

**JOINT DECLARATION
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGIC
PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE (CSPI)
BETWEEN JAPAN
AND THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

The Government of Japan and the Government of the United Arab Emirates, hereinafter referred to as the “Both Sides”;

Drawing on the traditionally friendly relations between Both Sides and building on the rich and fruitful experience of bilateral cooperation;

Convinced that continued and multifaceted development of bilateral relations serves the interests of Both Sides;

Motivated by a desire to contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security as well as to the establishment of a model of international relations based on the principles of the rule of law, equality of all members of the international community, respect for cultural and civilizational diversity of the modern world; and

Reaffirming their commitment to further deepening and strengthening the bilateral strategic relationship between Japan and UAE;

Both Sides reviewed the progress towards achieving the objectives set in the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership Initiative (CSPI) framework launched on 30 April 2018, and outlined the **Shared Vision** and the **Joint Cooperation Strategy** for the Japan – UAE Comprehensive Strategic Partnership Initiative (**CSPI**).

Shared Vision:

1. Peace and Stability

- 1.1 Both Sides emphasized the right of states across the world to peace and security and acknowledged stability as a fundamental component of economic prosperity and social development.
- 1.2 Both Sides underline that a free and open international order based on the rule of law is a cornerstone for peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

- 1.3 Both Sides reaffirmed their concerns for the negative impacts that violent extremism, which Both Sides condemned in the strongest terms, should have on communities and the potential of violent extremism to be manifested in terrorist acts.
- 1.4 Both Sides are committed to increase the cooperation in conducting research to further understand the violent extremism and its spread in communities by sharing information on counterterrorism, and facilitating collaboration on these issues internationally, especially in regions where these issues are particularly acute.

2. Prosperity and Development

- 2.1 Both Sides praised the strong economic ties between the two countries and stressed the importance of expanding the bilateral trade, investments and business into areas such as: renewable energy, sustainable water desalination, quality infrastructure, advanced robotics, the internet of things (IoT), artificial intelligence, healthcare and medical equipment, aerospace, advanced vehicles and technologies.
- 2.2 Both Sides noted the importance of capacity building, for shared prosperity, to be carried out in an open, transparent, and non-exclusive manner, in accordance with international standards, responsible debt financing practices, and aligned with local economic and development strategies and priorities, including but not limited to, the promotion of innovation, entrepreneurship, and Small and Medium Enterprises (SME's) across all sectors.
- 2.3 Both Sides aim to strengthen cooperation in collaborative projects of shared interests to enhance further the ties between the Japanese and Emirati businesses, in the spirit of mutual benefit, equality, and respect, with the shared desire to build a sustainable future based on economic growth and prosperity.

3. Sustainable Development

- 3.1 Both Sides underscored the importance of enhanced bilateral collaboration in both regional and multilateral fora, as well as institutions, to effectively address the current needs, threats and challenges of international development by promoting sustainable economic growth and development, food and water security, environmental protection, disaster mitigation,

counterterrorism, cybersecurity, clean energy, and science and technology development.

3.2 Both Sides noted the importance of taking all fuel and technologies approach and underscored the importance of bilateral collaboration for realizing decarbonization and realistic energy transitions toward a carbon neutral society to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

3.3 Both Sides reaffirmed their commitment to aim for a carbon neutral society by strengthening cooperation in the field of sustainable and clean energy, including renewable and nuclear energy, and to explore possibilities for collaboration in areas of hydrogen (blue/green); fuel ammonia (blue/green); CCUS/carbon recycling; petroleum; natural gas; and liquefied natural gas (LNG) supply chain; energy efficiency and conservation; energy storage; as well as sharing technical knowledge, skills and expertise in developing environmentally friendly vehicles including hybrid and electric vehicles.

3.4 Both Sides stressed the importance of enhancing collaboration to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through strengthening partnership in areas such as conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, air pollution management, agriculture, sustainable waste management, and climate change, making use of the bilateral cooperation framework to facilitate this collaboration between the relevant authorities in both countries. Both Sides underscored the need for concerted international action to combat climate change, in line with the Paris Agreement adopted under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

3.5 Both Sides also reiterated their commitment to providing continued support to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).

4. Japan – UAE Comprehensive Strategic Partnership Initiative (CSPI) Implementation Mechanism

A. Building upon the outcomes of the joint meetings held between the two countries over the past year, Both Sides concurred the mechanism for joint cooperation as indicated hereunder.

B. The existing mechanisms of bilateral cooperation such as the framework of the Policy Consultations between Foreign Ministries, established by the Memorandum of Cooperation on Policy Consultations, signed on 24 April

2017, intend to be utilized as the platform to discuss agendas of Political, Diplomatic and International Cooperation Subcommittee of this newly established mechanism.

- C. Both Sides decided to establish the "Comprehensive Strategic Partnership Committee for Cooperation", chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs from the Japanese side, and the Special Envoy to Japan from the UAE side – when required their ministerial alternative representatives, and with officials of Both Sides as members. The Committee is mandated as a bilateral consultative body with the aim to implement programs towards achieving the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership Joint Vision. In this regard, the Committee should provide guidance to relevant senior officials, who should lead the five working level subcommittees as specified below:

4.1 Political, Diplomatic and International Cooperation Subcommittee:

The bilateral cooperation in this field will be led (in the concurred upon seniority level) by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (JPN) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (UAE).

4.2 Economic, Trade, Energy and Industry Subcommittee:

The bilateral cooperation in this field should be led (in the concurred upon seniority level) by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (JPN), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (JPN), the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (JPN) and the Financial Services Agency (JPN), and the Ministry of Economy (UAE), and the Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure (UAE), the Ministry of Industry and Advanced Technology (UAE), and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (UAE).

4.3 Agriculture, Environment and Climate Change Subcommittee:

The cooperation in this field should be led (in the concurred upon seniority level) by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries (JPN), the Ministry of the Environment (JPN), and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (JPN) and the Ministry of Climate Change and Environment (UAE) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (UAE).

4.4 Education, Science, Technology and Culture Subcommittee:

The cooperation in this field should be led (in the concurred upon seniority level) by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (JPN), the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport, Science and Technology (JPN), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (JPN) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International

Cooperation (UAE), the Ministry of Economy (UAE), the Ministry of Education (UAE), and the Ministry of Culture and Youth (UAE).

4.5 Defense and Security Subcommittee:

The cooperation in this field should be led (in the concurred upon seniority level) by the Ministry of Defense (JPN) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (JPN) and the Ministry of Defense (UAE) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (UAE).

- D. The Subcommittees or similar brief dialogue should convene almost once a year in principle, to plan and coordinate the implementation of the confirmed upon areas of focused cooperation, before presenting to the chairs of the Committee the result of their progress. The Subcommittees should serve as platforms for further cooperation and exchanges between public institutions and private sectors from Japan and the UAE that should be responsible for identifying and implementing specific initiatives and projects.
- E. The relevant ministries responsible for each Subcommittee are proposed by the Committee to (1) select and assign appropriate stakeholders; (2) develop an action plan and project roadmap for areas that the relevant stakeholders have identified as priorities to enhance bilateral cooperation; (3) assign a leader or (co) leaders for each area of focused cooperation; (4) develop the necessary cooperation frameworks between stakeholders.
- F. A Coordination Secretariat should be established, and be responsible for overseeing necessary administrative work, related to the implementation of the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership Initiative.

5. Areas of Focused Cooperation

Both Sides shared the view that enhancing bilateral collaboration in the areas listed below should bring mutual benefits to the common interests of the two countries and have identified them as priority areas for focused cooperation.

6. Political, Diplomatic and International Cooperation

Both Sides confirmed their willingness to explore opportunities for cooperation in areas including, but not limited to, those specified below to create bilateral and multilateral partnerships, enhance regional and international stability and prosperity, and uphold international laws and norms:

- 6.1 **Bilateral Engagements**: increasing the frequency of high-level visits and political and diplomatic consultations, building on bilateral agreements and memorandum of cooperation (MoC), and facilitating the establishment of agreed upon bilateral priorities and shared agendas.
- 6.2 **Multilateral Cooperation**: increasing cooperation in multilateral organizations and institutions, aligning on, and cooperating in regional and international issues of mutual concern, facilitating efforts to ensure maritime and energy security, as well efforts to combat extremism and terrorism, and collaborative partnership to achieve the SDG's goals.
- 6.3 **Humanitarian Aid & Development Assistance**: coordinating humanitarian aid and relief efforts internationally, and sharing knowledge on international development projects in areas of common interest, and on technical assistance to the developing countries/ regions.

7. Economic, Trade, Energy and Industry

Both Sides confirmed their willingness to pursue opportunities of collaboration in areas such as those specified below, in order to accumulate knowledge, provide support for capacity building and development of an innovation-based sustainable economy, and to further broaden trade and investments with the aim to strengthen and deepen collaboration in these sectors. Both Sides also confirmed willingness to explore possibilities of further cooperation in research and development (R&D), and projects with the participation of private and public institutions. Subcommittee should convene once a year in principle with related public and private institutions to confirm progress in each area and to exchange views:

- 7.1 **Business Environment for Trade and Investment**: facilitating mutual business activities through such as conducting survey on business environment and compiling report and reviewing business environment, regulatory challenges, and new business areas with related authorities in order to increase trade and investment.
- 7.2 **Energy**: increasing collaboration in oil and gas energy sources across the whole value chain, covering the upstream, middle-stream and downstream, as well as expanding collaboration in the field of decarbonization such as, but not limited to, renewable energy, hydrogen, fuel ammonia, and carbon recycling; recognizing the importance on blue, green and other types of hydrogen and fuel ammonia towards promoting the introduction of hydrogen

and fuel ammonia and building their market in the future; noting the bilateral agreements in place as mechanisms of collaboration in these fields.

7.3 **Infrastructure**: increasing developmental cooperation and joint investment in areas that include, but are not limited to, sustainable, high quality infrastructure projects, power generation, water desalination, and waste management, and facilitating joint projects and initiatives that are supposed to enable capacity building and transition towards the 4th industrial revolution.

7.4 **Healthcare**: facilitating increased collaboration in the healthcare sector between the two countries such as exchanging of medical personnel.

7.5 **Industry and Advanced Technology, SMEs and Innovation**: facilitating cooperation on; Industrial policies, regulations, and standardization; Industrial supply chain resilience; Industrial digitalization and smart manufacturing - policies and programmes including its application to green and sustainable manufacturing; Emerging/Advanced Technologies (Industry 4.0) deployment / use-cases; Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and innovation including start-ups, in areas such as, but not limited to, renewable energy, hydrogen, fuel ammonia, space technology, robotics, aerospace industries, artificial intelligence, advanced vehicles.

7.6 **Aviation**: reviewing and expanding cooperation in the aviation sector, increasing dialogue on air transport relations to facilitate the enhancement of connectivity between the two countries, supporting the increase of exchange of people between the two countries.

7.7 **Finance**: facilitating innovative multi-sectoral financial consultations across all fields of mutual interest.

8. **Agriculture, Environment and Climate Change**

Both Sides reaffirmed their willingness to pursue opportunities of collaboration in the areas of agriculture and to mitigate the risks and challenges caused by climate change, and jointly increase collaboration in the environmental field in areas including, but not limited to, the ones specified below:

8.1 **Agriculture**: promoting increased agricultural cooperation and food trade promotion and diversification efforts, facilitating collaboration in food production, sustainable fisheries management, smart farms, and innovative agricultural technologies, as well as joint efforts in animal health cooperation.

8.2 **Environment**: increasing collaborations in joint projects aimed at environmental preservation in areas such as, but are not limited to, fisheries and marine resources, conservation of biodiversity, air quality management technologies, technical cooperation, and capacity building.

8.3 **Climate Change**: further enhancing cooperation and coordination on matters related to climate action, including in the areas of mitigation and adaptation, as well as engagement of the private sector.

9. Education, Science, Technology and Culture

Both Sides confirmed their willingness to create opportunities of cooperation in order to aid the development of human resources capable of promoting joint education, science and technology initiatives, cultural relations and people-to-people exchanges to achieve the shared vision of Both Sides for development and prosperity.

9.1 **Education**: promoting increased cooperation in the education sector between Both Sides, facilitating joint human resources development, exploring collaboration in the areas of ethics and morals in education, and enhancing exchange and training programs for Japanese and Emirati students. Options include the fields of sustainability, university programme (with a tailored programme serving the agenda of the CSPI), broaden language course options in Both Sides, students and professors exchanges and scholarship.

9.2 **Science and Technology**: increasing cooperation in research and development (R&D) for innovative technologies between academic institutions, research institutions, and industries in Both Sides, with a focus on basic and applied research projects in the field of science and technology including space science.

9.3 **Cultural Exchanges**: increasing collaborations in international occasions and platforms such as the Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan which reflects the cultural diversity, heritage and richness of the two countries, as well as facilitating bilateral intellectual exchanges and promoting cultural and youth engagement in various occasions, developing mutual cultural presence in each country, and also promoting joint investment in entertainment and creative industries sectors in both markets.

9.4 **Sports Exchanges:** exchange of sports and sporting events with an aim to foster cooperation.

10. Defense and Security

The existing mechanisms of bilateral cooperation such as the framework of the defense, military, and security consultations should be utilized as the platform to discuss agendas of subcommittee of this newly established mechanism.

Both Sides confirmed their willingness to explore opportunities for possible cooperation in areas such as those specified below, in order to enhance the defense capabilities of Both Sides, and to coordinate in protecting national and international peace and security:

10.1 **Bilateral cooperation framework:** increasing cooperation between two countries such as holding regular consultations to exchange views and sharing knowledge on the issue of mutual interest including Combatting Extremism and Terrorism.

10.2 **Defense Equipment and Technology Cooperation:** increasing collaboration through the purchase of defense equipment and transfer of knowledge in defense industries, as well as research and development.

This Joint Declaration does not intend to be legally binding and will be implemented in accordance with respective budgetary appropriations.

The present Joint Declaration should commence on the day of signature and should continue for indefinite period, unless either Side notifies the other in writing via diplomatic channels about its intention to discontinue this Joint Declaration thirty (30) days in advance. Any programs and projects should continue to be fully implemented until their ultimate completion unless otherwise concurred.

Signed at Tokyo on September 28, 2022 in two copies, each in the Japanese, Arabic and English languages and all texts having equal value. In case of divergence in interpretation, the English text should prevail.

**For the Government of
Japan**

**For the Government of
the United Arab Emirates**