

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

DELEGATION FOR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

24th EP/Japan inter-parliamentary meeting

19 – 23 May 2003

Monday 19 May

European Business Council

The meeting the Delegation had with the European Business Council confirmed that the access to the Japanese market is now perceived as fair and equitable - notwithstanding some cases of protection for state-owned companies, in particular NTT, which Japanese competitors endure equally.

The major problem is seen with the lack of transparency in the drafting of implementing provisions for the legal texts. A number of cases were mentioned, in cosmetics, financial services, liquors, legal professions. However, they were not exposed as protectionist measures but rather as bureaucratic resistances or inefficiencies.

Vice-Minister Mr Tetsuro Yano

The Vice-Minister confirmed the importance that both Japan and the EU attach to the international legal framework and to multilateral institutions, in particular the UN system, to regulate international relations.

Most of the discussions focused on North Korea. Japan was in favour of multilateral talks, but had to face the unwillingness of North Korea in this respect.

For Japan, normalising relations with North Korea had to include a solution to all three questions of North Korea's nuclear facilities, missile threat and the abductions of Japanese citizens, all of these questions being equally sensitive.

Asked about KEDO, and whether this framework should still be considered as valid or whether the current crisis meant that KEDO was 'dead', he stated that North Korea had clearly breached the agreement, and that no further steps could be taken under KEDO in the present circumstances, but that the agreement and its institutional structure might be re-activated after the current crisis is solved.

The relations of Japan with its Russian neighbour was another theme of the discussion. Vice-Minister Yano said that Russia, despite geographical vicinity, could not really be considered as a neighbour in the usual sense, as its decision centres and its geo-strategic perceptions were centred

on its European part. This did not impede an active level of exchanges with the Russian Far-East, and did certainly not imply that Japan and Russia do not have a reciprocal interest.

2003 was the "Japan year" in Russia, and both sides agreed upon the need and desirability to strengthen links. This would lead to improving communication and transport networks, thus developing Russia's access to the Pacific region. Japan had a specific interest in a pipe-line being built, which would loosen its excessive current dependency over Middle East oil supplies.

The territorial dispute over the "Northern territories" (South Kurile Islands) was not a major concern for the Government's foreign policy. Its resolution had to be seen in the long-term context of strengthened co-operation.

Tuesday 20 May

H.E. Mr Tamisuke Watanuki, Speaker of the House of Representatives

In his welcome greetings, the Speaker praised the stability and in-depth operation of the EP-Japanese Diet co-operation, pointing out that parliamentary contacts with various countries, including Japan's neighbours and its major political or trading partners did not enjoy such a structured framework.

He then asked about the MEPs' assessment of the likely impact of enlargement.

Chairman Andersson gave a synthetic reply covering the economic, social, political and constitutional aspects of this enlargement, and stressed particularly the positive impact it is already having for the preservation of peace and stability and for improving the situation of the environment, giving the Baltic Sea as an example.

Mr Jarzembowski asked about the "emergency bill" recently adopted in the House of Representatives and its significance for the future foreign and defence policy of Japan.

In their replies, both the Speaker and Vice-Speaker Mr Kozo Watanabe stressed how committed to peace Japan is. They insisted on the fact that the threat posed by North Korea is a serious one. The "emergency bill" was not as controversial as some media analysts had reported. Just on the contrary, it was the first time ever that the LDP and the Socialist party were united on defence policy.

Mrs Banotti asked whether ordinary people, in particular women, shared the vision of their politicians on the level of threat?

Mr Watanabe replied by saying that women reacted sometimes in a more emotional way, but that overall there was a very wide support.

Mr Dehousse asked how Japanese reacted to the considerable changes in the world situation and balance of power in the recent years.

Mr Jarzembowski asked whether Japan was fearing further effects of SARS on economy beyond tourism and airlines.

The Speaker replied that the time had come for Japan to shift away from its post-WWII admiration for the USA and in particular to reinforce ties with EU as well as its Asian neighbours. He stressed the important and often underrated development of international relations in the region. As an example, he mentioned how the consequences of the SARS epidemic showed in an unexpected manner the significance of tourism for economy.

On a question by Mr Harbour on whether foreign companies were establishing good links with parliamentarians, the Speaker stressed that, while US-Japan trade levels are bigger than EU-Japan's, the reverse was true for investment. However European firms had little interaction with politicians.

Mr Rovsing mentioned that the level of exchange of scientists was too limited, especially in areas where Europe is a leader such as environment technologies.

H.E. Mr Hiroyuki Kurata, President of the House of Councillors

After the President had, in its welcoming words, stressed the continuity of this EP-Japan dialogue, Chairman Andersson stressed that this continuity did not mean repetition: in the first years, this dialogue was mostly about trade, and about bilateral difficulties in this respect.

Over the years, our relation in trade matters had dramatically improved, up to the point that the EU and Japan are now close partners in the WTO negotiations, and the scope of discussions had widened and shifted more and more towards political subjects.

Our common concerns are now over world problems, such as how to build peace, for the time being in Iraq, the need to reinforce the framework of an international rule of law through the UN system, or challenges such as SARS, global warming or the consequences of an ageing society.

President Kurata replied that the EU-Japan action plan was an important sign of the quality of our mutual relation, and a means to further reinforce it. Both parties had to address together international issues, and he mentioned specifically the question of the abductions.

Mr Jarzembowski asked about the debate in the House of Councillors about the "emergency bill" recently adopted in the House of Representatives, both in terms of content and of timetable?

President Kurata said that the matter was currently subject to examination in a Special Committee, and that it was not up to him to prejudice of that Special Committee's conclusions.

Mr Jarzembowski asked also what was the state of reflection on institutional reforms within the Diet. President Kurata replied that all ways were open, and that discussions held took account of all aspects of the political system, without any prejudice on the opportunity of unicameral vs. bicameral system.

Chairman Andersson questioned President Kurata on how did the people in Japan react on the Iraq war issue. President Kurata answered that there were very diverse views, but after Prime Minister Koizumi took his decision of supporting the USA, 68% approved his decision.

Mr Rovsing added that in Denmark, 80% of the population approved the Government's support to the USA over Iraq.

Vice-President Shoji Motôka declared that global security needed global implication. For instance, he said, the EU should get involved in the North Korea issue, which should not be left to the USA and the neighbouring countries alone.

He felt that Turkey, being both democratic and non-confessional could play an important role to stabilise Middle East and exert influence over islamic countries. According to him, the EU should therefore see positively the application by Turkey for EU membership.

Chairman Andersson replied that, despite the democratic structure of the country, the problem with Turkey was Human Rights and the control by the military over the political decision-making. This had to be solved prior to start of accession negotiations.

Mr. Harbour asked what, as politicians, the Members of the Japanese Parliament felt they could do to foster European investment in Japan.

President Kurata answered that the enlargement of the EU would have some negative impacts on tariffs and investment incentives, and compensations would have to be found through dialogue. The Cabinet was in the process of implementing economic reforms, to which the EU-Japan dialogue under the Action Plan was bringing a contribution. Under separation of powers, the House of Councillors could exercise its duties, but it had no specific responsibilities nor working group on the matter, which was a subject the specifically involved Committees, in particular the Committee on Finance dealt with.

Mr Yasuo Fukuda, Chief Cabinet Secretary

In a meeting with the Bureau of the Delegation, Mr Fukuda recalled the Japanese position on the North Korean question, and welcome the EU willingness to contribute to an international approach towards solving the crisis.

WORKING SESSIONS

The two-day sessions in Tokyo followed the traditional pattern of exchanging opinions over the agreed agenda items, ranging from international political and security issues to economic and trade relations and bilateral cooperation. One of the characteristics of this meeting was the lively exchanges of views on the Iraqi and North Korean issues.

In particular, the Japanese Diet delegation more than once urged their European counterparts for understanding on Japan's desire to pursue a lasting settlement of the abduction cases of Japanese nationals by North Korea and for cooperation to solve the North Korean nuclear development issue.

International political and security issues

Chairman Nakayama recalled the crisis situation around North Korea and its developments over the last months. He expressed the need for a multilateral approach to address this issue.

Regarding the geostrategical importance of Iraq, he recalled that energy supply is a challenge for Japan, which depends on Middle East oil for 88% of its consumption (USA: 30%, EU \leq 20%).

Regarding the appropriateness of a multilateral handling of the issue of Iraq, he reaffirmed Japan's commitment to the UN system, while recalling the fact that Japan is not a permanent member of the Security Council and that this was in contradiction with the level of its financial contribution and with the evolution of the number of members of the Security Council vs. the number of UN members.

With regard to Iraq, the two delegations shared the view that the reconstruction of the war-torn country should be led and controlled by the United Nations in a multilateral framework and that the governance by the Iraqi people should be introduced as soon as possible. They also agreed to the need of strengthening the UN so that it will be able to play a significant future role in peace-making. In this context, Dr Taro Nakayama (LDP) and Ms Tomoko Sasaki (LDP-NCP) insisted for reform of the UN, stressing that Japan does not possess a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council despite the fact that it is the 2nd largest annual contributor to the UN budget. Chairman Andersson regretted that the EU had failed to take a single common position over the US-led military attacks on Iraq and reiterated that the Iraqi reconstruction process offers an opportunity for the EU to regain its competence. He referred to an EU humanitarian aid package of 125 million euro presented soon after the war ended. Both delegations presented the common view that the recent US unilateralism must be replaced by multilateralism.

Mr von Boetticher stressed that the fight against terrorism was a question without any link to Iraq. Personal rights were not to be forgotten in the process. At EU level, such steps had been taken like the European arrest warrant, empowerment of Europol with the legal powers needed, and adoption of a common definition of terrorist crime.

Mr Kazuo Inoue (DPJ) said that the impact of Iraq war would shape the 21st century world. The US military strength was clearly shown. Its preparation showed how the US were more keen on individualism. He expressed concern over the current US administration and praised the EU as a model for the world in its dialogue and reconciliation process.

Mr Jarzembowski stated that a "vital role" for UN is not just humanitarian. UN must monitor US/UK administration of Iraq and set standards for the interim process over the next two years.

Recent EU issues

Mr Jarzembowski explained the significance of EU enlargement. He emphasised that it will not result in the restriction of the market access to Japanese companies and they will continue to enjoy general privileges in the accession states.

Mr von Boetticher explained the Convention and pointed to the importance of strengthening the Community method and a stronger European military structure supported by US resources.

Mr Harbour clarified that integration required increased involvement from the national parliaments.

Mr Tsutomu Hata (DPJ) asked whether the Convention ended the debate "sovereignty vs. Federalism". Mr Jarzembowski answered that this was rather a gradual and pragmatic process, not an ideological one.

Asian policy issues

All debates were exclusively focused on North Korea. Ms Yuriko Koike (LDP) explained the history and the current situation on the abduction issues and urged the EU for positive monitoring on its food aid to North Korea. Mr Kazuhiro Haraguchi (DPJ) and Mr Yasuo Ogata (JCP) insisted that the international society should fight in concert against human rights violations including the abductees' issue.

Mr Glyn Ford assured that the EU food aid has been carefully monitored, and explained that it was not in the interest of the Government of North Korea to abuse it directly, when privileged deliveries could be organised from the still existing North Korean own production. He expressed the EU commitment to food aid, irrespective of DPRK's nuclear programme, but stressed that no new agreements would be made until the nuclear issue is resolved.

Mr Ford warned Japan to deal carefully with the North Korea's Nodong ballistic missile problem, bearing in mind that the threat to Japan is different from that of the US, since the US is much more concerned about the long-range Taepodong missile. Support for the abduction cases was presented, but Mr Ford called on the Japanese government to clarify the exact number of abductees.

Finally, the prospects of economic sanctions against North Korea were discouraged since it could lead to the exportation of plutonium by the DPRK as an alternative revenue source.

Wednesday 21 May

Japanese economy

Mr Yuji Tsushima (LDP) explained the difficult situation of Japanese economy and the unsatisfactory performance over the past five years, but stressed the fact that this slowdown should not lead to forget that Japan remains a strong economy in size and it still enjoys sizeable trade and current accounts surpluses, as well as a high level of household savings.

While its growth is much slower than some of its Asian neighbours, it is not compare too bad with the rates seen in Europe. and measures taken by the government and the Bank of Japan.

Mr Malcolm Harbour offered four pieces of advice to re-activate the economy, which were 1) to promote competition in the newly deregulated industries such as telecommunications; 2) transparency in regulatory processes; 3) to dispose bad loans as early as possible and 4) to take measures to stimulate foreign direct investments.

EU economy

Mr Olle Schmidt presented a gloomy picture of the short-term EU economy and emphasised the importance of the structural reform to enhance competitiveness. Mr Takeshi Kondo (LDP-NCP) Mr Yoshiro Hayashi (LDP) praised the European integration and asked about the perspectives for harmonised fiscal and economic policy and about the other EU countries joining the Euro as well as the possibility for EU-NAFTA integration.

Mr Ford supported the idea but expressed caution over the risk of the US trying to take the cream of it. Mr Tetsuya Shiokawa (JCP) expressed interest in the European concept of the corporate social responsibility based on the Lisbon Strategy.

Harbour set out Japan's ability at implement innovations.

Ageing society

Mr Jan Andersson explained Sweden's new welfare system introduced after 1990. Both delegations were aware of the need of developing private pension schemes in order to alleviate the government tax burdens placed on individuals.

Negotiations on the WTO Doha development agenda

Mr Yoshio Yatsu (LDP) reiterated that a comprehensive agreement must be reached in the new Round and cited the remarks by the EU Commissioner Lamy and Fischler that the EU-Japan cooperation vis-à-vis the US is indispensable and more use of parliamentary diplomacy should be encouraged. He also expressed support to the modality proposed by the EU.

Mr Ole Sørensen emphasised the importance that the developing countries are fully involved in the negotiations and the developed countries provide them with technical assistance and more open market access. He referred to the EU's dramatically low tariff on the developing countries.

Implementation of the Action Plan for EU-Japan co-operation

Ms Mary Banotti mentioned the importance of the people-to-people exchange among the youth. Mr Kiyoshiro Araki (New Komeito) expressed high expectations regarding the potential of further EU-Japan co-operation and gave as an example the fact that the Personal Data Protection Law recently enacted in the Diet referred directly to EU experiences.

He also pointed to the importance to support the regulatory reform and activities of the EU-Japan Business Roundtable in order to strengthen the economic ties between the two.

Global environmental issues

Mr Christian Rovsing called for the EU-Japan co-operation to persuade the US to come back to the Kyôto Protocol. Both delegations agreed that the creation of environment-friendly industries including recycling is necessary and such new industries would contribute to the revitalisation of the economy and help increase employment.

Scientific and cultural co-operation

Both delegations agreed to the need for concluding an EU-Japan co-operation agreement on science and technology. Mr Rovsing expressed regret that Japan does not participate in the Galileo programme. Ms Akiko Santo (LDP) expressed hope for the development of the fusion-ITER project and invited to set up related research facilities in Japan. Mr Gollnisch pleaded vibrantly for cultural and linguistic diversity, in particular in audiovisual media.

Joint Statement
Issued by the 24th Japan-EP Interparliamentary Conference
Held in Tokyo on May 20 and 21, 2003

The Japanese and EU delegations that attended the 24th Japan-EP Interparliamentary Conference held in Tokyo on May 20 and 21 hereby issue the following declaration based on the conference discussions.

1. The delegations welcome the fact that bilateral relations are developing well in various fields based on the Action Plan for Japan-EU Co-operation which was adopted by their national leaders in 2001.
2. The delegations welcome the fact that new vistas for the future have opened for the Iraqi people. The delegations call for the strengthening of international solidarity for urgent medical relief and other humanitarian assistance as well as reconstruction aid, including the protection of Iraq's cultural heritage and the maintenance of public order. In this regard, the delegations also confirm the importance of increasing the involvement of the United Nations which should play an important role in reconstruction assistance by utilising its past experience in post-conflict situations.
3. The delegations confirm that the situation on the Korean Peninsula has global implications in terms of nuclear non-proliferation and affirm the importance of the Japan-Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) Pyongyang Declaration signed in September 2002 in opening the way to the normalisation of Japan-DPRK relations through the resolution of concerns between the two countries, including the abductions issue and security problems. Emphasizing the importance of the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, the two delegations urge the DPRK to act as a responsible member of the international community and to comply fully with its international commitments in the field of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. Moreover, the two delegations confirm that they will work together for the complete resolution of the abductions issue.
4. The two delegations affirm the importance of the success of the WTO Ministerial Conference, which is to be held in September in Cancún, Mexico, to revitalise the world economy and maintain the free trade structure. Moreover, they confirm that further increasing direct investment between Japan and the EU based on the statement on "Japan-EU Initiatives on Investment" issued by the 12th Japan-EU Summit held recently will strengthen bilateral economic ties and contribute to the enhancement of the Japan-EU relationship overall. Moreover, the two delegations affirm that the enlargement of the EU slated for May of next year will bring benefits for both Japan and the EU.
5. The two delegations confirm the importance of actively addressing the dawn of the ageing society, an issue that both Japan and the EU face. Moreover, dealing with threats to the global environment remains of primordial importance and, from that perspective, the delegations

confirm they will encourage all countries to promote ratification procedures for the early entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol.

6. The two delegations confirm that human and cultural exchange is important to further strengthen the already good bilateral relationship. The two delegations affirm that they will continue close dialogue between parliamentarians and promote co-operative efforts to further strengthen Japan-Europe exchange in a wide range of fields including academia and tourism.

This statement was adopted unanimously with one abstention on 21 May 2003 at the end of the working sessions of the 24th Japan-EP Interparliamentary Conference.

24th EP/Japan Interparliamentary Conference

20 – 21 May 2003

Tokyo

Draft Agenda

	Agenda	First Speaker	
		Japan	EU
Tuesday 20 May	First Working Session: Chaired by the leader of the Japanese delegation		
	Theme 1: International political and security issues		
14.00-17.00	Global security issues (Iraq, fight against terrorism, the future role of UN)	Nakayama ^(H.R.) Naoshima ^(H.C.)	Andersson von Boetticher
	Political situation in Japan	Nakagawa ^(H.C.) Saito ^(H.R.)	Gollnisch
	Recent EU issues (EU enlargement ¹ , future of Europe ²)	Hata ^(H.R.) Araki ^(H.C.)	Jarzembowski ¹ von Boetticher ²
	Security in North-East Asia (Mainly Korean peninsula situation)	Nukaga ^(H.R.) Ogata ^(H.C.)	Ford
Wednesday 21 May	Second Working Session: Chaired by the leader of the EP delegation		
	Theme 2: Economic and trade relations		
9.00-11.30	Japanese economy	Tsushima ^(H.R.) Hirano ^(H.C.)	Harbour
	The EU economy (monetary unification etc.)	Hayashi ^(H.R.)	Schmidt
	Ageing society (pensions etc.)	Hironaka ^(H.C.) Yamana ^(H.R.)	Andersson
	The negotiations on the WTO Doha Development Agenda	Oshima ^(H.R.)	Sørensen
Wednesday 21 May	Third Working Session: Chaired by both leaders		
	Theme 3: EU–Japan cooperation		
14.00-16.30	Implementation of the Action Plan for EU–Japan cooperation ³	Ito ^(H.R.) Araki ^(H.C.)	Banotti
	Global environmental issues	Oki ^(H.R.)	Rovsing
	Scientific ¹ and cultural ² cooperation	Santo ^(H.C.) Abe ^(H.R.)	Rovsing ¹ Gollnisch ²

(H.R.) House of Representatives

(H.C.) House of Councillors

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

DELEGATION FOR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

The 24th Japan/EP Interparliamentary Conference

PROGRAMME

18 May – 24 May 2003 in Tokyo & Tokushima

Sunday 18 May

14h00 – 15h00

Arrival of the EP delegation in Tokyo/Narita Airport
Coordination meeting between the EP and Japanese Diet secretariats
'VIP Lounge', Imperial Hotel
1-1 Uchisawai-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8558
Tel: +81 3 3504 1111
Fax: +81 3 3581 9146

Monday 19 May

14h00 – 15h00

Briefing by Bernhard ZEPTER, Head of Delegation of the European Commission in Japan, and Ambassador Kyriakos RODOUSSAKIS of the Embassy of Greece, Presidency of the European Council
Imperial Hotel

15h00 – 16h00

Meeting with the European Business Community EBC
Imperial Hotel

16h55

Meet at VIP Entrance in the hotel

17h00

Leave the hotel

17h40 – 18h00

Meeting with Tetsuro YANO, Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs
Temporary Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Main Office)

Stay at the Imperial Hotel

Tuesday 20 May

08h30 – 09h30

Bureau working breakfast for the leaders of the two delegations
Room 'Momo', Imperial Hotel

09h40

Meet at VIP Entrance in the hotel

09h45 Leave the hotel

10h00 – 11h00 Courtesy call on H.E. Mr. Tamisuke WATANUKI, Speaker of the House of Representatives
Drawing Room of the Speaker, House of the Representatives

11h00 – 11h40 Courtesy call on H.E. Mr. Hiroyuki KURATA, President of the House of Councillors
Drawing Room of the President, House of the Councillors

11h45 Leave the House of Councillors for the Hotel Okura

12h00 – 13h30 Luncheon hosted by Leader of the Japanese Delegation
'Maple Room', Hotel Okura

14h00 – 17h00 **First Working Session (Intra-House TV broadcasting)**
Committee Room 43, House of Councillors

The Leader and The Deputy Leaders stay Annex of the House of Councillors
Other delegates leave Annex of the House of Councillors for the hotel

18h00 – 18h10 Meeting with Yasuo FUKUDA, Chief Cabinet Secretary (Mr.ANDERSSON, Mr.JARZEMBOWSKI, Ms.BANOTTI)
Official Residence of the Prime Minister

18h15 Leave the Official Residence of the PM for the Reception

18h10 Meet at VIP Entrance in the hotel

18h15 Leave the hotel

18h30 – Reception jointly hosted by the Speaker and the President
Official Residence of the President

Stay at the Imperial Hotel

Wednesday 21 May

07h45 – 08h40 Counterpart Political Party Meeting with LDP
Room 'Ume', Imperial Hotel

07h45 – 08h40 Counterpart Political Party Meeting with DPJ
Room 'Momo', Imperial Hotel

08h40 Meet at VIP Entrance in the hotel

08h45	Leave the hotel
09h00 – 11h30	Second Working Session (Intra-House TV broadcasting) <i>Committee Room 43, House of Councillors</i>
11h40	Leave the House of Councillors for the Hotel New Otani
12h00 – 13h45	Working Luncheon <i>Room 'Ume', Hotel New Otani</i>
13h50	Leave the Hotel New Otani for the House of Councillors
14h00 – 16h30	Third Working Session (Intra-House TV broadcasting) <i>Committee Room 43, House of Councillors</i>
16h35 –	The Leaders and the Deputy Leaders of the two delegations leave Annex of the House of Councillors for Press Conference Other delegates leave Annex of the House of Councillors for the hotel
16h45 – 17h15	Joint Press conference given by the Leaders of the two delegations <i>Members' Office Building, House of Councillors</i>
17h40	Meet at VIP Entrance in the hotel
17h45	Leave the hotel
18h00 –	Reception jointly hosted by Mr. Jan Andersson, Leader of the EP delegation and Bernhard ZEPTER, Head of Delegation of the European Commission <i>Europe House</i> Stay at the Imperial Hotel

Thursday 22 May

09h00	Baggage Collection
09h20	Meet at VIP Entrance in the hotel
09h30	Leave the hotel
10h00 – 11h00	Visit to National Space Development Agency of Japan(NASDA)
12h00	Arrive at Haneda Airport

12h50 Departure from Haneda Airport (JAS235)

14h00 Arrival at Tokushima Airport

14h30 – 15h30 Visit to Shikoku Kakoki Co., LTD.

16h00 – 17h30 Visit to Sanyo Mobile Energy Company

18h00 Arrive at the Hotel Clement Tokushima
Hotel Clement Tokushima
61 Nishi 1-chome, Terashimahon-cho
Tokushima, 770 0831
Tel: +81 88 656 3111
Fax: +81 88 656 3132

18h40 Meet at Lobby in the hotel

18h45 Leave the hotel

19h00 – 20h30 Dinner with Tokushima Prefectural Foreign Trade Association
The Pacific Harbor

Stay at the Hotel Clement Tokushima

Friday 23 May

08h30 Baggage Collection

08h55 Meet at Lobby in the hotel

09h00 Leave the hotel

09h30 – 11h00 Visit to Nichia Corporation

12h00 – 13h00 Lunch
Shiosaisou

13h30 – 15h00 Visit to the Otsuka Museum of Art

16h50 Leave Sumoto Port (by High speed ferry)

17h39 Arrive at the Terminal Port of Kansai International Airport

17h45 Leave the Terminal Port of Kansai International Airport by bus

18h00 Arrive at ANA Gate Tower Hotel Osaka
ANA Gate Tower Hotel Osaka

*1, Rinku-Orai Kita, Izumisano-shi,
Osaka 598-0001
Tel: +81 724 60 1111
Fax: +81 724 60 1177*

*Senri Hankyo Hotel (Mr Andersson, Mr Schmidt and Ms
Oberhauser)
2-1-D1, Shinsenri Higashimachi
Toyonaka
Tel: +81 668 72 2211*

19h00 –

Dinner hosted by Mr. Taro Nakayama, Leader of the Japanese
Delegation

ANA Gate Tower Hotel Osaka

Stay at ANA Gate Tower Hotel Osaka

Saturday 24 May

Individual Departure from Kansai International Airport or Itami
Airport

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

DELEGATION FOR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

24th EP/Japan Interparliamentary Meeting

19 – 24 May 2003

TOKYO / TOKUSHIMA

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

<u>Members</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Committees</u>
Mr Jan ANDERSSON <i>Chairman</i>	PSE	Sweden	Employment and Social Affairs
Mr Georg JARZEMBOWSKI <i>1st Vice-Chairman</i>	PPE-DE	Germany	Regional Policy, Transport and Tourism
Ms Mary BANOTTI <i>2nd Vice-Chairman</i>	PPE-DE	Ireland	Quaestor Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs
Mr Christian Ulrich von BOETTICHER	PPE-DE	Germany	Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs Petitions
Mr Jean-Maurice DEHOUSSE	PSE	Belgium	Constitutional Affairs
Mr Glyn FORD	PSE	United Kingdom	Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security and Defence Policy Petitions
Mr Bruno GOLLNISCH	NI	France	Regional Policy, Transport and Tourism
Mr Malcolm HARBOUR	PPE-DE	United Kingdom	Legal Affairs and the Internal Market
Mr Christian Foldberg ROVSING	PPE-DE	Denmark	Industry, External Trade, research and Energy
Mr Olle SCHMIDT	ELDR	Sweden	Economic and Monetary Affairs
Mr Ole SØRENSEN	ELDR	Denmark	Budgetary Control

Abbreviations:

PPE-DE	Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats) and European Democrats
PSE	Group of the Party of European Socialists
ELDR	Group of the European Liberal, Democrat and Reform Party
NI	Non attached members

Secretariat, Interparliamentary Delegations

Mr Thierry Jacob
Ms Kaija Braid

Principal Administrator
Administrative Assistant

Political Groups

Falk-Ulrich Von Hoff
Susanne Oberhauser

Advisor PPE-DE Group
Advisor PSE Group

(16 April, 2003)

24th Japan-EP Interparliamentary Conference
Japanese Delegation List

Delegates (36 members)

Mr. Taro NAKAYAMA, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
Mr. Yoshiro HAYASHI, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
Mr. Yuji TUSHIMA, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
Mr. Kosuke HORI, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
Mr. Hukushiro NUKAGA, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
Mr. Tadamori OSHIMA, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
Mr. Toshitsugu SAITO, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
Mr. Hiroshi OKI, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
Mr. Kenji KOSAKA, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
Mr. Keiji FURUYA, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
Ms. Yuriko KOIKE, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
Mr. Masazumi GOTODA, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
Mr. Tsutomu HATA, MP	H.R., Democratic Party of Japan and Club of Independents
Mr. Eisei ITO, MP	H.R., Democratic Party of Japan and Club of Independents
Mr. Masaharu NAKAGAWA, MP	H.R., Democratic Party of Japan and Club of Independents
Mr. Kazuhiro HARAGUCHI, MP	H.R., Democratic Party of Japan and Club of Independents
Mr. Kazuo INOUE, MP	H.R., Democratic Party of Japan and Club of Independents
Ms. Sayuri KAMATA, MP	H.R., Democratic Party of Japan and Club of Independents
Mr. Isamu UEDA, MP	H.R., New Komeito
Mr. Yasuhide YAMANA	H.R., New Komeito
Mr. Masahiko YAMADA, MP	H.R., Liberal Party
Mr. Tetsuya SHIOKAWA, MP	H.R., Japanese Communist Party
Ms. Tomoko ABE, MP	H.R., Social Democratic Party
Mr. Yoichiro EASKI, MP	H.R., New Conservative Party
Ms. Akiko SANTO, MP	H.C., Liberal Democratic Party-New Conservative Party
Mr. Akito ARIMA, MP	H.C., Liberal Democratic Party-New Conservative Party
Mr. Yoshio NAKAGAWA, MP	H.C., Liberal Democratic Party-New Conservative Party
Ms. Tomoko SASAKI, MP	H.C., Liberal Democratic Party-New Conservative Party
Mr. Takeshi KONDO, MP	H.C., Liberal Democratic Party-New Conservative Party
Mr. Shinya IZUMI, MP	H.C., Liberal Democratic Party-New Conservative Party
Ms. Wakako HIRONAKA, MP	H.C., The Democratic Party and The Shin-Ryokufukai
Mr. Masayuki NAOSHIMA, MP	H.C., The Democratic Party and The Shin-Ryokufukai
Mr. Shuji IKEGUCHI, MP	H.C., The Democratic Party and The Shin-Ryokufukai
Mr. Kiyohiro ARAKI, MP	H.C., New Komeito
Mr. Yasuo OGATA, MP	H.C., Japanese Communist Party
Mr. Tatsuo HIRANO, MP	H.C., Parliamentary Innovation Club

Observer: Mr. Koji KAKIZAWA, MP H.R., Independence

*Abbreviation: H.R. = House of Representatives
H.C. = House of Councillors