

**Joint Statement of the Official Working Visit of
Prime-Minister Shinzo Abe to Brazil and on the Establishment of
the Strategic and Global Partnership between Japan and Brazil
(Brasília and São Paulo, 31st July - 2nd August 2014)**

At the invitation of the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Ms. Dilma Rousseff, the Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Shinzo Abe, paid an official visit to the Federative Republic of Brazil, from 31st July to 2nd August 2014, together with prominent Japanese business, scientific and academic representatives. President Dilma Rousseff extended a warm welcome to Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and his delegation. The two leaders held extensive talks on the Nipo-Brazilian agenda, at the bilateral level, and on regional and international issues of common interest, and designed plans for its continuous improvement.

President Dilma Rousseff underlined that Japan is Brazil's most traditional partner in Asia and acknowledged Japan's important role in international economic and political affairs. She recalled that she represented the Brazilian Government during the celebrations in Japan, in 2008, of the 100th anniversary of Japanese immigration to Brazil, when she had the honor to meet their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, and His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince. She also referred to the warm and welcoming reception given to His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince, when His Imperial Highness visited Brazil, in June 2008, for the centennial celebrations.

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe acknowledged that Brazil, with its population of 202 million, great economic potential and the world's seventh largest economy, plays an active role in multilateral fora and is a distinguished leader and a prominent global actor. He noted the importance attached by Japan to strengthening its relations in Latin America and expressed his willingness to forge closer ties with Brazil in this process.

The two leaders confirmed the historical bonds of friendship between the two countries, reinforced by close personal ties amongst Japanese and Brazilians. They highlighted that Brazil and Japan share fundamental values, such as, democracy, the rule of law, promotion of human rights, social inclusion and

sustainable development, and greeted the celebration of the 120th anniversary of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the two countries in 2015. They recalled that the largest community of Japanese descent overseas lives in Brazil and that the third largest Brazilian community abroad lives in Japan, thus making the human dimension a distinctive feature of the bilateral relations. They further noted that dynamic trade and investment flows are an essential part of bilateral relations and reaffirmed their firm commitment to foster their continuous growth and diversification.

They also pointed out the auspicious cooperation prospects in areas such as shipbuilding; infrastructure projects; agriculture; energy; science, technology and innovation; information and communications technology (ICT); space cooperation; health; sustainable development; academic and educational cooperation; capacity-building; culture; and youth and sports exchange, among others. In the shipbuilding area, Prime Minister explained the offshore logistic hubsystems, in terms of cost efficient transportation of workers between the land area and offshore platforms. President Dilma Rousseff took note of his manifestation. They praised the joint projects carried out by Brazil and Japan in third countries and coincided that the two countries play leadership roles in global development issues and make significant contributions to international peace.

Aware of the great potential of the Brazil-Japan relationship, the two leaders decided to raise bilateral relations to the level of Strategic and Global Partnership. To this end, they decided to establish the Brazil-Japan Foreign Minister's Dialogue, to be held annually.

Diplomatic and Political Cooperation

1. The two leaders committed to broaden and strengthen the political dialogue through more frequent meetings between them. They welcomed the continuous holding of political consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs at the level of the Undersecretary/Vice-Minister.

Trade and Investment

2. The two leaders noted Japan's historic and valuable participation in large-scale development projects in Brazil, in fields such as mining, steel and aluminum production, shipbuilding, the auto industry, energy, paper and pulp, electronics and agriculture. They recalled that the successful implementation of the Cerrado Development Program (PRODECER) celebrates its 40th anniversary in 2014.

3. The two leaders praised the broad business relationship between Brazil and Japan. They reiterated the commitment to enlarge trade and investment flows in the near future, particularly by expanding them into new and strategic areas. In this regard, shipbuilding, logistics and infrastructure, energy and innovation were recognized as fields of high potential to deepening business cooperation. The two leaders decided to promote cooperation in these areas through official contacts among relevant Government agencies, business entities and companies.

4. The two leaders expressed their satisfaction with the release of the Joint Statement on Cooperation in the Field of Shipbuilding for Facilitating Offshore Resource Development between Japan and the Federative Republic of Brazil on the occasion of the Prime Minister's visit, and concurred in promoting cooperation on its related industries to offshore resource development. In this context, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe reiterated the importance attached to the offshore logistic hub systems.

5. Upon acknowledging the strategic importance of the infrastructure networks for the transportation of grain and other agricultural products in Brazil, the two leaders decided to commence a dialogue on this matter among the relevant Ministries, agencies and other concerned organizations in both countries, including the private sector as needed.

6. The two leaders highlighted the important role played by the Wise-men Group, the Japan-Brazil Joint Economic Committee (CNI-Keidanren) and the Joint Committee on the Promotion of Trade, Investment and Industrial Cooperation (MDIC-METI) on the development of bilateral flows of trade and investment. They commended the decision to hold the Wise-men Group meeting every other year. In this regard, they welcomed the Business Seminar organized by *Valor*

Econômico, the *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* and JETRO (the Japan External Trade Organization) within the context of the Prime Minister's visit to Brazil.

7. The two leaders took note with appreciation of the steps taken by Keidanren, CNI and FIESP to consider exploring new possible initiative for economic integration that might contribute to further enhance business interactions between the two countries.

8. The two leaders welcomed the first meeting of the Dialogue to Strengthen the Economic Relationship between Mercosur and Japan held on 1 November 2012. With a view to broadening and deepening this exercise, which will contribute to enhance their trade relations, they stressed the importance of convening the next meeting in the near future.

9. Both leaders highlighted the important role played by Brazil as a traditional and reliable supplier of food products to Japan. They agreed that, based on the need of securing food safety, the two countries would continue discussions on food products.

10. Recalling the opening of the Japanese market for pork exports from the State of Santa Catarina, they coincided that sanitary and phytosanitary measures should be based on scientific evidence and should not be applied in a manner which would constitute a disguised restriction on international trade. Accordingly, they stressed their sanitary and phytosanitary measures should be based on international standards, guidelines and recommendations in accordance with WTO/SPS Agreement.

11. The two leaders expressed their satisfaction with the signature of the Memorandum on Cooperation in the Field of Health between the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan and the Ministry of Health of the Federative Republic of Brazil on the occasion of the Prime Minister's visit, and welcomed the Japan-Brazil Seminar on medical devices and pharmaceutical regulations organized by PMDA (Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency), ANVISA (*Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária*), JETRO and *Beneficência Nipo-Brasileira de São Paulo* within the context of the Prime Minister's visit. The two leaders committed to stimulate cooperation and exchanges of knowledge

and experiences in the field of health.

12. The two leaders reiterate the priority attached to cooperation in the field of public health, especially on cancer. The Prime Minister announced possible cooperation and initiatives such as the promotion of colorectal cancer screening.

Cooperation in Defense

13. They recalled the ongoing defense exchanges between Japan and Brazil, such as port visits of the Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force's Training Squadron along the Brazilian coast. The two leaders welcomed the assignment of the first Japanese defense attaché in South America to the Embassy of Japan in Brazil. They also concurred on commencing a dialogue on foreign policies and defense exchanges in the future, including cooperation in defense equipment.

Technical Cooperation

14. Cognizant of the important role that capacity-building plays in economic and social development, both leaders concurred in fostering further capacity building in Brazil. In this regard, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan would receive nearly 900 Brazilians over the next 3 years as participants of training programs of JICA for capacity building. These programs contain areas such as ship building, car parts manufacturing, waste management, disaster risk reduction, infrastructure improvement, medical health, as well as citizen security, which includes a Project on nationwide dissemination of community policing through the "koban" system.

15. The two leaders hailed the progress made on triangular cooperation for Latin American and Caribbean countries and Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa. They reaffirmed that the joint cooperation program for agricultural development in Mozambique (Pro-Savana) should be promoted through close dialogue with civil society and rural communities, based upon its vision to improve the livelihood of the inhabitants of the Nacala Corridor through inclusive and sustainable agriculture and regional development.

Science, Technology and Innovation

16. The two leaders welcomed the ongoing bilateral cooperation in the areas of digital broadcasting, disaster risk reduction, biotechnology, agriculture research, biomedicine and health, port technology, oceanography and marine science. They highlighted the signature, during Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's visit, of the Letter of Intent between the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation of Brazil, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism of Japan on environmental and sustainability matters related to natural disaster prevention. They recalled the results of the "Iatá-Piúna" research expedition jointly conducted by the manned research submersible "SHINKAI 6500" of the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) and several Brazilian governmental and research institutes, and expressed interest in renewing initiatives of this kind. They coincided that the emerging collaboration between JAMSTEC and the National Institute of Oceanic Research and Waterways (INPOH) will further enhance partnerships in marine science and technology between Japan and Brazil. The two leaders noted furthermore the signing of Memorandum between the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) and the São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP) to promote research collaboration in all fields of natural sciences, social science and humanities of mutual interest. Both leaders also shared their expectation that scientific and technological cooperation will be further promoted based on the Memorandum to be signed on 2 August, 2014 between the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) and the São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP). They acknowledged the successful cooperation regarding the use of data obtained by the Japanese satellite ALOS, and held expectations for continuous future cooperation in the utilization of earth observation satellites in areas such as monitoring deforestation, forest degradation, land-use change and climate change. They also recognized the potential for bilateral cooperation in areas such as satellites and outer space, nuclear energy and information and communications technology (ICT), among others. In this connection, they reconfirmed the importance of holding the IVth Meeting of the Joint Committee on Cooperation in Science and Technology at a mutually convenient time.

17. Bearing in mind the importance of nuclear safety and civil nuclear cooperation between the two countries, the two leaders expressed their common

interest in advancing of the negotiations of a bilateral agreement for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

18. The two leaders concurred to explore the possibility of industry-academia-government cooperation as a means to enhance cooperation in innovation and in knowledge-intensive activities and partnerships.

19. The two leaders praised the successful initiatives carried out by Brazil and Japan in the dissemination of the Japanese-Brazilian Digital TV standard ISDB-T (Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting – Terrestrial), which has already been adopted in almost all of South America and some countries in Central America (Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras) and Africa (Botswana). Noting with satisfaction the first ICT Dialogue between Japan and Brazil, held in São Paulo in May 2014, which followed the common understandings of the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Yoshitaka Shindo and Minister of Communications Paulo Bernardo during their last encounter in Brasilia, in July 2013, both leaders reaffirmed their intention to further their bilateral cooperation in information and communications technology.

20. The two leaders noted with satisfaction the ongoing discussion on space cooperation initiatives between their space authorities in fields such as disaster management and capacity building. They also welcomed the engagement of representatives of the public and private sectors from both countries in this field, as well as the cooperation in deploying Brazilian nano-satellites from the Japanese Experiment Module “Kibo” of the International Space Station. They reconfirmed the importance of ensuring the safety, security and sustainability of outer space activities through the development of space-related rules and principles.

21. President Dilma Rousseff stressed the great importance attached to Brazil’s “Science without Borders” program and the role played by Japan therein. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe expressed his satisfaction that Brazilian students have already studied in Japan within this framework and underlined his willingness for Japan to receive more Brazilian students. In this regard, they will endeavour to promote the teaching of Japanese language to Brazilian students. The two leaders praised the opportunities of internship programs proposed by Japanese

companies to Brazilian students in Japan through the “Science without Borders” program and expressed their expectation that this program will promote people-to-people exchanges in academia and businesses between the two countries.

Japanese Immigrants, Japan's Brazilian Community, Educational, Judicial, and Consular Cooperation

22. Recalling the history of Japanese immigration to Brazil since 1908, the two leaders praised the contributions, made by the Japanese community in Brazil and by the Brazilian community in Japan, to the development of each country and the strengthening of bilateral relations. They highlighted the importance of cooperation in the areas of education, justice, consular affairs and social security in support of the Brazilian community in Japan and of the Japanese community in Brazil.

23. Recalling the “Joint Program concerning the Brazilian Community in Japan” launched in 2005, on the occasion of former President Lula’s visit to Japan, the two leaders reaffirmed the importance of providing opportunities for Brazilians living in Japan to learn the Japanese language as well as education for their children, and expressed appreciation for the initiatives of the Government of Japan as well as relevant authorities in this field. Current initiatives by both Governments aiming at reducing drop-out levels in schools, at stimulating young adults to resume their education, as well as to provide education opportunities for inmates were recognized as providing valuable opportunities for the Brazilian community in Japan. They also shared a common view that the two countries would continue to work closely on a shared responsibility basis for addressing the issues in this area.

24. The two leaders expressed their support to continuously promote bilateral cooperation in the field of justice, in both criminal and civil matters. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe informed that the “Treaty between Japan and the Federative Republic of Brazil on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons” was approved by the National Diet of Japan in June 2014. President Dilma Rousseff welcomed this progress and expressed her intention to accelerate the domestic procedures towards the early conclusion of the constitutional requirements necessary for the

entry into force of the Treaty.

25. The two leaders noted with satisfaction the ongoing cooperation in the area of social security, strengthened since the entry into force of the Bilateral Agreement in this area in 2012. It was also noted with satisfaction the important work done by the bilateral Consular Forum, which allows for open discussion and joint measures regarding various issues in the bilateral agenda. In this regard, they expressed their intention to convene a meeting of the Forum at the earliest opportunity.

26. President Dilma Rousseff appreciated Japan's decision to introduce multiple entry visa for Brazilian ordinary passport holders and Prime Minister Shinzo Abe welcomed Brazil's decision for relaxing visa requirements for Japanese ordinary passport holders. The two leaders welcomed reciprocal waiver of visa requirements for diplomatic and official passport holders that was introduced last year.

Cultural, Sports and People-to-People Exchanges

27. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe expressed his appreciation for Brazil's contribution to the promotion of football culture in Japan over the years and especially for its successful hosting of the 2014 FIFA World Cup. He moreover commended Brazil's decision to use the World Cup to draw attention to the fight against racism. President Dilma Rousseff congratulated Japan for hosting the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo and expressed Brazil's willingness to cooperate in the organization of the event.

28. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe reiterated the importance of promoting the "Sport for Tomorrow Programme" towards the success of the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo. He expressed his intention to work with Brazil for this purpose. The two leaders affirmed that they would work together with global partners to maintain momentum for tackling hunger and malnutrition in a follow up to the Olympics nutrition process started during the London 2012 Games and leading up to the Rio 2016 and Tokyo 2020 Games.

Global and Regional Affairs

29. The two leaders confirmed that the two countries will continue to collaborate with the World Trade Organization to strengthen the multilateral trading system. In this connection, both leaders reaffirmed their support for an open, inclusive, non-discriminatory, transparent and rule-based multilateral system and committed to continue their efforts towards the successful conclusion of the Doha Development Round, following the positive results of the 9th Ministerial Conference held in Bali, Indonesia, in 2013.

30. The two leaders highlighted the G20's crucial role in boosting the global economy and creating jobs.

31. The two leaders emphasized their firm commitment to strengthening their close collaboration and cooperation in the areas of the United Nations Security Council reform, disarmament and non-proliferation, sustainable development, the environment, climate change, human rights, international peace and security and the world economy within the United Nations including its agencies, funds and programs, the WTO and other multilateral fora.

32. The two leaders reemphasized their resolve to work towards the early realization of the United Nations reform, including the expansion of the UNSC in both permanent and non-permanent categories, particularly through the efforts of the G-4 (which also includes India and Germany), to better reflect the realities of the international community in the 21st century and therefore enhance the Security Council's representativeness, legitimacy and effectiveness. They underscored that almost 70 years after the creation of the United Nations and 10 years after the adoption of the Final Document of the 2005 World Summit, the time has come to achieve concrete outcomes on this long overdue process in view of 70th anniversary of the United Nations in 2015. In this context, Brazil and Japan reiterated their mutual support to each other's permanent membership in a reformed UN Security Council. The Brazilian side reiterated its support for Japan's candidacy to a non-permanent seat in the UNSC (2016-2017 mandate).

33. The two leaders welcomed the recent meeting of the Japan-Brazil Consultation mechanism on UN Issues in Tokyo (20 July 2014).

34. The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of women on both domestic and international levels, and expressed their appreciation for each other's efforts in this regard. President Dilma Rousseff welcomed Japan's initiative to promote a "Society where Women Shine", launched in September 2013, and expressed her interest in sharing the Brazilian government's experience in public policies for women, such as the National Pact to Fight Violence against Women, which encompasses the "Woman, live without violence" program.

35. The two leaders emphasized the importance that the two countries attach to conflict prevention as well as peaceful resolutions of disputes and stressed that any actions or measures taken by the international community in order to resolve conflicts should be in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and International Law.

36. The two leaders confirmed their countries' relevant contributions to the UN peacekeeping operations, and highlighted their role in promoting international peace and security. They also underlined the importance of an integrated approach to post-conflict peacebuilding which simultaneously promotes security and development.

37. Expressing deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences resulting from the use of nuclear weapons, Brazil and Japan stressed their shared commitment to the total elimination of those weapons. The two leaders renewed their States' commitments to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the implementation of the 2010 NPT Review Conference Action Plan. They shared the view that the present review cycle of the NPT, to be concluded in 2015, should result in an acceleration of the implementation of all obligations of the NPT, in particular Article VI of the Treaty.

38. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe explained Japan's determination to contribute even more proactively to the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community under the policy of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation and its 1st July 2014 Cabinet Decision on Development of Seamless Security Legislation. President Dilma Rousseff expressed her expectation that Japan would continue to play an important role

for the peace, stability and prosperity in the world.

39. Both leaders exchanged views on numerous global and regional issues, especially in Asia and Latin America. They underlined the need to ensure that international disputes and issues should be resolved peacefully and in accordance with international law not by force.

40. The two leaders also expressed their support for the 10-year review process of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and reaffirmed their commitment towards addressing the challenges related to Internet governance and the digital divide, in order to fully achieve inclusive, democratic, transparent and development-oriented Information Societies.

41. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe expressed his appreciation for the Brazilian hosting of the NETmundial meeting, which took place in São Paulo in April 2014. The two leaders welcomed the "NETmundial Multistakeholder Statement", as well as the principles and proposed roadmap for Internet Governance conveyed therein, and reaffirmed their shared vision of a free, open and innovative Internet, based on a multistakeholder, transparent and democratic governance, with full respect to human rights.

42. The two leaders expressed concern over North Korea's continued development of nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs. They urged North Korea to abandon all nuclear and ballistic missile programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and to fully comply with its obligations under the relevant UNSC Resolutions and its commitments under the 2005 Six Party Talks Joint Statement. They also strongly urged North Korea to take concrete actions towards the resolution of the abductions issue and to address other human rights and humanitarian concerns, including through constructive engagement in multilateral human rights mechanisms.

43. The two leaders expressed deep concern about the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Syria and its neighboring countries and condemned the increasing violations of human rights by all parties. They called upon all parties to commit immediately to a complete cease-fire, to halt violence and to allow and facilitate immediate, safe and unimpeded access to humanitarian actors, in

compliance with the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2139 and 2165(2014). They highlighted that only an inclusive political process, led by the Syrians, as recommended in the Action Group on Syria Final Communiqué issued in 2012, could lead to peace and to the effective protection of civilians.

44. The two leaders expressed grave concern regarding the violence and the deterioration in the situation as a result of the crisis related to Gaza and the loss of civilian lives including women and children. They condemned the disproportionate use of force and violence against civilians. Both leaders called for an immediate cease-fire and urged all the parties to exercise maximum restraint and to prevent the further escalation of violence and civilian casualties. They also stressed their commitment to contribute to a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, which is a fundamental component for building peace in the Middle East. They called for an early resumption of the negotiations, leading to a two-state solution whereby Israel and Palestine live side by side in peace and security.

45. The two leaders underscored the role and contributions of the FEALAC (Forum for East Asia - Latin America Cooperation) in bringing together the two regions and affirmed their support for its continued development. Prime-Minister Shinzo Abe recognized the important role of CELAC (Community of Latin American and Caribbean States) and Brazil's important role in the organization. The Brazilian side committed to relay to other members Japan's interest to set up a high-level dialogue with CELAC.

46. President Dilma Rousseff welcomed the admission of Japan as Associate Observer in CPLP (Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries) at the recent CPLP Summit in Dili, East Timor. The two leaders shared the view that the Status acquired by Japan in the framework of CPLP may open new paths of cooperation between the two countries.

Sustainable Development, Post-2105 Development Agenda and Climate Change

47. The two leaders reaffirmed to work together to formulate a post-2015

development agenda that is built upon the achievement of Rio+20, and which advances unachieved Millennium Development Goals and coherently addresses the inter-linked challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development. They also emphasized the positive role of renewable energy in the context of sustainable development.

48. The two leaders affirmed to cooperate towards the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015 and the establishment of a successor to the Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015.

49. Both leaders concurred that urgent and concrete actions are required to address climate change and reaffirmed their commitment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as the main international instrument on the issue. Both leaders called for a fair, ambitious and effective agreement which is applicable to all under the Convention, to be adopted in 2015, at the 21st Conference of Parties (Paris, 2015), based on past decisions taken at the COP. The two leaders are proud to contribute to the multilateral dialogue by co-organizing the Informal Meeting on Further Actions against Climate Change, held annually since 2002, with broad participation of countries and serving as an occasion for assessment and exchange of ideas on the negotiation progress. Brazil welcomed Japan's pledge to provide USD 16 billion for mitigation and adaptation measures in developing countries during the 2013-2015 period. Japan congratulated Brazil on its success in combating deforestation and noted the effectiveness of Brazil's strategy in targeting what was until recently the main source of its emissions.

50. Japan welcomed Brazil's ratification of the International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA) 2006, and the two leaders expressed their intention to work together in combating deforestation as well as promoting sustainable forest management. In that context, Brazil underlined the importance of the Amazon fund as an instrument to raise donations for projects that prevent, monitor and combat deforestation, as well as promote the preservation and sustainable use of forests primarily in the Amazon Biome.

51. Brazil appreciated Japan's technical assistance over twenty years for sound management of mercury in Brazil. The two leaders welcomed the adoption and

opening for signature of the Minamata Convention on Mercury in Kumamoto in October 2013 and shared the importance of the early entry into force of the Convention. Bearing in mind Japan's new technical assistance designed for mercury pollution prevention, the leaders reaffirmed their intention to work together in this field of the mercury pollution prevention.

52. The two leaders confirmed their continuous efforts towards acceleration of quality growth in Africa as well as the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Final Remarks

53. The two leaders noted with satisfaction the recent exchanging of bilateral instruments as attached in the annex.

54. The two leaders confirmed that the official visit of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe achieved many positive outcomes. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe thanked President Dilma Rousseff for the warm welcome and generous hospitality shown to him and his delegation during the visit. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe expressed his expectation that President Dilma Rousseff would visit Japan at a mutually convenient time.

Brasília, August 1st, 2014