

**STRATEGIC AND GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP ACTION PLAN**  
**JAPAN-BRAZIL (2025-2030)**

The Government of Japan,

and

The Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil,

Recognizing the close bonds of friendship and the deep human ties between Japan and Brazil, while commemorating 130 years of diplomatic relations in 2025;

Reaffirming their commitment to shared values and principles, including freedom, democracy, the rule of law, human rights, the fight against hunger and poverty, social inclusion, human dignity and sustainable development;

Building upon the Strategic and Global Partnership established in August 2014 and reaffirmed in the Joint Statement issued during the official visit of the Prime Minister of Japan to Brazil in May 2024; and

Welcoming more than 80 newly signed documents between public and private entities of Japan and Brazil, such as Memoranda of Cooperation in a wide range of fields, announced on the occasion of the State Visit of the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil to Japan in March 2025;

DECIDE to further strengthen and revitalize the Japan-Brazil Strategic and Global Partnership through the adoption of the following Action Plan (2025-2030):

**1. POLITICAL DIALOGUE**

1.1. Japan and Brazil reaffirm the importance of a transparent, substantive, and continuous political dialogue as a means to further strengthen their Strategic and Global Partnership. In this regard, both countries commit to:

- Holding regular high-level meetings, whether in the context of bilateral visits or on the margins of multilateral fora, including a Biennial Summit meeting , whether individually or with the participation of ministers (with a possibility of holding in a format of intergovernmental consultations), alternately in Japan and Brazil.
- Giving continuity to the existing Foreign Ministers' Dialogue and reinforcing it as the Foreign Ministers' Strategic Dialogue to be held annually.
- Continuing to discuss various issues of the global and bilateral agenda at the Political Consultations Meeting between the Vice-Ministers/Secretaries of their respective foreign ministries to be held on a yearly basis.

## **2. PARTNERSHIP ON PEACE AND STRENGTHENING MULTILATERALISM**

- 2.1. Japan and Brazil decide to launch the Partnership on Peace and Strengthening Multilateralism to intensify dialogue and cooperation on international peace and security as well as on the challenges posed by the weakening of the multilateral system. To this end, both countries decide to:
  - 2.1.1. Strengthen dialogue and cooperation through the Foreign Ministers' Strategic Dialogue and the Political Consultations Meeting;
  - 2.1.2. Establish a mechanism for dialogue on foreign policy and defense exchanges—the Japan-Brazil Foreign Affairs and Defense Dialogue— to be conducted by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defense of both countries. The level, date, and location of the meetings will be determined through mutual consensus. The agenda of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Dialogue will include discussions on bilateral cooperation in defense equipment and technology; and
  - 2.1.3. Encourage track 1.5 and track 2 dialogue to deepen mutual understanding on policies of, and circumstances surrounding, respective countries.
- 2.2. To promote cooperation in the context of the Partnership, Japan and Brazil decide to:
  - 2.2.1. Promote human dignity and enhance cooperation in multilateral fora to advance the implementation of the Pact for the Future and the G20 Call to Action for Global Governance Reform, particularly in the context of the 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations in 2025;
  - 2.2.2. Continue collaboration within the G4 to push forward the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) reform in an urgent manner, with the objective of initiating text-based negotiations and promoting a reform model that reflects the existing support among the majority of member States for the need to expand both permanent and non-permanent membership categories, with an improved representation of countries from unrepresented and underrepresented regions such as Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, including developing countries and those significantly contributing to international peace and security, in order to ensure the Council's representativeness, legitimacy and effectiveness;
  - 2.2.3. Jointly advocate for the strengthening of the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), particularly in light of the 2025 review process of the peacebuilding architecture. Japan and Brazil will seek convergence on key issues, including the PBC's role in conflict prevention and its relationship with the UNSC;
  - 2.2.4. Cooperate to reinforce the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda, especially in view of the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000). Both countries will work together to ensure the full, equal, safe and meaningful participation of women in conflict prevention, peace processes, peacebuilding, and international security efforts;
  - 2.2.5. Strengthen bilateral dialogue on current geopolitical tensions and the challenges posed by the weakening of the multilateral system, with an emphasis on the peaceful resolution of conflicts and the promotion of peace. Both countries will exchange perspectives on major global crises and explore ways to restore effective multilateralism,

capable of responding to international crises, fostering cooperation, and addressing geopolitical fragmentation and polarization;

- 2.2.6. Develop cooperation mechanisms in peacekeeping and peacebuilding, including the training and capacity-building of personnel for peacekeeping operations;
  - 2.2.7. Deepen joint engagement within the framework of the UN Triangular Partnership Programme (TPP), with the aim of establishing Japan-Brazil cooperation projects for training personnel, including initiatives in third countries;
  - 2.2.8. Further strengthen dialogue and cooperation on nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy, reiterating their common commitment to a world without nuclear weapons. Both countries will continue working together for the current review cycle of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) to lead to concrete results. They will also continue collaboration for the immediate commencement of long overdue negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) as founding members of the "FMCT Friends";
  - 2.2.9. Strengthen cooperation on cybersecurity in line with the Memorandum of Cooperation in the Field of Cybersecurity (2024), to ensure a safe digital transformation, reduce digital inequality and promote an open, secure, stable, accessible and peaceful cyberspace;
  - 2.2.10. Promote defense personnel exchange and unit-to-unit exchange, including in education, Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief (HA/DR), peacekeeping operations and international military training; and
  - 2.2.11. Promote cooperation in maritime security and safety through the enhancement of cooperation activities, including in fighting against illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.
- 2.3. In the increasingly complex and challenging international scenario, Japan and Brazil reiterated the importance of strengthening multilateralism, promoting human dignity and upholding international law including humanitarian and human rights law, as well as ensuring the rule of law and adherence to the Purposes and Principles of the UN Charter. Both countries reaffirmed that all states must respect international law and refrain from the threat or use of force as a means for settling international disputes, and expressed opposition to use of force contrary to the UN Charter. Both countries converge on the importance of the principles and purposes of the UN Charter, including the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of States.
- 2.4. Japan and Brazil commit to continue to further exchange respective views on the current international and regional situations including in Ukraine, Middle East, and East Asia. Japan and Brazil expressed grave concern over the appalling number of civilian casualties, inter alia, as a result of Israeli military operations conducted throughout the Gaza Strip, voiced deep concern regarding the escalation of violence and instability across the region, and strongly stressed the importance of implementing steadily and in good faith the agreement among the parties concerned reached in January regarding the release of the hostages and the ceasefire, urging an immediate halt to hostilities, the return to the negotiation table as well as addressing the worsening humanitarian crisis.

- 2.5. The digitization of the information realm and the accelerated evolution of new technologies has dramatically impacted the speed, scale and reach of misinformation and disinformation, hate speech and other forms of online harms. In this sense, both countries reaffirm their joint commitment to promoting an open, safe, and inclusive digital environment, based on transparent and democratic digital governance, respect for human rights, and the freedom of expression. In this context, they highlight the importance of collaborating within multilateral forums to develop accountability measures for digital services and to promote and safeguard the integrity of information in the digital sphere.

### **3. ECONOMY, TRADE AND INVESTMENT**

- 3.1. Building on the long-standing strong business relationship between Japan and Brazil, as evidenced by a large business delegation accompanying President Lula, Japan and Brazil affirmed their unwavering commitment to taking economic ties, both bilateral and between Japan-Mercosur, to the next level. In this context, both countries acknowledged the results of the Japan-Brazil Economic Forum organized by Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) and Keidanren (Japan Business Federation) in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil and the Brazilian National Confederation of Industry (CNI), held on March 26, 2025.
- 3.2. Recognizing the positive effect of investment and financing projects, both countries reaffirmed their shared commitment to strengthening bilateral economic ties and investment relations. Bearing in mind the importance of ensuring the protection of foreign investment, Japan and Brazil expressed their intentions to encourage increased investments and financing activities by both countries' private sectors and reaffirmed their ongoing commitment to fostering an attractive and competitive business climate.
- 3.3. Japan and Brazil reaffirm their commitment to a free, open, fair, rules-based, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system with the WTO at its core, as it provides legal stability and predictability for business, and to working towards a necessary reform of the WTO that improves all the Organization's functions, including negotiation, monitoring and dispute settlement, so that it can effectively respond to current challenges related to trade and serve as an engine of growth and prosperity for all.

#### ***Economic Dialogue***

- 3.4. Japan and Brazil commit to further promoting bilateral economic dialogue to enhance trade and investment flows, including through the Wise Group for a Japan-Brazil Strategic Economic Partnership, the Japan-Brazil Business Council (Keidanren-CNI), and the Joint Committee on Trade and Investment Promotion and Industry Cooperation METI-MDIC, and other dialogues among the relevant ministries and agencies. In this context, Japan and Brazil decided to:
  - 3.4.1. Launch the Japan-Brazil Industrial Integration Initiative to further strengthen trade and investment flows, and delegate its implementation to the Joint Committee on Trade and Investment Promotion and Industry Cooperation METI-MDIC;

- 3.4.2. Recognize the significance of the conclusions and recommendations, including the earliest conclusion of a possible Mercosur-Japan EPA, presented in the outcomes of the 12th Meeting of the Wise Group on April 10, 2024, and of the 25th Plenary Meeting of the Japan-Brazil Business Council on November 5-6, 2024, and encourage fruitful discussions at the upcoming Meetings of both dialogues this year;
- 3.4.3. Deepen discussion to advance economic cooperation and industrial integration including through the Joint Committee on Trade and Investment Promotion and Industry Cooperation METI-MDIC, scheduled for the second half of 2025. Both countries also discuss the further steps to implement Japan-Brazil Industrial Integration Initiative as a key instrument for strengthening the integration of their production chains;
- 3.4.4. Continue discussion on the global economic and financial issues, including in a dialogue between finance authorities;
- 3.4.5. Further promote cooperation between JETRO and ApexBrasil to expand economic and commercial relations between two countries including through trade and investment promotion, internationalization of micro and small companies and support for innovation;
- 3.4.6. Support enhanced cooperation between the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) to exchange information on financing opportunities and jointly promote sustainable and inclusive projects in Brazil. JBIC will pursue the formation of project pipelines by strengthening cooperation between Japanese companies and Brazilian companies, including in the areas of base metal supply chain and decarbonization. In addition, JBIC will contribute to Brazil's economic growth by supporting the development of projects that utilize the technologies of Japanese and Brazilian companies including small and medium-sized enterprises and local companies; and
- 3.4.7. Further promote cooperation that fosters Brazil's economic growth as well as bilateral economic relations, based on the long and fruitful record of cooperation between two countries in a wide range of areas including agribusiness, urban infrastructure, environmental protection, disaster risk reduction, technical cooperation and innovation.

#### ***Strengthening of the Economic Relationship between Japan and Mercosur***

- 3.5. Japan and Brazil reaffirm their commitment to promoting and deepening bilateral trade relations and underscore the importance of strengthening economic ties between Japan and Mercosur. Accordingly, both leaders confirmed that they would seek to advance discussions on a feasible work plan to deepen trade relationship under Japan-Mercosur Strategic Partnership Framework, taking account of the 130th anniversary celebrations of Japan-Brazil diplomatic relations in 2025 and the fact that Brazil holds the presidency of Mercosur in the latter half of the current year.

#### ***Resilient and Reliable Supply Chains***

- 3.6. Japan and Brazil commit to cooperating to promote and further the integration of value chains, especially in strategic areas, with a view to promoting the development and the

trade of high value added goods, incentivizing investments and facilitating technology transfer.

- 3.7. Japan and Brazil commit, as well, to cooperating to build resilient and reliable supply chains, especially in strategic areas.
- 3.8. Regarding the opening of the Japanese market to Brazilian beef, as a next step, a technical inspection (on-site visit) in Brazil by the competent Japanese authorities should happen immediately to accelerate the work necessary for the risk assessment. The leaders will meet to evaluate the progress of this issue in the second half of this year. The issue will also be discussed in Biennial Summit meetings as confirmed in this Action Plan. Other frameworks, such as the Japan-Brazil Dialogue on Agriculture and Food, the Japan-Brazil Foreign Ministers' Strategic Dialogue and the Political Consultations Meeting will serve as mechanisms to monitor and report progress of scientific consultations between the relevant authorities to their respective leaders.

Japan commits to extending market access to other Brazilian states in the case of pork meat, in a timely manner, for mutually satisfactory results.

Both countries will finalize promptly the necessary procedures to modify the Animal Health Requirements to facilitate the continuation of the export of Brazilian poultry to the Japanese market, so as to include items for the regionalization of Avian influenza at the municipal level.

Both countries continue discussions on stable food supply of Brazilian grains to Japan, export of Japanese agricultural and food production, such as Japanese polished rice, bivalve molluscs and distilled spirit "shochu" to the Brazilian market and Brazilian beef, pork and chicken to the Japanese market, based on the memorandum of cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming, of the Federative Republic of Brazil signed in September 2024. The leaders call for the establishment of the Joint Working Group under said memorandum without delay.

- 3.9. Recognizing the strategic importance of investment in key sectors such as infrastructure and sustainability, and highlighting its critical role for the integration of value chains, Japan and Brazil will:
  - 3.9.1. Actively exchange information on relevant investment opportunities, taking into account each governments priorities;
  - 3.9.2. Reactivate the Infrastructure Working Group in 2026, ensuring its full and regular functioning as a mechanism to facilitate and accelerate Japanese investments in priority sectors in Brazil; and
  - 3.9.3. Develop a bilateral agenda for the exchange of technical expertise in sectors of mutual interest, such as infrastructure and transportation.
- 3.10. Reaffirm the importance of deepening cooperation on strategic minerals for the energy transition to a low-carbon economy. Considering Brazil's mineral potentials and both countries' expertise in mining activities, Japan and Brazil will:
  - 3.10.1. Strengthen bilateral cooperation to encourage the development of mineral value chains, supporting efforts toward adding value to mineral processing chains in the country of

extraction, aiming to enhance efficiency, reduce emissions, and foster equitable economic benefits linked to the energy transition;

- 3.10.2. Aspire to promote the transfer of technical knowledge and joint research on circularity and recycling of minerals and strategic mineral processing technologies; and
- 3.10.3. Encourage and facilitate the exchange of experiences between Brazilian and Japanese institutions and companies to enhance technological advancements in the use of strategic minerals across various sectors, including batteries for hybrid and electric vehicles, optical products, and other high-tech applications, in addition to the sustainable exploitation of minerals and recycling throughout the supply chain.
- 3.11. Japan and Brazil commit to further promoting cooperation on production and distribution of vaccines as well as the Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API), as part of their efforts to better prepare respective health systems for health emergencies, including a future pandemic and shortages of medical products.
- 3.12. Recognizing Brazil's interest in expanding its semiconductor production capabilities, both sides concurred in continuing the exchange of information on policies in the semiconductor sector during occasions such as the Joint Committee on Trade and Investment Promotion and Industry Cooperation METI-MDIC.

#### **4. ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE SUSTAINABILITY, AND ENERGY TRANSITIONS**

- 4.1. Reiterating the importance of simultaneously addressing environment, climate change and energy security, in line with the three dimensions of sustainable development discussed at the G20 Rio de Janeiro Summit in November last year, Japan and Brazil renewed their commitment to further progress on cooperation under the Japan-Brazil Partnership Initiative on Environment, Climate, Sustainable Development and Resilient Economies (Green Partnership Initiative).

##### ***Environment***

- 4.2. The leaders highlighted the cooperation between the two countries in terms of sustainable use of natural resources in the Amazon region, including the implementation of the Tomé Açu agroforestry systems, within the scope of the Bilateral Memorandum on the Sustainable Use of Amazon Biodiversity, signed in January 2021. In this context, they note with satisfaction the Japanese donation of US\$ 3 million to the Amazon Fund, which joins other donors in supporting policies to reduce deforestation with sustainable development in the Amazon, including support for projects to strengthen sustainable production that contributes to biodiversity conservation. In order to realize further cooperation on environment, both countries commit to:
  - 4.2.1. Developing measures to address environmental and climate change issues while promoting sustainable productivity growth. In this regard, Japan highlights and Brazil takes note with appreciation Japan's new approach named "Co-creation for common agenda initiative" aiming to maximize collective impact of development by using Official Development Assistance (ODA) more strategically as a catalyst to involve various public and private actors;

- 4.2.2. Promoting, in this context, cooperation to recover and improve both productivity and sustainability of degraded pastures along with collaboration between private sectors and research institutions of Japan and Brazil. Consequently, Japan and Brazil welcome the signing of a Letter of Intent between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) of Japan and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA) and the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming (MDA) of Brazil on a cooperation project for the recovery of degraded pastures using bio-inputs;
- 4.2.3. Expanding also technological project which contributes to improving control of the illegal deforestation through advanced SAR and AI technologies in the Brazilian Amazon which has been implemented since 2021;
- 4.2.4. Continuing cooperation for Identifying, mapping, and engaging public and private actors to mobilize resources for conservation projects, deforestation reduction, ecosystem restoration, and conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. This includes exploring innovative financial mechanisms and instruments. In this regard, Brazil recalls and Japan takes note of Brazil's leadership in developing the "United for Our Forests" group, launched at the 2023 Belém Summit, which brings together all Amazonian countries and the largest holders of tropical forests in Africa, Asia, and Oceania. Japan acknowledges the innovative features of Brazil's plan to launch the "Tropical Forest Forever Facility" in the context of the 30th session of the Conference of Parties (COP30) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), highlighting that it will mobilize private capital through sovereign investments to support the conservation of standing tropical forests;
- 4.2.5. Promoting technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer initiatives, in voluntary and mutually agreed terms, for Brazilian stakeholders to promote the sustainable value chains of biodiversity-based products and activities, to support conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as forest ecosystems and to enhance agroforestry systems in the Amazon;
- 4.2.6. Collaborating on joint actions to monitor, eliminate, and prevent plastic and microplastic pollution in waterways and oceans, including efforts to advance the implementation of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;
- 4.2.7. Enhancing technical cooperation through knowledge exchanges between relevant governmental and other institutions, focusing on waste treatment including highly efficient recycling and waste-to-energy to reduce landfill waste, pollution and GHG emissions as well as environmentally sound management of hazardous waste such as, electronics and chemicals waste. Both countries will work to strengthen national capacities for the environmentally sound final disposal of these wastes; and
- 4.2.8. Establishing a bilateral dialogue between the Ministry of the Environment of Japan and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change of Brazil to enhance the cooperation on climate change, pollution prevention, circular economy, biodiversity and other areas related to the environment.



### ***Climate Sustainability***

- 4.3. Japan and Brazil reaffirm their steadfast commitments, in pursuit of the objective of UNFCCC, to tackle climate change by strengthening the full and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement and share a sense of urgency on the climate action, recognizing that the road to COP30 will be decisive for global success in tackling climate change, especially in the goal of limiting the global temperature increase to 1.5°C. In order to achieve this goal, which demands a collective response and imposes unprecedented challenges to all of humankind, Japan and Brazil will contribute to discussions aimed at achieving a balanced outcome at COP30 on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology and capacity building. In this regard, Japan will support Brazil, the incoming COP30 presidency, on the way to COP30.
- 4.4. Japan and Brazil welcome the submission of ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) aligned with the 1.5°C goal and at reflecting the outcomes of the first global stocktake. Both commit to fully implementing their NDCs, and facilitating the sharing of knowledge and good practices, as appropriate, for achieving their emission reduction goals. Furthermore, both recognize that deep, rapid, and sustained emissions reductions by all countries are required to keep 1.5°C within reach, through a transparent and inclusive process that takes into account the opinions of all countries, as well as through effective international cooperation and solidarity.
- 4.5. Acknowledging both countries' constructive participation in the activities of the Task Force for Global Mobilization against Climate Change (TF-CLIMA), established under the Brazilian presidency of the G20, both countries propose to:
  - 4.5.1. Reaffirm the importance of COP30, which will be held in Belém in Pará this year, which will mark the halfway point of this critical decade;
  - 4.5.2. Align the NDCs with ambitious, economy-wide emission reduction targets, covering all greenhouse gases, sectors and categories and aligned with the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C, taking into account the national circumstances of each country;
  - 4.5.3. Strengthen joint climate mitigation actions, including the partnership in high-integrity initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, considering, among others, technical cooperation perspectives for the development of negative emissions technologies such as reforestation, agroforestry and management of coastal and off-shore ecosystems;
  - 4.5.4. Deepen and diversify bilateral exchanges on experiences in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, covering market and non-market approaches for the transition to resilient and decarbonized economies, exploring models of bilateral arrangements for the cooperative implementation of climate projects, including considering the possibility of transacting Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs), or "carbon credits" as ITMOs aimed at meeting NDCs through the establishment of the "Joint Crediting Mechanism" (JCM) and/or other mechanisms;
  - 4.5.5. Promote collaboration to engage all actors in scaling up climate finance to developing countries, taking into account the objectives of the "Baku to-Belém Roadmap to 1.3T";
  - 4.5.6. Promote innovative financing mechanisms designed to attract and mobilize private capital at scale, including blended finance, transition finance, green bonds, and public-private partnerships, to accelerate investments in climate-resilient infrastructure,

renewable energy, and sustainable technologies, supporting the effective implementation of NDCs and broader sustainable development goals; and

- 4.5.7. Japan and Brazil emphasize that just and equitable transition encompasses pathways that include energy, socioeconomic, workforce and other dimensions, all of which must be based on nationally defined development priorities and include social protection so as to mitigate potential impacts associated with the transition, and highlight the important role of the instruments related to social solidarity and protection in mitigating the impacts of applied measures.

### ***Disaster Resilience***

4.6. In the context of Climate Sustainability, both countries propose to:

- 4.6.1. Promote joint climate adaptation actions, including disaster risk reduction, with emphasis on initiatives such as the "Capacity Development Project for Structural Measures against Sediment-Related Disaster for Resilient Cities-SABO Project"; and
- 4.6.2. Enhance cooperation for strengthening disaster resilience in response to frequent natural disasters, highlighting the signing of the Exchange of Notes between the Government of Japan and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization concerning the "Project for Enhancing the Resilience of Key industries to Natural Disasters in the State of Rio Grande do Sul", as well as the "Memorandum of Cooperation between Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development of the Federative Republic of Brazil for the purpose of mutual cooperation in the field of disaster risk reduction within the framework of the Japan-Brazil partnership initiative on environment, climate, sustainable development and resilient economies", and the "Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Cabinet Office of Japan and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism of Japan on the water-related disaster risk reduction".

### ***Energy Transitions***

- 4.7. Japan and Brazil welcome the signing of the Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) of Japan, the Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services (MDIC) of Brazil, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil (MRE), the Ministry of Ports and Airports of Brazil (MPOR) and the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) of Brazil, which establishes the Initiative for Sustainable Fuels and Mobility (ISFM).
- 4.8. Both countries reaffirm their commitment to fostering a fair and inclusive global energy transition and, in this context, decide to:
  - 4.8.1. Advance the implementation of the ISFM by promoting and strengthening cooperation between Japan and Brazil for development and use of both "high-performance mobility equipment", such as hybrid and flex fuel engines and next-generation aircraft, and

"sustainable fuels", such as biofuels, biogas, low-carbon hydrogen and its derivatives such as e-fuels;

- 4.8.2. Align efforts with global initiatives, such as the Global Biofuels Alliance (GBA), in which Brazil is a founding member and Japan is an observer; and
- 4.8.3. Exchange information and experiences on each country's policies related to ISFM topics, such as market-based instruments for sustainable fuels, domestic industrial policy and policies related to transport and industry decarbonization.

### ***Sustainable Agriculture and Family Farming***

- 4.9. Japan and Brazil decide to:
  - 4.9.1. Intensify efforts to promote scientific and technological development and expand the supply of, and access, to machinery, implements, equipment and solutions adapted to family farming for the production of healthy food on a sustainable basis;
  - 4.9.2. Support the scientific and technological development and expansion of access to bio-inputs (agricultural inputs of plant, animal or microbiological origin), which have a positive impact on the production of healthy food on a sustainable basis and favor the regeneration of biodiversity and soil. The two countries commit to working together to expand the production and use of bio-inputs in Brazil;
  - 4.9.3. Recognize the importance of cooperation and association for food production and cooperate in the exchange of experiences and technologies on cooperation and association with the objective of improving the relationship between producers and consumers with emphasis on the formation of circular economy networks;
  - 4.9.4. Cooperate to develop, promote, and share technology for reading images generated by geoprocessing at scale, with emphasis on overcoming the challenges of (a) measuring greenhouse gas emissions in rural areas and (b) obtaining reliable data on the climate mitigation potential of family farming; and
  - 4.9.5. Promote public-private collaboration on climate change mitigation for the agriculture and livestock sectors through the dissemination of technologies such as nutrition-balanced feeds contributing to GHG reductions from cattle farming.

## **5. COOPERATION IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION**

### ***Digital Economy***

- 5.1. Japan and Brazil recognize the importance of Open RAN technology in fostering interoperability between different equipment suppliers in 5G systems and beyond, as well as in promoting transparency, diversity, and innovation. In this regard, both countries commit to:
  - 5.1.1. Encourage the exchange of experiences and best practices on Open RAN technology, including the development of joint testbeds to evaluate network performance, cybersecurity, and other critical applications; and

- 5.1.2. Strengthen bilateral dialogue on Open RAN technology, contributing to technical and policy exchanges and coordination of this emerging field.
- 5.2. Japan and Brazil also decided to deepen bilateral dialogue in order to continue cooperation on next-generation broadcasting technologies.
- 5.3. Japan and Brazil reaffirmed the importance of facilitating cross-border data flows and ensuring data free flow with trust, while respecting domestic as well as international applicable legal frameworks and acknowledging the role of data for development. In this context, both countries are determined to continue collaboration in multilateral and multistakeholder digital governance fora to promote those objectives.

#### ***Artificial Intelligence including Hiroshima AI Process***

- 5.4. Japan and Brazil recognized the positive role of digital technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI), to promote innovation and sustainable development. Both countries reaffirmed the need for promoting a human-centered, inclusive, development-oriented, responsible and ethical approach to the use and development of AI to close the digital divides and to ensure that its benefits will reach every country and concretely improve the lives of people, while respecting privacy and protection of personal data, human rights and intellectual property rights, in particular copyright. They are committed to maximizing opportunities while mitigating risks brought by AI to achieve safe, secure and trustworthy AI, and to enhance their collaboration in the AI sector. Japan and Brazil concur in continuing the exchange of information on the Hiroshima AI Process.

#### ***Science, Technology, and Innovation, Space and Natural Disasters Cooperation***

- 5.5. Japan and Brazil commit to holding the 6th Meeting of the Joint Committee on Japanese-Brazilian Co-operation in Science and Technology in 2025, with the goal of defining bilateral cooperation priorities for the coming years, focusing on the intersection between innovation, sustainability, and digitalization.
- 5.6. Japan and Brazil will reinforce their efforts to support start-up investment, including through the cooperation between JETRO and ApexBrasil as well as TSUBASA program between the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Group and JICA, including the support of local ecosystems and capacities in the context of such initiatives as Corporate Venture and ScaleUp in Brazil.
- 5.7. Japan and Brazil welcome the discussion on space cooperation within the framework of the Joint Committee on Japanese-Brazilian Cooperation in Science and Technology. To seek further collaboration opportunities, both countries decide to encourage relevant institutions to promote dialogue between aerospace industry associations to identify synergies and foster the integration of open innovation ecosystems in the space sector, with a particular focus on: forecasting and managing natural disasters, strengthening cooperation with the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) and the National Center for Monitoring and Early Warning of Natural Disasters (CEMADEN); data sharing; training and exchange of scientists and engineers; and space robotics.

- 5.8. Both sides also welcome the efforts of the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) and the Brazilian Space Agency (AEB) throughout 2024 to identify areas of mutual interest for cooperation in the field of space activities for peaceful purposes. They encourage relevant institutions to promote dialogue between aerospace industry associations and research institutions of both countries to identify synergies and foster the integration of open innovation ecosystems in the space sector, with a particular focus on: forecasting and managing natural disasters, strengthening cooperation with the National Institute for Space Research (INPE).

### ***Patents and Copyright***

- 5.9. Japan and Brazil decide to promote information exchange between their respective industrial property institutes, with a particular emphasis on green patents.
- 5.10. Japan and Brazil intend to hold informal meetings in international forums such as WIPO in order to promote exchanging policy experience on copyright in the digital environment.

## **6. DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION, HEALTH AND FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER AND POVERTY**

- 6.1. Japan and Brazil commit to holding a strategic meeting on development cooperation in 2025 between JICA and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC).
- 6.2. This meeting will serve as a platform for joint reflection on medium and long-term guidelines to expand efforts in bilateral and trilateral cooperation, with a focus on: establishing new development projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia-Pacific; aligning initiatives with global efforts, such as the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty; and advancing a new strategy for the Japan-Brazil Partnership Program (JBPP) to foster sustainable development and international collaboration.
- 6.3. Japan and Brazil welcome the establishment of the fund called "TADAC (Trust Fund Achieving Development of Latin America and the Caribbean)", a US\$ 1 billion trust fund by JICA and the IDB, which aims to provide loans to the private sector in Latin America and the Caribbean to address development issues through private capital mobilization.
- 6.4. Both countries affirm their shared commitment to protecting the lives, dignity and safety of the most vulnerable including refugees and migrants, while making efforts to ease pressures on host countries. In this regard, Brazil appreciates consistent support from Japan.
- 6.5. Highlighting the importance of the common goal of universal health coverage (UHC), Japan and Brazil will continue to cooperate in the health sector, including on innovation in digital health, research and development in health technologies, capacity building of health personnel as well as information and knowledge sharing.
- 6.6. Japan and Brazil will work together to strengthen the Global Health Architecture (GHA), aiming for a world that is better prepared to tackle health emergencies and pandemics.
- 6.7. Brazil welcomes Japan's accession as a founding member of the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty, an initiative launched by the Brazilian G20 presidency in November

2024, and Japan's voluntary commitments to implement policies and programs within the framework of the Alliance.

- 6.8. Concerned about the challenges over the debt sustainability in low and middle income countries, adversely affected by market fluctuations, tight financial conditions, and rising financing costs, the two leaders recognize the need to step up the implementation of the G20 Common Framework in a predictable, timely, orderly and coordinated manner, and to promote transparent and fair development finance. They call on all stakeholders to improve debt transparency, including through the Data Sharing Exercise for debt reconciliation. They call on all creditors and borrowers to make sure that lending and borrowing activities are based on debt sustainability assessments with comprehensive, objective and reliable data, including an assessment of national public and private debt, in order to ensure the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. They are committed to delivering better, bigger, more effective multilateral development banks to address global challenges to maximize developmental impact. They call on all relevant countries and organizations to adhere to international rules and standards for development cooperation, including the "G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment".

## **7. PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE EXCHANGE, CONSULAR, CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL, SPORTS COOPERATION, AND SOCIAL ISSUES**

### ***People-to-People Exchange***

- 7.1. On the occasion of their 130th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations, Japan and Brazil show their commitment to further strengthen people-to-people exchange in 2025 as "Japan-Brazil Friendship Exchange Year".
- 7.2. Japan and Brazil will continue working together toward promoting investment opportunities and people-to-people exchanges throughout the duration of Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan. In the context of this global event and other activities under the "Japan-Brazil Friendship Exchange Year", and taking into account the increasing people-to-people ties between both nations, Japan and Brazil promote activities to further strengthen bilateral relationship based on the terms of the 2018 Memorandum of Understanding on Tourism Cooperation.
- 7.3. Brazil welcomes Japan's renewed invitation to the GREENxEXPO 2027.
- 7.4. Japan and Brazil will work together to further promote tourism and business, including by encouraging an early reopening of flights between São Paulo and Tokyo.
- 7.5. Japan and Brazil will promote communications with the Diet/Congress as well as the local governments, both at the level of prefecture/state and municipality, to facilitate parliamentary exchange and exchange between local governments of both countries including through sister-city relations.
- 7.6. Japan and Brazil continue to cooperate on human resource development through training and exchange programs, including by steadily implementing the commitment announced in May 2024, to realize exchanges of approximately 1,000 people, including Nikkei people among Japan and Latin American and the Caribbean countries over the 3 years as

participants of exchange and training programs of JICA. Japan and Brazil also further promote people-to-people exchange and to deepen mutual understanding through "Juntos!! Japan-Latin America and the Caribbean Exchange Program".

- 7.7. Japan and Brazil explore the possibility of further cooperation in the training of diplomats to reinforce ties between the diplomatic corps of the two countries, including the participation of Japanese students in the Instituto Rio Branco (IRBr) Training Course for Diplomats and the participation of Brazilian diplomats in training programs offered by the MOFA of Japan, as well as lectures by authorities of Brazil and of Japan in said institutions.

### ***Communities and Consular Issues***

- 7.8. To enhance consular cooperation and address mutual consular issues, Japan and Brazil commit to continuing the Japan-Brazil Consular Forum, with its 10th meeting to be held in Japan at the earliest convenience of both countries.
- 7.9. Additionally, both governments:
- 7.9.1. Celebrate the significant increase in visitor exchanges between Japan and Brazil as a result of the reciprocal exemption of short-term visas for holders of ordinary passports;
- 7.9.2. Express their commitment to negotiating a "Working Holiday" arrangement or agreement, enabling young Japanese and Brazilians to decide cultural exchanges of up to one year, fostering deeper mutual understanding and stronger people-to-people ties; and
- 7.9.3. Commit to promoting dialogue to facilitate the procedures regarding driver's licenses, in view of greater convenience and integration for visitors and residents in both countries.
- 7.10. As part of the celebrations marking 130 years of friendship between Japan and Brazil, both countries reaffirm their commitment to facilitating the integration of new generations of Japanese descendants (Nikkei). In this regard, they will dedicate efforts to improving the criteria for admitting fourth-generation (Yonsei) Nikkei to Japan, thereby fostering greater inclusion and opportunities for the Nikkei community.
- 7.11. Japan and Brazil also reaffirm their commitment to cooperation in combating transnational crime and emphasize:
- 7.11.1. The importance of concluding and implementing the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, as a significant step toward enhancing bilateral cooperation on legal issues; and
- 7.11.2. The need to strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information between law enforcement authorities to combat transnational organized crime and associated money laundering.
- 7.12. Japan and Brazil emphasize the positive impact and smooth functioning of the Japan-Brazil Social Security Agreement, which benefits Brazilian communities in Japan and Japanese communities in Brazil, ensuring social security protections and mobility rights for individuals residing in both countries.

### ***Cultural, Educational and Sports Cooperation***

- 7.13. In relation to cultural sector and creative industries cooperation, Japan and Brazil will promote dialogue to explore the possibility of cooperating in the following priority areas:
- 7.13.1. Encourage the exchange of professionals from creative industries, including comics and animation, fostering business partnerships between cultural agents in both countries through technological innovation in the arts;
  - 7.13.2. Encourage cooperation through the cultural institutions of both countries including the Japan House São Paulo and the National Foundation of Art (Funarte);
  - 7.13.3. Initiate discussions concerning the possibilities of cooperation on cinematographic co-production between both countries, including the possibility of a co-production agreement, with the goal of mutually promoting cultural exchange and fostering collaboration in the film industry;
  - 7.13.4. Facilitate artistic and cultural exchanges between Japan and Brazil by promoting institutional dialogue focusing on: the management of cultural sites and facilities, and best practices in cultural heritage protection, particularly in response to climate and natural disasters;
  - 7.13.5. Strengthen cooperation on UNESCO World Heritage and Intangible Cultural Heritage, increasing bilateral collaboration in the conservation of cultural heritage;
  - 7.13.6. Encourage the exchange of traditional crafts, music, dance, and traditional cuisine practices, emphasizing the cultural diversity of both countries; and
  - 7.13.7. Encourage a continuous dialogue, as appropriate, to combat illicit trafficking of cultural property and cooperate on the return of illegally exported cultural property, in accordance with the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, building on successful past experiences between both countries.
- 7.14. Japan and Brazil reiterate the importance of bilateral educational dialogue, and commit to:
- 7.14.1. Continuing cooperation to improve educational conditions for Brazilian children and youth living in Japan and Japanese children and youth living in Brazil, with a focus on: reducing school dropout rates, enhancing Japanese language education for school-age children, and preventing bullying in schools;
  - 7.14.2. Maintaining continuous and timely exchanges to seek effective solutions to these challenges, including through fora for dialogue. Both countries also encourage collaboration for exchange of data and information;
  - 7.14.3. Strengthening academic and educational exchanges and inter-university cooperation. In this regard, both governments welcome the success of the first Japan-Brazil Rectors' Forum, held on January 31 and February 1, 2025, at the University of São Paulo;



- 7.14.4. Fostering academic cooperation between universities, research institutions, facilitating student mobility, and promoting scholarship programs; encouraging mutual recognition of diplomas and academic credits to strengthen student exchange programs; and
- 7.14.5. Organizing seminars, and conferences to improve recognition, transparency, and mutual knowledge of their respective education and research systems.
- 7.15. Japan and Brazil share a long-standing history of cultural cooperation and a mutual commitment to language education abroad. Both countries remain dedicated to maintaining and expanding Japanese and Portuguese language education in the other country, including through initiatives, by the Japan Foundation in São Paulo to support Japanese language education in Brazil such as the online Japanese Language courses of "Idiomas sem Fronteiras", as well as by Institute Guimarães Rosa's lectorships at Sophia University and Aichi Prefectural University.
- 7.16. On sports cooperation, Japan and Brazil will further strengthen active sports exchange between two countries, building on the past cooperation during the hosting of the Rio 2016 and Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games, and based on the Memorandum of Sports Cooperation between the Japan Sports Agency and the Special Secretariat of Sport of the Ministry of Citizenship of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

### ***Human Rights and Social Issues***

- 7.17. Japan and Brazil commit to:
- 7.17.1. Deepening cooperation on the human rights of persons affected by leprosy (Hansen's disease) and their family members, focusing on eliminating discrimination and stigma while strengthening measures to preserve historical memory and provide reparation for past policies of compulsory isolation;
- 7.17.2. Initiating a dialogue on the human rights of older persons, with the objective of identifying areas for bilateral cooperation;
- 7.17.3. Sharing information on policies related to flexible and reduced working hours, aiming to improve work-life balance and assess the impact of such policies on workplace automation; and
- 7.17.4. Exchanging experiences on the automation of services in the social assistance sector, with a focus on enhancing efficiency and accessibility.

## **8. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN**

- 8.1. The Japan-Brazil Foreign Ministers' Strategic Dialogue and the Political Consultations Meeting will serve as mechanisms to monitor and report on progress in implementing the Strategic and Global Partnership Action Plan to their respective leaders. Additionally, Japan and Brazil may establish further bilateral mechanisms to support the implementation of the Action Plan's objectives.

Adopted in Tokyo, on March 26, 2025, during the meeting between Prime Minister of Japan, Ishiba Shigeru and President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, on the historical occasion of the State Visit by President of Brazil to Japan.