

Visit of the President of the Republic of Chile, Ms. Michelle Bachelet, to Japan Joint Press Statement

The President of the Republic of Chile, Ms. Michelle Bachelet Jeria, made an official visit to Japan between February 22 and 26, 2018 at the invitation of the Government of Japan, and held a meeting with the Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Shinzo Abe. The two leaders held a fruitful exchange of views on areas of mutual interest.

I. Strategic Partnership

1 The two leaders shared the view that Japan and Chile, as neighboring countries across the Pacific Ocean and responsible members of the international community, are committed to international peace and security, and shared the intention to cooperate closely in a wide range of areas under the "Japan-Chile Strategic Partnership." The two leaders stressed the importance of promoting fundamental values, such as democracy, human rights, the rule of law, and free and open markets, human security and development as well as rules-based international order. The two leaders expressed their expectation to further promote exchanges and dialogues in broad areas at various levels, including the enhancement of the "political dialogue" as well as exchanges in the defense area.

II. Bilateral Relations

120th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Diplomatic Relations Between Japan and Chile

2 Prime Minister Abe welcomed President Bachelet's second visit to Japan, which marks a historic milestone of the commemoration of the 120th anniversary of the establishment of the bilateral diplomatic relations in 2017, following her first visit in 2007 on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations. Recalling the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation in 1897, which made Japan the first country in Asia to establish diplomatic relations with Chile, the two leaders expressed their satisfaction on the successful commemorative events held in both countries during the year 2017. The two leaders also welcomed the mutual visits of VIPs in 2017 including the visit to Chile by Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Akishino in September and October, the mutual visits by the Parliamentary Leagues of Friendship of both countries in September, and the visit to Japan by ex-President of the Republic of Chile, Mr. Eduardo Frei, in October. Prime Minister Abe welcomed the resolution approved unanimously by both Upper and Lower Chambers of Chile commemorating the 120th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations. The two leaders also showed their will to further deepen the bilateral relations, looking towards the next 120 years. During this meeting, the two leaders recalled the visit to Chile by Prime Minister Abe in July 2014, which gave an impetus to the bilateral relations through the summit meeting and agreements in areas such as the field of mining and cooperation.

Economic Relations

3 The two leaders welcomed the steady development of the economic relations between the two countries through the progress made in bilateral economic frameworks including the Japan-Chile Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) in 2007 and the Convention between Japan and the Republic of Chile for the Elimination of Double Taxation with respect to Taxes on Income and the Prevention of Tax Evasion and Avoidance in 2016. With regard to Chile's efforts to promote the business environment, the two leaders welcomed the substantial agreement between Japan and Chile on partial exemption of the examination for driver's license, which will facilitate the exchanges in the business and tourism fields. The two leaders also shared their interest in the stable supply of mineral resources and the promotion of cooperation in mining, for the development and benefit of Japan and Chile.

4 President Bachelet celebrated the opening of an office of Invest Chile in Tokyo last October, and expressed her expectation for an increase in Japanese investment in Chile. In this regard, President Bachelet underlined the favorable environment for foreign investment in Chile, such as clear regulations, fast procedures for investment, legal framework that ensures equal treatment, as well as a modern banking system. President Bachelet also referred to the advantages of her country as a platform for companies to extend businesses to other Latin American countries, with which Chile has close ties. Furthermore, President Bachelet highlighted the advantages of Chile as an investment destination in other sectors, such as clean energy, including solar, wind and geothermal power. President Bachelet also explained that Chile has important mining resources such as lithium, which is a key input for the manufacture of next-generation vehicles. Prime Minister Abe mentioned that investments by Japanese companies are diversifying from mining, marine products, and forestry, to areas such as power and energy, desalination and services, and that these investments are a proof of the trust in Chile by Japanese companies.

5 The two leaders reaffirmed the importance of developing quality infrastructure in accordance with international standards, including openness, transparency, economic efficiency and fiscal soundness. In this regard, the two leaders welcomed the progress of cooperation in the field of information and communications, and they expressed their interest in possible infrastructure projects, such as the optical submarine cable project which connects Latin America and Asia. Prime Minister Abe expressed his expectation for the promotion of quality infrastructure through the technology and know-how of Japanese companies. The two leaders also acknowledged the important role of the Japan-Chile Business Committee in fostering business and trust between the two countries.

Economic and Social Development Cooperation

6 The two leaders appreciated the development of the longstanding relationship of cooperation between the two countries, in particular, in the area of disaster risk reduction. In this regard, President Bachelet expressed her

appreciation for Japan's cooperation for the Disaster Risk Reduction Training Program for Latin America and the Caribbean (also known as "KIZUNA project"), noting the high evaluation by other countries from the region which have participated in the Program. The two leaders welcomed the signing of the "Japan-Chile Partnership Program (JCPP) 2030," that will enhance joint technical assistance between the Chilean International Cooperation Agency (AGCI) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for the region. The two leaders expressed their intent to further promote triangular cooperation, recognizing the need to create and adopt mechanisms to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially in the Latin America and Caribbean region, by sharing their knowledge and technologies. Furthermore, Prime Minister Abe emphasized that the Emergency Warning Broadcasting System (EWBS), which has a feature of ISDB-T technology that Chile adopted as their national Digital Terrestrial Television Broadcasting standard, would be effective for disaster risk reduction measures.

7 The two leaders stressed the importance of further strengthening cooperation for disaster risk reduction, especially for building resilience. The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 adopted at the third United Nations (UN) World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Sendai-city in 2015. The two leaders reaffirmed the importance of promoting "World Tsunami Awareness Day," and in this regard, acknowledged the High School Students Summit on World Tsunami Awareness Day which contributed to raising public awareness of the risk caused by tsunamis and to enhancing tsunami preparedness.

Promotion of Women's Participation in the Society

8 Prime Minister Abe explained measures taken by the Government of Japan to achieve a "society where women shine," including the holding of World Assembly for Women (WAW!), and President Bachelet highly praised Japan's initiatives. Prime Minister Abe expressed his appreciation for President Bachelet's contribution to this important issue, recalling that she served as the first Executive Director of UN Women.

Cooperation in Other Areas

9 The two leaders appreciated the progress made in scientific, technological and academic exchanges including in the areas of astronomy and medical research as well as in cooperation in the field of sports and culture. President Bachelet expressed her appreciation for the significant presence of Japan in projects of the International Astronomical Observatories in the North of Chile, which helps Chile in its efforts to become a world leader in astronomical observatories. Furthermore, the two leaders shared the view that exchanges between the youth greatly contribute to the development of bilateral relations in the medium- and long-term, and welcomed that the implementation of the Japan-Chile Working Holiday Scheme started today.

10 Taking into account that Tokyo will host the Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2020, the two leaders shared the intention to promote cooperation in

the field of sports including through Japan's initiative of "Sport for Tomorrow." In this regard, the two leaders welcomed the signing of the "Memorandum of Cooperation in the Field Physical Activity and Sport." President Bachelet wished Japan a complete success in organizing the Olympic and Paralympic Games, which will take place from July to September 2020 in Tokyo.

11 The two leaders appreciated the role played by the Japanese descendant community in Chile as a bridge between the two countries. The two leaders welcomed the first convening in Chile of the Nikkei International Sports Fraternity (CONFRA), from 8 to 11 February, 2018.

III. Cooperation in International Fora

Promotion of Free Trade

12 The two leaders reaffirmed the importance of the Pacific Rim for their countries, and of a free and open rules-based trading system for global stability and prosperity. The two leaders shared the view that TPP brings important benefits not only for the two countries but also for the stability and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific Region. President Bachelet highly appreciated Prime Minister Abe's leadership in finalizing the TPP11 agreement, also called Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Transpacific Partnership (CPTPP). Prime Minister Abe expressed his appreciation for President Bachelet's tremendous contribution to and important roles in creating a strong momentum towards achieving the TPP11 agreement, including hosting of the TPP Ministerial Meeting in March 2017. The two leaders expressed their commitment to cooperating for a success of the signing ceremony to be held on March 8 in 2018 in Santiago, Chile. The two leaders shared the view that the two governments will continue to take leadership in realizing the early entry into force of the TPP11 agreement, aiming for further promotion of free trade in the Asia Pacific, looking ahead to the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Economic Leaders' Meeting chaired by Chile in 2019.

13 Prime Minister Abe expressed his intention to further promote Japan's relations with the Pacific Alliance. President Bachelet welcomed Japan's interest in the Pacific Alliance, and looked forward to cooperation in the four priority areas of science, technology and innovation, trade facilitation, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and education.

Free and Open Maritime Order based on the Rule of Law

14 As both Japan and Chile are maritime countries facing vast oceans, the two leaders confirmed that a maritime order based on the rule of law in accordance with universally recognized principles of international law, including those reflected in the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), is a cornerstone for peace and prosperity in the international community. In this respect, the two leaders underscored the importance of freedom of navigation and overflight, conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, free trade, refrainment from the threat or use of force, and the peaceful settlement of

maritime disputes including through full respect for legal and diplomatic processes. They also emphasized the importance of refraining from any actions that may increase tensions or alter the status quo in accordance with international law.

15 Prime Minister Abe stressed the importance of the “Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy,” which aims to develop the Indo-Pacific region, the core of global development with its vast population and economic dynamism, as an “international public good,” for bringing stability and prosperity for every country as well as securing peace and prosperity in the region as a whole. The two leaders concurred on the importance of a free and open Indo-Pacific, and expressed their will to continue discussion on this theme.

North Korea

16 The two leaders condemned, in the strongest terms, North Korea’s continued development of its nuclear and ballistic missile programs in flagrant violation of relevant UN Security Council (UNSC) resolutions, including the launch of ballistic missiles with possible intercontinental range. They strongly urged North Korea to comply with all relevant UNSC resolutions and the 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks and stressed that they would not recognize a nuclear-armed North Korea. The two leaders affirmed that they would apply maximum pressure on North Korea to urge it to take concrete actions towards abandoning its nuclear and ballistic missile programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and realizing denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. To this end, the two leaders called on the international community to fully implement UNSC resolutions, including resolution 2397 adopted unanimously on December 22, 2017, and to implement any autonomous measures. In particular, the two leaders expressed deep concerns about North Korea’s illegal use of “ship-to-ship transfer” in violation of the UNSC sanctions regime and shared the need of accelerating their own efforts in conformity with relevant UNSC resolutions. The two leaders also strongly urged North Korea to end human rights violations and resolve the abductions issue immediately. Prime Minister Abe welcomed continued co-sponsorship by Chile of the UN Resolutions on the Situation of Human Rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, both in the UN General Assembly and in the Human Rights Council.

United Nations Security Council Reform

17 The two leaders reaffirmed the importance of UNSC reform, in order to make it more legitimate, effective and representative, reflecting the reality of the 21st century. They also expressed their determination to continue to engage constructively in the work of the intergovernmental negotiations towards an early realization of the reform. The two leaders emphasized the need to launch text-based negotiations during the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly. President Bachelet expressed Chile’s continued support for the permanent membership of Japan in a reformed UNSC, and Prime Minister Abe expressed his appreciation.

Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

18 The two leaders shared their view for the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons, and expressed their intention to strengthen cooperation in areas such as nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy towards the success of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in the year 2020. In this regard, Prime Minister Abe welcomed the visit to Nagasaki by President Bachelet.

Global Issues including Climate Change

19 The two leaders reaffirmed the necessity of tackling global issues including climate change. The two leaders expressed their firm commitment to concluding the negotiations on the implementation guidelines of the Paris Agreement in 2018. The two leaders expressed their intention to further promote cooperation regarding the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) in order to address climate change while achieving low-carbon growth.

20 The two leaders encouraged the use of clean energies, the development of environmentally friendly technologies and the reduction of the carbon footprint of industrial processes. The two leaders confirmed the importance of reducing marine pollution and promoting the conservation and protection of the oceans and their living resources, taking into account the need to lessen the adverse effects of climate change on oceans.

President Bachelet expressed her appreciation for the warm hospitality extended to her and the Chilean delegation from Prime Minister Abe and the people of Japan.

Tokyo, February 23, 2018