

ANNEX: EU-JAPAN COOPERATION FOLLOWING THE GREAT EAST JAPAN EARTHQUAKE AND THE ACCIDENT AT THE FUKUSHIMA-DAIICHI NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

Building upon existing cooperation¹, Summit leaders affirmed the intent of the European Union and Japan to develop and expand their cooperative activities on nuclear safety, the supply of safe and sustainable energy and its efficient use, and natural disaster prevention.

Initial areas for joint activities could include the following:

A. WORK TOGETHER TO ENSURE THE HIGHEST LEVELS OF NUCLEAR SAFETY WORLDWIDE

1. Japan intends to continue working with the EU and other international partners in assessing and sharing lessons learned from the accident at the Fukushima-Daiichi nuclear power plant

This will include:

- Identifying the causes of the accident and evaluating the damage at the site;
- Drawing and sharing all the lessons gained from the accident; and
- Ensuring science-based policy responses following such events, including measures on goods and travel.

2. The EU and Japan will cooperate in monitoring the impact of the accident

The Japanese government is pursuing the crucial work of radiation monitoring in the areas contaminated as a result of releases of radioactive materials. The EU, and individual EU Member States, have expertise and specific capacities which can be made available to assist Japan if needed. This could include:

- Monitoring radiation, in particular the radiation of goods originating from the contaminated areas;
- Assessing the impact on human health; and
- Evaluating other radiological impacts, including the impact for the management of maritime resources, waste water treatment and management, food safety, and transport.

The EU and Japan are committed to close cooperation with international expert bodies involved in assessing the consequences of the accident such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD/NEA), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR).

1. Including under bilateral agreements in the research and nuclear fields, i.e. 2006 Agreement between the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) and the Government of Japan for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and 2011 Agreement between the European Community and the Government of Japan on Cooperation in Science and Technology.

3. The EU and Japan will cooperate in efforts to promote international standards and appropriate measures on nuclear safety and emergency preparedness/response

This will include:

- Working closely together and with other international partners, including the IAEA and key national regulatory authorities;
- Implementing comprehensive risk and safety assessments for existing nuclear facilities, and encouraging other countries to do so;
- Sharing experience on results and corrective measures; and
- Possible provision of assistance in relation to such assessments in other countries where it is needed.

4. The EU and Japan will strengthen their research and development cooperation on nuclear safety

This will include:

- Building on the existing excellent cooperation between Euratom and Japan;
- Seeking synergies between respective programmes dealing with nuclear safety, severe accidents, radiation protection, radioecology, emergency management, radiological and nuclear risks², and environmental impact monitoring;
- Promoting researcher mobility.

The EU and Japan are also cooperating within the Generation IV International Forum (GIF).

5. The EU and Japan will consider possibilities for cooperation in decontamination and decommissioning, and more generally in post-accident management

6. The EU and Japan will strengthen cooperation on mitigation of radiological, nuclear and other risks in other countries

This will include:

- Enhancing institutional capacity to manage Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) risks in other countries, in particular risks of accidental origin in the nuclear and radiological fields; and
- Exchanging information on the implementation of respective programmes, in particular the EU regional CBRN Centres of Excellence initiative and Japan's Integrated Support Centre for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Nuclear Security.

2. Within the framework of relevant programmes on CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear) risk mitigation.

B. REINVIGORATE ENERGY COOPERATION

1. The EU and Japan will strengthen their dialogue on energy policy

This could include:

- Exchanging experience and best practices on policy-setting for secure, safe, and sustainable energy;
- Deepening information exchange on respective approaches and positions to promote energy security, renewable energy and energy efficiency in the framework of the relevant international organisations and initiatives; and
- Exploring possibilities for exchanging views on long-term planning and the energy mix.

2. The EU and Japan will promote research cooperation, making full use of bilateral and multilateral agreements (including the Agreement between the European Community and the Government of Japan on Cooperation in Science and Technology)

This could include:

- Supporting the implementation of joint research projects and activities in photovoltaics, power storage, carbon capture and storage, and supporting cooperation in smart grids and hydrogen fuel cells;
- Fostering exchanges of researchers, experience, information, and knowledge;
- Accelerating the deployment of sustainable low-carbon technologies; and
- Cooperating further in the framework of the ITER Agreement³ and the Japan-Euratom Broader Approach Agreement⁴.

3. The EU and Japan will seek possibilities for cooperation on defining international standards in emerging technological fields

This could include next generation vehicles, smart grids, and means of enhancing energy efficiency in buildings, including through ICT applications.

4. The EU and Japan will lead international efforts in greening the economy, encouraging resource efficiency in all economic areas, and combating climate change

Mindful of the multiple benefits flowing from integrated energy and climate action, this will include cooperating closely domestically and internationally, including in fora such as the UN, G8 and G20, the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM), the OECD, the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF), the International Energy Agency (IEA), the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC), and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).

3. 2007 Agreement on the Establishment of the ITER International Fusion Energy Organization for the Joint Implementation of the ITER Project.

4. 2007 Agreement between Euratom and the Government of Japan for the Joint Implementation of the Broader Approach Activities in the Field of Fusion Energy Research.

C. IMPROVE COORDINATION AND ENHANCE COOPERATION IN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, EMERGENCY RELIEF OPERATIONS AS WELL AS DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND PREVENTION

1. The EU and Japan will cooperate on humanitarian assistance policy and emergency relief operations

This will include identifying areas where both sides can work together and add value in this area, using the existing policy dialogue and consultation mechanisms.

2. The EU and Japan will exchange views on natural disaster preparedness and prevention

3. The EU and Japan will explore possibilities to deepen cooperation in other relevant areas

This could include research cooperation on catastrophic natural hazards, monitoring geologically active regions, tsunami and seismic risks, and early warning.

4. The EU and Japan will share experience on structural design codes for buildings with a view to improving standard setting