

## Joint Statement on Further Strengthening the Brazil-Japan Strategic and Global Partnership

1. At the invitation of the President of Brazil, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, the Prime Minister of Japan, KISHIDA Fumio, visited Brazil from May 3rd to 4, 2024, accompanied by a significant business delegation. The two leaders celebrated the ten years of the Strategic and Global Partnership, established in 2014, and highlighted the historic friendship ties and strong human bonds between the two nations. They emphasized the importance of shared values and principles such as freedom, democracy, the rule of law, human rights, the fight against hunger and poverty, social inclusion, and sustainable development. They were also pleased to highlight the 115th anniversary of the beginning of the Japanese immigration to Brazil, celebrated in 2023.
  
2. The two leaders assigned special consideration to the fact that about 2.7 million Japanese descendants live in Brazil constituting the largest Nikkei community outside Japan, while Japan is home to the fifth largest Brazilian community abroad with more than 210 thousand Brazilian residents. They emphasized the importance of the human dimension for bilateral relations, in particular the exchanges involving civil society, government and Congress representatives, who give substance and propel the bilateral relations forward as well as comprise a unique element of the Strategic and Global Partnership.
  
3. The two leaders announced the celebration, in 2025, of the “Brazil-Japan Friendship Exchange Year”. Commemorating the 130th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Brazil and Japan, established through the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation (1895), the initiative will include a series of events and projects to further promote people-to-people exchange in various fields such as culture, tourism, sports, among others.
  
4. President Lula expressed his appreciation to Prime Minister Kishida for the invitation to participate in the outreach session of the G7 Hiroshima Summit in May 2023, where they reaffirmed the importance of working together in addressing common challenges facing the international community.
  
5. Prime Minister Kishida expressed his support to President Lula as the G20 chair, underlining his commitment to contribute to the activities of the group throughout the year. The two leaders committed to work closely together for the success of the G20 Rio de Janeiro Summit to be held in November 2024. They stressed the importance of the G20 prioritizing the fight against hunger, poverty, and inequality; promoting energy transitions and sustainable development; and pushing for advances in the global governance reform, including the United Nations(UN). In this regard, they also highlighted the importance of the G20 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, announced by the Brazilian Presidency to be open to all member states, to discuss global governance reform, to be held in September 2024, on the sidelines of the general debate of the 79th session of the UN General Assembly.

6. The two leaders were pleased to refer to the 3rd edition of the Brazil-Japan Foreign Ministers' Dialogue and the X Brazil-Japan Political Consultations Meeting, both of which were held in 2023 and enabled a frank and open dialogue on topics of global and bilateral interest. In order to amplify the bilateral political dialogue, they instructed relevant authorities to schedule new editions of the mechanisms in the near future.
7. To further strengthen the bilateral relations, the two affirmed the importance of reinforcing the leaders' level and other high-level dialogues to further deepen the Strategic and Global Partnership between Japan and Brazil. Prime Minister Kishida invited President Lula to visit Japan on the occasion of the 130th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 2025. President Lula expressed his high expectations for the visit by the Prime Minister of Japan to Brazil on the occasions of the G20 summit in Rio de Janeiro and the COP30 in Belém.

## GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ISSUES

8. The two leaders expressed their concern about the current environment of increasing geopolitical tensions and about the weakening of the multilateral system. They emphasized the importance to uphold the principles of the UN Charter and to promote dialogue and other peaceful means for the settlement of disputes, and highlighted the importance of fostering international cooperation and contribute to the promotion of peace and development. The two leaders call upon the need for revitalized multilateralism to adequately address contemporary global challenges of the 21st Century, and to make global governance more representative, effective, transparent, and accountable.
9. The two leaders expressed their commitment to promote human dignity and to uphold the rule of law and international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as well as to adhere to the principles and purposes of the UN Charter, including the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of States and the prohibition of the use of force. They stressed that diplomacy remains the most effective approach to prevent conflicts and ensure international peace and security. They expressed their support for the role played by the International Court of Justice in upholding international law and call upon those that are not yet parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court to consider ratifying or acceding to it. They further reiterated their support to the good-faith compliance in the implementation of the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS 1982), which sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out. They affirmed the importance of the principles enshrined in the Convention.
10. Conscious that our time demands a strong recommitment to our common humanity and that 2024 marks the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the adoption of the 1949

Geneva Conventions, they expressed grave concern about the serious humanitarian consequences of several ongoing armed conflicts around the world and emphasized that compliance with international humanitarian law is essential to preventing and mitigating unnecessary suffering.

11. On the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 30th anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action, both celebrated in 2023, the two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the principles of universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelationship of human rights. They also underscored their commitment to strengthening and enhancing the effectiveness of the Human Rights Council, the foremost United Nations body for the multilateral treatment of the issue. In this context, they welcomed the in tandem election of Brazil and Japan, in 2023, as members of the UN Human Rights Council for the 2024-2026 term.
12. The two leaders acknowledged the leadership role of both countries on global issues and determined to broaden cooperation on international peace and security, including the exchange of relevant information.
13. President Lula and Prime Minister Kishida emphasized the need for a comprehensive approach for peacebuilding, based on the importance of development for peace and security, and highlighted the importance of expanding efforts for conflict prevention. They recognized the vital role played by the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) in preventing conflicts and sustaining peace. In this regard, Prime Minister Kishida expressed his support to President Lula, as Brazil holds the presidency of the PBC in 2024. Both leaders conveyed their support to strengthening its role, especially in the 2025 Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture.
14. The two leaders pledged to continue their contributions to training and capacity building for peacekeeping, including within the framework of the United Nations Triangular Partnership Programme (TPP). In this regard, both leaders encouraged the cooperation on peacekeeping training, including through exchanges between the peacekeeping training institutions.
15. The two dignitaries expressed serious concern about the current situation of conflict and instability in the Middle East. They noted, with deep regret, the continuation of the conflict in the Gaza Strip, deploring more than 34,000 Palestinian fatalities, 14,000 children among them, 76,000 people injured, and the widespread destruction. They reaffirmed their unequivocal rejection and condemnation of the terrorist attacks and the hostage-taking carried out on October 7. The leaders underscored that all parties must comply with international humanitarian law, including the protection of civilians. They emphasized the urgency of achieving a sustainable ceasefire in order to end the humanitarian catastrophe; ensure the safe, secure and continuous supply of essential humanitarian aid to the Gaza Strip; and provide the release of all remaining hostages.

16. The two leaders highlighted the indispensable work carried out by UNRWA in support of the Palestinian population, especially, at this time, in humanitarian aid efforts in Gaza. They welcomed the final report of the Independent Review of Mechanisms and Procedures to Ensure Adherence by UNRWA to the Humanitarian Principle of Neutrality, and called upon the international community to maintain financial contributions to the Agency, which are essential to its activities.
17. The two leaders also noted the worrying escalation of tensions in the Middle East region, and called on all relevant parties involved to exercise maximum restraint in order to prevent the further spread of the Gaza conflict. The leaders reiterated their commitment to a two-state solution, with a viable State of Palestine, living side by side with Israel in peace and security, within secure and recognized borders. They expressed their support to the admission of Palestine as a full member of the UN, which will contribute to promoting the establishment of a Palestinian state through peaceful negotiations between the parties concerned.
18. The two leaders voiced their great concern with the situation in Ukraine and its serious humanitarian consequences, highlighting the risks to peace and security in Europe with global impact. The use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is inadmissible. They noted that the situation negatively affects global food and energy security, especially in developing countries. They reiterated the importance of respecting the UN Charter and international humanitarian law and renewed their support for diplomatic efforts, including by countries not directly involved, towards achieving a just and lasting peace in Ukraine as soon as possible.
19. The two leaders strongly condemned the continued development of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), as well as the increase in launches using ballistic missile technology, in violation of relevant UNSC resolutions. The leaders regretted that the panel of experts of UNSC sanctions committee was not renewed, as it undermines the sanctions regime on DPRK. They urged the DPRK to abandon its nuclear and ballistic missile programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and to comply with all relevant UNSC resolutions. They reiterate the need for full and effective implementation of relevant UNSC resolutions by all UN Member States. They called on the DPRK to engage with human rights multilateral bodies and mechanisms and to adopt concrete measures to resolve the abductions issue and other human rights issues. They called on the DPRK to resume its engagement in diplomatic dialogue, both bilaterally and multilaterally, with the goal of achieving a stable, peaceful and nuclear-weapon-free Korean Peninsula.
20. The two leaders expressed their support to the seven aspirations in the Agenda 2063 and its implementation plan by the African Union and African countries and their efforts to fight hunger and poverty in the Continent. They welcomed the peaceful, democratic, and timely elections recently held in various African countries and encouraged this trend. They called on parties of the current Sudanese conflict to cease hostilities and engage in negotiations that enable a lasting and inclusive peace. They also voiced concern about the security situation in the Sahel region. In addition, they shared

concern on the increased tension in the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and called upon regional leaders to prioritize dialogue in the framework of the Luanda and Nairobi processes.

21. The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to supporting the political process in Haiti, emphasizing that it requires a Haitian-led solution that takes into account the country's objectives and needs. They assessed the deterioration of the security situation and concurred that the international community should address it without delay. They welcomed the UNSC authorization for the Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission in Haiti and expressed their intention to contribute to the success of the endeavor, expressing their hope that the mission be deployed as soon as possible and have a positive impact on the stability in Haiti. They highlighted that a broad and inclusive dialogue among the different political groups is crucial to ensure free and fair elections and lay the foundations for long-term economic and social development in the country.
22. The two leaders reinforced their commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment at the national and international levels and recognized the efforts of both countries in the area. They supported the promotion of the Women, Peace and Security agenda and underlined the importance of the gender perspective in conflict prevention, mediation, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and disaster risk reduction. They reinforced the call for increasing women's participation in the peace processes and on advancing the full implementation of the UNSC Resolutions on the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.
23. The two leaders recognized the importance of the effectiveness of global governance structures. It is crucial to update multilateral institutions and practices to better address today's complex web of political, social, and economic challenges. In this regard, the leaders expressed their support for a comprehensive reform effort, including representation, particularly the main organs of the United Nations.
24. The two leaders highlighted the urgency of reforming the UNSC, with an increase in permanent and non-permanent categories of its members, and concurred to work together through the framework of the G4. They emphasized that a reformed UNSC must better reflect the global reality of the 21st century, increasing the representativeness, legitimacy and effectiveness of the UNSC.
25. The two leaders expressed their concern with the stagnation of the intergovernmental negotiations (IGN) on UNSC reform. They advocated the need of intensifying efforts in order to achieve concrete results so that text-based negotiations may begin at the 78th Session of the UN General Assembly.
26. The two leaders highlighted the importance of the Summit of the Future in 2024 and the 80th anniversary of the UN in 2025 to significantly advance and reach tangible

results in the process of reform of the UNSC. Brazil and Japan reiterated their mutual support for obtaining permanent seats in a reformed UNSC.

27. Concerned about serious challenges over the debt sustainability in low and middle income countries, the two leaders called on all relevant countries and organizations to adhere to international rules and standards for development cooperation, including the “G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment” and the “G20 Operational Guidelines for Sustainable Financing,” 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. We are committed to delivering better, bigger, more effective multilateral development banks to address global challenges to maximize developmental impact.
28. The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to maintaining and strengthening a rule-based, inclusive, free and fair multilateral trading system with the World Trade Organization (WTO) at its core and to working towards a necessary reform of the WTO that improves all the Organization’s function, including negotiation, monitoring and dispute settlement, so that it can effectively respond to current challenges related to trade. They also highlighted the importance of having a fully and well-functioning dispute settlement system accessible to all Members by 2024, building on the progress already made. They confirmed that the reform should benefit all members, taking into account the needs of developing countries.
29. Recognizing that events such as natural disasters, COVID-19 pandemic and geopolitical tensions have highlighted vulnerabilities in economies around the world, particularly in developing countries, they concurred in working together to build transparent, diverse, secure, sustainable and reliable supply chains, in order to reduce vulnerabilities in strategic areas and to ensure stable production activities. They also acknowledge the need for further efforts to build resilient and reliable supply chains for critical goods and confirmed the importance of strengthening coordination and cooperation for enhancing economic resilience.
30. The two leaders highlighted each country’s commitment to the promotion of peace, socioeconomic development, social justice and prosperity at the global level. They committed to continue to play a significant role in the discussion of global challenges, upholding the principles of national independence, self-determination of peoples, non-intervention in internal affairs and equality among nations.
31. The two leaders recognized the contribution of India, Brazil and South Africa to the promotion of dialogue and cooperation between countries of different levels of development in the framework of the India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum.

32. The two leaders reiterated their concern about the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of the use of nuclear weapons. By underlining their common commitment to achieve a world without nuclear weapons, Brazil and Japan converged on the importance of maintaining and strengthening the international regime of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, without prejudice to the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as the cornerstone. In this sense, Brazil and Japan highlighted the need for the current review cycle of the Treaty to lead to concrete results in the field of nuclear disarmament, including enhanced transparency and accountability. The leaders also called for the immediate commencement of long overdue negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) and concurred on close collaboration as founding members of the "FMCT Friends".

### ECONOMY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS

33. The two leaders highlighted the strong business relationship between both countries and pledged to increase bilateral trade and investments, especially in energy transition, digital technologies and sustainable industries.

34. The two leaders recognized the role played by the Wise Group, the Brazil-Japan Business Council (CNI-Keidanren), and the Joint Committee on Trade and Investment Promotion and Industrial Cooperation (MDIC-METI) in the development of bilateral trade and investment flows.

35. The two leaders welcomed the progress achieved in the business forum organized by the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), Keidanren and CNI, with the support of the Brazilian Trade and Investment Promotion Agency (ApexBrasil) and the Federation of Industries of the State of São Paulo (FIESP), within the context of Prime Minister Kishida's visit to Brazil. They also welcomed the signing of the Memoranda of Understanding between both industries.

36. The two leaders affirmed the importance to further promote economic dialogue among the relevant ministries and agencies to take economic ties to an even higher level in both public and private sectors. In this context, the two leaders welcomed the signing of the Memorandum of Cooperation between MDIC and METI on the Initiative for Brazil-Japan Industry Co-Creation, and the launch of a dialogue between finance authorities in Brasilia last December to discuss the global economic and financial issues.

37. The two leaders also welcomed the signature of Memorandum of Cooperation between JETRO and ApexBrasil, and Prime Minister Kishida looks forward to an establishment of an overseas office of ApexBrasil in Japan.

38. The two leaders recognized the long and fruitful record of development cooperation between Brazil and Japan in a wide range of areas including agribusiness, urban infrastructure, environmental protection, disaster risk reduction, technical cooperation, innovation, and decided to further promote bilateral cooperation, including through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) joint projects.
39. The two leaders highlighted the critical importance of creating a business environment conducive to foreign investment, and Prime Minister Kishida welcomed the progress of, and expressed high expectation for the full-fledged implementation of, the ongoing transfer pricing and tax reform under President Lula's leadership.
40. The two leaders reaffirmed the commitment to the swift implementation of the Two-Pillar Solution. In this regard, they concurred on the importance of signing the Multilateral Convention under Pillar One by the end of June 2024 as determined by G20.
41. The two leaders took note, with appreciation, of the initiatives by the Wise Group, Keidanren, CNI and FIESP in favor of exploring additional economic integration initiatives that contribute to strengthening the business relationship between the countries. They reaffirmed the importance of enhancing economic relations between Mercosur and Japan. They welcomed the fifth meeting of the Dialogue to Strengthen the Economic Relationship between Mercosur and Japan held in April 2024 and confirmed their commitment to promoting discussions on strengthening economic relations.
42. Brazil and Japan expressed their interest in expanding trade in agricultural and fisheries products and are determined to intensify dialogue and cooperation in those areas. The leaders highlighted the importance of a free, fair and rules-based international trade system for global food security and emphasized that sanitary and phytosanitary measures must be science-based and its application should not constitute a disguised restriction to international trade, as determined by the WTO. They recognized the importance of safe and efficient international trade in food and agricultural products, highlighting the need to continuously deepen mutual trust in the safety and sustainability standards of the food, agricultural and livestock industries of both sides.
43. The two leaders confirmed their interest in organizing the 5th session of the Brazil-Japan Agriculture and Food Dialogue in coming months, emphasizing the need for enhancing discussions on cooperation in the field of food and agriculture sector.
44. Brazil and Japan further intend to instruct their competent authorities to finalize the animal health requirements based on the scientific review about highly pathogenic avian influenza for the application of regionalization at Brazil's municipal level. They also instructed their ministers to expedite discussions to open the Japanese market to



Brazilian beef and to extend market access to other Brazilian states in the case of pork meat. Both sides will hold constant communication for mutually satisfactory results.

45. Brazil and Japan reaffirmed their commitment to increasing bilateral investments, with a focus on infrastructure and sustainability, especially in the context of the new Growth Acceleration Program (PAC) and the National Green Mobility and Innovation Program (Mover). They intend to exchange information on investment opportunities that strengthen the integration of their value chains.

## ENERGY AND BIOFUELS

46. Brazil and Japan recognized that initiatives on energy transition and emission reductions at the domestic and global levels must be carried out in a just, orderly and equitable manner and take into account different national circumstances, pathways and approaches, the increase in energy demand and the imperative of energy security. They renewed their interest in collaborating in the areas of energy transition including renewable energies and energy efficiency in order to promote reciprocal investments in innovation, especially in ethanol, hydrogen and its derivatives, such as ammonia, e-fuels and sustainable aviation fuel (SAF).

47. The two leaders recognized complementarities in the energy sector and welcomed the growing collaboration on clean energy. Brazil and Japan intend to work together to increase development, production and use of sustainable biofuels, including ethanol and sustainable aviation fuels (SAF) low-emission hydrogen and its derivatives such as ammonia and e-fuels, as well as of other renewable energy sources, to accelerate the decarbonization across sectors, particularly hard-to-abate sectors. In this respect, both sides welcomed private sector initiatives and projects related to hydrogen and its derivatives such as ammonia and e-fuels and biomass, which would make great contributions to reducing emissions across sectors, while creating jobs and generating income.

48. Taking into account the shared goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, the leaders expressed their intention to work together at the bilateral level as well as with partners around the world to discuss projects that combine both countries' strengths in sustainable fuels, such as biofuels, hydrogen and e-fuels, and high-performance mobility equipment, such as flex fuel and hybrid engines. To that end, they decided to establish the Initiative for Sustainable Fuels and Mobility, and instructed the relevant ministries to further elaborate the steps forward, in such a way as to complement and enhance synergy in the area and in line with existing global efforts, particularly the Global Biofuels Alliance.

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH AND FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER

49. The two leaders of Brazil and Japan renewed their commitment to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, covering its economic, social and environmental dimensions, and the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and their 169 associated targets. They reaffirmed that eradicating poverty in all

its forms, including extreme poverty and all forms of malnutrition, is the main global challenge and is essential for sustainable development. Brazil and Japan recognized the need to strengthen the means of implementation including capacity building, transfer of technology, grants and concessional finance from all sources and to revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. Both countries recalled the importance of fully implementing the Official Development Assistance commitments contained in Goal 17.2 of the SDGs, without prejudice to new and additional financing.

50. The two leaders acknowledged with satisfaction the positive results of the ongoing trilateral cooperation projects and initiatives implemented with Latin America and the Caribbean and African countries. They intend to expand their trilateral cooperation activities and to discuss additional trilateral cooperation projects, including the development of vocational training service for lusophone countries, and student mobility through PEC-G (Undergraduate Scholarship Program). They also expressed the interest in building on the expertise and experience accrued over the years by ABC and JICA under the JBPP (Japan-Brazil Partnership Programme).
51. The two leaders welcomed the new project “Agriculture Sector Support Project”, to be implemented by JICA, which aims to improve access to finance for small farmers in Brazil and to contribute to increasing farmers' incomes through private sector investment finance.
52. The two leaders affirmed to intensify bilateral and multilateral cooperation to fight hunger and food and nutrition insecurity. In the spirit of the Hiroshima Action Statement for Resilient Global Food Security, issued at the 2023 G7 Hiroshima Summit, they will collaborate within the G20 towards the establishment of a Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty, as a broad international mobilization to support the implementation and expansion of actions, policies and programs to combat hunger and poverty at the national, regional and global levels.
53. The two leaders also concurred in streamlining efforts to advance negotiations of the World Health Organization(WHO) convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response and amendments to the International Health Regulations (2005), aiming for a world that is better prepared to tackle health emergencies and pandemics. They highlighted the importance of enhancing equitable access to and delivery of medical countermeasures, including regional production for diversifying the manufacturing facilities and of technological cooperation in this regard.
54. The two leaders welcomed the progress of cooperation in the health sector under bilateral cooperation such as the exchange of notes of the Emergency Support Project in Response to the Covid-19 Crisis. They also welcomed the establishment of the infectious diseases research infrastructure in collaboration with Japanese academia in Brazil as well as the progress made in cooperation in the field of Hansen's disease, and expressed their hope for further cooperation in this area.

## ENVIRONMENT, BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

55. The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the Paris Agreement adopted thereunder. They welcomed the “UAE Consensus”, adopted at COP28, which encourages, among others, Parties to come forward in their next NDCs with ambitious, economy-wide emission reduction targets, covering all greenhouse gases, sectors and categories and aligned with limiting global warming to 1.5 °C, as informed by the latest Science, reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances. While developed countries continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, developing countries should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts, noting that enhanced support for developing country Parties will allow for higher ambition in their actions. They drew their attention to the efforts to be made by the Presidencies of COP28, COP29 and COP30 in their role of guiding the “Road map to Mission 1.5” to significantly enhance international cooperation and the international enabling environment to stimulate ambition in the next round of NDCs, with a view to strengthening action and implementation over this critical decade and keeping 1.5 °C within reach.
  
56. The two leaders further reiterated their support to Azerbaijan’s Presidency of COP29, in 2024, set to adopt a new collective quantified goal (NCQG) from a floor of USD 100 billion per year, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries, prior to 2025. They recalled that COP28 decision on the Global Stock Take welcomed recent progress made by developed countries in the provision and mobilization of climate finance, noted the increase in climate finance from developed countries and highlighted the growing gap between the needs of developing country parties and the support provided and mobilized for their efforts to implement their nationally determined contributions (NDCS) . Noting that international public finance is one of several important dimensions of finance in responding to such needs, they emphasized the urgency to better drive finance from all sources – public and private, domestic and international – and to support the efforts by all countries to align their actions with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
  
57. The two leaders also reaffirmed their support to Brazil’s Presidency of COP30, in 2025, by which Parties to the Paris Agreement will be presenting their second round of NDCs, and called on all Parties to come forward in their next NDCs with ambitious, economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, covering all greenhouse gases, sectors and categories and aligned with limiting global warming to 1.5 °C, as informed by the latest science, in the light of different national circumstances.
  
58. The two leaders reiterated their willingness to take concrete actions for the implementation of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, and, in this sense, welcomed the financial contribution of the Japanese government to the Amazon Fund.

59. The two leaders determined to strengthen bilateral cooperation for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols and its Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) and reaffirmed their commitment to the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention. They recognized that adequate and predictable means of implementation are a prerequisite for meeting environmental commitments and underscored the need to mobilize funds for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in line with the KMGBF.
60. With the goal of streamlining cooperation in the area of environment and sustainable development, the two leaders decided to establish the Brazil-Japan Partnership Initiative on Environment, Climate, Sustainable Development and Resilient Economies, as provided in the Joint Statement annex to this communiqué.

#### DEFENSE AND CYBER SECURITY

61. The two leaders recognized the current cooperation and exchanges in the area of defense between Brazil and Japan, such as the 3rd Japan Ground Self Defense Force – Brazilian Army Staff Talks as well as the visits to ports on the Brazilian coast by vessels of the Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force Training Squadron in 2023. They decided to encourage defense cooperation and exchanges, including in unit to unit exchanges, defense equipment and technology cooperation, and dialogues between the defense authorities.
62. The two leaders concurred on the importance of bolstering cooperation in maritime security and safety through the enhancement of cooperation activities, including in fighting against illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.
63. The two leaders welcomed the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Institutional Security Office (GSI) of the Brazilian Presidency and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan in cyber security to ensure a safe digital transformation, reduce digital inequality and promote an open, secure, stable, accessible and peaceful cyberspace.

#### COOPERATION IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION AND SPACE

64. The two leaders recognized the positive results of the long-standing cooperation between Brazil and Japan in science, technology and innovation, highlighting the technological advances of both countries. They emphasized the need to enhance cooperation in research, training, technology transfer and development in order to face contemporary challenges. In this context, they indicated that new areas such as artificial intelligence, semiconductor, medicine, telecommunications, and digitalization should be the focus of new studies, bilateral conversations, and efforts for cooperation. They determined that cooperation in those sectors will focus on the joint development of products and solutions by Brazil and Japan, in order to allow for effective technological exchange between the countries.

65. Recalling the success of bilateral scientific-technological cooperation in the development of the Japanese-Brazilian digital TV standard, they concurred in continuing exchange information of the policy in the semiconductor sector on such occasion as the Joint Committee on Trade, Investment Promotion and Industrial Cooperation.
66. The two leaders shared the view on the importance of promoting digital transformation and addressing the digital divide. Recognizing that an open, secure, stable, accessible and peaceful ICT environment is essential for all, they affirmed their commitment to fostering such ICT environment based on mutual trust and confidence, guided by democratic values and respect for international law, including environment preservation and human rights. The two leaders concurred in further strengthening dialogue and cooperation in this regard.
67. The two leaders affirmed the importance of telecommunication supplier diversity and advancing the deployment of secure, open, and transparent telecommunication networks and expressed that both countries will work to this end in areas such as the advancement of secure 5G networks and open and interoperable technologies. In this context, the two leaders welcomed progress in cooperation on Open Radio Access Networks (Open RAN), including the signing of the Memorandum of on Cooperation in Open RAN in 2023.
68. The two leaders affirmed the importance to promote the use of information and communication technologies by expanding the broadband network, including through the private sector investment finance program “Digital Inclusion Promotion Project” of JICA,.
69. The two leaders intend to hold the VI meeting of the Joint Committee on Science and Technology Cooperation in 2025 to discuss new joint initiatives. In particular, they noted the Brazilian proposal to enhance cooperation in the field of natural disasters prevention and mitigation through the exchange of data and information.
70. The two leaders concurred in cooperating closely to strive toward the success of Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan. The Government of Japan will continue to support Brazil’s participation.
71. Recognizing the importance of start-up support, the two leaders welcomed the progress made in cooperation between JETRO and ApexBrasil as well as the initiatives between JICA and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Group in this area. In this regard, Prime Minister Kishida expressed further support for Japanese startups interested in investing in Brazil, and President Lula stated his intention to explore mechanisms to

further enhance cooperation and integration between the innovation ecosystems of the two countries for mutual benefit. President Lula also invited Japanese entrepreneurs and investors to participate in innovation fairs and internationalization programs in Brazil.

72. The two leaders recognized the potential for bilateral space cooperation and intend to promote the dialogue between the Brazilian Space Agency (AEB) and JAXA (Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency) with a view to identify areas of common interest.
73. Brazil recognized Japan's role in the G7 to advance the Hiroshima AI Process, which includes international guiding principles for all AI actors and code of conduct for organizations developing advanced AI Systems. Japan recognizes Brazil's leading role in the G20 to advance the topic of AI for sustainable development and the reduction of inequalities. They affirmed their cooperation to advance AI governance for the common good worldwide.
74. The two leaders reaffirmed the need for a human-centered, inclusive, development-oriented, responsible and ethical approach to the use and development of digital technologies, including Artificial Intelligence, with the main goal of bridging the digital divide, achieving digital inclusion and improving people's lives. Brazil congratulated Japan for organizing the 18th meeting of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF). Both countries are determined to continue collaboration in multilateral and multistakeholder digital governance fora to promote those objectives.

#### COMMUNITIES, COOPERATION IN EDUCATION AND CONSULAR ISSUES

75. The two leaders recognized the valuable contributions of the Brazilian communities in Japan and of the Nikkei community in Brazil to strengthen the bonds between the countries and expressed support for initiatives to strengthen special bonds between the two countries through the Nikkei community, including the younger generation.
76. The two leaders reaffirmed the importance of the bilateral educational dialogue in support of Brazilian children in Japan and Japanese children in Brazil, and decided to continue to work closely to improve their situation. Specific areas of work include measures to reduce school dropouts, reinforce the teaching of the Japanese language to schoolchildren, and prevent bullying behavior. Both sides will keep necessary and timely dialogue to further discuss ways to address these issues.
77. The two leaders celebrated the exemption of short-term stay visas for ordinary passport holders, in force since September 30, 2023, which facilitates tourism and socio-cultural integration between Brazilians and Japanese citizens. The leaders also welcomed the flexibilization, by Japan, of the criteria for granting visa to the fourth generation of Japanese descendants ("yonsei visa").

78. The two leaders instructed their officials to explore ways to further promote people to people exchange and to allow new generations to better understand the culture and language in the other country.
79. The two leaders stressed the importance of academic and educational exchanges including inter-university exchanges and concurred in supporting the efforts to enhance such exchanges. In this regard, they welcomed the signing of the Letter of Intent between the University of São Paulo and the University of Tsukuba and on the establishment of the Brazil-Japan Rectors' Summit and look forward to the first summit to be held in near future.
80. The two leaders concurred in promoting cooperation on human resource development through training and exchange programs. In this regard, Prime Minister Kishida announced that Japan would realize exchanges of approximately 1,000 people, including Nikkei people among Japan and Latin American and the Caribbean countries over the next 3 years as participants of exchange and training programs of JICA.
81. The two leaders welcomed the signing in January 2024 of the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters, further deepening bilateral cooperation on legal issues.
82. In order to discuss various consular issues and cooperation initiatives between the two countries, two leaders announced that the next edition of the Brazil-Japan Consular Forum will be held in Brasília, in May, 2024.
83. The two leaders look forward to an early reopening of flights between São Paulo and Tokyo, a measure that will promote tourism and business and benefit from the short-term stay visa exemption.

## CULTURAL TOPICS

84. The Japanese Prime Minister and the Brazilian President respectively praised the crucial roles played, and contributions made, by the Instituto Guimarães Rosa under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Japan Foundation, JICA, and Japan House São Paulo, in promoting their respective culture, language and international educational cooperation activities. Recognizing the importance of cultural exchange for deepening the Strategic and Global Partnership between the countries, the dignitaries highlighted the positive momentum for concurring in additional cooperation projects in the cultural sector.
85. The two leaders highlighted Brazil's efforts to promote the Portuguese language in Japan, both as a foreign language through the activities of Guimarães Rosa lectorships at the Sophia University and Aichi Provincial University, as well as a heritage language

among the Brazilian community, through the “Portuguese as a Heritage Language Olympics” and activities involving Brazilian schools in Japan.

86. The two leaders affirmed their commitment to foster next generation leaders and build a people-to-people exchange network through cultural, human and intellectual exchange programs of the Japan Foundation in order to address various common issues in the world and contribute to the creation of new culture and values under the cooperation between Brazil and Japan. The leaders also welcomed the expansion of the Japanese language education in Brazil through projects of the Japan Foundation, Sao Paulo such as the online Japanese Language courses of “Idiomas sem Fronteiras”.
87. In view of the relevance of the creative industry in their countries, the two leaders recognized the importance of exchanging respective policy experiences on the issue of remuneration regarding copyright and related rights for artists, performers and producers in the digital environment.
88. The two leaders welcomed the active sports exchange between Japan and Brazil, especially through the successful hosting of the Rio 2016 and Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games, and expressed hope to further strengthen exchange between Japan and Brazil 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.
89. The two leaders acknowledged the important role played by “Juntos!! Japan-Latin America and the Caribbean Exchange Program” in promoting people-to-people exchange and deepening mutual understanding since its launch in 2015, and shared the goal of continuing to promote such initiatives.
90. The leaders celebrated the cooperation in the training of diplomats, evidenced by the participation of Japanese students in the Instituto Rio Branco (IRBr) Training Course for Diplomats and the lectures by Japanese authorities at the IRBr. They reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening joint initiatives to train diplomats and reinforce ties between the diplomatic corps of the two countries, aiming for greater synergy in their international actions.