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<th>From:</th>
<th>Secretariat COASI</th>
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<tr>
<td>To:</td>
<td>Asia-Oceania Working Party</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subject:</td>
<td>24th Japan-EU Summit, Brussels, tbc</td>
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<td>- draft EU-Japan Joint Statement</td>
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With a view to the COASI discussion on Tuesday, 4 July 2017, delegations will find enclosed the latest version of the EU-Japan Joint Statement.
The text reflects the status as of 18.00 after the videoconference with Japan.
Joint Statement (draft)

1. Mr. Donald Tusk, President of the European Council, Mr. Jean-Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission, and Mr. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan, met in Brussels on xxx for the 24th Summit between the European Union (EU) and Japan and issued the following joint statement.

A strategic partnership for peace, prosperity and rules-based international order

2. We, the leaders of the EU and Japan, met today in Brussels to reaffirm the strength of our Strategic Partnership and to demonstrate our resolve to work together for peace, prosperity and a rules-based international order. We remain united by our common values of democracy and the rule of law and by our determination to promote together an open and fair global economy that benefits everyone. These are the foundations of our political and economic Strategic Partnership – serving to unite us bilaterally and also to make us stronger internationally. A strong EU and a strong Japan together for peace, prosperity and a rules-based international order.

A strengthened bilateral relationship for a better world

3. Today marks the beginning of a new chapter in relations between the EU and Japan as we celebrate the agreement in principle of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA)/Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) and Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) negotiations at political level.

4. [(P)EU sending draft FTA=EPA related paragraph]

5. With shared responsibility for achieving peace, stability and prosperity of the world, Japan and the EU also reached agreement in principle of the Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA). This will provide a framework for an even deeper and more strategic EU-Japan cooperation for our partnership to grow and to face new types of challenges.

6. At a time where the rules-based international order is under increasing pressure, the FTA/EPA and SPA recapture the shared values and common principles that form the foundation of the EU-Japan partnership, including human rights, democracy and the rule of law. With the FTA/EPA and the SPA, Japan and the EU will strengthen the bilateral relationship comprehensively.

Japan will send proposal on Brexit – EU indicated very unlikely to accept any reference

7. We reaffirm our shared interest in deepening our cooperation in the area of peace and security including crisis management, as initiated through the already ongoing cooperation on antipiracy and capacity building in support to security sector reform.
To this end we also share our interest in studying a possible future Japanese participation in EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) operations bearing in mind necessary steps for the participation, in and considering for this purpose the option of negotiating a Framework Agreement between the EU and Japan on the Participation of the Japan in EU Crisis Management Operations. J proposal – EU to check

8. We will work together to support strong and effective international cooperation on counter-terrorism together with countering and preventing violent extremism, through the United Nations (UN), the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF), the G7 and the G20, and to implement fully the relevant UN Security Council (UNSC) resolutions through our joint efforts in the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL and relevant international instruments, including the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. We will intensify counter-terrorism cooperation, seeking measures to mitigate risk and strengthen border security, while protecting human rights and personal data. Our focus will be on the coordination of capacity building efforts with third states, countering terrorism financing and foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) in accordance with UNSC resolutions such as 2178. We will enhance cooperation to prevent acts of terrorism, through all available tools EU proposal – J to check especially towards 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo.

9. We renew our shared commitment to coordinating and expanding our development cooperation in Asia and Africa in such areas as quality infrastructure, human resource development, women, health, renewable energy, good governance counter-terrorism and capacity building on maritime security and safety. Recognising that quality infrastructure is essential to further promote global economic growth, we will work together to set standards of quality infrastructure investment and measures to mobilise both public and private funds into infrastructure investment at international fora including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). We reaffirm the importance of open, fair, transparent and non-exclusive use of infrastructures to enhance connectivity. To achieve the above mentioned objectives, we have decided to launch a consultation process to identify new opportunities for cooperation under the Japan-EU High-Level Development Policy Dialogue. Both sides reiterate their commitment to multilateralism and the implementation of the global Sustainable Development Goals. J and EU to check

10. We recognise the serious and urgent challenge of climate change. We affirm our commitment to the full implementation of the Paris Agreement and will strengthen cooperation in all relevant international fora to contribute to global climate action. We welcome progress made in the international aviation sector through the International Civil Aviation Organization and the adoption of the Kigali amendment to the Montreal Protocol to phase down the production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons last
year. We intend to take the necessary domestic steps without delay bearing in mind that its entry into force is foreseen in 2019 provided the relevant conditions are met. **EU proposal – J to check** We affirm the importance of fulfilling the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) commitments relating to provision of means of implementation in line with the Paris outcomes, reaffirm the commitment of developed countries to the goal of jointly mobilizing US$100 billion annually by 2020 from public and private sources to support climate action in developing countries, and encourage all potential providers of finance to join in efforts in reaching and surpassing this goal. We will continue to demonstrate leadership through our domestic and international actions including by at least achieving our 2020 emissions reductions targets and by rapidly turning our post-2020 Nationally Determined Contributions into policy. We will strengthen relevant cooperation, including through our SPA, in particular on integration of climate and energy policies, innovation, urban policies, transport, and market-based instruments. We will continue efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low-emissions, climate-resilient development. We reaffirm our common intention to present mid-century strategies well ahead of 2020 deadline, as a shared goal at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit.

11. We express our shared commitment to strengthen cooperation on migration and refugees, as a global challenge that requires a global solution. We will work together on the Global Compacts for Migration and for Refugees, in the framework of the follow-up to the 2016 UN summit, as well as in implementing the commitments made at the 2016 Leaders' Summit on Refugees in New York.

**Acting together for peace and security**

12. We share the view that North Korea, a top priority on the international agenda, increasingly poses a new level of threat to international peace and security, and we condemn in the strongest terms North Korea’s continued nuclear tests and ballistic missile launches in flagrant violation of multiple UN Security Council resolutions. We stand ready to strengthen measures aimed at further restricting the transfer of relevant items and technologies and funding for North Korea’s nuclear and ballistic missile programmes. We strongly urge North Korea to refrain from any further provocations, immediately and fully comply with its international obligations under all relevant UN Security Council resolutions as well as the 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks and thus abandon all nuclear, other weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner. We strongly urge North Korea to promptly address the international community’s humanitarian and human rights concerns, including through speedily resolving the abductions issue.
13. We reaffirm our commitment to maintaining a rules-based maritime order based firmly on the principles of international law, including as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and to the peaceful settlement of maritime disputes through diplomatic and legal means, including arbitration. We reiterate our commitment to the freedom of navigation and overflight and unimpeded lawful commerce. We underline the importance of cooperation with ASEAN and other Asian partners in maritime security. We recognise that ensuring a free and open Indo-Pacific region based on the rule of law is a cornerstone for peace, stability and prosperity of the international community as a whole, and reaffirm our determination to further enhance connectivity of the region and beyond, including efforts to uphold open, fair, transparent and nonexclusive use of infrastructure, and to ensure maritime security and safety. In this regard, *J proposal – EU to check* we reaffirm our intention to work closely together under the banners of EU’s “Global Strategy” and Japan’s “Free and Open Indo-Pacific region.” We reaffirm the importance of regional ownership and responsibility in fighting piracy and armed robbery at sea, and other illegal maritime activities. In this regard, we welcome continued concrete cooperation in anti-piracy activities off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden within the relevant International Contact Group and through operational activities between the deployed units of Japan Self-Defense Forces and the EU’s Naval Force Somalia (EUNAVFOR)-Operation ATALANTA, including joint exercises at sea. We remain concerned about the situation in the East and South China Seas and strongly opposed to any unilateral actions that could alter the status quo or increase tensions. We urge all parties to pursue demilitarization of disputed features in the South China Sea. We encourage dialogues based on international law towards early finalisation of an effective Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC). We call for the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) in its entirety.

14. Japan welcomes the EU’s continued interest in greater involvement in the East Asia Summit and acknowledges the EU’s effort to promote the rule of law in the region.

15. Recent international developments have enhanced the importance of Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) as a key building block for a rules-based international order, giving it a new sense of purpose. The EU and Japan, as like-minded ASEM members, look forward to making the most of the upcoming ASEM meetings on the basis of efficient working methods and substantive agendas to further connect Asia and Europe, focused on strategic challenges where ASEM can make a difference as well as on frank and constructive dialogue on political issues among ASEM members.

16. We reiterate our strong support to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). We underline the importance of the full and effective implementation of the JCPOA by all parties as the best way to ensure the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran’s nuclear programme.
17. We reiterate our call on all sides to fully implement the Minsk Agreements as the basis for a peaceful and sustainable resolution of the conflict in eastern Ukraine, and we stand firm in our support for Ukraine's sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity. We support the endeavors of the Normandy group and commend the multifaceted commitment of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in order to de-escalate the crisis.

18. We remain determined never to recognise the illegal annexation of the Crimean Peninsula—by the Russian Federation. We recall that the duration of sanctions is clearly linked to Russia's complete implementation of its commitments in the Minsk Agreements and respect for Ukraine's sovereignty. Sanctions can be rolled back when Russia meets its commitments. However, we also stand ready to take further restrictive measures in order to increase costs on Russia should its actions so require. At the same time, we are willing/underline our interest to engage with Russia to address regional crisis and common challenges. EU and J to check

19. While acknowledging the important reforms steps taken by the Ukrainian authorities in a very challenging context, we will continue to support the reform process in Ukraine which should further strengthen and modernise the country for the benefit of its citizens.

20. There can be no military solution to the conflict in Syria. Only a credible political transition in line with UNSC resolution 2254 and the 2012 Geneva Communiqué and the implementation of a real ceasefire to stop the violence can bring peace and stability in Syria and defeat international terrorism, in particular ISIL/Da'esh. We fully support the UN-led intra-Syrian negotiations in Geneva, as the primary forum to bring about a political solution to the crisis, and the efforts of the Special Envoy Staffan de Mistura. The EU and Japan welcome the results of the Brussels conference "Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region" which has strengthened international support for the Geneva process and raised a considerable amount of funding in response to the crisis. Further progress is needed by all parties in the conflict to allow full and unhindered humanitarian access, the lifting of sieges, the release of arbitrarily detained persons and ensuring accountability for perpetrators of the most serious crimes of concern to the international community, including the use of chemical weapons. We urge all sides to respect the ceasefire and call on Russia, Turkey and Iran to live up to their commitments as guarantors, to ensure its full implementation.

21. Achieving a peaceful solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict remains a key priority and an indispensable element for regional stability and security. We reiterate that a negotiated two-state solution should meet the legitimate aspirations of both sides, including an end of the occupation that began in 1967, and resolve all permanent status issues on the basis of relevant UNSC resolutions. We emphasise the importance for the parties to take urgent steps in order to reverse the current negative trends on the ground, including continued acts of violence and ongoing settlement activity, and to start meaningful direct negotiations. We stand ready to support both sides towards this goal.
Fostering international cooperation

22. We reiterate our commitments made in the G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communique on May 27, 2017 regarding global economy, inequalities and Trade. We also look forward to continuing discussion on our structural reform and fiscal strategies in the context of our bilateral economic dialogues.

23. **Trade and investment** are key engines for economic growth, job creation and welfare. We will keep our markets open and resist all forms of protectionism. At the same time, we stand firm against unfair trade practices. In this regard, we stress the importance of removing and refraining from WTO non-conforming or discriminatory trade barriers. We underline the importance of the rules-based multilateral trading system, with the WTO at its center, to ensure a level playing field for trade in goods and services. We commit to work together to strengthen the WTO negotiation, dispute settlement and monitoring functions, and to work together with all WTO members to make the 11th WTO Ministerial Conference a success with positive outcomes and a path for international rule making on trade issues of importance to the global economy, such as ecommerce and domestic support. **EU and Japan to check as discussed.** We acknowledge that WTO-consistent plurilateral trade agreements can be a useful tool to foster trade liberalisation. In this regard, we highlight the importance of early conclusions of the Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA) and the Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA).

24. We commit to further strengthening our cooperation and to working with our partners in order to address global excess capacity in the steel, aluminum and other key industrial sectors, and to avoid its emergence in other areas. We urgently call for the removal of market-distorting support by governments and related entities. To this end, we urge all members of the Global Forum on Steel Excess Capacity to make progress on this mission, including improving information sharing on capacity development and related policies, subsidies and other support by governments and related entities so as to enable the Forum to effectively address the challenges of excess capacity and deliver promptly share information and to deliver on concrete, collective and effective policy solutions that enhance market function and adjustment in order to address the root causes of global steel excess capacity. **J proposal – EU to check**

25. The EU and Japan welcome the commitment of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to remain open and inclusive, as stated at its Ministerial meeting in June 2017. We support the candidacy of the aspiring EU countries to OECD membership based on the agreed criteria. **EU proposal – JP to check.**

26. The EU-Japan cooperation on employment and social affairs has positively developed over the past years and contributes to our common pursuit of productive
employment and decent work for all. The next Japan-EU Symposium in 2018 will explore new job opportunities in more flexible working arrangements and adequate protection of workers in this respect.

27. We reiterate our continued joint commitment to the G7 Guiding Principles for Capacity Building of Women: towards Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Growth and Peace as adopted in the G7/Ise-Shima Summit chaired by Japan in 2016, and then again reconfirmed at the recent G7/Taormina Summit chaired by Italy, to foster the economic empowerment of women and girls and to mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment in all our policies, while taking more effective measures to tackle all forms of gender inequality.

28. The EU and Japan closely cooperate in the enforcement of competition law. To further deepen the cooperation, we confirm our intention to launch formal negotiations in this year to amend the existing Cooperation Agreement in competition matters. The envisaged changes would allow the European Commission and the Japan Fair Trade Commission to make their enforcement more effective.

29. We are committed to reviewing scientifically the remaining trade restrictions regarding radionuclides in the food and feed from Japan, in particular those from Fukushima and animal health-related measures on pork and poultry products from the European Union to Japan. J and EU to check.

30. We confirm the shared ambition of Japan and the EU to realise a transition to a secure, sustainable, affordable and safe energy system, and underline the importance of our ongoing energy dialogue and cooperation to support this ambition. We fully recognise the opportunities of the energy transition as a driver of jobs and economic growth.

31. We welcome the Chair’s summary of the G7 Energy Ministerial meeting in Rome (9-10 April 2017) and will continue our ongoing cooperation in international and multilateral fora and institutions, including the International Energy Agency, the International Energy Charter, the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), the G7 and the G20, to address the global challenges of ensuring a secure, sustainable, affordable and safe energy supply for all.

32. We will further strengthen our cooperation on issues that are important for a secure and sustainable energy supply, including the design and well-functioning of energy markets, the development of a smart energy system, the cost-effective deployment of renewables and the enhancement of energy efficiency.
33. We recognise the role that natural gas and liquefied natural gas (LNG) can play in the energy transition, and, in particular, the contribution that current developments in the market for LNG can make to secure, competitive and diversified global gas supplies. We very much welcome the EU-Japan Memorandum of Cooperation to promote and establish a liquid, flexible and transparent global LNG market to be signed on 11 July.

34. We will continue our strong partnership to move towards the realisation of fusion energy, in particular through the multilateral ITER Project, our bilateral Broader Approach Activities and the related research activities, including under the bilateral fusion Cooperation Agreement. Our bilateral cooperation will also continue in key areas of fission research, especially and in priority that of nuclear safety. We confirm our commitment to our strong cooperation in the area of nuclear and radiological security mitigation, launched at the 20th EU-Japan Summit in 2011 and carried out by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission and Japan’s Integrated Support Center for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security.

35. The EU-Japan Strategic Partnership in Research and Innovation has led to a deeper cooperation in key areas such as Information and Communications Technology, Aeronautics, and Materials research. We have a shared view on ways to explore strengthened research cooperation in areas such as Energy (non-nuclear), Health, Environment, Research Infrastructures (including in High-Energy Physics). The partnership has also enhanced the dialogue on Science, Technology and Innovation policies. Japanese and EU researchers work together also thanks to arrangements between the European Research Council (ERC) and Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), and the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions. We are exploring the expansion of the co-funding schemes with Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), through which JST funds Japanese researcher participation in projects in a selected number of areas in Horizon 2020. We encourage the Task Force on EU-Japan S&T Cooperation and the Science and Technology dialogue to continue to play a key role in support of this cooperation. We welcome the Research Framework Arrangement signed on 29 May by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) and Japan's National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST).

36. We will work together on cyber issues, in particular to keep cyberspace open, free and secure. We will continue to promote the application of existing international law, voluntary, and non-binding norms of responsible state behaviour in cyberspace, and the development and implementation of regional confidence building measures as well as cooperate on the fight against cybercrime, enhance cyber resilience and coordinate on capacity building programmes. We reaffirm our commitment to the multi-
stakeholder approach for governance of the internet, the free flow of data and data privacy and will conduct joint research on areas of common interests such as 5G. We welcome the signing of the MoU between the EU and the Japan Internet of Things Industry Associations on 20 March 2017 which will contribute to the creation and development of Internet of Things industries.

37. Placeholder on data flows – no agreement possible at present on a common text. *J and EU to check*

38. We welcome progress made in EU-Japan space cooperation. We are looking forward to further strengthening our industrial and technological cooperation following the signature of the Cooperation Arrangement on Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) Issues in March 2017.

39. We will continue to enhance cooperation in tackling global environmental challenges. This encompasses the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals, conservation of biodiversity including the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2011-2020, the fight against illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products, improvement of global resource efficiency and addressing marine litter. We will continue to support ambitious outcomes in these fields globally, through fora including the G7 and the G20. The recent meeting of the G7 Environmental Ministers adopted the Bologna roadmap to guide shared efforts in this regard. The EU and Japan acknowledge the importance of promoting greater resource efficient models of growth globally as well as in the bilateral context. Both partners are committed to continue cooperation and exchanges on policy developments in the respective areas of circular economy in the EU and the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) policy in Japan.

40. placeholder on fisheries and IUU – text to be agreed

41. We welcome the launch of the International Urban Cooperation programme between the EU and Japan as an initiative that will strengthen sustainable urban development cooperation between cities on both sides.

42. We welcome the EU-Japan cooperation on disaster management and disaster risk reduction. Japan and the EU will continue to support principled humanitarian assistance for people in need – whether in crises or natural disasters. Together, we encourage others to also strengthen their support for people in need of humanitarian assistance and to support initiatives to facilitate humanitarian access. At the same time, Japan and the EU will work towards more sustainable solutions for those most affected, including through preparedness, stabilisation and finding political solutions for conflicts.
43. We will explore options for strengthening dialogue and cooperation in higher education.

44. Reciprocal visa-free travel between Japan and all of the EU Member States is important and mutually beneficial as long as conditions are met. The EU expects that visa free travel will continue to be realised. Both checking

45. The Business Round Table (BRT) plays a very active role to the further the development of bilateral economic relations. We are looking forward to the recommendations to be issued by the BRT at its 19th Annual Meeting on 11 July. EU proposal – J to check

46. At the same time, we welcome the deepening of contacts between the Diet and the European Parliament, such as through the EU-Japan Inter-parliamentary meeting, held in Strasbourg on 5 and 6 July 2017.