-way investment. This foresees concrete actions to address key issues of concern to business, such as dialogues on new regulations; regulatory transparency;

cooperation on standards and conformity assessment; creation of a transparent, predictable and internationally competitive investment environment; as well as facilitation of conditions for foreign residents. The framework also responds to the recommendations made by the EU-Japan Business Dialogue Roundtable at the last EU-Japan Summit.

In this context, they recognised that the Regulatory Reform Dialogue, now in its tenth year, has been a uniquely successful and adaptable instrument for dealing with regulatory issues affecting the business environment. Notable recent achievements include changes in Japan which will allow full partnerships between foreign and domestic lawyers, improved access for asset managers to the management of Yucho and Kampo funds, and progress on facilitating the issue of EU Member State residence and work permits to Japanese nationals. In particular, they noted that the European Commission has started a process of establishing equivalence between international accounting standards and existing Japanese standards and urged that work to establish equivalence be concluded as soon as possible and at any rate before 2007. Recognising the growing importance of rules for the protection of personal data, they also emphasised the need for faster progress in reaching agreement on Standard Contractual Clauses between Japan and the EU.

They discussed strengthening cooperation on information and communication technology, which is crucial to further growth, jobs and productivity in Europe and Japan and issued the joint statement annexed.

They took stock of the progress achieved so far at technical level to conclude an agreement on customs cooperation and hoped that it will lead to the conclusion of an agreement soon.

The EU emphasized the need to address issues arising from recent developments in EU jurisprudence and legislation in the field of civil aviation.

With regard to Intellectual Property Rights, they presented a joint initiative to promote protection and encourage enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in Asia. In addition, they recognised the value of continuing the IPR dialogue, including in the area of Geographical Indications.

They also noted the importance of continuing the cooperative dialogue on government procurement and on Private Finance Initiatives and Public Private Partnerships.

They recognised that the current multilateral, rule-based, trading system under the WTO remains the most effective and legitimate means to manage and expand trade relations between countries and plays a crucial role in promoting economic growth and prosperity. They reiterated the importance of achieving progress in the Doha Development Agenda, with a view to the successful conclusion of the current round of negotiations. They welcomed the increasing engagement of WTO Members in the process over recent weeks and underlined their commitment to continue working to inject further momentum into the negotiations with a view to making rapid progress and reaching agreement on a

framework for negotiations by the end of July 2004. They called on all WTO members to show flexibility and make further movement on substance to contribute to achieving this goal.

Both sides confirmed their belief that climate change remains one of the most serious environmental challenges facing the planet. They confirmed their support to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and emphasised the important role of its Kyoto Protocol, now ratified by 122 countries, as the only existing global instrument to pursue the ultimate objective of the UN Framework Convention. They urged countries that have not yet ratified the Kyoto Protocol to do so soon, so as to allow for its timely entry into force. In this regard, they welcomed the positive statement by President Putin that the Russian Federation would speed up the ratification process. They will also work together for the post-2012 framework to establish global action based on an international regime in which all countries participate in order to meet the objectives of the UNFCCC and to ensure the effectiveness of action in tackling climate change.

They also intend to continue to work together to put into effect the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation that was agreed upon at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), particularly on issues like sustainable consumption and production patterns; sustainable management of water resources, including monitoring; energy for sustainable development; action to combat illegal logging and associated trade in forest products; and strengthening international environmental governance. The EU reiterated its support for the Japanese initiative that led to the UN General Assembly Resolution on the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development. The EU will work with Japan and the international community to ensure a worthwhile contribution to the Decade. The EU and Japan look forward to a successful outcome to the World Conference on Disaster Reduction to be held in Kobe in 2005.

For strengthening EU-Japan ties

Recalling the commitment made at the 2002 Summit to designate 2005 the Japan-EU Year of People to People Exchanges as a major contribution to the Action Plan Objective of bringing together people and cultures, the leaders reiterated their desire to ensure the success of the event.

They welcomed the formal opening on the day of the Summit of the first EU Institute in Japan. The institute represents a significant new resource to inform Japan about the EU and will act as a common meeting place where people from their countries may share ideas.

ANNEX

Actions to be targeted by the next Japan-EU Summit

Objective 1: Promoting Peace and Security

- Consult each other regularly in the appropriate framework on policy which might have an influence on respective regional security.
- Strengthen cooperation on reconstruction in post-conflict areas such as Iraq and Afghanistan.
- Further cooperate on disarmament and non-proliferation on the basis of the Joint Declaration issued at this Summit.
- Cooperate closely for peace consolidation and economic development in the Western Balkans, especially strengthening policy coordination on Kosovo.
- Make joint efforts to promote the peace process in Sri Lanka based on the principles of the Tokyo Declaration and in close cooperation with the US and Norway, as recently expressed in the strong messages conveyed by the co-chairs following their meeting in Brussels on 1 June.

Objective 2: Strengthening the Economic and Trade Partnership Utilising the Dynamism of Globalisation for the Benefit of All

- Further strengthen dialogue on accounting standards, particularly with a view to ensuring that work to establish equivalence between international accounting standards and existing Japanese standards be concluded as soon as possible and at any rate before 2007.
- Continue discussions toward the conclusion soon of a customs mutual assistance agreement.
- Cooperate to raise public awareness of the implementation of the Japan-EC Mutual Recognition Agreement via the organisation of meetings and other information activities (publications, etc.) in the EU and Japan.
- Conclude as soon as possible consultations under WTO provisions on modification of schedules following EU enlargement.
- Continue to cooperate to fight infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and poliomyelitis -declared at the G8 Summit- especially to eradicate poliomyelitis and fight HIV/AIDS, emerging and re-emerging diseases which are also affecting human security and increasing threats to Asian and European countries.
- In order to improve access to medicines for developing countries, cooperate in the WTO to abolish customs duties on medicines and work together to encourage more pharmaceutical companies' voluntary long-term commitments to providing essential medicines to developing countries on a basis affordable to them and to prevent diversion of these medicines to developed countries.

- Continue dialogue and reciprocal exchange of information on issues related to government procurement and promote understanding and use of Private Finance Initiatives (PFI) and Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in Japan and Europe.
- Continue exchange of information on data protection between competent authorities on both sides.
- Continue dialogue between experts on food safety and plant and animal health issues.
- Hold the 3rd Japan-EU consumer organisation dialogue in Brussels.

Objective 3: Coping with Global and Societal Challenges

- Hold a meeting on counter-terrorism between Japan and the EU.
- Concerning aircraft accidents, continue exchange of information between accident investigation bodies.
- Cooperate with a view to establishing a Japan-EU transport security dialogue sub-group to exchange views and information on security of all modes of transport such as aviation, land and maritime.
- The EU emphasized that in order to widen cooperation in the field of civil aviation, issues arising from recent developments in EU jurisprudence and legislation in this field needed to be addressed.
- Further encourage other countries to ratify the Kyoto Protocol aiming at its early entry into force and continue to cooperate to seek participation of all countries in addressing climate change.
- Strengthen exchange of information and views on environmental protection, including on exhaust gas and chemicals.
- Put into effect steadily the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation, particularly, working together in the following areas: sustainable consumption and production patterns; sustainable management of water resources; energy for sustainable development; and cooperation and exchange of information on the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, keeping in mind the ongoing work on developing action plans.
- Cooperate for the success of the 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) Initiative agreed at the G8 Sea Island Summit, which will be launched at a Ministerial Conference in Spring 2005 hosted by the Government of Japan, and in the work at the OECD on the development and implementation of Material Flows and Resource Productivity.
- Continue to work together to adopt the 10-Year Implementation Plan on a global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) at the Earth Observation Summit (EOS III) to be hosted by the EU in early 2005, based on the Framework Document on a GEOSS adopted at the EOS II hosted by Japan in April 2004.
- Cooperate on R&D in the field of basic and pre-competition research of nickel hydride battery and fuel cells, and cooperate through international activities for harmonisation of the relevant standards. Enhance cooperation on establishing global technical regulations for fuel cell vehicles and on harmonising the international standards concerned.

- Cooperate on nuclear energy research and development including fusion and strengthen the international partnership in this area.
- Conclude promptly the Japan-EURATOM Agreement for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
- As regards technology for biometrics authentication, support ongoing international initiatives on standardisation.
- Conclude the Japan-EC Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement in the near future.

Objective 4: Bringing Together People and Cultures

- Ensure the successful launch of the 2005 Japan-EU Year of People to People Exchanges.
- Endeavour to fully utilize the occasions of the EXPO 2005 AICHI, JAPAN and the 2005 Japan-EU Year of People to People Exchanges to deepen mutual understanding as well as to increase two-way flows of tourists.
- Welcoming the establishment of the first EU Institute in Japan and plans for a second EU Institute to open in 2005, encourage intellectual exchanges between Japan and the EU, in particular between the EU Institutes and other institutions in Europe and Japan, to promote mutual understanding.

Review of Implementation of the Japan-EU Action Plan

Objective 1: Promoting Peace and Security

- Cooperation in the Western Balkans: chairing the Ministerial Conference on Peace Consolidation and Economic Development of the Western Balkans, Tokyo April 2004.
- Cooperation between Japan and the EU Member States for the reconstruction of Iraq.
- Cooperation to promote the peace process in Sri Lanka, acting as Co-chairs of the Tokyo Conference on Reconstruction and Development of Sri Lanka.

Objective 2: Strengthening the Economic and Trade Partnership Utilising the Dynamism of Globalisation for the Benefit of All

- Based on the “Japan-EU Initiatives on Investment” issued in May 2003, various events have been held, such as PR and promotional activities for two-way investment, including seminars and exchange between the Japanese and EU Member State Investment promotion agencies, and the ‘Japan Paradox’ conference in December 2003.
- The Agreement on Cooperation on Anti-Competitive Activities was signed in July 2003.
- The 10th round of the Japan-EU Regulatory Reform Dialogue was held and progress was made in areas such as journalism in Japan and work and residence permits in EU Member States.
- As regards EU enlargement, seminars on enlargement were held in Japan and the Central and Eastern European Investment Seminar was held in Tokyo in February 2004, while a seminar on Japanese investment in the enlarged EU was held in Brussels in November 2003.
- Exchange of information was carried out in the field of Information and Communication Technology including cyber security and spam, and expert meetings were held on the fourth generation mobile telecommunications system and IPv6. The EU-Japan ICT Symposium on Voice-over IP was held in Brussels in June 2004.
- Exchange of information took place through a number of meetings and informal contacts on Intellectual Property Rights protection, including on ways to tackle piracy and counterfeiting.
- Exchange of information and dialogue was held on ways to prevent trade diversion into Japan of medicines sold from the EU to developing countries under the tiered pricing system.
- Within the overall framework of the RRD, meetings on PFI/PPP and exchange of information on respective government procurement systems were held.
- Following the foundation of the Japanese Food Safety Commission, exchange of views and information is underway.

Objective 3: Coping with Global and Societal Challenges

- Cooperation on development in Africa, inter alia in the context of TICAD III held in Tokyo in September 2003.
- The 10th round of the Japan-EU symposium, which started in 1991 with the aim of promoting mutual understanding on labour issues, was held successfully in February 2004, on the theme 'Industrial Relations and Change'.
- Discussions and exchange of information on aviation-related technological matters were held in the areas of aircraft safety, security, accidents, environmental regulations, and research and development.
- Common efforts to promote ratification of the Kyoto Protocol.
- Discussions and exchange of information on future EU and Japanese chemicals regulations.
- Worked together toward a successful result of the International Conference on Renewable Energy, hosted by Germany.
- The text of the Japan-EURATOM agreement for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy was initialled in January 2004.
- Progress in negotiation of the Japan-EC Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement.
- The EU organized the Galileo Information Day in December 2003 in Tokyo on the new opportunities for Japanese participation in the Galileo infrastructure. On this occasion, commencement of exchange of information and consultation between authorities concerned on satellite navigation systems including Galileo.

Objective 4: Bringing together people and cultures

- Holding of the second symposium on People to People Exchanges, the 'EU-Japan University Rectors' meeting in Athens in June 2003.
- Holding of the Japan-EU Friendship Week in 2003.
- Promotion of dialogues between researchers in the field of peace and international security by participating in a series of seminars on European Security.